



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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ELECTION CALENDAR 1964

Joseph L. Donovan, Secretary of State

Wed. June 10	FIRST FILING DAY (202.04,202.13) Filings open for affidavits of candidacy & nominating petitions.	September 17	
		Friday 18	2nd Financial Statement by Cand.
		19	Saturday
		20	Sunday
		21	
Tues. July 14	LAST FILING DAY 5 P.M.	Tuesday 22	State Canvassing Board - Primary
<u>July</u> 15		23	
16		24	
17		25	
18	Saturday	26	Saturday
19	Sunday	27	Sunday
Monday 20	LAST DAY TO WITHDRAW 5 P.M. (202.00)	28	
21		29	
22		30	
23		<u>October</u> 1	
24		2	
25	Saturday	3	Saturday
26	Sunday	4	Sunday
27		Monday 5	LAST DAY WITHDRAW FROM GEN.ELEC: Sample Ballot to be Posted
28		Tuesday 6	
29		7	
30		8	Financial Statement by Political Committees, Volunteer Committees
31		9	
<u>August</u> 1	Saturday	10	Saturday
2	Sunday	11	Sunday
3		12	COLUMBUS DAY
4		Tuesday 13	SAMPLE BALLOT TO AUDITORS LAST DAY REGISTER GENERAL ELECTION
5		14	
6		15	
Friday 7	CERTIFY NOMINEES (202.07)	16	
Saturday 8	Absentee Ballots out	17	Saturday - Ballots & Supplies to
9	Sunday - 30 Days to Primary	18	Sunday County Auditors
10		19	
11		20	
12		21	
13		22	
14		23	
15	Saturday	24	Saturday
16	Sunday	25	Sunday
17		Monday 26	3rd Financial Statement by Cand.
Tuesday 18	LAST DAY TO REGISTER PRIMARY	27	
19		28	
20		29	
21		30	
22	Saturday -SUPPLIES TO	Saturday 31	LAST DAY TO FILL VACANCY ON BALLOTS-occurring after Oct.24
23	Sunday AUDITORS	<u>November</u> 1	Sunday
24		2	
25		Tuesday 3	GENERAL ELECTION DAY
26		4	
27		5	
28		6	
29	Saturday	7	Saturday
30	Sunday	8	Sunday
Monday 31	1st Financial Statement by candidate, etc.(211.20)	9	
<u>September</u> 1		10	
2		11	Veterans Day
3		12	
4		13	4th-Final-Financial Statement by Cand.
5	Saturday	14	Saturday
6	Sunday	15	Sunday
7	Monday - LABOR DAY	16	
Tuesday 8	STATE PRIMARY ELECTION	17	STATE CANVASSING BOARD
9		November 30	Certificates of Election Issue
10		December 3	Financial Statement by Committees
11			
12	Saturday		
13	Sunday		
14			
15			
16			

YOUR VOTE MAKES A DIFFERENCE



. . . in your city

. . in your county

. . . in your state

. . in your nation

*The League of Women Voters
of Minnesota
urges every citizen to:*

- ★ *Join the party of his
choice and work steadily
to improve it.*
- ★ *Inform himself about
candidates and issues.*
- ★ *Work and vote for candidates
who support the issues
he approves.*

**IT'S
YOUR
VOTE
THAT
COUNTS
IN
'64**

★ YOUR VOTE MAKES A DIFFERENCE ★

Qualifications for Voting in Minnesota are:

- ★ A citizen of the U.S. for at least 3 months.
- ★ Twenty-one years of age or older.
- ★ Resident in Minnesota for at least 6 months.
- ★ Resident of the precinct for at least 30 days, except that a person who moves in the same municipality within 30 days may vote in his former precinct, and a person moving from one municipality to another in the state within 30 days of an election may apply to his former municipality for a certificate of eligibility to vote in his new precinct.
- ★ Must be registered in municipalities of more than 10,000; optional in all other municipalities.

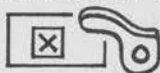
Voter Registration

- ★ Voters may register any time except 20 days preceding an election.
- ★ Registration is permanent unless a person fails to vote at least once in four consecutive years, changes his name by marriage or court action, moves to a different municipality requiring registration: when the voter moves within a municipality more than 30 days before an election, he may notify the Commissioner of Registration by mail, and then be eligible to vote in the new precinct.
- ★ Registration is waived for one election only when a voter moves to a different municipality within 30 days of an election, and presents a certificate of eligibility at the polls.

Absentee Registration

- ★ A qualified voter absent from his election precinct, or unable to register in person because of physical disability or religious discipline, may register by mail up to 20 days preceding an election.
- ★ Armed service personnel may be registered at same time and on same form as application made for ballot.
- ★ Application and registration cards must be notarized.

How to Use a Voting Machine



Instruction available from an election judge on duty at the polling place.

How to Mark a Paper Ballot



The Voter shall place a mark (X) in square opposite printed name of each candidate for whom he desires

to vote and in the square before the "yes" or "no" if he desires to vote for or against any proposition.

If he desires he may write other names in blank spaces provided therefor under the printed names of candidates, except that no names may be written in on primary election ballots. Other markings may make ballot defective.

Votes may be cast for candidates of only one party in the primary election.

Absentee Voting

A person in the armed forces or his parent, spouse, sister, or child (over 18 years old) may file a request

for ballots form with county auditor *or* mail a federal post card application (available at any military base) to the county auditor.

Any other qualified person may request an application for ballots from his county auditor, fill it out, and return it in order to receive ballots.

Voter receives the ballots, a white envelope and a brown envelope. After marking his ballot, he places it in the white envelope and seals it. This envelope remains sealed until it is received by the election judges. The sealed white envelope is then put in the brown envelope for mailing. This brown envelope must be notarized.

Marked ballots must be received by election officials not later than the day of the election, and will be accepted by the county auditor as early as 30 days before the election date.

Officials to be Elected — 1964

Office	Term Years	Annual Salary
One U.S. Senator	6	\$22,500
Eight U.S. Representatives	2	\$19,000
135 State Representatives	2	\$ 2,400
One Chief Justice of State Supreme Court	6	\$20,000
Two Associate Judges of State Supreme Court	6	\$19,000
24 District Court Judges	6	\$14,500
One Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner	6	\$11,500

Proposed Constitutional Amendments 1964 General Election

The following two proposed Amendments to the State Constitution will be on the ballot November 3rd. An affirmative vote by a majority of voters who vote in the election in November is required to pass the Amendments. In other words, a person who does not vote at all on the amendments is actually voting against them.

First: Taxation of Taconite and Other Metals

(Proposed by Chapter 99, Laws of 1963)

"Shall the constitution of the state of Minnesota be amended by adding an article to be known as Article XXI prohibiting the amendment, modification, or repeal for a period of 25 years of Laws of Minnesota 1963, Chapter 81, relating to the taxation of taconite and semitaconite and facilities for the mining, production and beneficiation thereof; and also authorizing the legislature to impose limitations for a period of not more than 25 years with respect to taxes imposed upon or required to be paid with respect to the mining, production and beneficiation of copper, copper-nickel and nickel?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

Second: Removal of Obsolete Provisions from the State Constitution

(Proposed by Chapter 870, Laws of 1963)

"Shall the constitution be amended by removing the obsolete language of Article IV, Section 2, relating to apportionment of members of the legislature; of Article IV, Section 7, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature; of Article IV, Section 23, requiring a state census; of Article IV, Section 32 (b), calling for a validating election in 1884; of Article V, Section 4, relating to appointment of a state librarian; and of Article VII, Section 9, relating to the first state general election and the first state election; and by repealing Article IV, Section 26, relating to the election of members of the senate of the United States, and Article VII, Section 8, limiting women's suffrage to school and library elections?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

1964 ELECTION CALENDAR

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August 18 – Last day to register for voting at State Primary Election

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

September 8 – State Primary Election

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

October 13 – Last day to register for voting at General Election

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

November 3 – General Election Day

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization working to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

State Organization Service, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

It's Here . . . It's Ready . . .

It will MAKE A DIFFERENCE . . .

. . . in YOUR Voters Service Plans !

Here combined in a business-envelope size
flyer is a summary of Minnesota 1964
Election Information including

- ... qualifications for voting
- ... voter registration
- ... absentee registration
- .. balloting by paper and machine
- ... absentee voting
- ... officials to be elected
- ... proposed amendments
- ... election calendar

Picture this timely, informative,
attractive publication arriving in
voters homes via mailings from
department stores, tucked into the
pay envelope, enclosed in employes
association mailings, attached to the
house publication, or delivered by a
Scout on a "Get-out-the-vote!" campaign!

VOTERS SERVICE FLYER - Size $3\frac{1}{2}"$ x $5\frac{1}{2}"$
Three fold
Opens to full 11"
Six pages of copy
Price: 1¢ each

There are so many ways this flyer can "MAKE A DIFFERENCE" in voting in YOUR
town. . . so start planning now! Your League will want to include these flyers
in its own Voters Service plans for distribution at candidates meetings, county
fairs, door-to-door -- and business firms and other organizations will want to
inform their patrons! So remember, IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE! Our new Voters
Service Flyer is ready to help . . . let's put it to work!

Order from:

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
State Organization Service, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

A DIGEST OF MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS

(This is not intended to be a detailed account but only a general survey of major provisions.)

ELECTIONS

A. State Elections

1. A general election is held in even-numbered years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; offices to be filled as terms expire are: president of United States, (four years); two senators, (six years); eight representatives in Congress, (two years); governor and other state executive officers (four years); judges of Supreme and District Courts, (six years); and county officers.
2. A primary election is held on the second Tuesday in September preceding each general election for the purpose of nominating candidates for all elective offices, partisan and nonpartisan.
3. Constitutional amendments may be submitted to the voters at a general election provided a majority of the legislature so authorizes.

B. Municipal Elections

1. Cities and villages with charters set times for local elections and designate which offices are elective.
2. Primary elections are governed by local laws.
3. Village elections are held annually:
 - a. On the first Tuesday after first Monday in December.
 - b. By option of village council, on the first Tuesday after first Monday in November (in even-numbered years, consolidated with state general election).
4. Town elections are held annually on second Tuesday in March.

C. State Special Elections

1. To fill vacancy in office of representative in congress, state elected officer, member of state legislature. (Note: vacancy in office of United States senator is filled by governor's appointment until next general election.)
 - a. If congress or the legislature is in session, governor issues writ calling a special election not more than five days after official notification.
 - b. Date is set not more than 28 days after issuance of writ.
 - c. Primary is held 14 days before election.

D. Municipal Special Elections

Called by governing body of any municipality for special purpose.

ELECTION OFFICIALS

A. Secretary of State

1. Accepts filings of candidates for offices covering more than one county in the state.
2. Certifies these candidates after nomination or election.
3. Prints manuals of election laws.
4. May prepare and distribute guides for election officials in pamphlet form.
5. May prepare and distribute instructions to voters through election officials.
6. Supervises printing of ballots.
7. Sends any blank forms and instructions for voters to county auditors as may be needed to conduct election..
8. Organizes canvassing board for official tabulation of returns.
 - a. Board consists of Secretary of State, two Supreme Court judges and two disinterested District Court judges.
 - b. Board meets on the second Tuesday after any election and at special times after special elections.
 - c. Board certifies the returns.

B. County Auditor

1. Accepts filings of candidates for offices within a county (except municipal offices).
2. Certifies these candidates after nomination or election.
3. Supervises printing of primary election ballots.
4. Supervises printing of ballots for county offices.
5. Arranges for public notice of sample ballots.
6. Delivers ballots and supplies to town, village and city clerks and to judges in unorganized territory at least one week before any election.
7. Must hold training meetings for municipal clerks and election board chairmen.
8. Handles absentee voting for state elections.
9. Sends certified returns of county canvassing board to Secretary of State.
 - a. Board consists of county auditor, clerk of district court, two members of county board who are not candidates.
 - b. Board meets within three days after a primary election and within ten days after a general election.

C. City, Village, Town Clerk

1. Accepts filings for municipal offices.
2. Supervises printing of ballots for city offices and propositions.
3. Arranges for publishing sample municipal ballots.
4. Acts as commissioner of registration where required.
 - a. Registers voters
 - b. Compiles two files of voters:
 - (1) permanent record
 - (2) files used by election judges in precincts.
 - c. Keeps files up to date.
 - d. Certifies eligibility of voters moving from their municipalities within 30 days of an election.
5. Handles absentee voting for municipal elections.

D. Election Judges

1. Appointment
 - a. City or village council names one judge for every 150 voters in each precinct, provided that there are at least three judges in each precinct and may provide for additional judges in excess of one judge for every 150 voters.
 - b. Town board serves as election board.
 - c. If a village has only one precinct, the village board serves as the election board.
 - d. Must be from civil service lists in first class cities.
 - e. Must be as equally as possible from the political parties. In municipalities having more than 1,000 voters, judges must come from lists furnished by the two major political parties.
 - f. In paper ballot precincts having over 300 voters at the last general election, a fresh counting team must be appointed to replace the previously acting judges who will be relieved of their duties when the polls close.
 - g. Extra judges may be appointed in any precinct to help count votes after the polls close in a general election.
2. Qualifications
 - a. Must be qualified voter in precinct.
 - b. Must not be closely related to any other judge or to a candidate for office.
 - c. Must not be an employee of federal, state, or city government or a candidate for office.
 - d. Must be able to read, write and speak the English language understandably.
 - e. Council may make rules and give examinations to determine qualifications.
3. Duties
 - a. Attend instruction meetings held prior to elections in those municipalities where voting machines are used.
 - b. Open the polling place and make it ready for voting.
 - c. Determine eligibility of each voter:
 - (1) by administering oath when necessary.
 - (2) by signature comparison, where registration is required.
 - (3) by honoring proper certificates of eligibility from new voters in the precinct.

D. Election Judges - Duties (cont.)

- d. Hand to and receive from each voter, the ballots, or operate voting machine where used.
- e. May assist physically disabled voters or those unable to read or write English.
- f. Count votes at the close of the polls and record totals of each candidate or question on tally sheets provided.

ELECTION DAY

A. Election precincts are established by the city, village or town council or by county boards in unorganized territory.

1. Paper ballots - council shall prescribe boundaries and number of voters within each precinct. They may be rearranged from time to time provided changes are made by resolution at least 90 days before the next election.
2. Voting machines - each precinct, when first formed, shall contain no more than 600 voters per machine. More than one machine may be used in any precinct. Precincts may be changed as in (1).

B. Polling Places

1. Designated by city, village, or town council.
 - a. Must be as near to center of voting population of precinct as is practicable.
 - b. No election shall be held in any place where liquor or malt beverages are sold or in any room used as a place of resort for idlers or disreputable persons or in any room adjoining either.
2. Hours of Voting
 - a. 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.
 - b. By option, opening time may be from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. in municipalities under 1,000 people.
 - c. Municipalities may designate time for municipal elections, but for not less than three hours.
3. National flag is displayed during hours of voting.
4. Voting by ballot shall be done without undue delay; by voting machine, within three minutes.
5. No one can remain inside the voting place except election judges, peace officers, challengers, representatives of elections officials and voters who are about to vote.
6. No one may campaign within 100 feet of a polling place on election day.
7. No one may sell or give political badges or wear such badges at or about the polls on election day.

C. Related Provisions

1. Every employee may take time off from work to vote in the forenoon without loss of pay at statewide general elections and special elections for Congress.

2. No liquor is sold on election day.
3. No person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process on election day.
4. No campaign literature may be distributed on election day nor may there be any campaign television or radio broadcasts.
5. No person, committee or organization may transport voters to polls except:
 - a. persons in same household.
 - b. two or more voters riding together by mutual agreement.

THE VOTER

A. Constitutional Qualifications

1. Twenty-one years of age.
2. Resident in the state for six months and in the election district (precinct) for 30 days; if moves within 30 days of election may vote under plan provided by law.
3. Citizen of the United States for at least three months preceding an election.
4. Not entitled to vote if:
 - a. Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.
 - b. Under guardianship or not of sound mind.

B. Registration

1. Required in municipalities of more than 10,000; optional in all other municipalities.
2. Voter applies in person to commissioner of registration any time except 20 days preceding an election.
3. Absentee registration
 - a. Qualified voter absent from his election precinct may register by mail up to 20 days preceding an election.
 - b. Armed service personnel may be registered at same time and on same form as application made for ballot.
 - c. Application and registration cards must be notarized.
4. Registration is permanent
 - a. Exceptions: The voter must re-register if he:
 - (1) Fails to vote at least once in four consecutive years.
 - (2) Changes his name by marriage or court action.
 - (3) Moves to different municipality requiring registration; when voter moves within municipality more than 30 days before an election, he may notify the commissioner of registration by mail and then be eligible to vote in new precinct.
 - b. Where no registration is required:
 - (1) Voter must have necessary constitutional qualifications and state, under oath, that he is so qualified.
5. Registration is waived for one election only when voter moves to a different municipality within 30 days of an election and presents a certificate of eligibility at polls.

ABSENTEE VOTING

A. Qualifications

1. Must be 21 years old by election day.
2. Must have been a United States citizen for three months and a resident of the state for six months and of the election precinct for 30 days.
3. Must be registered in municipalities requiring it.
4. To use absentee balloting, must:
 - a. Be a member of the armed forces
The term "armed forces" refers to "the Army and Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard of the United States, or the Merchant Marine of the United States, or the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, the Salvation Army, the United Service Organizations and all other persons connected in any capacity with the Army or Navy of the United States including all civilian employees of the U.S. Government outside the United States or the spouses or dependents of such persons if actually accompanying such persons and residing with them."
 - b. Be absent from precinct on election day and unable to go to the polling place because of:
 - (1) travel,
 - (2) illness,
 - (3) physical disability,
 - (4) religious discipline or holiday.

B. Registration

1. Members of the armed forces may be registered at the same time and on the same form as application for ballot.
2. Any other qualified person who is unable to register in person because of absence from the precinct, physical disability or religious discipline may register by mail by applying to the local commissioner of registration.
3. Absentee registration will be accepted any time except the 20 day period immediately preceding an election.

C. Obtaining Ballots and Voting

1. Armed forces
 - a. The member or his parent, spouse, sister or child (over 18 years old) may file a request for ballots form with the county auditor.
 - b. The member may mail a federal post card application (available at any military base) to the county auditor.
2. Any other qualified person may request an application for ballots from his county auditor, fill it out, and return it in order to receive ballots.
3. The executed application will be accepted by the county auditor as early as 30 days before and not later than one day before the date of the election.

4. Ballots will be mailed to the voter as soon as they are available.
 5. Voter receives the ballots, a white envelope and a brown envelope. After marking his ballot, he places it in the white envelope and seals it. This envelope remains sealed until it is received by the election judges. The sealed white envelope is then put into the brown envelope for mailing. This brown envelope must be notarized.
 6. Marked ballots must be received by election officials not later than the day of the election.
- D. All official communications with the commissioner of registration or the county auditor must be notarized.

THE CANDIDATE

A. Qualifications for office

1. Senator
 - a. Must be at least 30 years old.
 - b. Must have been a United States citizen for nine years.
 - c. Must be a resident of the state he desires to represent.
2. Representative in Congress
 - a. Must be at least 25 years old.
 - b. Must have been a United States citizen for seven years.
 - c. Must be a resident of the state he desires to represent.
3. Governor or Lieutenant Governor
 - a. Must be at least 25 years old.
 - b. Must be a United States citizen.
 - c. Must have been a bona fide resident of the state for at least one year before election.
4. Judges - must be learned in the law.
5. Other elective offices in the state require that a person be a qualified voter at the time of filing.

B. Filing Procedure

1. Candidates for congressional, state or county offices file not more than 90 nor less than 56 days before the primary election.
2. Where to file
 - a. Candidates for senator with the secretary of state.
 - b. Candidates for United States representative with the secretary of state except that candidates in the 5th Congressional District file with the Hennepin County auditor.
 - c. Candidates for governor and other state executive officers with the secretary of state.
 - d. Candidates for judges, state legislature, any other state office, or county office:
 - (1) with the secretary of state when to be voted for in more than one county,
 - (2) with the county auditor when to be voted for within one county.
 - e. Candidate for city, village or township offices with the clerk of the municipality.

3. Information in affidavit
 - a. That candidate is a qualified voter in subdivision where he seeks nomination.
 - b. Name of his party, if for a partisan office.
 - c. That he is a bona fide member of that party.
 - d. Office.
 - e. That he has not filed for any other office at the same election.
4. Filing fees
 - a. Senator - \$150
 - b. United States representative, state offices, judges of the Supreme Court and district court judges - \$100.
 - c. Members of state legislature - \$20.
 - d. County officers - \$20.
 - e. Unpaid officers - no fee.
 - f. City, village and township officers as prescribed by local law.

C. Petition

1. Does not apply to primary elections.
2. Candidate may have name placed on general election ballot if a proper certificate of nomination is filed before the last day of filing by voters living in his district or political subdivision encompassing office he seeks.
3. Number of signatures must equal a certain percentage of the total vote cast at the last general election.
 - a. If for a state office - one percent of state vote but not more than 2,000.
 - b. If for a congressional or judicial district office - five per cent of district, not more than 1,000.
 - c. If county or legislative office - 10% of county, ward, or precinct, not more than 500.
4. A person who has been a candidate in the primary is not eligible to petition.
5. No petitions are allowed after the last day of filing for office, except to fill a vacancy. Petitions for presidential electors may be filed up to and including primary election day.

To - Calif, Mich, Ill, Texas

February 26, 1964

Mrs. Kenneth Greenawalt, President
League of Women Voters of New York
131 East 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. Greenawalt,

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota is planning to revise a voters service publication about local candidates questionnaires. Do you publish a sample local candidates questionnaire? We would appreciate it if you would send us a copy of such a questionnaire and any other publications devoted to aiding local Leagues in preparing candidates information in local elections.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman

M TO: Mary Ann McCoy and Jeanne Diefenbach

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS 4, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 373-2959

E FROM: Annette Whiting

M SUBJECT VS Flyer

DATE 2-21-64

Where to now? I am beginning to wish I never thought of this thing that is almost....it certainly would have been better if I had not become quite so involved in it for it slows it up. Roberta raised a good question when she talked pricing policy except that I feel that this sort of thing we do as a service and in the long run it will more than make up for what we don't charge for "overhead"....or am I wrong on this? Bill questioned my statement about Lund taking photo ready copy....they are not union or did I just think you said Lund and it was someone else, Jeanne? Check out these details and in the meantime send me copy if you want me to go ahead with WP (that is Whiting Press, Jeanne, the Rochester branch)...I will get them started on setting it up....who is to make the decision on the stars, colors, etc.? Tell me what to do and I will follow through as best I can and the sooner the better I realize. This is just the beginning Mary Ann for then I think we will have to set up a definite plan for distribution cooperating with Mary Nash for outside League.

1035 Prentice Street
Granite Falls, Minnesota
March 12, 1964

Lund Press Inc.
700 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing the proof and suggested art work for the publication on Minnesota election information we are compiling. Mrs. E. J. Diefenbach, who is our publications chairman, has turned the proof-reading over to me because this is a project of our Voters Service committee.

We are very pleased with the layout and approve of printing the flyer according to these proofs. I have one minor question: on the suggested color layout, will the small red dot appear on the flyer as it appears on the layout or will it be a small red star? Mrs. Diefenbach mentioned that the whole question of the use of the stars would be up to the artist and the layout man; I would think that either the round dot or the star would be effective.

Our Board will meet on March 19. Would it be possible to have a proof ready for them including both the art work and the copy? I have been instructed to request that you go ahead with publication of this flyer according to arrangements you discussed with Mrs. Diefenbach. We noted that the union shop label did not appear on the proof as submitted; we would hope that this would be included in the final printing proof.

Please send the sample proof or copy to me in care of the state League office. Thank you for your assistance and cooperation in this project.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman

M TO: Mary Ann McCoy
E
M FROM: Annette Whiting
O SUBJECT This and That in VS

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS 4, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE 3-14-64

Now that we have such an efficient and talented and truly delightful VS Chairman I have gone to work and sorted out more thoroly my own VS files and found this memo and mimeo material.....thought item 3 might be of particular interest to you. You can always check further on this sort of thing with Mrs. Davidson, (E.C., 5210 Xylon St. Louis Park 26, Minn.) I wondered if you felt it would be of any value to reissue the information on choosing delegates to convention. It is too bad I didn't do this sooner for this might have been good information for a VOTER article ... I am afraid now it is too late for that because this issue is ready to go to press and the next issue will be follow up on Council.

In reading Mound's minutes find that they are still struggling with unit organization....a real reluctance to have more than one unit which is redicâulous when they are representing an area....Peggy and Irene can brief you on this since they met with them and discussed this earlier this year and then I hope you can find time to work with them a bit on this....it isn't going to be accomplished overnight but as long as they resist they are going to miss membership opportunities.

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATES FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

Office sought _____ Election _____
(date, town)

Name _____ Age _____ Home Address _____

Education and Experience (qualifications in reference to this office)

Present Occupation _____

If you have held previous political office, please indicate below.

Office Held	Appointed or Elected	Years
-------------	----------------------	-------

Please list below no more than five organizations, civic or political bodies, trade or professional groups in which you have been active in the last five years.

Organizations	Office Held	Years
---------------	-------------	-------

Please use the space below to state your answer to the following questions:

(Here may follow selected questions on issues of major interest in your community. Don't try to cover everything - limit yourself to three or four topics. Phrase the questions so that a more detailed answer than a "yes" or "no" will be required! Ask questions about issues over which the candidate will have some control. More than one question concerning an issue may add to the readers' depth of understanding. These major local issues may or may not be on your Local Current Agenda.)

A general question which may be used without reference to specific issues is:
"What do you consider the one or two most important issues in this campaign for the office you seek and what, in general, is your position on them?"

Tips on "CANDIDATES QUESTIONNAIRES Interviews: Have you considered securing this information in person? Leagues who have tried this report good response from candidates, plus an opportunity to interpret the purpose of the League and its Voters Service work. Mail a letter with your questionnaire explaining purpose and use of the information, asking for an appointment and setting a deadline of not more than 10 days between mailing and completion of questionnaire. Phone for an appointment, be on time, read your notes back to the candidate for him to sign, send him a copy of the published questionnaire and a "thank you" note - maybe one to his wife, too! You might just find a new League member! See pp. 19-25, Give the Voter a Hand; see VIP #3, October 1962.

1035 Prentice Street
Granite Falls, Minnesota
April 24, 1964

Mr. George Farr, Chairman
Democrat Farmer-Labor Party
1637 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Farr:

Election year activities in local Leagues of Women Voters in Minnesota are often geared to local issues with a strong reflection of interest in national issues. In these activities which fall within the category of Voters Service a local League member often finds her greatest satisfaction as she sees more tangible results in her efforts to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Most frequently this local League Voters Service takes the form of arranging and sponsoring a candidates meeting where candidates of all parties may present their positions and answer questions of citizens.

In the past in our efforts to be fair to all candidates, Leagues have set up ground rules which have been difficult to understand or follow. Perhaps by meeting ahead with party officials we can explain the League of Women Voters' position, and we can draw up ground rules which will be satisfactory to all the candidates.

If it is convenient we should like to meet with you in your office Friday morning, May 15, at ten o'clock, so that we may make specific recommendations to our state-wide council meeting May 21st. We appreciate your party's cooperation in previous elections; any suggestions or comments will be gratefully received.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Charles McCoy)
Voters Service Chairman

1035 Prentice Street
Granite Falls, Minnesota
April 24, 1964

Mr. Robert Forsythe
585 Endicott-on-Robert
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Forsythe:

Election year activities in local Leagues of Women Voters in Minnesota are often geared to local issues with a strong reflection of interest in national issues. In those activities which fall within the category of Voters Service a local League member often finds her greatest satisfaction as she sees more tangible results in her efforts to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

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In the past in our efforts to be fair to all candidates, Leagues have set up ground rules which have been difficult to understand or follow. Perhaps by meeting ahead with party officials we can explain the League of Women Voters' position, and we can draw up ground rules which will be satisfactory to all the candidates.

If it is convenient we should like to meet with you in your office Friday afternoon, May 15, at two o'clock, so that we may make specific recommendations to our state-wide council meeting May 21st. We appreciate your party's cooperation in previous elections; any suggestions or comments will be gratefully received.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Charles McCoy)
Voters Service Chairman

5309 Girard Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.
May 26, 1964

Mr. Cyrus Brown, Jr.
2328 East 3rd
Duluth, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Brown,

Enclosed is a copy of our proposed voters service broadside on the two amendments. This piece is designed for wide distribution to the voters of the state to give them basic information on the amendments. It is not intended to promote - only to inform.

We would appreciate any suggestions you may have regarding accuracy and clarity. It would help us if we could have your comments by the first of the month. Please send them directly to my home address.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Earl Colborn
State Item Chairman

EC:pt
Enc.

5309 Girard Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.
May 26, 1964

Mr. Philip Neville
First National Bank Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Neville,

Enclosed is a copy of our proposed voters service broadside on the two amendments. This piece is designed for wide distribution to the voters of the state to give them basic information on the amendments. It is not intended to promote - only to inform.

We ask that you direct your attention particularly to amendment II. We would appreciate any suggestions you may have regarding accuracy and clarity.

It would help us if we could have your comments by the first of the month. Please send them directly to my home address.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Earl Colborn
State Item Chairman

EC:pt
Enc.

Copy to Hewitt

5309 Girard Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.
May 26, 1964

Mr. Walter Mondale
Attorney General
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Mondale,

Enclosed is a copy of our proposed voters service broadside on the two amendments. This piece is designed for wide distribution to the voters of the state to give them basic information on the amendments. It is not intended to promote - only to inform.

We would appreciate it if this could be directed to someone in your office who could check it for clarity and accuracy. It would help us if we could have any comments by the first of the month. Please send them directly to my home address.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Earl Colborn
State Item Chairman

EC:pt
Enc.

5309 Girard Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.
May 26, 1964

Mr. Clarence Nelson
Federal Reserve Bank
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson,

Enclosed is a copy of our proposed voters service broadside on the two amendments. This piece is designed for wide distribution to the voters of the state to give them basic information on the amendments. It is not intended to promote - only to inform.

We ask that you direct your attention particularly to amendment I. We would appreciate any suggestions you may have regarding accuracy and clarity.

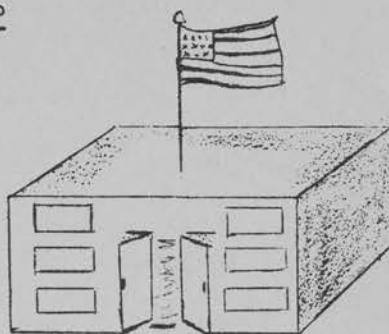
It would help us if we could have your comments by the first of the month. Please send them directly to my home address.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Earl Colborn
State Item Chairman

EC:pt
Enc.

SWAP SHOP



1. Explain the meeting (giving date, time and place) - purpose, nonpartisanship, other candidates invited, estimated audience.
2. Invite him to participate (giving length of time he will be allotted, order in which candidates will speak) and whether

- he may bring campaign literature.
3. State ground rules applying to the meeting - questions from the floor, moderator's role, no substitutes may come in candidates' place, must appear if he says "yes" in reply to this invitation.
 4. Wish him well in his political venture and emphasize the LWV's goal of involving citizens in active political participation - of which each citizen's candidacy is a much-appreciated fulfillment.

Follow-up: A phone call or personal interview to secure his word that he will attend.
Invite people close to the candidate to attend and mention the matter to him.
Point out the opportunity to reach people outside his own political party.

II. Ground Rules

If your initial contact is indeed the key to effective candidate participation in pre-election Voters Service, workable ground rules for conducting your Candidates Meeting provide broad access all voters need to acquaint themselves with candidates and issues.

. . . . Work out a time schedule - a realistic one, based upon the number of candidates and offices to be included in the meeting. Aim to include as many offices as you feel can be adequately covered in the total meeting - and no more! Twenty minutes per pair of candidates has been found successful in some Leagues - 5 minutes each for presentation, 3 minutes each for rebuttal. Provide a timekeeper - with a bell!

. . . . Questions from the floor - if written, a screening committee is helpful, or microphones could be provided for oral questions. Remind the audience that these are questions, and not speeches!

. . . . Order of candidates appearance may be determined by lot or alphabetical order, but should be made known to candidates.

. . . . If a candidate does not appear, plan to explain at the beginning of the meeting. The question of a candidate sending a substitute in his place or a letter explaining his position on issues may present itself frequently. A no-substitute ground rule is more fair to candidates who do make the effort to appear.

III. Agenda

- Welcome by League President and brief statement of League purpose and policies and introduction of the moderator.
- Rules of the meeting spelled out by the moderator.
- Speeches by the opposing candidates for each office.
- Rebuttals
- Questions from the floor according to rules announced by moderator.
- Thanks by League President and invitation for citizens to meet and talk informally with the candidates after the meeting.

IV. Moderator's Role

Concern about this part of Candidates Meetings is widespread - both on the part of candidates and the audience! Consensus appears to favor casting a local League member in the role of moderator - one who is able to keep the discussion in hand, but with a light touch.

- . . . Inform your moderator of the possible issues in each contest for office, so that she is prepared for emergencies!
- . . . As a League member she is aware of the purpose of the meeting, yet is not unmindful of the need for kindness and tact in enforcing the already agreed-upon rules.
- . . . It's up to her to keep things on an even keel.

V. Publicity

In the League's role of providing a "window on the world of politics", pre-election Voters Service fits neatly into an overall public relations program. You'll want to reach as many voters as possible with an awareness of the issues, the candidates, and the offices they seek.

- . . . Invite local party officials by personal letter.
- . . . Inform the supporters of the candidates about the meeting and ask them to discuss the meeting with him.
- . . . Aim at precinct representation in a community sampling type audience so that candidates will be reaching a wider group - in influence, if not in numbers!
- . . . Provide name tags (large!) for all candidates, LWV committee, moderator, timekeeper.
- . . . Help arouse interest in the issues to be discussed by explaining them or calling attention to them in publicity on radio, TV, or in newspapers.
- . . . "... have been asked to speak" is a careful wording in referring to candidates who have been invited to the meeting, in case they might not appear - instead of using "will speak".

VI. Voters Service vs. Program in the League

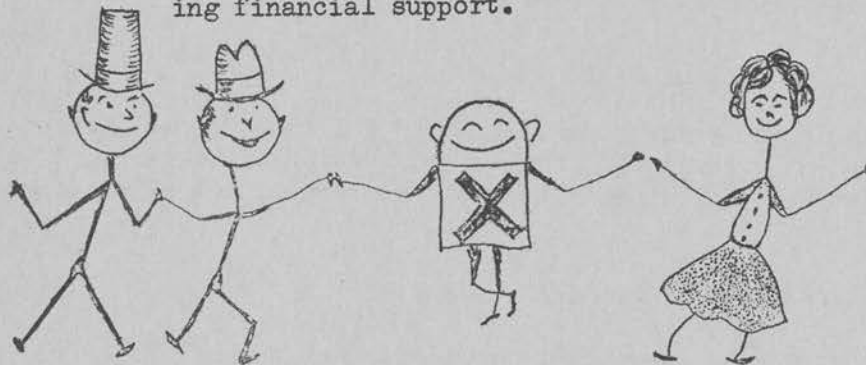
The League goes forth into the world armed with two goals, and it's best that local Leagues understand this two-fold nature of their efforts, especially in pre-election Voters Service activity. It is under the League's mandate to stimulate active participation of informed citizens that Voters Service work is underscored; in this capacity, ballot issues are explained and voters are alerted to their provisions. The promotion of League positions on specific issues is the other area of League concern, and the apparent overlapping must be clarified and removed to protect the League's heritage of nonpartisan activity in serving and informing the electorate.

- . . . Do have Voters Service publications on ballot issues clearly displayed and distributed at your pre-election Voters Service meetings!
- . . . Don't include material promoting League positions on these issues displayed along with Voters Service material!

VII. Thank You . . . and Come Again!

Candidates Meetings can be fun as well as a service, and this effort to "Give the Voter a Hand" enriches our League membership and community relations. So plan to express your thanks to one and all who replied to your letters, spoke, baked cookies, folded letters, or set up public address systems!

- . . . Candidates often have wives who might be roused into League membership.
- . . . Political parties' cooperation is welcome and necessary for future Voters Service projects in explaining the political process to local citizens' groups.
- . . . Community acceptance furthers League program and purposes with continuing financial support.



Candidates Meet Voters Via Leaguers in many other ways!

We Leaguers need to rely upon imaginative approaches to Voters Service . . like dozens of candidates and offices to try to cover at once? or . . time schedules of candidates that just don't fit neatly into one big meeting?

Hey, Why Don't We . . .

- . . . Have a Candidates Fair? - with booths for each of those dozens of candidates (they supply the literature and decoration! You supply the hall, the publicity and the coffee!)
- . . . Have a Political Houseparty? - all over the neighborhood so candidates can take in several in an afternoon in living-room setting with a chance to really meet and chat with voters.
- . . . Have Coffee and Candidates? - seating people at tables for 8 in some large community facility - with 1 empty chair per table. Candidates circulate, filling the chair - and the conversation!

These Candidates will cooperate in these ventures because they afford new opportunities to influence voters and new forums to expound views.

These Voters will cooperate by attending these gatherings at times and in places which suit their mobile convenience.

"Hey, Why Don't We . . . tell everyone, everywhere, that

It's YOUR Vote that Counts in '64"

STATEMENT TO THE DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABOR
STATE PLATFORM COMMITTEE FOR
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota would like to present to you the program our members believe should be prominent planks in your platform.

The League of Women Voters' studies of government in Minnesota have led us to the sure knowledge that the political party is essential to the operation of a democracy. In addition to providing the means by which the citizen nominates and elects officials, parties create long range programs for the state. When the state Legislature, which determines whether or not the party's program becomes a reality, is elected without party designation the whole fabric of responsible government is weakened. We urge your vigorous support of party designation for legislators.

In 1960 it has been estimated that eight million people lost their right to vote for president and vice president because they moved from one state to another. The League of Women Voters will work for legislation which would allow new state residents to vote for presidential electors before meeting the residence requirements.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota opposes discriminatory practices which deny rights to any citizen on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin or age. Antidiscrimination legislation, enforced by commission administration, is a necessary means of eliminating such discrimination. We support the present legislation regarding employment, real property and public accommodations as partially achieving this end.

We support the continued revision of the Minnesota Constitution to increase efficiency in government. The election of governor and lieutenant governor on a joint party ballot would promote more clearly fixed executive responsibility. The appointment of a post auditor by the legislature and responsible to the legislature would provide the proper balance between the legislative branch which appropriates funds for specific purposes and the executive branch which administers these funds.

Legislation is needed in the area of ethics in government. We should have lobby control legislation which would require disclosure of who the lobbyist is, who finances him and the nature of the activities in which he engages. Conflict of interest legislation is needed to require public officials to disclose private interests in pending legislation, sources and amounts of income connected with official duties and to prohibit legislators from practicing before state agencies.

DFL

June, 1964

Page 2.

The League of Women Voters supports both the proposed amendments to the state constitution which will be on the ballot in November. The taconite amendment and the amendment which would delete eight obsolete sections from the constitution need wide support to gain passage. Because amendments need the approval of a majority of those voting at the election, the number of voters required will be higher than usual at this presidential election.

Along with its support of the United Nations, the League supports sound and adequate development assistance programs, liberal trade policies, positive remedies for the U. S. balance of payments deficit, as well as the encouragement of private investment in developing countries.

Mrs. L. G. Murray
2nd Vice President

file

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, State Organization Service, University
of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455 June, 1964
Mrs. L. G. Murray
Legislative Chairman

STATEMENT TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM COMMITTEE
FOR THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
BY MRS. L. G. MURRAY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

As an officer of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, I want to thank the Minnesota Republican Platform Committee for giving the League of Women Voters this opportunity to present to you what our members believe should be prominent planks in your platform.

The League of Women Voters studies of government in Minnesota have led us to the sure knowledge that the political party is essential to the operation of a democracy. In addition to providing the means by which the citizen nominates and elects officials, parties create long range programs for the state. They create action programs on which the Governor and the Legislature must act. When the state Legislature, which determines whether or not the party's program becomes a reality, is elected without party designation the whole fabric of responsible government is weakened. We urge your vigorous support of party designation for legislators.

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M
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TO: Mary Ann McCoy

*Margaret's sec
for PT.*

FROM: Annette Whiting

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS 4, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 373-2959

SUBJECT VS

AUG 6 1964

DATE 8-3-64

Irene called me this evening about some advice to International Falls on their candidates' meeting....the sort of thing that would be routine except for your letter of July 27 to Florrie Gray of Minneapolis in which you stated that if PK could not attend they would need to inform his opponent why they were not able to include this office in their meeting. I guess I did not read that statement too carefully or I would have written you before this for in the June Board meeting we did adopt some policies at your request and the third motion (p.4 of the minutes): "If plans have been made and a meeting is held, all invited candidates present should be permitted to speak whether or not their opponents are present." In your material that you had prepared for the Leadership Workshops you said something similar to this even before the Board had an official position...I wonder now what follow up can be made with these Leagues involved in the Oct. 15 meeting so that we are not misunderstood by the Leagues or their candidates. Most of the Board discussion that day on VS was taped for your benefit and I would suggest that when possible you get that tape and go over it before it is erased....this way you will be better able to interpret the Board's thinking on these policies.Hope to see you Monday and we can talk further about this.

Peggy - Where is tape? Margaret

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TO:

Mary Ann McCoy

FROM:

I. Janski

SUBJECT

V.S.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

Aug. 5th.

Welcome back to cool Minnesota.

Seems the Local Leagues are coming out of hibernation and I have been getting a few V.S. calls because I happen to be in town. Most of the calls are fairly general in nature and deal with plans to present to boards and possibilities.

Ex.: Fridley--Lois Anderson--they are doing a Voter registration campaign in cooperation with both parties ~~and~~ cooperation with local officials; the latter will even print precinct maps for distribution at regis. ~~places~~. If they do this as planned they will be so overwhelmed ~~places~~ with the organization of the thing that it may never get off the ground; lots of enthusiasm though and fun. Big question was, could they set up registration places in station wagons or the like? I said "yes" as long as it was OK with local officials. Gave examples of Leagues that had done some such.

Falcon Hts. Pres. called me to ask what I thought of idea of --well you know that they are cooperating with Ramsey County Leagues in a Candidates Fair-- this pres. would like to capture the 4 major candidates and their

wives for a private little dinner party for Falcon Hts. Leaguers and their husbands. The ~~and~~ candidates would of course have to talk for their dinners and say much of what they had said earlier for the common folks, at the fair I told the gal that I ~~felt~~ felt that if they succeeded in getting all of the candidates at the fair they were lucky and that I felt it would be an imposition to expect them/ to do more in one day. I also said that this was too select a group to expect this special treatment. We talked a long time about what they did in New Mexico and about doing a good job in the cooperative Candidates Fair. I doubt that she will get the idea beyond her board; I know they have more sense.

These are just a couple of samples, Mary Ann, as I said above, the place may not get beyond the Board in either case. There seems to be a lot of enthusiasm and the will to do something. Guess the summer apathy is over and they know the heat is here to stay for awhile anyway. See you Monday.

Office

August 17, 1964

Mrs. Oscar W. Anderson
Program Chairman
Wednesday Study Club
Pine City, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of August 6th inquiring about resources for a program pertaining to platforms and candidates, National and State, for your October 7th meeting.

We anticipate a publication of our National Voter in September containing, on the national level, candidates information, the party platforms in abbreviated, illustrated form, possibly a column on "Your Vote Makes a Difference", and a short treatment of the Electoral College.

Information about candidates for United States Senator and Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner here in Minnesota will be published by the Minneapolis Tribune in a special Voters Guide to be included in the issues published September 1, 2, and 3--just prior to the Primary Election on September 8th. These Voters Guides will be included in the newspaper copies as delivered or mailed those dates; additional copies may be ordered in advance from the Minneapolis Tribune office.

Information about the two Amendments to the Minnesota Constitution to voted on at the November 3rd General Election will be available in September in a special broadside published by our State League. A more detailed study of the pros and cons of the proposed amendments is available now in a 15-page publication of our State League atalldc a copy.

I am enclosing a copy of "Your Vote Makes a Difference"--our 1964 election information flyer--at 1¢ each they make an excellent public service distribution piece for organizations or businesses.

We shall be holding our regular State Board meeting August 20th, and I shall be able to give you information about available speakers after this meeting; also additional information about costs of the National Voter and amendments broadsides mentioned above.

Thank your for your interest in the issues and voting participation in this election year. May I direct your club's attention to "Women Voters Week"--September 13-19, 1964? Officially proclaimed by President Johnson on May 11 and also proclaimed in Minnesota by Governor Rolvaag, the purpose of this week is to provide a focal point for efforts to improve the voting record of all American women. In Minnesota our emphasis will be "Each One Reach One", and all women's organizations are invited to participate. If each woman in Minnesota who belongs to

Mrs. Oscar W. Anderson - page two -

August 17, 1964

an organization would find just one person who is not now prepared to vote and would see that that person is registered, informed and gets to the polls, the participation of Minnesota citizens in their government would be substantially increased.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McGoy
Voters Service Chairman

AUG 21 1964

900-7 Ave. W.
Pine City, Minn.
Aug. 6, 1964

League of Women Voters
29 - E. 5th St.
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Members of the League:

Our Wednesday Study Club is interested in having a factual program pertaining to platforms ~~and~~ candidates National & State at our October meeting (Oct. 7).

Would you have such material available before that time? Is there a charge for your materials? Do you have a speaker service? If so, for how large an audience would she come and what would be her fee?

We hope some time to be able to organize a group here. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Helen Anderson

(Mrs. Oscar W.)

Program Chm.
W. S. C.

Office

August 18, 1964

Mrs. Robert Johnson
3704 So. Arbor Lane
Hopkins, Minnesota

Dear Betty:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of July 7th with your most welcome comments about the Leadership Workshop. I am looking forward to talking with you in person some day, and until then this letter must needs convey my appreciation to you for stepping in and carrying out the Voters Service Workshop those two days in June. I have had many excellent reports of those days, and I thank you for your special service to Voters Service and to the League.

Your suggestion about publicizing to the local Leagues the ways the Minneapolis Tribune Voters Guide may fit into their own Voters Service program is an excellent one. And your comments about finding a person for the Voters Service Committee who is experienced in the political world are very helpful.

If you have had a chance to look over the "Outlook for Work" for Voters Service you may have noticed that we are working on some post-election projects in youth-serving organizations. We hope to put together a small publication which will help local Leagues be of service to these organizations in their communities by acquainting Leaguers with the basic citizenship aspects of their programs. We plan to enlist help from Leaguers who have had experience in these organizations as we draw up our publication; so far we have representation from Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls!

Could I ask another favor of you, for the cause of Voters Service? Could you suggest someone from your League (or some other League) who has had experience with Cub Scouting and/or Boy Scouting--either as a Den Mother or a mother of a Boy Scout (or wife of a Scoutmaster!)--someone who might be interested in hunting up some information on citizenship aspects in the Boy Scout program which might be served by cooperation with a local League? We plan to have a meeting of our various resource people this fall to outline our project and compare ideas. I'd appreciate any suggestions you might have--and I do hope you have someone in your League who might enjoy this assignment! I shall look forward to hearing from you soon--and I thank you again for your wonderful help at the June Workshop.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman

Office

August 18, 1964

Mrs. Allen Carlson
10031 Emerson Avenue South
Minneapolis 31, Minnesota

Dear Nancy:

Thank you so much for stepping in and carrying out the Voters Service Workshop in June. I have had many excellent reports of the Workshop, and I thank you for your special service to Voters Service and to the League.

These months of new LWV experiences have underscored my appreciation of the kind of "woman power" harnessed in our League action, and your understanding and effective help in this emergency is a further proof.

I am looking forward to talking with you in person some day. Thank you again for your consideration and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
1035 Prentice Street
Granite Falls, Minnesota
Voters Service Chairman

September 28, 1964

Republican State Committee
1625 Eye Street NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

In 1960 your office prepared a summary of state laws covering registration and voting by absentee ballot. The publication was called Absentee Voters Manual.

If you have up-dated this publication for 1964, we would like very much to have a copy. Our office receives innumerable calls requesting this sort of information. To have it gathered together under one cover is extremely helpful.

Thank you.

Mrs. Robert Thompson
Organization Secretary

Same to Dem. Nat. Com.

SEP 21 1964

State - Minn

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

September 15, 1964

C
O
P
Y

Mrs. John Dettmann, President
League of Women Voters of Duluth
1405 North 8th Avenue, East
Duluth, Minnesota - 55811

Dear Mrs. Dettmann:

At Mrs. Linne's request I enclose a pamphlet prepared by Mrs. Clarence Fisher of the League of Women Voters for the National Education Association. It gives some information about absentee voting in each state.

I also enclose a more complete set of information for each state contained in VOTING INFORMATION 1964 put out by the Department of Defense. These publications are becoming very, very scarce, so might I ask that you return it to me when your use for it is over.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. William J. Hamm
Voters Service

ACH:gcb

Encl: Pamphlet by Mrs. Fisher
VOTING INFORMATION 1964

OCT 13 1964

Office

October 9, 1964

League of Women Voters of Massachusetts
41 Mt. Vernon Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Madam:

We are seeking information about publication of candidate information in conjunction with metropolitan newspapers.

In the preparation and publication of the voters guide which your League publishes in conjunction with the BOSTON GLOBE, what were your initial arrangements as to distribution of candidate questionnaires and publication of replies?

We understand that this voters guide appears as a supplement to the newspaper and that additional reprints may be ordered by local Leagues. How many reprints may be ordered? And how are these reprints distributed in your state? What is the cost to your League for this project? We should appreciate receiving a copy of the 1964 voters guide to be published this month. A final question--which offices are included in this guide and who determines the selection of offices to be included?

Your replies to our various questions will be most helpful; if there are additional comments and information you feel pertinent, please let us know. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman

OCT 13 1964

Office

October 9, 1964

League of Women Voters of Vermont
9 Grandview Terrace
Rutland, Vermont

Dear Madam:

We have read with much interest the "Know Your Candidate Sheet" distributed by your League before the September, 1964, Primaries.

I am writing for information about how this excellent Voters Service piece is achieved--beginning at the beginning! What were your initial arrangements both as to distribution of candidates questionnaires and arrangements with Tuttle Law Print, Inc. Is this printing firm a very large corporation?

How many copies are printed? And how are these copies distributed in your state? We note that the printing is "contributed without charge . . . as a public service"; what are the actual expenses of your League in this project?

We appreciate your replies to our several questions. If there are additional comments and information which might be useful to us, please let us know. We think you have a wonderful publication--best wishes for your continued success!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman

OCT 21 1964

18 October
Fairborn, Ohio

Voters Service Chairman
Minnesota League of Women Voters
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Madam,

We are stationed with the
USAF in Dayton, Ohio, but are
official residents of Swift County,
Village of Appleton. And vote an
Absentee ballot. We wondered if
you would have any information
on the Candidates & issues (Voters
Bulletin) and any stands the
League may have taken on the
issues, which you could send us?
We are particularly interested in
the 2 Constitutional Amendments
and the General Sales Tax proposal

which will appear on the ballot
in the General Election.

I am enclosing a \$1.00 to
cover postage etc. I would
very much appreciate an
air mail return.

Could you also tell me if
there is a Voters Bulletin from
the area of our residence & where
I might obtain it -

Thank you for your attention.

Yours truly,

Mrs. W.C. Kaufman
(Dayton League Member)
600 North Central Ave,
Fairborn,
Ohio

November 3, 1964

Mrs. W. C. Kaufman
600 North Central Ave.
Fairborn, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Kaufman,

I am so very sorry not to have sent you the information you requested in time for the election. I was out of the office for a week visiting some out-state Leagues, and by the time I returned it was too late to get the information to you. Although the excuse is a very legitimate one, I feel very derelict in not performing this very basic League function.

You mention the possibility of obtaining a voters bulletin. I assume you are referring to a local League bulletin. There is a very active League in Willmar which is in the same legislative and congressional district as Swift County. You could contact their president, Mrs. Leland Powers, 700 Bonham Blvd., about receiving their bulletin.

You could also subscribe to the state bulletin - the Minnesota Voter. It costs \$1.00 per year and appears seven times. That order can be sent to our office.

Thank you for your interest, and, again, my apology for not complying with your request.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert Thompson
Organization Secretary

M
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M
O

TO: OCT 28 1964
Annette Whiting

FROM:
Mary Ann McCoy

SUBJECT
VS films and Voters Guide

Office file

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE
10-28-64

Thanks for the memo on the two films; I have checked them through the AV catalogues at the High School and have ordered "Where were You?" to be sent at once to preview (it is free). I have heard of this before; I think it is of timeless nature, not to be outdated after Nov. 3--I'll write a review of it after I see it--o.k.? The other film I am writing about--this service is the one the school uses for such films and they felt it might be a new release.

About the Voters Guide, have you set a date for this historic post-election session? I'll be in town Nov. 13 (could stay over after attending the Legislative Workshop Nov. 12--the only date I can attend one)--would that day be clear? I'll wait to hear from you. I shall be working (for pay, yet!) editing our local weekly newspaper the week Nov. 5-12 (it comes out Nov. 12) and so cannot get away for a meeting earlier than the 13th--just thought I'd give you these dates in case you're setting up the meeting!

1964
MEMO to Annette Whiting and Mary Nash
From Mary Ann McCoy
Subject: VS and Aging

Date : 12-1-64

DEC 3 It's intriguing to realize that we seem to be embarking in 1965-1966 upon VS affecting the very young and the very old citizen! Pretty comprehensive coverage!!

I'll enclose a copy of my reply to Mrs. Walker's letter, written at your request, Annette. Here are some "ways and means" that have come to me--I know you have many to add (and subtract??!), but here goes:

Institutionalized Aged Citizens:

1. Obtain a list of all the nursing homes and homes for aged in the state, number of people in each, condition of these people--i.e., handicaps, physical conditions--all of which need to be translated into what services might be required of cooperating Leagues.
2. Determine location of these homes in relation to our local Leagues--make a map, survey, etc.
3. Determine what other organizations might cooperate with local Leagues and with our Board in areas without Leagues to carry out whatever projects evolve.
4. Schedule service times--kinds and times of local elections that would be involved in these homes' communities in addition to primary and general elections.
5. Of prime importance is that these older citizens be INFORMED, not merely urged to vote!!! This need for information applies in local elections as well as in state and national. This is part of what we need to clearly establish in working with Mrs. Walker's council.

Ways of informing could include:

1. Preparation of publications about issues, candidates--by local Leagues, perhaps by our Board?
2. reading aloud to them about issues, candidates--this service would work in nicely with our Youth-Serving Organizations project, I imagine.
3. Possibility of having some sort of public meeting on issues at their institution if there is suitable space, using it as a center and inviting rest of public to come there to be informed?
4. possibility of taking them to hear a public meeting on issues elsewhere--again this is opportunity to cooperate with some other organizations.

Homebound Aged:

1. These are, by definition, not as readily reached or known about. Local Leagues would have to work this out in their localities.
2. Statewide, in areas without Leagues we might gear some of our radio, TV, newspaper VS to reaching these people specifically, and we might consider a supplement to our 1966 VS flyer dealing with their problems?? or at least point it out in the flyer??
3. Ways of informing would follow the patterns above for those in institutions as to publications and possibly reading aloud where need, as well as trying to see that they get out to meetings if possible.

How to do all this?

1. Have a League person talk at a meeting of heads of homes for aged (if such a meeting is ever held?) to explain nature of League information--its non-partisanship, offer aid, ways it can help.
2. Working through local Leagues--asking them to do research both about the institutions in their areas and their homebounds, too.
3. Work through the Governor's Council as suggested in my letter to Mrs. Walker.

Timetable?

I think, of course that undertaking something of the scope involved here must wait for the new year--both budge-wise and time-wise! Provided it is accepted by the Board as a project, this is how it might fit into local League VS work:

Spring to fall, 1965 - local Leagues work on setting up this Youth Cooperating Project

Fall, 1965 to Spring, 1966 - Cooperating with the Aging project--this could be launched as part of that fall, 1965, "Year Round Community Service lab" I've been dreaming about for VS and Public Relations?

April, 1966 to March, 1967 - would be another Election Year for that kind of VS activities.

I can see these aging-youth activities filling in the time between election years for local Leagues--with other things, too, of course; but they could give a frame of reference and direction for the local VS committee.

We'll see what Mrs. Walker replies! As I indicated in my letter to her, we are of course subject to Board approval in such a project, and I'll be keeping the Board informed.

Budget-wise?

I've mentioned it under Public Relations. Another expense might be my expenses to meet with this Council or committee thereof, to "explore" possibilities of the project, as mentioned in this letter to Mrs. Walker, but that would be in this year's budget; there might be other meetings, however, that might come under the new budget--really impossible to estimate now, however, don't you think??

We might have to budget to send VS flyers for 1966 free to nursing homes with a supplement or mimeographed information of special help to these folks if we come up with something like that? Or maybe the local Leagues might finance this as part of their local VS? But till we'd have the nursing homes in non-local-League areas, so we might add this to our P.R. budget, Mary?

Office File

November 17, 1964

Mrs. Byron B. Cochran
2230 Goodrich Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Cochran:

Peggy Thompson told me about your interest in the possibility of expanding a Voters Service project used by St. Paul League during the 1963 Legislature.

She mentioned that your League had prepared a publication to be handed out to visitors to the capitol during your legislative tours. The prospect of preparing a similar publication by the state League is perhaps what you had in mind.

It sounds like an excellent idea, and the extension of Voters Service into this area has much merit. I am writing now to ask you to send me a copy of your 1963 publication and also to ask for your comments, ideas, suggestions, and hints for preparation for this coming session.

We are in the midst of planning our new Board budget, and while a publication to be used during the coming session would probably have to be squeezed out of the current budget, any information gathered now would be of help in future planning.

Thank you for your most welcome interest. I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman

OCT 28 1964

office

October 28, 1964

Educators Progress Service
Randolph
Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

We are seeking information about a color film presenting both Democratic and Republican Congressional election campaigns; a study in techniques. The film is titled--"The True Story of an Election".

I have consulted a recent catalogue of available films published by your service, dated 1962, but do not find this film listed. Possibly it is a recently produced work. I regret that I do not know what concern produced this film; however, I hope that you may have it listed in your more recent catalogue.

Any information about obtaining this film will be much appreciated in our plans to promote citizen education about the political processes in our country. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman
1035 Prentice Street
Granite Falls, Minnesota

Memo to Mary Nash and Margaret Hokkanen
From Mary Ann McCoy
Subject : VS Budget - The Big Dream, at least!

Date: 12-1-64

I see several emphases that might help further our responsibility as a state Board in implementing Voters Service within our local Leagues and in areas where there are no Leagues.

1. Promotion of the publication already within our current "outlook for work" on cooperating with Youth-Serving Organizations
2. Beginning cooperating with the Governor's Council on Aging on developing "an appropriate procedure to ensure the opportunity for older citizens in nursing homes" to cast informed ballots free from "unfair pressure or bias" (see attached letter, Mary Nash)
3. Preparation of roll call information from the 1965 Legislature to help local Leagues inform communities on how legislators voted on key votes (not only on league-interested issues).
4. Provision for a "Year Round Community Service Lab" to acquaint Leagues with how to provide meaningful service to voters in off-election years, in fact, in all years--this would be an opportunity to launch the program worked out to help older citizens, with special emphasis on informing Leagues about the up-coming 1966 political party caucus and convention processes.
5. Preparation on an election information flyer for 1966 election.
6. Preparation of questions for candidate questionnaire for 1966 for state and legislative candidates, and initial exploration of means of getting candidate information out to communities; specifically the Mpls. Tribune Voters Guide.
7. Conference with political party heads in preparation for 1966 campaign--ground rules for candidates meetings reviewed, evaluation of past election practices.

This is, in effect, a sort of "advanced outlook for work" services-wise; here is how it might break down as dates and budget-items for PUBLIC RELATIONS:

<u>The Action</u>	<u>The Cost</u>
April, 1965 - Initial conference with Council on Aging about this aspect of VS	- \$12.50 - my tsp. to Mpls.
May, 1965 - Launch Youth-Serving Project - with a conference or luncheon with representatives of the organizations we'll be offering to assist??	- \$12.50 - Tsp. plus any incidentals for such a promotion?
June, July, August, 1965 - Prepare info. for 1966 VS Flyer on election information. Prepare legislative Roll Call information for publication for local Leagues	- \$12.50 Tsp to St. Paul for research at Secy. of State on roll call--possible 9.00 hotel/food if it takes more than 1 day!
Sept., 1965 - Mailing to all local Leagues similar to ours from National about suggested questions for State and Legis. Candidates for 1966	- (cost would be under Publications, maybe?)
Oct. or Nov., 1965 - Year Round Community Service Lab for local Leagues--discuss political party action, launch aid to older citizens project	- \$12.50 - Tsp. to Mpls for such a conf. Expenses incidental to this project--might we want ones out-state??
Dec., 1965 -Mid-way VS report due Dec. 1 to evaluate similar to one used in 1964	- no budget item (could go out in regular mailing)
Jan, 1966 - Finalize State Legislative questionnaire	- \$12.50 Tsp to such a conf. of VS Board Committee in preparation to submit to Board

Conference on Voters Guide -initial - with Mpls League and Citizen's League and Trib.	- \$12.50 tap. or hotel to stay over after Board meet?
Launching VS 1966 Flyer - promotion expense?	- supply free copies to non- League areas? costs??
Feb., 1966 - Conference with political party heads on ground rules	- \$12.50 tap, or hotel to stay over after Board mtg.?
March, 1966 - plans for Council or Leadership work- shops in election-year VS training for local Leagues	
Provide roll call publication for distribution in non-league areas	- \$ _____ ?? This could depend upon how much the publication costs, how many used. I think the mimeo piece would be 10¢, or 15¢?

Here is how it might break down as dates and budget items for PUBLICATIONS:

<u>The Publication</u>	<u>The Cost</u>
April, 1965 - Publication of our Cooperating with Youth-Serving Organizations project--mimeo or printed with serviceable cover? 15-25 pages - sale price 20¢ 25¢? Sale would be to local Leagues to give to organizations in their communities. Some would be planned in under Public Relations to give away -one copy, perhaps, to heads of these organiza- tions in the state as promotion. One copy to each League free	- I don't have any idea! It might be comparable to our 1964 Proposed Amendments one? Free copies as stated might be near \$17.00 ?
August, 1965 - state Legislative Roll Call on key votes - probably mimeo, 6 to 8 pages?	- est. \$10.00 ? sale price at 10¢ 15¢?
August, 1965 - mimeo information to local Leagues seeking information about what they wish included in questionnaires to state and Legis. candidates in 1966 election.	= \$5.00, estimate
November, 1965 - Year Round Community Service Lab mimeo material for local Leagues	- \$ 6.00 (estimate)
January, 1966 - publication date for the 1966 edition - you'd have cost figures of "Your Vote Makes a Difference" (election information for 1964, Margaret?? flyer) 90,000 sold May to Nov., 1964; estimate 120,000 to be sold Jan-Nov, '66?? - this might run to a larger piece since we plan to include data on political party caucuses and conventions omitted in 1964 due to date of publication.	

I've included these in one overall, dreaming picture! Both Public Relations and Publications are together since VS is sort of an orphan, budget-wise! I'm sending copies to Mary and to Margaret (plus the usual carbons to Annette, Irene, and the office!) Please--one, and all--know that this is just dreaming--and subject to any manner of change, addition, subtraction, what have you; this did seem to me to be at least a beginning for some planning for "in-between-election" in Voter Service.

Your PARTICIPATION Makes a Difference

Our democratic government relies upon political parties

- to nominate candidates for office
- to formulate programs when in office
- to check and criticize when out of office

How do political parties nominate in Minnesota?

State constitutional officers are nominated on partisan ballots, grouped by parties, in the Primary Election.

Supreme Court Justices, District and Probate Court Judges, members of the state Legislature and all elective County Officers are nominated on nonpartisan ballots at the Primary Election.

But long before the September Primary Election . . .

YOU have a chance to speak up.

Your participation in a party precinct caucus is your chance to . . .

- . . . discuss party policies
- . . . discuss candidates
- . . . consider any other business prescribed by party rules
- . . . elect delegates to county or district conventions
- . . . be elected a delegate to county or district convention

Who Votes in a Caucus?

- qualified Minnesota voters.
- residents of precinct.
- persons who voted or affiliated with party at last general election.
- persons who intend to do so in next election.

Where is a Caucus?

- at regular polling places for each precinct.
- or at other suitable places designated in caucus call.

What Happens at a Caucus?

- election of chairman.
- election of other officers provided by party rules.
- election of delegates to county or district conventions.
- discussion of party policies, candidates.

A precinct caucus is like a planning committee -- discussing, defining issues, recommending policy to the larger group (county or district convention) for their approval. The state convention delegates this responsibility to the smaller group -- relying upon it to give the larger group a sense of direction. The convention weighs these expressions of interest and issues and evolves the aggregate stands upon which its candidates campaign.

All voting in caucuses is by secret ballot.
You may participate or vote in the caucus of only one party in any one year.

Remember . . . the "Independent" non-party voter is independent, all right.

- He's without a voice in party platforms.
- He misses out in the selection process for candidates.
- He may be a man with a country, but he's not participating fully in its affairs.

Here they are:

- . . . Precinct Caucus
- . . . Primary Election
- General Election



- Don't settle for one without the others!

Your PARTY-icipation Makes a Difference

- . . . in your precinct . . . in your county
- . . . in your district . . . in your state

ATTEND THE PRECINCT CAUCUS OF YOUR POLITICAL PARTY THIS ELECTION YEAR

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
State Organization Service
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Office

JAN

January 13, 1965

Mrs. Walter H. Mann, Chairman
Education Subcommittee
Governor's Conference on Aging
210 West Redwood
Marshall, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Mann:

Thank you for your letter of January 8 which was forwarded to me from our state office. Today I received a letter from Vernie Wolfeberg of St. Paul informing me that they had secured the consent of Mrs. O. H. Anderson, a past president of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, to address the Workshop planned as part of the Fifth Biennial Governor's Conference on Aging to be held in Minneapolis February 25-26.

I am so happy to know that Mrs. Anderson will be addressing your conference, and I know your audience will find her very well-qualified in her subject--and a charming lecturer as well!

We shall have our next Board of Directors meeting January 21, and I shall seek suggestions for ideas about the topics you suggested in your letter. I commend you upon the choice of theme, and from the outline you describe I feel this conference will meet many needs hitherto neglected.

My best wishes to you and your committee for success in this important project.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman
1035 Prentice Street
Granite Falls, Minnesota

JAN 18 1965

Office

January 15, 1965

Miss Vernie Wolfsberg
Commodore Hotel
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Miss Wolfsberg:

Thank you for your letter of January 14 advising me that Mrs. O.H. Anderson has consented to speak at the Senior Citizens Workshops in Minneapolis February 25 and 26. I am so happy to know that Mrs. Anderson will be addressing your conference, and I know your audience will find her very well-qualified in her subject--and a charming lecturer as well!

A letter from Mrs. Mann explaining tentative plans for the Workshops arrived yesterday. It sounds like a stimulating program affording information much needed by senior citizens. If there is any way that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota may be of further service to your Commission, please let me know. I shall be writing today to Mrs. Mann and Mr. Bloedow about Mrs. Anderson's agreement to speak at the Workshops.

My best wishes to you and your committees for success in this important project.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Charles McCoy
Voters Service Chairman

July 12, 1965

DFL Headquarters
1637 Hennepin
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Sir,

You certainly do have fascinating publications come your way.

Since I don't have the name of any individual to thank, I'll just thank you all as a group for the copy of the intriguing *article* from Human Events. I won't say it exactly brightened our day, but it made it even more interesting than usual.

It was very thoughtful of you to send us the copy which we might otherwise have missed altogether. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert Thompson
Organisation Secretary

POLITICAL PARTIES

State Convention

* Authority over affairs of each political party is vested in the party's state convention to be held at least once every general election year at the call of the state central committee.

* The state central committee (subject to control of the state convention) has charge of the general management of the affairs of the state party.

* Chairman of the state central committee of each party shall file with the Secretary of State a copy of the party's constitution and all amendments as they are enacted.

Committees

* Each political party shall provide for an executive committee for each congressional district and an executive committee for each county.

-- A convention is held every general election year in each congressional district and county.

-- Where any county and congressional district have the same territorial limits, there is only one executive committee and one convention every general election year.

Precinct Caucus

* Held for every election precinct every general election year.

* County chairman shall issue call at least 20 days before the time set for caucus.

* All precinct caucuses within a county shall be held the same day at a time set by the county executive committee. No caucus may be convened before 2:00 P.M. nor later than 9:00 P.M., and the caucuses shall remain open for at least one hour.

* Caucuses are held at the regular polling place for each precinct or other suitable places designated in the call.

Participation in Caucus

* Qualified voters as defined by MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS may participate.

* Voter must live in the precinct to participate in that precinct caucus or to be elected a delegate or an officer of that caucus.

* Persons in agreement with principles of the party as stated in the party's constitution and who either voted or affiliated with the party at the last general election or intend to vote or affiliate with the party at the next general election may vote at the precinct caucus.

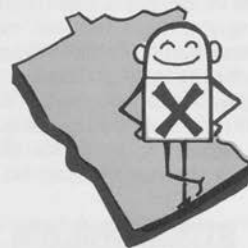
* Caucus business includes election of a chairman and other officers provided in party rules, election of delegates to county and district conventions, discussion of party policies, candidates, and other business as prescribed by party rules.

* No person may vote or participate at more than one party's caucuses in any one year.

* All voting shall be by secret ballot.

[1965]

A DIGEST OF MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS



This is a general survey of major provisions of election laws. For a more detailed account, consult the current edition of MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS, published by the Secretary of State (compiled and annotated by the Attorney General), or consult your local election officials.

THE VOTER

Qualifications for Voting

* Citizen of the United States for at least three months preceding an election.

* 21 years of age or older.

* Resident of Minnesota for at least six months. New residents, with less than six months residence in state, who were citizens of another state, may vote on a special absentee ballot issued on application to the County Auditor, for President and Vice-President of the United States only. (Effective 1968)

* Resident of the precinct for at least 30 days, except that a person who moves in the same municipality within 30 days may vote in his former precinct, and a person moving from one municipality to another in the state within 30 days of an election may apply to his former municipality for a certificate of eligibility to vote in his new precinct.

* Must be registered where required by law in municipalities of more than 10,000; optional in all other municipalities.

* Not entitled to vote if:

-- Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

-- Under guardianship or not of sound mind.

Voter Registration

* Voters may register in person with their municipality's Commissioner of Registration any time except 20 days preceding an election. (In some municipalities the city clerk registers voters.)

* Absentee registration: see ABSENTEE VOTING - page 2.

* Registration is permanent.

-- Exceptions: The voter must re-register if he:

... fails to vote at least once in four consecutive years.

... changes his name by marriage or court action.



... moves to different municipality requiring registration; when voter moves within municipality more than 30 days before an election, he may notify the Commissioner of Registration by mail and then be eligible to vote in new precinct.

-- Where no registration is required, voter must have necessary constitutional qualifications and state, under oath, that he is so qualified.

* Registration is waived for one election only when voter moves to a different municipality within 30 days of an election and presents a certificate of eligibility at polls, which he has secured from his former municipality.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Qualifications

* To use absentee balloting, must:

-- Be a member of the armed forces.

The term "armed forces" refers to "the Army and Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard of the United States, or the Merchant Marine of the United States, or the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, the Salvation Army, the United Service Organizations and all other persons connected in any capacity with the Army or Navy of the United States including all civilian employees of the United States Government outside the United States or the spouses or dependents of such persons if actually accompanying such persons and residing with them."

-- Be a qualified voter as defined by MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS (see THE VOTER, p. 1).

-- Be absent from precinct on election day and unable to go to the polling place because of:

... travel.

... illness.

... physical disability.

... religious discipline or holiday.

Absentee Registration

* Members of the armed forces may be registered at the same time and on the same form as application for ballot.

* Any other qualified person who is unable to register in person because of absence from the precinct, physical disability or religious discipline may register by mail by applying to the local Commissioner of Registration.

* Absentee registration will be accepted any time except the 20-day period immediately preceding an election.

* Application and registration cards must be notarized.

Obtaining Ballots and Voting

* Armed forces

-- The member or his parent, spouse, or a brother, sister, or child (over 18 years old) may file a request for ballots form with the County Auditor.

-- The member may mail a federal post card application (available at any military base) to the County Auditor.

* Any other qualified person may request an application for ballots form from his County Auditor, fill it out, and return it in order to receive ballots.

* The executed application will be accepted by the County Auditor as early as 45 days for civilians (no time limit for armed forces) before and not later than one day before the date of the election.

* Ballots will be mailed to the voter as soon as they are available.

* Voter receives the ballots, a white envelope and a brown envelope. After marking his ballot, he places it in the white envelope and seals it. This envelope remains sealed until it is received by the election judges. The sealed white envelope is then put into the brown envelope for mailing. This brown envelope must be notarized.

* Marked ballots must be received by election officials not later than the day of the election.

THE CANDIDATE

Qualifications for Office

* United States Senator:

-- Must be at least 30 years old.

-- Must have been a United States citizen for nine years.

-- Must be a resident of the state he desires to represent.

* Representative in Congress:

-- Must be at least 25 years old.

-- Must have been a United States citizen for seven years.

-- Must be a resident of the state he desires to represent.

* Governor or Lieutenant Governor:

-- Must be at least 25 years old.

-- Must be a United States citizen.

-- Must have been a bona fide resident of the state for at least one year before election.

* Judges -- must be learned in the law.

* Other elective offices in the state require that a person be a qualified voter of the district to be served at the time of filing.

Filing Procedure

* Candidates for congressional, state, or county offices file not more than 70 days nor less than 56 days before the primary election.

* Where to file:

-- Candidates for United States Senator with the Secretary of State.

-- Candidates for United States Representative with the Secretary of State except that candidates in the 5th Congressional District file with the Hennepin County Auditor.

-- Candidates for Governor and other state executive officers with the Secretary of State.

-- Candidates for judges, state Legislature, any other state office, or county office:

... with the Secretary of State when to be voted for in more than one county.

... with the County Auditor when to be voted for within one county.

-- Candidate for city, village or township offices with the clerk of the municipality.

* Information in affidavit:

- That candidate is a qualified voter in subdivision where he seeks nomination, including address and declaration of eligibility.
- Name of his party, if for a partisan office.
- That he is a bona fide member of that party.
- Office for which he is filing.
- That he has not filed for any other office at the same election.
- * Filing fees
 - Senator - \$150.
 - United States Representative, state offices, judges of the Supreme Court and District Court judges - \$100.
 - Members of state Legislature - \$20.
 - County officers - \$20.
 - Unpaid officers - No fee.
 - City, village and township officers as prescribed by local law or M.S. 205.15.

Petition

- * Does not apply to primary elections.
- * Candidate may have name placed on general election ballot if a proper certificate of nomination is filed before the last day of filing by voters living in his district or political subdivision encompassing office he seeks.
- * Number of signatures must equal a certain percentage of the total vote cast at the last general election.
 - If for a state office - one percent of state vote but not more than 2,000.
 - If for a congressional or judicial district office - five percent of district, not more than 1,000.
 - If county or legislative office - 10 percent of county, ward, or precinct, not more than 500.
- * No petitions are allowed after the last day of filing for office, except to fill a vacancy. (Petitions for presidential electors may be filed up to and including primary election day.)

ELECTIONS

State Elections

- * A general election is held in even-numbered years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Offices to be filled as terms expire are: President of the United States (four years); two Senators (six years); eight Representatives in Congress (two years); Governor and other state executive officers (four years); three Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners (six years); judges of the state Supreme Court and Minnesota District Courts (six years); Senators (four years), and Representatives (two years), in the Legislature; and county officers.
- * A primary election is held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September preceding each general election for the purpose of nominating candidates for all elective offices, partisan and nonpartisan.
- * Constitutional amendments are submitted to the voters at a general election provided a majority of the Legislature so authorizes.

Municipal Elections

- * Cities and villages with charters set times for local elections and designate which offices are elective.
- * Primary elections are governed by local laws or by M.S. 205.
- * Village elections are held annually:
 - On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.

- By option of village council, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (in even-numbered years, the village election may be consolidated with state general election.)

- * Town elections are held annually on the second Tuesday in March.

State Special Elections

To fill vacancy in office of Representative in Congress or member of state Legislature: (Note: Vacancy in office of United States Senator or state executive or judicial office is filled by Governor's appointment until next general election.)

- * If Congress or the Legislature is in session, Governor issues writ calling a special election not more than five days after official notification of the vacancy.
- * Date is set not more than 28 days after issuance of writ.
- * Primary is held 14 days before election.

Municipal Special Elections

Called by governing body of any municipality for special purposes.

ELECTION OFFICIALS

Secretary of State

- * Accepts filings of candidates for offices covering more than one county in the state.
- * Certifies these candidates after nomination or election.
- * Prints manuals of election laws.
- * Prepares and distributes guides for election officials in pamphlet form.
- * Prepares and distributes instructions to voters through election officials.
- * Supervises printing of ballots.
- * Sends any blank forms and instructions for voters to County Auditors as may be needed to conduct election.
- * Receives certified returns from county canvassing board.
- * Organizes state canvassing board for official tabulation of returns.
 - Board consists of Secretary of State, two Supreme Court judges, and two disinterested District Court judges.
 - Board meets on the second Tuesday after any state election and at special times after special elections.
 - Board certifies the returns.
 - Correction of canvassing board errors is by court order only unless all candidates consent.

County Auditor

- * Accepts filings of candidates for offices within a county (except municipal offices.)
- * Certifies these candidates after nomination or election.
- * Supervises printing of primary election ballots.
- * Supervises printing of ballots for county offices.
- * Arranges for public notice of sample ballots.
- * Delivers ballots and supplies to town, village and city clerks and to judges in unorganized territory at least one week before any election.
- * Must hold training meetings for municipal clerks and election board chairmen.
- * Handles absentee voting for state elections. May use special delivery postage when he deems it necessary.
- * Sends certified returns of county canvassing board to Secretary of State.
 - Board consists of County Auditor, Clerk of District Court, two members of county Board of Commissioners

who are not candidates and mayor of largest municipality.

- Board meets within three days after a primary election and within ten days after a general election.

City, Village, Town Clerk

* Accepts filings for municipal offices.

* Supervises printing of ballots for city offices and propositions.

* Arranges for publishing sample municipal ballots.

* Acts as Commissioner of Registration where required.

- Registers voters.

- Complies two files of voters:

... permanent record.

... files used by election judges in precincts.

- Keeps files up to date.

- Certifies eligibility of voters moving from their municipalities within 30 days of an election.

* Handles absentee voting for municipal elections.

Election Judges

* Appointment

- City or village council names one judge for every 150 voters in each precinct, provided that there are at least three judges in each precinct and may provide for additional judges in excess of one judge for every 150 voters.

- Town board serves as election board.

- If a village has only one precinct, the village board serves as the election board.

- Must be from civil service lists in first class cities.

- Must be as equally as possible from the political parties. In municipalities having more than 1,000 voters, judges must come from lists furnished by the two major political parties.

- In paper ballot precincts having over 300 voters at the last state general and primary elections, a fresh counting team must be appointed to replace the previously acting judges who will be relieved of their duties when the polls close. This applies to state general and primary elections only.

- Extra judges may be appointed in any precinct to help count votes after the polls close in a general election.

* Qualifications

- Must be qualified voter in precinct.

- Must not be closely related to any other judge or to a candidate for office.

- Must not be an employee of federal, state, or city government or a candidate for office.

- Must be able to read, write, and speak the English language understandably.

- Council may make rules and give examinations to determine qualifications.

* Duties

- Attend instruction meetings held prior to elections in those municipalities where voting machines are used.

- Open the polling place and make it ready for voting.

- Determine the eligibility of each voter:

... by administering oath when necessary.

... by signature comparison, where registration is required.

... by honoring proper certificates of eligibility from new voters in the precinct.

- Hand to and receive from each voter, the ballots, or operate voting machine where used.

- May assist physically disabled voters or those unable to read or write English provided two judges of different political affiliations provide the assistance.

- Count votes at the close of the polls and record totals of each candidate or question on tally sheets provided.

ELECTION DAY

Election Precincts are established by the city, village or town council, or by county boards in unorganized territory.

* Paper ballots - Council shall prescribe boundaries and number of voters within each precinct. They may be rearranged from time to time provided changes are made by resolution at least 90 days before the next election.

* Voting Machines - Each precinct, when first formed, shall contain no more than 600 voters per machine. More than one machine may be used in any precinct. Precincts may be changed as above.

Polling Places

* Designated by city, village or town council.

- Must be as near to the center of voting population of precinct as is practicable.

- No election shall be held in any place where liquor or malt beverages are sold, in any room used as a place of resort for idlers or disreputable persons or in any room adjoining either.

* Hours of voting.

- 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. (except in municipalities under 1,000 population entirely outside the metropolitan area. This includes counties with any part within five miles of a boundary of Minneapolis or Saint Paul.)

- Counting ballots before 8:00 P.M. is prohibited.

- Municipalities may designate time for municipal elections, but for not less than three hours.

* National flag is displayed during hours of voting.

* Voting by ballot shall be done without undue delay; by voting machine, within three minutes.

* No one can remain inside the voting place except election judges, peace officers, challengers, representatives of elections officials and voters who are about to vote.

* No one may campaign within 100 feet of a polling place on election day.

* No one may sell or give political badges or wear such badges at or about the polls on election day.

Related Provisions

* Every employee may take time off from work to vote in the forenoon without loss of pay at statewide general elections and special elections for Congress.

* No liquor is sold on election day.

* No person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process on election day.

* No campaign literature may be distributed on election day nor may there be any campaign television or radio broadcasts.

* No person, committee or organization may transport voters to polls except:

- Persons in same household.

- Two or more voters riding together by mutual agreement.

M
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TO: Annette Whiting

FROM: Mary Ann McCoy

SUBJECT: Conference with Pat Richdorf

Office

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS 4, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 373-2959

NOV 29 1965

DATE 11-28-65

Weather postponed our Mpls trip to Saturday, so that's when I telephoned Pat. I think we have things pretty well outlined for the December Board Memo. She will do a piece urging local Leagues to prepare for action on Program positions by suggesting resolutions at their political party caucuses in 1966; she will also explain the importance of such grass-root party participation as a boost to League action (I hope I state this clearly!). I, for my Voters Service planning, will stress informing the communities via the VS committee of the importance of citizen participation in gov't by actively participating in the political party caucus of their choice--this as part of the local VS planning for the coming election year.

Pat still wants to send lists of the Democrat and Republican county chairmen to the local Leagues--she has the Democrat list, I believe, and expects the GOP one shortly. I'll enclose her joint memo to us about this. I pointed out to her in our phone talk that she would probably have to include the Socialist Workers party county chairmen and the Socialist Labor party county chairmen if she were really going to be impartial (and certainly I think this should be considered.) This hadn't occurred to her, she said. I don't know how earth-shakingly important it is, but I question our sending out any lists of political party chairmen from our state office--the chance that a name is left out or in error could be embarrassing. Rather, I feel, leave it to the local League's State Action or State Program Chairman, to find this information out locally.

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TO:

Annette - page two

FROM:

Mary Ann

SUBJECT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS 4, MINNESOTA
PHONE: 373-2959

DATE

I told Pat that we plan to do a 1966 version of the election information flyer, "Your Vote Makes a Difference" and that that includes an election calendar listing the dates for registration before primary and general election as well as the dates for these elections. She did not seem familiar with our 1964 flyer with this information, hence her concern with wanting to publish those dates as soon as possible to help local Leagues in their planning.

She said she has the dates of the Republican Caucuses which will be in February, but that the DFL Caucuses will be in March and she doesn't have that info yet. I do not share her concern in seeing that this information--dates, etc.--be sent by our state Board to local Leagues for use in their bulletins. I think she could alert them to seek such information locally and inform their members--but I don't think it is our job to send such information out from our office--mainly as I mentioned earlier because of the great chance for error and misinformation or lack of information when we try to cover the whole state, all parties, etc.

I told her I'd send her a copy of what I will be submitting to you for the Board Memo in December so she can see what is covered. Apparently she is not planning to attend Budget Building Workshop Dec. 2, for I mentioned we could talk further then. I hope all this is helpful--she seemed pleased to talk it over with me and to delineate our areas of concern!

she said she would not be there.

DFL COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND CHAIRWOMEN

FIRST DISTRICT

<u>DAKOTA</u>	Godfrey Doffing 144 W. Spruce South St. Paul 55075	Mrs. James Kennedy 3300 Heritage Lane St. Paul 55111
<u>DODGE</u>	Arnold Fredriksen Hayfield 55940	Mrs. Jean Buckingham West Concord 55985
<u>FILLMORE</u>	Jerome Gunderson Rte. 2, Box A-1 Mabel 55954	Mrs. Rees Johnson Rushford 55971
<u>FREEBORN</u>	Marvin Wangen 2013 Tower Rd. Albert Lea 56007	Mrs. Ray Hemenway South Shore Dr. Albert Lea 56007
<u>GOODHUE</u>	George Gorman Goodhue 55027	Mrs. Demetrius Jelatis 1161 Oak St. Red Wing 55066
<u>HOUSTON</u>	Claude Kremer Box 487 Houston 55943	Mrs. Patricia Ask Caledonia 55921
<u>MOWER</u>	Leo Reding 709 - 12th Ave. N.W. Austin 55912	Mrs. Herman Jensen Elkton 55933
<u>OLMSTED</u>	Ed Warren 715 - 10th Ave. S.W. Rochester 55901	Doris Spurzem 835 - 8th Ave. S.W. Rochester 55901
<u>RICE</u>	Donald Wafler 628 - 1st St. S.E. Faribault 55021	Mrs. Helen Duncan 6 N.E. 5th Ave. Faribault 55021
<u>STEELE</u>	Oliver Randall Rte. 2 Owatonna 55060	
<u>WABASHA</u>	Paul Flies Rte. 1 Kellogg 55945	Mrs. John Eversman Rte. 1 Kellogg 55945
<u>WINONA</u>	Richard O'Bryan 1067 Marion St. Winona 55987	Mrs. William O'Reilly Rte. 1 Minnesota City 55959

SECOND DISTRICT

<u>BLUE EARTH</u>	Dr. Daniel Burton 512 Hickory Mankato 56001	Mrs. Edgar Ober Rte. 1 Lake Crystal 56055
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SECOND DISTRICT cont'd.

<u>BROWN</u>	William O'Conner 817 S. Jefferson New Ulm 56073	Miss Lorraine Becken Hanska 56041
<u>CARVER</u>	Al Scheibel Watertown 55388	Mrs. Vivian Dirkswager 201 Pine St. Chaska 55318
<u>COTTONWOOD</u>	Dr. H. C. Flynn Westbrook 56183	Mrs. A. L. Tegels 836 Highland Rd. Windom
<u>FARIBAULT</u>	Carl Wessels Box 402 Blue Earth 56013	Mrs. Willis Swehla Rte. 1 Wells 56097
<u>JACKSON</u>	Mrs. Paul Ackerman Lakefield 55044	Mrs. Herman Koster Round Lake 56167
<u>LESUEUR</u>	Milton Maxwell Rte. 3 LeSueur 56058	Mrs. Ambrose Feeney 101 N. 4th LeSueur 56058
<u>MARTIN</u>	Lawrence Bergemann RFD Welcome 56181	Mrs. Robert Schulz 121 N. Main Fairmont 56031
<u>MCLEOD</u>	Milan Bonniwell Rte. 1 Hutchinson 55350	Mrs. Ed Kraemer Winsted 55395
<u>MURRAY</u>	Reuben Wee Balaton 56115	Mrs. Harold Hook Lake Wilson 56151
<u>NICOLLET</u>	Peter Odegard 723 Wall St. No. Mankato 56003	Mrs. Allan Berg Rte. 2 St. Peter 56082
<u>NOBLES</u>	John Von Holtum 803 W. Lake Worthington 56187	Mrs. James Johnson Dundee 56126
<u>PIPESTONE</u>	Ordner Bundlie, Jr. 828 - 4th Ave. S.W. Pipestone 56164	Mrs. Ray Delaney 18 Elbon Dr. Pipestone 56164
<u>ROCK</u>	Benjamin Vander Kooi RFD Luverne 56156	Mrs. Paul Campbell 804 N. Oakley Luverne 56156
<u>SCOTT</u>	Robert Schmitz Jordan 55352	Mrs. Joseph Gregory Belle Plaine 56011
<u>SIBLEY</u>	Thomas McCarthy Green Isle 55338	Mrs. Bernadine Miller Box 44 Gibbon 55335

SECOND DISTRICT cont'd.

<u>WASECA</u>	Lynne Kanne Rte. 1 Waseca 56093	Mrs. Jerry Hogan Rte. 1 Janesville 56048
<u>WATONWAN</u>	Kenneth Skjervold 902 - 8th St. S. St. James 56081	Mrs. Conrad Hammer Rte. 3 St. James 56081

THIRD DISTRICT

<u>ANOKA</u>	Ray Johnston 10624 Terrace Rd. N.E. Minneapolis 55433	Mrs. Mary Schreiner 6851 Oakley Dr. N.E. Minneapolis 55432
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THIRD AND FIFTH DISTRICTS

<u>HENNEPIN</u>	Gerald Dillon 3 Park Lane Minneapolis 55416	Mrs. Marjorie Gangl 2925 Sumter Ave. N. Minneapolis 55427
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FOURTH DISTRICT

<u>RAMSEY</u>	Harry Lindahl 1743 Thomas Ave. St. Paul 55104	Mrs. Allan Dick 602 E. Maryland St. Paul 55106
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	Frank Olson 704 Park Mahtomedi 55115	Mrs. Sharon Ormerod 2817 Stillwater Rd. St. Paul 55119

SIXTH DISTRICT

<u>BENTON</u>	Severyn Youso Foley 56329	Mrs. John Nelson Rte. 1 Foley 56329
<u>BIG STONE</u>	Frank Moberg Clinton 56225	Mrs. Hans Holme Correll 56227
<u>CHIPPEWA</u>	John Oyen Rte. 1 Watson 56295	Mrs. Earl McNeil Rte. 2 Maynard 56260
<u>CROW WING</u>	Donald Samuelson 1018 Portland Brainerd 56401	Mrs. Carol Bartels Ironton 56455
<u>KANDIYOHI</u>	George Hulstrand 325 N. 7th Willmar 56201	Mrs. Richard Falk W. 16th St. Willmar 56201
<u>LAC QUI PARLE</u>	Harold Windingstad, Jr. Rte. 1 Dawson 56232	Mrs. John Weber Rte. 2 Madison 56256
<u>LINCOLN</u>	Erchal Springer Porter 56280	Mrs. Paul Hauswedell Arco 56113

SIXTH DISTRICT cont'd.

<u>LYON</u>	Alex Eatros 702 South Bend Ave. Marshall 56258	Mrs. Orville Kompelien Cottonwood 56229
<u>MEEKER</u>	Jerome Waters Rte. 2 Litchfield 55355	Mrs. Ruth Bye Box 945 Litchfield 55355
<u>MILLE LACS</u>	Harry Simons Star Route Onamia 56359	Mrs. Llewellyn Northway Rte. 4 Princeton 55371
<u>MORRISON</u>	Louis Filippi 412 - 4th St. N.E. Little Falls 56345	Mrs. Ed Gamradt 305 N.W. 6th St. Little Falls 56345
<u>REDWOOD</u>	L. Kenneth Wheeler Rte. 2 Redwood Falls 56283	Mrs. Elmer Schultz RFD Springfield 56087
<u>RENVILLE</u>	W. C. Nelson Fairfax 55332	Mrs. Frank Arlt Bird Island 55310
<u>SHERBURNE</u>	Charles Stickney Rte. 1 Clear Lake 55319	Mrs. Julius Nemeth Rte. 2 Elk River 55330
<u>STEARNS</u>	John Henry 117 - 17th Ave. S. St. Cloud 56301	Mrs. Roger Hiemenz 1304 - 10th Ave. S. St. Cloud 56301
<u>SWIFT</u>	Richard Hilleren 117 - 14th St. S. Benson 56215	Mrs. Richard Kent Danvers 56231
<u>STEVENS</u>	Hervey Richardson Rte. 3 Morris 56267	Mrs. Dorothy Kirwin Morris 56267
<u>WRIGHT</u>	Robert Bakke Delano 55328	Mrs. Robert Muller Annandale 55302
<u>YELLOW MEDICINE</u>	Art Manning Wood Lake 56297	Mrs. Morris Behrman Wood Lake 56297

SEVENTH DISTRICT

<u>BECKER</u>	Robert Irvine 1141 Minnesota Ave. Detroit Lakes 56501	Mrs. Morrell Wisted 1302 Roosevelt Ave. Detroit Lakes 56501
<u>BELTRAMI</u>	Irven Anderson Puposky 56667	Mrs. Edythe Rose Solway 56678
<u>CASS</u>	Henry Hanson Rte. 1, Box 6 Pequot Lakes 56472	Mrs. Donald Smith Box 31 Pine River 56474

SEVENTH DISTRICT cont'd.

<u>CLAY</u>	Howard Jacobson 223 - 12th St. N. Moorhead 56560	Mrs. Arthur Arett 824 - 15th St. N. Moorhead 56560
<u>CLEARWATER</u>	Howard Hanson Bagley 56621	Mrs. Clarence Peterson Clearbrook 56634
<u>DOUGLAS</u>	Willard Olson 316 - 12th Ave. E. Alexandria 56308	Mrs. Roy Zebarth Rte. 2 Brandon 56315
<u>GRANT</u>	Leonard Blume Herman 56248	Mrs. Charles Ellison, Jr. Elbow Lake 56531
<u>HUBBARD</u>	Max Fieldman Park Rapids 56470	Mrs. Mary Thomas Park Rapids 56470
<u>KITTSO</u>	Dennis Sobolik Hallock 56728	Mrs. Henry Peterson, Sr. Karlstad 56732
<u>LAKE OF WOODS</u>	Herman Neilsen Baudette 56623	Mrs. Ed Lockhart Williams 56686
<u>MAHNOMEN</u>	Robert Wambach Mahnomen 56557	Mrs. Raymond Gjesvold Bejou 56516
<u>MARSHALL</u>	Birger Andeen Argyle 56713	Mrs. Vernon Wickstrom Grygla 56727
<u>NORMAN</u>	Jesse Alexander, Jr. Ada 56510	Mrs. Russell Slininger Twin Valley 56584
<u>OTTERTAIL</u>	Peter Van Santen Rte. 1 Battle Lake 56515	Mrs. Roy Isaacson Rte. 3 New York Mills 56567
<u>PENNINGTON</u>	Henry Panek Rte. 3 Goodridge	Mrs. Clarence Joringdal 123 W. 3rd Thief River Falls 56701
<u>POIK</u>	Jens Erickson Climax 56523	Mrs. Adolph Haugen 322 Lincoln Crookston 56716
<u>POPE</u>	Harold Simonson 711 E. Minnesota Glenwood 56334	Mrs. Frank Zima 228 E. Green St. Glenwood 56334
<u>RED LAKE</u>	Sam Genereux Brooks 56715	Pat Larson Oklee 56742
<u>ROSEAU</u>	Arthur Braun Greenbush 56726	Mrs. Valborg Tweet Roseau 56751
<u>TODD</u>	Leo Clavin 318 S.E. 6th Long Prairie 56347	Mrs. Charles Hartung Bertha 56437

SEVENTH DISTRICT cont'd.

<u>TRAVERSE</u>	Sam Deal Wheaton 56296	Mrs. Hazel Peyton Wheaton 56296
<u>WADENA</u>	Matt Wirkkala Box 213 Sebekka 56477	Mrs. Kenneth Aldrich 421 S.W. 7th Wadena 56482
<u>WIKIN</u>	Clifford Ouse Rothsay 56579	Mrs. Orville Edner Campbell 56522

EIGHTH DISTRICT

<u>AITKIN</u>	Clinton Wyant 114 N. Minnesota Aitkin 56431	Mrs. Norma Lemire Aitkin 56431
<u>CARLTON</u>	Freeman Johnson 1010 Wilson Ave. Cloquet 55720	Mrs. Stanley Grover Cromwell 55726
<u>CHISAGO</u>	Patrick McGuire Rush City 55069	Mrs. Conrad Armstrong Chisago City 55013
<u>COOK</u>	Tom Hansen Tofte 55615	Mrs. Ainer Wegsten Tofte 55615
<u>ISANTI</u>	Dennis Sjodin Rte. 1 Cambridge 55008	Mrs. Melba Dahlin Rte. 1, Box 99 Cambridge 55008
<u>ITASCA</u>	John Weber 1015 - 4th Ave. W. Grand Rapids 55744	Mrs. Julia Anderson 1111 - 4th Ave. W. Grand Rapids 55744
<u>KANABEC</u>	Robert Wurzl Rte. 2 Mora 55051	Mrs. Leon Edholm Rte. 2 Mora 55051
<u>KOOCHICHING</u>	Eugene Williamson Box 171 International Falls 56649	Mrs. Ethel Clauson 1030 - 8th St. International Falls 56649
<u>LAKE</u>	Robert Hanson 74 Edison Blvd. Silver Bay 55614	Mrs. David Hamilton 226 - 2nd Ave. Two Harbors 55616
<u>PINE</u>	William Jokela Sandstone 55072	Mrs. Jean Holetz 335 - 9th St. Pine City 55063
<u>ST. LOUIS</u>	Earl Bester 609 Providence Bldg. Duluth 55802	Mrs. Gloria Hebert 3109 Miller Trunk Duluth 55811

Dear League Member,

In the process of thinking about the Jan.-Feb. VOTER, I began to wonder how many League members do work in their political parties. I decided to put on my "Pollster" hat and ask around. Your name was drawn as part of my sample.

Please answer the following questions and return to me by December 15. No need to sign your name. Please send the completed questionnaire in the enclosed envelope to: Mrs. James J. Jenkins
VOTER Editor
2190 Folwell Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

QUESTIONS
(circle answer)

1. Are you currently a member of the League of Women Voters? yes no
2. Do you have a strong feeling of party identification? yes no
3. Have you given money to your party in the last 2 years? yes no
4. Have you ever attended a party precinct caucus? yes no
5. Have you ever been on a finance drive for your party? yes no
6. Have you ever distributed literature for your party? yes no
7. Have you ever been a precinct committeewoman? yes no
8. Have you ever attended a County Convention? yes no
9. Have you given money in support of a particular candidate
in the last two years? yes no
10. Have you distributed literature, worked in an office,
given a coffee party or otherwise participated in the
advancement of a particular candidate for public office? yes no
11. Have you ever helped manage a political campaign of a
particular candidate? yes no
12. Have you ever been a candidate for a political office? yes no

If you feel so inclined, would you please make a brief, simple statement on your satisfactions, disappointments or general experience in political party work at the bottom of this sheet.

Please check the following as they describe you:

Number of years in LWV: under 5___ over 5___ over 10___ over 20___

Your age: 21-30___ 31-40___ 41-50___ 51-60___ over 60___

Your community: urban___ suburban___ rural___ small town___

Thank you for answering my questions. I'll let you know in the VOTER the results of my poll.

Sincerely,

Mrs. James Jenkins
Mrs. James Jenkins
VOTER Editor

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

STATE ORGANIZATION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455

November 30, 1966

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota congratulates you on your election to the state Legislature. The citizens of Minnesota are fortunate to have men of your ability who are willing to participate in politics, run for office and take the time from their normal activities to participate in our state government.

We look forward to working with you during the 1967 session of the Legislature. The League of Women Voters is interested in a number of areas and will lobby in these for the public interest. To summarize our areas of concern and to inform you on how League Program is developed, I am enclosing a copy of a special edition of the Minnesota VOTER.

Under separate cover we are sending you two pamphlets published by the League in the last year: Financing Public Services and The Twin City Metropolitan Area. These should be of interest to you as background information for consideration of two major issues facing this session - finances and metropolitan problems.

We know you will find your term in the Legislature challenging and an opportunity to contribute to making our state a better place in which to live.

Sincerely,

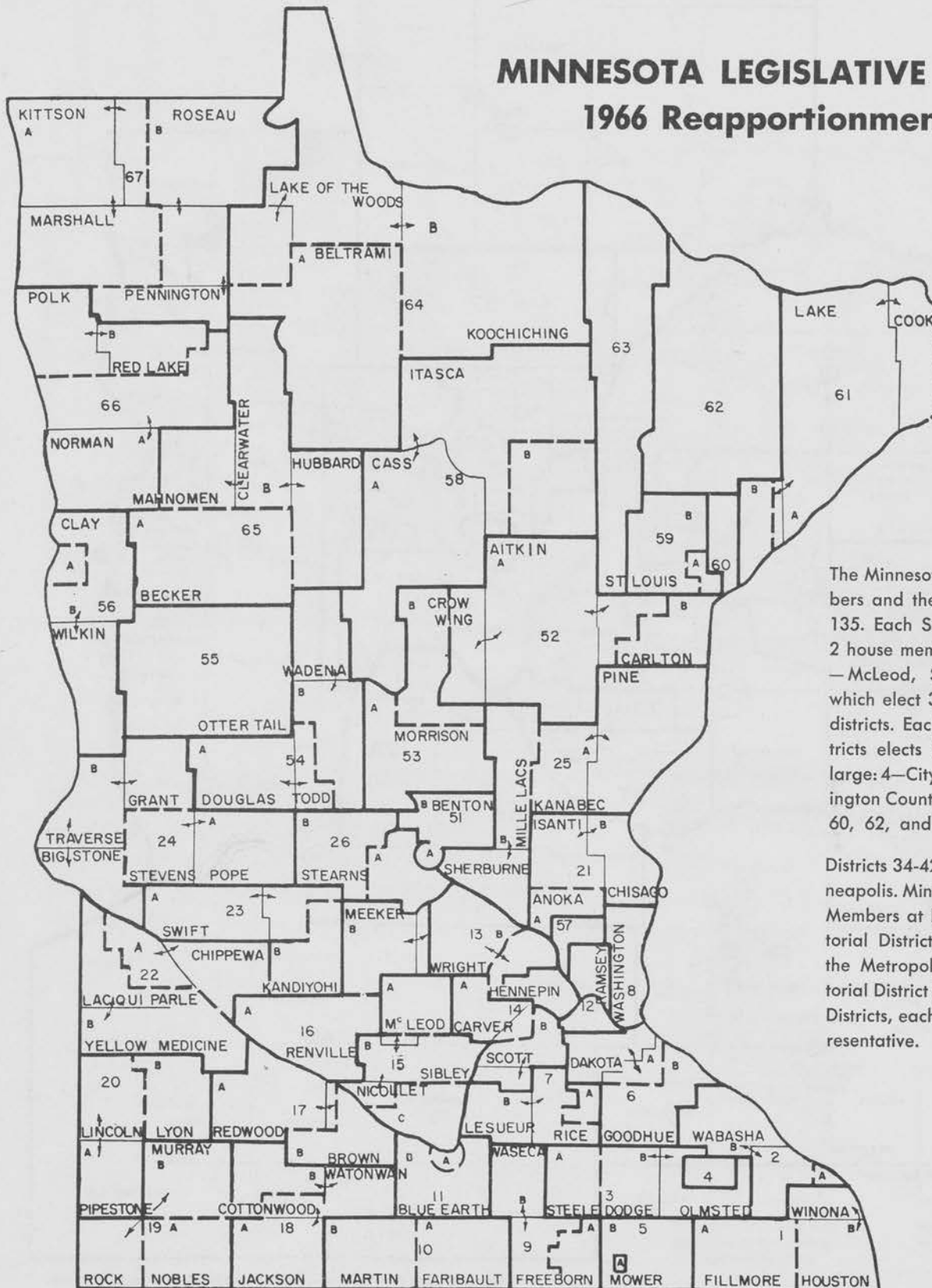
Mrs. William Whiting
President



VOTERS INFORMATION

PREPARED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS 1966 Reapportionment Act

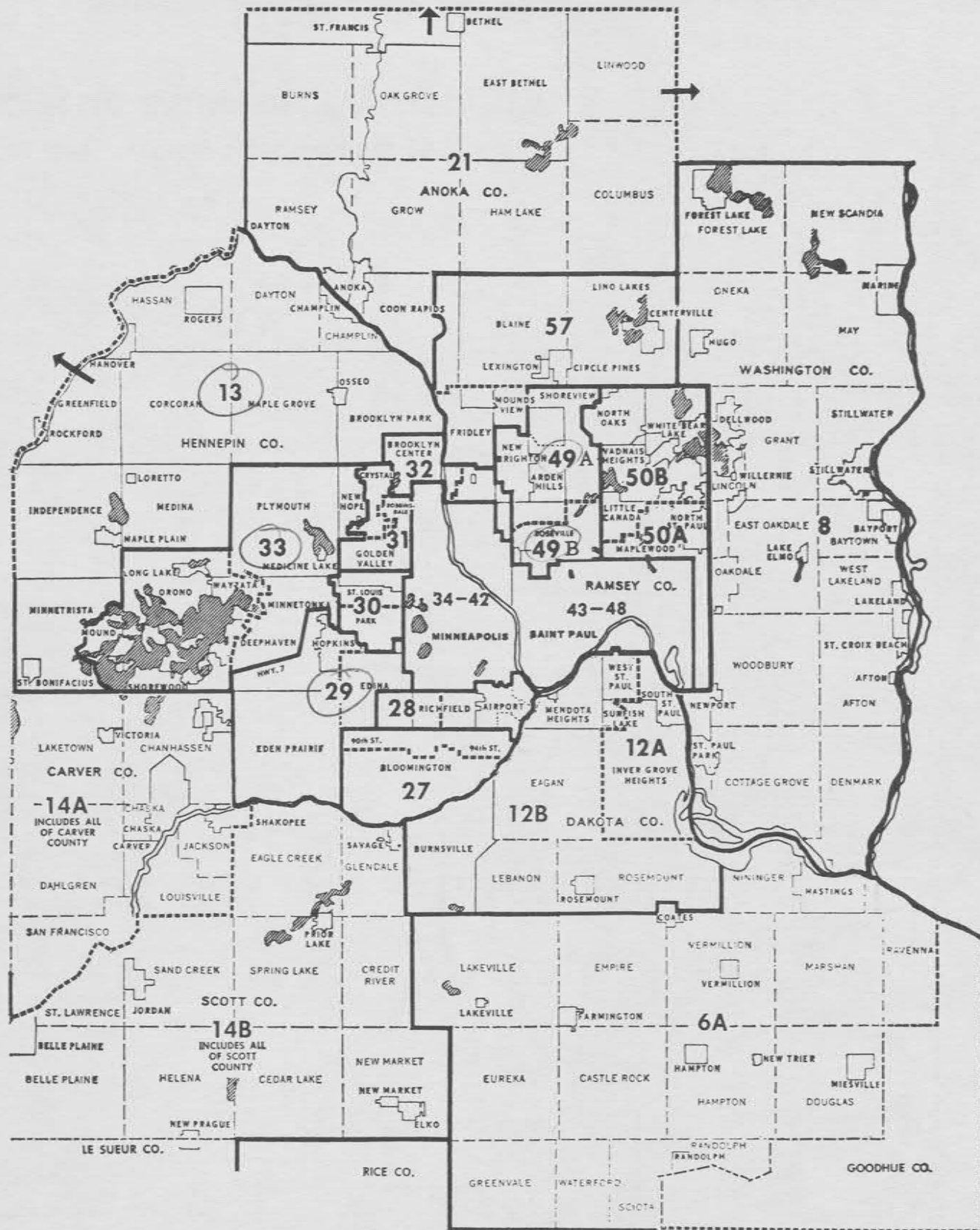


The Minnesota Senate has 67 members and the Minnesota House has 135. Each Senatorial District elects 2 house members except District 15—McLeod, Sibley and Nicollet—which elect 3. A-B-C denotes house districts. Each of the following Districts elects 2 House members at large: 4—City of Rochester, 8—Washington County, 55—Ottertail County, 60, 62, and 63—St. Louis County.

Districts 34-42 are in the City of Minneapolis. Minneapolis elects 2 House Members at large from each Senatorial District. In the remainder of the Metropolitan Area each Senatorial District is divided into 2 House Districts, each electing a single Representative.

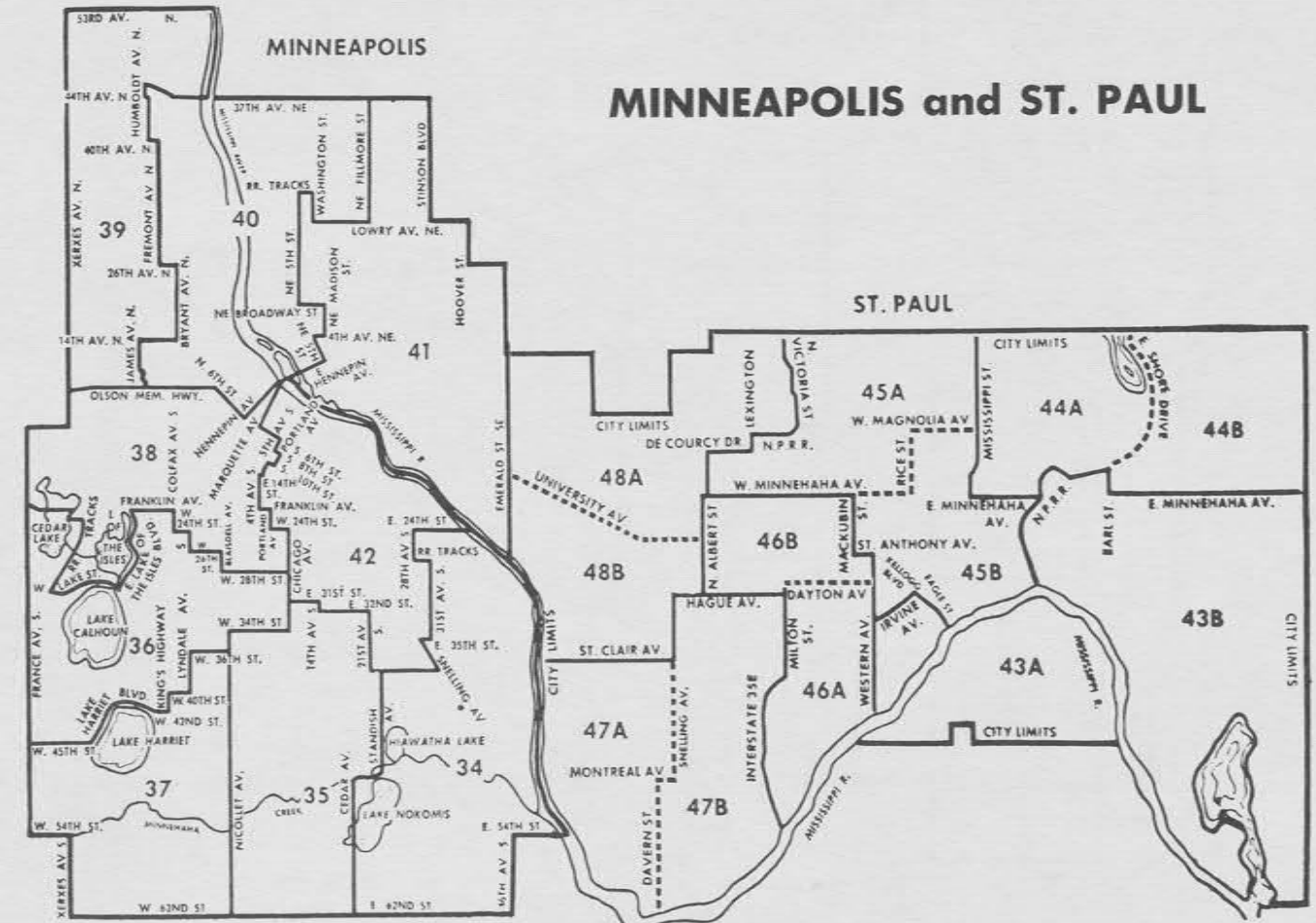
SENATE DISTRICTS _____
HOUSE DISTRICTS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES _____

SEVEN COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA



© Minnesota Railroads Association, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL



© Minnesota Railroads Association, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minnesota

Districts 34-42 are in the City of Minneapolis. Minneapolis elects 2 House Members at large from each Senatorial District. In the remainder of the Metropolitan Area each Senatorial District is divided into 2 House Districts, each electing a single Representative.

1966 ELECTION CALENDAR

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

August 23 — Last day to register for voting at State Primary Election

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

September 13 — State Primary Election

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

October 18 — Last day to register for voting at General Election

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

November 8 — General Election Day

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MAP



3rd District is Rural Hennepin County and Anoka County.

4th District is all of Ramsey and Washington Counties.

5th District is the City of Minneapolis.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
State Organization Service, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455



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[1967]

*All precinct caucuses within a county shall be held the same day at a time set by the county executive committee. No caucus may be convened before 2:00 P.M. nor later than 9:00 P.M., and the caucuses shall remain open for at least one hour.

*Caucuses are held at the regular polling place for each precinct or other suitable places designated in the call.

Participation in Caucus

*Qualified voters as defined by MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS may participate.

*Voter must live in the precinct to participate in that precinct caucus or to be elected a delegate or an officer of that caucus.

*Persons in agreement with principles of the party as stated in the party's constitution and who either voted or affiliated with the party at the last general election or intend to vote or affiliate with the party at the next general election may vote at the precinct caucus.

*Caucus business includes election of a chairman and other officers provided in party rules, election of delegates to county and district conventions, discussion of party policies, candidates, and other business as prescribed by party rules.

*All voting for precinct officers, delegates and alternates shall be by secret ballot.

*No person may vote or participate at more than one party's caucuses in any one year.

A DIGEST OF MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS



This is a general survey of major provisions of election laws. For a more detailed account, consult the current edition of MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS, published by the Secretary of State (compiled and annotated by the Attorney General), or consult your local election officials.

THE VOTER

Qualifications for Voting

- *Citizen of the United States for at least three months preceding an election.
- *21 years of age or older.
- *Resident of Minnesota for at least six months. Residents of less than six months who were citizens of another state may vote by special absentee ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States only. Application must be made to the County Auditor 30 days before presidential election. (Effective 1968)
- *Resident of the precinct for at least 30 days, except that a person who moves in the same municipality within 30 days may vote in his former precinct, and a person moving from one municipality to another in the state within 30 days of an election may apply to his former municipality for a certificate of eligibility to vote in his new precinct.
- *Must be registered in municipalities of more than 10,000 and in certain municipalities within 15 miles of Minneapolis, Saint Paul, or Duluth; optional in all other municipalities.
- *Not entitled to vote if:
 - Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.
 - Under guardianship of the person or adjudged mentally incompetent.

Voter Registration

- *Voters may register in person with their municipality's Commissioner of Registration (who is the municipal clerk) any time except 20 days preceding an election.
- *Absentee registration - see ABSENTEE VOTING - page 3.
- *Registration is permanent.
 - Exceptions: The voter must re-register if he:
 - ... fails to vote at least once in four consecutive years.
 - ... changes his name by marriage or court action.
 - ... moves to different municipality requiring registration; when voter moves within municipality more than 30 days before an election, he may notify the Commissioner of Registration by mail and then be eligible to vote in new precinct.

--Where no registration is required, voter must have necessary constitutional qualifications and state, under oath, that he is so qualified.

- *Registration is waived for one election only when voter moves to a different municipality within 30 days of an election and presents a certificate of eligibility at polls, which he has secured from his former municipality.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Qualifications

- *To use absentee balloting, must:

- Be a member of the armed forces.

The term "armed forces" refers to "the Army and Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard of the United States, or the Merchant Marine of the United States, or the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, the Salvation Army, the United Service Organizations and all other persons connected in any capacity with the Army or Navy of the United States including all civilian employees of the United States Government outside the United States or the spouses or dependents of such persons if actually accompanying such persons and residing with them."
- Be a qualified voter as defined by MINNESOTA ELECTION LAWS (see THE VOTER, p. 2).
- Be absent from precinct on election day and unable to go to the polling place because of:
 - ... travel.
 - ... illness.
 - ... physical disability,
 - ... religious discipline or holiday.

Absentee Registration

- *Members of the armed forces may be registered at the same time and on the same form as application for ballot.
- *Any other qualified person who is unable to register in person because of absence from the precinct, physical disability or religious discipline may register by mail by applying to the local Commissioner of Registration.

- * Absentee registration will be accepted any time except the 20-day period immediately preceding an election.
- * Application and registration cards must be notarized.

Obtaining Ballots and Voting

- * Armed forces
 - The member or his parent, spouse, or a brother, sister, or child (over 18 years old) may file a request for ballots form with the County Auditor.
 - The member may mail a federal post card application (available at any military base) to the County Auditor.
 - * Any other qualified person may request an application for ballots form from his County Auditor, fill it out, and return it in order to receive ballots.
 - * The executed application will be accepted by the County Auditor as early as 45 days for civilians (no time limit for armed forces) before and not later than one day before the date of the election.
 - * Ballots will be mailed to the voter as soon as they are available.
 - * Voter receives the ballots, a white envelope and a brown envelope. After marking his ballot, he places it in the white envelope and seals it. This envelope remains sealed until it is received by the election judges. The sealed white envelope is then put into the brown envelope for mailing. This brown envelope must be notarized.
- Marked ballots must be received by election officials not later than the day of the election.

THE CANDIDATE

Qualifications for Office

- * United States Senator:
 - Must be at least 30 years old.
 - Must have been a United States citizen for nine years.
 - Must be a resident of the state he desires to represent.
- * Representative in Congress:
 - Must be at least 25 years old.
 - Must have been a United States citizen for seven years.
 - Must be a resident of the state he desires to represent.

Governor or Lieutenant Governor:

- Must be at least 25 years old.
- Must be a United States citizen.
- Must have been a bona fide resident of the state for at least one year before election.

Judges -- must be learned in the law.

- * Other elective offices in the state require that a person be a qualified voter of the district to be served at the time of filing.

Filing Procedure

- * Candidates for congressional, state, or county offices file not more than 70 days nor less than 56 days before the primary election.

Where to file:

- Candidates for United States Senator with the Secretary of State.
- Candidates for United States Representative with the Secretary of State except that candidates in the 5th Congressional District file with the Hennepin County Auditor.
- Candidates for Governor and other state executive officers with the Secretary of State.
- Candidates for judges, state Legislature, any other state office, or county office:
 - ... with the Secretary of State when to be voted for in more than one county.
 - ... with the County Auditor when to be voted for within one county.
- Candidate for city, village or township offices with the clerk of the municipality.

Information in affidavit:

- That candidate is a qualified voter in subdivision where he seeks nomination, including address and declaration of eligibility.
- Name of his party, if for a partisan office.
- That he is a bona fide member of that party.
- Office for which he is filing.
- That he has not filed for any other office at the same election.

Filing fees

- Senator — \$150.
- United States Representative, state offices, judges of the Supreme Court and District Court judges - \$100.
- Members of state Legislature - \$20.
- County officers - \$20.
- Unpaid officers - No fee.
- City, village and township officers as prescribed by local law or M.S. 205.15.

Petition

- *Does not apply to primary elections.
- *Candidate may have name placed on general election ballot if a proper certificate of nomination is filed before the last day of filing by voters living in his district or political subdivision encompassing office he seeks.
- *Number of signatures must equal a certain percentage of the total vote cast at the last general election.
 - If for a state office - one percent of state vote but not more than 2,000.
 - If for a congressional or judicial district office - five percent of district, not more than 1,000.
 - If county or legislative office - 10 percent of county, ward, or precinct, not more than 500.
- *No petitions are allowed after the last day of filing for office, except to fill a vacancy. (Petitions for presidential electors may be filed up to and including primary election day.)

ELECTIONS

State Elections

- *A general election is held in even-numbered years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Offices to be filled as terms expire are: President of the United States (four years); two Senators (six years); eight Representatives in Congress (two years); Governor and other state executive officers (four years); three Public Service Commissioners (six years); judges of the state Supreme Court and Minnesota District Courts (six years); Senators (four years), and Representatives (two years), in the Legislature; and county officers.
- *A primary election is held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September preceding each general election for the purpose of nominating candidates for all elective offices, partisan and non-partisan.
- *Constitutional amendments are submitted to the voters at a general election provided a majority of the Legislature so authorizes.

Municipal Elections

- *Cities and villages with charters set times for local elections and designate which offices are elective.

- *Primary elections are governed by local laws or by M.S. 205.
- *Village elections are held annually:
 - On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.
 - By option of village council, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (in even-numbered years, the village election may be consolidated with state general election.)
- *Town elections are held annually on the second Tuesday in March.

State Special Elections

To fill vacancy in office of Representative in Congress or member of state Legislature: (Note: Vacancy in office of United States Senator or state executive or judicial office is filled by Governor's appointment until next general election.)

- *If Congress or the Legislature is in session, Governor issues writ calling a special election not more than five days after official notification of the vacancy.
- *Date is set not more than 28 days after issuance of writ.
- *Primary is held 14 days before election.

Municipal Special Elections

Called by governing body of any municipality for special purposes.

ELECTION OFFICIALS

Secretary of State

- *Accepts filings of candidates for offices covering more than one county in the state.
- *Certifies these candidates after nomination or election.
- *Prints manuals of election laws.
- *Prepares and distributes guides for election officials in pamphlet form.
- *Prepares and distributes instructions to voters through election officials.
- *Supervises printing of ballots.
- *Sends any blank forms and instructions for voters to County Auditors as may be needed to conduct election.
- *Receives certified returns from county canvassing board.

*Organizes state canvassing board for official tabulation of returns.

-- Board consists of Secretary of State, two Supreme Court judges, and two disinterested District Court judges.

-- Board meets on the second Tuesday after any state election and at special times after special elections.

-- Board certifies the returns.

-- Correction of canvassing board errors is by court order only unless all candidates consent.

County Auditor

*Accepts filings of candidates for offices within a county (except municipal offices.)

*Certifies these candidates after nomination or election.

*Supervises printing of primary election ballots.

*Supervises printing of ballots for county offices.

*Arranges for public notice of sample ballots.

*Delivers ballots and supplies to town, village and city clerks and to judges in unorganized territory at least one week before any election.

*Must hold training meetings for municipal clerks and election board chairmen.

*Handles absentee voting for state elections. May use special delivery postage when he deems it necessary.

*Sends certified returns of county canvassing board to Secretary of State.

-- Board consists of County Auditor, Clerk of District Court, two members of county Board of Commissioners who are not candidates and mayor of largest municipality.

-- Board meets within three days after a primary election or general election.

City, Village, Town Clerk

*Accepts filings for municipal offices.

*Supervises printing of ballots for city offices and propositions.

*Arranges for publishing sample municipal ballots.

*Acts as Commissioner of Registration where required.

-- Registers voters.

-- Compiles two files of voters:

... permanent record.

... files used by election judges in precincts.

-- Keeps files up to date.

-- Certifies eligibility of voters moving from their municipalities within 30 days of an election.

*Handles absentee voting for municipal elections.

Election Judges

*Appointment

-- City or village council names one judge for every 150 voters in each precinct, provided that there are at least three judges in each precinct and may provide for additional judges in excess of one judge for every 150 voters.

-- Town board serves as election board.

-- If a village has only one precinct, the village board serves as the election board.

-- Must be from civil service lists in first class cities.

-- Must be as equally as possible from the political parties. In municipalities having more than 1,000 voters, judges must come from lists furnished by the two major political parties.

-- In paper ballot precincts having over 300 voters at the last state general and primary elections, a fresh counting team must be appointed to replace the previously acting judges who will be relieved of their duties when the polls close. This applies to state general and primary elections only.

-- Extra judges *may* be appointed in any precinct to help count votes after the polls close in a general election.

*Qualifications

-- Must be qualified voter in precinct.

-- Must not be closely related to any other judge or to a candidate for office.

-- Must not be an employee of federal, state, or city government or a candidate for office.

-- Must be able to read, write, and speak the English language understandably.

-- Council may make rules and give examinations to determine qualifications.

*Duties

-- Attend instruction meetings held prior to elections in those municipalities where voting machines are used.

-- Open the polling place and make it ready for voting.

-- Determine the eligibility of each voter:

... by administering oath when necessary.

... by signature comparison, where registration is required.

... by honoring proper certificates of eligibility from new voters in the precinct.

-- Hand to and receive from each voter, the ballots, or operate voting machine where used.

-- May assist physically disabled voters or those unable to read or write English provided two judges of different political affiliations provide the assistance.

-- Count votes at the close of the polls and record totals of each candidate or question on tally sheets provided.

ELECTION DAY

Election Precincts are established by the city, village or town council, or by county boards in unorganized territory.

*Paper ballots - Council shall prescribe boundaries and number of voters within each precinct. They may be rearranged from time to time provided changes are made by resolution at least 90 days before the next election.

*Voting Machines - Each precinct, when first formed, shall contain no more than 600 voters per machine. More than one machine may be used in any precinct. Precincts may be changed as above. Notice must appear on voting machine calling voter's attention to constitutional amendment or referendum proposal.

Polling Places

*Designated by city, village or town council.

--Must be as near to the center of voting population of precinct as is practicable.

--No election shall be held in any place where liquor or malt beverages are sold, in any room used as a place of resort for idlers or disreputable persons or in any room adjoining either.

*Hours of voting.

--7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. (except in municipalities under 1,000 population entirely outside the metropolitan area which may shorten hours. This includes counties with any part within five miles of a boundary of Minneapolis or Saint Paul.)

--Counting ballots before 8:00 P.M. is prohibited.

--Municipalities may designate time for municipal elections, but for not less than three hours.

*National flag is displayed during hours of voting.

*Voting by ballot shall be done without undue delay; by voting machine, within three minutes.

*No one can remain inside the voting place except election judges, peace officers, challengers, representatives of elections officials and voters who are about to vote.

*No one may campaign within 100 feet of a polling place on election day.

*No one may sell or give political badges or wear such badges at or about the polls on election day.

Related Provisions

*Every employee may take time off from work to vote in the forenoon without loss of pay at statewide general elections and special elections for Congress.

*No liquor is sold on election day.

*No person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process on election day.

*No campaign literature may be distributed on election day nor may there be any campaign television or radio broadcasts.

*No person, committee or organization may transport voters to polls except:

--Persons in same household.

--Two or more voters riding together by mutual agreement.

POLITICAL PARTIES

State Convention

*Authority over affairs of each political party is vested in the party's state convention to be held at least once every general election year at the call of the state central committee.

*The state central committee (subject to control of the state convention) has charge of the general management of the affairs of the state party.

*Chairman of the state central committee of each party shall file with the Secretary of State a copy of the party's constitution and all amendments as they are enacted.

Committees

*Each political party shall provide for an executive committee for each congressional district and an executive committee for each county.

--A convention is held every general election year in each congressional district and county.

--Where any county and congressional district have the same territorial limits, there is only one executive committee and one convention every general election year.

Precinct Caucus

*Held for every election precinct every general election year.

*County chairman shall issue call at least 20 days before the time set for caucus.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments 1968 General Election

The following proposed Amendments to the State Constitution will be on the ballot November 5. An affirmative vote by a majority of voters who vote in that election is required to pass the Amendments. In other words, a person who does not vote at all on the Amendments is actually voting against them.

Amendment One

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to permit a legislator, if he is elected or appointed to another office, to assume the new office if he resigns from the legislature or if his legislative term is completed?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

Amendment Two

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to give the legislature three days after adjournment to present bills to the governor and to give the governor 14 days in which to sign or veto bills passed during the last three days of a session?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

Officials to be Elected — 1968

Office	Term Years	Annual Salary
U.S. President	4	\$100,000
U.S. Vice-President	4	43,000
Eight U.S. Representatives	2	\$30,000
Two Associate Justices of State Supreme Court	6	26,000
District Judges	6	\$22,000-\$23,500
Public Service Commissioner	6	\$17,000
State Representatives	2	4,800

1968 ELECTION CALENDAR

AUGUST

		1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31		

August 20 — Last day to
register for voting at
State Primary Election

SEPTEMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

September 10 —
State Primary Election

OCTOBER

		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

October 15 — Last day
to register for voting
at General Election

NOVEMBER

				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		

November 5 —
General Election Day

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization working to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 Wabasha, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

YOUR VOTE MAKES A DIFFERENCE



... in your city
... in your county
... in your state
... in your nation

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota
urges every citizen to:

- ★ Join the party of his choice and work steadily to improve it.
- ★ Inform himself about candidates and issues.
- ★ Work and vote for candidates who support the issues he approves.

IT'S
YOUR
VOTE
THAT
COUNTS
IN
'68

★ YOUR VOTE MAKES A DIFFERENCE ★

Qualifications for Voting in Minnesota are:

- ★ A citizen of the U.S. for at least 3 months.
- ★ Twenty-one years of age or older.
- ★ Resident of Minnesota for at least 6 months. New residents of less than 6 months who were citizens of another state may vote by special absentee ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States only. Application must be made in the presence of the County Auditor not less than 30 days before presidential election.
- ★ Resident of the precinct for at least 30 days, except that a person who moves in the same municipality within 30 days may vote in his former precinct, and a person moving from one municipality to another in the state within 30 days of an election may apply to his former municipality for a certificate of eligibility to vote in his new precinct.
- ★ Must be registered in municipalities of more than 10,000 and in certain municipalities within 15 miles of Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Duluth; required by local option in other municipalities.

Voter Registration

- ★ Voters may register any time except 20 days preceding an election.
- ★ Registration is permanent unless a person fails to vote at least once in four consecutive years, changes his name by marriage or court action, moves to a different municipality requiring registration: when the

voter moves within a municipality more than 30 days before an election, he may notify the Commissioner of Registration by mail, and then be eligible to vote in the new precinct.

- ★ Registration is waived for one election only when a voter moves to a different municipality within 30 days of an election, and presents a certificate of eligibility at the polls.

Absentee Registration

- ★ A qualified voter absent from his election precinct, or unable to register in person because of physical disability or religious discipline, may register by mail up to 20 days preceding an election.
- ★ Armed service personnel may be registered at same time and on same form as application made for ballot.
- ★ Application and registration cards must be notarized.

How to Use a Voting Machine



Instruction available from an election judge on duty at the polling place.

How to Mark a Paper Ballot



The Voter shall place a mark (X) in square opposite printed name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote and in the square before the "yes" or "no" if he

desires to vote for or against any proposition.

If he desires he may write other names in blank spaces provided therefor under the printed names of candidates, except that no names may be written in on primary election ballots. Other markings may make ballot defective.

Votes may be cast for candidates of only one party in the primary election.

Absentee Voting

A person in the armed forces or his parent, spouse, brother, sister, or child (over 18 years old) may file a request for ballots with the county auditor *or* mail a federal post card application (available at any military base) to the county auditor.

Any other qualified person may request an application for ballots from his county auditor, fill it out, and return it in order to receive ballots.

Voter receives the ballots, a white envelope and a brown envelope. After marking his ballot, he places it in the white envelope and seals it. This envelope remains sealed until it is received by the election judges. The sealed white envelope is then put in the brown envelope for mailing. This brown envelope must be notarized.

Marked ballots must be received by election officials not later than the day of the election, and will be accepted by the county auditor as early as 30 days before the election date.

(1969?)

SHOULD
THE
VOTING
AGE
BE LOWERED IN MINNESOTA?

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

SHOULD THE VOTING AGE BE LOWERED
IN MINNESOTA?

Voting age limits reflecting customs in medieval England prevail in 46 of the 50 states and in other countries as well. At age 21 Englishmen were considered physically strong enough to qualify for knighthood. In the United States the minimum age for suffrage varies from 18 to 21, and in other countries from 18 to 25.¹ Two states amended their constitutions to enfranchise 18 year olds: Georgia in 1943 and Kentucky in 1955. Our two most recent states wrote lower age qualifications into their constitutions: Alaska, 19 and Hawaii, 20.

The campaign to lower the voting age has gained considerable momentum the past two years. Every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt has favored the 18 year old vote, with the exception of Harry S. Truman. Congress is considering many more resolutions for amendments than ever before; and since June, 1968, the issue has been studied by almost every state. Historically, interest in a lower minimum voting age has corresponded with our involvement in wars. Reasons for the present activity is likely due both to the Vietnam War and to the rising desire of young people to have the vote.

In February of 1969, representatives from approximately 30 youth organizations joined with a number of adult groups in Washington, D.C. to form the Youth Franchise Coalition, a nonpartisan organization. Some of the participating groups are the NAACP Youth, Young Democrats, the National Student Association, the YMCA, and Americans for Democratic Action. The goal of YFC as stated in its bylaws is as follows: "The purpose of this organization shall be to obtain the right to vote for all citizens of the United States who have reached the age of eighteen (18) years." They hope

1. Russia, several Latin American countries, 2 provinces in Canada, Israel, South Vietnam, etc. - 18 years; Japan and Germany - 20; Norway and Sweden - 23; Denmark - 25.

to achieve this purpose with a coordinated national campaign to secure the passage of federal and state constitutional amendments lowering the voting age to 18. Many of the states have formed organizations to lower the voting age. In Minnesota, the Minnesota Coalition for Lowering the Voting Age (MCLVA) was formed in November, 1968, with over 80,000 members statewide. It is also of interest that in the 1968 presidential elections, the platforms of both parties called for lowering the voting age to 18. In Minnesota a lower voting age has been in the platforms of both political parties for a number of years.

There has been little organized opposition. However, even without strong organized dissent, many of the states have rejected lowering the traditional voting age. The YFC suggests one major reason for failure to bring about a lower voting age: "That there has never been a concerted national effort to bring together effectively the forces which favor such action in order to insure serious consideration of the issue."

DETERMINATION OF VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

Subject to a number of provisions in the U.S. Constitution, the states have the basic responsibility of establishing voter qualifications. Congress may act to extend suffrage by a federal constitutional amendment which would require approval by two-thirds of the House and Senate, and ratification by three-fourths of the states. It is also considered constitutionally possible for Congress to lower the voting age by statute. But, this tenuous route is unlikely, according to Senator Edward M. Kennedy (Dem., Mass.) in the Congressional Record, May 14, 1969:

"The change is of such fundamental importance to the basic political processes of the Nation that it should be carried out by the route of constitutional amendment rather than by statute. A proper respect for our Federal System and the rights of the States requires no less."

In order to change the voting age in any state, an amendment to that state's constitution is necessary. The amending process varies considerably

from state to state. To amend the Minnesota State Constitution, a majority of both houses must first approve, after which the amendment must be ratified by a majority voting at an election.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION TO LOWER THE VOTING AGE

Action to amend the U.S. Constitution to allow 18 year olds to vote began in 1942, when the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) introduced a joint resolution in the Senate of the 77th Congress. This corresponded with the year the draft age was lowered to 18. During the period 1942-1964, there were 58 joint resolutions and one bill to reduce the age of suffrage. After 1964 there was a marked increase in the interest by Congress -- 28 amendments were introduced in the 89th Congress and 64 in the 90th Congress. Interest in the issue is substantial in the 91st Congress. As of August 13, 1969, 11 Senate Joint Resolutions were introduced, 54 House Joint Resolutions and 3 House Bills all reducing the voting age to eighteen. According to the Congressional Index (week ending August 13), there has been no action on the Joint Resolutions or bills. Should the voting age be lowered to 18 nationally, there would be more than 10 million new voters added to the electorate (approximately 10% of the total electorate).

STATE ACTION TO LOWER THE VOTING AGE

In the past ten years state action to lower the voting age has increased considerably, and this year activity is greater than ever before. The following information is a sample of activity on the voting age issue in a number of states.

Minnesota, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon and Wyoming passed bills to permit 1970 referenda lowering the voting age from 21 to 19. Hawaii will vote in 1970 on lowering the voting age from 20 to 18; Connecticut from 21 to 18; Alaska from 19 to 18. In Ohio there will be a referendum

in November, 1969, on lowering the voting age from 21 to 19. New Jersey similarly will have a referendum in November, 1969, upon modifying the age to 18. The Nevada Legislature approved a bill for 18 year old voting, but the bill must be reapproved by the Legislature in 1970 before it can be placed on the ballot in 1972. A bill decreasing the voting age from 21 to 19 passed one session of Delaware's Legislature, and it must be resubmitted and passed once more to be on the ballot in 1970.

In many states there have been defeats, either at the ballot box, in legislative committees or by one house or by both houses. In 1968, North Dakota and Nebraska defeated ballot questions on proposals to lower the voting age. However, Nebraska's 1968 Legislature passed a bill permitting a 1970 referendum lowering the voting age to 20. In Virginia, California, Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire and New Mexico, the 1969 Legislatures defeated bills to lower the voting age. In Maryland the 19 year old voting bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House. This year in New York the 18 year old voting proposition failed in committee. The Florida Constitutional Convention refused to include provisions to lower the voting age in that state's proposed constitution. Activity is still pending in some other states.

MINNESOTA ACTION TO LOWER THE VOTING AGE

In the Minnesota Legislature, bills to reduce the voting age to 18 have been introduced in 1943, 1947, 1949, 1953 and 1965. In the 1967 legislative session, bills for both 18 year old and 19 year old voting were introduced. A bill for 18 year old voting passed the House 117-7 but its companion bill never got a hearing in the Senate. Again during the 1969 session, separate bills for 18 year old and 19 year old voting were introduced. This time the 19 year old proposal successfully passed both houses and will be submitted to the people in the 1970 general election. The

question to be submitted to the people is:

"Shall the Constitution of the State be amended to reduce the age requirement for voting from 21 to 19 years and provide an age requirement of 21 years to hold elective public office?

Yes _____
No _____ " 2

If a majority of the people voting in the election vote "yes," the amendment will pass. People who fail to vote on the amendment are counted as casting negative votes.

ARGUMENTS FAVORING A LOWER MINIMUM VOTING AGE

* * Young people today, in part because of the rising level of education, are better equipped to exercise the suffrage than were past generations of youth.

According to the 1969 U.S. Book of Facts, only 16.8% of the U.S. population graduated from high school in 1920. The number of graduates increased to 75% in 1966. Minnesota ranks highest among the states, with approximately 92% of high school students graduating. Youth today enhance their education with television, radio magazines, and increased opportunities for travel. Today's youth are more familiar with the political process than previous generations. They are exposed to political campaigns through the mass media and they have participated in mock elections. President Richard M. Nixon during his recent presidential campaign stated the following in support of voting at 18:

"The reason I think 18 year olds should vote is that I think they would add to the interest in American elections, they would add to the quality of the debate, the younger generation is better educated, it knows more about politics, more about the world, than many of the older people."

* * Youth of today complete their physical and emotional development at an earlier age.

An article in Newsweek, July 29, 1968, cites evidence indicating that

2. H.F. No. 18, Chapter No. 996. This is an act proposing an amendment to Article VII, Section 1 and Section 7, of the State Constitution to reduce the age requirement for voting to 19 years and establish an age requirement for elective office.

physical maturity is achieved at an earlier age than in previous generations, and further suggests that "emotional and intellectual maturity parallel physical growth." According to Dr. C. Keith Connors, Director of Child Development, spiritual, emotional and intellectual growth have largely been completed by age 18.

* * Lowering the Voting Age would increase interest and participation in the Electoral Process.

President John F. Kennedy, concerned with the low voter turnout in America, created a commission to find reasons and solutions for voter apathy. One of the solutions suggested in the final report was that states consider giving the vote to persons 18 years of age.

The following statement is included in the commission report dated December, 1963:

"The Commission is concerned over the low voter participation of the age group from 21 to 30. We believe a major reason for this low turnout is that, by the time they have turned 21 (the minimum voting age in 46 of the 50 states) many young people are so far removed from the stimulation of the educational process that their interest in public affairs has waned. Some may be lost as voters for the rest of their lives."

* * Our limited experience with an 18 year old minimum in the United States demonstrates that it works satisfactorily.

Advocates of a lower minimum voting age point to the successes of Georgia and Kentucky to further their case. The following are quotations from officials in the two states.

In Georgia where the voting age has been 18 since 1943, Ben Fortson, Georgia's Secretary of State, declared:

"We believed then, and even more now, that young people were more aware of what was going on. They were just as aware as adults." 3

In Kentucky, where the voting age was reduced in 1955, J. R. Miller, Chairman of the Kentucky State Democratic Central Executive Committee, opined:

3. U.S. News, p. 36, August 12, 1969.

"I know of no problems created by lowering the voting age, and there is no question but what this act of our legislature has been a popular one." 4

* * The addition of older teenagers to the electorate will produce a better balance.

Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem., Mont.) stated in the Congressional Record, May 28, 1969:

"Lowering the voting age to 18 will tend to bring about a better and more equitable balance in the electorate of the nation. As life expectancy rises, the number of older voters increases. A corresponding expansion in the number of younger voters will not only broaden the political base of the Government, it may well provide concurrently a more balanced approach in the nation's general political outlook."

* * Eighteen year olds in many respects are treated as adults and held legally responsible for their actions.

In many states eighteen is considered the age of maturity and some adult privileges and obligations are granted while others are denied. Because over half of the nation's 12 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 21 are a part of the labor force and pay taxes, it is argued that they deserve a voice in making the nation's economic policy. The minimum age for employment by the federal government is 18. In Minnesota, among other things, 18 year olds are tried as adults for criminal offenses; they are permitted to carry firearms and drive cars; they may work and are required to pay income taxes; girls may marry at 18, but boys need parental consent.

The question was asked whether lowering the voting age would change the legislature's power to restrict status of persons under the age of 21 in certain areas, especially concerning contracts, marriage and liquor. The then Attorney General replied to the Honorable Karl F. Grittner, House of Representatives, in the following manner (Opinion Attorney General 490-B, Feb. 15, 1955):

"The Minnesota Supreme Court in *State ex rel. White V. Patterson*, 188 Minn. 492, held that when the constitution

4. From a letter dated Feb. 11, 1969, to Mr. Kenneth Gilchrist, Metropolitan State Jr. College, in the MCLVA research paper.

- 8 -

is silent on the subject, the legislature is free to fix the age at which a child ceases to be a minor.

"Therefore, it is our opinion that in the event the legal voting age in Minnesota were lowered to age 18 by constitutional amendment, the legislature would still be empowered to restrict the powers of persons between the ages of 18 and 21 in such matters as: (1) Entering into contracts; (2) Entering into marriage; and (3) Purchasing of beer and liquor."

* * The youth of today deserve the vote because of their involvement in services to the country; the idealism and enthusiasm of youthful voters would have a beneficial effect on the conduct of the government.

Since 1960 youth have become increasingly aware and considerably more involved in the political process. They participate in the Peace Corps, Vista, and other government programs dealing with poverty and social justice. In 1968 they devoted much time and energy to the presidential campaigns. Youth in Bloomington, Minnesota, have recently been asked to participate in that city's government. They have been appointed to commissions and boards with full voting rights. It is felt that the idealism and vigor of the young could bring much needed enthusiasm to the American Political System.

* * Youth are less alienated when given more responsibility.

Proponents of a lower voting age feel that youth strongly desire a role in solving the Nation's complex problems and that youth feel anger and frustration over their presumed impotence to correct them. The following are several quotes taken from a speech by Paul J. Minarchenko Jr., President of the Youth Franchise Coalition, before the annual meeting of the Student National Education Association, June 18, 1969, Washington, D.C. The quotes in part explain what he believes to be the most compelling reasons for giving the vote to 18 year olds.

"Our generation feels more intensely the agony and bewilderment of the times -- for the split between what we have been told about America and what we now see is too great to be rationalized away. It is all too evident that the promise of America has not been kept; the "system" does not seem to be working."

9

"If the voting age is lowered there will be new horizons for young people, and they will take an active role in bringing about needed reforms. It is by no means a panacea for ending riots, or disruptive behavior, whether on the campus of a university or the streets of an urban ghetto, but it will give many of those who have taken that approach out of utter frustration and commitment, a sense of electoral participation and involvement which they have never experienced before. It can dramatically demonstrate that a new age has indeed begun and that men can become the masters of their fate."

It is interesting to note that according to an article in the Minneapolis Tribune, August 17, 1969, that some opposition to the eighteen year old vote comes from the extreme left which speaks of the democratization of society but worries that young people once given the right to vote would find a legitimate outlet for frustrations and abandon radical causes as a result. ⁵

ARGUMENTS AGAINST A LOWER MINIMUM VOTING AGE

* * Youth today lack the maturity of judgement that the exercise of the ballot demands in a free society.

An article against lowering the voting age appeared in the Yale Law Review, Autumn, 1968. William G. Carleton, author of the article, entitled, "Votes for Tennagers," notes that, "It is curious how few voices, conservative or liberal, have been raised against this mounting movement to enfranchise the upper-age adolescents. A notable exception is Harry Truman . . . (who) has postulated that it would make more sense to raise the voting age to 25 than to lower it to 18." Mr. Carleton feels that it would have been more sensible in the past to lower the voting age than it does today for the various reasons that boys of 16 were subject to the militia and public road work and some were even graduated from college at that age; that girls were considered maiden ladies at 20 and old at 30; that the average life expectancy was very much lower than it is today; that young people of 15 and 16, owing to the hard realities of making a living, were forced to work

5. The Minneapolis Tribune's source of information was the National Education Association's Project 18.

their opponents, they feel that the argument is illogical. To prove their point, opponents say: "If you're too old to fight, you are too old to vote," or "If you are a woman and can't fight, you also may not vote."

Physical maturity has nothing to do with intelligent voting--voters must think for themselves. Senator Spessard L. Holland (Dem., Fla.) believes that the draft age and voting age are as "different as night and day." He elaborates on this point:

"... Soldiers are called upon to be obedient to commands and to follow the strictest of military rules and orders. They are not in a position to determine matters of policy for themselves. The voter must have the ability to separate promise from performance and to evaluate the candidates on basis of fact, which is a prerequisite to good voting." ⁷

* * Eighteen year olds are not held legally responsible for their actions.

Opponents argue that 21 is the legally accepted age of maturity as recognized by most state laws. If the voting age were lowered, it then follows that there would be agitation to reduce the legal age in other matters. In the following matters, 21 is the legal age in Minnesota: entering into contracts, drinking alcoholic beverages, serving on juries, males may wed without parental consent. Opponents recognize that the selection of age 21 as a voting qualification and as the legal age in other matters is arbitrary, but they feel that it represents the age when the majority of youth are mature enough to accept adult responsibilities. They feel that it would not be worthwhile for states to reduce the voting age and cause the legal age to be challenged in other matters just to allow teenagers to vote a few years earlier.

* * The majority of 18-20 year olds are not interested in politics.

Opponents feel that eighteen year olds are preoccupied with other activities and have no interest in politics. Youth are busy seeking their first jobs, dating, getting married, establishing a home or attending school.

7. "The 18 Year Old Vote," YMCA Magazine, April 1969.

They will not take the time to study and issue in order to make intelligent decisions. It is a fact that the lowest voter turnout in the United States has been in the 21-24 year old group, and studies have shown that voter participation increases with age up to fifty. It is argued that when the franchise is unimportant to the younger segment of the electorate, why add an even younger group who have even less concern with the political process?

* * Youth may be interested in national politics but neglect state and local politics.

Opponents acknowledge that young voters have shown interest in national politics but minimal interest in city, county, metropolitan, and state levels of government. It is argued that youth will not take the time to study the issues and participate meaningfully in the total political process from the precinct caucus to election day. Whereas one particular candidate or issue may spark the imagination of youth, opponents of lowering the voting age point to the necessity for the routine ongoing party activities such as finance drives, contacting party members and arranging meetings which might go unheeded by older teenagers.

* * Enfranchising 18-20 year olds would have a disproportionate effect on election results

Some fear that lowering the voting age will tip the balance in favor of youth -- "gramps" will be outvoted. Others are concerned that youth will disrupt political organizations -- rebel against the status quo.

In small college towns there is concern that students could control local election results -- especially bond issues. Also a concern, that as 18 year olds, they may still be in high school. Therefore, they would be voting in elections even though they had a lesser economic stake in the community.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDENTS

Opponents of lowering the voting age in Minnesota expressed concern before the legislature that in communities where students outnumbered

permanent residents, the young people might control local elections, especially bond issues. In order to prevent this, the following clause was proposed to amend the House and Senate bills to lower the voting age:

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have acquired a residence solely in consequence of being a student or teacher in any seminary of learning or other schools within the state."

This amendment, however, was rejected. The legislature evidently agreed with the position of the MCLVA in opposing this clause:

"The statutes of our state quite adequately deal with specifying what determines a resident without adding any cumbersome clause which might restrict voting of a certain group." 8

The foregoing contention was supported by previous Attorney General

Opinions which clarify the residence qualifications:

"The residence of any person is defined by law to be in the place in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which whenever he is absent he intends to return. Section 416, G.S. 1913."

Polls taken by MCLVA at several Minnesota colleges indicated that 70.7% of those students who voted in 1968 either went home to vote or voted by absentee ballot.

Throughout the country, states generally have followed the principles set forth as follows:

"A student in a college town is not generally presumed to have the right to vote in that town. If he has no intention of remaining in that place permanently but has another home to which he intends to return after his sojourn at college, he is not ordinarily considered such a resident as to be entitled to vote. But a student at college who is free from parental control and regards the place where the college is situated as his home and has no other to which to return in case of sickness or other emergency, is as much entitled to vote as any other resident of the place where the college is situated." 20 C.J.S. 72.

The experience of Kentucky and Georgia, where 18 year olds have had the vote since 1955 and 1943, respectively, is cited in regard to local elections.

8. See Minn. Constitution, Article VII, Section 1, 3 and 7, which deal with residence qualifications. Minn. Statutes 201.26 determine rules for establishing voter residence. They replaced 416 Gen. Stat. 1913.

Louis B. Nunn, Governor of Kentucky, has stated that "In Kentucky this effect (student domination) is rarely, if ever, noticed. During the 13 year period in which the 18 year old age has been in effect, the question (residency) has never been raised." State Rep. Julian Bond of Georgia has said that no problems whatsoever regarding college residency exist in his state. Both Kentucky and Georgia do have a number of college towns where college enrollment varies from 50% to greater than 100% of the community population.

SUGGESTED OUTLINE FOR UNIT MEETING
LOWERING THE VOTING AGE IN MINNESOTA

I. Introduction

- A. State the goal of the meeting: to attempt to reach consensus on lowering the voting age in Minnesota.

State the Consensus Question -- Should the minimum voting age be lowered in Minnesota?

Explain briefly the consensus procedure --

"Consensus in the League means agreement among a substantial number of members, representative of the membership as a whole reached after sustained study and group discussion. It is not just a simple majority nor necessarily unanimity."

"Consensus is expressed in terms of rather broad objectives. It is not reached on specific legislative measures, nor is it tied to specific proposals of public officials or others."

"Consensus within a group which is meeting together for discussion is the 'sense of the meeting.' It comes after careful study of the facts and free discussion in which expression of all points of view has been encouraged and the views of the minority considered as well as the majority's." (From the new LOCAL LEAGUE HANDBOOK)

See your new LOCAL LEAGUE HANDBOOK for further information on Consensus, pages 32-33.

- B. League Background -- The LWV of Minnesota began the study of state Election Laws in 1958. In that year's study, a consensus question was included on lowering the voting age to 18. At that time members favored keeping the 21 year old minimum voting age. A desire to examine the minimum voting age issue was expressed at the 1969 State Convention.

It should be emphasized that we are not being asked to determine a specific voting age lower than 21 or to approve or disapprove the proposed constitutional amendment. Members need only decide if they wish a voting age lower than 21.

- II. Factual Presentation - Assume that all members have read the publication. Briefly review the main points. Members should be able to answer the following questions from the facts presented.

1. Why isn't the voting age uniform for all of the U.S.?
2. What action has been taken by Congress and by the states on the voting age issue?
3. What has happened in Minnesota on the voting age qualification?

If time permits, you may wish to add information from the instruction sheet or other sources.

III. Discussion - Pro and Con Arguments

Use the pro and con arguments to engage unit members in discussion. You may wish to ask members to take opposing sides.

IV. Consensus Question -- Should the minimum voting age be lowered in Minnesota?