



## League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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LEAGUE OF MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES  
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Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

March 1957  
Revised September, 1957

TOWARD MORE EFFECTIVE HOME RULE

(The Case for the Proposed Constitutional Amendment on  
Local Government, Laws 1957, Ch. 809)

General Nature of the Amendment

Laws 1957, Ch. 809 proposes to submit to the people a constitutional amendment on local government which would replace all of the existing sections of the constitution dealing with that subject. It would thus supersede the provisions dealing with special legislation (insofar as local governments are concerned), home rule for cities, city-county consolidation, and a few miscellaneous sections.

The proposal is based upon the recommendations of the 1948 constitutional commission on this same subject, though it abridges the commission's draft article and substantially modifies its provisions in the field of special legislation. In general, the amendment proposes to revamp and make more realistic the restrictions on special legislation, to broaden and make more flexible the provisions for home rule charters, and to provide for the organization of city-counties and for city-county consolidation through local charter action.

As originally introduced the bill was sponsored by the League of Minnesota Municipalities which adopted a resolution at the June 1956 convention recommending submission of such an amendment. Because the bill was substantially revised in the course of enactment, the proposed amendment in its final form will be subjected to study by League study committees and appropriate action with reference to the amendment taken at the legislative conference to be held as part of the annual convention in Minneapolis in June 1958. While the League is officially concerned only with cities and villages, the proposed amendment is not confined to municipal corporations since it was felt that the proposal of the constitutional commission on which it is based was not properly divisible.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION

History of Present Provision

Since 1892 the Minnesota Constitution has contained provisions prohibiting special legislation dealing with local governments. The division of cities into four classes and the adoption of laws relating to a single class of such cities were permitted by the home rule amendment of 1896, but otherwise the legislature may not pass special laws. It may, however, adopt laws which are general in form but special in application, if the criteria used for classifying the local units to which each law applies are germane to the purpose of the law. The legislature has therefore adopted the practice of classifying local units according to assessed valuation, population and area, or other criteria, on the assumption

that laws thus passed are constitutional. Actually many laws adopted each session violate the special legislation prohibition of the constitution and would be declared invalid if there were enough interest in them to warrant a court test.

In the years immediately prior to the adoption of the 1892 amendment the legislature passed so many special laws each session that publication of a separate volume of special laws was required in addition to a somewhat smaller volume of general laws. The practice of adopting laws which are general in form but special in application has grown in recent years so that if all of these laws were put together, a small volume would now be required for the session's output. By quick actual count, the special laws enacted at the 1953 session alone totaled at least 207: 87 for counties, 91 for cities and villages, 12 for towns, and 17 for school districts. In 1955 the number of special laws for cities and villages grew to about 100 and this figure was increased at the last session to approximately 150. In general, there has been an increase from session to session in the total number of special laws.

Among the objections to the present system are the following:

1. Reliance upon the legislature for special acts weakens local government and tends toward the eventual destruction of home rule.
2. The passage of special laws is time-consuming for the legislature. The limited time of the session could more profitably be spent in the consideration of general legislative policy.
3. There is an increasing tendency toward putting laws in special form in order to avoid the difficulty of selling the legislature on a general policy; yet in many cases, what is considered desirable for a single unit would be obviously good practice as a general law. Conversely, what would not be adopted as a general policy because unsound is countenanced when limited in its application to a single political subdivision.
4. General legislative deliberation on special bills is almost lacking in most cases. If a bill is agreeable to the legislators from the district affected and has been approved by the governing body of the local government unit concerned, the bill is generally not opposed by other legislators, because they are not directly concerned.
5. Under the present practice special legislation is necessarily so obscurely digested that it is almost impossible to find if one does not know of its existence. Because the name of the unit does not appear and because special laws are omitted from the revisor's compilations of the statutes, a search for one is often like looking for a needle in a haystack. This situation will become worse and worse as time goes on and eventually will become intolerable.
6. Furthermore, the application of laws, intended to be local changes with changes in valuation and population. A number of laws are made necessary every session merely to correct past classifications; others are not corrected but are used as if they still applied.

### Special Legislation under the Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Under the proposed amendment, the adoption of a special law (defined to include any law applying to a single unit of government or to a group of such units in a single county or in a number of contiguous counties) would be subject to three restrictions:

- (1) The law must name the local government to which it applies. The present system of concealed identification could be expected to be eliminated after adoption of the amendment since no purpose would be served by continuing this subterfuge.
- (2) Except in instances specified by general law, a special law could not become effective without the approval of the local unit. This approval would be given either by the voters or by the local governing body as the legislature may direct. The legislature may also specify the majority required for this approval. If it finds that there are certain situations, such as emergencies, where a special law should go into effect without local approval, it must provide for this as a matter of general policy, i.e., by general law; it may not dispense with this requirement in a particular case by a provision in the special law alone.

While it is customary now to require a resolution from the local governing body before the appropriate committee of the legislature takes action on a local bill, this is by no means an invariable rule. Furthermore, local approval precedes rather than follows adoption and does not necessarily relate to the form of the law as finally adopted. In implementing the requirement for local approval, the legislature might provide for public hearings after published notice and it might otherwise regulate the procedure for expressing local consent.

- (3) A special law could be modified or superseded by a subsequently adopted charter or amendment. Thus, a new charter might rid a city of accumulated special laws which now seriously restrict the scope of effective charter action; and voters would have a direct remedy (by petitioning for a charter amendment) if a special law were unacceptable to them. Thus while the amendment would make special legislation for a local unit legally possible, the governing body and the people would have the means to prevent it.

If adopted, the amendment thus will end the subterfuges of present practice, will permit the legislature to pass a special law frankly and openly, but will provide an opportunity for local government action either to prevent a special law from going into effect or to repeal it through the home rule process or otherwise. Thus, use of the home rule charter method would be thereby encouraged.

The amendment specifically continues Article 4, Section 33, in its application to special laws which do not relate to local government.

### HOME RULE CHARTERS

#### Present Provisions

Article 4, Section 36 of the present constitution, adopted in 1896, permits any city or village to adopt a home rule charter for its government as a city



consistent with the laws of the state. About 85 cities now operate under home rule charters. There is no similar right for counties.

#### Weaknesses of Present System

Partly because the present amendment is so detailed -- it is the longest single section in the constitution -- the existing provision has a number of admitted defects and a number of other features which are considered by many observers to be weaknesses. Among them are the following:

1. The unrepresentative character of charter commissions. Minnesota charter commissions are chosen by the judges of the district court and are not in any strict sense responsible to the electorate. In every other home rule state charter commissions are elected by the voters.
2. Anomalous distinctions between procedure on original charter submission and on amendments. The present constitution permits the submission of an original charter without any publication and authorizes its approval by a 4/7 vote of those voting at the election; amendments are authorized upon a 3/5 vote but must be published for four consecutive weeks in a local newspaper.
3. The severity of vote requirements. The vote requirements are higher than in any other state in the country; all others permit adoption by a bare majority of those voting on the question or at the election. The present rules have unquestionably encouraged the use of special legislation, especially in the larger cities where the 60% vote is very burdensome and difficult to secure. Furthermore, the constitution requires that the vote be calculated on the basis of those who vote at the election. A four-to-three Supreme Court decision has eased this requirement in the case of state elections by declaring that a special election held at the same time is a separate election; but this rule is of doubtful application to submissions at the same time as municipal elections and hangs by a slender thread even in other cases.
4. Submission of charter within six months. The constitution requires that a charter be submitted by the charter commission within six months of its creation. This is unduly restrictive and unnecessary and is, out of necessity, generally ignored. There is no similar requirement applying to charter revisions.
5. Rigidity of provision requiring charter to go into effect 30 days after election. Sometimes charter commissions wish to defer part of the charter in order to round out existing terms or for some other reason. There is no reason for a constitutional rule on this point.
6. Expense of recording charter in full in county register of deeds office. This requirement of the present constitution means that the charter must be copied by the register of deeds. This is clearly non-constitutional material and should preferably be left to statute.
7. Lack of power to abandon or adopt second charter. Under present constitutional provisions adoption of a home rule charter is irrevocable. A city can never do anything to the charter thereafter except to amend it.

Recognizing that under Minnesota doctrine, the legislature is supreme and may override the provisions of home rule charters, the proposed amendment merely guarantees the basic right to frame home rule charters in accordance with law and leaves details for subsequent legislation, even on such matters as the question of majorities required for adoption. The legislature may thus take account of experience and change the law to meet changing needs. The bill would also permit abandonment of a charter and the return to organization under legislative enabling act. Thus the constitutional amendment would eliminate all of the above-mentioned claimed defects of the present system or would permit their elimination by legislative act. Furthermore, it would authorize the legislature to provide for county home rule, the need for which is made apparent by the profusion of present special laws for counties. As a matter of fact, the legislature might, under the amendment, provide for home rule for other units of government if this were found desirable. The county home rule provision would be made more flexible by repealing the present constitutional provision under which it is usually thought that all principal county officers must be elected.

The basic requirements of the home rule charter privilege provided in the proposed amendment are these:

1. The charter must provide for the government of the local government unit in accordance with the constitution and the laws.
2. At least a majority vote is required for popular approval of a charter.
3. The right of amendment through charter commission action or through petition of the voters is guaranteed.
4. The home rule power is continuous; furthermore, a charter may be abandoned.

Everything else is left to the legislature, including the adoption of an additional amending procedure. This would permit experimentation with some system like that of New York under which amendments on specified minor matters could be made by the local governing body after notice and hearing, perhaps subject to the right of referendum on petition. This authority might thus provide a practical method of eliminating some present charters of excessive detail and thus avoid any need for going to the legislature to accomplish this objective.

### Proposed Provision

The amendment eliminates the present provision but recognizes the possibility of consolidation or separation of a city and county (without constitutional limit on population) by home rule charter action. Here, to safeguard interests of the affected units, the proposed amendment requires approval of the voters both in the city and in the remainder of the county. The legislature would fix the majority required.

Under the amendment the legislature might also provide for county and city consolidation or separation by general or special law. However, the amendment continues the existing provision that no county seat may be transferred or county boundaries changed until approved by a majority of the voters of each affected county voting on the proposal.

The proposal is thus more flexible than the present constitution, particularly in making possible under legislative authority the use of the home rule charter method of accomplishing partial or complete city-county separation or consolidation.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

The provision of the proposed amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for creation, organization, administration, consolidation, division, and dissolution of local government units and their functions, for change of boundaries and transfer of county seats merely states what the legislature could do anyway. The existing provision that counties and townships have such powers of local taxation as may be prescribed by law has been dropped; it is unnecessary and draws a confusing distinction between these subdivisions and other types of local government units.

### SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In submitting the amendment, the legislature recognizes, as did the League of Minnesota Municipalities in sponsoring the proposal on which it is based, that the present system needs a complete overhauling. The minor changes that might be made in the existing home rule and special legislation provisions by more specific amendments are completely inadequate to do the job. The details in the present home rule charter provision are so extensive that nothing short of a major revision will suffice. Furthermore, the whole amendment proceeds

July, 1957

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(Laws 1957, Ch. 809 -- H.F. 1031)

AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MINNESOTA  
RELATING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REVISING AND CONSOLIDATING THE  
PROVISIONS THEREFOR; AMENDING ARTICLE XI AND ARTICLE IV, SECTION  
33, AND REPEALING ARTICLE IV, SECTION 36.

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

Section 1. An amendment of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota revising and consolidating the provisions relating to local government is proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which, if adopted, amends Article XI, amends Article IV, Section 33, to remove inconsistent provisions, and repeals Article IV, Section 36. The proposed amendment revises Article XI and Article IV, Section 33, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI

Section 1. The legislature may provide by law for the creation, organization, administration, consolidation, division, and dissolution of local government units and their functions, for the change of boundaries thereof, for their officers, including qualifications for office, both elective and appointive, and for the transfer of county seats. No county boundary shall be changed or county seat transferred until approved by a majority of the voters of each county affected voting thereon.

Sec. 2. Every law which upon its effective date applies to a single local government unit or to a group of such units in a single county or a number of contiguous counties is a special law and shall name the unit or, in the latter case, the counties to which it applies. The legislature may enact special laws



relating to local government units, but a special law, unless otherwise provided by general law, shall become effective only after its approval by the affected unit expressed through the voters or the governing body and by such majority as the legislature may direct. Any special law may be modified or superseded by a later home rule charter or amendment applicable to the same local government unit, but this does not prevent the adoption of subsequent laws on the same subject.

Sec. 3. Any city or village, and any county or other local government unit when authorized by law, may adopt a home rule charter for its government in accordance with this constitution and the laws. No such charter shall become effective without the approval of the voters of the local government unit affected by such majority as the legislature may prescribe by general law. If a charter provides for the consolidation or separation of a city and a county, in whole or in part, it shall not be effective without approval of the voters both in the city and in the remainder of the county by the majority required by law.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall provide by law for charter commissions. Notwithstanding any other constitutional limitations, the legislature may require that commission members shall be freeholders, provide for their appointment by judges of the district court, and permit any member to hold any other elective or appointive office other than judicial. Home rule charter amendments may be proposed by a charter commission or by a petition of five percent of the voters of the local government unit as determined by law and shall not become effective until approved by the voters by the majority required by law. Amendments may be proposed and adopted in any other manner provided by law. A local government unit may repeal its home rule charter and adopt a statutory form of government or a new charter upon the same majority vote as is required by law for the adoption of a charter in the first instance.

Sec. 5. Existing laws and charters, valid when adopted, shall continue in effect until amended or repealed in accordance with this article.

ARTICLE IV

Sec. 33. In all cases when a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted, except as provided in Article XI; and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject. The legislature shall pass no local or special law authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, vacating or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; changing the names of persons, places, lakes or rivers; authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children; changing the law of descent or succession; conferring rights upon minors; declaring any named person of age; giving effect to informal or invalid wills or deeds, or affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; exempting property from taxation or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating private corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charters thereof; granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever or authorizing public taxation for a private purpose. The inhibitions of local or special laws in this section shall not be construed to prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

The legislature may repeal any existing special or local law, but shall not amend, extend or modify any of the same except as provided in Article XI.

Sec. 36. This section is repealed.

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Sec. 2. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the voters of the state for their approval or rejection. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes 1953, Section 3.21, the attorney general shall omit from the statement of purpose and effect the text of the existing sections of the constitution proposed to be amended, repealed,

or superseded by the proposed amendment. The question shall be stated on the ballot as follows: "Shall the constitution of Minnesota be amended by revising and consolidating the provisions on local government, regulating the passage of special laws relating thereto, and providing for the adoption and amendment of home rule charters by cities and villages and by other local government units when authorized by law?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_"

Approved April 27, 1957.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
March 1958 030958D

Attention: Local Leagues

Re: Proposed Amendment #3

The State Board has voted to reconsider the League's action on Amendments 1, 2 & 3; that we support 1 and 2, but that we neither support or oppose Amendment #3 - the Elective Office Amendment. The Board decided, after full discussion, that the implications of the last phrase of the bill, "....provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall preclude any senator or representative from serving as attorney for any school district or political subdivision of the state except that he shall not serve as a county attorney.", made the amendment one which does not satisfy League standards.

This action was taken after study and consultation with political scientists and others interested in state government, most of whom felt that the improvement made by the first section outweighed the possible disadvantages of the second. However, the State Board feels that the disadvantages of the second section (the lawyer-legislator rider) create new problems not now in the constitution. Therefore, despite the advantages of the first section in removing unnecessary restrictions on holding office, the Board felt that the League of Women Voters should not support Amendment #3. We will supply the public with information, as set forth in the accompanying material.



INFORMATION ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS  
TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 1958

AMENDMENT # 1 - Home Rule Amendment

Amendment #1 proposes changes in the state constitution relating to local government. It amends Article XI, amends Article IV Sec. 33, and repeals Article IV Sec. 36.

The present constitutional provisions on local government are:

- Article IV, Sec. 33 - "Against Special Legislation,"
- Article IV, Sec. 36 - "City or village may frame its charter; submitted to the voters; cities classified." (This section is restrictive and confusing. For example, the voting requirements on adopting a charter are 4/7 (57%), and to amend, 3/5 (60%). There is no provision for repealing a charter once adopted.)
- Article XI. - "Counties and Townships". (These sections contain provisions for county and township organization, election of officers, powers of taxation - all through legislative enactment.)

The proposed amendment contains the following provisions:

- Article IV, Sec. 33 - "In all cases when a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted, except as provided in Article XI." This section retains the constitutional restrictions on special legislation, except as relating to local government.
- Article IV, Sec. 36 - Repealed
- Article XI, - Completely new article on local government
  - Section 1. "The legislature may provide by law for the creation, organization, administration, consolidation, division, and dissolution of local government units and their functions, for the change of boundaries thereof, for their officers, including qualifications for office, both elective and appointive, and for the transfer of county seats. No county boundary shall be changed.... until approved by a majority of the voters of each county voting thereon."
  - Section 2. This section enables the legislature to enact special laws relating to a local government, but it must name the unit involved, and it cannot become effective until voted approval by the local government unit (either voters or governing body), unless otherwise provided by general law. A charter or charter amendment can overrule a special law if it is adopted after the law is passed.
  - Section 3. "Any city or village, and any county or other local government unit when authorized by law, may adopt a home rule charter for its government in accordance with this constitution and the laws. No such charter shall become effective without the approval of the voters of the local government unit affected by such majority as the legislature may prescribe by law. If a charter provides for the consolidation or separation of a city and a county, in whole or in part, it shall not be effective without approval of the voters both in the city and in the remainder of the county by the majority required by law."
  - Section 4. This section provides for charter commissions, allows for repeal or amending of home rule charters, and allows the legislature to determine the voting requirements on adopting and amending.
  - Section 5. Existing laws and charters shall continue in effect until amended or repealed.

Basically, Amendment #1 deals with 1) special legislation, 2) home rule charters, and 3) authorization of county home rule. The following questions and answers are designed to point out the changes the amendment would bring, what their effect would be, and controversial aspects of the amendment.

### Special Legislation

Q - What is special legislation? What is a special law?

A - A special law is any law applying to a single unit of government or to a group of such units in a single county or in a number of contiguous counties.

Q - What does our constitution now say about special legislation?

A - Since 1892 the Minnesota Constitution has contained provisions prohibiting special legislation dealing with local governments. Yet every year hundreds of bills are passed which are special in nature. This is done by the device of "classification." An amendment in 1896 allowed for the division of cities into four classes and the adoption of laws relating to a special class. A city, town, or village cannot be named in the legislation. For example, a bill can be drawn for Minneapolis alone by limiting its application to cities of over 450,000 population.

Q - What are some of the disadvantages of the present practice?

- A -
1. Reliance on the legislature for special acts tends to weaken local government and destroy the effectiveness of home rule.
  2. Special laws require valuable legislative time better spent on general policy. In the 1957 session alone, approximately 259 special bills were passed - 27% of total bills passed.
  3. General legislative deliberation on special bills is almost totally lacking.
  4. Many laws are put in special form in order to avoid the difficulty of selling the legislature on general policy, whereas the law might be desirable as a general law.
  5. Special legislation is so obscure that it is almost impossible to find if one does not know of its existence.

Q - What will the proposed amendment accomplish?

- A -
1. The special law will have to name the local government unit to which it applies.
  2. A special law cannot become effective without the approval of the local unit.
  3. A special law could be modified or superceded by a subsequently adopted charter or charter amendment. Thus a new charter might enable a city to rid itself of accumulated special laws.

### Home Rule

Q - What is home rule?

A - Home rule is the power given by the constitution to communities to determine their own form of government. The home rule power is used by a community when it drafts, and its voters adopt, a home rule charter.

Q - How many Minnesota communities have used their home rule privilege?

A - Of 153 villages and cities in Minnesota, 86 have home rule charters. When a village adopts a home rule charter, it automatically becomes classified as a city regardless of size.

Q - How are the communities governed which do not have home rule charters?

A - Either by special laws passed by the state legislature to apply to a particular community or under a general law permitting villages to choose certain optional plans of government set forth in the laws.

Home Rule (cont)

Q - What is an advantage and disadvantage of adopting home rule charters?

A - The people in a community know their own local needs and local government problems better than a distant legislature composed of persons residing in other cities, so a home rule charter can be tailored to the city's needs. However, changes in a charter may be more difficult to get because of the 60% vote requirement as against getting a law passed.

Q - What is an advantage and disadvantage of communities being governed by general or special laws passed by the state legislature?

A - 1. Changes in the local government provisions may be easier to get from the legislature, but laws applying to a particular community may be passed without obtaining its consent.  
2. Communities may change from one form of government to another within the optional plans set up by the legislature.

Q - How will Amendment #1 change things for cities and villages?

A - 1. It will permit the legislature to make it easier for communities to adopt home rule charters by lowering the voting requirements from the present 4/7.  
2. It will permit the legislature to lower the voting requirements for amending home rule charters.  
3. It provides that a local government unit may repeal a home rule charter and adopt a new one, or a statutory form of government.  
4. It provides that a charter amendment overrules a special law if it is adopted after the law is passed.

Q - If home rule means "self-government," then why do we need special laws at all?

A - Quotation from William Anderson, "Municipal Home Rule in Minnesota": "Under the American system of government, each state has complete power to govern the people within its boundaries in every respect not forbidden by the federal constitution. The legislature of the state is supposed, therefore, to have all the powers of government not denied to it. Hence its power extends to municipal affairs of all kinds as well as to state affairs...When kept within proper limits local self-government is an excellent thing, but when it is carried to a point where the city causes injury to the state as a whole, the superior interests of the people of the state must prevail over those of the people in the city, just as national must prevail over state interests."

Senator Rosenmeier points out also that special laws are sometimes necessary to take care of emergencies which arise requiring quick action. The process of having citizens vote on every piece of legislation is cumbersome and almost impossible to achieve.

Q - How does the Home Rule Amendment measure up to League standards and where does it fall short?

A - The League supported the 1955 bill which was endorsed by the League of Minnesota Municipalities and which was probably more closely allied to Minnesota Constitutional Commission recommendations. The 1955 bill incorporated everything into an Article XI, was in simple language, and was clear as to definitions and provisions. In the 1957 bill you will note that the voting requirements on Home Rule Charters are left up to the legislature to implement. This follows the sound practice of writing basic policy into the constitution and leaving the details to the legislature. Amendment #1 is still, in substance and underlying philosophy, the result of the MCC report of 1948.



Q - Is the Home Rule Amendment an attempt to annex the suburbs into one large city or county? (Refer to Article XI, Sec. 3)

A - No, It is an effort to improve the effectiveness of local government by  
 1) bringing special legislation into the open and requiring local approval, and  
 2) at the same time making possible legislation facilitating the use of home rule charter privileges. The amendment does recognize the possibility that city-county consolidation or separation may be accomplished through a home rule charter. (This is impossible now because there is no provision in the constitution for county home rule charters.) However, before this can be done, a legislative enabling act would have to be passed, and then voter approval secured by separate majorities in both the central city and in the rest of the county.

Q - Does Amendment #1 extend the legislative power to abolish local communities without their consent? (Refer to Article XI, Sec. 1)

A - No, the wording of Section 1 does not grant to the legislature power that it lacks now. Under the present constitutional provision, the legislature may provide for the abolition of local units and for consolidation in any manner it sees fit, using the classification device. Under the proposed amendment, any similar law would require the approval of the voters or the governing body of the local government affected, unless a general law dispensed with the need for approval.

#### Authorization for County Home Rule

Q - How will Amendment # 1 affect counties?

A - Amendment #1 makes it possible for the legislature to authorize counties to adopt home rule charters if a different form of government is wanted by the county. The increasing complexity of county services, particularly in metropolitan areas, makes this possibility of interest. Other states have had county home rule for many years.

Q - Is county home rule necessary?

A - The answer is indicated in the number of special laws which are passed for counties in each session. In the 1957 session, of the 259 special laws passed, 105 were for counties. County home rule, as provided for in this amendment, could provide more flexibility or allow reorganization of county government. Also the legislature could provide for optional forms of county government such as are now available for towns and villages.

#### Conclusion on Amendment #1

We should like to quote Mr. Orville Peterson, attorney for the League of Minnesota Municipalities, and authority of many years' standing in the field of local government:

"I think no one who had a part in the legislative work of Amendment # 1 would argue that it provided a perfect solution to the constitutional problems of state-local government relations. The amendment is a product of long deliberation and compromise. The choice, is, therefore, not between the proposed amendment and a "perfect amendment," whatever that might be, but between Amendment #1 and the present constitution. I do not think that in the foreseeable future we can expect the legislature to submit an amendment on local government which goes farther in the direction of legislative restrictions or the broadening of local autonomy. Particularly when this setting is appreciated I think the proposed amendment should be supported as providing a much sounder constitutional framework than we now have."



AMENDMENT #2 - Four year term for Governor and other Constitutional Officers

This amendment would lengthen the term of office for the governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, attorney general, and secretary of state from two to four years, starting with the election of 1962. As you know, the Four Year Term was specifically listed in the League's Current Agenda in 1955 and is now a Continuing Responsibility. For more detailed reasons why we support this amendment, please refer to The State You're In, Chapter IV, section on Tenure. The state auditor continues to have a four year term under this amendment.

AMENDMENT #3 - Elective office Amendment

Q - What does Amendment #3 accomplish?

- A - 1. It amends Article IV, Sec. 9 to grant a state senator or representative the right to run for another elective office while a member of the legislature, even if the position was created, or the salary for the position was increased, by the legislature of which he is a member; providing that if elected, he resigns his legislative post. This was previously forbidden under Article IV, Sec. 9.
2. He may hold no non-elective office other than Notary Public or postmaster.
3. It also permits a legislator to serve as an attorney for a city, village, or school district while serving in the legislature. He cannot serve as a county attorney.

Q - What are the advantages of this amendment?

- A - Our present Article IV, Sec. 9 is unnecessarily restrictive. Many good men have been prevented from running for another office because of this section.

Q - What are the disadvantages of this amendment?

- A - There has been some debate on the advisability of allowing a legislator to serve as a city, village, or school district attorney. Actually it is fairly common now, even though forbidden in the constitution. Many feel that this is a good thing and this is why:

1. It is a good thing to have lawyer-legislators and they need practical experience while serving in the legislature.
2. Since many legislators now serve in these capacities, it should be made consistent with present practice and be made allowable under the constitution.
3. The advantages of the first part of this amendment (allowing him to run for another office) outweigh the disadvantages of the last part; therefore it should be supported.

Many feel that this is a bad thing because:

1. A legislator cannot possibly escape having a conflict of interests if he is an attorney for a village, city, or school district while also a legislator.
2. A legislator might be able to exert undue influence on a local government to retain him as village attorney.
3. A lawyer is bound by a code of ethics and he should not be representing two sides at once.
4. This amendment is an attempt to legalize an existing practice not necessarily good.

It is because of these last four considerations that the League of Women Voters will not actively support Amendment #3 and will merely inform the public.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
March 1958 033158CXX

TO: Local League Presidents  
RE: Amendments  
FROM: Mrs. Kenneth Green, Constitutional Revision Chairman

The League of Women Voters is announcing its support of the Home Rule Amendment and the Longer Term Amendment through a letter to the editors of the twin city newspapers this week. It would be helpful if at this time all League presidents would write informative letters in the name of the League to their local papers supporting these amendments, using as a basis the new material sent out in the March president's mailing and presented at the Area Conferences. As you know, these two items were on the Current Agenda in 1955 and are now listed as Continuing Responsibilities. Here is a chance for us to start some action which may lead to success for two of the League's state program items and shorten that long list of CR's !

In addition, it would be helpful if you would:

1. Clip and send to the state office any news articles or editorials on the amendments from your local papers so we will be informed on editorial feeling around the state.
2. Bring your membership up to date on Home Rule and the longer term, using the new material and The State You're In, so that an informed effort may be made in the fall to acquaint the public with these amendments.
3. Encourage members of your Board or League to work in your area with the state-wide "Information Committee on Amendments 1, 2, & 3," on which the LWV is represented. (Refer to a notice in the February president's mailing.) Enclosed is a pamphlet already put out by the Committee which we hope can be used by Voters Service in the fall.

To help you further, we have planned a briefing session to clear up any confusion about the amendments and give you a chance to ask questions.

When: Tuesday, May 6, 10:00 to 12:00

Where: Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota - Room 320

We will have Senator Donald Fraser (co-author of the Home rule amendment), Orville Peterson, and possibly other experts there to answer any questions you may have. You may send as many people as you like to this meeting, including the President, Board members and unit members. We would like an estimation of the number coming from your League by May 1, so we can plan for adequate space. We realize this meeting will probably apply mainly to Leagues close to Minneapolis and St. Paul, but we hope that people from all Leagues will be able to attend. If you can't make it, and do have questions, send them to the state office and we'll do our best to help you. Parking facilities are available at the ramp at the corner of Washington and Union Avenues.

## VOTERS SERVICE SHEET ON AMENDMENTS

The League of Women Voters has a traditional duty of service to the voters, namely, getting factual, unbiased information to citizens on all the amendments to the Constitution that are submitted to the people. The Voters Service Sheet used in conjunction with the broadside Constitutional Amendments in Brief will give you some help in this activity.

### BULLETIN

Send the single sheet on the amendments to all of your members with the next issue of the bulletin.

Have a box of questions and answers on the amendments in the bulletin.

Urge your members to share the information sheet with neighbors.

### VOTER'S SERVICE

The material is inexpensive so you could afford to include it with the candidates information material you prepare for the public.

Have a stack available for the taking at candidates meetings this fall.

### FINANCE

Send this sheet to your contributors as part of a program to keep them informed of what the League is doing in the community. This is a good thing to hand to everyone your solicitors contact on your finance drive if it comes this fall.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Take a copy with you when you drop in on your editor next time. Be sure and let him know that the League has more detailed material available if he wants it.

This would make a good giveaway to hand out if you are going to have a county fair booth.

Just before election, ask your druggist or banker if you can leave a stack in a handy spot for people to see and take.

Amend

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA  
15th and Washington Avenues S. E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota FE 8-8791

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DATE:

October 14, 1958

TO:

Anne Green

FROM:

Grace Wilson

SUBJECT

Attached is a compliment from Val Bjornson, re LWV material on Amendments..



*Amend*

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA  
15th and Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota FE 8-8791

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DATE: 10/21/58;  
TO:  
FROM:  
SUBJECT: Amendment # 1

Attached post card (same as) ~~sent~~ to the following Leagues:

Alexandria, Anoka, Austin, Brainerd, Rochester, Fergus Falls, Moorhead,  
New Ulm, Owatonna, Bemidji, Hutchinson, Duluth, Hibbing, Virginia, Worthington,  
St. Clous.

P.S. to the President's Letter

10/21/58

RIGHT NOW ~~is~~ there is something you can do to help the campaign for Amendment #1. The Information Committee on Amendments has sent a request to radio stations all over the state asking for public service spot announcements urging citizens to "inform themselves and vote" on the constitutional amendments. If you, as Local League President, would follow up this request by personal contact with your station, there is a greater chance that they will use these spots, which are vitally needed to call the attention of the voters to the amendments. Hope you will help.

Mrs. Kenneth Green

St. Paul 37  
info. 57

October 28, 1958

Information #1 Committee  
601 Syndicate Bldg.  
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are the lists for the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers of names supporting Amendment #1. Also enclosed are checks as follows: League of Women Voters in the amount of \$174.00 and individual checks in the amount of \$14.00 made out to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Kenneth Green  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

AG:rw  
Enc. 5

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN BRIEF— to be voted on November 4, 1958

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## *Amendment No. 1—Home Rule Amendment*

- a complete rewriting of all sections of the Constitution relating to local government.
- main provisions deal with —

### **1. SPECIAL LEGISLATION.** *The amendment provides that a proposed law pertaining to a unit of local government:*

- must name the villages, towns, cities, or counties involved;
- may apply only to one town, city or other local government unit, or a group of such units within a county or adjacent counties; anything else must be general legislation;
- needs local voter or governing body approval before going into effect;
- may pass without local approval only if previous general law allows;
- may be overruled by home rule charters or charter amendments adopted after the special law is passed.

### **2. HOME RULE CHARTERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES.** *The amendment permits:*

- legislation which authorizes local government units to adopt home rule charters (cities and villages already have the power to adopt);
- laws to provide for charter commissions, methods of amending charters, and set vote requirements for local voter approval of amendments;
- repeal of a home rule charter, paving the way for adoption of a new charter or selection of a statutory form of government.

### **3. COUNTY GOVERNMENT.** *The amendment provides that:*

- home rule charters for county governments may be adopted in the same manner as for municipalities;
- in cases of city-county consolidation or separation by a home rule charter, there must be separate votes of approval in each city and in the remainder of the county;
- county boundary changes or county seat transfers require a majority vote of approval in each county affected.

### **4. "Existing laws and charters, valid when adopted, shall continue in effect until amended or repealed in accordance with this article."**

## *Amendment No. 2—Four Year Term Amendment*

- would increase the terms of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, from two to four years (auditor is now a four-year office), starting with the election of 1962.

## *Amendment No. 3—Elective Office Amendment*

- would permit a legislator to run for another elective office while a member of the legislature (if elected, he must resign his legislative post);
- would permit a legislator to serve as school district or local government attorney, but not as county attorney.

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*Prepared as a service to the voters by the*

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**, 15th and Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis

Price per 100 — 50 cents

070158-50M





League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.  
102157CC

To: Local League Presidents  
From: Mrs. Kenneth Green, Constitutional Revision Chairman  
Subject: Amendments to be Voted on, November, 1958

Many local Leagues have asked what our stand is going to be on the three amendments to the State Constitution to be presented to the voters in November of 1958. At its October meeting, the state Board decided that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota could and would support all three amendments.

Amendment No. 1 would change sections of the Constitution having to do with home rule: generally, recognizing special legislation as lawful, broadening provisions for home rule charters, and providing for city-county organization and consolidation.

Amendment No. 2 would lengthen the terms of governor and lieutenant-governor and other constitutional officers from two to four years, beginning in 1962.

Amendment No. 3 would allow a state senator or representative to run for another elective office without resigning his present office.

Detailed information on all these amendments and on their support by the League will be coming to you early in 1958.

Numbers 1 and 2 - Home Rule and the Four Year Term - were specifically listed in the Current Agenda adopted in 1955 and are now found under our first Continuing Responsibility. How close the Home Rule Amendment comes to the League ideal and where it fails will be seen in the detailed information you will get later. It is a good example of the kind of compromise reality sometimes demands of us. The lengthening of the terms of the top executive offices is exactly as the League hoped.

Number 3 - the Elective Office Amendment - may also be an example for the League. When a Constitutional Convention does meet in Minnesota, it will of course consider the total Constitution, not just those parts of it in which the League of Women Voters has chosen to have specific interest. The League will be faced with many decisions as to what it can support and by what authority, in any revised constitution. In the case of the Elective Office Amendment, authority rests on our wish to remove obsolete provisions and unnecessarily restrictive clauses.

In the ten years since constitutional revision has been on our program, we have placed ourselves on record many times to "remove dead wood," "clarify the intent and simplify the language," "update to meet today's needs," "eliminate statutory detail," "consolidate subject matter," "bring more economy to state government," "increase efficiency in operation," and so on. These and other general objectives may all be considered authority for supporting or opposing whatever the Constitutional Convention may do. Our backing of the Elective Office Amendment is of this type of authority.

1959

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA  
15th and Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota FE 8-8791  
September 14, 1958

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DATE: Dorothy Anderson, Anne Green

TO: Roberta

FROM: Amendments

SUBJECT At 8:00 this morning I received a phone call from Mr. Friedman saying he'd picked up one of our Amendment flyers at the DFL booth at the State Fair. Was there going to be any more publicity on it - he'd evidently seen nothing in the St. Paul papers. He would be glad to publish anything we'd like to send him as he was very interested in the amendments. He is evidently the owner of the paper -

St. Paul Jewish News  
2196 Hartford Avenue  
St. Paul 16, Minnesota

The editor is there all day and may be reached by calling Mi. 8--6651 or Mr. Friedman may be reached after 4 o'clock by calling Ca. 45-8601. The paper is published every two weeks and reaches about 14,000 Jews. He also enquired about paid advertising and I explained that we didn't have the money for such things. Instructions, please.

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*Pres. Club*

TO: L. J. Plotnik, Soc. Studies Instr. **LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**  
Faribault Public Schools, Faribault, Minn. 15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.  
FROM: Grace Wilson, Secretary MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

SUBJECT Constitutional Amendment re DATE 11/24/59  
increasing legislative term for Minn.  
legislature.

Enclosed is a typewritten, carbon copy of amendments to be submitted to voters Nov. 1960. The one you refer to is on page 3. We have no more material on these amendments at this time. Next spring or summer, we will have broadsides on the facts about what these amendments would provide, and some mimeographed material giving further information on them, but that material is not ready yet.

There is some reference in "The State You're In" (see enclosed catalog) to need for longer, or more frequent sessions. But whether this amendment is a good way to provide for more time to deliberate, I don't know.....

You ask for any further material on current governmental issues.... Besides the publications mentioned in catalogs, the new publications put out by our office, "The Missing Link in Minnesota Government -- a study of Party Designation" (45¢) and "School Election Laws" (25¢), are excellent and timely.

Don't overlook "You Are the Government" a handbook on Minnesota Government.

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TO: L. J. Plotnik, Soc. Studies Instr. **LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**  
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Don't overlook "You Are the Government" a handbook on Minnesota Government.



NOV 20 1959

FARIBAULT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA

C. WILLARD CROSS  
Superintendent of Schools

SVERRIR H. MAGNUSSON  
Director of Elementary Education  
AGNES L. MCCARTHY  
Curriculum Director of Secondary Schools  
HOWARD E. MILLER  
Principal of Junior High School  
JOHN G. HAGMAN  
Principal of Senior High School

November 17, 1959

League of Women Voters  
15th and Washington S.E.  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Sirs:

Would you have available for class use material on the Constitutional Amendment, increasing the legislative term for the Minnesota Legislature, and if so, would you please forward same?

Any material available on other current governmental issues would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

*L. J. Plotnik*  
L. J. Plotnik

Soc. Studies Instr.

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A.Green, D.Olson, D.Anderson, ~~L.Anderson~~  
TO: Fran Berdie, File

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

FROM: Grace

SUBJECT Amendment Broadside

DATE 12/8/59

Anne Green prepared the first draft, which L Kuderling, Sis and Robert a and Grace/<sup>slightly</sup>modified.  
This is the revised draft.

Will you five make your comments on this draft, then suggest -- especially D.Anderson -- who  
you think should read it, before it's ready for printing....

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN BRIEF

TO BE VOTED ON NOVEMBER 3, 1960

## AMENDMENT NO. 1 -- Extension of Legislative Session; Elective Offices

- \* Retains the 90 day biennial legislative session, but allows any session to extend the session, meeting two years later by no more than 30 days. (Presently only the Governor may add to a legislative period, by calling a special session.)
- \* Requires new bills introduced after the 70th legislative day to be authorized by joint House and Senate rules. (Presently such new bills require permission of the Governor.)
- \* Allows a senator or representative, if otherwise qualified, to run for any elective office, provided he resigns his legislative post if elected. (Present provisions require a wait of one year before running for an office, if the position was created or the salary raised by the session during which the legislator served.)

## AMENDMENT NO. 2 -- Reapportionment

- \* Authorized the legislature to reapportion itself after the 1970 Federal census, and every ten years thereafter.
  - ...House of Representatives shall be on the basis of "equality according to population." (The same as now, with no particular formula for determining equality prescribed.)
  - ...Senate is to be on the basis of "fair representation to all parts of the state." A limitation of 35% of the senators is placed on the five counties including and adjacent to Ramsey County, containing 35% or more of the population of the state. (This provision gives consideration to areas of sparse population.)
- \* Enforces reapportionment by requiring that if the legislature, immediately after the session in which it failed to reapportion, fails to reapportion after each Federal census, it must sit in special session without pay for the purpose of reapportionment only, until the purpose is accomplished. (There are no enforcement provisions at present.)
- \* Limits the size of the legislature to 67 senators and 135 representatives. (There is now no limit on legislative size, although the figures are now 67 and 131.)
- \* Provides for representative terms of two years and senate terms of four years; any reapportionment to take effect in the year of senatorial elections.

## AMENDMENT NO. 3 -- Continuity of Government

- \* Authorizes the legislature to provide for succession to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in case of vacancies in both offices. (There is now no provision for vacancies beyond president pro tem of the Senate.)
- \* Allows the legislature to provide for the continuity of government in case of enemy attack, including succession to the powers of public office and change in the seat of government.

## AMENDMENT NO. 4 -- Voting rights

- \* Allows the legislature to provide a voting place for a citizen, otherwise qualified, who moves from a precinct within 30 days of an election. (At present, a voter who moves within 30 days of an election is disenfranchised.)
- \* Removes obsolete provisions regarding Indians.

REMEMBER, FAILURE TO VOTE COUNTS AS A "NO" VOTE

Presented as a public service by THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA, 15th and Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota. UNION BUG Price per 100 -- 50 cents  
000060

Sections 23 and 24 of article IV are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people.....

Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended by repealing Article IV, Sections 23 and 24 and amending Article IV, Section 2, pertaining to the reapportionment of representation in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and providing for the calling of an extraordinary session for reapportionment upon failure to reapportion at any regular session, as provided by this Constitution?

Yes.....

No.....

## I Chapter 89 - H. F. No. 11

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to legislature sessions and qualifications of legislators for other elective offices.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. An amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution of the state is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which section when amended shall read as follows:

Section 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days unless the session is extended by law enacted at the regular session of the legislature immediately preceding the session for which the extension is made and then only for a maximum of thirty (30) additional days. No new bills shall be introduced in either branch of the legislature after the seventieth (70th) legislative day except as authorized by joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. An amendment to Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution of the state is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which section when amended shall read as follows:

Section 9. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he is elected, hold any office under the authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota, except that of notary public, but a senator or representative may be elected to any office for which he is otherwise qualified and when elected, his term as senator or representative shall terminate upon his qualifying for the office to which he was elected and a vacancy in his office in the legislature shall thereupon occur.

Section 3. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people.....

"Shall Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution be amended to provide for extending by law the regular legislative session for not exceeding thirty days, for restricting the time during which bills may be introduced; and for setting qualifications for legislators to be candidates for other elective offices?

Yes.....

No....."



Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is amended to read:

Every person of the age of twenty-one years or more who has been a citizen of the United States for three months and who has resided in this state six months and in the precinct for thirty days next preceding an election shall be entitled to vote in that precinct, and the place of voting by one otherwise qualified who has changed his residence within thirty days preceding the election may be prescribed by law.

Section 2. The question shall be submitted to the people .....

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to authorize prescribing by law the place where a person who has moved his residence from a precinct within thirty days preceding an election may vote and to eliminate obsolete provisions governing the franchise of persons of Indian blood?

Yes....

No...."

## II Chapter 47 - H.F. No. 29 (Extra Session)

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution of Minnesota relating to apportionment of the members of the Legislature, and repealing Article IV, Sections 23 and 24.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. There is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota amending section 2 and repealing section 23 and section 24 of article IV. Article IV, section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota when amended shall read as follows:

Section 2. The legislature at its first session after the 1970 census and each decennial censusthereafter made by the authority of the United States shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional, senatorial, and representative districts, and to apportion anew the senators and representatives among the several districts. The number of members who compose the Senate shall not exceed 67 and the number of members who compose the House of Representatives shall not exceed 135. No representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. The senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient, contiguous territory and in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives are required to be chosen.

Representation in the House of Representatives shall be apportioned throughout the state on the basis of equality according to population. Representation in the Senate shall be apportioned in a manner which will give fair representation to all parts of the state. Provided, however, the five counties ~~adjacent to and including~~ containing the seat of government of the state having 35 percent or more of the total population of the state shall have 35 percent of the members of the Senate computed to the closest whole number.

If the legislature doesnot reapportion in compliance with this section at its first regular session after a decennial census, it shall be in extraordinary session immediately after the end of that regular session for the purpose of such compliance only. Such extraordinary session ~~shall~~ will continue until its purpose is accomplished and the members shall not be allowed compensation or expense reimbursement for service therein.

Representatives shall be elected for a term of two years and senators for a term of four years. When there is reapportionment of the legislaturé, pursuant to this section, it shallnot be effective until the next election of senators.

III

H. F. No. 889

AN ACT proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota providing for the succession to the office of Governor and for continuity of government in times of emergency caused by enemy attack; amending Article V, Section 6.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. In order to provide in the Constitution for succession to the office of governor in case of the death, removal, resignation, or inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to authorize providing by law for the continuity of state government in emergencies caused by enemy attack in this state, the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection --

Article V. Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, is amended to read:

The Lieutenant Governor shall be ex officio president of the Senate; and in case a vacancy should occur, from any cause whatever, in the office of Governor, he shall be Governor during such vacancy. The compensation of Lieutenant Governor shall be double the compensation of a State Senator. Before the close of each session of the Senate they shall elect a president pro tempore, who shall be Lieutenant Governor in case a vacancy should occur in that office. In case the Governor shall be unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor. The legislature may by law provide for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to discharge the duties of Governor and may provide by law for continuity of government in periods of emergency resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack in this state, including but not limited to, succession to the powers and duties of public office and change of the seat of government.

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of the state for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1960, in the manner provided by law for submission of amendments to the Constitution. The votes thereon shall be counted, canvassed, and the results proclaimed as provided by law. The ballots used at the election shall have ~~the~~ printed thereon the following:

"Shall Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, be amended to permit provision by law for succession to the office of governor for the performance of the duties of that office in case of inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to discharge those duties, and for continuity of government in emergencies caused by enemy attack?

Yes.....

No....."

IV

S. F. # 1548

AN ACT proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the elective franchise; amending Article VII, Section 1.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. For the purpose of permitting persons to vote who have moved from a precinct within thirty days from election, and to eliminate certain obsolete constitutional provisions relating to the elective franchise, the following amendment is proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection--

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED UPON 1960

H. F. No. 889

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Yes.....

No....."

H. F. # 1548

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Every person of the age of twenty-one years or more who has been a citizen of the United States for three months and who has resided in this state six months and in the precinct for thirty days next preceding an election shall be entitled to vote in that precinct, and the place of voting by one otherwise qualified who has changed his residence within thirty days preceding the election may be prescribed by law.

Section 2. The question shall be submitted to the people .....

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to authorize prescribing by law the place where a person who has moved his residence from a precinct within thirty days preceding an election may vote and to eliminate obsolete provisions governing the franchise of persons of Indian blood?

Yes....

No...."

#### Chapter 47 - H.F. No. 29 (Extra Session)

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Section 2. The legislature at its first session after the 1970 census and each decennial censusthereafter made by the authority of the United States shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional, senatorial, and representative districts, and to apportion anew the senators and representatives among the several districts. The number of members who compose the Senate shall not exceed 67 and the number of members who compose the House of Representatives shall not exceed 135. No representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. The senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient, contiguous territory and in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives are required to be chosen.

Representation in the House of Representatives shall be apportioned throughout the state on the basis of equality according to population. Representation in the Senate shall be apportioned in a manner which will give fair representation to all parts of the state. Provided, however, the five counties <sup>adj. to + including the County</sup> containing the seat of government of the state having 35 percent or more of the total population of the state shall have 35 percent of the members of the Senate computed to the closest whole number.

If the legislature does not reapportion in compliance with this section at its first regular session after a decennial census, it shall be in extraordinary session immediately after the end of that regular session for the purpose of such compliance only. Such extraordinary session ~~shall~~ will continue until its purpose is accomplished and the members shall not be allowed compensation or expense reimbursement for service therein.

Representatives shall be elected for a term of two years and senators for a term of four years. When there is reapportionment of the legislature, pursuant to this section, it shall not be effective until the next election of senators.



Sections 23 and 24 of article IV are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people.....

Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended by repealing Article IV, Sections 23 and 24 and amending Article IV, Section 2, pertaining to the reapportionment of representation in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and providing for the calling of an extraordinary session for reapportionment upon failure to reapportion at any regular session, as provided by this Constitution?

Yes.....

No.....

#### Chapter 89 - H. F. No. 11

AN ACT proposing an amendment to Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to legislature sessions and qualifications of legislators for other elective offices.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. An amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution of the state is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which section when amended shall read as follows:

Section 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, which shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law, but no session shall exceed the term of ninety (90) legislative days unless the session is extended by law enacted at the regular session of the legislature immediately preceding the session for which the extension is made and then only for a maximum of thirty (30) additional days. No new bills shall be introduced in either branch of the legislature after the seventieth (70th) legislative day except as authorized by joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. An amendment to Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution of the state is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which section when amended shall read as follows:

Section 9. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he is elected, hold any office under the authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota, except that of notary public, but a senator or representative may be elected to any office for which he is otherwise qualified and when elected, his term as senator or representative shall terminate upon his qualifying for the office to which he was elected and a vacancy in his office in the legislature shall thereupon occur.

Section 3. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people.....

"Shall Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution be amended to provide for extending by law the regular legislative session for not exceeding thirty days, for restricting the time during which bills may be introduced; and for setting qualifications for legislators to be candidates for other elective offices?

Yes.....

No....."

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington Ave.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
January, 1960

010160D-15¢

MINNESOTA ELECTION DATA - 1960

POLITICAL PARTY DATA

The League of Women Voters urges each citizen to:

1. join the party of his choice and work steadily to improve it,
2. have a vote in his party platform beginning at the precinct caucus,\*
3. work for and vote for candidates who support issues he approves.

The steps from precinct caucus to state political party convention are:

Precinct Caucus\*

which

Elects delegates

to

County Convention

which

Elects delegates

to

District Convention

and

State Party Convention

Precinct Caucus\*-- Republican, Feb. 15 to 27; Democratic-Farmer-Labor, March 15.

County Convention- Republican, Mar.15 to Apr.2; Democratic-Farmer-Labor, April 2.

District Convention-Republican, April 18 to 30; Democratic-Farmer-Labor, April 30.

State Party Conv.- Republican, June 2-4; Democratic-Farmer-Labor, May 20-22.

\* The place of meeting of the precinct caucus is posted at each polling place six days before the caucus date.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
January, 1960

#### ELECTION CALENDAR - 1960

- June 15 First date for filing as a candidate in 1960 state primary election.
- July 25 Last date for filing as a candidate in the 1960 state primary election.
- July 30 Last date for candidate to file an affidavit to withdraw his name from the 1960 primary ballot.
- August 23 Last date to register for voting at the state primary election.
- August 29 Date for filing first statement of disbursements and receipts by candidates, personal campaign committee, and party committee.
- September 13 STATE PRIMARY ELECTION
- September 23 Last day for filing second statement of disbursements and receipts by candidates, personal campaign committee, and party committee, covering receipts, expenditures for primary election.
- September 27 State canvassing board meets to canvass returns of the 1960 state primary election.
- September 30 Last date that a certificate of nomination by petition of voters may be received by Secretary of State, except to fill a vacancy.
- October 11 Last day for candidate to file an affidavit to withdraw his name from the 1960 general election ballot.
- October 13 Last date for volunteer political committee to file statement of disbursements and receipts covering expenditures and receipts for the primary election. File with auditor of the county in which the committee has its headquarters.
- October 17 Date for filing third statement of disbursements and receipts by candidate, personal campaign committee and party committee.
- October 18 Last date to register for voting at the general election.
- November 8 1960 GENERAL ELECTION
- November 18 Last date for filing fourth and final statement of disbursements and receipts by candidate, personal campaign committee, or party committee.
- November 22 State canvassing board meets to canvass returns of the 1960 general election.
- December 8 Last date for volunteer political committees to file statement of disbursements and receipts covering the general election. File with auditor of the county in which the committee has its headquarters.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
January 1960

## OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED 1960

### UNITED STATES SENATOR

Term - 6 years. Salary - \$22,500 annually.  
Filing fee - \$150. Where to file - with Secretary of State.  
To be elected - one from state at-large.

### UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

Term - 2 years. Salary - \$22,500 annually.  
Filing Fee - \$100. Where to file - with Secretary of State, except candidates from fourth congressional district (Ramsey County Auditor) and fifth congressional district (Hennepin County Auditor).  
To be elected - one from each of the nine congressional districts.

### GOVERNOR

Term - 2 years. Salary - \$19,000 annually, plus \$10,000 per year for expenses.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - with Secretary of State.  
Duties - Commander-in-Chief of state military. Ex officio member of state pardon board, executive council, state board of investments, legislative advisory council. Has veto power over measures passed by legislature. Appoints certain department heads and members of administrative boards and commissions.

### LT. GOVERNOR

Term - 2 years. Salary - \$4,800 annually, plus \$1,000 per year for expenses.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - with Secretary of State.  
Duties - presides over Senate. Becomes governor during vacancy in that office.

### SECRETARY OF STATE

Term - 2 years. Salary - \$14,500 annually.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - with Secretary of State.  
Duties - official custodian of state papers and legislative records, including engrossed and enrolled laws; directs operation of state election machinery; registers motor vehicles; responsible for publication of Legislative Manual.

### STATE TREASURER

Term - 2 years. Salary - \$14,500 annually.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - with Secretary of State.  
Duties - Custodian of all state funds; collects certain taxes; keeps accounts of receipts and disbursements and is state paymaster.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL

Term - 2 years. Salary - \$16,000.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - with Secretary of State.  
Duties - state's chief law officer. Represents state in all civil actions and in criminal cases before the supreme court. Renders legal opinions to state and county officials upon request.



STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Term - 2 years. Salary - \$2,400 annually. \$25 per day for special session.  
Filing fee - \$20. Where to file - candidates from districts comprising more than one county file with the Secretary of State; Candidates from districts comprising only one county file with the county auditor of their respective counties.  
Duties - The House of Representatives, composed of 131 members, together with the Senate is the law making body of the State. All revenue raising measures must originate in the House.  
To be elected - 131.

CHIEF JUDGE

Term - 6 years. Salary - \$20,000 annually.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - Secretary of State.  
Duties - Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court which has jurisdiction in certain remedial cases and receives appeals from district and certain municipal courts.  
To be elected - one.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF STATE SUPREME COURT

Term - 6 years. Salary - \$19,000 annually.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - Secretary of State.  
Duties - Member of State Supreme Court (one Chief Judge and six Associate Judges) which has jurisdiction in certain remedial cases and receives appeals from district and certain municipal courts.  
To be elected - three.

DISTRICT COURT

Term - 6 years. Salary - \$14,500 by the state. District court judges in Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties are paid an additional \$1,500 by the county.  
Filing fee - \$100, if filed with the Secretary of State or with county auditors.  
Where to file - with Secretary of State, except candidates from second judicial district (Ramsey County Auditor) and fourth judicial district (Hennepin County Auditor).  
To be elected - 22 judges from the following districts:

1st District - two	4th District - five	8th District - one
2nd District - three	6th District - three	9th District - three
3rd District - two	7th District - two	10th District - one

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER

Term - 6 years. (3 members - 1 elected every two years). Salary - \$11,500 annually.  
Filing fee - \$100. Where to file - with Secretary of State  
Duties - Members have general jurisdiction over rail, bus and truck rates, railroad service, for hire bus and truck lines, and telephone companies. Grain Inspection Division samples and inspects and weighs grain and commercial coal in carload lots. Other divisions inspect weights and measures, regulate operations of public warehouses, and license livestock buyers.

COUNTY OFFICERS

To be elected - county elective officers whose terms expire in January 1961.  
Where to file - with county auditor of respective counties.

## ABSENTEE VOTING OF MINNESOTA RESIDENTS

### A. QUALIFICATIONS

1. Must be 21 years of age on the day of election.
2. Must have been a United States citizen for 3 months and have resided in the State for 6 months and in the election district for 30 days.
3. Must be a registered voter if residence is in certain municipalities.

### B. REGISTRATION

1. Permanent registration is required by state law in all cities and towns having a population of 10,000 or more. Registration may be required by local ordinance in any other cities and towns. The municipalities that presently require permanent registration are:

Albert Lea	Hibbing	Robbinsdale
Anoka	Hopkins	Rochester
Austin	Mahtomedi	Roseville
Bemidji	Mankato	St. Cloud
Bloomington	Maple Grove	St. Louis Park
Brainerd	Maplewood	St. Paul
Brooklyn Center	Medicine Lake	South St. Paul
Chisholm	Minneapolis	Shorewood
Crystal	Minnetonka	Shoreview
Deephaven	Moorhead	Vadnais Heights
Duluth	Northfield	Virginia
Edina	North St. Paul	Wayzata
Eveleth	Owatonna	West St. Paul
Faribault	Plymouth	White Bear Lake
Fergus Falls	Red Wing	Winona
Golden Valley	Richfield	St. Paul Park

2. Registration is permanent unless a person has failed to vote at least once during four consecutive years.
3. Any qualified person, absent from his election district, may register by mail on a "Registration Application Form" available from the local Commissioner of Registration.
4. The executed form will be accepted by the Commissioner of Registration at any time except during the 20-day period immediately preceding an election.
5. Members of the Armed Forces\* may be registered at the same time and on the same form as application is made for the ballot.

### C. OBTAINING BALLOTS AND VOTING

1. Any qualified person, who is absent from his district on the day of election or who by reason of illness or physical disability is unable to go to the polling place, may vote by absentee ballot. Such a voter should request an "Application for Ballot" from his County Auditor.
2. The executed application will be accepted by the County Auditor as early as 45 days before and not later than 1 day before the date of the election.

Absentee Voting of Minnesota Residents, page 2.

3. Ballots will be mailed to the voter as early as 30 days before the date of the election.
4. Marked ballots must be received by election officials not later than the day of the election.
5. A member of the armed forces\* may register and apply for absentee ballot at the same time in one of two ways:
  - 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, or
  - b) the member may mail a Federal Post Card Application (available at any military base) to the county auditor.

\* Definition: "The term 'armed forces'...shall refer to and include 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, or the spouses or dependents of such persons if actually accompanying such persons and residing with them." Minnesota Election Laws

For additional information on voting consult your Commissioner of Registration, County Auditor and Minnesota Election Laws, 1960 Edition. We suggest that local Leagues obtain for distribution to absent voters a few copies of the application forms for registering and obtaining ballots.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
January 1960

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MINNESOTA  
as they will appear on the ballot

First

An amendment allowing legislators (a) to run for other offices; (b) to lengthen the legislative session to 120 days; (c) to control introduction of bills in the last 20 days.

"Shall Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution be amended to provide for extending by law the regular legislative session for not exceeding thirty days, for restricting the time during which bills may be introduced; and for setting qualifications for legislators to be candidates for other elective offices?

Yes.....

No....."

Second

An amendment providing for reapportionment of the state legislature.

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended by repealing Article IV, Sections 23 and 24 and amending Article IV, Section 2, pertaining to the reapportionment of representation in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and providing for the calling of an extraordinary session for reapportionment upon failure to reapportion at any regular session, as provided by this Constitution?

Yes.....

No....."

Third

An amendment to provide for succession to the governor in case of enemy attack.

"Shall Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, be amended to permit provision by law for succession to the office of governor for the performance of the duties of that office in case of inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to discharge those duties, and for continuity of government in emergencies caused by enemy attack?

Yes.....

No....."

Fourth

An amendment allowing the legislature to determine the place of voting for persons who move within 30 days preceding an election.

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to authorize prescribing by law the place where a person who has moved his residence from a precinct within thirty days preceding an election may vote and to eliminate obsolete provisions governing the franchise of persons of Indian blood?

Yes.....

No....."



## HOW THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES CHOOSE THEIR DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS

To quote Calvin Coolidge, "Our government is a government by political parties under the guiding influence of public opinion. There does not seem to be any other method by which a republic can function." And yet, people who should know better dismiss their lack of activity in a political party with trite, untrue statements such as, "The party bosses have it all set up, they don't care what I think anyway." Perhaps a better understanding of the mechanics of party selection would help to encourage party activity. The steps are very simple.

### Democrat-Farmer-Labor Party

The first step in either party is the precinct caucus. The DFL caucuses will be held on March 15. In some areas where the towns are very small or DFL strength is not great enough to hold a caucus for every precinct, there may be a town caucus which will replace the precinct caucus. The purpose of the meeting is to elect delegates to the county convention which will be held April 2. All citizens of voting age are welcome to attend and there are no special qualifications for attendance except the desire to become active in the DFL party.

The delegates at the county convention elect the delegates to the district convention and the delegates to the state convention. The number of delegates from a county to the state convention is apportioned throughout the state according to the population and DFL voting strength of each individual county. The state convention is called by the state central committee chairman. He is elected by the nominees for state office and the U.S. senators and representatives from Minnesota who belong to the DFL party. The district convention is scheduled for April 30 and the state convention May 20-22.

Nominations for delegates to the national convention are made from the floor and there is no organization slate offered. In practice, the delegation is usually representative of the whole state since the electing body is comprised of representatives from every area in the state. The list of delegates is published in the newspapers so that interested people may contact them and urge support for their candidate or platform principles. The platform is presented at the state convention by a committee. This platform is a statement of principles which the party will support and is usually drawn up from suggestions that have come through the county and district conventions.

The delegates to the national convention will vote as a block if a resolution to do so is passed at the state convention. They are thus pledged to a certain candidate. They will then vote as a block until they are released by the candidate. If such a resolution is not passed, they will be allowed to vote as the individual delegate may choose.

### Republican Party

The steps to the Republican national convention are very similar. Precinct caucuses will be held between February 15 to 27. There are no special credentials but you must agree with party principles, have voted with the party at the last general election and intend to do so at the next general election. No one may attend both the Republican and DFL caucuses. If there is any doubt of your good faith, your right to participate may be challenged and voted upon by those present at the meeting.

The precinct caucus elects delegates to the county convention, March 15 to April 2, which elects delegates to the district convention, April 18 to 30, and the delegates to the state convention. One man and one woman from each congressional district and their alternates are elected at each district convention to be delegates to the national convention.

The state executive committee or the state central committee calls the convention according to the Republican party constitution rules. The purpose of the state convention is to accept the party platform and elect the delegates-at-large and their alternates. The platform, again, is usually formed from suggestions made at county and district conventions. The Republican state convention will be held this year from June 2 to 4.

When the delegation is complete the names are published. Since we no longer have a presidential primary, these delegates to the national convention are uncommitted and may vote for the candidate of their choice.

Spectators are usually encouraged at the various conventions, although only delegates may vote. Both parties are anxious to recruit new participants.

The democratic process by which party delegates are chosen is similar to our other government processes in that they are based on the premise of full participation. Success or failure is dependent upon the amount of citizen interest.

State of Minnesota  
REVISOR OF STATUTES

State Capitol  
St. Paul (1) Minnesota

JAN 68 1960

[1460]  
January 7, 1959

Mrs. E. C. Williams  
Executive Secretary  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
15th and Washington Aves. S. E.  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Williams:

We have reviewed your draft relating to the proposed Constitutional Amendments and find them to be accurate and clear. We have no further suggestions for improving your language.

Yours very truly,

*Esther M. Tomljanovich*  
Esther M. Tomljanovich  
Special Assistant Revisor

EMT:ln

Members of the Senate  
GROVER GEORGE  
HAROLD KALINA  
HERMAN J. KORDING  
FRANKLIN P. KROEHLER  
HAROLD J. O'LOUGHLIN  
DONALD SINCLAIR  
THOMAS D. VUKELICH  
HARRY L. WAHLSTRAND  
THOMAS P. WELCH

State of Minnesota  
Legislative Research Committee

State Capitol - St. Paul I, Minnesota

D. D. WOZNIAK, Chairman      THOMAS P. WELCH, Vice Chairman

LOUIS C. DORWEILER, JR., Director of Research

January 12, 1960

Members of the House  
GEORGE L. ANGSTMAN  
E. J. CHILGREN  
EDMOND F. CONN  
WALTER E. DAY  
SAM FRANZ  
GEORGE A. FRENCH  
ALVIN O. HOFSTAD  
LEO D. MOSIER  
D. D. WOZNIAK

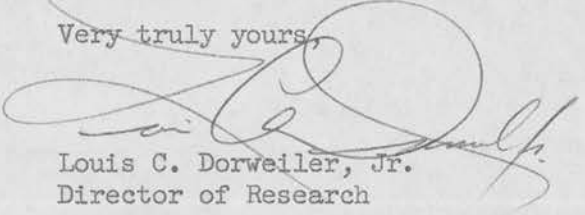
JAN 13 1960

Mrs. E. C. Williams  
Executive Secretary  
League of Women Voters  
15th and Washington Aves. S.E.  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I have reviewed your "Constitutional Amendments in Brief" and find that they are concise, informative, and accurate. I can make no suggestions for improvement.

Very truly yours,

  
Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr.  
Director of Research

LCD:cMc  
Enc.



JAN 15 1960

O'CONNOR, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

845 NORTHWESTERN BANK BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

PATRICK J. O'CONNOR  
KENNETH W. GREEN  
FREDERICK W. THOMAS  
JOE A. WALTERS  
L.T. MERRIGAN

January 14, 1960

FEDERAL 9-0471

Mrs. E.C. Williams  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
15th and Washington Aves. S.E.  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I have reviewed the broadside enclosed with your note of December 29th, 1959. Below are my comments and suggestions.

Amendment No. 1 - In the first line of the first paragraph of the comments on Amendment No. 1, insert the word "regular" between the words "any" and "session" because ~~if~~ the amendment provides that it is a regular session ~~that~~ may extend the next regular session of the legislature.

I would amend the third paragraph commenting on Amendment No. 1 to read as follows:

Provides that no senator or representative shall hold any office under the authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota during the term for which he is elected (the same as the present provision), except that of notary public, but he may be elected to office for which he is otherwise qualified and if he is so elected his term of senator or representative ends automatically. (Present provisions require a wait of one year before running for an office if the position was created or the salary increased by the session during which the legislator served.)

Amendment No. 2 - The last part of your comments on Amendment No. 2 is ~~a~~ contrary to the interpretation given by at least one of the legislators who participated in drafting the amendment. He contends that the amendment does not limit the number of senators which the five counties adjacent to and including Ramsey county may have, but rather was intended to provide that if the five counties have 35% or more of the total population of the state <sup>and</sup> do not have at least 35% of the members of the Senate, then the Senate will not be apportioned in a manner which "give fair representation to all parts of the state". To me this is a permissible interpretation; other lawyers disagree with me so at best the amendment is ambiguous. This part of the broadside might be revised to read as follows:

The amendment provides that the five counties adjacent to and including the county containing the seat of government (Ramsey County) having 35% or more of the total population of the state shall have 35% of the members of the Senate. There is a difference of opinion as to whether this places a limit on the number of senators which the five counties may have or whether it means that to have fair representation, the five counties must have at least 35% of the senators if they have 35% of the population

Mrs. E.C. Williams  
January 14, 1960  
Page 2

in the state. As a practical matter it does place a limit on the number of senators which the five counties may have.

I would change the second paragraph of the comments on Amendment No. 2 by saying "It purports to enforce reapportionment, etc." because this provision standing alone does not enforce reapportionment and if the legislature refused to meet at the end of the regular session I know of no way of compelling them to do so.

Amendment No. 3 - The next to last line of the comments on Amendment No. 3, I suggest inserting the words " and duties" after the word "powers".

Amendment No. 4 - No changes suggested for the comments on this amendment.

If I can be of any further help to you please let me know.

Yours sincerely,



Frederick W. Thomas

FWT:lv

ED 23 1960

E. H. JUERS, M. D.  
Orthopedic Surgery  
S. L. HAMILTON, M. D.  
General Surgery  
R. V. SHERMAN, M. D.  
Internal Medicine  
W. R. MILLER, M. D.  
Internal Medicine  
H. O. PETERSON, M. D.  
Consulting Radiologist

THE INTERSTATE CLINIC  
THIRD AND DAKOTA STREETS . . PHONE DUnkirk 8-3528  
RED WING, MINNESOTA

G. F. HARTNAGEL, M. D.  
Obstetrics and Gynecology  
J. L. FALLS, M. D.  
Obstetrics and Gynecology  
G. AHERN M. D.  
Diseases of Infants and Children  
C. W. WASMUND, M. D.  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
—  
HAROLD R. ULLRICH,  
Business Manager

Re Amendments 1 + 3.

I have discussed these with Mr. Friedrich, a lawyer. He feels it deals with one area in general; the working of the legislature and so he doesn't mind having so many parts. I feel this idea could be controversial. The Bar Assn. felt all provisions were good. However, the Bar Assn. wasn't sure part (a) is legal so a committee is <sup>studying</sup> ~~working~~ on this. Therefore, the members won't take a stand <sup>or against</sup> for this.

amendment until March (probably).

The League's back ground would probably make us favor part (L) any way.

However, every thing considered how can we support No I.?

No 3 seems non controversial. The lawyers feel it is highly desirable & the League has been in favor of adequate self-executing succession to governorship.

Mary Miller



M  
E  
M  
O

TO: Mary Miller

FROM: Roberta

SUBJECT Const. Amendments

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 2/17/60

We (Grace and I) have been slow in sending you material for your research on background for our stand on the amendments for a very good reason - we don't know what to send you. Spent some time this morning going through the files (just before Grace left for Brainerd) and did find the State Program 1955-57 spelled out and I've checked two of the items which are pertinent. If you have it, you might also look at the May-June Voter 1957, although it is not spelled out in as much detail there. Of course, there is some information in "The State You're In" and if you don't have a copy, let me know and I'll get one to you fast.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
January 1960

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MINNESOTA  
as they will appear on the ballot

First An amendment allowing legislators (a) to run for other offices; (b) to lengthen the legislative session to 120 days; (c) to control introduction of bills in the last 20 days.

"Shall Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution be amended to provide for extending by law the regular legislative session for not exceeding thirty days, for restricting the time during which bills may be introduced; and for setting qualifications for legislators to be candidates for other elective offices?

Yes.....

No....."

Second An amendment providing for reapportionment of the state legislature.

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended by repealing Article IV, Sections 23 and 24 and amending Article IV, Section 2, pertaining to the reapportionment of representation in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and providing for the calling of an extraordinary session for reapportionment upon failure to reapportion at any regular session, as provided by this Constitution?

Yes.....

No....."

Third An amendment to provide for succession to the governor in case of enemy attack.

"Shall Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, be amended to permit provision by law for succession to the office of governor for the performance of the duties of that office in case of inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to discharge those duties, and for continuity of government in emergencies caused by enemy attack?

Yes.....

No....."

Fourth An amendment allowing the legislature to determine the place of voting for persons who move within 30 days preceding an election.

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to authorize prescribing by law the place where a person who has moved his residence from a precinct within thirty days preceding an election may vote and to eliminate obsolete provisions governing the franchise of persons of Indian blood?

Yes.....

No....."

521 Hill Street  
Red Wing, Minnesota  
March 16, 1960

Editor  
Minneapolis Star-Tribune  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

There seems to be some confusion concerning the reapportionment amendment (Amendment # 2) and the stand taken by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

The League is opposing the Amendment after working for reapportionment for seven years. Herein lies the confusion.

The stand to oppose was taken because the League feels a good reapportionment amendment should measure up in the following ways:

1. Provide enforcement machinery which will insure reapportionment promptly after each federal census.
2. Limit the legislature to its present size.
3. a) Provide that population be guaranteed as the sole basis for representation in one House, but  
b) Modify the population requirement in the other House in favor of the less populous counties in a fair, flexible, and specific manner.

Amendment # 2 does not meet these standards.

Because an amendment, if passed, would become a part of the state Constitution, it would probably be law for many years. Therefore, it should "measure up".

The League will continue to work for reapportionment with these criteria in mind because it feels that fair apportionment is basic to a stronger state government.

The alternative to a stronger state government is more centralization, with the federal government taking over, by necessity, many state affairs.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Winston R. Miller, Director  
League of Women Voters  
of Minnesota



521 Hill Street  
Red Wing, Minnesota  
March 16, 1960

The Editor  
St. Paul Dispatch  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

Many people are wondering why the League of Women Voters of Minnesota is opposing Amendment # 2 after working for reapportionment for so many years.

The League feels that the amendment does not meet the standards necessary for a good basic law. Some of the major objections are: it provides for the Legislature to reapportion itself. How objective can it be in this? It provides for a special session, without pay, if this problem is not worked out during the regular session. One representative has said that lack of compensation during the special session would make it possible for some legislators, especially if they were on a retainer, to outsit the other members, who would be under greater pressure of waiting work and greater living costs.

At the special session, reapportionment would have to be solved before any other issue could be tackled. If a special session were needed for such matters as taxes and appropriations, they would have to wait. Is this in the interest of good government?

The amendment states that the Senate should be apportioned in a fair manner. But what is fair to one may seem far from fair to another. So the wording is vague, and the voter cannot really know what he is voting for. These are some of the reasons the League feels this is a poor amendment.

However, the League will continue to work for reapportionment but feels that any bill it supports should be in the interest of better state government.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Winston R. Miller  
Director  
State Board, League of  
Women Voters

MEMO TO STATE BOARD  
FROM MIRIAM SEITZER  
RE AMENDMENTS

March 31, 1960

3 Provisions -- (all to amend the same article):

Extend the next legislative term by 30 days.

Allow senators and representatives to run for another office while in office (objectionable feature of last proposed amendment dealing with appointment to other office has been removed)..

Change in rules re admission of bills after the 70th day. (Changed from Governor to Senate and House rules committee.

Constitutional Question

The question has been raised re the constitutionality of the amendment irrespective of its merits. Specifically, does it violate Article 14, Sec. 1, requiring that each amendment concern itself with one issue? Sufficient question has been raised to conclude that it may well be unconstitutional. There has been some thought given to requesting the Secretary of State to separate the amendment in an effort to provide the voter with separate items upon which to vote. Dean Lockardt has referred the constitutional question to the Law Review Staff for investigation. (Won't know this conclusion, if any, until May).

It has also been suggested that a poorly drawn amendment, apart from its merits, should not be condoned by groups such as the League and the Bar Association, in view of their concern for constitutional revision.

There is no doubt in the minds of the experts consulted that all three provisions refer to commendable causes. That is, there is a need to extend the legislative session, to permit legislature to run for other offices, and to attempt to cut down on the number of bills introduced beyond a particular date. But could a better amendment, i.e. solutions, be drawn to cope with these problems?

Recommendations

In view of the constitutional question, and the growing concern for achieving well drawn clearly stated amendments, upon which the voter may intelligently act, I would recommend that the League take no action on Amendment Number 1. Our position should be made clear to the Legislature, the Executive, as well as to the voters. i.e. our concern for clearly drawn constitutional amendments representing the best thinking on the subject involved has led us to this position. We are concerned with the subjects dealt with in Amendment 1, but we require of our Legislature evidence of careful and considered thought in amending our constitution.

We are pleased to announce the formation of a "Lively Issues" committee which is to do some pre-convention research into possible areas for new League state program. The members of this committee are: Mrs. H. J. Watson of St. Paul, Mrs. C. H. Luther of Minneapolis, Miss Eleanor Salisbury of Minneapolis, Mrs. Louis Ode of Red Wing, Mrs. Kenneth Sigford of Roseville and Mrs. A. H. Seymour of Bloomington, Chairman. The results of the work of this group will be reported in the September-October 1960, Minnesota Voter. Pres  
letter  
3/11/60

The state Board, at its March 3 meeting, elected Mrs. O. J. Janski and Mrs. John Neumaier, who with the state President will be the official delegates from the state Board to the national convention in St. Louis. The state Board's action on program is reported in the Foreign Policy section of this President's Letter.

The state Board has voted to officially support Amendments 3 and 4; Amendment 1 is still under study; we expect to announce that position after the April Board meeting. As you remember, these proposed constitutional amendments, as well as Amendment 2 which the LWV will oppose, will be submitted to the Voters in the General Election, November 8, 1960.

The radio programs, presented every Tuesday over KUOM at 11:15 A.M., and prepared by the Minneapolis and St. Paul Leagues, are scheduled on the sheet in this mailing. We commend them to you highly. (Enclosure)

A matter we would like your Board to consider is presented in the sheet in this mailing re "Expanded League Activity." We hope you will consider this question of how we can expand our influence and let the state Board know by May 1st of any ideas you have. (Enclosure)

A reminder to local Leagues who are members of one of our county councils -- in Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis or Washington Counties. A county item is a local item on your agenda, and should be considered as local items are always considered at your local League annual meeting. It is not a matter for your Board to decide alone. Your members have three choices -- to have only a county item as their local Current Agenda, to have a county item as well as another local item, or to have no county item at all.

We have been asked to announce a Conference on the Challenge of Communist China, to be presented by the Center for International Relations and Area Studies, on April 4 and 5, 1960. These sessions are held at the University of Minnesota and several experts on the Chinese problem are speaking at the sessions.

----- (Enclosure) -----  
Please give to the Finance Chairman 3/11/60

#### FINANCE

Enclosed is information on the Metropolitan Finance Committee's Annual Meeting and Workshop. This meeting is important for Finance Chairmen of Leagues in the five counties of Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota and Washington. The time and place are: Minnesota Union, Room 315, April 19, 1960, from 10 to 3 P.M. This is planned for newly appointed Finance Chairmen. (Enclosure)



MEMBER: American Municipal Association • OFFICIAL PUBLICATION: Minnesota Municipalities

# League of Minnesota Municipalities

OFFICIAL COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA CITIES AND VILLAGES

C. C. LUDWIG  
Executive Secretary  
ORVILLE C. PETERSON  
Exec. Sec'y - Counsel  
beginning Sept. 1959

OFFICE: 15 University of Minnesota Library,  
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Telephone: Federal 2-8158, Ext. 6185-6186

March 2, 1960

Mrs. E. C. Williams  
Executive Secretary  
League of Women Voters  
Campus

MAR 2 1960

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I am sorry that I have not gotten down on paper before now my few comments on the draft of your proposed Amendment Broadside. Considering the special limitations you have in trying to confine these explanations to one page, I think the statement covers the amendments as well as they can. I have only these minor points, most of which the drafters of the statement may have had in mind when it was prepared.

With reference to Amendment No. 1, I would note only that the present provision referred to in the second paragraph also prevents a legislator from holding any other office during the time for which he is elected, even an office which was not created or the salary raised during his term. The restriction applying for a year after his term expires is limited, of course, as the statement indicates.

*Call orville  
on this -*

(I appreciate the problem of trying to state this simply; we ran into the same difficulty in preparing the leaflet on the 3 constitutional amendments two years ago.)

With reference to the statement on Amendment No. 2, I would note that the parenthetical sentence following the description of the senate apportionment provision may not adequately contrast the present provision, as the drafter has attempted to do in all of these cases. I would note also in this connection that the parenthetical provision relating to the size of the legislature does not indicate that the maximum size stated in the proposed amendment is the same as that provided in the 1959 redistricting act.

I have no comment on Amendment No. 3. On Amendment No. 4, I would state only that the amendment is necessarily limited in its application to situations where a voter moved from one precinct to another within the state within 30 days after an election.

*Before he called on phone  
with this.*

Sincerely yours,

*Orville Peterson*

Orville C. Peterson  
Executive Secretary

OCP/acf

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1959-60

Honorary President  
DR. RICHARD R. PRICE

President, FRANK V. MOULTON  
Alderman, Minneapolis

Vice President, CLAYTON LE FEVERE  
Village Attorney, Richfield & Lauderdale

Executive Secretary, ORVILLE C.  
PETERSON, Director, Municipal  
Reference Bureau, Univ. of Minn.

Trustees: MILES BOWLER, Mayor, Le Center; M. E. DIRLAM, Mayor, Redwood Falls; W. P. THEURER, President of Council, Winona; J. G. MILROY, Jr., City Clerk, Virginia; REX H. HILL, Mayor, Mankato; H. H. DREWS, City Clerk, Fergus Falls; M. D. LUBRATOVICH, Administrative Assistant, Duluth; ADRIAN WINKEL, Commissioner of Public Works, St. Paul; JOHN FRIEDRICH, President of Council, Red Wing; JULIUS M. NOLTE, Dean of Extension Division, University of Minnesota; LLOYD M. SHORT, Chairman, Political Science Department, University of Minnesota.



A. Regarding § 3 under Amendment No. 1. B. Kane

See Art IV, Sec. 9. No Sen. or Rep. could resign in middle of term, then wait a year, and run, as I read this provision; but must wait for a year after expiration of term of office.

B. Reapportionment - Senate provisions could be clearer, I think.

...Senate incorporates an "area" factor by allocating 5 counties including and adjacent to Pansy to 35% of Senate membership and (2) <sup>otherwise</sup> ~~structure~~ providing for "fair representation to all parts of state." This latter phrase would allow but not require change in ~~present~~ senatorial districts with shifts of population.

Betty Kane

Far once, am. Time! Though just  
Had many kickbacks on that awful article in  
Suburban papers on me + reapp amend. Long story. Dorothy  
A. thinks do nothing. Awfully sorry. Refer any  
calls to me if you wish. I deserve it.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
Mrs. George Seltzer  
1917 E. River Road  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 26, 1960  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

#### LEAGUE STAND ON AMENDMENT # 1

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota voted to take no action on Amendment No. 1 to the State Constitution to be voted on November 8th. This decision reflects the concern the League has for clearly drawn, constitutional amendments evidencing careful and considered thought.

Amendment No. 1, if passed, would change three parts or provisions of Article IV of the constitution. These three provisions refer to commendable causes: that is, the need to extend the Legislative Session, to permit Legislators to run for other offices and to cut down the number of bills introduced beyond a particular date.

The League feels, however, that irrespective of the merits seemingly contained in the amendment, (1) the voter should be able to vote on each of the three provisions separately, (2) the voter should have some evidence that proposals to amend our constitution represent the best thinking on the subject, and 3) that the voter should be presented with clearly drawn amendments that are easily understood if he is to vote intelligently. The amendment reads as follows:

"Shall Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution be amended to provide for extending by law the regular legislative session for not exceeding thirty days, for restricting the time during which bills may be introduced; and for setting qualifications for legislators to be candidates for other elective offices?"

League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
Mrs. W. R. Miller  
521 Hill Street  
Red Wing, Minnesota

April 26, 1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LEAGUE STAND ON AMENDMENTS # 3 and # 4

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota feels that it is highly desirable to provide for continuity of government in case of emergencies. Therefore, the League will support Amendment # 3 which will be submitted to the voters on November 8, 1960. The amendment reads as follows:

"Shall Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, be amended to permit provision by law for succession to the office of governor for the performance of the duties of that office in case of the inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to discharge those duties, and for continuity of government in emergencies caused by enemy attack?"

\* \* \* \* \*

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota feels many are disenfranchised unnecessarily because of moving within thirty days prior to an election. Therefore, the League will support Amendment # 4 which will be submitted to the voters in the November 8, 1960 election. The amendment reads as follows:

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to authorize prescribing by law the place where a person who has moved his residence from a precinct within thirty days preceding an election may vote and to eliminate obsolete provisions governing the franchise of persons of Indian blood?"



League work on Constitutional Amendment flyers

1954

Sources of information on constitutional amendments

Minnesota Laws (printed and available from newspaper offices in July, after the session)

Attorney General (for effect of amendments - a letter is sent by the Attorney General to the Secretary of State in about January of the year of the election. (1960 correction, 6 months before elect.

Secretary of State

State Constitution (for comparison with present section)

Report of Constitutional Commission to see whether the amendment has been recommended by them and for possible helpful explanation)

League of Minnesota Municipalities (usually publishes detailed explanation)

Citizens League of Greater Minneapolis (has published explanation)

State Bar Association (for explanation and stand)

Other organizations (for their stands)

League broadside prepared by Mrs. Klein of Brainerd; read by Mrs. Young, Miss Stuhler, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Fountain; critics were Attorney General's Office, Donald C. Rogers, Mrs. Mike Holm from Secretary of State's office, League of Minnesota Municipalities, Mr. Ludwig

1956

League broadside of amendments written by Mrs. Klein of Brainerd, modified by Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Newstrom; critics were Orville Peterson of League of Minnesota Municipalities, John Murphy of Attorney General's Office, Charles Howard, lawyer, Betty Kane of League

Iron Ore Tax Amendment information was written by Mrs. Sam Gale, with assistance from Arthur Naftalin, Commissioner of Administration, Sally Luther, House of Representatives, and Don Fraser, State Senate

1960

League broadside, 1st draft, written by Mrs. Ken Green, revised by Mrs. Kuderling, Sis Salisbury, Grace and Roberta; critics were Orville Peterson, League of Minnesota Municipalities, Frederick W. Thomas, attorney at law, L. C. Dorweiler, Jr., Director of Research, Legislative Research Council, Esther M. Tomljanovich, special assistant to Revisor of Statutes

These broadsides sold for 50¢ a 100

A sheet on how amendments would appear on ballot was mimeographed, as part of Minnesota Election Data information - Jan., 1960

Press releases on LWV support of Amendment #1, support of #3 and #4.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION  
of the  
STATE OF MINNESOTA

At the general election on November 8, 1960, four proposed amendments to the Minnesota State Constitution will be presented to the voters for their approval or rejection. The proposed amendments will appear on the ballot in the following order:

First -- An amendment allowing legislators (a) to run for other offices; (b) to lengthen the legislative session to 120 days; (c) to control introduction of bills in the last 20 days.

"Shall Article IV, Sections 1 and 9 of the Constitution be amended to provide for extending by law the regular legislative session for not exceeding thirty days, for restricting the time during which bills may be introduced; and for setting qualifications for legislators to be candidates for other elective offices?

Yes.....

No....."

Second -- An amendment providing for reapportionment of the state legislature.

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended by repealing Article IV, Sections 23 and 24 and amending Article IV, Section 2, pertaining to the reapportionment of representation in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and providing for the calling of an extraordinary session for reapportionment upon failure to reapportion at any regular session, as provided by this Constitution?

Yes.....

No....."

Third -- An amendment to provide for succession to the governor in case of enemy attack.

"Shall Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, be amended to permit provision by law for succession to the office of governor for the performance of the duties of that office in case of inability of both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to discharge those duties, and for continuity of government in emergencies caused by enemy attack?

Yes.....

No....."

Fourth -- An amendment allowing the legislature to determine the place of voting for persons who move within 30 days preceding an election.

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended to authorize prescribing by law the place where a person who has moved his residence from a precinct within thirty days preceding an election may vote and to eliminate obsolete provisions governing the franchise of persons of Indian blood?

Yes.....

No....."

# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN BRIEF— to be voted on November 8, 1960

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## *Amendment No. 1 — Extension of Legislative Session; Introduction of Bills; Legislators and Elective Offices*

- Retains the 90-day biennial legislative session, but allows any regular session to extend the next regular session by no more than 30 days. (Presently only the Governor may add to a legislative period, by calling a special session.)
- Requires new bills introduced after the 70th legislative day to be authorized by joint House and Senate rules. (Presently such new bills require permission of the Governor.)
- Allows a senator or representative, if otherwise qualified, to run for any elective office, provided he resigns his legislative post if elected. (Presently a legislator may not resign to run for any office during his term; and he must wait one year after his term before holding a state office, if the position was created or the salary raised by the session during which he served.)

## *Amendment No. 2 — Reapportionment*

- Authorizes the legislature to reapportion itself after the 1970 census, and every ten years thereafter.
  - ... House of Representatives shall be on the basis of "equality according to population." (The same as at present.)
  - ... Senate is to be on the basis of "fair representation to all parts of the state." The five counties including and adjacent to Ramsey County, having 35% or more of the state's population, are to have 35% of the senators. (Presently the Constitution states that Senate apportionment should be based on population.)
- Enforces reapportionment by requiring that if the legislature fails to reapportion in the first regular session after each Federal census, it shall sit in special session immediately after the end of that session, without pay, for the purpose of reapportionment only, until the purpose is accomplished. (There are no enforcement provisions at present.)
- Limits the size of the legislature to 67 senators and 135 representatives. (There is now no limit on legislative size, although the present figures are 67 and 131.)

## *Amendment No. 3 — Continuity of Government*

- Authorizes the legislature to provide for succession to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in case of vacancies in both offices. (There is now no provision for succession beyond president pro tem of the Senate.)
- Allows the legislature to provide for the continuity of state government in case of enemy attack, including succession to the powers and duties of public office and change in the seat of government. (There is now no provision for such emergency.)

## *Amendment No. 4 — Voting Rights*

- Allows the legislature to determine a place of voting for a citizen, otherwise qualified, who changes precincts within the state within 30 days of an election. (At present, a voter who moves within 30 days of an election is disenfranchised.)
- Removes obsolete provisions regarding voting rights of Indians.

**REMEMBER—FAILURE TO VOTE COUNTS AS A "NO" VOTE**

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Presented as a public service by the

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA,** 15th and Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis 14

Wilma

January 23, 1962

v Mr. Forrest Talbot, Asst. Secretary of State  
State Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Talbot:

May we ask another favor of you? We are gathering material for a publication we put out in election year that includes various election data, and we want to be as sure as possible that it is accurate.

Could you please check the three pages enclosed? The page on the proposed amendments contains the briefest possible explanation of the amendments. Would you think (a) or (b) to be preferable under 1? Is the explanation of each satisfactory or do you think anything should be added or deleted?

The material for the officials to be elected was taken from "The Blue Book" and we hope copied correctly. Do the changes taking place this week in the makeup of the court have any effect on the election? Would you say the brief explanation under "local officers" complete enough for this publication.

Thank you for your unfailing kindness to the League. We will mail you a copy of the commentary to the constitution when it is published - possibly by February 1st.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. C. Williams  
Executive Secretary

Enc. 3



Proposed Amendment  
Number One - 1962 General Election  
EXTRA SESSION S.F. No. 14, CHAPTER No. 14

FILE COPY

AN ACT

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, ARTICLE VIII, SECTIONS 2, 5, AND 6; PROVIDING FOR CONSOLIDATION OF THE PERMANENT SCHOOL AND SWAMP LAND FUNDS AND REGULATING THE INVESTMENT THEREOF, AND MAKING THE NET FUND PERPETUAL.

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

Section 1. The following amendment of the constitution of the state of Minnesota, Article VIII, Sections 2, 5, and 6, is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection. Sections 2 and 5 are consolidated into a new section 4, which section shall read as follows:

Sec. 4. The permanent school fund of the state shall consist of (a) the proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township, (b) the proceeds derived from swamp lands granted to the state, and (c) all cash and investments now or hereafter credited to the permanent school fund and to the swamp land fund. No portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale, and in the manner provided by law. All funds arising from the sale or other disposition of such lands, or income accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, shall be credited to the permanent school fund. Within limitations prescribed by law, to secure the maximum return thereon consistent with the maintenance of the perpetuity of the fund, such fund may be invested in: (1) interest bearing fixed income securities of the United States and of its agencies, fixed income securities guaranteed in full as to payment of principal and interest by the United States, bonds of the state of Minnesota, or its political subdivisions or agencies, or of other states, but not more than 50 percent of any issue by a political subdivision, shall be purchased; (2) stocks of corporations on which cash dividends have been paid from earnings for five consecutive years or longer immediately prior to purchase, but not more than 20 percent of said fund shall be invested therein at any given time, nor more than one percent in stock of any one corporation, nor shall more than five percent of the voting stock of any one corporation be owned; (3) bonds of corporations whose earnings have been at least three times the interest requirements on outstanding bonds for five consecutive years or longer immediately prior to purchase, but not more than 40 percent of said fund shall be invested in corporate bonds at any given time. The percentages referred to above shall be computed using the cost price of the stocks or bonds. The principal of the permanent school fund shall be perpetual and inviolate forever; provided, that this shall not prevent the sale of any public or private stocks or bonds at less than the cost thereof to the fund; however, all losses not offset by all gains, shall be repaid to the fund from the interest and dividends earned thereafter. The net interest and dividends arising from the investment thereof shall be distributed to the different school districts of the state in proportion to the number of scholars in each district between the ages of five and twenty-one years. No such investment shall be made until approved by a board of investment consisting of the governor, the state auditor, the state treasurer, the secretary of state, and the attorney general, who are hereby constituted a state board of investment for the purpose of administering and directing the investment of all state funds.

The state board of investment shall not permit the fund to be used for the underwriting or direct purchase of municipal securities from the issuer or his agent.

Sec. 2. An amendment to Article VIII, Section 6, is hereby proposed, which section when amended shall read as follows:

Sec. 6. The permanent university fund of this state may be loaned to or invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city, town, or village of this state and in first mortgage loans secured upon improved and cultivated farm lands of this state, but no such investment or loan shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the bonds to be issued or purchased would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 15 percent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county, school district, city, town, or village issuing such bonds; nor shall any such farm loan or investment be made when such investment or loan would exceed 30 percent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure said investment; nor shall such investments or loans be made at a lower rate of interest than two percent per annum, nor for a shorter period than one year nor for a longer period than 30 years and no change of the town, school district, city, village, or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village, or city in this state at the time of issuing such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds.

Sec. 3. Article VIII, Sections 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 are renumbered 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, respectively; and old sections 2 and 5 are repealed.

Sec. 4. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1962 in the manner provided by law. The ballots used at the election shall have printed thereon:

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Article VIII, Sections 2, 5, and 6, be amended to consolidate the swamp land fund and the permanent school fund; making the fund created thereby, perpetual, and distributing the net interest and dividends arising from the investment thereof to the different school districts of the state in proportion to the number of scholars in each district between the ages of five and twenty-one years; and authorizing the investment of not more than 20 percent thereof in certain corporate stocks and not more than 40 percent thereof in certain corporate bonds, subject to limitations to be prescribed by law, to secure the maximum return thereon consistent with the maintenance of the perpetuity of the fund?

Yes.....

No....."

Approved May 19, 1961

Proposed Amendment  
Number Two - 1962 General Election  
EXTRA SESSION H.F. No. 76, CHAPTER No. 99

AN ACT .

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IX, SECTIONS 5, 6, and 7  
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA; PERMITTING THE  
STATE TO INCUR INDEBTEDNESS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES; AND REPEAL-  
ING ARTICLE IX, SECTION 14, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE  
OF MINNESOTA.

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

Section 1. An amendment to Article IX, Sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Constitution of the state of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which sections when amended shall read as follows:

Sec. 5. The state shall never be a party in carrying on works of internal improvements, except as authorized by this Constitution, but it may levy an excise tax upon any substance, material, fluid, force, or other means or instrumentality, or the business of dealing in, selling, or producing any or all thereof, used or useful, in producing or generating power for propelling motor or other vehicles used on the public highways of this state, and shall place the proceeds of such tax in the highway user tax distribution fund provided for in this Constitution, and further except in cases where grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to specific purposes, and in such cases the state shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

Sec. 6. Subdivision 1. The state may contract public debts, for which its full faith, credit, and taxing powers may be pledged, at such times and in such manner as shall be authorized by law, but only for the purposes and subject to the conditions stated in this section.

Subd. 2. Public debt may be contracted:

(a) for the acquisition and betterment of public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature, and to provide moneys to be appropriated or loaned to any agency or political subdivision of the state for such purposes; provided any law authorizing such debt is adopted by the vote of at least three fifths of the members of each branch of the legislature;

(b) as authorized in any other section or article of this Constitution;

(c) for temporary borrowing as authorized in subdivision 3;

(d) for refunding outstanding bonds of the state or any of its agencies, whether or not the full faith and credit of the state has been pledged for the payment of such bonds; and for refunding certificates of indebtedness authorized by the legislature prior to January 1, 1963

Subd. 3. As authorized by law, certificates of indebtedness may be issued during each biennium, commencing on July 1 in each odd-numbered year and ending on and including June 30 in the next odd-numbered year, in anticipation of the collection of taxes levied for and other revenues appropriated to any fund of the state for expenditure during that biennium.



No such certificates shall be issued with respect to any fund when the amount thereof with interest thereon to maturity, added to the then outstanding certificates against the same fund and interest thereon to maturity, will exceed the then unexpended balance of all moneys which will be credited to that fund during the biennium under existing laws; except that the maturities of any such certificates may be extended by refunding to a date not later than December 1 of the first full calendar year following the biennium in which such certificates were issued. If moneys on hand in any fund are not sufficient to pay all non-refunding certificates of indebtedness issued on such fund during any biennium and all certificates refunding the same, plus interest thereon, which are outstanding on December 1 immediately following the close of such biennium, the state auditor shall levy upon all taxable property in the state a tax collectible in the then ensuing year sufficient to pay the same on or before December 1 of such ensuing year, with interest to the date or dates of payment.

Subd. 4. Public debt other than certificates of indebtedness authorized in subdivision 3 shall be evidenced by the issuance of the bonds of this state. All bonds issued under the provisions of this section shall mature within not more than 20 years from their respective dates of issue, and each law authorizing the issuance of such bonds shall distinctly specify the purpose or purposes thereof and the maximum amount of the proceeds authorized to be expended for each purpose. The state treasurer shall maintain a separate and special state bond fund on his official books and records, and when the full faith and credit of the state has been pledged for the payment of such bonds the state auditor shall levy each year on all taxable property within the state a tax sufficient, with the balance then on hand in said fund, to pay all principal and interest on state bonds issued under the provisions of this section, due and to become due within the then ensuing year and to and including July 1 in the second ensuing year. The legislature may by law appropriate funds from any source to the state bond fund, and the amount of moneys actually received and on hand pursuant to such appropriations prior to the levy of such tax in any year, shall be used to reduce the amount of tax otherwise required to be levied.

Sec. 7. The state shall never contract any public debt, unless in time of war to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, except in the cases and in the manner provided and referred to in the sixth section of this article. Public debt includes any obligation payable directly, in whole or in part, from a tax of state-wide application on any class of property, income, transaction or privilege, but does not include any obligation which is payable from revenues other than taxes.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Constitution, Article IX, Section 14, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of the state for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1962, in the manner provided by law for the submission of amendments to the Constitution. The votes thereon shall be counted, canvassed, and the results proclaimed as provided by law. The ballots used at the election shall have printed thereon the following:

"Shall Article IX, Section 14 of the Constitution of the state of Minnesota be repealed and Article IX, Sections 5, 6, and 7 be amended to allow the state to incur indebtedness for temporary borrowing, and to incur indebtedness payable within 20 years for the acquisition and betterment of public lands and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature when authorized by a three fifths vote of each branch of the legislature?"

Yes.....

No....."

Approved June 10, 1961.



Proposed Amendment  
Number Three - 1962 General Election  
EXTRA SESSION H.F. No. 153, CHAPTER No. 100

AN ACT

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1,  
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA  
RELATING TO THE TIME AND LENGTH OF LEGISLATIVE  
SESSIONS.

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

Section 1. There is hereby proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Article IV, Section 1, so that the section will read as follows:

Section 1. The legislature shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives. The senate shall be composed of members elected for a term of four years and the house of representatives shall be composed of members elected for a term of two years by the qualified voters at the general election.

The legislature shall meet at the seat of government in regular session in each odd numbered year at the time prescribed by law for a term not exceeding 120 legislative days; and no new bill shall be introduced in either branch, except on the written request of the Governor, during the last 30 days of such sessions.

A special session of the legislature may be called as otherwise provided by this constitution.

Sec. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1962 in the manner provided by law. The ballots used at the election shall have printed thereon:

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Article IV, Section 1, be amended so that the regular session of the legislature will not be limited to 90 days but will be held in odd numbered years at the time prescribed by law, and for a term not exceeding 120 legislative days?

Yes.....

No....."

Approved June 10, 1961

draft 4/62

Readers:  
DA  
M Grundy  
B Jannan  
B. H. and  
L.K.  
Stevenson  
(Com. of  
Adm.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA  
to be voted on at the GENERAL ELECTION on November 6, 1962

all

AMENDMENT NO. 1 -- TRUST FUND AMENDMENT.

*Change* This amendment would allow the State to invest two of the State Trust Funds (Permanent School Fund and Swampland Fund) in a greater variety of investments, in order to increase earnings which help to support public schools. The State Investment Board (Governor, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, and Secretary of State) could invest up to 40% of these funds in corporate stock and up to 20% in high grade common stock, as well as in the federal, state, and municipal bonds to which they are currently restricted. In addition, the two Funds would be combined and the interest from both funds would go to the public schools. *entirely* Currently, the interest from the Swampland Fund has been divided among a great number of State institutions. The principal of the Funds must not be spent, but investments may be sold at a loss if the earnings are used to replenish the losses. Costs of administering the Funds are to be deducted from the earnings. Approximate principal and earnings in 1961 for the two Funds were:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Earnings</u>
Permanent School	230 million	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ million
Swampland	30 million	\$800,000

The other two State Trust Funds, the Permanent University Fund and the Internal Improvement Land Fund, would not be affected by this amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 -- STATE DEBT AMENDMENT.

This amendment would remove the present constitutional debt limit of \$250,000. It would legalize the present debt of nearly 200 million dollars, and it would allow the planned 33 million-dollar State building program to proceed. Current methods of financing debt were ruled unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in 1960; therefore, a debt amendment is needed to legalize the State's current debt, as well as to allow additional borrowing. The amendment does not include a new debt limit, nor does it require a voter referendum each time the Legislature proposes to borrow. However, it does demand a 3/5 majority in each house of the Legislature on laws involving borrowing and it does require that the purpose for borrowing be stated. Purposes for debt permitted by the amendment are:

1. To acquire and improve public land and buildings
2. To loan to sub-divisions of the State
3. For temporary borrowing
4. For refunding bonds
5. For emergencies

Bonds must be repaid within 20 years. If this amendment fails to pass, authorities believe the State may not proceed with building plans or other capital expenditures until another debt amendment is approved, which could be no sooner than November 1964.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 -- LENGTH OF SESSION AMENDMENT.

This amendment would permit the Legislature to stay in session 120 legislative days every other year, instead of restricting the sessions to the present 90 legislative days every other year. In addition, new bills could not be introduced during the last 30 days of the session except at the request of the Governor. This amendment is in response to the Legislature's recent need for special sessions to complete its work. In 1959, the length of the session totaled 138 legislative days and, in 1961, the total was 108 legislative days.

*blame as a Voters Service  
A "no" vote is no vote.*

M  
E  
M  
O

TO: MJIsaksen, WDavidson, P Richter, A Duff, D Anderson

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

FROM: Office

SUBJECT Costs of Broad sides, Brochures DATE 5/11/62

Costs from Mr. Lund: Broad sides: \$292. for 75,000  
72.50 25,000 additional ordered at same time  
\$364.50 100,000

Price: \$ .50 for 100; \$4.50 for 1,000; \$42 for 10,000

Brochures # 3 Amend.: \$152. for 5,000  
53. for 5,000 additional ordered at same time  
\$364. for 25,000

Price: \$ 2¢ a piece; \$7.50 for 500

Mary Jane will come into my <sup>V.S.</sup> workshop & urge  
LH to buy brochures & broad sides - W order  
on order blank by June 1 -

MEM TO: Dorothy - Wilma

FROM: Roberta

SUBJECT Amendments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 6/15/62

Should we let the local Leagues know somehow the official ballot titles for the three proposed constitutional amendments as announced by the secretary of state? I had a call yesterday from Edina wanting to know - she was preparing an article for the paper.

As on the press release we got this week:

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS (first amendment)

STATE DEBT AUTHORITY - BUILDINGS AND OTHER PURPOSES (second amendment)

2 120 DAY LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS (third amendment)



JUN 11 1962

June 8, 1962

## DONOVAN ANNOUNCES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TITLES

Secretary of State Joseph L. Donovan today announced selection of official ballot titles for the three proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on this fall. The titles as they will appear on the November 6 General Election Ballot are: INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS (first amendment), STATE DEBT AUTHORITY - BUILDINGS AND OTHER PURPOSES (second amendment), and 120 DAY LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS (third amendment).

The proposed first amendment, if adopted, will enable the state to consolidate certain school funds and to invest them in securities bearing a higher rate of return than was formerly the case. The second amendment would remove the \$250,000 debt limit and permit the state to incur indebtedness for buildings and other capital improvements upon a three-fifths vote of each house of the legislature. The third amendment would permit the state legislature, should it be deemed necessary, to remain in session up to 120 days replacing the present 90 day limit.

"In the interest of enlightened participation in the November 6 General Election," Secretary Donovan suggested "voters might profitably inform themselves further regarding these amendments."

JUN 11 1962

June 8, 1962

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M  
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M  
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TO: Dorothy

FROM: Grace

SUBJECT

Statement of purpose and

*office*  
**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

6/26/62

effect of amendments proposed to Constitution, Nov. 6, 1962

Mr. McIver of the office of Walter P. Mondale, Attorney General's office, stopped in office late Monday afternoon with attached copy of "purpose and effect" of amendments.

He requested the League's criticism of wording....of accuracy and understandability, "because League knows so much about this" and "we have studied your material in the preparation of this information."

He wanted a call today...I said it would take longer than that for us to have it studied. He said, it was going to press today, but if we found errors, there would be time to change it in the proof correcting stage.

Will you look at it? Who else?

July 19, 1962

File F2 D5 VS  
9  
1961-62

In answer to a question from Ann Duff, I got the following information from the lady who answered the phone in the office of the Senate, state capitol, St. Paul. G. Wilson

AUTHORS OF AMENDMENTS IN SPECIAL AND REGULAR SESSIONS:

Amendments I - Trust Fund

	<u>Regular Session</u>	<u>Special Session</u>
<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u> <u>Senate</u>
Same as Spec. Sess.	Fraser Kording Child	Bassett      Josephson Nelson      Kording Duxbury      Fraser Wozniak
HF 1105	SF 994	Franke
		HF 18      SF 14

Amendment II - State Debt

	<u>Regular Session</u>	<u>Special Session</u>
<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u> <u>Senate</u>
Same as Spec. Sess.	Root/only	Noreen Shovell
HF 218	SF 478	Franke Skeate Knutson
		HF 76

Amendment III - Legislative Session

	<u>Regular Session</u>	<u>Special Session</u>
<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u> <u>Senate</u>
		Popovich      Fraser Cina      Rosenmeier Wozniak      Schultz Dirlam Duxbury
		HF 153      SF 140



TO: Dorothy Anderson, Grace Wilson, Mary McGee and Audry Cochrane

FROM: Ann Duff

SUBJECT: Amendment campaign

AUG 23 1962

state

I shall be contacting the following organizations having conventions in the Twin Cities during ~~X~~September or October. I would have much happier hunting if I had the name of a local League member active or with a husband active in the following organizations:

Minn. National Guard (this is a rush one, give me a phone call if you know of any LWV member with a husband active here - GR 3-9189)

Minn. Nurses Assn. - do we have a member nursing now or who's kept in touch???

Minn. Corrections Assn.

American War Mothers, Minnesota chapter

Minn. Assn. of Mutual Agents

Minn. Society of Architects

54th Pioneer Infantry Veterans Assn., Minn. ch.

Minn. State Hairdressers & Cosmetologists

Independent Bankers of Minn.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen & Ladies Auxiliary, Minn.

Minn. Telephone Assn. (are the Voters Service chairmen of either city toying with the thought of ~~removing the~~ Remember the Amendments inserts for telephone or electric bills - or wrapped around the bread or on the shopping bags or anything???? Wilma Davidson is stretching her mind a bit on this but I've been out of town and don't seem to know what's currently happening so thought I might do a bit of coordinating. Let me know if any of you have any words of advice, wisdom, counsel etc.

Love,

Ann

M  
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TO: Wilma

FROM: Ann

SUBJECT Amendments

AUG 23 1962

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

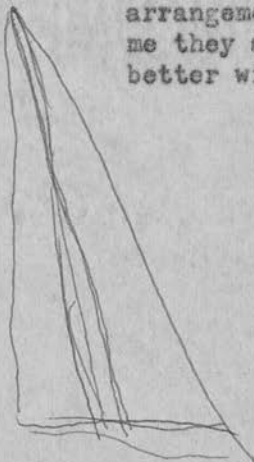
15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

8/24/62

Is anything cooking on the utilities front???? The inserts for the light bills, gas bills etc.?? What brought it to mind was my persuing of the convention listing - Minn. Telephone Assn. convening in St. Paul Sept 26-8, arrangements may, Keith Vogt Ca 2-8345. I'm not sure but intuition tells me they are lots of small independent out-state operators. We'd do much better with NW Bell but perhaps both can be done????



M TO: Mrs. Dorothy, Irene, Annette,  
E Patty, Carol, Grace/Roberta

FROM: Vilma

M SUBJECT ~~AMMENDMENTS~~ and/or VOTERS SERVICE

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE September 6, 1962

1. Revised voters service committee met on August 21 (while I was there on vacation) to plan for fall work. Seven members (and I from Cass Lake) worked on getting out letters to organizations offering speakers on the amendments. Wonderful enthusiasm! Planned to interview candidates for county commissioner on radio. Radio cooperation and coverage is excellent, but candidates meetings do not draw crowds there.

2. Minn. Telephone Assn. Convention--planned for Sept. 26-27 at Lowry Hotel, may not "come off" according to Keith Vogt (wife is White Bear member). If it does, he said rather reluctantly, we may bring a supply of amendment information to the hotel. Interesting info. from Mr. V.: there are 210 independent telephone companies.

3. Utility Companies have been approached regarding whether they can/will include election information with bills, stockholders reports, or what-have-they.

WSP (R. D. Furber, Dir. of Information & Advertising) -- Re.

Kinnegance (James Grainer, Advertising Dept) -- Probably not, but will take it up with the "board." Would like to be on PR list.

Mr Bell Telephone (J. W. Olson, Gen. Commercial Mgr.) -- will consider use of non partisan information in TELENEWS and let us know. Sent him a Broadside and Voters Service to you.

M  
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TO: Wilma

FROM: Ann

SUBJECT Amendments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

8/24/62

Is anything cooking on the utilities front???? The inserts for the light bills, gas bills etc.?? What brought it to mind was my persuing of the convention listing - Minn. Telephone Assn. convening in St. Paul Sept 26-28 arrangements may, Keith Vogt Ca 2-8345. I'm not sure but intuition tells me they are lots of small independent out-state operators. We'd do much better with NW Bell but perhaps both can be done????

*Lowry Hotel*

*Commercial Dept  
Jones E Olson  
334-5277*

*210  
Independent  
Companies*



To:

R. D. Furber

Dir. Inf. & Advt.

NSPCO - FE-8-7792

X 588

Bjorn G. Bjornson -

Inf. Mgr.

NSPCO - FE-8-7792

X 593

. . . E. C. Davidson

N W Bell Telephone

332-4112

~~James~~ E Olsen Gen Com  
Commercial Dept

Vail. PR

224 85<sup>th</sup> St -

Mpls Gas Co -

FE 3-1133

~~J Harrison~~

~~James Peterson Secy 223~~

~~Paul. Tramer, V.P.~~

~~in charge of operations~~

~~James Harrison, Asst Secy 408~~

~~Merrill - ~~Burgstahler~~ A~~  
Burgstahler

M  
E  
M  
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TO: Mrs. Marvin  
or Paul Luv

FROM: Mrs. Duff

SUBJECT Voters Service on the  
Amendments

Wadena  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 9/10/62

You are a sweetheart to do this with  
the Hairdressers Assn.

I have the flyers.  
3,000 of them are in the  
mailing the in the  
this month to get  
I'm trying to get  
Amendments in.  
A

Cordially,

Ann Duff

I've been a  
contacted other  
don't so  
organizations  
these  
to on  
Amend-  
ments.

I'll write a report  
in a later.  
Ann

M TO: Vilma (copy 2 copies L.W.)  
 E FROM: Ann  
 M SUBJECT: VS - amendments  
 O

League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
 15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.  
 MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 9/7/62

*Later - One letter just about in the mail!*  
*P.S. - wine not sure just what color the after sample sent us was blue!*

Mrs. Schmeck of Amendment #2 committee is going to help us with president of Telephone & Gas Co. Also she offers us the First Nat'l Bank of Mpls. I accepted with pleasure. Could you send your model cartoon or whatever you were drawing up to:

Mr. Allen H. Moore (wife of long time L.W. of Mpls. Board member & also Treasurer of #2 Committee)  
 vice-pres.  
 159 National Bk - Mpls.  
 120 S. 6<sup>th</sup>

He'll slip it in everyone's bank statement - <sup>perhaps</sup> - votes service on all 3 amendments. Also going to draw up a piece for employees bulletin (might slip him our program piece marked just for your information - he plans to do only a VS job so could you include with the cartoon perhaps 2 copies of the VS flyer?)

72<sup>45</sup>  
 45<sup>00</sup>



M  
E  
M  
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TO: Wilma

FROM: Ann

SUBJECT VS on the amendments

*by the way, I leave  
town the 13<sup>th</sup> for 10 days.*  
**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 8/3/62

*I hope you had a good trip, my dear.  
Welcome back!*

We should get our heads together on this. I'm wondering what's cooking in that pretty little head of yours in the way of Voters Service on the amendments. Any statewide plans for voter registration or what are the local Leagues doing on this? At the state level we should be arranging for such things as 1)when I open up my phone and electric bills in October I should see a cute picture with a punchy line "Remember the Amendments Nov. 6" or some such and where to find them 2)the loaves of bread should have a seal on the end saying that 3)the grocery shopping bags should have it stamped on etc. etc.

By the way, I moved into your job a bit when you were out of town to try to persuade the Advertising Council to do a VS job on the amendments and found that you would have been much better at it. The Citizens Committee for No. 2 and I scared the daylights out of them. The No. 2 people had a highly preasurized effort via contact and letter which came up first and then my plea via their program chairman never got the VS message across. Had it been you doing it as the VS chairman rather than me as the Vote Yes chairman it would have been much better and that is the pattern we should stick to as we approach other public service no position statewide outfits.

What thinkest thee???? The more you do as Voters Service the greater success I will have as Vote Yes because it's the blank ballots that kill amendments in this state.

*Ray*

TO: Patty, Wilma, Grace, Dorothy

8/25/62

FROM: Amendment Annie

SUBJECT: Addendum to 8/24 memo re 200 state newspapers - after I received  
Patty's rough draft of letter to accompany mailing

Very good letter - nice easy style, cordial and competent. Two possible suggestions:  
1) might we place stress more on Voters Service rather than Organization??? and  
2) would it be wise not to assume there will be a League shrotly in their town since only 25 of these 200 could even possibly by the most violent stretching of our organizational requirements re size of town, ability to support a League etc. only 25 out of 200 could ever have a League in their town.

If I had my choice, but I know it's more work and expense to personalize, I'd give individual treatment to each of the 20 or so towns where we hope to some day have a League - individual letters to each editor or most prominent local contact we have thei~~r~~ using what we know of their special interests, suggesting a possible way to use an inclosure and using Patty's letter stressing organization. Then in the other 180 or so letters, I'd do a mimeographed job, saying nothing about organization (drop the Voter inclosure etc.) and stress Voters Service only.

Perhaps this is too major a revision of an already decided Board decision and if so, please just skip it. I always feel that charachers who miss Board meetings should just keep their yaps shut on decisions already arrived at, but perhaps these proposed revisions in the 200 paper mailing could not be considered too drastic a revision.

Love & Kisses,

Ann

TO: Patty, Wilma, Grace, Dorothy

FROM: Amendment Annie

SUBJECT: State Board suggestion for 200 state newspaper amendment mailing 8/24/62

General thoughts - perhaps the letter might stress the service to voters - they're going to be handed these little pink sheets Nov. 6th and with all the excitement over the candidates, nobody seems to know anything about the amendments - in fact they often don't even know there are such beasts. So, might we also include our VS flyer as well as the brochure?? and mention that our effort goes in two directions 1) serve the voter with factual information and let him make up his own mind and 2) our action phase since we've been working so many long years in this constitutional field our 5,700 (Z) members have made up their minds that these are of good sound benefit to Minn. citizens and hence we urge a ZYes on all 3????

The following list of newspapers, according to towns, includes first of all, all papers in county seat towns, then all papers with 1,000 plus circulation in 1959 (that's my most current MNA listing I'm afraid). It totals about 160 some. Perhaps Patty can fill in the remaining 40 from the PR sheets of paper (small) labeled outstate contact file and add those tiny papers who have been using our stuff in the past. I omitted all papers in League towns but it really killed me when I came to the many big city specialized papers some of which have huge circulation; I do hope their LLs are on the ball here because just one of these papers equals a good dozen of some of ours:

Ada, Adrian, Aitkin, Albany, Annandale, Appleton, Arlington, Askov, Badger, Bagley, Barnesville, Baudette, Belle Plaine, Benson (2 papers here, quite a few of them are jointly owned - check this when you come to listing name of editors or publishers etc.), Blue Earth, Breckenridge, Caledonia, Cambridge, Canby, Carlton, Chaska, Crookston, Crosby-Ironton, Detroit Lakes, East Grand Forks, Elbow Lake, Elk River, Ely, Eveleth, Fairmont, Farmington, Fertile, Foley, Forest Lake, Fosston, Fulda, Gaylord, Glencoe, Glenwood, Gove, Grand Marais, Grand Rapids, Hallock, Halstad, Harmony, Hastings, Hawley, Hector, Hendricks, Henning, Hinkley, Holdingford, Houston, Howard Lake, International Falls, Isanti, Ivanhoe, Janesville, Jordan, Karlstad, Kasson (for example the Mantorville paper is owned by this guy too I think) Kenyon, La Crescent, Lake Benton, Lake City, Lake Crystal, Lakefield, Lamberton, Lanesboro, LeCenter, Le Roy, Le Sueur, Lindstrom, Litchfield, Little Falls, Long Prairie, Luverne, Madelia, Madison, Mahanomen, Mankato, Mantorville, Marshall, Menasha, Middle River, Milaca, Minnesota, Montevideo, Montgomery, Monticello, Moose Lake, Mora, Morgan, Morris, Mountain Lake, Nashauk, New Prague, New York Mills, North Branch, Northfield (Mr. Roe here died a while ago, so it should be sent to that other name listed in your 1962 book), Norwood, Oklee, Olivia, Ortonville, Osakis, Park Rapids, Paynesville, Pelican Rapids, Perham, Pierz, Pine City, Pine Island, Pipestone, Plainview, Preston, Princeton, Proctor, Red Lake Falls, Redwood Falls, Renville, Roseau, Royalton, Rush City, Rushford, St. Charles, St. James, St. Peter, Sandstone, Sauk Center, Sebeka, Shadepoe, Silver Lake, Slayton, Sleepy Eye, Springfield, Spring Grove, Spring Valley, Stapkes, Starbuck, Stephen, Stewartville, Stillwater, Thief River Falls, Tracy, Trimont, Truman, (This paper by the way has a very low regard for us), Twin Valley, Two Harbors (does Silver Bay give them state stuff???) Tyler, Wabasha, Waconia, Wadena, Walker, Warren, Waseca, Watertown, Wheaton, Windom, Winnebago, Winona, Zumbrota. Amen!

About weight - I think we are in trouble on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce unless we can either throw out the VS broadside or else put the Capitol Letter blank on only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of one of the other sheets. It's so close the office scale should be used - it's more accurate than mine.

XXXXXXX

Ann

M  
E  
M  
O

TO: Mrs. Lovell Marsh  
577 Otis  
St. Paul

FROM: Mrs. N. E. Duff

SUBJECT: Amendments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA  
15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 9/1/62

copy sent  
to 50 Paul  
LWV

Dear Mrs. Marsh,

Thank you so much for the phone call requesting information on the amendments for the Des Moines PTA meeting later this month. It warms my heart to see such interest.

~~Bob - for a couple of weeks in the  
could do a lot of things for me  
I am sure to be out!  
in mail to me x x~~  
Love -

Cordially,  
Ann Duff



M  
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TO: Dorothy, Ann, Patty, Wilma

FROM: Tired Staff

SUBJECT: Ballots

*File*  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 9/7/62 - 3:00 p.m.

We checked with the Secretary of State's office today and the ballots on ~~the~~ which the constitutional amendments will be printed for the General Election will be pink. The ~~facsimiles~~ that we had for the TV program were blue. This is required by law.

M  
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TO: Mrs. Sheneah  
CT, Conn no. 2  
FROM: Mrs. Duff  
SUBJECT: blue ballots

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

9/4/62

One small bit of information is happened upon -  
the Grandmont ballots appear to be blue rather  
than the pink we all thought they were to be.

Cordially,

P.S. need any help with  
anything?

Tell DA  
A.D.  
etc.

pink - color of true ballot  
purple - blue - pres.  
by Lain

SEP 6 1962

XXXXXXXXXX

373-2959

September 6, 1962

Mr. J. E. Olson  
General Commercial Manager  
Northwestern Bell Telephone Company  
224 South Fifth Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Olson:

The League of Women Voters wishes to call to the attention of all electors the fact that they are expected to vote on three amendments to the state constitution at the general election in November. Many voters do not know that: IF YOU FAIL TO VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS, YOU ARE VOTING AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS.

In seeking ways to reach large numbers of voters with information of a non-partisan nature, would it be possible to include this information in or with the TELENEWS which accompanies monthly statements from the telephone company?

I am enclosing the non-partisan broadside prepared by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. This broadside briefly describes each of the three amendments, and is the type of information which we feel every voter should have before he goes to the polls. Also enclosed, for your information, is another voters service sheet with information about Minnesota elections in 1962.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. C. Davidson  
Voters Service Chairman

2510 Xylon Avenue  
Minneapolis 26, Minnesota  
LI 5-5514



# NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

224 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Area Code 612

Telephone 334-5277

J. E. OLSON

General Commercial Manager

September 12, 1962

Mrs. E. C. Davidson  
2510 Xylon Avenue  
Minneapolis 26, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Davidson:

Thank you for your letter of September 6 regarding publicity in "Telenews" on the three proposed amendments to our State Constitution.

I am sure you understand that there must be limitations on the content of this piece as we receive many requests regularly which we are unable to grant.

We have carefully considered your request, however, and are happy to tell you that we will include an item on it in the "Telenews" which will be included with telephone bills mailed to our customers in October.

It is our hope that in this way we will help call to the attention of the voting public this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

  
J. E. Olson  
General Commercial Manager



M  
E  
M  
O  
TO: Ann, Dorothy, Patty,  
Grace and Roberta  
FROM: Wilma  
SUBJECT: Voters Service/Amendments

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE September 14, 1962

Herewith the cartoon idea on IF YOU DON'T VOTE--YOUR VOTE WON'T COUNT--copies for Ann and the Office (I don't have one now!) Ann, I tried to squeeze it all on one page and think it is somewhat "bugy." If the idea is simpatico, perhaps the drawings could be simplified or what not.

Letter from J. E. Olson, General Commercial Manager, NW Bell Telephone, says:  
". . . . regarding publicity in TELENEWS on the three porposed amendments. . . are happy to tell you that we will include an item on it in the TELENEWS WHICH will be included with telephone bills mailed to our customers in October. It is our hope that in this way we will help call to the attention of the voting public this important matter." This is not exactly what we wanted, but gratifying, I think. I had sent him the VS broadside and VOTERS SERVICE TO YOU.

Ann, I would like more-experienced opinions before my little work of art is aired to the First National Bank's Mr. Moore, if you don't mind.

Grace-

October 1, 1962

Mr. Allen H. Moore, Vice President  
First National Bank of Minneapolis  
120 South 6th Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Moore:

Enclosed are copies of three publications by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, which have been designed to stimulate interest in the constitutional amendments and to encourage all citizens to vote on the amendments, as they will be presented at the November 6 election.

The League appreciates your cooperation and interest in voters service. You may use these pieces in any way you wish. Additional copies are available. "Vote Yes Three Times Nov. 6" is included for your information, as an interpretation of the League's support position for all three amendments.

Very truly yours.

Mrs. E. C. Davidson  
Voters Service Chairman

Enclosed:

"Vote Yes Three Times Nov. 6"  
"The Election Paradox"  
"Constitutional Amendments in Brief"

Sent to 185 editors in towns where we have no League. Enclosed either V.S. flyer or Vote Yes 3 Times brochure and the July-August Voter.

## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15TH AND WASHINGTON AVENUES S.E., MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA FE 8-8791

October 4, 1962

Dear Sir:

As a newspaper editor we know you are interested in promoting good government and the best interests of the state of Minnesota. We hope that the enclosed pamphlet on the amendments will be of interest to you.

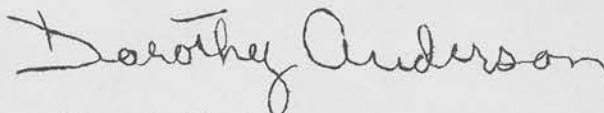
As you know, it is always difficult to secure the passage of amendments to the state constitution and the League of Women Voters feels that the passage of these three amendments in the coming election in November is imperative to the continued efficient functioning of the state.

League members throughout the state, some 5,000 of them, have studied the content of the amendments and have come to a consensus in favor of support of all three. Both political parties are supporting passage of the amendments as well as interested citizen groups throughout the state.

We sincerely hope that you will do what you can in your paper and in your community to interest people in the amendments and by understanding their intent and content, encourage them to vote their passage in November. Because the passage of an amendment requires a majority of all those voting in the election, a failure to vote on the amendments constitutes a negative vote.

Thank you for your interest and help.

Very truly yours,



Mrs. O. H. Anderson  
President

Enc.



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TO:

W. Davidson

FROM:

Grace

SUBJECT

Amendment Giveaways ....

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

10/5/62

If I have already told you this.....sorry.

Mrs. Rees, Mpls. VS Chm. called, asked about possibility of giving thousands of BroadSides at the HomeComing Football game. Mpls. would arrange woman power. Would state furnish broadsides? (Oct. 20th is date) She has cleared with U.O<sup>W</sup> M., who said public sidewalks weren't their responsibility...also suggested sandwich girls.

DAnderson was in office when call came....So, what we said to her was: Fine idea....go ahead....state can't order any more broadsides for this purpose, but IF there are any left, state will give to Mpls. to so distribute. Check with us about Oct. 18.

A.Rees is taking it under advisement.



# CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN BRIEF— to be voted on November 6, 1962

## *Amendment No. 1—Trust Fund Amendment*

This amendment would allow the State to invest two of the State Trust Funds (Permanent School Fund and Swampland Fund) in a greater variety of securities, in order to increase earnings which help to support public schools. The State Investment Board (Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor and Secretary of State) could invest up to 40% of these Funds in corporate bonds and up to 20% in high grade preferred and common stock. It could continue to invest in Federal, State and Municipal Bonds under more realistic provisions.

The two Funds would be combined and all net income from both Funds would go to the public schools. To date the interest from the Swampland Fund has been divided, half going to a great number of state institutions, half to the public schools.

The amendment also would permit the sale of old, low-interest government bonds, even if a loss is involved, in order to buy higher-interest-earning bonds. Should losses to the principal occur, they would be offset through established reserves resulting from the increased earnings. The principal of the Funds cannot be spent, only the earnings. Approximate principal and earnings in 1961 for the two Funds were:

Fund	Principal	Earnings
Permanent School	\$230 million	\$7½ million
Swampland	\$ 30 million	\$800,000

Not affected by the amendment are two Funds: the Internal Improvement Land Fund, totalling less than 1/2 million, and the Permanent University Fund, currently accorded the latitude provided by the amendment.

## *Amendment No. 2—State Debt Amendment*

This amendment would remove the present unrealistic constitutional debt limit of \$250,000. It would allow the planned 33 million-dollar state building program to proceed. Continued borrowing in excess of the present debt, now aggregating 192 million, is unconstitutional according to the State Supreme Court. Therefore, a debt amendment is needed to legalize additional borrowing. The amendment does not include a new debt limit, nor does it require a voter referendum each time the Legislature proposes to borrow.

It does require that bonds be repaid within 20 years, that a 3/5 majority in each house of the Legislature approve appropriation acts involving borrowing, and that the purpose for borrowing be stated. Purposes for which debt may be incurred are:

1. To acquire and improve public land and buildings
2. To loan to sub-divisions of the state, presumably distressed school districts
3. For temporary borrowing
4. For refunding bonds
5. For emergencies

The amendment would permit the state to do nothing that it has not been doing by legal subterfuge. If this amendment fails to pass, authorities believe the state may not proceed with building plans or other capital expenditures until another debt amendment is approved, which could be no sooner than November, 1964.

## *Amendment No. 3—Length of Session Amendment*

This amendment would permit the Legislature to stay in session 120 legislative days every other year, instead of 90 days. In addition, new bills could not be introduced during the last 30 days of the session (20 days now) except at the request of the Governor. This amendment is in response to the Legislature's recent need for special sessions to complete its work. In 1959 the length of the regular session plus the special session totaled 138 legislative days, and in 1961 the total was 108 legislative days.

**IF YOU FAIL TO VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS,  
YOU ARE VOTING AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS.**

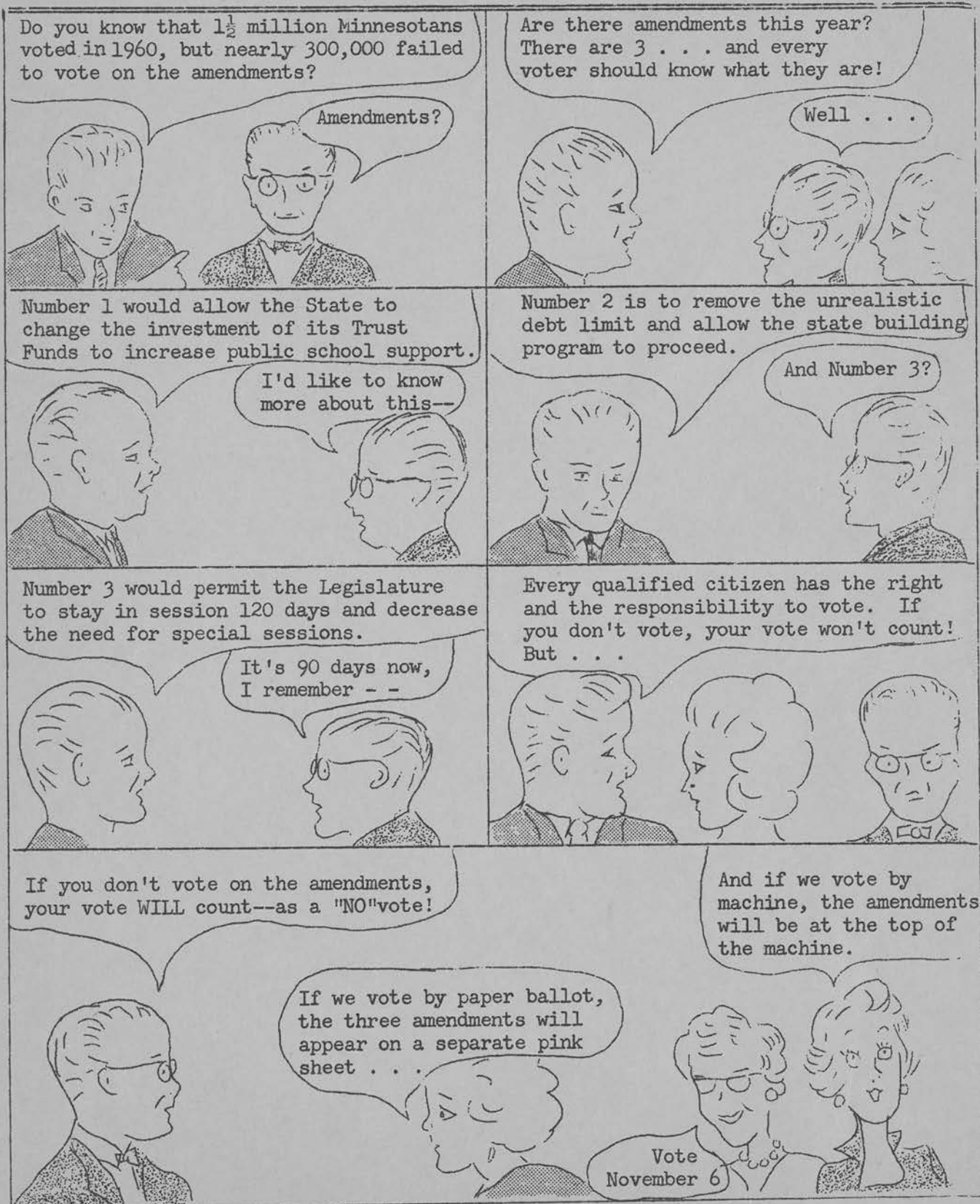
Presented as a public service by the

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**, 15th and Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota



# THE ELECTION PARADOX

IF YOU DON'T VOTE, YOUR VOTE WON'T COUNT! BUT . . .  
IF YOU DON'T VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS, YOUR VOTE WILL COUNT--  
AS A "NO" VOTE!



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TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

12/28/64

*Amended Broadsides*

*125,000 ordered*

*distributed*



JUN 4 1964

June 3, 1964

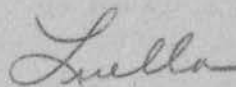
Dear Elly,

I hope my not meeting your deadline will not delay too much, but I could not give the amendment any attention until yesterday. I have rewritten the entire section on amendment II to include what I would consider the minimum essential information. It does work out to be less words than the copy you sent me. Naturally I am assuming that someone else will have some brighter ideas. That rewrite job is below.

I also am enclosing the sheet which you sent me with some pencilled thoughts. I would suggest that all references to chapters, articles, sections, etc. be eliminated unless absolutely necessary. The average voter, to whom the flyer is directed, will not need that information to make his decision on the amendments.

I am not familiar with the taconite amendment so I have done nothing with it.

Good luck to you.



Mrs. E. H. Newstrom

cc: office

\*\*\*\*\*

AMENDMENT II Minnesota's constitution contains some provisions which have been made obsolete either by passage of time, lack of use, or supercession by later or higher laws. Amendment II will remove eight such obsolete provisions:

1. Deletes the words "exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law" used in reference to the minimum number of residents a legislator may represent.
2. Deletes a provision setting legislators' salaries at three dollars per day during the first legislative session.
3. Deletes a provision requiring a state census.
4. Deletes the old requirement that U.S. Senators be "elected by the two houses of the legislature..."
5. Deletes a provision requiring voter approval before Internal Improvement Land Fund money can be used. Voter approval was given in an 1882 election.
6. Deletes the office of state law librarian from a statement of gubernatorial appointing powers. The librarian ~~has been~~ appointed by the state Supreme Court as required by a 1956 amendment.
7. Deletes a provision limiting women's voting rights to school and library elections.
8. Deletes some references to elections of 1884, 1886 and to expiration of terms in 1887.



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TO: Annette, Peggy, Irene

FROM: Mary Ann McCoy

SUBJECT Amendment Broadsides

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

DATE 6-8-64

Peggy sent a memo asking if I had any idea how many Broadsides we'd be needing, and I have no idea! Could local Leagues be asked to give estimates of needs on this Broadside when they reply on the postcard about how many free copies of the VOTERS GUIDE they'd like to have? This would all go out in the special mailing I suggest sending to Leagues early in July containing -

- list of legislative candidate assignments
- copies of the legislative candidates questionnaires
- summary of instructions about handling these questionnaires, deadlines to be met, etc.
- a postcard to return with quantity of VOTERS GUIDES League would want (explaining the quantity is limited; first come, first served)
- a place to indicate number of amendment broadsides wanted--and indicate cost of the broadsides.

Maybe this Broadsides order can be taken care of at the Workshops? At any rate this alternative plan is the best I have come up with so far! Hope it helps!

M  
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TO: Annette and Mary Ann

FROM: Peggy

SUBJECT: Broadsides

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

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

DATE

6/15/64

We sold something over 117,000 broadsides in 1962 - that included 7,000 to the parties and a sizeable order to Archer-Daniels. In 1960 we sold around 82,000. My one question on waiting and taking orders in advance from the local Leagues is - do we want to wait until the end of July - or later because that's a slower than usual time for the Leagues - to start printing? I think we would still have to estimate how many over the actual amount ordered we were going to need because it appears that Leagues frequently placed one order and then one or more subsequent orders.

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TO: Annette, Peggy, Irene

FROM: Mary Ann McCoy

SUBJECT: Amendment BroadSides

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

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

DATE 6-8-64

Peggy sent a memo asking if I had any idea how many BroadSides we'd be needing, and I have no idea! Could local Leagues be asked to give estimates of needs on this BroadSide when they reply on the postcard about how many free copies of the VOTERS GUIDE they'd like to have? This would all go out in the special mailing I suggest sending to Leagues early in July containing -

- list of legislative candidate assignments
- copies of the legislative candidates questionnaires
- summary of instructions about handling these questionnaires, deadlines to be met, etc.
- a postcard to return with quantity of VOTERS GUIDES League would want (explaining the quantity is limited; first come, first served)
- a place to indicate number of amendment broadsides wanted--and indicate cost of the broadsides.

Maybe this BroadSides order can be taken care of at the Workshops? At any rate this alternative plan is the best I have come up with so far! Hope it helps!

M TO: Peggy

E FROM: Mary Ann McCoy

M  
O SUBJECT Amendment Broadside

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

DATE 5-23-64

Here is the revised copy on the Amendments. Would you please type copies to be sent to the next round of readers including Clarence Nelson, Federal Reserve Bank, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota; Cyrus C. Brown, Jr., Duluth; Luella Newstrom (suggested by Sue esp. for Amendment II part. Copies, too, I suppose to Annette, Irene, Ele, and me?--not me, for I am keeping my copy here.

Sue suggested inquiring at printer about using red, white, and blue colors of VS flyer if not too costly- that would make this broadside on all white paper with blue printing and red accents. Then the vari-colored broadsides could be the papers used in printing promotional materials for the amendments and possibly avoid the usual confusion between VS and Program???? Also use of the "vote-man" could label this Broadside as Voter Service--and not use the "vote-man" on the promotion piece.

As to additional readers in this round, please check with Ele--these are the only ones I could find in my notes. You might give them a 4-day deadline in return so we could hopefully have the flyer ready by the June Workshops as Annette suggested.

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Lester

A.G.

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6-3-64

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Goodrich



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TO: Maryann  
FROM: Peggy  
SUBJECT: Answers, answers

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

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

DATE 5/26/64

Here is the list you asked for with the League assignments. If it doesn't suit you, change it any way you like. The provisions all Leagues don't handle these questionnaires. They do receive the information from them. Well, they can do it with state Board permission, but I don't imagine this will be done this year. I guess the enclosed letters answer most of the questions on your other memo. We will do some checking with Lund on the cost of a 2 color broadside in the next day or two. Has anyone tossed out a possible number you might be ordering?

9 Copies -  
Carbons, but  
not on onion-  
skin.

YOUR Vote Makes a Difference . . .

Quote  
on 100,000

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended  
by . . . ?"

YOUR vote will decide.

Here are the Constitutional Amendments in brief  
to be voted on November 3, 1964.

Amendment No. 1 - Taxation of Taconite and Other Metals  
(Proposed by Chapter 99, Laws of 1963)

Iron ore mining has been taxed by special formulas in Minnesota resulting in a constitutional amendment in 1922 establishing an Occupation Tax in place of Minnesota Corporation Income Taxes. Taconite is the name given the basic low-grade iron formation in Minnesota. It is made usable through a multi-step process resulting in concentrated iron pellets suitable for shipping and use in blast furnaces.

This amendment would prohibit for 25 years change or repeal of the 1963 Legislature's law declaring the state's policy on the taxing of taconite and semi-taconite iron ores.

Newspaper

This statute--Chapter 81, Laws of Minnesota--states in brief that taconite ~~companies~~ <sup>corporations</sup> may be taxed as presently, or in the event that the Legislature determines in the future that the corporate income tax would yield more money, it could require the taconite companies to pay the higher of the two taxes.

Taxes imposed in place of property taxes will not be affected by this amendment.

This amendment would also authorize the legislature to limit taxes for 25 years on mining and production of copper, copper-nickel, and nickel.

Amendment No. 2 - Removal of Obsolete Provisions from the State Constitution  
(Proposed by Chapter 870, Laws of 1963)

This amendment directs voters' attention to out-of-date language in Articles IV, V, and VII of the State Constitution and orders its removal.

Specific instructions concerning the first state and general elections would be removed from the statement of the official year and election dates of the state of Minnesota (Article VII, Sec. 9). Reference to salaries of legislators for the first state session would be removed ~~from~~ (Article IV, Sec. 7).

The amendment would remove reference to "Indians not taxable" since Indians are now included in census figures used to determine legislator districts (Article IV, Sec. 2). Language requiring a state census in 1865 and every tenth year thereafter ~~would~~ be removed; federal census figures are used in legislative apportionment (Article IV, Sec. 23).

Provision for appointment of a "state librarian" would be removed because the state law librarian is appointed by the Supreme Court under the Judiciary ~~XXXXXX~~ Amendment, 1956. (Article V, Sec. 4)

Provisions restricting the use of income from the Internal Improvement Land Fund until popular vote thereon ~~would~~ be removed; a popular vote in 1884 authorized use of these funds. (Article IV, Sec. 32 (b)).

This amendment would repeal Section 26 of Article IV since members of the U. S. Senate are now elected by the people according to Amendment 17 of the U. S. Constitution. It would also repeal Section 87 of Article VII thereby granting women the right to vote in all elections in accordance with Amendment 19 of the U. S. Constitution.

Since these eight provisions are all concerned with one subject, the subject being ~~obsolete material~~, they are being considered in one amendment. Passage of time, lack of use, and later or Federal laws have made these provisions no longer necessary, and approval of the voters is sought to remove them from the Constitution.

IF YOU FAIL TO VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS  
YOU ARE VOTING AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS

It's YOUR Vote that counts in '64

Presented as a public service by the

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

State Organization Service, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455



M  
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TO: Mary Nash and office

FROM: Julie

SUBJECT flyer - amendment II promotion DATE July 3

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

I switched things around a little. I don't know if it is any more interesting or not. Do whatever you wish with it. The second sentence of the last provision can come out if you want to shorten it.

I have also sent a copy to the office and you can check it over with them.  
Mary

I want to use a little box in the July-Aug. Voter on Women Voters Week - we only have space for a small item alerting the membership to start making and to look for plans to celebrate the occasion. Okay?

*M. N. -  
over letter  
for this.*

*Will E. -  
Have seen?  
OK?*

Letter to GOT  
DFL

September 3, 1964

Director of Public Relations  
Archer-Daniels-Midland  
733 Marquette  
Minneapolis, Minneapolis

Dear Sir,

In 1962 your company placed an order with us for 1500 amendment broadsides. This year we are offering the same type of broadside with information on the taconite and obsolete provisions amendments.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota has a position in favor of both these amendments, but, as you can see from the enclosed copy, these broadsides contain only factual information on the amendments.

Because of a quantity purchase we have been able to keep the price down to 1¢ per copy. Your order may be placed in writing or by phone to our state office.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Whiting  
President



*Copy to Joe Summers*

September 3, 1964

Mr. Clarence Nelson  
Federal Reserve Bank  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Nelson,

I am enclosing a copy of the completed amendment broadsides.  
I thought you would be interested in the final product.

Thank you so much for your helpful suggestions on this  
material.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Earl Golborn  
Constitutional Item Chairman

LWW of Minnesota, State Organization Service, U. of M.,  
July 1964 Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

The LWW of \_\_\_\_\_ orders \_\_\_\_\_  
amendment broadsides. They will be available in early  
September and will be mailed to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE RETURN POSTCARD TO STATE OFFICE BY AUGUST 24th.

SEP 14 1964

*File  
Broadside*  
**DFL**

DEMOCRATIC FARMER LABOR STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
1637 Hennepin Avenue - Minneapolis 3, Minnesota - Phone 335-9421

Chairman  
GEORGE FARR

Chairwoman  
MRS. BETTY KANE  
701 Parkview Terrace  
Minneapolis 16, Minnesota

National Committeeman  
CONGRESSMAN JOHN BLATNIK  
Washington 25, D. C.

National Committeewoman  
MRS. GERI JOSEPH  
5 Red Cedar Lane  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

First Vice Chairman  
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White Bear Lake 10, Minnesota

First Vice Chairwoman  
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Third Vice Chairwoman  
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MARGARET THOMPSON  
College Apartments G-5  
Rochester, Minnesota

MORRIS SHEPPARD  
Madison Lake, Minnesota

Executive Secretary  
JAMES PEDERSON

Public Relations Director  
FRANCIS HORRIGAN

September 10, 1964


Mrs. William Whiting, President  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota  
Social Science Building  
University of Minnesota  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Whiting:

The broadsides which we used two years ago were distributed at our state and county fairs. Since the fair season has ended, we will not be needing a supply for this year.

Thank you very much for offering them to us.

Sincerely,

  
George A. Farr  
Chairman

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oeiu: 12

# YOUR VOTE MAKES A DIFFERENCE . . .

"Shall the Constitution of the State of Minnesota be amended by . . . ?"

**YOUR VOTE WILL DECIDE.**

Here are the Constitutional Amendments to be voted on November 3, 1964.

## *Amendment No. 1 - Taxation of Taconite and Other Metals*

Iron ore mining has been taxed by special formulas in Minnesota resulting in a constitutional amendment in 1922 establishing an Occupation Tax in place of Minnesota Corporation Income Taxes. Taconite is the name given the basic lowgrade iron formation in Minnesota. It is made usable through a multi-step process resulting in concentrated iron pellets suitable for shipping and use in blast furnaces.

This amendment would prohibit for 25 years change or repeal of the 1963 Legislature's law declaring the state's policy on certain of the taxes paid by companies mining taconite and semi-taconite iron ores.

This statute states in brief that the combined occupation, royalty, and excise taxes on taconite and semi-taconite shall not exceed the greater (a) the amount payable under 1963 laws or (b) the amount payable under laws which apply to manufacturing corporations.

In other words taconite companies may be taxed as presently, or if the Legislature determines in the future that the corporate income tax would yield more money, it could require the taconite companies to pay the higher of the two taxes.

Taxes imposed in place of property taxes, including the taconite production tax and special assessments passed by the legislature will not be affected by this amendment.

This amendment would also authorize the legislature to limit taxes for 25 years on mining and production of copper, copper-nickel and nickel.

## *Amendment No. 2 - Removal of Obsolete Provisions from the State Constitution*

This amendment directs voters' attention to out-of-date language in Articles IV, V and VII of the State Constitution and orders its removal.

Specific instructions concerning early state and general elections would be removed from the statement of the official year. Reference to salaries of legislators for the first session would be removed.

Language requiring a state census in 1865 and every tenth year thereafter would be removed; federal census figures are used in legislative apportionment. Reference to "Indians not taxable" would be removed since Indians are now included in census figures used to determine legislative districts.

Provision for appointment of a "state librarian" would be removed because the state law librarian is appointed by the Supreme Court under the Judiciary Amendment of 1956.

Provisions restricting the use of income from the Internal Improvement Land Fund until popular vote thereon would be removed; a popular vote in 1884 authorized the use of these funds.

This amendment would repeal Section 26 of Article IV since members of the U.S. Senate are now elected by the people according to Amendment 17 of the U.S. Constitution. It would also repeal Section 87 of Article VII thereby granting women the right to vote in all elections in accordance with Amendment 19 of the U.S. Constitution.

Since these eight provisions are all concerned with one subject, the subject being obsolete material, they are being considered in one amendment. Passage of time, lack of use, and later or Federal laws have made these provisions no longer necessary, and approval of the voters is sought to remove them from the Constitution.

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YOU ARE VOTING AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS**

**It's YOUR vote that counts in '64.**

Presented as a public service by the

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA**

State Organization Service, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota

