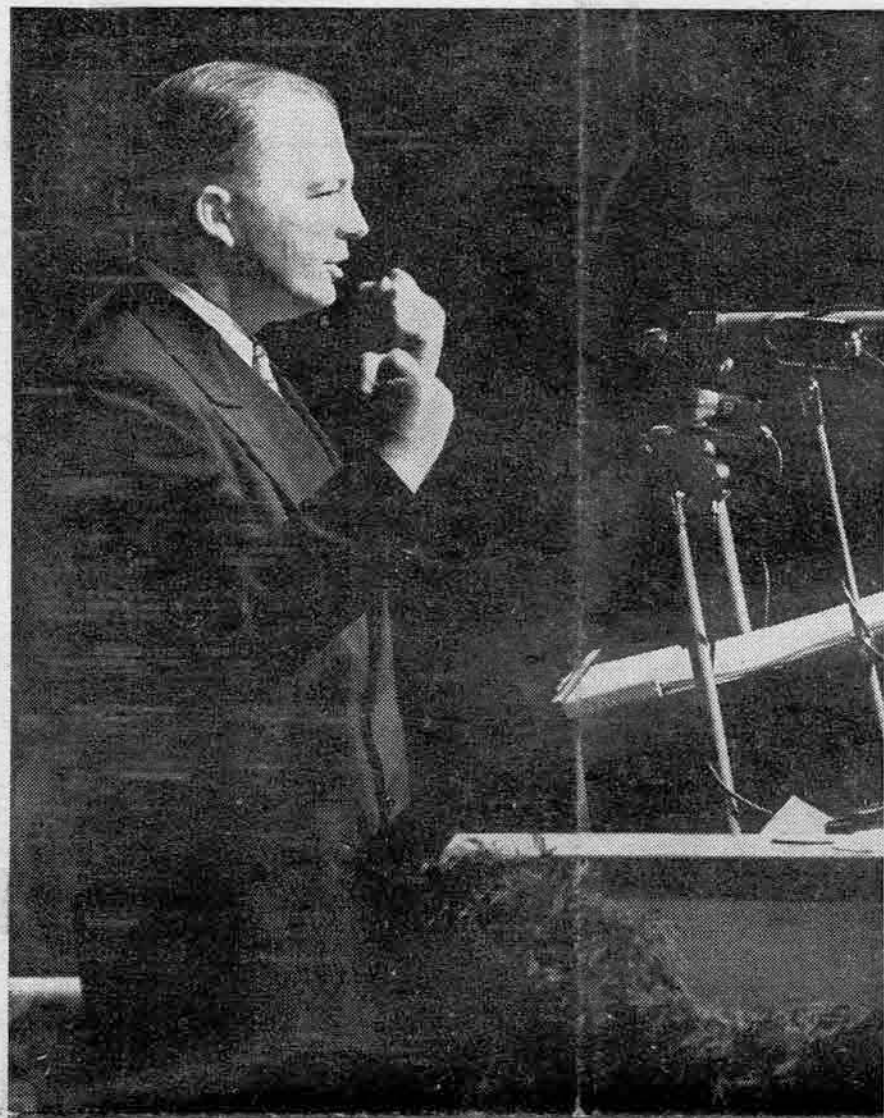


Stassen Meets the Standards the American People Require



International News Photo

HAROLD E. STASSEN, three times Governor of Minnesota, keynoter of the Republican National convention in 1940 and clearest, most forceful leader with the forward outlook Republicans need to win in 1944. The picture was taken during his memorable speech at Philadelphia.

The American people will require in their next chief executive certain specifications. The man whom they choose must:

1. Be known to represent a viewpoint neither outmoded nor visionary, and which is abreast of the times.
2. Stand for a sound, constructive policy in respect to postwar international relationships.
3. Possess a clearly expressed and forward-looking program of sound domestic policies.
4. Stand for a labor policy which recognizes labor's rights and its equally important responsibilities, and who by his proven adherence to such a policy has demonstrated that he can secure support among the reasonable elements of labor and capital without becoming subservient to either.
5. Have proven his right to leadership by winning elections

without mortgaging his official position to pressure groups.

6. Be one whose executive competence has been tested and proven by successful administration of executive office.

Harold Stassen best meets the specifications. During his years of experience in public affairs he has carefully thought out and formulated sound clear answers to the nation's problems. An outline of his views on public matters will be found on pages 2 and 3.

Ball Measures Qualifications for Presidency

Senator Joseph H. Ball in a recent radio address set forth four qualifications which he said the American people should demand in the next President. That President, he said, will face the toughest job in our history. The qualifications that will be needed, he said, are:

A clear, constructive, well-thought-out program for solution of problems facing the nation; administrative ability; clear and courageous leadership in the

American tradition, embodying a readiness to step out in front and help shape public opinion when needed, and the capacity and willingness to work with congress as a team in developing national policies.

Measuring Stassen by these standards, Senator Ball declared, leads to the conclusion he is the man needed for President. "He is the man who can do the best job for America," the senator said.

Emerges As Outstanding New Republican Leader

STATE RECORD SPEAKS

* Under the Minnesota Labor Peace Law, sponsored and administered under Governor Stassen, strikes and man days of idleness were cut by 70%. This law recognizes labor's rights, but imposes proper responsibility upon labor leadership and sets up clearly defined methods of arbitration.

* As Governor, Stassen reorganized the Minnesota State Government into a streamlined business manager system under which economies were instituted, the state debt was cut thirty million dollars (one-fourth of the total), the number of state employees was reduced, and a workable civil service law was introduced.

* Gov. Stassen was elected three times as Governor of Minnesota by increasing majorities, the third time despite his announced plan to leave for service in the Navy after serving four months of his third term. This success at the polls was gained because he kept faith with the people and introduced a new high in political integrity by taking the people into his confidence on all issues and decisions. His firm but fair labor policy won for him the support of large elements of the responsible labor union membership of his state.

* Gov. Stassen early won the overwhelming approval of Minnesota farmers by his sound approach to agricultural problems and his many efforts in their behalf. Long before any federal agency, he took steps to solve the war shortage of farm labor and originated the famous A award given farmers for exceptional production.

RECOGNIZED NATIONALLY

* Gov. Stassen was twice chosen by his forty-seven fellow Governors as Annual Chairman of the Governors' Conference and was twice President of the Council of State Governments.

* Gov. Stassen was chosen unanimously by the Republican National Committee to make the keynote address at the 1940 convention and delivered a masterful plea for a return to sound principles of government.

* Gov. Stassen, in polls taken in the various states by the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup), led all Governors as the Governor who in the opinion of the people of his state had done an outstanding job. His vote on this question was almost three times the national average for all Governors. At the same time, two-thirds of Minnesota voters (all parties) expressed themselves as favorable to Gov. Stassen as Presidential Material. See Page 4 for complete figures and percentages on these polls.

* Gov. Stassen was chosen as the outstanding young man of America in 1939 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

* Gov. Stassen was awarded the "Distinguished Service Citation" of the International Society of Christian Endeavor in 1941 with the declaration: "In personality, character and public life (he) typifies American achievement and the spirit of democracy at their best."

* Gov. Stassen commenced long before the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor to formulate and express in public forums throughout the nation a forthright program of intelligent participation in world affairs.

Resolution Unanimously Adopted by the Minnesota Republican Central Committee Nov. 22, 1943

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that we do hereby declare Harold E. Stassen the man qualified above all others as a campaigner and administrator to marshal support for a constructive program of government in America to win the election of 1944 as the national leader of a progressive Republican party and to administer with sound statesmanship the affairs of the nation, international and domestic.

From Governor Stassen's 1940 Keynote:

"The inefficiency of our government is a travesty in a land that has developed such magnificent efficiency in private endeavour. There is a need of a sweeping, decisive reorganization of our government; a real reorganization that streamlines our government, simplifies our procedures, consolidates and eliminates useless and overlapping boards,

bureaus and agencies, establishes simple and effective lines of executive responsibility and separates the powers that are legislative, executive and judicial . . .

"The Republican Party must furnish the leadership and the program to give to this great democracy of ours clear, decisive government . . . Let us present to the people a program worthy of their support."

PATTERN FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS

*Based Upon the Record and Public Statements of Harold E. Stassen, Expressing His Sound, Fundamental Philosophy

STEPS AT HOME

1. Change our pre-war governmental policies so as to encourage our American system of free enterprise to produce and to create jobs.

*The New Deal climate, in its antagonism to the American productive system, cannot be repealed too soon.

A sharp change is also required to emphasize that the standard of living of the people comes from their production. It does not come from Government. Neither does it come from an artificial, non-productive scattering around of consuming power. The high production and efficient distribution which are our objectives are not things which are either legislated or handed out from the top down. They are things that are created by the sweat of the brow, from the bottom up. This is emphasized by the fact that under the grim necessities of war, the present Administration has been forced to turn to free management and free labor to get results in the production of the vital means of victory.

A. Reduce taxes on productive enterprise and cut out those phases of the present tax program which penalize production and throttle initiative.

"It is very important that the productive processes of our country should not bear the disproportionately heavy tax burden they now carry. This means, in plain language, and for the good of the people as a whole, a reduction in the taxes upon business and manufacturing, the facilities of mass production. That, in turn, requires that more of the burden of taxation, to sustain the heavy war debt and to carry on the total program of government that we set forth, must be carried by all the people as consumers.

"It is not considered politically wise to say this. But discerning economists are coming to agree that a governmental program of piling the tax burden upon the sources of production decreases capital investment, slows production and destroys initiative, thereby resulting in fewer jobs and a lower standard of living for the people.

"A sharp decrease in the tax on venture capital and productive industry will be essential steps to furnishing jobs and a good standard of living to the people as a whole after the war. The consequent stimulation of production and enterprise will tend to increase the supply and quality of products and to decrease their price to the consumer.

"Most of our leading productive enterprises have been developed through plowing back into the companies a large share of the earnings, using this capital for expansion, for modernization and for experiment. When peace returns, there will be many new opportunities, opened up by science and invention under the forced pressure of war. Properly encouraged, they should usher in a period of progress, worth-while jobs and new wealth. There should be no tax that throttles this process."

"Have everybody help to carry the cost of the entire program and retire the war debt through a good-sized progress tax on all consumer goods sales.

"Just as the efforts of all are needed to win the war, everyone must help to win a healthy, progressive, domestic economy after the war."

B. Modify the securities exchange law to encourage investment of venture capital in productive enterprises.

"Government must permit the free flow of venture capital. Without it, a healthy, free economy is impossible. This means, of course, that the Securities and Exchange laws must be modified. The punitive attitude of SEC, the heavy burden of expense required to prepare elaborate reports and the uncertainties and long delays in applica-

tions make it almost impossible for small enterprise to obtain venture capital. Many of our most successful and useful enterprises, at some earlier date, would have been looked upon as too visionary or too much of a risk and would have found it impossible to get started under a Securities and Exchange Commission such as we now have."

C. Oppose and penalize monopolies.

"The development of monopolies and cartels, along with the abuse of patent rights, can wipe out the freedom of enterprise and undermine incentive just as thoroughly and as viciously as hostile governmental policies. The competition-choking development of monopolies is one certain way for our free-enterprise system to commit suicide.

"Our entire laws against monopoly need new study to bring them up to date and to make them effective in the period ahead. The war has concentrated some forms of production, has grouped many inventions. This is a monopoly trend which has set back numerous types of small business.

"But more business is not in and of itself a bad thing for America. A big and powerful country must have big and strong units within it. But the big unit must have competition, in one form or another, worthy of its own strength. This competition may consist of competing makers of the same products, as in automobile production. Or it may be indirect competition in the same general field, such as in the various types of building materials and metals. Competition along these lines compels each industry to do its productive best."

2. Furnish worth-while job opportunities, through a well-planned public works program under competitive contract, for men and women who are displaced in the variations of a free economy.

A. Map out and build a great network of national and international airports and airways.

B. Establish a super highway system connecting various methods of transportation and linking urban centers of this continent.

C. Clean out unhealthy, out-dated city areas, establish wide streets, playgrounds, parkways, and turn over the remaining land at moderate cost to capital for redevelopment on a basis similar to original development, including extensive low-cost, warm, healthful, modern home construction.

D. Carry on projects to conserve resources, develop rivers, improve public buildings, health and education.

E. Carry on all public programs by fixing responsibility and supervision of public works through state and local governments by competitive contract, with grants of aid and a minimum of Federal control, thereby cutting out paper work and bureaucracy.

"Furthermore, the major portion of these public works should be conducted by state and local levels of government through grants in aid. Even though the national situation may require the Federal Government to defray a large part of the cost, there is no good reason for the Federal Government, with Federal employees, to be engaged in local-improvement projects in the cities and villages and states. By decentralizing the work and using the forces of local government for supervision and planning, we are sure to get a better job done, more rapidly, more efficiently and with better public support."

F. Avoid the useless "made" work projects of the demoralizing, thumb-twiddling, leaf-raking, record-searching variety.

G. Expand or reduce public works according to the supply of manpower not used by free enterprise.

"The first objective of government—to create an environment in which free enterprise can function—must not be its only objective. Government should make

productive use of any portion of the manpower not employed by free enterprise. A large program of public works should always be ready for operation to be expanded or reduced according to the amount of unemployment."

Such a program will cushion the shocks in the transition from a total war economy to peace-time pursuits.

Groundwork for a program of this kind has been laid in Minnesota. As soon as war was declared, Governor Stassen stopped all state construction work and set aside the unused construction funds in post-war construction reserves to provide employment after the war. In the interim, the various department heads are making plans for needed construction, and the construction reserves are being built up steadily.

3. Maintain a security program to adequately assist those in need.

A. Carry on by grants in aid to state and local government humanitarian assistance to the aged, the handicapped, the sick, the children.

B. Maintain a floor of security for the temporarily unemployed on a basis that is adequate but not as attractive as a job in either free enterprise or public works.

"Provision should also be made for the unemployed. But the emphasis should be upon giving them work to do rather than paying for idleness. We have an example showing that Americans prefer jobs to security payments. Around two-thirds of those eligible to retire under our old-age insurance system have passed up the benefits and kept on working, now that jobs are plentiful. We should not miss the significance of this."

"Despite the interest in it, social security must not become the first aim of government. If it does so, society will deteriorate. The social security program must not be as attractive as a place in the productive stream of enterprise or public improvement."

"We must realize also that, unless we have an economy capable of a high rate of production and employment, any social security is likely to end in cruel disappointment. We can and must have social security to protect the innocent casualties of a modern high-tension society. But, as an essential priority, we must create the national wealth to maintain it."

"For the long pull there is no social security in any social security program which tends to make dependence only a little less desirable than independence; which spreads abroad the alien idea that 'the world owes me a living'; which lowers America's hard-work disciplines and sets up standards on Government projects in which laxness, waste and laziness are condoned."

4. Promulgate and maintain policies of government that will be fair and friendly to each of three major economic groups—Labor, Agriculture and Business, but dominated by none of them.

A. Anti-labor legislation must be avoided and sound, responsible, strong unions encouraged.

"Strong labor organizations are here to stay, and it is a good thing they are. The great industrial development of America and the power that a free-enterprise system places in the hands of management require either the development of strong organizations of labor or of the development of a powerful centralized government."

"It is conceivable that a government of reaction might tear down the pillars of labor in America. But the temple of America itself would be brought down with it. For labor is not a commodity. Labor is people—men and women—fellow-citizens."

B. Abuse of labor's powers by some unions must be prevented through requiring democracy within labor organizations, increased rights of the individual workman in his unions, prevention of

FORMER GOV. STASSEN HAS SAID:

"As a Republican, I present very frankly a set of specific suggested answers to America's vital after-victory questions. I present these views, not with an attitude of finality, but rather to invite criticism and to stimulate a search by the Republican Party for the best answers . . . A democracy can successfully meet vital problems only through a straightforward search for the best answers."

What is required of us, as it was of our forebears, is a will and a spirit to match the times.

Stassen Twice Chosen Chairman of the Conference of Governors and President of the Council of State Governments



As chairman of the Conference of Governors and President of the Council of State Governments, Gov. Stassen efficiently coordinated the joint effort of all the Governors which succeeded in keeping the administration of unemployment compensation from becoming federalized, and acted as one of the spokesmen in Washington. It was during this time that the states so effectively mobilized for war; notable among their achievements being the efficient activating of the National Guard and establishment of the Selective Service System.

Gov. Stassen, as President of the Council of State Governments, the national organization of the governments of the 48 states, addresses the Fifth General Assembly of the Council in Washington, D. C.

Below, Gov. Stassen (front row center), Chairman of the Conference of Governors for two terms, gathers with his fellow executives preparatory to a session of the Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Nation's Governors, in Boston, June, 1941.



STEPS IN THE WORLD

1. Join and lead in the gradual establishment of a definite continuing organization of the United Nations of the world as a new and higher level of government, applying the basic and well-known processes of all representative government to the new problems brought about by the development of science in travel, communication, and production.

The pages of history tell us over and over again that whenever men are living close together they need a government to prevent anarchy and conflict, and to permit progress. The news we read and hear each day clearly indicates that government limited to the national level will not be enough in the years ahead. Nor will treaties, pacts and agreements between nations meet the need. The nations of the world must not merely agree that they wish to live together in peace; they must establish a mechanism of government to achieve this end.

A. As immediate steps toward the gradual establishment of an enduring United Nations government the following are proposed:

1. The unity between the United Nations in the conduct of war should be constantly strengthened.

2. Victory in the war must be complete not only for our arms but for our principles. The sacrifice of principle in dealing with Spain and Italy and Hungary and Vichy and finally Germany, in an attempt to win an easy victory in the war, would make it impossible to win a just peace and would prevent the development of sound postwar government for the community of nations.

3. We should develop definite United Nations commissions to handle joint problems, such as the allocation of food supplies between nations, the reconstruction tasks in liberated territories, and the maintenance of temporary civil governments in such areas.

4. A continuous public analysis of, and education in, the problems and principles of lasting peace are essential. The report of John Foster Dulles and his associates of the Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, the reports of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and the bipartisan resolution introduced in the United States Senate—all such efforts are significant developments in this process.

B. Through a gradual development, over a period of years, we should reach a point eventually where a United Nations' government of limited powers would function in seven major fields:

(1) temporary administration of Axis, backward or disputed territories; (2) maintenance of international police force to keep the peace; (3) regulation of international airways; (4) supervision of sea gateways; (5) stimulation of trade; (6) promotion of health and literacy, and (7) enforcement through a court of a basic code of justice.

2. Establish the basis on which other nations now neutral and now our enemies, may ultimately become members of the United Nations of the World.

"TO THOSE WHO SCOFF THAT EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A NEW LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT OF SOME SUCH FORM ARE IDEALISTIC AND IMPOSSIBLE, LET US POINT OUT THAT THE ALTERNATIVE IS RECURRING WARS OF INCREASING TRAGEDY AND HORROR WHEN THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF OUR OWN UNITED STATES WERE STRUGGLING TO DEVISE A NEW LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT. THE DEFEATISTS OF THAT DAY SAID 'IMPRACTICAL, VISIONARY, IMPOSSIBLE' AND ALMOST DEFEATED GENERAL WASHINGTON AND HIS ASSOCIATES AT THE PEACE AFTER THEY HAD WON THE BATTLE FOR INDEPENDENCE."

STEPS AT HOME continued from page two

hasty, ill-tempered strikes, assistance in developing sound, honest, intelligent labor leadership and in general, bringing the minority of unions in line with the practices of most good unions.

"The officers of unions should be elected at reasonable intervals by the free ballot of the members. Decision on dues, on initiation fees and special assessments likewise ought to require the free ballot of the members. Members are entitled to receive at least once a year, financial statements showing the major operations of their union. These policies are no more than the best unions now practice."

"In Minnesota, we have had experience with a provision of this kind. It is our Minnesota Labor Peace Law, or 'count ten' law, as it is familiarly known. Before a strike or lockout is permissible, we 'count ten' and take one day for each count, during which we try to settle matters without stopping. This law now has the general support and confidence of labor, of management and of the public. Minnesota formerly had a rather poor labor record. Under this law, for the past four years, we have had one of the best records in the country. With all our iron ore production and our war industries, we have not had a single important defense production stoppage. In Minnesota we have 1 1/2 per cent of the national wage earners. In four years' operation under the law, we have had less than one-half of 1 per cent of the national total of workers on strike. The number of workers going on strike in Minnesota since the law was passed has been reduced approximately 70 per cent compared to the number who went on strike in the three years before the act was passed, while for the nation as a whole, in the same period, the number has increased."

C. Give management the right to talk with employees on any problem of working conditions, but prevent threats or discrimination.

D. Keep a floor under the farmers' prices to prevent adverse effects from variations of a free economy, carry on intensive research in new use for agricultural production, stress and improve soil building programs, store up and distribute supplies at home and abroad, maintain adequate seal-up loan program to enable the farmer to carry his crop over low-price periods and sell later at fair prices, institute a modified crop insurance program, grant incentive payments for expanded production of new and scarce crops, avoid regimentation, and NEVER SUBSIDIZE THE FAILURE TO PRODUCE.

"The chief weakness of agriculture is its inability to exert any control over prices for its products in a free economy. Yet farming requires a relatively long-time risk with either crops or livestock. Its operation cannot be adjusted to sudden variations in the market. Here is where we can most effectively safeguard agriculture. Floors should be placed under agricultural prices, as needed, to protect producers against ruinous drops in prices. This needs to be done well in advance, to permit farmers to plan their operations. Above these floors fluctuations in prices should be permitted to take place and to have their consequent effect upon types of agricultural production from year to year. These reflect the public needs and the state of supply and demand."

"Government should also extensively support research in new industrial uses for farm products. Thus, agriculture's sources of income will be increased and at the same time more products developed for the people as a whole. Government subsidies to farmers for producing less, when the Government paid the farmer to cut down food production, it was actually subsidizing a reduction in the standard of living of our people."

"Occasional surpluses need not disturb us, as long as they are not permitted to break down farm prices. We have seen surpluses melt away. For the duration of the war and for some time afterward, our major concern will be to get enough food for ourselves and those dependent upon us. After that, if our policies are wise, industrial activity and employment will provide a buying power that will reduce threats of surplus. This has always been the farmers' contention—that if the other groups were maintaining steady production, agriculture would not need so much governmental help. In this they are right. It is a mistaken and dangerous idea that government can successfully guarantee a high income to anybody."

"We need have no concern that the farmers will fail to hold up their end of our production system. It is their deep-rooted instinct to produce to the maximum. Our task is to provide an economy in which they can do so in reasonable security."

E. Constantly emphasize the common stake of all in the American system, emphasize tolerance and continually bear in mind that he who kindles the flames of hatred or bitterness toward class or race or creed, actually lights a fire underneath his own house.

F. Focus attention on the cultural, moral and spiritual values of life as well as on the material values.

5. Streamline the government, establish clear-cut lines of authority and single-headed direc-

tion of departments, and initiate administrative policies that will promote efficiency, eliminate needless bureaus and employees and reduce expenditures where possible. Avoid unnecessary concentration of governmental activities at Washington and use state and local governments, with local flexibility, to an increased degree.

Our own state's experience in reorganizing its government along such lines indicates on a smaller scale what can be done. Our legislature, at Governor Stassen's suggestion, eliminated three commissions in 1939 and replaced them with single administrators, put in a merit system for employees and, most important of all, established a new plan of financial control centering the important management functions under a business manager with power to prevent deficits and require the departments to live within their income. With machinery making possible effective control of spending, important gains have been made:

1. Number of state employees has been reduced 25%, and public service improved.

2. Big deficits that existed in 1938 have been wiped out and \$31,350,000 in surpluses accumulated in three major funds.

3. Debt of the state has been reduced \$31,726,885.

6. Give special attention to a broad, well-considered program to assist the returning members of the armed forces in getting a new start in civilian life.

Recognizing the necessity of preparing at once for this need, the Minnesota legislature early this year set up programs to aid returning veterans and supplement Federal assistance programs or fill the gap until Federal programs were ready. Included were: appropriation of a fund of \$1,250,000 to be used to pay tuition of returning Minnesota veterans needing this assistance to continue their education and \$1,250,000 for veterans needing material assistance. The legislature also set up a single veterans' department to handle the various phases of assistance to veterans, provided for a \$2,000 exemption for veterans on state income tax and took other steps to prepare for return of the veterans.

Gallup Polls Prove Stassen Popular

What kind of a job would you say the Governor of your state is doing (April 13, 1943—American Institute of Public Opinion):

	Minn. Vote on Stassen	Ohio Vote on Bricker	New York on Dewey	Average Attitude on All Gov. U. S.
Outstanding	45%	29%	26%	17%
Better Than Average..	12	18	15	14
Average	34	31	31	42
Poor	5	8	4	8
No Opinion	4	14	24	19

Asked whether they looked favorably or unfavorably upon Governor Stassen as presidential material for 1944, Minnesota voters' attitude was (April 30, 1943—American Institute of Public Opinion):

	Favorable	Unfavorable	No Opinion
	62%	29%	9%
The attitude of Republicans throughout U. S. was:			
Favorable	31%	10%	59%
Unfavorable			
No Opinion			

—Source, Public Opinion Quarterly, Summer, 1943.

In these polls, Gov. Stassen has been able to meet and pass the acid test of public officials by securing the overwhelming support and recognition of the people who best know him and his record.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Stassen Combines the Vigor of Youth With the Maturity of Experience.

April 13, 1907

Born of sturdy, Pioneer parents, on a farm just outside of St. Paul City Limits.

June 17, 1929

Finished working his way through the University of Minnesota Law School and graduated with honors.

November 4, 1930

Elected Dakota County Attorney.

November 6, 1934

Re-elected County Attorney by the largest vote ever accorded any candidate for any office in Dakota County.

November 2, 1935

Elected State Chairman of the Minnesota Young Republican League.

November 18, 1937

Began campaign for Governor at a Testimonial Dinner in Hastings, Minnesota, arranged by county and state friends.

June 20, 1938

Received Republican nomination for Governor by a large majority as a result of a hotly contested campaign in which he made whirlwind speaking trips over the state, arousing support with able, well-considered speeches.

November 8, 1938

Elected Governor by the largest vote in history of the state.

January 3, 1939

Inaugurated Governor of Minnesota.

April 19, 1939

Finished first Legislative Session, which saw introduction of now famous Labor Peace Law, Minnesota's First Civil Service Law, and reorganization of the state government on business basis.

December 9, 1939

Delivered long-remembered main address to Annual Gridiron Club Dinner in Washington, D. C.

January 23, 1940

Received the Distinguished Service Award of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as "The Outstanding Young Man of America of 1939".

June 24, 1940

Delivered historic keynote address to the 1940 Republican Convention.

September 10, 1940

Overwhelmingly renominated Republican Candidate for Governor.

November 5, 1940

Overwhelmingly re-elected Governor.

November 15, 1940

Appointed Chairman of the National Conference of Governors and President of the Council of State Governments.

January 8, 1941

Inaugurated Governor for Second Term.

July 3, 1941

Again chosen by his 47 fellow Governors as Chairman of the Governor's Conference and President of the Council of State Governments, in Boston.

July 8, 1941

Received International Youths' Distinguished Service Citation at International World's Christian Endeavor Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

May, 1941

Chosen Vice-President of the Northern Baptist Convention.

October 7, 1941

Made major address at the 61st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle.

November 15, 1941

Main address at the National Grange Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts.

March 27, 1942

Announced in radio speech to the people of the state that he had been Commissioned in the United States Naval Reserve as Lieutenant Commander, and announced his intention to leave the Governor's office for active service at the end of the next Legislative Session, which meant he would serve only the first four months of his third term as Governor.

September 3, 1942

Renominated Republican Candidate for Governor by overwhelming majority.

November 7, 1942

Re-elected Governor of Minnesota by the largest majority ever given a third-term candidate for that office, after his announced intentions to leave after four months for active service in the Navy.

November, 1942

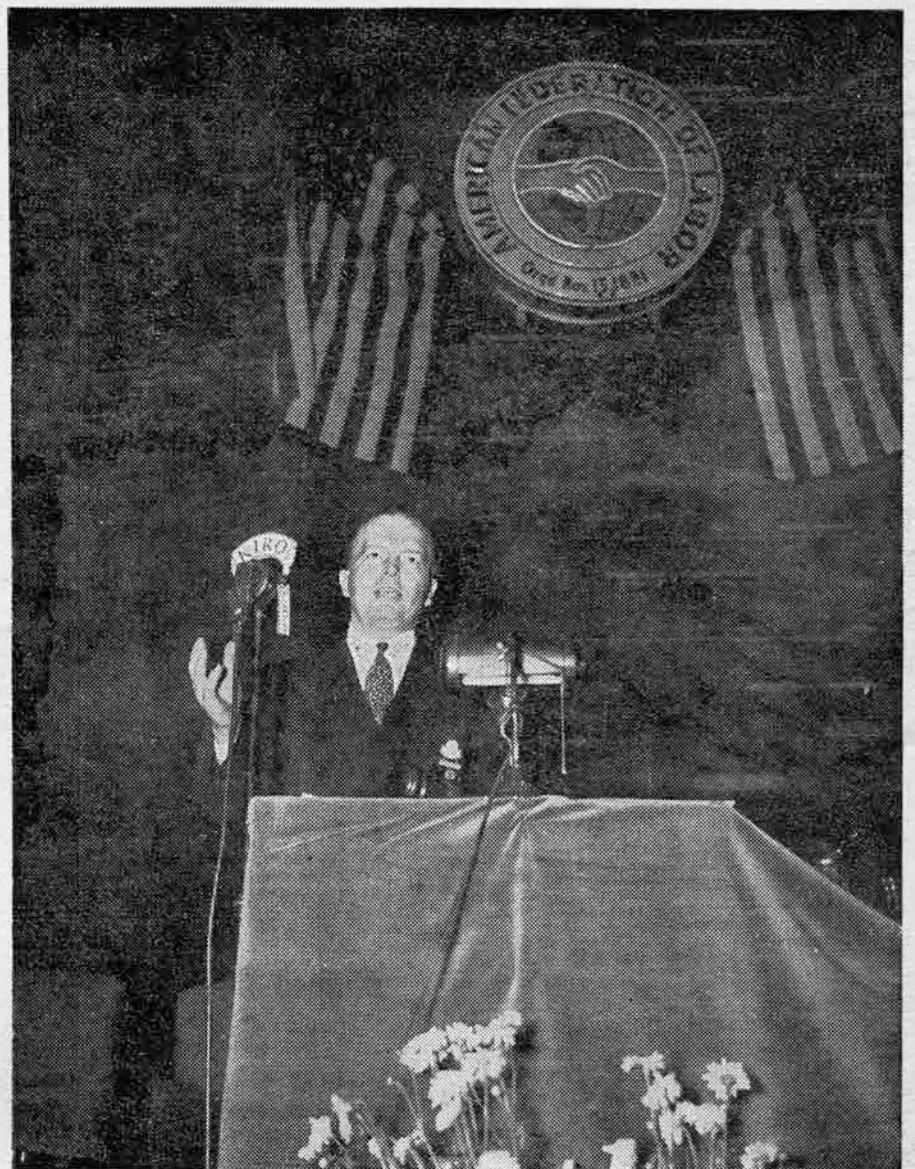
Elected President of the International Council of Religious Education, an interdenominational organization.

March 8, 1943

Climaxed a series of well-conceived addresses on National and International problems throughout the nation with his historic speech to the United Nations Forum at Constitution Hall in Washington.

April 26, 1943

Shortly after he delivered a farewell message to the Minnesota Legislature, forty-five statewide organizations representing labor, farm, business, educational, professional and other groups sponsored a Testimonial Dinner to hear his farewell message to the people of the state. A day later he resigned the office of Governor to Lieutenant Governor Ed Thye and left for active service in the Navy.



Gov. Stassen in an address to the American Federation of Labor in Seattle in 1941 in which he outlined the rights and responsibilities of organized labor.

He Is Equipped and Trained to Accomplish the Much Needed Task of Unsnarling the Administrative Muddle of Federal Bureaucracy

Finding a financial jumble with management functions scattered among many departments when he took office, Governor Stassen persuaded the legislature to establish a new plan of financial control centering responsibility in a commissioner of administration, or business manager, for all state purchasing, budget-making, approval of quarterly allotments for departments and management of property. Most important of all, the business manager was directed by law to reduce department spending if tax receipts dropped. This alone saved \$2,000,000 in two years.

All purchasing was placed under open, competitive bidding. This change and honest, conscientious administration, substituting business methods for the old practice of awarding contracts

for purchases as political favors, saved millions.

A number of similar reforms, coupled with the Stassen policy of picking strong men to head state departments and holding them responsible for successful conduct of the departments brought about a remarkable increase in the efficiency of the state government.

Stassen Available

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox made it clear in response to questions submitted them recently that service in the armed forces is no bar to nomination or election of Harold E. Stassen or any other man who is qualified under the constitution. The constitution gives the people full power to elect any one President who meets the requisites of age, birthplace, citizenship and residence.

People Know Where He Stands

"Stassen . . . has shown himself a man willing to stand for something, willing to be judged by what he stands for and not by what he might be able to dodge. To avoid controversial subjects, he says, 'may be a way for the party to win, though I doubt it. But it certainly is a way for the country to lose' . . .

"The important, the tremendously refreshing thing is Stassen's readiness to stand up and be counted. He is for a positive program. He is not afraid of the cars in saying what he thinks . . . such frankness has been rare in our political history."

—MILWAUKEE JOURNAL



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