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The Minnesota Legislative Manual 1987-1988: Abridged Edition



**ELECTION AND LEGISLATIVE MANUAL DIVISION
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The Minnesota Legislative Manual 1987-88: Abridged Edition

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Prepared by Secretary of State Joan Anderson Growe, with the approval of the Honorable Jerome Hughes, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Robert Vanasek, Speaker of the House, as provided in Minnesota Statutes, Section 5.09.

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STATE OF THE STATE: THE PERSPECTIVE OF MINNESOTA'S GOVERNORS

The "State of the State" message at the opening of a new legislative session is a traditional opportunity for the chief executive to assess the current status of the state, identify problems, and propose programs; to present the governor's perspective on Minnesota. In recent years, a recognition of the value of the experience of Minnesota's former governors has created various forums in which their viewpoints on the state have been presented.

Minnesota can call on the wisdom and practical experience of former governors who take a continuing and active interest in the affairs of the state: Harold E. Stassen, C. Elmer Anderson, Orville L. Freeman, Elmer L. Andersen, Karl F. Rolvaag, Harold LeVander, Wendell R. Anderson, and Albert H. Quie.

For this perspective, these eight former governors who led the state during its last fifty years were asked to comment on the past, present, and future of Minnesota. Elmer L. Andersen, Orville Freeman, and Karl Rolvaag were unable to participate. A ninth former governor, Rudy Perpich, also serves as current governor.

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STATE OF THE STATE: PAST



Harold Stassen

Governor of Minnesota (1939-1943)

Born April 13, 1907 on Dakota County farm; Humboldt High School, University of Minnesota; elected governor: 1938, 1940, 1942; U.S. Naval Reserve, active duty WWII; United States negotiator and signer of the United Nations Charter (1945); president, University of Pennsylvania; director, Foreign Operations Administration; member: National Security Council, Operations Coordinating Board, National Economic Council; married Esther Glewwe, two children, six grandchildren.

Harold Stassen: *Everyone can now review the major results from the establishment of the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission and Taconite and Low Grade Iron Ore Programs during my governorships, forty years ago; and my carrying forward the close link between the Mayo Clinic and the University of Minnesota Hospitals and Medical School.*



C. Elmer Anderson

Governor of Minnesota (1951-1954)

Born March 16, 1912 in Brainerd; Brainerd High School; lieutenant governor (1939-42, 1945-1951); succeeded Luther W. Youngdahl as governor September 27, 1951; elected governor: 1952; mayor: Nisswa, Brainerd; married Lillian Otterstad, two daughters, one son.

C. Elmer Anderson: *When I became governor, the state was in excellent financial condition, with a balanced budget and a surplus in the state treasury.*

Penal reform, mental health, law enforcement and increased aid for education were some of the most important and controversial issues and they were resolved to some extent. These issues were important then and are today.

I stated in my inaugural address that our state tax structure was a hodge-podge system with bits added here and there as necessity arose. Today that problem is still with us. There is still a need for a new, fair, and simplified tax structure.

Harold LeVander Governor of Minnesota (1967-1971)

Born October 10, 1910 in Swede Home, NE; Watertown High School, Gustavus Adolphus College, University of Minnesota Law School; speech professor and debate coach, Macalester College; law practice; elected governor: 1966; secretary, National Lutheran Council; married Iantha Powries, three children.



4 **Harold LeVander:** *At the time of my addresses to the legislature in 1967 and 1969, our metropolitan area was undergoing a rapid expansion in growth: installing sewers and building highways, planning parks and open space recreational facilities, improving the transit system, seeing what could be done about air and water pollution. We created the Metropolitan Council to handle these matters.*

Several commissions and agencies dealt with human relations. We created a new state Department of Human Relations and consolidated all these commissions into one. We created a Pollution Control Department which has operated very effectively and efficiently in handling pollution and control of our environment.

Nothing had been done for twenty-six years in the way of streamlining government and adapting it to new conditions. Therefore, I recommended a reorganization of the executive department of the state, which was done. The authority of the governor over most administrative functions in the state was enhanced with the enactment of the Government Reorganization Act of 1969.

Most of the law enforcement and related services of the state government were brought together under a new Department of Public Safety, including the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Highway Patrol, Civil Defense, and the State Fire Marshall.

Wendell R. Anderson Governor of Minnesota (1971-1976)

Born February 1, 1933 in St. Paul; Johnson High School, University of Minnesota; U.S. Olympic Hockey Team; U.S. Army Infantry; law practice; Minnesota House of Representatives (1959-1962), Minnesota State Senate (1963-1970); elected governor: 1970, 1974; regent, University of Minnesota; married Mary Christine McKee, three children.



Wendell R. Anderson: *When I became governor the financing of primary and secondary education in Minnesota was heavily dependent on local property taxes. There was a property tax revolt going on in 1969 and 1970 of major proportions. Large delegations of concerned and outraged homeowners filled the corridors of the legislature and the auditorium of the State Office Building.*

We had a fiscal disparities problem as well—that is, many of the poorest school districts with the most students had the lowest valued property to tax. The result was that a house of the same value would be taxed at substantially different levels depending on the school district in which the home was located. In addition, it meant the richer school districts had the lowest property taxes and could raise the most money to spend per pupil for education.

The quality of education we provided our students depended largely on the neighborhood in which the students' parents happened to live. To deal with this we raised our non-property state taxes very substantially—approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars. We increased the state's maintenance support for education from 43% to 70% over two years. Both political parties had long supported an effort to raise maintenance support from 43% to 50%. We reduced property taxes five per cent. This achievement was the result of bi-partisan support as both houses of the legislature were controlled by the Republicans—then called Independents.



Albert H. Quie
Governor of Minnesota (1979-1982)

Born September 18, 1923 in Dennison; St. Olaf College; U.S. Navy, WWII; Minnesota State Senate (1955-1958); U.S. House of Representatives (1958-1972); elected governor: 1978; executive vice-president. Prison Fellowship USA; board chair. Search Institute; married Gretchen Hanson, four sons, one daughter.

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Albert H. Quie: *The greatest difficulty facing the state [at the time I became governor] was automatically increasing income taxes due to inflation. A higher and higher percentage of peoples' real income was being taken from them in taxes. State spending was going up at a much greater rate than inflation. Some people felt that they were being harrassed by government as a power line was pushed through, crossing private land and by-passing public land. Environmental laws were felt by others to be harrassing and preventing economic development, rather than just protecting the state environment for the people.*

These issues received deserved attention and were either resolved or partially resolved by 1) indexing the state income tax, 2) the national state recession causing state government to reduce spending on its own programs and its support for the spending of other governmental entities in the state, 3) leaving powerline problems pretty much to the company and local law enforcement people until the FBI stepped in and energy conservation helped quiet future problems, 4) streamlining environmental laws and administering them in a more balanced way.

STATE OF THE STATE: PRESENT

Harold Stassen: *Governor Perpich is right and sound in his emphasis upon research and higher education opportunities for Minnesota. Both need bi-partisan attention; and both need administration without partisanship!*

It is my hope that there will be a focus for future development of Minnesota as the world renowned "Good Health State," with special emphasis by everyone, public and private, banks and chambers of commerce, labor unions, and state and local governments, on every aspect of the invention, production, and marketing of items related to health; and on providing outstanding good health care to all ages without discrimination. This is one of the keys to future full employment and general business success in Minnesota.

C. Elmer Anderson: *Two of Minnesota's current problems which need planning before becoming more acute are the imbalance between the economies of the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas and the increasing proportion of population in upper age brackets.*

While the metro area has been doing quite well for several years, there is a problem in several sections of the state, especially in northeastern and west central and southwestern Minnesota. In these areas the prospects of making a livelihood are diminishing, but moving rural population into the metro area would compound the problem. New industry should be created in the areas of mining and agricultural dependence. Expansion of existing employment in such things as tourism, forestry and forest products and increasing agricultural processing closer to production has potential.

When inflated farmland prices get down to a practical and economical level, conservative investments in facilities and equipment once again prevail, and production is closer to market demands, farm income will be more dependable. But the Main Street businesses, which have benefited from the inflated phases of agriculture, will have to be restructured to match needs of communities as they will exist.

Minnesota's non-metropolitan areas offer good, dependable, productive labor for industrial and commercial operations which can replace outmoded and impractical commercial enterprises based on agriculture and mining. Dözens of examples of new industries or expanding metro area industries into non-area Minnesota are to be seen as evidence of what can be done.

Many small municipalities are in vulnerable positions. With decreasing business income and lower

property values, local tax revenue becomes a greater problem, along with tight fiscal situations at the federal and state levels resulting in less and less federal and state aids. The Minnesota tax structure and related subjects need downright serious study and action.

Minnesota lays claim to having the best record for longevity, but that leads to the problem of having an ever-increasing portion of population in those age brackets. Continuing inflation wrecks conscientiously made plans for retirement income. That can mean deferred retirement and thus more competition in the job market; it can mean spending more retirement income for high health care costs; and it can mean more dependence on government-financed services and benefit programs.

While various state agencies and private groups recognize these problems and are working on solutions, the challenge seems to be increasing beyond their solutions and the public/private resources available.

6 Harold LeVander: As I see it, reduction in state spending, getting the budget in balance, and tax reform are the main issues that have to be attended to. What makes the problem particularly difficult is that federal and state spending has increased to the point where it's now thirteen times what was spent in my administration. In the state we should reduce our spending by at least 800 million dollars in order to get a budget that will not require a tax increase.

The difficulty of accomplishing that goal is that the drive to spend more for education is still on. I foresee that we will have to do something about education except just spend more money. We have got to analyze why education needs that much money and whether we are spending it wisely.

The business community is now going to study whether our present education system is doing the job and what is the matter with it if it's not. I think this is a valid approach to how we are going to make the improvement.

I am concerned that we are going to spend so much time on tax reform and arguing about its details that we will forget that the most important thing is tax reduction. Many of our businesses have moved out of the state and will continue doing so. Unless we reduce our taxes, the opportunity of getting new businesses and new jobs is going to be difficult. Tax reform, if it reduces tax spending, will be a benefit; otherwise it will be a useless procedure and the creation of jobs will be impossible.

Wendell R. Anderson: I believe every battle for the future is waged in the classrooms, libraries and research laboratories of the world, and that is clearly so today.

In 1933 during the depths of the depression, the Minnesota Legislature adopted a new tax, the state income tax and dedicated the funds raised by it to education. Since then Minnesota has been known as a high income tax state. Traditionally Minnesota per capita spending for education has been in the top ten of the states, even when our per capita income was near the national average.

Has this high rate of income tax and high level of spending for education had an impact on our society and our ability to deal with the future? In World War II when we had selective service, Minnesota had the fewest rejections in the draft for reasons of education or health. In 1972, the last year of compulsory military duty, Minnesota still led the nation and had the fewest rejections for educational reasons. And today, Minnesota ranks number one in the nation by graduating the highest per cent of its students from high school, over 90%.

There are certain areas where we must do better. For example, I'm concerned about our language skills. More people in China study English than speak it in the United States. Thousands of Japanese businessmen are in the United States, speaking our language, selling their products and learning from us. We are not prepared to do the same in Japan and elsewhere.

In Russia, 5 million high school students take calculus—in the United States, barely 100,000. Nearly half of our high school students do not take even a year of chemistry or physics.

Albert H. Quie: One of the major needs of the state government is to simplify the property tax and clearly delineate responsibilities for the financing of schools and of local governments.

As a society, Minnesota needs to address the question of transmitting proper values—moral values—to the younger generation by the older generation practicing those values and teaching them experientially.

Both government and the private sector need to address the need for jobs for the homeless, the welfare recipient, the mentally and physically handicapped, the formerly incarcerated and those who have become so disheartened that they are no longer looking for a job.

STATE OF THE STATE: FUTURE

Harold Stassen: *In addition to my emphasis on the desirability of focusing assets and potentials in the creative center concept, I hope that Minnesota will lead a bi-partisan move to re-establish the family-owned and operated farm and business, as this concept, advanced by Lincoln through the homestead laws, has had a profound impact on the social, cultural, and quality of life for all peoples, as well as on the economic side.*

I would further hope to see a multi-faceted focus and emphasis on our North Star State as a winter tourist state; a year-round tourist state; with nationwide and worldwide attractions for tourists.

As a "way out" item, the distant future may see each continent on this earth with one central port for supersonic transportation. Minnesota could be the location for such a "supersonic port" for North America. For those who brush this aside as too "way out," I may comment that this was the attitude of some cynics over forty years ago when I took the lead as governor in establishing the Metropolitan Airports Commission, with the declaration that a great airport would be the center for future non-stop service to both coasts and to the Orient over Alaska.

Finally, I cherish Minnesota to continue in leadership to establish a better United Nations Organization to serve for world peace, and to combat terrorism in the next generation.

C. Elmer Anderson: *Since leaving St. Paul years ago, I have watched with interest the activities of the legislative and executive departments. I have had the opportunity to get the reaction of the ordinary citizen on the streets to what was going on at the State Capitol. Naturally, being a former governor, I have been often asked for my reaction.*

I believe that throughout the years, there has been too much emphasis placed on personal political struggles for power and political infighting and byplays. I think there is a need for an improvement in this regard. If it were done, it could be replaced with a more effective legislative process that would create greater respect by our citizenry.

The executive and legislative branches of government are constitutionally co-equal; they must also be co-equal in integrity, sincerity and responsibility. If the executive and legislative branches of government work together, they can and will improve both the ability and accountability of Minnesota government.

Harold LeVander: *One of the big problems that I see in the future is the financial situation. We have to recognize that a lot of our economic situation results from and depends on the federal government. The national indebtedness is going to be a continuing problem which we will have to face. We have to recognize that we have a new situation as far as world markets are concerned. We are competing with Japan, Germany, Australia and other countries with manufactured products, and they are coming into our country and buying up plants and manufacturing in competition with our local industries. The state and its problems are going to be squeezed farther and farther to the background with less and less control.*

Outer space will have its place. We are going to have space communities where people will be living for several months in outer space. We don't know the effect that will have on our economic and social programs, but it's going to be a new field of endeavor.

Attention must be given to the health field which is going to take an awful lot more money than it does now. With the aged of our population getting older and needing more health care, the cost for the aged will increase and there will be fewer people employed so that we will have to have only three or four people supporting five or six people.

Because we live in a rapidly expanding and changing world, government will have new problems and may very well develop some new solutions to some of the standard recurring problems that we face every two years: education, taxes and budget, welfare, highways, parks and playgrounds, crime, recreation, and natural resources.

However, having in mind the quality of our people, their religious backgrounds, education, and political maturity, I am optimistic that we will be able to meet the challenges in the future with the same success as we have met them in the past.

Wendell R. Anderson: *In spite of the concerns I expressed about the battle for the future, I am optimistic. No state is better positioned to meet the challenges of world competition. The first and most important responsibility of the state government is to provide an education that enables our people to develop their talents to the fullest. This has not changed.*

What has changed is our competition. Our competition is not Texas, Alabama or South Dakota. Our competition is Japan, Korea, Taiwan and all the rest. The test is whether Minnesota educated and trained people and Minnesota produced goods and services can compete in the world markets. Our future and our quality of life will depend in a significant manner on how well we meet that test.

The future will reward very sophisticated high-tech or bio-tech industries. Minnesota is very well suited to be a leader in the new "brainpower" industry era. If we continue to give strong financial support to our schools, and to the University of Minnesota and higher education, our capacity to shine in the coming years will be very high.

Our greatest strength has always been in our people—their thirst for education and our willingness through government and private sacrifice to provide them with the best possible education. If that willingness persists, Minnesota will enjoy very great benefits from the new industrial era.

Albert H. Quie: *The long-range outlook for the state is good because of the hope and optimism of its people, its excellent educational achievement in comparison to other states, the strong work ethic, and the evident strong faith in God.*

8 *The unresolved problems and opportunities are the children who are raised poorly, substance use and abuse, the need for greater choice and autonomy for teachers, and greater choice for parents and students. Also the need for jobs for the unemployed and under-employment not on the statistical rolls.*

The lessons of the past prove that when IR and DFL work together, more good is achieved than when they fight. The same is true when government and the private sector work together or when management and labor cooperate—when city and rural care for each other and the less fortunate are given opportunity.

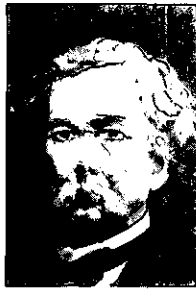
I am optimistic because in the final analysis I see some people putting others before self.

MINNESOTA GOVERNORS: PORTRAITS

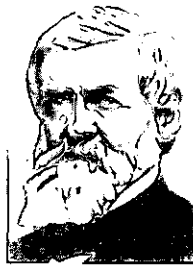
TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS



Alexander Ramsey

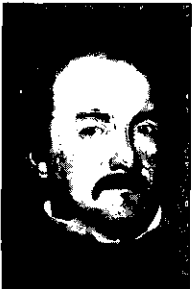


Willis A. Gorman



Samuel Medary

STATE GOVERNORS



Henry H. Sibley



Alexander Ramsey



Henry A. Swift



Stephen Miller



William R. Marshall



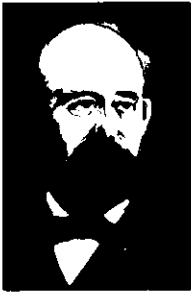
Horace Austin



Cushman K. Davis



John S. Pillsbury



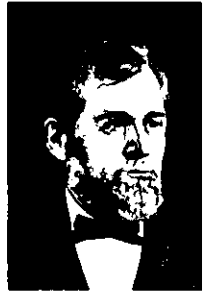
Lucius F. Hubbard



A. R. McGill



William R. Merriam



Knute Nelson

9



David M. Clough



John Lind



Samuel R. VanSant



John A. Johnson



Adolph O. Eberhart



Winfield S. Hammond



J. A. A. Burnquist



J. A. O. Preus



Theodore Christianson



Floyd B. Olson



Hjalmar Petersen



Elmer A. Benson

10



Harold E. Stassen



Edward J. Thye



Luther W. Youngdahl



C. Elmer Anderson



Orville L. Freeman



Elmer L. Andersen



Karl F. Rolvaag



Harold LeVander



Wendell R. Anderson



*Rudy Perpich



Albert H. Quie

**Non-consecutive terms*

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

Senate Office, 231 State Capitol, St. Paul 55155, (612)296-2343.

House Information, 175 State Office Building, St. Paul 55155, (612)296-2146.

Constitution provides: To be elected a state senator or representative, a person must be a qualified voter, twenty-one years old, a resident of Minnesota for one year, and a resident of the legislative district for six months immediately preceding the election (Article IV).

Term: senator—four years; representative—two years.

Compensation: \$22,244 annually; round trips between home and state capital; per diem allowance for living expenses during session.

Membership and apportionment: The state of Minnesota is divided into sixty-seven senate districts, each of which is divided into two of the one hundred and thirty-four house districts. Each senate district is entitled to elect one senator and each house district is entitled to elect one representative.

The United States District Court for the District of Minnesota ordered a reapportionment of the legislative districts on March 11, 1982. The population goal for each senate district was 60,835. The court ordered that no future elections could be conducted under any apportionment plan except that adopted by the court or a constitutional plan adopted after that date by the state of Minnesota.

Laws of Minnesota 1983, Chapter 191 adopted the court reapportionment plan with an adjustment between districts 39A and 39B. Metes and bounds descriptions of the legislative districts are coded in *Minnesota Statutes*, sections 2.019-2.702. Legislative district maps in this manual are provided for information only.

Organization: Members of the Minnesota Legislature are nominated and elected with party designation. At the November 4, 1986 general election, Minnesota voters elected legislators affiliated with the state's two major political parties: Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL) and Independent-Republican (IR). The DFL caucus organized both houses of the legislature during the 1987 session.

Presiding officers: Senate members elect the president of the senate from among their members. The president presides over the senate and shares with the speaker the chairmanship of the Legislative Coordinating Commission. The speaker of the house is both a voting member of the house and the presiding officer. The speaker also presides over joint sessions of the house and senate.

Senator Jerome Hughes is president of the senate. Representative Fred Norton is speaker of the house. Each house elects top staff members. The secretary of the senate, Patrick E. Flahaven, and the chief clerk of the house, Edward A. Burdick, are the highest ranking staff officers in each body.

11



Joey McLeister photo

Left: Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe; right: Senate Minority Leader Duane Benson.



Left: President of the Senate Jerome M. Hughes; right: *Speaker of the House Robert Vanasek.

Committees: The speaker appoints members of the house to committees and names committee chairmen. Nominated by the majority caucus, the speaker works closely with the house majority and becomes a leading spokesman for caucus policies.

In the senate, the chairman of the committee on rules and administration, normally the leader of the majority group, has similar power. A senate committee names the committee members and chairs.

The committee system is a vital component of the legislative machinery. The volume of legislation pending before a single session is too great to permit all legislators to work closely with all proposals. Committees hear testimony from proponents and opponents of legislation before they make recommendations to the full legislature. A committee may decide the fate of any legislative proposal. After study, hearing, research, and deliberation, a committee may amend, recommend passage, re-refer to another committee, or table a bill.

The number of committees in each house and the number of members serving on each committee varies from session to session as state concerns and problems dictate. In addition to the standing committees which operate during each session, some committees continue to study specific problems during the legislative interim to report findings to the next legislative session.

Convening the legislature: On the first day of a regular session both houses of the legislature convene at noon. The lieutenant governor, having already taken the oath of office, calls the senate to order. The house is called to order by the secretary of state who presides over that body as its convening authority until a speaker is elected and has taken the oath of office. After convening, the oath of office is administered to all members of each house.

Special sessions: The legislature may be called into special session at any time by the governor. Special sessions become necessary when legislative action is needed to meet emergencies or when legislative work is unfinished at the end of a regular session. The governor is the only official empowered to call a special session. The governor does not have the power to limit the length or scope of the session.

Functions and powers: The principal legal task of the legislature is to make law by which public policy is established. Legislative activity affects a wide range of state programs and resources including agriculture, conservation, crime prevention, consumer protection, contracts, education, economic development, elections, environment, finance, forestry, health, highways, human rights, insurance, labor relations, natural resources, property, pollution control, recreation, safety, taxation, transportation, utilities, unemployment compensation, veterans' affairs, and workmen's compensation.

Additional legislative functions include proposing amendments to the state constitution for approval

*Representative Robert Vanasek was elected speaker at a special session of the legislature: June 1987.



David J. Oakes photo

Left: House Majority Leader Ann Wylie; right: House Minority Leader William H. Schrelber.

by the electorate, electing regents of the University of Minnesota, confirming certain gubernatorial appointments (senate) and performing legislative oversight or review.

The legislature possess a judicial function. It judges the election and qualifications of its members, may punish or expel members for contempt or disorderly behavior, and may impeach or remove from office members of the executive and judicial branches.

Each legislative body has a rules committee which directs the operating procedures of the legislature. The rules the two houses adopt, their joint rules, *Minnesota Statutes*, and the state constitution provide the guidelines under which the legislature conducts legislative business.

Representative Ann Wylie was elected majority leader at a special session of the legislature: June 1987.



Tom Oimscheid photo

House members study proposed legislation.

Regular sessions: The Minnesota Legislature convenes in regular session each odd-numbered year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. The 1972 flexible session amendment to Article IV of the constitution authorized the legislature to meet in regular session in both years of the biennium, for a total of 120 legislative days, providing that the legislature cannot meet after the first Monday following the third Saturday in May of any year.

The temporary adjournment between the session of the first year and the second year of the biennium is not a final adjournment, as the biennial session is considered to be one continuous session. For this reason the journal pages of both houses are numbered consecutively through both years and bills are numbered consecutively in order of introduction through both years.

Three test cases were brought in district court for declaratory judgments to determine whether three bills passed on the last day of session in 1973 were valid enactments of law by the legislature. The district court ruled and the supreme court affirmed that the 1973 session and the 1974 session were technically one session separated by a temporary adjournment.

Bills which have not become law or been defeated by legislative action or vetoed by the end of the first half of the session are still available for possible action in the second half of the session. This means standing committees may hear such bills in the interim recess and make recommendations on their passage.

Passage of laws: All revenue (tax measures) must originate in the house. All other matters may originate in either the house or the senate. There is no stated time schedule; speed is often related directly to the legislative support a proposal gathers.

Committee meetings are open to the public, and anyone wishing to speak for or against proposals being considered is given a chance to be heard. The house and senate index offices in the capitol keep a file of bills by number, and anyone may visit these offices to request and receive a copy of a bill without charge.



David J. Oakes photo

Senate leaders confer.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Senator	Party	District			
Betty Adkins	DFL	22	Marilyn M. Lantry	DFL	67
Don Anderson	IR	12	Cal Larson	IR	10
Tracy Beckman	DFL	29	Robert B. Lessard	DFL	3
William V. Belanger, Jr.	IR	41	William P. Luther	DFL	47
Duane Benson	IR	32	John J. Marty	DFL	63
Charles A. Berg	DFL	11	Phyllis McQuaid	IR	44
Linda Berglin	DFL	60	Lyle G. Mehrkens	IR	26
John J. Bernhagen	IR	21	Gene Merriam	DFL	49
Joe Bertram, Sr.	DFL	16	James P. Metzzen	DFL	39
John E. Brandl	DFL	62	Donald M. Moe	DFL	65
Nancy Brataas	IR	33	Roger D. Moe	DFL	2
Florian Chmielewski	DFL	14	Steven Morse	DFL	34
Richard J. Cohen	DFL	64	Steven G. Novak	DFL	52
Gregory Dahl	DFL	50	Gen Olson	IR	43
C. R. (Chuck) Davis	DFL	18	James C. Pehler	DFL	17
Gary DeCramer	DFL	27	Donna C. Peterson	DFL	61
Ron Dicklich	DFL	5	Randolph W. Peterson	DFL	19
A. W. "Bill" Diessner	DFL	56	Pat Piper	DFL	31
Don Frank	DFL	51	Lawrence J. Pogemiller	DFL	58
Mel Frederick	IR	30	Clarence M. Purfeerst	DFL	25
David J. Frederickson	DFL	20	Jim Ramstad	IR	45
Dennis Frederickson	IR	23	Ember D. Reichgott	DFL	46
Michael O. Freeman	DFL	40	Earl W. Renneke	IR	35
Jim Gustafson	IR	8	Donald B. Samuelson	DFL	13
Jerome M. Hughes	DFL	54	Robert J. (Bob) Schmitz	DFL	36
Dean Elton Johnson	IR	15	Sam G. Solon	DFL	7
Douglas J. "Doug" Johnson	DFL	6	Allan H. Spear	DFL	59
Tad Jude	DFL	48	Donald A. Storm	IR	42
Fritz Knaak	IR	53	LeRoy Stumpf	DFL	1
Howard A. Knutson	IR	38	Glen A. Taylor	IR	24
Carl W. Kroening	DFL	57	Jim M. Vickerman	DFL	28
Gary W. Laidig	IR	55	Gene Waldorf	DFL	66
Keith L. Langseth	DFL	9	Darril Wegscheid	DFL	37
			Gerald L. Willet	DFL	4

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MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representative	Party	District			
Bob Anderson	IR	10B	Steve Dille	IR	21A
Glen H. Anderson	DFL	20A	John Dorn	DFL	24A
David P. Battaglia	DFL	6A	Mary Forsythe	IR	42B
Jerry J. Bauerly	DFL	18B	Marcel "Sal" Frederick	IR	24B
Patrick W. Beard	DFL	56B	Don L. Frerichs	IR	32A
Joseph R. Begich	DFL	6B	Lee Greenfield	DFL	61A
Tony Bennett	IR	53A	Dave Gruenes	IR	17B
Jeff Bertram	DFL	16B	Gil Gutknecht	IR	33A
David T. Bishop	IR	33B	Dean P. Hartle	IR	30A
Kathleen Ann Blatz	IR	41B	Bob Haukoos	IR	31A
Ben Boo	IR	8B	Jim Heap	IR	45B
Chuck Brown	DFL	11A	John Himle	IR	41A
John Burger	IR	43A	Gene Hugoson	IR	29A
Douglas W. Carlson	IR	14B	Joel Jacobs	DFL	49B
Lyndon R. Carlson	DFL	46B	Mike Jaros	DFL	7B
Phil Carruthers	DFL	47B	Richard H. Jefferson	DFL	57B
Karen Clark	DFL	60A	Loren G. Jennings	DFL	19B
Dale Clausnitzer	IR	48A	Bob Jensen	DFL	36B
Roger Cooper	DFL	21B	Alice Johnson	DFL	51A
Marvin Dauner	DFL	9B	Bob Johnson	DFL	4A
Norman R. DeBlicek	DFL	27A	Virgil J. Johnson	IR	34A
Terry Dempsey	IR	23A	Phyllis Kahn	DFL	58B
			Henry J. Kalis	DFL	29B

Randy C. Kelly	DFL	67A	Len Price	DFL	56A
Becky Kelso	DFL	36A	Joe Quinn	DFL	50B
Anthony G. (Tony) Kinkel	DFL	4B	Allen Quist	IR	23B
Kenneth J. (Ken) Kludt	DFL	9A	Elton R. Redalen	IR	32B
Jerry Knickerbocker	IR	43B	Leo J. Reding	DFL	31B
Daniel J. Knuth	DFL	52B	Ann H. Rest	DFL	46A
Richard J. Kostohryz	DFL	54B	James I. Rice	DFL	57A
Rick Krueger	DFL	12B	Don Richter	IR	12A
Ernest Larsen	DFL	50A	Phillip J. Riveness	DFL	40B
Harold Lasley	DFL	19A	Peter George Rodosovich	DFL	25B
Bernard (Bernie) Lieder	DFL	2A	John T. Rose	IR	63A
Dee Long	DFL	59A	Tom Rukavina	DFL	5A
Marcus M. Marsh	IR	17A	John J. Sarna	DFL	58A
Kenneth J. McDonald	IR	35B	Gary Schafer	IR	35A
Bob McEachern	DFL	22A	Linda Scheid	DFL	47A
Bert J. McKasy	IR	39A	Jerry Schoenfeld	DFL	30B
Peter McLaughlin	DFL	60B	Bill Schreiber	IR	48B
Harriet McPherson	IR	55B	Arthur W. Seaberg	IR	38B
Bob Milbert	DFL	39B	Gloria M. Segal	DFL	44B
Howard Miller	IR	20B	Craig Shaver	IR	45A
Lona Minne	DFL	5B	Wayne Simoneau	DFL	51B
Connie Morrison	IR	38A	Wesley J. "Wes" Skoglund	DFL	61B
Willard M. Munger	DFL	7A	Loren A. Solberg	DFL	3B
Mary Murphy	DFL	8A	Wally Sparby	DFL	1B
Clair L. Nelson	DFL	11B	Brad Stanius	IR	53B
Darby Nelson	DFL	49A	Andy Steensma	DFL	27B
Ken Nelson	DFL	62A	Steve Sviggum	IR	26A
Bob Neuenschwander	DFL	3A	Douglas G. Swenson	IR	55A
Fred C. Norton	DFL	65A	Paul M. Thiede	IR	13A
Richard M. O'Connor	DFL	66B	Chris Tjornhom	IR	40A
Paul Anders Ogren	DFL	14A	Eileen Tompkins	IR	37A
Sally Olsen	IR	44A	Steve Trimble	DFL	67B
Edgar Olson	DFL	2B	Jim Tunheim	DFL	1A
Katy Olson	DFL	28B	Sylvester B. Uphus	IR	15A
Bernie Omann, Jr.	IR	16A	Don Valento	IR	54A
Tony Onnen	IR	22B	Robert E. Vanasek	DFL	25A
Howard Orenstein	DFL	64B	Kathleen Osborne Vellenga	DFL	64A
C. Thomas Osthoff	DFL	66A	Gordon O. Voss	DFL	52A
Todd H. Otis	DFL	59B	Jean Wagenius	DFL	62B
Dennis Ozment	IR	37B	Bob Waltman	IR	26B
Sandra L. Pappas	DFL	65B	Alan W. Welle	DFL	15B
Sidney Pauly	IR	42A	Stephen G. Wenzel	DFL	13B
Gene Pelowski, Jr.	DFL	34B	Ted Winter	DFL	28A
Jerome Peterson	DFL	18A	Ann Wynia	DFL	63B
Dennis Poppenhagen	IR	10A			



House members exchange views.

Tom Omscheid photo

ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION

A bill for an act is an idea for a new law or an idea to change or abolish an existing law. Ideas follow ten steps on their way to becoming Minnesota laws:

1. The idea: Anyone can propose an idea for a bill—an individual, a consumer group, corporation, professional association, a governmental unit, the governor—but most frequently ideas come from members of the legislature.

2. The chief author: Each bill must have a legislator to introduce it. The chief author's name appears on the bill with the bill's file number as identification while it moves through the legislative process.

3. Other authors: The chief author of a bill, under legislative rules, may select other authors, but no more than a total of five in the house and five in the senate. These authors' names also appear on the bill.

4. The revisor of statutes: The revisor puts the idea into the proper legal form as a bill for introduction into the house of representatives or the senate, usually both. The revisor also updates *Minnesota Statutes* after the legislative session to include all new laws.

5. Introduction: When introduced in the house a bill receives a house file number (H.F. 2312, for example); in the senate, a senate file number (S.F. 503, for example). These numbers indicate the bill's chronological order of introduction in each body.

6. Committee consideration: Next the bill has its first reading (the Minnesota constitution requires three readings for all bills—on three separate days), and the presiding officer of the house or senate refers it to an appropriate standing committee.

All committee meetings are open to the public. A committee may:

- recommend passage of a bill in its original form.
- recommend passage after amendment by the committee.
- make no recommendation, in which case a bill may die when the session ends.
- refer a bill to another committee (one requiring funds to the appropriation or finance committee, for example).

After acting on a bill, the committee sends a report to the house or senate, stating its actions and recommendations.



Senators discuss a report.

7. General orders: After adoption of the committee report in the house and senate, the bill has its second reading and goes onto "general orders of the day". Acting as a committee of the whole legislators discuss bills on general orders. They may debate the issues, adopt amendments, present arguments on the bills, and they may vote to recommend:

- that a bill "do pass".
- that a bill not pass.
- postponement.
- further committee action.

8. The calendar: The calendar is a list of bills the committee of the whole recommends to pass. At this point a bill has its third reading. Amendments to the bill must have the unanimous consent of the entire body and legislators vote on it for the final time.

By committee recommendation, bills of a noncontroversial nature can by-pass general orders and go directly onto a "consent calendar", usually passing without debate.

Every bill requires a majority vote of the full membership of the house and senate to pass. Voice votes may be used in house and senate votes until the bill is being voted on in final passage. That final vote and vote on any amendments are roll call or recorded votes.

9. Conference committee: When the house and the senate both pass the same version of a bill, that bill goes to the governor for his approval or disapproval. If the house and senate do not agree, a conference committee, including members of both houses, meets to reach an agreement. If both bodies then pass the bill in compromise form, it goes to the governor.

10. The governor: When a bill arrives, the governor may:

- sign it and the bill becomes law.
- veto it (return it with a "veto message" stating objections) to the body where it originated.
- pocket veto the bill (after final adjournment of the legislature).
- exercise the right to line veto portions of the appropriations bills.

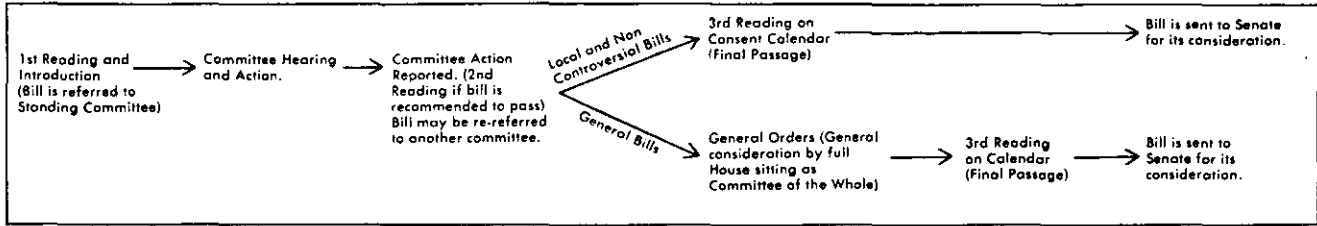
If the governor does not sign or veto a bill within three days after receiving it, while the legislature is in session, the bill becomes a law.



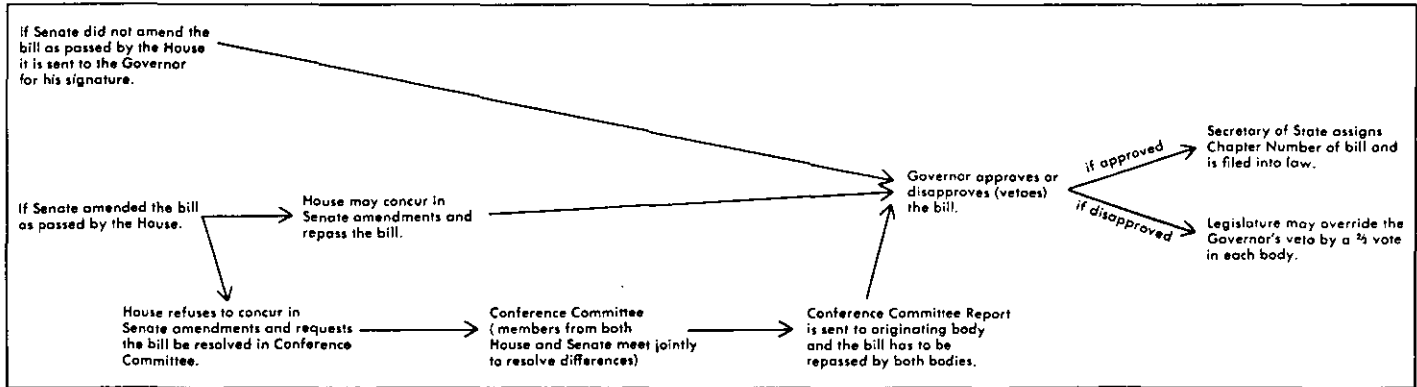
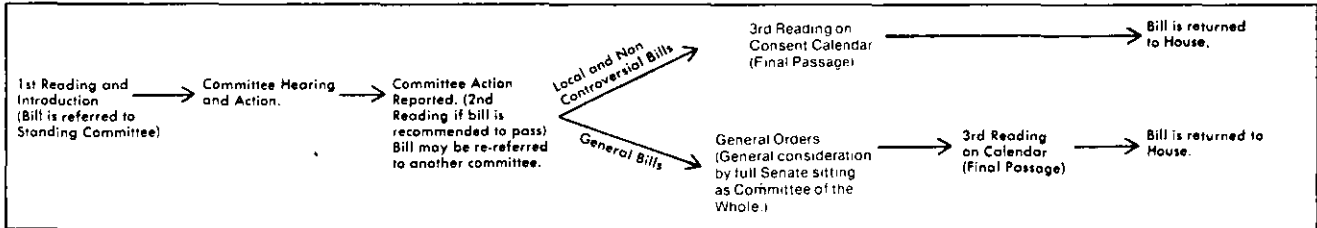
House members convene.

HOW A BILL (HOUSE FILE NO. 1) BECOMES A LAW

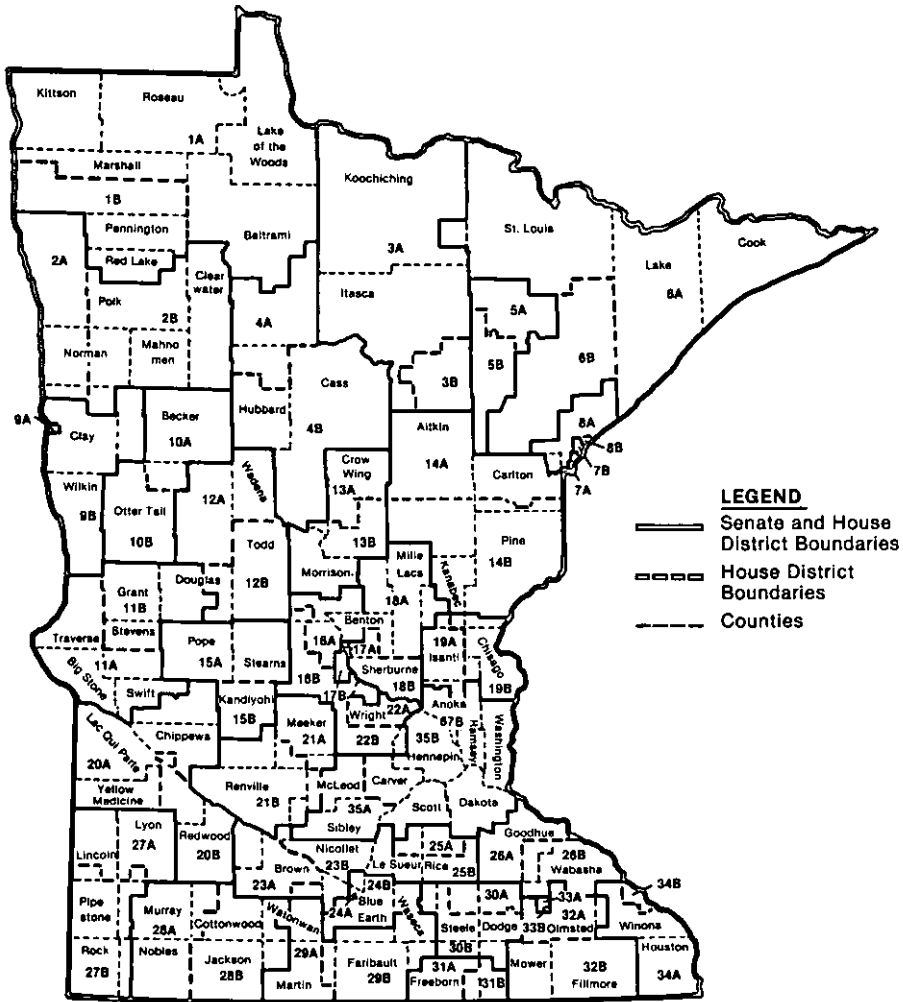
HOUSE



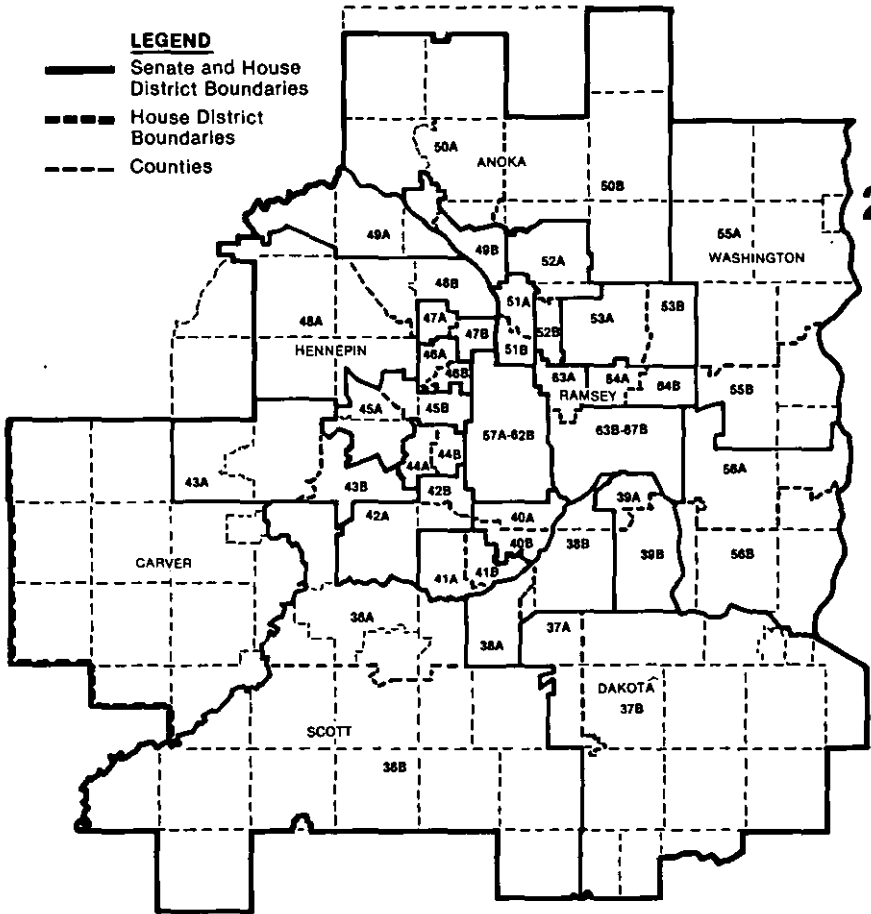
SENATE



Bills introduced in Senate follow same procedure beginning with Senate action first.



Narrative descriptions of each legislative district were published in the *Minnesota Legislative Manual, 1985-86*, pages 153-168.



LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

22

Agriculture

Davis, chair (D)	Berg (D)	Frederickson, D.R. (R)	Renneke (R)
Frederickson, D.J., vice-chair (D)	Bertram (D)	Freeman (D)	Stumpf (D)
Anderson (R)	Brandl (D)	Larson (R)	Vickerman (D)
Beckman (D)	DeCramer (D)	Morse (D)	

Commerce

Solon, chair (D)	Cohen (D)	Luther (D)	Samuelson (D)
Metzen, vice chair (D)	Dahl (D)	McQuaid (R)	Spear (D)
Adkins (D)	Frederick (R)	Peterson, D.C. (D)	Taylor (R)
Anderson (R)	Freeman (D)	Purfeerst (D)	Wegscheid (D)
Belanger (R)	Kroening (D)		

Economic Development and Housing

Frank, chair (D)	Cohen (D)	Gustafson (R)	Morse (D)
Beckman, vice chair (D)	Dahl (D)	Knaak (R)	Reichgott (D)
Bernhagen (R)	Dicklich (D)	Kroening (D)	Storm (R)

Education

Pehler, chair (D)	Frederickson, D.J. (D)	Larson (R)	Peterson, R.W. (D)
Reichgott, vice chair (D)	Hughes (D)	Mehrkens (R)	Pogemiller (D)
Beckman (D)	Knaak (R)	Morse (D)	Ramstad (R)
Dahl (D)	Knutson (R)	Olson (R)	Stumpf (D)
DeCramer (D)	Langseth (D)	Peterson, D.C. (D)	Wegscheid (D)
Dicklich (D)			

Education Aids Division: Peterson, R.W., chair; DeCramer, Dicklich, Hughes, Knaak, Knutson, Langseth, Mehrkens, Olson, Peterson, D.C., Pogemiller, Pehler, Reichgott, Stumpf.

Higher Education Division: Dahl, chair; Beckman, DeCramer, Dicklich, Frederickson, D.J., Knutson, Langseth, Larson, Morse, Pehler, Ramstad, Reichgott, Wegscheid.

Elections and Ethics

Hughes, chair (D)	Johnson, D.J. (D)	McQuaid (R)	Samuelson (D)
Morse, vice chair (D)	Laidig (R)	Moe, R.D. (D)	Willet (D)
Johnson, D.E. (R)	Luther (D)	Peterson, D.C. (D)	

Employment

Chmielewski, chair (D)	Beckman (D)	Frank (D)	Pehler (D)
Piper, vice chair (D)	Brataas (R)	Gustafson (R)	Ramstad (R)
Adkins (D)	Diessner (D)	Kroening (D)	

Environment and Natural Resources

Willet, chair (D)	Frederickson, D.R. (R)	Marty (D)	Olson (R)
Dahl, vice chair (D)	Knaak (R)	Merriam (D)	Peterson, R.W. (D)
Berg (D)	Laidig (R)	Morse (D)	Stumpf (D)
Bernhagen (R)	Larson (R)	Novak (D)	Wegscheid (D)
Davis (D)	Lessard (D)		

Finance

Merriam, chair (D)	Hughes (D)	Luther (D)	Renneke (R)
Freeman, vice chair (D)	Johnson, D.E. (R)	Mehrkens (R)	Samuelson (D)
Brataas (R)	Knutson (R)	Metzen (D)	Solon (D)
Dahl (D)	Kroening (D)	Moe, D.M. (D)	Spear (D)
DeCramer (D)	Langseth (D)	Piper (D)	Taylor (R)
Dicklich (D)	Lantry (D)	Purfeerst (D)	Waldorf (D)
Frederickson, D.R. (R)	Lessard (D)	Ramstad (R)	Willet (D)

Agriculture/Transportation and Semi-States Division: Langseth, chair; Lessard, Mehrkens, Metzen, Purfeerst, Ramstad.
Education Division: Waldorf, chair; Dahl, DeCramer, Dicklich, Hughes, Johnson, D.E., Taylor.

Health and Human Services Division: Samuelson, chair; Freeman, Knutson, Lantry, Piper, Renneke, Spear.

State Departments Division: Kroening, chair; Brataas, Frederickson, D.R., Luther, Merriam, Moe, D.M., Solon, Willet.

General Legislation and Public Gaming

Lessard, chair (D)	Davis (D)	Johnson, D.E. (R)	McQuaid (R)
Berg, vice chair (D)	Diessner (D)	Lantry (D)	Samuelson (D)
Bertram (D)	Frederickson, D.R. (R)		

Governmental Operations

Moe, D.M., chair (D)	Frederickson, D.R. (R)	Marty (D)	Taylor (R)
Wegscheid, vice chair (D)	Freeman (D)	Pogemiller (D)	Waldorf (D)
Frederickson, D.J. (D)	Jude (D)	Renneke (R)	

Health and Human Services

Berglin, chair (D)	Benson (R)	Diessner (D)	Solon (D)
Vickerman, vice chair (D)	Brandl (D)	Knutson (R)	Storm (R)
Adkins (D)	Brataas (R)	Lantry (D)	Waldorf (D)
Anderson (R)	Chmielewski (D)	Piper (D)	

Welfare Reform Division: Lantry, chair; Benson, Berglin; Brandl, Chmielewski, Knutson, Piper.

Judiciary

Spear, chair (D)	Knaak (R)	Merriam (D)	Pogemiller (D)
Cohen, vice chair (D)	Laidig (R)	Moe, D.M. (D)	Ramstad (R)
Belanger (R)	Luther (D)	Peterson, D.C. (D)	Reichgott (D)
Berglin (D)	Marty (D)	Peterson, R.W. (D)	Storm (R)
Jude (D)			

Civil Law Division: Jude, chair; Berglin, Cohen, Knaak, Luther, Peterson, R.W., Reichgott, Storm.

Criminal Law Division: Peterson, D.C., chair; Belanger, Laidig, Marty, Merriam, Moe, D.M., Pogemiller, Ramstad, Spear.

23**Local and Urban Government**

Schmitz, chair (D)	Frederickson, D.J. (D)	Olson (R)	Vickerman (D)
Adkins, vice chair (D)	McQuaid (R)	Renneke (R)	Wegscheid (D)
Bertram (D)	Metzen (D)		

Public Utilities and Energy

Dicklich, chair (D)	Gustafson (R)	Jude (D)	Piper (D)
Marty, vice chair (D)	Johnson, D.E. (R)	Novak (D)	Storm (R)
Brandl (D)	Johnson, D.J. (D)	Olson (R)	Waldorf (D)
Frank (D)			

Rules and Administration

Moe, R.D., chair (D)	Davis (D)	Laidig (R)	Purfeerst (D)
Luther, vice chair (D)	Dicklich (D)	Lessard (D)	Renneke (R)
Belanger (R)	Frank (D)	Merriam (D)	Schmitz (D)
Benson (R)	Frederick (R)	Moe, D.M. (D)	Solon (D)
Berglin (D)	Hughes (D)	Novak (D)	Spear (D)
Berhagen (R)	Johnson, D.E. (R)	Pehler (D)	Taylor (R)
Bertram (D)	Johnson, D.J. (D)	Peterson, R.W. (D)	Willet (D)
Chmielewski (D)	Knutson (R)		

Taxes and Tax Laws

Johnson, D.J., chair (D)	Berhagen (R)	Frederick (R)	Peterson, D.C. (D)
Brandl, vice chair (D)	Bertram (D)	Gustafson (R)	Peterson, R.W. (D)
Anderson (R)	Chmielewski (D)	Jude (D)	Pogemiller (D)
Belanger (R)	Cohen (D)	Laidig (R)	Reichgott (D)
Benson, (R)	Davis (D)	Novak (D)	Schmitz (D)
Berg (D)	Diessner (D)	Pehler (D)	Stumpf (D)
Berglin (D)	Frank (D)		

Income Tax Division: Pogemiller, chair; Belanger, Benson, Brandl, Chmielewski, Davis, Frederick, Johnson, D.J., Novak, Peterson, D.C., Reichgott.

Property Taxes and Local Government Aids Division: Novak, chair; Berg, Berglin, Berhagen, Cohen, Frederick, Gustafson, Johnson, D.J., Jude, Laidig, Peterson, R.W., Pogemiller, Schmitz, Stumpf.

Sales Tax Division: Stumpf, chair; Anderson, Berhagen, Bertram, Brandl, Diessner, Frank, Johnson, D.J., Pehler.

Transportation

Purfeerst, chair (D)	Frederick (R)	McQuaid (R)	Novak (D)
DeCramer, vice chair (D)	Langseth (D)	Mehrkens (R)	Schmitz (D)
Berhagen (R)	Lantry (D)	Metzen (D)	Vickerman (D)

Veterans

Bertram, chair (D)	Laidig (R)	Larson (R)	Mehrkens (R)
Diessner, vice chair (D)	Langseth (D)	Lessard (D)	Schmitz (D)
Beckman (D)			

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Agriculture

Wenzel, chair, (D)	Dille (R)	Olson, E. (D)	Schoenfeld (D)
Nelson, C., vice chair, (D)	Frederick (R)	Olson, K. (D)	Sparby (D)
Bauerly (D)	Hugoson (R)	Ormann (R)	Steensma (D)
Bertram (D)	Kahn (D)	Quist (R)	Tunheim (D)
Brown (D)	Kalis (D)	Redalen (R)	Uphus (R)
Cooper (D)	Krueger (D)	Richter (R)	Waltman (R)
Dauner (D)	McDonald (R)	Riveness (D)	Winter (D)
DeBlick (D)	McPherson (R)		

Agriculture Finance Division: Schoenfeld, chair; DeBlick, vice chair; Dauner, Frederick, Hugoson, Kahn, Kalis, McDonald, Olson, E., Olson, K., Redalen, Sparby, Uphus, Wenzel, Winter.

Appropriations

Anderson, G., chair, (D)	Greenfield (D)	Murphy (D)	Rose (R)
Knuth, vice chair, (D)	Haukoos (R)	Nelson, D. (D)	Sarna (D)
Anderson, R., (R)	Jennings (D)	Orenstein (D)	Schoenfeld (D)
Battaglia (D)	Johnson, V. (R)	Pappas (D)	Seaberg (R)
Bishop (R)	Kahn (D)	Poppenhagen (R)	Solberg (D)
Boo (R)	Kalis (D)	Price (D)	Sparby (D)
Carlson, D. (R)	Krueger (D)	Rice (D)	Stanius (R)
Carlson, L. (D)	Lieder (R)	Riveness (D)	Steensma (D)
Dorn (D)	Miller (D)	Rodosovich (D)	Wynia (D)
Forsythe (R)	Munger (D)		

Agriculture, Transportation and Semi-State Division: Rice, chair; Lieder, vice chair; Anderson, G., Johnson, V., Kalis, Knuth, Poppenhagen, Sarna, Seaberg, Steensma.

Education Division: Carlson, L., chair; Price, vice chair; Anderson, G., Boo, Dorn, Haukoos, Munger, Orenstein, Rose, Schoenfeld.

Health and Human Services Division: Wynia, chair; Rodosovich, vice chair; Anderson, G., Anderson, R., Forsythe, Greenfield, Jennings, Murphy, Riveness, Stanius.

State Departments Division: Kahn, chair; Nelson, D., vice chair; Anderson, G., Battaglia, Bishop, Carlson, D., Krueger, Miller, Pappas, Solberg, Sparby.

Commerce

Sarna, chair (D)	Burger (R)	McDonald (R)	Pelowski (D)
Milbert, vice chair, (D)	Forsythe (R)	McEachern (D)	Peterson (D)
Anderson, R. (R)	Hartle (R)	McKasy (R)	Price (D)
Beard (D)	Jacobs (D)	Murphy (D)	Richter (R)
Bennett (R)	Jaros (D)	Nelson, C. (D)	Solberg (D)
Bishop (R)	Kinkel (D)	O'Connor (D)	Sparby (D)

Economic Development and Housing

Otis, chair (D)	Himle (R)	McPherson (R)	Poppenhagen (R)
Lasley, vice chair (D)	Hugoson (R)	Murphy (D)	Riveness (D)
Burger (R)	Jefferson (D)	Nelson, C. (D)	Rukavina (D)
Carlson, L. (D)	Kelso (D)	Neuenschwander (D)	Schafer (R)
Clark (D)	Knickerbocker (R)	Ogren (D)	Sparby (D)
Cooper (D)	Knuth (D)	Olson, K. (D)	Thiede (R)
Dille (R)	McLaughlin (D)	Peterson (D)	Tjornhom (R)
Frenichs (R)			

Education

McEachern, chair (D)	Kelso (D)	Olson, E. (D)	Swenson (R)
Olson, K., vice chair (D)	Kinkel (D)	Otis (D)	Thiede (R)
Bauerly (D)	Kostohryz (D)	Ozment (R)	Tompkins (R)
Beard (D)	McDonald (R)	Pelowski (D)	Trimble (D)
Gruenes (R)	McPherson (R)	Quinn (D)	Tunheim (D)
Hartle (R)	Nelson, C. (D)	Richter (R)	Vellenga (D)
Hugoson (R)	Nelson, K. (D)	Schafer (R)	Wagenius (D)
Johnson, A. (D)	Olsen, S. (R)	Segal (D)	Wenzel (D)

Education Finance Division: Nelson, K., chair; Bauerly, vice chair; Kostohryz, McEachern, Olsen, S., Olson, E., Otis, Ozment, Schafer, Thiede, Tunheim, Vellenga.

Environment and Natural Resources

Munger, chair (D)	Johnson, A. (D)	Nelson, D. (D)	Schafer (R)
Wagenius vice chair (D)	Johnson, B. (D)	Neuenschwander (D)	Shaver (R)
Battaglia (D)	Kahn (D)	Ogren (D)	Simoneau (D)
Begich (D)	Knuth (D)	Pauly (R)	Skoglund (D)
Carlson, D. (R)	Larsen (D)	Reding (D)	Thiede (R)
Himle (R)	Long (D)	Rose (R)	Trimble (D)
Hugoson (R)	Marsh (R)	Rukavina (D)	Waltman (R)
Jennings (D)	McPherson (R)		

Financial Institutions and Insurance

Skoglund, chair (D)	Clausnitzer (R)	Olsen, S. (R)	Scheid (D)
Bertram, vice chair (D)	Frederick (R)	Osthoff (D)	Uphus (R)
Anderson, G. (D)	Hartle (R)	Otis (D)	Voss (D)
Blatz (R)	Knickerbocker (R)	Peterson (D)	Wenzel (D)
Boo (R)	McKasy (R)	Poppenhagen (R)	Winter (D)
Carlson, L. (D)	Milbert (D)	Quinn (D)	Wynia (D)
Carruthers (D)	Neuenschwander (D)	Rodosovich (D)	

Future and Technology

Reding, chair (D)	Haukoos (R)	Larsen (D)	Riveness (D)
Pelowski, vice chair (D)	Himle (R)	Morrison (R)	Rose (R)
Dorn (D)	Kahn (D)	Peterson (D)	Rukavina (D)
Frederick (R)	Kelso (D)	Price (D)	Shaver (R)
Frerichs (R)	Knuth (D)	Quist (R)	Trimble (D)
Gruenes (R)	Krueger (D)	Rest (D)	

General Legislation, Veterans Affairs and Gaming

Kostohryz, chair (D)	Gutknecht (R)	Orenstein (D)	Reding (D)
Quinn, vice chair (D)	Jensen (D)	Osthoff (D)	Scheid (D)
Bennett (R)	Kludt (D)	Price (D)	Shaver (R)
Boo (R)	Knickerbocker (R)	Quist (R)	Steensma (D)
Brown (D)	Minne (D)	Redalen (R)	Sviggum (R)

Governmental Operations

Simoneau, chair (D)	DeBlicke (D)	Kludt (D)	Reding (D)
Larsen, vice chair (D)	Dille (R)	Knickerbocker (R)	Rukavina (D)
Bertram (D)	Gutknecht (R)	Lasley (D)	Shaver (R)
Burger (R)	Heap (R)	Milbert (D)	Tjornhom (R)
Carruthers (D)	Jefferson (D)	Morrison (R)	Uphus (R)
Clark (D)	Jensen (D)	O'Connor (D)	Waltman (R)
Cooper (D)	Johnson, B. (D)	Omann (R)	Winter (D)

Health and Human Services

Greenfield, chair (D)	Dauner (D)	Orenstein (D)	Sviggum (R)
Kelso, vice chair (D)	Dorn (D)	Ozment (R)	Swenson (R)
Anderson, G. (D)	Gruenes (R)	Quist (R)	Tompkins (R)
Clark (D)	Jefferson (D)	Rodosovich (D)	Vellenga (D)
Clausnitzer (R)	McLaughlin (D)	Segal (D)	Welle (D)
Cooper (D)	Onnen (R)	Stanius (R)	Wynia (D)

Higher Education

Jaros, chair (D)	Heap (R)	Lasley (D)	Pelowski (D)
Johnson, B., vice chair (D)	Johnson, V. (R)	Nelson, K. (D)	Reding (D)
Boo (R)	Kinkel (D)	Omann (R)	Rukavina (D)
Forsythe (R)	Kludt (D)	Otis (D)	Tompkins (R)
Gruenes (R)	Larsen (D)	Ozment (R)	Trimble (D)

Judiciary

Kelly, chair (D)	Dempsey (R)	Milbert (D)	Schoenfeld (D)
Kludt, vice chair (D)	Forsythe (R)	Miller (R)	Seaberg (R)
Bishop (R)	Greenfield (D)	Nelson, D. (D)	Solberg (D)
Blatz (R)	Kalis (D)	Orenstein (D)	Swenson (R)
Brown (D)	Long (D)	Pappas (D)	Vellenga (D)
Carruthers (D)	Marsh (R)	Quist (R)	Wagenius (D)
Clausnitzer (R)	McKasy (R)	Rest (D)	Welle (D)

Crime and Family Law Division: Vellenga, chair; Carruthers, vice chair; Bishop, Blatz, Clausnitzer, Dempsey, Kelly, Kludt, Marsh, Orenstein, Pappas, Rest, Seaberg, Solberg, Swenson, Wagenius, Welle.

Labor-Management Relations

Begich, chair (D)	Hartle (R)	Murphy (D)	Scheid (D)
Beard, vice chair (D)	Heap (R)	O'Connor (D)	Simoneau (D)
Battaglia (D)	Johnson, A. (D)	Pappas (D)	Solberg (D)
Clausnitzer (R)	McPherson (R)	Rice (D)	Sviggum (R)
Dille (R)	Miller (R)	Sarna (D)	Wenzel (D)
Gutknecht (R)			

Unemployment Insurance and Workers' Compensation Division: Murphy, chair; Johnson, A., vice chair; Battaglia, Begich, Gutknecht, Heap, Miller, O'Connor, Rice, Simoneau, Sviggum.

Local and Urban Affairs

Battaglia, chair (D)	Frederick (R)	Morrison (R)	Richter (R)
Winter, vice chair (D)	Haukoos (R)	O'Connor (D)	Sarna (D)
Anderson, R. (R)	Jacobs (D)	Olson, E. (D)	Segal (D)
Bauerly (D)	Jennings (D)	Omann (R)	Tompkins (R)
Bertram (D)	Johnson, V. (R)	Onnen (R)	Tunheim (D)
DeBlieck (D)	Kinkel (D)	Pauly (R)	Valento (R)
Dorn (D)	Lieder (D)	Rice (D)	

Metropolitan Affairs

Osthoff, chair (D)	Kelly (D)	Ozment (R)	Stanius (R)
Jefferson, vice chair (D)	Kostohryz (D)	Pappas (D)	Swenson (R)
Blatz (R)	Long (D)	Pauly (R)	Tjornhom (R)
Carruthers (D)	McLaughlin (D)	Rest (D)	Valento (R)
Clausnitzer (R)	Morrison (R)	Simoneau (D)	Wagenius (D)
Johnson, A. (D)	Nelson, D. (D)	Skoglund (D)	

Regulated Industries

Jacobs, chair (D)	Hartle (R)	Ogren (D)	Rodosovich (D)
McLaughlin, vice chair (D)	Jaros (D)	Olsen, S. (R)	Rose (R)
Beard (D)	Jennings (D)	Osthoff (D)	Scheid (D)
Bennett (R)	Jensen (D)	Poppenhagen (R)	Stanius (R)
Clark (D)	Lieder (D)	Quinn (D)	Tjornhom (R)
Gruenes (R)	Minne (D)	Redalen (R)	

Rules and Legislative Administration

Vanasek, chair (D)	Knickerbocker (R)	Otis (D)	Schreiber (R)
Rivness, vice chair (D)	Long (D)	Pappas (D)	Simoneau (D)
Anderson, G. (D)	Minne (D)	Redalen (R)	Thiede (R)
Blatz (R)	Munger (D)	Reding (D)	Valento (R)
Himle (R)	Nelson, K. (D)	Rice (D)	Voss (D)
Jacobs (D)	Norton (D)	Schoenfeld (D)	

Taxes

Voss, chair (D)	Himle (R)	Nelson, K. (D)	Redalen (R)
Rest, vice chair (D)	Jacobs (D)	Neuenschwander (D)	Scheid (D)
Begich (D)	Jaros (D)	Norton (D)	Schreiber (R)
Bennett (R)	Kelly (D)	Ogren (D)	Skoglund (D)
Blatz (R)	Long (D)	Onnen (R)	Sviggum (R)
Brown (D)	Marsh (R)	Osthoff (D)	Valento (R)
Dauner (D)	McKasy (R)	Pauly (R)	Vanasek (D)
Dempsey (R)	McLaughlin (D)	Peterson (D)	Welle (D)
Frerichs (R)	Minne (D)		

Property Tax Division: Minne, chair; Dauner, vice chair; Bennett, Blatz, Brown, Dempsey, Frerichs, Jacobs, McKasy, Nelson, K., Neuenschwander, Osthoff, Redalen, Scheid, Skoglund, Vanasek, Voss.

Tax Law Division: Long, chair; Welle, vice chair; Begich, Himle, Jaros, Kelly, Marsh, McLaughlin, Norton, Ogren, Onnen, Pauly, Peterson, Rest, Schreiber, Sviggum, Valento, Voss.

Transportation

Kalis, chair (D)	Dempsey (R)	Lieder (D)	Segal (D)
Jensen, vice chair (D)	Frerichs (R)	McDonald (R)	Steensma (D)
Begich (D)	Haukoos (R)	McEachern (D)	Tunheim (D)
Brown (D)	Johnson, A. (D)	Olson, E. (D)	Valento (R)
Carlson, D. (R)	Johnson, B. (D)	Olson, K. (D)	Waltman (R)
Dauner (D)	Johnson, V. (R)	Richter (R)	Welle (D)
DeBlieck (D)	Lasley (D)	Seaberg (R)	

Ways and Means

Norton, chair (D)
Anderson, G. (D)
Carlson, D. (R)
Carlson, L. (D)
Dempsey (R)

Forsythe (R)
Kahn (D)
Long (D)
McEachern (D)

Minne (D)
Nelson, K. (D)
Olsen, S. (R)
Rice (D)

Schreiber (R)
Vanasek (D)
Voss (D)
Wynia (D)



David J. Oakes photo

Senators convene in chambers.

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David J. Oakes photo

Senate committee members meet.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Rudy Perpich, 130 State Capitol, St. Paul 55155, (612)296-3391.

Constitution provides: that to qualify as governor a person must be twenty-five years old, resident of the state one year, citizen of the United States, and elected by the people (Article V).

Term: Four years.

Salary: \$91,460.



Rudy Perpich (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

Biography: Born June 27, 1928 in the small mining town of Carlson Lake; graduate, Hibbing High School (1946); U.S. Army (2 years); Hibbing Junior College, Marquette University (D.D.S., 1954); married Delores (Lola) Simic of Keewatin (September 4, 1954), children: Rudy, Jr., Mary Sue; practice of dentistry until 1974; board of education, Hibbing (1956-62); Minnesota State Senate (1963-69); elected lieutenant governor (1970, 1974); succeeded to the office of governor to fill a vacancy (December 29, 1976-January, 1979); vice-president, World Tech, Inc., a subsidiary of Control Data Corporation (1979-82); elected 36th governor, the first person to hold the office twice in non-consecutive terms and the person who has served longest as governor of Minnesota; executive committee, National Governors' Assn. (1983-84); chair, committee on trade and international relations, National Governors' Assn. (1985).

Elected: 1982, 1986.

Term expires: 1991.

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THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN MINNESOTA

The office of governor is powerful, yet the governor can seldom act alone. He is the chief executive officer of a large business—the business of state government. The yearly state budget is currently more than \$5 billion. Only by marshalling public opinion and convincing the legislature to adopt his ideas can the governor make them into public policy.

The major duties of the governor are to oversee the day-to-day operations of government and to take the lead in shaping public policy by proposing ideas to the legislature. The operation of the government is carried out through more than twenty major departments whose heads are appointed by the governor and make up the governor's cabinet. The Department of Finance and the Department of Revenue are the governor's chief advisors on financial matters. Health, human services, and corrections agencies carry out social policies. The Department of Transportation is charged with maintaining a road system as well as exercising responsibility for other modes of transportation.

The governor reviews all bills passed by the legislature and has the power to veto those of which he disapproves. Along with a budget message every two years, the governor makes a yearly state of the state address and may appear before the legislature on other occasions. Because of the separation of powers required by the Minnesota constitution, a governor may appear in legislative chambers only with the permission of the legislature. Only the governor has the power to call special sessions of the legislature although this is usually done in consultation with legislative leaders.

The governor appoints hundreds of people to boards and commissions. The governor appoints judges for all court systems when vacancies occur.

By virtue of his office, the governor chairs the Executive Council and the Legislative Advisory Commission, both of which deal with extraordinary matters that arise when the legislature is not in session. The governor is commander-in-chief of state military forces and can dispatch the Minnesota National Guard for emergency duty when warranted.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Marlene Johnson, 121 State Capitol, St. Paul 55155. (612)296-2374.

Constitution provides: that to qualify as lieutenant governor a person must be twenty-five years old, resident of the state one year, citizen of the United States, and elected by the people jointly with the governor by a single vote applying to both offices (Article V).

Term: Four years.

Salary: \$50,305.

Marlene Johnson (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

Biography: Born January 11, 1946, Braham. Macalester College (B.A., political science, 1968); founder and president, Split Infnitive, Inc., St. Paul advertising and public relations firm (1970-82); as lieutenant governor, serves as chair of: Minnesota Open Appointments Commission, Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, Commission on Minnesotans Outdoors; board member National Child Care Action Campaign; Executive Committee of the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors; midwestern region chair, National Conference of Lieutenant Governors; founder and past president, National Leadership Conference for Women Executives in State Government; past president, National Assn. of Women Business Owners; founder and past president, Minnesota Chapter of National Assn. of Women Business Owners; vice-chair, 1978 Minnesota Task Force on Small Business; co-chair, Minnesota delegation to 1980 White House Conference on Small Business; community activities: St. Paul Jaycees' Distinguished Service Award for Community Service (1980); Minnesota Jaycees Ten Outstanding Young Minnesotans (1980); Outstanding Achievement Award, St. Paul YWCA (1980); Distinguished Citizen Citation, Macalester College (1982); United States Women Jaycees Ten Outstanding Women in Government (1983); Minnesota Council on Family Relations Distinguished Contributions to Families Award (1986); Minnesota Sportsfishing Congress Award (1986); Minnesota Community Education Assn. Award (1987); Susan B. Anthony Award (1987).

Elected: 1982, 1986.

Term expires: 1991.



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THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN MINNESOTA

The lieutenant governor's chief function is to assist the governor in carrying out the functions of the executive branch and to be prepared to act in the governor's place in the case of the governor's absence or disability. The lieutenant governor is first in the line of succession when a vacancy occurs in the office of governor.

The lieutenant governor has statutory responsibility to serve on the Executive Council and as chair of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board. In addition, the current governor has delegated to the lieutenant governor responsibility for the administration's budget policy and legislative efforts. She leads the administration's efforts to formulate an agenda for Minnesota's families and children, and coordinates the state's tourism and small business programs. The lieutenant governor represents the governor at meetings and other functions as needed.

The lieutenant governor's office is available to assist the public with questions concerning these areas, as well as matters of a general nature.

LAND EXCHANGE BOARD

DNR, 500 Lafayette Rd., St. Paul 55155. (612)296-6157.

Law provides: for the governor, attorney general, and state auditor to approve unanimously the exchange of state public lands for lands owned by the federal government or private interest (Article XI, Minnesota Statutes, Section 94.341).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Joan Anderson Growe, 180 State Office Bldg., St. Paul 55155, (612)296-3266.

Constitution provides: that the secretary of state is an officer in the executive department; to qualify as secretary of state a person must be a qualified voter, twenty-one years old, and elected by the people (Article V).

Term: Four years.

Salary: \$50,305.



Joan Anderson Growe (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

Biography: Minneapolis. Born September 28, 1935, Minneapolis; education: St. Cloud State University (B.S.), University of Minnesota (special education certificate), Kennedy School of Government Executive Management Program, Harvard University (1979); Minnesota House of Representatives (1973-74); president, National Assn. of Secretaries of State (1979-80); recipient: MEA School Bell Award (1977); YWCA Outstanding Achievement Award for Government/Politics (1978); Distinguished Alumni Award, St. Cloud State University (1979); National Leadership Award for Voter Education, NASS (1983); Charlotte Striebel Long Distance Runner Award (Minnesota N.O.W., 1985); board member: National Assn. of Secretaries of State, Women Executives in State Government, Greater Minneapolis Girl Scout Council; member: American Assn. of University Women, Business and Professional Women, Inc., Citizens League, League of Women Voters, Minnesota Women's Economic Roundtable, Minnesota Women's Political Caucus, Minnesota Women's Consortium, Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, Walker Art Center, Women in State Employment, University of Minnesota Women's Athletic Fund, United Nations Assn., Governor's Commission on Poverty in Minnesota.

Elected: 1974, 1978, 1982, 1986.

Term expires: 1991.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN MINNESOTA

The secretary of state serves with the other constitutional officers on special state policy boards: the Executive Council and the State Board of Investment. In order of gubernatorial succession the secretary of state follows the lieutenant governor, president of the senate, and speaker of the house.

State law provides that this office maintains many official records of the state, oversees the administration of elections in the state, charters and registers corporations, and administers state filings under the uniform commercial code.

The secretary of state registers, indexes, and maintains the records for 6,000 state trademarks, 20,000 nonprofit corporations, 7,000 foreign corporations and 145,000 state corporations registered to do business in this state. The uniform commercial code division files over 70,000 documents annually. All documents are open to the public.

As chair of the state canvassing board, the secretary of state certifies state election results. As keeper of the great seal of the state of Minnesota, the secretary of state certifies the authenticity of official records, documents, proclamations and executive orders of the governor, and acts of the legislature.





Minnesota Army National Guard photo

Article V establishes an executive branch of six constitutional officers, left to right: governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general.

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR _____

Arne H. Carlson, 555 Park St., St. Paul 55103, (612)296-2551.

Constitution provides: that the state auditor is an officer in the executive department; to qualify as state auditor a person must be a-qualified voter, twenty-one years old, and elected by the people (Article V).

Term: Four years.

Salary: \$54,880.

Arne H. Carlson (Independent-Republican)

Biography: Shoreview. Born in New York City; attended public schools; awarded scholarships to Choate and later to Williams College; graduate school, University of Minnesota; awarded Bush Foundation Leadership/Fellowship (1971); co-authored Legislative Reform Report (1974); Minneapolis City Council, majority leader (1965-67); Minnesota House of Representatives (1972-78); minority whip (1974-78).

Elected: 1978, 1982, 1986.

Term expires: 1991.



Management

State Auditor: Arne Carlson.

Deputy State Auditor: Richard Helgeson.

Director of Audits: Elaine Hansen.

Legal Council: Thomas Gilbertson.

Assistant to State Auditor: Jo Angela Maniaci.

THE STATE AUDITOR IN MINNESOTA

The Office of the State Auditor is a post-audit agency empowered by the Minnesota State Legislature to examine the financial statements of governmental subdivisions—cities, counties, school districts, and others—in the state. The office attests to the fairness of these statements as well as to their compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

In general, the office facilitates improved financial management practices within the state through its oversight programs and contributes to the ongoing economic education of public officials and taxpayers.

Approximately 280 local governments, including the counties and all three first-class cities, are audited by the state auditor's office, which has a staff complement of 115, many stationed throughout the state.

The state auditor also maintains a data base of financial information on local governments. The data are collected and analyzed by the Governmental Information Division, and the Financial Health Program assesses long-term trends for cities and counties.

Arne Carlson serves on the state's Executive Council, Land Exchange Board, State Investment Board, State Housing Finance Agency, and the Rural Finance Administration Board. In addition he serves on the board of the Public Employees Retirement Association and currently sits as its president.

Elaine Hansen, director of audits for the Office of the State Auditor is one of the highest ranking women in state government. She serves as the midwestern representative to the National Inter-governmental Audit Forum which conducts continuous programs for the improvement of accounting and financial reporting at the federal, state and local government levels.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER

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Michael A. McGrath, 303 State Administration Bldg., St. Paul 55155, (612)296-7091.

Constitution provides: the state treasurer is an officer in the executive department; to qualify as state treasurer a person must be a qualified voter, twenty-one years old, and elected by the people (Article V).

Term: Four years.

Salary: \$47,570.



Michael A. McGrath
(Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

Biography: Born October 27, 1942, Trenton, New Jersey; education: Stetson University, DeLand, Florida (B.A., American studies); employed: supervisor, estate accounting, First Trust Co. of St. Paul; vice president, franchise administration, American Dairy Queen Corp.; business manager, McGraw-Hill, Inc.; owner/president, Policy Advisors, Inc.; civic activities: board chair, Urban Concerns; secretary, League of Minnesota Human Rights Commissions; Minneapolis and Bloomington charter commissions; chair, Bloomington Human Rights Commission; various DFL party offices, local to state level.

Elected: 1986.

Term expires: 1991.

THE STATE TREASURER IN MINNESOTA

By law, the state treasurer shall receive and receipt for all monies paid into the state treasury. The treasurer therefore handles about \$5.5 billion in revenue annually. The treasurer's office maintains careful control over funds held in state bank accounts so that the maximum in state funds can be turned over to the State Board of Investment. All redeemed state warrants are verified in the treasurer's office. Collateral accounts are maintained to assure the safety of state funds held by others.

The treasurer's office maintains records, provides accounting services, and makes principal and interest payments on sixty separate state bond issues and certificates of indebtedness. The treasurer processes more than \$69 billion annually in securities transactions. The state's vault is in the treasurer's office for safekeeping of assets.

The treasurer is a member of the Executive Council and the State Board of Investment and is the governor's constitutional officer appointee to the board of the Minnesota State Retirement System.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Hubert H. Humphrey III, 102 State Capitol, St. Paul 55155. (612)296-6196.

Constitution provides: that the attorney general is an officer in the executive department; to qualify as attorney general a person must be a qualified voter, twenty-one years old, and elected by the people (Articles V, VII).

Term: Four years.

Salary: \$71,450.

Hubert H. Humphrey III (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

Biography: New Hope. Born June 26, 1942, Minneapolis. Education: Shattuck School, Faribault, American University, Washington, D.C. (B.A., 1965), University of Minnesota (J.D., 1969); state senator, district 44 (1972-1983); attorney, private practice, Minneapolis (1969-81); member: Hennepin County Bar Assn., Minnesota Bar Assn., American Bar Assn.; community activities: board of management, Northwest Branch YMCA, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs Advisory Committee, Brunswick United Methodist Church of Crystal; wife: Nancy Lee, children: Lorie, Pam, Hubert H. "Buck" IV.



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Elected: 1982, 1986.

Term expires: 1991.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN MINNESOTA

The attorney general is the chief legal officer for the state and is the legal advisor to the governor and all of the constitutional officers. The attorney general's duties stem from the state constitution, statutes and common law. He is the attorney for all state officers, departments, boards and commissions. He represents them in all matters related to their official duties. He interprets statutes and provides other legal services for local units of government. He enforces statutes and acts to protect the legal interests of Minnesotans. He also provides legal information and solves problems for citizens. The attorney general regularly proposes legislation to deal with public and legal policy concerns in Minnesota.

The attorney general appears for the state in all cases in the federal courts, in all civil cases in the district courts and, upon request of the governor or any county attorney, in any criminal case in the district courts.

The attorney general prosecutes all actions against persons who claim an interest adverse to the state, as well as claims of the state against the federal government. He may institute, conduct, and maintain any action or proceeding he deems necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the state, the preservation of order, and the protection of public rights. The attorney general is a member of the Executive Council, the State Board of Investment, the Pardons Board and the Land Exchange Board.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

2nd Floor, Administration Bldg., St. Paul 55155. (612)296-3862.

Law provides: that the council consists of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, and attorney general. The council designates state depositories; approves mineral leases, extensions of timber permits, and sale and disposal of certain state lands; acts as a calamity board and may grant emergency relief (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 9).

Executive Secretary: Sandra J. Hale, Commissioner of Administration.

STATE BOARD OF INVESTMENT

105 MEA Bldg., 55 Sherburne Ave., St. Paul 55155. (612)296-3328.

Law provides: for a board comprised of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state, and the attorney general to administer and direct the investment of all state funds. The board is responsible for the purchase and sale of securities for statewide pension funds, trust funds, and cash accounts. An advisory council advises the board and the executive director on general policy and investment management. Minnesota statutes prescribe the types of securities used by the board and include provisions to insure the quality of investments (Article XI, Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 11A).

Executive Director: Howard J. Bicker.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SINCE STATEHOOD

GOVERNORS

Name	P.O. address	Assumed office
Henry H. Sibley	St. Paul	May 24, 1858
Alexander Ramsey	St. Paul	January 2, 1860
Henry A. Swift	St. Peter	July 10, 1863
Stephen Miller	Worthington	January 11, 1864
William R. Marshall	St. Anthony	January 8, 1866
Horace Austin	St. Peter	January 9, 1870
Cushman K. Davis	St. Paul	January 7, 1874
John S. Pillsbury	Minneapolis	January 7, 1876
Lucius F. Hubbard	Red Wing	January 10, 1882
A. R. McGill	St. Peter	January 5, 1887
William R. Merriam	St. Paul	January 9, 1889
Knute Nelson	Alexandria	January 4, 1893
David M. Clough	Minneapolis	January 31, 1895
John Lind	New Ulm	January 2, 1899
Samuel R. VanSant	Winona	January 7, 1901
John A. Johnson	St. Peter	January 4, 1905
Adolph O. Eberhart	Mankato	September 21, 1909
Winfield S. Hammond	St. James	January 5, 1915
J. A. A. Burnquist	St. Paul	December 30, 1915
J. A. O. Preus	Minneapolis	January 5, 1921
Theodore Christianson	Dawson	January 6, 1925
Floyd B. Olson	Minneapolis	January 6, 1931
Hjalmar Petersen	Askov	August 24, 1936
Elmer A. Benson	Appleton	January 4, 1937
Harold E. Stassen	South St. Paul	January 2, 1939
Edward J. Thye	Northfield	April 27, 1943
Luther W. Youngdahl	Minneapolis	January 8, 1947
C. Elmer Anderson	Brainerd	September 27, 1951
Orville L. Freeman	Minneapolis	January 5, 1955
Elmer L. Andersen	St. Paul	January 2, 1961
Karl F. Rolvaag	St. Paul	March 25, 1963
Harold LeVander	South St. Paul	January 2, 1967
Wendell R. Anderson	St. Paul	January 4, 1971
Rudy Perpich	Hibbing	December 29, 1976
Al Quie	Dennison	January 4, 1979
*Rudy Perpich	Hibbing	January 3, 1983

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

William Holcombe	Stillwater	May 24, 1858
Ignatius Donnelly	Nininger	January 2, 1860
Henry A. Swift	St. Peter	March 3, 1863
Charles D. Sherwood	Prescott	January 11, 1864
Thomas H. Armstrong	High Forest	January 8, 1866
William H. Yale	Winona	January 7, 1870
Alphonso Barto	Sauk Centre	January 9, 1874
James B. Wakefield	Blue Earth	January 7, 1876
C. A. Gilman	St. Cloud	January 10, 1880
A. E. Rice	Willmar	January 4, 1887
G. S. Ives	St. Peter	January 5, 1891
D. M. Clough	Minneapolis	January 3, 1893
Frank A. Day	Fairmont	January 31, 1895
John L. Gibbs	Geneva	January 5, 1897
Lyndon A. Smith	Montevideo	January 3, 1899
Ray W. Jones	Minneapolis	January 5, 1903
Adolph O. Eberhart	Mankato	January 5, 1907
E. E. Smith	Minneapolis	June 25, 1910
S. Y. Gordon	Browns Valley	January 3, 1911
J. A. A. Burnquist	St. Paul	January 7, 1913
Geo. H. Sullivan	Stillwater	October 28, 1916
Thos. Frankson	St. Paul	January 2, 1917
Louis L. Collins	Minneapolis	January 4, 1921
W. I. Notan	Minneapolis	January 6, 1925
Chas. E. Adams	Duluth	June 25, 1929
Henry Arens	Jordan	January 6, 1931
K. K. Solberg	Clarkfield	January 3, 1933
Hjalmar Petersen	Askov	January 8, 1935
Gottfrid Lindsten	Minneapolis	January 5, 1937
C. Elmer Anderson	Brainerd	January 2, 1939
Edward J. Thye	Northfield	January 4, 1943
Archie H. Miller	Hopkins	April 27, 1943
C. Elmer Anderson	Brainerd	January 2, 1945

Ancher Nelsen	Hutchinson	January 5, 1953
Donald O. Wright	Minneapolis	September 3, 1954
Karl F. Rolvaag	Rochester	January 3, 1955
A. M. Keith	Rochester	January 8, 1963
James B. Goetz	Winona	January 2, 1967
Rudy Perpich	Hibbing	January 4, 1971
Alec G. Olson	Spicer	December 29, 1976
Lou Wangberg	Bemidji	January 4, 1979
*Marlene Johnson	St. Paul	January 3, 1983

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Francis Baasen	New Ulm	May 24, 1858
James H. Baker	Mankato	January 2, 1860
David Blakeey	St. Paul	November 17, 1862
Henry C. Rogers	St. Paul	January 8, 1868
Hans Mattson	Minneapolis	January 7, 1870
S. P. Jennison	Red Wing	January 5, 1872
John S. Irgens	Austin	January 7, 1876
Fred VonBaumbach	Alexandria	January 10, 1880
Hans Mattson	Minneapolis	January 4, 1887
Frederick P. Brown	Blue Earth	January 5, 1891
Albert Berg	Center City	January 7, 1895
Peter E. Hanson	Litchfield	January 7, 1901
Julius A. Schmahl	Redwood Falls	January 7, 1907
Mike Holm	Roseau	January 4, 1921
H. H. Chesterman	St. Paul	July 7, 1952
Mrs. Mike Holm	St. Paul	September 16, 1952
Joseph L. Donovan	Duluth	January 3, 1955
Arlen I. Erdahl	Blue Earth	January 4, 1971
*Joan Anderson Growe	Minneapolis	January 6, 1975

AUDITORS

W. F. Dunbar	Caledonia	May 24, 1858
Charles McIlrath	St. Paul	January 1, 1861
O. P. Whitcomb	Rochester	January 13, 1873
W. W. Braden	Preston	January 10, 1882
Adolph Biermann	Rochester	January 5, 1891
Robert C. Dunn	Princeton	January 7, 1895
Samuel G. Iverson	Rushford	January 5, 1903
J. A. O. Preus	Minneapolis	January 5, 1915
Ray P. Chase	Anoka	January 5, 1921
Stafford King	St. Paul	January 6, 1931
William J. O'Brien	Mendota Heights	March 7, 1969
Rolland F. Hatfield	St. Paul	January 4, 1971
Robert W. Mattson	St. Paul	January 6, 1975
*Arne H. Carlson	Roseville	January 4, 1979

TREASURERS

George W. Armstrong	St. Paul	May 24, 1858
Charles Scheffer	St. Paul	January 1, 1860
Emil Munch	Pine City	January 10, 1868
William Seeger	St. Peter	January 5, 1872
Edwin W. Dyke	Faribault	February 7, 1873
William Pfaender	New Ulm	January 7, 1876
Charles Kittelson	St. Paul	January 10, 1880
Joseph Bobleter	New Ulm	January 5, 1887
August T. Koerner	Litchfield	January 7, 1895
Julius H. Block	St. Peter	January 7, 1901
Clarence C. Dinchart	Slayton	January 7, 1907
E. S. Pettijohn	St. Peter	June 8, 1910
Walter J. Smith	Eveleth	January 3, 1911
A. C. Gooding	Rochester	February 14, 1916
Henry Rines	Mora	January 2, 1917
Edward W. Stark	Center City	July 1, 1925
Julius A. Schmahl	St. Paul	January 4, 1927
C. A. Halverson	Revere	January 5, 1937
Julius A. Schmahl	Redwood Falls	January 2, 1939
Val Bjornson	Minneapolis	January 2, 1951
Arthur Hansen	Ulen	January 3, 1955
Val Bjornson	Minneapolis	January 7, 1957
Jim Lord	Chanassen	January 6, 1975
Robert W. Mattson	Britt	January 3, 1983
*Michael A. McGrath	Bloomington	January 7, 1987

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Charles H. Berry	Mankato	May 24, 1858
Gordon E. Cole	Faribault	January 4, 1860
William Colville	Lake City	January 8, 1866

F. R. E. Cornell	Minneapolis	January 10, 1868
George P. Wilson	Winona	January 9, 1874
Charles M. Start	Rochester	January 10, 1880
W. J. Hahn	Minneapolis	March 11, 1881
Moses E. Clapp	Fergus Falls	January 5, 1887
H. W. Childs	Wadena	January 2, 1893
W. B. Douglas	Moorhead	January 2, 1899
W. J. Donahower	St. Paul	April 1, 1904
Edward T. Young	Appleton	January 2, 1905
George T. Simpson	Winona	January 4, 1909
Lyndon A. Smith	Montevideo	January 1, 1912
Clifford L. Hilton	Fergus Falls	March 9, 1918
Albert F. Pratt	Anoka	December 21, 1927
G. A. Youngquist	Crookston	February 2, 1928
Henry N. Benson	St. Peter	November 20, 1929
Harry H. Peterson	St. Paul	January 3, 1933
William S. Ervin	Minneapolis	December 15, 1936
J. A. A. Burnquist	Minneapolis	January 2, 1939
Miles Lord	Minneapolis	January 3, 1955
Walter F. Mondale	Minneapolis	May 4, 1960
Robert W. Mattson	Minneapolis	December 30, 1964
Douglas M. Head	Minneapolis	January 2, 1967
Warren Spannaus	Minneapolis	January 4, 1971
*Hubert H. Humphrey III	New Hope	January 3, 1983

*—incumbent

COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA

Law provides: that counties are governed by a board of commissioners and administrative officers elected by the people for four year terms; alternate forms of government may be adopted, chiefly to allow for an elected executive, a manager or administrator, or appointive administrative officers (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 375A).

Functions: Counties have the responsibilities of tax assessment, tax administration, elections, record keeping, transportation, planning and zoning, environment, parks and water management, law enforcement, courts, and health and welfare.

Additional information about Minnesota's eighty-seven counties is available from the Association of Minnesota Counties, 555 Park St., Suite 300, St. Paul 55103, (612)224-3344.

CITIES IN MINNESOTA

Law provides: that cities are governed by home rule charters or by the city code; of the 855 cities in Minnesota, 108 are home rule charter cities and 747 are statutory cities (Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 410, 412).

Form of government: Home rule cities may establish any form of government they choose in their charters. Thirty have the council-manager plan, one has a commission form, four have a strong mayor plan, and the rest have the mayor-council plan. Statutory cities may choose a form of government from three alternatives: the mayor-council plan with either an elected clerk (standard plan), an appointed clerk (plan A), or the council-manager plan (plan B). There are seventeen plan B statutory cities; the rest are plan A or standard plan.

Functions: Police and fire protection, street maintenance, sewer and water, parks and recreation are traditional city services. Cities may choose to provide utilities, sell liquor, operate a hospital, maintain an airport, and provide ambulance service.

Additional information about Minnesota cities is available from the League of Minnesota Cities, 183 University Ave. E., St. Paul 55101, (612) 227-5600.

TOWNSHIPS IN MINNESOTA

Law provides: that townships are governed by a board of supervisors and administrative officers elected by the people for three year terms at the annual town meeting held in each town on the second Tuesday of March. Optional forms of organization may be selected by the voters (Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 365, 368).

Functions: Townships have authority for planning, subdivision control, zoning, maintenance of public works, parks, cemeteries, and hospitals in addition to regular duties such as elections, tax levies and public roads.

Additional information about Minnesota's 1,800 townships is available from the Minnesota Association of Townships, Box 267, St. Michael 55376, (612) 497-2330.

MINNESOTA'S CHANGING POPULATION

State Demographer: R. Thomas Gillaspay

The population of Minnesota increased by 7.1% between 1970 and 1980. From 1980 to 1982, the population increased by 1.4% to an estimated population of 4,133,000 as of July 1, 1982.

In 1970, Minnesota ranked nineteenth among the states in size of population. In 1982 and 1983, Minnesota ranked twenty-first.

During the 1970's more people moved into Minnesota than moved out, for the first time since the 1930's. Minnesota tends to receive people in their thirties and children and persons over seventy-five, while the greatest outmigration occurs among young adults.

Longevity continued to increase during the 1970's. Life expectancy at birth in 1980 was 79.1 years for women and 72.0 years for men.

Within Minnesota, the most rapidly growing areas appear in the suburban belt around the Twin Cities and the north central portion of the state. The slowest growing areas appear in a belt of counties in the southern, southwestern, and western parts of the state.

During the 1970's, thirty-three counties increased in population by more than 11.4% (the national growth rate). Thirty-one counties lost population.

Between 1970 and 1980, central cities of the six metropolitan areas of Minnesota lost population at an average rate of 1.1% per year while suburban areas increased at a rate of 1.9% per year and rural areas increased by 0.7% per year.

The average Minnesotan lived in a smaller community in 1980 than in 1970, the first time in the history of the state that this figure has declined.

Projections of population show a continued growth of over 7% during the 1980's slowing to 5.3% during the 1990's.

Median age (the age at which half of the population is older and half younger) is expected to increase from 29.2 years in 1980 to 32.5 years in 1990 and 39.2 years by the year 2010. This increase in median age reflects the aging of the baby-boom generation and expected increases in longevity.

The largest minority racial group in Minnesota in 1980 was black with 53,342 or 1.3% of the state's population. The total non-white population comprises approximately 3.4% of the state's people.

According to the 1980 census, the largest single ancestry group in Minnesota is German with 17.3% of the population, followed by Norwegian with 6.6% and Swedish with 4%. More than half of the population (54.2%) listed a single ancestry group.

During the 1970's, the number of households in Minnesota increased by almost 25% while the average size of households declined from 3.2 persons in 1970 to 2.74 in 1980.

Educational attainment is increasing and remains above national averages. In 1980, 73% of Minnesotans twenty-five years and older had at least a high school diploma compared to 47% in 1970 and 66% nationally in 1980.

During the 1970's, the labor force of Minnesota increased by almost 30%, as large numbers of young adults and increasing proportions of women entered the labor force.

During the 1970's, 375,000 Minnesotans, or almost 10% of the population had incomes below the poverty line. Only four states had a smaller percentage of population below the poverty line.

The median income of Minnesota families in 1979 was \$21,217, fourteenth highest in the national and third in the north central region behind Illinois and Michigan. 5.6% of Minnesota families earned more than \$50,000 in 1979.

MINNESOTA IN PROFILE

Name: Derived from the Dakota Indian word "Minisota" meaning sky tinted waters.

Organized as territory: March 3, 1849.

Entered union: May 11, 1858 (32nd state).

Motto: L'Etoile du Nord (The North Star).

Song: "Hail! Minnesota."

Area: 84,068 square miles (12th largest state).

Land area: 79,289 square miles.

Inland waters: 4,779 square miles.

Width: 385 miles.

Length: 405 miles, extending from 43°30' to 49°23'4''.

Population (1983 Census): 4,145,667 (21st largest state).

Density per square mile: 51.2.

Largest cities: Minneapolis 370,951; St. Paul 270,230; Duluth 92,811; Bloomington 81,831; and Rochester 57,855.

Percent urban population: 66.8.

Percent rural population: 33.1.

Average mean altitude: 1,200 feet.

Highest point: Eagle Mountain (Cook County), 2,301 feet.

Lowest point: Surface of Lake Superior, 602 feet.

Three major river systems: Mississippi, Minnesota, and Red River of the North; water flows from Minnesota in three directions: Hudson Bay, Atlantic Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico, no water flows into the state.

38 **Number of lakes:** 15,291 larger than 10 acres.

Largest lake: Red Lake (451 square miles).

Average last spring freeze: April 30.*

Average first fall freeze: October 13.*

Annual precipitation: 25.94 inches *; 30.26 inches. +

Annual snowfall: 46.3 inches; 50.7 inches. +

January mean temperature: 12.2°F.*; 5.5°F. +

July mean temperature: 71.9°F.*; 71.1°F. +

Average mean temperature: 44.1°F.*; 44.2°F. +

*: figures based on 30 year normals. *Climatography of U.S.* #81. #60-20.

+: figures taken as climatic data for 1978 for Minneapolis-St. Paul. *Local Climatological Data, Annual Summary, Minneapolis-St. Paul. Environmental Data and Information Service, 1979.*

MINNESOTA SYMBOLS

State Flag

The present state flag was adopted by the 1957 legislature. Pictured in the center of the flag is the state seal. Three dates are woven into a flowered wreath: 1858, the statehood year; 1819, the year Fort Snelling was established; and 1893, the year the original flag was adopted.

State Seal

The Great Seal of the State of Minnesota is the insignia which the secretary of state affixes to government papers and documents to make them official. A seal for the territory of Minnesota was adopted in 1849 and approved by Governor Alexander Ramsey and the territorial legislature. When Minnesota became a state on May 11, 1858, there was no official state seal and according to law no official act could be undertaken without it.

The territorial seal was used as a state seal until a new design was adopted by Governor Sibley. When the legislature did not approve Governor Sibley's design, he made some changes including changing the original Latin motto to French: "L'Etoile du Nord," thereby making Minnesota the North Star State. In 1861, after three years of use, the legislature adopted the changed design making it the official state seal. In *Laws of 1983, Chapter 119*, the legislature revised the design of the state seal.

State Tree

The red (*Pinus resinosa*) or Norway pine became the official state tree in 1953. It is a tall stately tree which reaches a height of sixty to one hundred feet. The trunk is straight and uniform and may grow to three to five feet in diameter. It is usually bare of branches for two-thirds of the way up the trunk, with the top or crown rounded.

State Flower

The pink and white lady slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*) or showy lady slipper was adopted as the state flower in 1902. Since 1925 this wildflower has been protected by state law.

State Gemstone

The Lake Superior agate, a quartz mineral which is basically red with white bands, was named official gemstone in 1969. It is found primarily in the red glacial drift areas of central and north-eastern Minnesota.

State Grain

Wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) or manomin, staple food of Minnesota's Indians for centuries, was adopted as the official state grain in 1977.

State Bird

The loon (*Gavia immer*) became Minnesota's state bird in 1961. It is also known as the common loon and the great northern diver. The loon is a large bird, with wing spans up to five feet and body lengths up to three feet.

State Fish

The walleye (*Stizostedion v. vitreum*) is found throughout Minnesota in lakes and rivers but is most at home in the large, clear, cool lakes of Minnesota's northern forests. It attains a weight of eighteen pounds, has flesh of the highest quality and is any angler's prize.

Other State Symbols

In 1984, the legislature adopted the morel (*Morchella esculenta*) as the official state mushroom. Milk became the official state drink in 1984.

MINNESOTA CHRONICLE

Minnesotans enter their nation's third century conscious that the history of the land their state encompasses extends for even more centuries. Since what is past is prologue, the following chronology is offered as an introduction to Minnesota's role in the present and future:

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EXPLORATION AND TERRITORY

1654

French traders Pierre Radisson and the Sieur des Groseilliers reached Wisconsin and probably Minnesota.

1679

Daniel Greysolon Dulhut (Duluth) held a council with the Dakota (Sioux) near Mille Lacs Lake.

1680

Father Louis Hennepin, after being held captive in a village of the Mille Lacs Dakota, was the first European to see the Falls of St. Anthony.

1689

On May 8, Nicholas Perrot, at Fort St. Antoine, on Lake Pepin's Wisconsin shore, laid formal claim to the surrounding country for France. He also built a fort on the Minnesota shore of the lake, near its downstream end.

1695-1731

The French continued to develop forts and settlements in Minnesota such as Isle Pelee north of Red Wing in 1695, Fort L'Huillier near Mankato in 1700, Fort Beauharnois near Frontenac in 1727 and in 1731 Fort St. Pierre by International Falls and Fort St. Charles in the Northwest Angle.

1745

The Ojibway won the decisive battle in their war with the Dakota at the Great Dakota village of Kathio on the western shore of Mille Lacs. The Ojibway eventually drove the Dakota into southern and western Minnesota.

1763

The Treaty of Paris, following the French and Indian War, ceded French territory east of the Mississippi River to England.

1784

The North West Company became important in the fur trade after the Revolutionary War; Grand Portage was its headquarters.

1797

David Thompson, a North West Company trader, completed the mapping of the Minnesota area of the Northwest Territory.

1803

President Thomas Jefferson acquired that part of Minnesota lying south and west of the Mississippi River from the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte in the Louisiana Purchase.

1812

The Dakota, Ojibway and Winnebago joined the English in the War of 1812.

1817

The American Fur Company, under the leadership of John Jacob Astor, began operations in Minnesota.

1818

The Convention of 1818 with England put all of Minnesota including the Red River valley under the American flag.

1819

The United States established Fort St. Anthony (renamed Fort Snelling in 1825) to protect the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers.

1823

On May 10, the first steamboat arrived at Fort St. Anthony. American explorer Stephen H. Long visited the Minnesota River, the Red River, and the northern frontier.

1832

With Ojibway guide Ozawindib, Henry R. Schoolcraft discovered the source of the Mississippi River and named it Lake Itasca.

1836

On April 20, after Michigan became a state, the territory of Wisconsin was organized to include the entire area of Minnesota. Joseph N. Nicollet began explorations in Minnesota.

1837

Governor Henry Dodge of Wisconsin signed a treaty at Fort Snelling with the Ojibway, who agreed to cede all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries. A treaty was also signed at Washington, D.C. with representatives of the Dakota for their lands east of the Mississippi. These treaties led the way for extensive white settlements within the area of Minnesota.

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1838

Franklin Steele established a claim at the Falls of St. Anthony, in what is today Minneapolis; and Pierre Parrant built a shanty and settled on the present site of the city of St. Paul, then called "Pig's Eye".

1841

The Chapel of St. Paul was built and consecrated, giving the name to the future capital of the state.

1848

On August 26, after the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, the Stillwater Convention adopted measures calling for a separate territory to be named Minnesota. On October 30, Henry Hastings Sibley was elected delegate to Congress.

1849

On March 3, Congress passed the bill organizing Minnesota as a territory. Territorial officers were appointed March 19. Governor Alexander Ramsey proclaimed the organization of the territory on June 1, and the first territorial legislature assembled on September 3. On November 15, the Minnesota Historical Society was organized.

1850

The first U.S. census taken in Minnesota showed a population of 6,077.

1851

St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Stillwater were selected for the locations of the capitol, university, and penitentiary. In July and August, the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota opened a large area in southern Minnesota to white settlers.

1853

The first capitol was constructed.

1855

On January 23, the first bridge to span the main channel of the Mississippi River anywhere along its length was opened between Minneapolis and St. Anthony.

EARLY STATEHOOD

1857

The process of establishing state government in Minnesota began when Congress passed the Minnesota Enabling Act on February 26. The legislature passed a bill to make St. Peter the state capital, but since the bill was stolen before it was filed with the territorial secretary of state, the move was never made. The constitutional convention assembled on July 13 with such a rift between Democrats and Republicans that two constitutions were adopted. By October 3 one constitution was agreed upon and state officers were elected. Minnesota had a population of 150,037.

1858

Minnesota became the thirty-second state on May 11. At the time of its entry Minnesota was the third largest state in land area—only Texas and California were larger.

1861

On April 14, Governor Alexander Ramsey offered President Lincoln 1,000 men—making Minnesota the first state to offer troops to the Union. The first Minnesota regiment left Fort Snelling on June 22.

1862

The first railroad in Minnesota opened between Minneapolis and St. Paul. Indian discontent with the treaties that made them relinquish their lands in Minnesota to white settlers who threatened their traditional way of life and frustration with a corrupt and slow annuity system were among the causes of the Dakota War of the late summer. Several settlements in the Minnesota Valley were attacked. After 392 Indians were tried by a military commission and many of those convicted were pardoned by President Abraham Lincoln, thirty-eight Indians were hanged at Mankato on December 26.

1863

At the battle of Gettysburg on July 2, the 1st Minnesota Regiment made its famous charge and 215 of the 262 men were killed or wounded.

1865

At the close of the Civil War, Minnesota troops in the Civil and Indian wars totaled 21,982. The population of Minnesota was 250,099.

1867

The legislature created the State Board of Immigration to encourage immigration to Minnesota.

1869

William W. Folwell became the first president of the University of Minnesota, some eighteen years after the institution had received its charter from the territorial legislature.

1881

The first state capitol burned and a second was built within two years on the site. Technological advances in flour milling during the 1870's helped make Minneapolis the flour milling capital of the world. From 1881-1930, Minneapolis was the nation's leading center of flour production.

1883

The Northern Pacific Railroad completed its transcontinental route from Minnesota to the Pacific.

1884

The first iron ore was shipped from Minnesota, a product of the Soudan Mine on the Vermilion Range. Six years later iron was discovered on the Mesabi Range and shipped from there beginning in 1892.

1889

St. Mary's Hospital opened in Rochester, marking the birth of the Mayo Clinic.

1891

Itasca State Park, Minnesota's first state park, was established.

1894

On September 1, killer forest fires started, destroying over 400 square miles near Hinckley and Sandstone. More than 418 people died.

1896

Three-fourths of the Red Lake Indian Reservation was opened for white settlement.

1898

Minnesota supplied four regiments to serve in the Spanish-American War—the first state to respond to the president's call for volunteers.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

1900

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the tide of immigration into the U.S. and Minnesota swelled. Germany, Sweden, and Norway contributed most to the state's population increase with smaller migrations from other European countries, the Middle East, and China.

1905

Following twelve years of planning and construction, Minnesota's third and present state capitol was occupied. Lumber production from Minnesota sawmills peaked.

1909

President Theodore Roosevelt issued a proclamation establishing the Superior National Forest.

1913

The legislature passed the state's first workers compensation bill.

1918

During World War I, Minnesota contributed 123,325 troops.

1919

Prohibition began. A Minnesota congressman, Andrew J. Volstead, authored the enforcement legislation (repealed in 1933). The Minnesota legislature ratified the woman suffrage amendment to the U.S. constitution on September 8.

1920

The state trunk highway system was created by passage of the Babcock Good Roads Amendment, named after the state highway commissioner.

1927

On May 20-21, Charles A. Lindbergh made his trans-Atlantic flight from New York to Paris.

1930

Minnesotan Frank B. Kellogg, serving as U.S. secretary of state, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact signed in Paris in 1928. Floyd B. Olson was elected the first Farmer-Labor governor of Minnesota. The state had a population of 2,563,953.

1931

Sinclair Lewis from Sauk Centre won the Nobel Prize for literature.

1932

Because of failure to redistrict the state, Minnesota's nine congressional representatives were elected at large. The next year the legislature passed a reapportionment act dividing the state into nine districts.

1933-34

As the depression worsened, federal and state programs were implemented to assist the unemployed and the state's farmers. The nation's first modern sit-down strike occurred in Austin.

1937

Establishment of the Pipestone National Monument protected the sacred Indian quarry near Pipestone.

1941

The Minnesota National Guard and the Naval Reserve were ordered to duty with the armed forces in World War II. The great wartime demand for military equipment led to the production by Minnesota iron mines of 83,960,822 tons of ore in 1943, the largest single tonnage up to that time.

1944

A special session of the legislature allowed Minnesotans in the armed forces to vote. The Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties merged to form the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

1947

Engineering Research Associates, Inc. designed the ATLAS—the beginning of Minnesota's computer industry.

1948

The value of manufactured products exceeded cash farm receipts in the state for the first time.

1950

The state population was 2,982,483.

1951

The state produced a new record of 89,564,932 tons of iron—82% of the nation's total output.

1956

Reserve Mining Company's E. W. Davis Works opened at Silver Bay, inaugurating large-scale production of taconite in Minnesota.

1958

Grand Portage National Monument was established to protect one of the nation's foremost inland centers of 18th and 19th century fur trading.

1959

Transoceanic trade began with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway which made Duluth accessible to ocean vessels.

1963

After the closest race for governor in the state's history, Karl F. Rolvaag was declared the winner over Elmer L. Andersen by ninety-one votes and sworn in on March 25, after four months of recounts.

1965

Hubert H. Humphrey became the first Minnesotan to win election to national executive office when he was sworn in as vice-president on January 20.

1967

The legislature created the nation's first department of human rights.

1968

Vice President Hubert Humphrey became the first Minnesotan to be nominated by a major political party for president of the United States, but lost to Richard Nixon in a close election.

1969

Warren Burger of St. Paul became chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1970, Harry Blackmun of Rochester was appointed to the court.

1970

Voyageurs National Park was authorized. The state population was 3,805,069.

1972

The DFL gained control of the legislature—the first time since 1859 that the Democrats had a majority in both houses. The 1973 legislature repealed a sixty year old law providing for the nonpartisan election of legislators and restored party designation.

1978

An era in Minnesota politics ended with the death of Hubert Humphrey. Independent-Republicans captured both U.S. senate seats and the governorship.

1980

The state population was 4,077,148. The state's greatest influx of immigrants since displaced persons arrived after the end of World War II came in the late 1970's and early 1980's: 26,000 southeast Asians settled in Minnesota.

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INTO THE PRESENT

Urban redevelopment was in high gear in both St. Paul and Minneapolis with more attention paid to existing structures than during the post-World War II urban renewal projects. Doctors at the University of Minnesota performed numerous organ transplants, some of them involving very young children.

Revenue shortfalls caused a series of budget reductions extending over several legislative sessions from August 1980 through December 1982. Iron Range residents and farmers were among the hardest hit by a nationwide recession, but individuals all over the state suffered despite the availability of food shelves and churches where the homeless could sleep.

In 1982 Minnesotans rejected the candidates endorsed for governor by both major political parties. Rudy Perpich became the first governor in state history to serve two non-consecutive terms, and Marlene Johnson became Minnesota's first female lieutenant governor. The voters approved a constitutional amendment allowing the legislature to provide for parimutuel betting on horse racing.

In 1984, Walter Mondale won the Democratic presidential nomination, but was defeated by Ronald Reagan.

FUNDAMENTAL CHARTERS AND LAWS _____

The land area of Minnesota has been under the governments of four nations—France, Spain, England and the United States. The early territorial claims of France, Spain and England were vague and overlapping. Formal government was nonexistent.

Formal dominion over this area was probably first expressed by the French when the Sieur de Lussou, in a picturesque ceremony held at the Sault de Ste. Marie in 1671, claimed for France the vast northwest area of North America.

However, British dominion over northeastern Minnesota appears to have provided the first written constitution nominally in effect. The Quebec Act of 1774 made Minnesota a part of the province of Quebec. England's claim to this area was not exclusive as Virginia maintained a claim to the same area under its colonial charter of 1609.

The portion of Minnesota's land area east of the Mississippi River came under the jurisdiction of the United States by the treaty of peace between England and the United States in 1783. Four years later, under the Ordinance of 1787, the first genuine government was extended to this area, and the Minnesota country began its march to statehood.

THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787

One of the great charters in Minnesota history is the Northwest Ordinance passed by the Congress of the Confederation on July 13, 1787. The Ordinance of 1787 was made possible when several states, including Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and Connecticut released their claims to the land area west of the Appalachian Mountains extending to the Mississippi River. This area became known as the Northwest Territory.

The Ordinance of 1787 followed the fundamentals of Thomas Jefferson's Ordinance of 1784 and established a government over the Northwest Territory and gave impetus to westward expansion. This outstanding governmental document gave first national recognition to the Bill of Rights, abolished primogeniture, provided for the encouragement of education, prohibited slavery, and established the principle that new states should be admitted to the federal government on equal footing with the original states.

The full effect of the Northwest Ordinance upon Minnesota law has yet to be determined. For example, the question of whether common law in Minnesota dates from the revolution or from the Ordinance of 1787 has been left open by decisions of the Minnesota courts.

The ordinance provided for the formation out of the Northwest Territory of not less than three nor more than five states. The states were to be admitted to the federal government on an equal footing with the original states.

By May of 1848 five states had been formed out of the Northwest Territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The state of Wisconsin was organized out of the territory of Wisconsin, the last remnant of the Northwest Territory. Although in 1848 the territory of Wisconsin extended to the Mississippi River, the state of Wisconsin voluntarily limited its western boundary to the St. Croix River. This boundary limitation by the state of Wisconsin left the land area between the St. Croix and the Mississippi available for eventual inclusion in the state of Minnesota.

The state of Minnesota can trace much of its fundamental governmental principles, and a substantial portion of its territory, back to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

THE ORGANIC ACT OF 1849

The organic act was passed by Congress on March 3, 1849, to provide for the territorial government of Minnesota. The boundaries of the territory of Minnesota were Canada on the north, Wisconsin on the east, Iowa on the south and the Missouri and White Earth rivers on the west.

The movement to create a territorial government arose from the necessity for formal government in the land area remaining after formation of the states of Wisconsin and Iowa.

The formation of the state of Iowa in 1846 left Minnesota's land area west of the Mississippi without territorial government. The triangular area between the St. Croix River and the Mississippi River was left without territorial government when the state of Wisconsin was admitted to the Union in 1848. By 1848 the land area from the St. Croix River west to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers was without territorial government—a veritable "no man's land."

Consequently, when Henry H. Sibley was elected delegate to Congress from this area, he worked with Senator Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the senate committee on territories, to bring about passage of an organic act for the establishment of territorial government for Minnesota.

The organic act provided for a governor, secretary, judicial system, legislative assembly, and a delegate to Congress. Legislators and the delegate to Congress were elected; all other officers were appointive.

The legislative assembly consisted of two houses, a council composed of nine members and a house of representatives with eighteen members. The first session of the legislature convened on September 3, 1849, in the Central House at the corner of Bench and Minnesota Streets in St. Paul. Since that time St. Paul has been the capital of Minnesota.

In 1857 a bill was introduced in the territorial legislative assembly to have the capital removed from St. Paul to St. Peter. This action was promoted by the east and west boundary group which contended that the boundary for the state of Minnesota should extend from Wisconsin west to the Missouri River, with a northern boundary just north of St. Paul.

Although this bill passed both houses of the legislative assembly, it was stolen before it could be presented to the territorial governor for his signature. Assembly member Joseph Rolette disappeared with the bill and held it until the close of the legislative session.

An important provision of the organic act was the reservation of sections 16 and 36 of each township for school purposes.

Alexander Ramsey, a Whig, was the first territorial governor. He was followed by Willis A. Gorman and Samuel Medary, Democrats.

THE ENABLING ACT

Minnesota progressed under the territorial government, but many groups felt that progress would be accelerated if Minnesota were a state. Within a short time there arose a strong desire for statehood.

Henry M. Rice, delegate to Congress from the territory of Minnesota, at the opening of Congress in December, 1856, introduced a bill for an act to authorize a state government for Minnesota.

The Rice bill proposed that the north, south and east boundaries of Minnesota be continued, and that the west boundary be established as a line beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Red River of the North at the Canadian border and running south through Lake Traverse, through Big Stone Lake, to the Big Sioux River and to the northwest corner of Iowa. In place of the Big Sioux River, Congress substituted a line from the outlet of Big Stone Lake due south to the Iowa border.

Considerable controversy had arisen in the territory over proposed boundaries for the state of Minnesota. There were two general groups, the east and west group and the north and south group. The east and west group proposed the Missouri River as the west boundary, and a point just north of St. Paul as the north boundary. The Rice bill followed the proposal of the north and south group.

The bill for an enabling act was not without opposition in Congress. However, Minnesota again found a friend in Senator Stephen A. Douglas who was still chairman of the senate committee on territories. The enabling act passed Congress and was approved on February 27, 1857.

In addition to establishing state boundaries, the enabling act provided for a constitutional convention and an election of delegates to that convention. It further provided that the following proposals be submitted for the consideration of the constitutional convention: that seventy-two sections of land be reserved and set aside for a state university; that ten sections be granted to the state to complete and erect public buildings at the capitol; that all salt springs, not exceeding twelve, be granted to the state for its use; and that five per centum of new proceeds from the sale by Congress of public lands lying within the state of Minnesota be paid to the state for public road purposes.

The enabling act also authorized the state of Minnesota to have one representative in Congress and such additional representatives as the population of the state would entitle it to at the current ratio of representation. For the purpose of determining the population, the act authorized a census to be taken by the United States marshal. The census was completed in October of 1857; population of the territory was 150,037.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

In accordance with the enabling act of February 26, 1857, an election was held on June 1, 1857, at which Republican and Democratic delegates were elected to the constitutional convention. When these delegates assembled in St. Paul on July 13, 1857, to draft the Minnesota constitution, bitterness between the two parties was so intense that Republican delegates and Democratic delegates refused to meet in the same convention. As a result each party held separate sessions in different rooms of the first capitol building.

The Democratic "convention" was presided over by Henry H. Sibley, later elected first governor of Minnesota. The Republican "convention" was presided over first by John W. North, and later by St. Andrew D. Balcombe.

The political cleavage was so great that the two bodies never acted in joint meeting during the entire constitutional convention—July 13 to Aug. 29. The final work was done through a conference committee composed of five conferees from each of the conventions. The conferees, by reporting to and receiving advice from their respective conventions, were able to draft a constitution that would be acceptable to both bodies. On August 28, 1857, in spite of numerous protests by delegates, the report of the conference committee was adopted without amendment by both the Republican and Democratic conventions.

However, when it came time to sign the constitution, the bitter feeling was still so intense that Democrats would not sign an instrument which bore Republican signatures, and the Republicans objected to signing an instrument which bore the signatures of Democrats. The solution to this impasse is a credit to Minnesota political ingenuity—two constitutions. One constitution was written on white paper and signed only by Republicans. The other constitution was written on blue-tinted paper and signed only by Democrats. Thus, on the twenty-ninth day of August, after seven weeks of political dispute and disagreement, the "two" conventions adjourned when as many members as could bring themselves to do so signed the copy of the constitution enrolled for their particular convention.

ELECTION TO ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION

The schedule to the constitution provided for an election to be held on October 13, 1857. At this election the voters were to accept or reject the constitution. The ballots used for this purpose were printed to provide only for affirmative votes. A voter who wished to reject the constitution had to alter his ballot and write in a negative vote. The result—30,055 for acceptance and 571 for rejection.

APPROVAL BY CONGRESS

The procedure for acquiring statehood not only requires a constitution to be approved by the voters of the proposed state, the constitution must also be approved by Congress. In December of 1857 the Minnesota constitution was submitted to the United States Senate for ratification.

A certified copy of the Democratic constitution was transmitted to the senate by the territorial secretary—a Democrat. This copy was attached to the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union. However, when the bill was reported back from the senate, historians report that the Republican constitution was attached. In any event, there is substantial authority that both constitutions were before Congress when Minnesota was admitted to the union on May 11, 1858.

In reality, the constitution ratified by Congress was not the original constitution. At the election of October 13, 1857, in addition to voting on the constitution, the voters elected executive, legislative and judicial officers. The state officers were content to wait for the act of Congress before assuming office. But the legislature took a contrary view. It convened on December 3, 1857, on the theory that under the enabling act the statehood of Minnesota began when the voters approved the constitution. Even though this theory was incorrect, the legislature proceeded to enact laws, the effects of which have remained undisturbed by the courts.

The first two acts passed by the legislature were proposed amendments to the constitution. One amendment authorized a loan to railroads of \$5,000,000 and the other related to the term of office of the first state officers. These amendments were ratified by the voters at a special election held April 15, 1858. It would appear that the constitution which Congress approved on May 11, 1858, was an amended constitution—not the original adopted by the constitutional convention and approved by the voters in 1857.

THE MINNESOTA CONSTITUTION 1974

The legislature in 1971 established a constitutional study commission to review the constitution and make recommendations to maintain its utility. After two years study, the commission recommended that an amendment restructuring the constitution for easy reference and rewriting it in modern language be prepared.

The amendment was introduced and passed in both houses, signed by the governor, and approved by the voters on November 5, 1974. The previous wording of the constitution is printed, with all the amendments approved by voters since its adoption in 1857, in the *Minnesota Legislative Manual 1973-74*, pages 445-484. The amendment approved in 1974 did not alter the meaning of the constitution. In cases of constitutional law, the original document remains the final authority.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

[Generally Revised November 5, 1974]

Preamble

We, the people of the state of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. **Object of government.** Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform government whenever required by the public good.

Sec. 2. **Rights and privileges.** No member of this state shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the state otherwise than as punishment for a crime of which the party has been convicted.

Sec. 3. **Liberty of the press.** The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

Sec. 4. **Trial by jury.** The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy. A jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. The legislature may provide that the agreement of five-sixths of a jury in a civil action or proceeding, after not less than six hours' deliberation, is a sufficient verdict.

Sec. 5. **No excessive bail or unusual punishments.** Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 6. **Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions.** In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law. The accused shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

Sec. 7. **Due process; prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.** No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. All persons before conviction shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless the public safety requires it in case of rebellion or invasion.

Sec. 8. **Redress of injuries or wrongs.** Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive to his person, property or character, and to obtain justice freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws.

Sec. 9. **Treason defined.** Treason against the state consists only in levying war against the state, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

Sec. 10. **Unreasonable searches and seizures prohibited.** The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

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Sec. 11. **Attainders, ex post facto laws and laws impairing contracts prohibited.** No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 12. **Imprisonment for debt; property exemption.** No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this state, but this shall not prevent the legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law. Provided, however, that all property so exempted shall be liable to seizure and sale for any debts incurred to any person for work done or materials furnished in the construction, repair or improvement of the same, and provided further, that such liability to seizure and sale shall also extend to all real property for any debt to any laborer or servant for labor or service performed.

Sec. 13. **Private property for public use.** Private property shall not be taken, destroyed or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured.

Sec. 14. **Military power subordinate.** The military shall be subordinate to the civil power and no standing army shall be maintained in this state in times of peace.

Sec. 15. **Lands allodial; void agricultural leases.** All lands within the state are allodial and feudal tenures of every description with all their incidents are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer period than 21 years reserving rent or service of any kind shall be void.

Sec. 16. **Freedom of conscience; no preference to be given to any religious establishment or mode of worship.** The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not deny or impair others retained by and inherent in the people. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious societies or religious or theological seminaries.

Sec. 17. **Religious tests and property qualifications prohibited.** No religious test or amount of property shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust in the state. No religious test or amount of property shall be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this state; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion.

ARTICLE II NAME AND BOUNDARIES

Section 1. **Name and boundaries; acceptance of organic act.** This state shall be called the state of Minnesota and shall consist of and have jurisdiction over the territory embraced in the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and state government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on equal footing with the original states," and the propositions contained in that act are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States.

Sec. 2. **Jurisdiction on boundary waters.** The state of Minnesota has concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and on all other rivers and waters forming a common boundary with any other state or states. Navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways and forever free to citizens of the United States without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor.

**ARTICLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT**

Section 1. **Division of powers.** The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments: legislative, executive and judicial. No person or persons belonging to or constituting one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others except in the instances expressly provided in this constitution.

**ARTICLE IV
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT**

Section 1. **Composition of legislature.** The legislature consists of the senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2. **Apportionment of members.** The number of members who compose the senate and house of representatives shall be prescribed by law. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the state in proportion to the population thereof.

Sec. 3. **Census enumeration apportionment; congressional and legislative district boundaries; senate districts.** At its first session after each enumeration of the inhabitants of this state made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional and legislative districts. Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory. No representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in a regular series.

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Sec. 4. **Terms of office of senators and representatives; vacancies.** Representatives shall be chosen for a term of two years, except to fill a vacancy. Senators shall be chosen for a term of four years, except to fill a vacancy and except there shall be an entire new election of all the senators at the first election of representatives after each new legislative apportionment provided for in this article. The governor shall call elections to fill vacancies in either house of the legislature.

Sec. 5. **Restriction on holding office.** No senator or representative shall hold any other office under the authority of the United States or the state of Minnesota, except that of postmaster or of notary public. If elected or appointed to another office, a legislator may resign from the legislature by tendering his resignation to the governor.

Sec. 6. **Qualification of legislators; judging election returns and eligibility.** Senators and representatives shall be qualified voters of the state, and shall have resided one year in the state and six months immediately preceding the election in the district from which elected. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and eligibility of its own members. The legislature shall prescribe by law the manner for taking evidence in cases of contested seats in either house.

Sec. 7. **Rules of government.** Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, sit upon its own adjournment, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense.

Sec. 8. **Oath of office.** Each member and officer of the legislature before entering upon his duties shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of this state, and to discharge faithfully the duties of his office to the best of his judgment and ability.

Sec. 9. **Compensation.** The compensation of senators and representatives shall be prescribed by law. No increase of compensation shall take effect during the period for which the members of the existing house of representatives may have been elected.

Sec. 10. **Privilege from arrest.** The members of each house in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of their respective houses and in going to or returning from the same. For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 11. **Protest and dissent of members.** Two or more members of either house may dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual and have the reason of their dissent entered in the journal.

Sec. 12. **Biennial meetings; length of session; special sessions; length of adjournments.** The legislature shall meet at the seat of government in regular session in each biennium at the times prescribed by law for not exceeding a total of 120 legislative days. The legislature shall not meet in regular session, nor in any adjournment thereof, after the first Monday following the third Saturday in May of any year. After meeting at a time prescribed by law, the legislature may adjourn to another time. "Legislative day" shall be defined by law. A special session of the legislature may be called by the governor on extraordinary occasions.

Neither house during a session of the legislature shall adjourn for more than three days (Sundays excepted) nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be assembled without the consent of the other house.

Sec. 13. **Quorum.** A majority of each house constitutes a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members in the manner and under the penalties it may provide.

Sec. 14. **Open sessions.** Each house shall be open to the public during its sessions except in cases which in its opinion require secrecy.

Sec. 15. **Officers; journals.** Each house shall elect its presiding officer and other officers as may be provided by law. Both houses shall keep journals of their proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, and the yeas and nays, when taken on any question, shall be entered in the journals.

Sec. 16. **Elections viva voce.** In all elections by the legislature members shall vote viva voce and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

Sec. 17. **Laws to embrace only one subject.** No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

Sec. 18. **Revenue bills to originate in house.** All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose and concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Sec. 19. **Reporting of bills.** Every bill shall be reported on three different days in each house, unless, in case of urgency, two-thirds of the house where the bill is pending deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

Sec. 20. **Enrollment of bills.** Every bill passed by both houses shall be enrolled and signed by the presiding officer of each house. Any presiding officer refusing to sign a bill passed by both houses shall thereafter be disqualified from any office of honor or profit in the state. Each house by rule shall provide the manner in which a bill shall be certified for presentation to the governor in case of such refusal.

Sec. 21. **Passage of bills on last day of session prohibited.** No bill shall be passed by either house upon the day prescribed for adjournment. This section shall not preclude the enrollment of a bill or its transmittal from one house to the other or to the executive for his signature.

Sec. 22. **Majority vote of all members to pass a law.** The style of all laws of this state shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Minnesota." No law shall be passed unless voted for by a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature, and the vote entered in the journal of each house.

Sec. 23. **Approval of bills by governor; action on veto.** Every bill passed in conformity to the rules of each house and the joint rules of the two houses shall be presented to the governor. If he approves a bill, he shall sign it, deposit it in the office of the secretary of state and notify the house in which it originated of that fact. If he vetoes a bill, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated. His objections shall be entered in the journal. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds of that house agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the governor's objections, to the other house, which shall likewise reconsider it. If approved by two-thirds of that house it becomes a law and shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state. In such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered in the journal of each house. Any bill not returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it is presented to him becomes a law as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by adjournment within that time prevents its return. Any bill passed during the last three days of a session may be presented to the governor during the three days following the day of final adjournment and becomes law if the governor signs and deposits it in the office of the secretary of state within 14 days after the adjournment of the legislature. Any bill passed during the last three days of the session which is not signed and deposited within 14 days after adjournment does not become a law.

If a bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may veto one or more of the items while approving the bill. At the time he signs the bill the governor shall append to it a statement of the items he vetoes and the vetoed items shall not take effect. If the legislature is in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the statement, and the items vetoed shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration any item is approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it is a part of the law notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

Sec. 24. **Presentation of orders, resolutions, and votes to governor.** Each order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the two houses except such as relate to the business or adjournment of the legislature shall be presented to the governor and is subject to his veto as prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. 25. **Disorderly conduct.** During a session each house may punish by imprisonment for not more than 24 hours any person not a member who is guilty of any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

Sec. 26. **Banking laws; two-thirds votes.** Passage of a general banking law requires the vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature.

ARTICLE V EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. **Executive officers.** The executive department consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be chosen jointly by a single vote applying to both offices in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. **Term of governor and lieutenant governor; qualifications.** The term of office for the governor and lieutenant governor is four years and until a successor is chosen and qualified. Each shall have attained the age of 25 years and, shall have been a bona fide resident of the state for one year next preceding his election, and shall be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 3. **Powers and duties of governor.** The governor shall communicate by message to each session of the legislature information touching the state and country. He is commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces and may call them out to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to his duties. With the advice and consent of the senate he may appoint notaries public and other officers provided by law. He may appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments in writing to be used in the state. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall fill any vacancy that may occur in the offices of secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general and the other state and district offices hereafter created by law until the end of the term for which the person who had vacated the office was elected or the first Monday in January following the next general election, whichever is sooner, and until a successor is chosen and qualified.

Sec. 4. **Terms and salaries of executive officers.** The term of office of the secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and state auditor is four years and until a successor is chosen and qualified. The duties and salaries of the executive officers shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. Succession to offices of governor and lieutenant governor. In case a vacancy occurs from any cause whatever in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be governor during such vacancy. The compensation of the lieutenant governor shall be prescribed by law. The last elected presiding officer of the senate shall become lieutenant governor in case a vacancy occurs in that office. In case the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the same devolves on the lieutenant governor. The legislature may provide by law 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. 6. Oath of office of state officers. Each officer created by this article before entering upon his duties shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this state and to discharge faithfully the duties of his office to the best of his judgment and ability.

Sec. 7. Board of pardons. The governor, the attorney general and the chief justice of the supreme court constitute a board of pardons. Its powers and duties shall be defined and regulated by law. The governor in conjunction with the board of pardons has power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for an offense against the state except in cases of impeachment.

ARTICLE VI JUDICIARY

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Section 1. Judicial power. The judicial power of the state is vested in a supreme court, a court of appeals, if established by the legislature, a district court and such other courts, judicial officers and commissioners with jurisdiction inferior to the district court as the legislature may establish. [Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 2. Supreme court. The supreme court consists of one chief judge and not less than six nor more than eight associate judges as the legislature may establish. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as are prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, but there shall be no trial by jury in the supreme court.

The legislature may establish a court of appeals and provide by law for the number of its judges, who shall not be judges of any other court, and its organization and for the review of its decisions by the supreme court. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction over all courts, except the supreme court, and other appellate jurisdiction as prescribed by law.

As provided by law judges of the court of appeals or of the district court may be assigned temporarily to act as judges of the supreme court upon its request and judges of the district court may be assigned temporarily by the supreme court to act as judges of the court of appeals.

The supreme court shall appoint to serve at its pleasure a clerk, a reporter, a state law librarian and other necessary employees. [Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 3. Jurisdiction of district court. The district court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases and shall have appellate jurisdiction as prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. Judicial districts; district judges. The number and boundaries of judicial districts shall be established in the manner provided by law but the office of a district judge shall not be abolished during his term. There shall be two or more district judges in each district. Each judge of the district court in any district shall be a resident of that district at the time of his selection and during his continuance in office.

Sec. 5. Qualifications; compensation. Judges of the supreme court, the court of appeals and the district court shall be learned in the law. The qualifications of all other judges and judicial officers shall be prescribed by law. The compensation of all judges shall be prescribed by the legislature and shall not be diminished during their term of office. [Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 6. Holding other office. A judge of the supreme court, the court of appeals or the district court shall not hold any office under the United States except a commission in a reserve component of the military forces of the United States and shall not hold any other office under this state. His term of office shall terminate at the time he files as a candidate for an elective office of the United States or for a nonjudicial office of this state. [Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 7. Term of office; election. The term of office of all judges shall be six years and until their successors are qualified. They shall be elected by the voters from the area which they are to serve in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 8. Vacancy. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of judge the governor shall appoint in the manner provided by law a qualified person to fill the vacancy until a successor is elected and qualified. The successor shall be elected for a six year term at the next general election occurring more than one year after the appointment.

Sec. 9. Retirement, removal and discipline. The legislature may provide by law for retirement of all judges and for the extension of the term of any judge who becomes eligible for retirement within three years after expiration of the term for which he is selected. The legislature may also provide for the retirement, removal or other discipline of any judge who is disabled, incompetent or guilty of conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice.

Sec. 10. Retired judges. As provided by law a retired judge may be assigned to hear and decide any cause over which the court to which he is assigned has jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. Probate jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction in law and equity for the administration of the estates of deceased persons and all guardianship and incompetency proceedings, including jurisdiction over the administration of trust estates and for the determination of taxes contingent upon death, shall be provided by law.

Sec. 12. **Abolition of probate court; status of judges.** If the probate court is abolished by law, judges of that court who are learned in the law shall become judges of the court that assumes jurisdiction of matters described in section 11.

Sec. 13. **District court clerks.** There shall be in each county one clerk of the district court whose qualifications, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. He shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the judges of the district court in each district.

ARTICLE VII ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

Section 1. **Eligibility; place of voting; ineligible persons.** Every person 18 years of age or more who has been a citizen of the United States for three months and who has resided in the precinct for 30 days next preceding an election shall be entitled to vote in that precinct. The place of voting by one otherwise qualified who has changed his residence within 30 days preceding the election shall be prescribed by law. The following persons shall not be entitled or permitted to vote at any election in this state: A person not meeting the above requirements; a person who has been convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights; a person under guardianship, or a person who is insane or not mentally competent.

Sec. 2. **Residence.** For the purpose of voting no person loses residence solely by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged upon the waters of this state or of the United States; nor while a student in any institution of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or asylum; nor while confined in any public prison. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States is a resident of this state solely in consequence of being stationed within the state.

Sec. 3. **Uniform oath at elections.** The legislature shall provide for a uniform oath or affirmation to be administered at elections and no person shall be compelled to take any other or different form of oath to entitle him to vote.

Sec. 4. **Civil process suspended on election day.** During the day on which an election is held no person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process.

Sec. 5. **Elections by ballot.** All elections shall be by ballot except for such town officers as may be directed by law to be otherwise chosen.

Sec. 6. **Eligibility to hold office.** Every person who by the provisions of this article is entitled to vote at any election and is 21 years of age is eligible for any office elective by the people in the district wherein he has resided 30 days previous to the election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, or the constitution and law of the United States.

Sec. 7. **Official year of state.** The official year for the state of Minnesota commences on the first Monday in January in each year and all terms of office terminate at that time. The general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each even numbered year.

Sec. 8. **Election returns to secretary of state; board of canvassers.** The returns of every election for officeholders elected statewide shall be made to the secretary of state who shall call to his assistance two or more of the judges of the supreme court and two disinterested judges of the district courts. They shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the returns and declare the result within three days after the canvass.

Sec. 9. **Campaign spending limits.** The amount that may be spent by candidates for constitutional and legislative offices to campaign for nomination or election shall be limited by law. The legislature shall provide by law for disclosure of contributions and expenditures made to support or oppose candidates for state elective offices. [Adopted, November 4, 1980]

ARTICLE VIII IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Section 1. **Impeachment powers.** The house of representatives has the sole power of impeachment through a concurrence of a majority of all its members. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

Sec. 2. **Officers subject to impeachment; grounds; judgment.** The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general and the judges of the supreme court, court of appeals and district courts may be impeached for corrupt conduct in office or for crimes and misdemeanors; but judgment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit in this state. The party convicted shall also be subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. [Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 3. **Suspension.** No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he has been impeached and before his acquittal.

Sec. 4. **Service of impeachment papers.** No person shall be tried on impeachment before he has been served with a copy thereof at least 20 days previous to the day set for trial.

Sec. 5. **Removal of inferior officers.** The legislature of this state may provide for the removal of inferior officers for malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of their duties.

ARTICLE IX AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Section 1. **Amendments; ratification.** A majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitution. Proposed amendments shall be published with the laws passed at the same session and submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a general election. If a majority of all the electors voting at the election vote to ratify an amendment, it becomes a part of this constitution. If two or more amendments are submitted at the same time, voters shall vote for or against each separately.

Sec. 2. **Constitutional convention.** Two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature may submit to the electors at the next general election the question of calling a convention to revise this constitution. If a majority of all the electors voting at the election vote for a convention, the legislature at its next session, shall provide by law for calling the convention. The convention shall consist of as many delegates as there are members of the house of representatives. Delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as members of the house of representatives and shall meet within three months after their election. Section 5 of Article IV of the constitution does not apply to election to the convention.

Sec. 3. **Submission to people of constitution drafted at convention.** A convention called to revise this constitution shall submit any revision to the people for approval or rejection at the next general election held not less than 90 days after submission of the revision. If three-fifths of all the electors voting on the question vote to ratify the revision, it becomes a new constitution of the state of Minnesota.

52 ARTICLE X TAXATION

Section 1. **Power of taxation; exemptions; legislative powers.** The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected for public purposes, but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property, houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, shall be exempt from taxation except as provided in this section. There may be exempted from taxation personal property not exceeding in value \$200 for each household, individual or head of a family, and household goods and farm machinery as the legislature determines. The legislature may authorize municipal corporations to levy and collect assessments for local improvements upon property benefited thereby without regard to cash valuation. The legislature by law may define or limit the property exempt under this section other than churches, houses of worship, and property solely used for educational purposes by academies, colleges, universities and seminaries of learning.

Sec. 2. **Forestation.** To encourage and promote forestation and reforestation of lands whether owned by private persons or the public, laws may be enacted fixing in advance a definite and limited annual tax on the lands for a term of years and imposing a yield tax on the timber and other forest products at or after the end of the term.

Sec. 3. **Occupation tax; ores.** Every person engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ores in this state shall pay to the state an occupation tax on the valuation of all ores mined or produced, which tax shall be in addition to all other taxes provided by law. The tax is due on the first day of May in the calendar year next following the mining or producing. The valuation of ore for the purpose of determining the amount of tax shall be ascertained as provided by law. Funds derived from the tax shall be used as follows: 50 percent to the state general revenue fund, 40 percent for the support of elementary and secondary schools and ten percent for the general support of the university.

Sec. 4. **Motor fuel taxation.** The state may levy an excise tax upon any means or substance for propelling aircraft or for propelling or operating motor or other vehicles or other equipment used for airport purposes and not used on the public highways of this state.

Sec. 5. **Aircraft.** The legislature may tax aircraft using the air space overlying the state on a more onerous basis than other personal property. Any such tax on aircraft shall be in lieu of all other taxes. The legislature may impose the tax on aircraft of companies paying taxes under any gross earnings system of taxation notwithstanding that earnings from the aircraft are included in the earnings on which gross earnings taxes are computed. The law may exempt from taxation aircraft owned by a nonresident of the state temporarily using the air space overlying the state.

Sec. 6. **Taconite taxation.** Laws of Minnesota 1963, Chapter 81, relating to the taxation of taconite and semitaconite, and facilities for the mining, production and beneficiation thereof shall not be repealed, modified or amended, nor shall any laws in conflict therewith be valid until November 4, 1989. Laws may be enacted fixing or limiting for a period not extending beyond the year 1990, the tax to be imposed on persons engaged in (1) the mining, production or beneficiation of copper, (2) the mining, production or beneficiation of copper-nickel, or (3) the mining, production or beneficiation of nickel. Taxes imposed on the mining or quarrying of taconite or semitaconite and on the production of iron ore concentrates therefrom, which are in lieu of a tax on real or personal property, shall not be considered to be occupation, royalty, or excise taxes within the meaning of this amendment.

Sec. 7. (Repealed, November 5, 1974).

Sec. 8. **Parimutuel betting.** The legislature may authorize on-track parimutuel betting on horse racing in a manner prescribed by law. [Adopted, November 2, 1982]

ARTICLE XI APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCES

Section 1. **Money paid from state treasury.** No money shall be paid out of the treasury of this state except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Sec. 2. **Credit of the state limited.** The credit of the state shall not be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. **Internal improvements prohibited; exceptions.** The state shall not be a party in carrying on works of internal improvements except as authorized by this constitution. If grants have been made to the state especially dedicated to specific purposes, the state shall devote the proceeds of the grants to those purposes and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from the works in aid of their completion.

Sec. 4. **Power to contract public debt; public debt defined.** The state may contract public debts for which its full faith, credit and taxing powers may be pledged at the times and in the manner authorized by law, but only for the purposes and subject to the conditions stated in section 5. 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. 5. **Public debt and works of internal improvement; purposes.** Public debt may be contracted and works of internal improvements carried on for the following purposes:

(a) to acquire and to better public land and buildings and other public improvements of a capital nature and to provide money to be appropriated or loaned to any agency or political subdivision of the state for such purposes if the law authorizing the debt is adopted by the vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the legislature;

(b) to repel invasion or suppress insurrection;

(c) to borrow temporarily as authorized in section 6;

(d) to refund 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 the bonds;

(e) to establish and maintain highways subject to the limitations of article XIV;

(f) to promote forestation and prevent and abate forest fires, including the compulsory clearing and improving of wild lands whether public or private;

(g) to construct, improve and operate airports and other air navigation facilities;

(h) to develop the state's agricultural resources by extending credit on real estate security in the manner and on the terms and conditions prescribed by law;

(i) to improve and rehabilitate railroad rights-of-way and other rail facilities whether public or private, provided that bonds issued and unpaid shall not at any time exceed \$200,000,000 par value; and

(j) as otherwise authorized in this constitution.

As authorized by law political subdivisions may engage in the works permitted by (f), (g), and (i) and contract debt therefor. [Amended, November 2, 1982]

Sec. 6. **Certificates of indebtedness.** As authorized by law certificates of indebtedness may be issued during a 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 certificates shall be issued in an amount which with interest thereon to maturity, added to the then outstanding certificates against a fund and interest thereon to maturity, will exceed the then unexpended balance of all money which will be credited to that fund during the biennium under existing laws. The maturities of 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 the certificates were issued. If money on hand in any fund is not sufficient to pay all non-refunding certificates of indebtedness issued on a fund during any biennium and all certificates refunding the same, plus interest thereon, which are outstanding on December 1 immediately following the close of the biennium, the state auditor shall levy upon all taxable property in the state a tax collectible in the ensuing year sufficient to pay the same on or before December 1 of the ensuing year with interest to the date or dates of payment.

Sec. 7. **Bonds.** Public debt other than certificates of indebtedness authorized in section 6 shall be evidenced by the issuance of bonds of the state. All bonds issued under the provisions of this section shall mature not more than 20 years from their respective dates of issue and each law authorizing the issuance of bonds shall distinctly specify the 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. When the full faith and credit of the state has been pledged for the payment of 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 the fund to pay all principal and interest on bonds issued under this section due and to become due within the ensuing year and to and including July 1 in the second ensuing year. The legislature by law may appropriate funds from any source to the state bond fund. The amount of money actually received and on hand pursuant to appropriations prior to the levy of the tax in any year shall be used to reduce the amount of tax otherwise required to be levied.

Sec. 8. **Permanent school fund; source; investment; board of investment.** The permanent school fund of the state consists of (a) the proceeds of lands granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township, (b) the proceeds derived from swamp lands granted to the state, (c) all cash and investments credited to the permanent school fund and to the swamp land fund, and (d) all cash and investments credited to the internal improvement land fund and the lands therein. No portion of these 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 the 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, the fund shall be invested to secure the maximum return consistent with the maintenance of the perpetuity of the fund. The principal of the permanent school fund shall be perpetual and inviolate forever. This does not prevent the sale of investments at less than the cost to the fund; however, all losses not offset by gains shall be repaid to the fund from the interest and dividends earned thereafter. The net interest and dividends arising from the fund shall be distributed to the different school districts of the state in a manner prescribed by law.

A board of investment consisting of the governor, the state auditor, the state treasurer, the secretary of state, and the attorney general is hereby constituted for the purpose of administering and directing the investment of all state funds. The board shall not permit state funds to be used for the underwriting or direct purchase of municipal securities from the issuer or the issuer's agent. [Amended, November 6, 1984]

Sec. 9. Investment of permanent university fund; restrictions. The permanent university fund of this state may be loaned to or invested in the bonds of any county, school district, city or town 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 investment; nor shall a 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 or town issuing the bonds; nor shall any farm loan or investment be made when the investment or loan would exceed 30 percent of the actual cash value of the farm land mortgaged to secure the investment; nor shall 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.

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Sec. 10. Exchange of public lands; reservation of rights. As the legislature may provide, any of the public lands of the state, including lands held in trust for any purpose, may be exchanged for any publicly or privately held lands with the unanimous approval of the governor, the attorney general and the state auditor. Lands so acquired shall be subject to the trust, if any, to which the lands exchanged therefor were subject. The state shall reserve all mineral and water power rights in lands transferred by the state. [Amended, November 6, 1984]

Sec. 11. Timber lands set apart as state forests; disposition of revenue. School and other public lands of the state better adapted for the production of timber than for agriculture may be set apart as state school forests, or other state forests as the legislature may provide. The legislature may also provide for their management on forestry principles. The net revenue therefrom shall be used for the purposes for which the lands were granted to the state.

Sec. 12. County, township or municipal aid to railroads limited. The legislature shall not authorize any county, township or municipal corporation to become indebted to aid in the construction or equipment of railroads to any amount that exceeds five percent of the value of the taxable property within that county, township or municipal corporation. The amount of taxable property shall be determined by the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness.

Sec. 13. Safekeeping state funds; security; deposit of funds; embezzlement. All officers and other persons charged with the safekeeping of state funds shall be required to give ample security for funds received by them and to keep an accurate entry of each sum received and of each payment and transfer. If any person converts to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the state of Minnesota; or shall deposit in banks or with any person or persons or exchange for other funds or property, any portion of the funds of the state or the school funds aforesaid, except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall be and constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid state and school funds, or either of the same, as shall thus be taken, or loaned, or deposited or exchanged, and shall be a felony. Any failure to pay over, produce or account for the state school funds, or any part of the same entrusted to such officer or persons as by law required on demand, shall be held and be taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement.

ARTICLE XII SPECIAL LEGISLATION; LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Prohibition of special legislation; particular subjects. In all cases when a general law can be made applicable, a special law shall not be enacted except as provided in section 2. Whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case 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 of 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 on 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; granting divorces; exempting property from taxation or regulating the rate of interest on money; creating private corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending 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 prevent the passage of general laws on any of the subjects enumerated.

Sec. 2. Special laws; local government. 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. 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 this section.

Sec. 3. **Local government; legislation affecting.** 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 elective and appointive officers including qualifications for office and for the transfer of county seats. A county boundary may not be changed or county seat transferred until approved in each county affected by a majority of the voters voting on the question.

Sec. 4. **Home rule charter.** Any local government unit when authorized by law may adopt a home rule charter for its government. A charter shall become effective if approved by such majority of the voters of the local government unit as the legislature prescribes 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. 5. **Charter commissions.** The legislature shall provide by law for charter commissions. Notwithstanding any other constitutional limitations the legislature may require that commission members 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.

ARTICLE XIII MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

Section 1. **Uniform system of public schools.** The stability of a republican form of government depending mainly upon the intelligence of the people, it is the duty of the legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools. The legislature shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise as will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools throughout the state.

Sec. 2. **Prohibition as to aiding sectarian school.** In no case shall any public money or property be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect are promulgated or taught.

Sec. 3. **University of Minnesota.** All the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred upon the university of Minnesota are perpetuated unto the university.

Sec. 4. **Lands taken for public way or use; compensation; common carriers.** Land may be taken for public way and for the purpose of granting to any corporation the franchise of way for public use. In all cases, however, a fair and equitable compensation shall be paid for land and for the damages arising from taking it. All corporations which are common carriers enjoying the right of way in pursuance of the provisions of this section shall be bound to carry the mineral, agricultural and other productions of manufacturers on equal and reasonable terms.

Sec. 5. **Prohibition of lotteries.** The legislature shall not authorize any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets.

Sec. 6. **Prohibition of combinations to affect markets.** Any combination of persons either as individuals or as members or officers of any corporation to monopolize markets for food products in this state or to interfere with, or restrict the freedom of markets is a criminal conspiracy and shall be punished as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 7. **No license required to peddle.** Any person may sell or peddle the products of the farm or garden occupied and cultivated by him without obtaining a license therefor.

Sec. 8. **Veterans bonus.** The state may pay an adjusted compensation to persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during the period of the Vietnam conflict. Whenever authorized and in the amounts and on the terms fixed by law, the state may expend monies and pledge the public credit to provide money for the purposes of this section. The duration of the Vietnam conflict may be defined by law.

Sec. 9. **Militia organization.** The legislature shall pass laws necessary for the organization, discipline and service of the militia of the state.

Sec. 10. **Seat of government.** The seat of government of the state is in the city of St. Paul. The legislature may provide by law for a change of the seat of government by a vote of the people, or may locate the same upon the land granted by Congress for a seat of government. If the seat of government is changed, the capitol building and grounds shall be dedicated to an institution for the promotion of science, literature and the arts to be organized by the legislature of the state. The Minnesota Historical Society shall always be a department of this institution.

Sec. 11. **State seal.** A seal of the state shall be kept by the secretary of state and be used by him officially. It shall be called the great seal of the state of Minnesota.

ARTICLE XIV PUBLIC HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Section 1. **Authority of state; participation of political subdivisions.** The state may construct, improve and maintain public highways, may assist political subdivisions in this work and by law may authorize any political subdivision to aid in highway work within its boundaries.

Sec. 2. **Trunk highway system.** There is hereby created a trunk highway system which shall be constructed, improved and maintained as public highways by the state. The highways shall extend as nearly as possible along the routes number 1 through 70 described in the constitutional amendment adopted November 2, 1920, and the routes described in any act of the legislature which has made or hereafter makes a route a part of the trunk highway system.

The legislature may add by law new routes to the trunk highway system. The trunk highway system may not exceed 12,200 miles in extent, except the legislature may add trunk highways in excess of the mileage limitation as necessary or expedient to take advantage of any federal aid made available by the United States to the state of Minnesota.

Any route added by the legislature to the trunk highway system may be relocated or removed from the system as provided by law. The definite location of trunk highways numbered 1 through 70 may be relocated as provided by law but no relocation shall cause a deviation from the starting points or terminals nor cause any deviation from the various villages and cities through which the routes are to pass under the constitutional amendment adopted November 2, 1920. The location of routes may be determined by boards, officers or tribunals in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. County state-aid highway system. A county state-aid highway system shall be constructed, improved and maintained by the counties as public highways in the manner provided by law. The system shall include streets in municipalities of less than 5,000 population where necessary to provide an integrated and coordinated highway system and may include similar streets in larger municipalities.

Sec. 4. Municipal state-aid street system. A municipal state-aid street system shall be constructed, improved and maintained as public highways by municipalities having a population of 5,000 or more in the manner provided by law.

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Sec. 5. Highway user tax distribution fund. There is hereby created a highway user tax distribution fund to be used solely for highway purposes as specified in this article. The fund consists of the proceeds of any taxes authorized by sections 9 and 10 of this article. The net proceeds of the taxes shall be apportioned: 62 percent to the trunk highway fund; 29 percent to the county state-aid highway fund; nine percent to the municipal state-aid street fund. Five percent of the net proceeds of the highway user tax distribution fund may be set aside and apportioned by law to one or more of the three foregoing funds. The balance of the highway user tax distribution fund shall be transferred to the trunk highway fund, the county state-aid highway fund, and the municipal state-aid street fund in accordance with the percentages set forth in this section. No change in the apportionment of the five percent may be made within six years of the last previous change.

Sec. 6. Trunk highway fund. There is hereby created a trunk highway fund which shall be used solely for the purposes specified in section 2 of this article and the payment of principal and interest of any bonds issued under the authority of section 11 of this article and any bonds issued for trunk highway purposes prior to July 1, 1957. All payments of principal and interest on bonds issued shall be a first charge on money coming into this fund during the year in which the principal or interest is payable.

Sec. 7. County state-aid highway fund. There is hereby created a county state-aid highway fund. The county state-aid highway fund shall be apportioned among the counties as provided by law. The funds apportioned shall be used by the counties as provided by law for aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of county state-aid highways. The legislature may authorize the counties by law to use a part of the funds apportioned to them to aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of other county highways, township roads, municipal streets and any other public highways, including but not limited to trunk highways and municipal state-aid streets within the respective counties.

Sec. 8. Municipal state-aid street fund. There is hereby created a municipal state-aid street fund to be apportioned as provided by law among municipalities having a population of 5,000 or more. The fund shall be used by municipalities as provided by law for the construction, improvement and maintenance of municipal state-aid streets. The legislature may authorize municipalities to use a part of the fund in the construction, improvement and maintenance of other municipal streets, trunk highways, and county state-aid highways within the counties in which the municipality is located.

Sec. 9. Taxation of motor vehicles. The legislature by law may tax motor vehicles using the public streets and highways on a more onerous basis than other personal property. Any such tax on motor vehicles shall be in lieu of all other taxes thereon, except wheelage taxes imposed by political subdivisions solely for highway purposes. The legislature may impose this tax on motor vehicles of companies paying taxes under the gross earnings system of taxation notwithstanding that earnings from the vehicles may be included in the earnings on which gross earnings taxes are computed. The proceeds of the tax shall be paid into the highway user tax distribution fund. The law may exempt from taxation any motor vehicle owned by a nonresident of the state properly licensed in another state and transiently or temporarily using the streets and highways of the state.

Sec. 10. Taxation of motor fuel. The legislature may levy an excise tax on any means or substance used for propelling vehicles on the public highways of this state or on the business of selling it. The proceeds of the tax shall be paid into the highway user tax distribution fund.

Sec. 11. Highway bonds. The legislature may provide by law for the sale of bonds to carry out the provisions of section 2. The proceeds shall be paid into the trunk highway fund. Any bonds shall mature serially over a term not exceeding 20 years and shall not be sold for less than par and accrued interest. If the trunk highway fund is not adequate to pay principal and interest of these bonds when due, the legislature may levy on all taxable property of the state in an amount sufficient to meet the deficiency or it may appropriate to the fund money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. [Amended, November 2, 1982]

MINNESOTA EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

100 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis 55455, (612) 625-5000.

Law provides: "that there shall be established in this territory an institute under the name and style of the University of Minnesota; the government of this university shall be vested in a board of regents elected by the legislature for six year terms" (Territorial Laws 1851, Chapter 3; perpetuated by the Minnesota Constitution, Article XIII, Section 3),

University of Minnesota Board of Regents

Wendell Anderson, Wayzata.
Charles H. Casey, West Concord.
M. Elizabeth Craig, Minnetonka.
J. P. Grahek, Ely.
Wally Hilke, St. Paul.
Elton A. Kuderer, Fairmont.

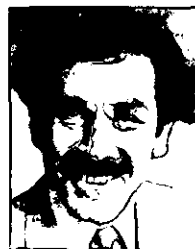
David M. Lebedoff, Minneapolis.
Charles F. McGuiggan, Marshall.
Wenda W. Moore, Minneapolis.
David K. Roe, Medicine Lake.
Stanley D. Sahlstrom, Crookston.
Mary Schertler, St. Paul.

President of the University and President (ex officio) Board of Regents: Kenneth H. Keller.

Biography: Chemical engineer/educator. Born New York, 1934; Columbia University (B.A., 1956; B.S., 1957), Johns Hopkins University (M.S.E., 1963; Ph.D., 1964); engineer, officer, U.S. Navy (1957-61); University of Minnesota (1964-present).

Appointed: March, 1985.

Salary: \$129,600.



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Function: The university serves not only its students but all residents of Minnesota through its extension division, information services, radio station, agricultural services, sponsorship of cultural events, and its publications. The nation as a whole benefits from research in medicine, agriculture, social welfare and engineering.

Colleges of the University

College of Agriculture.
College of Biological Sciences.
College of Education.
College of Forestry.
College of Home Economics.
College of Liberal Arts.
College of Pharmacy.
College of Veterinary Medicine.
Continuing Education and Extension.
Curtis L. Carlson School of Management.

General College.
Graduate School.
Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.
Institute of Technology.
Law School.
Medical School.
School of Dentistry.
School of Nursing.
School of Public Health.
University College.

Service and Research Programs: Health Services Research Center, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Minnesota Extension Service, James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History, Agricultural Experiment Stations, Minnesota Landscape Arboretum and numerous others (Call 625-5000 for information.)

Cultural programs: Cultural activities are featured on all campuses and include theater, dance, opera, musical organizations, art shows, library services and student centers for social functions.

COORDINATE CAMPUSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

University of Minnesota, Duluth (UMD), (218)726-8000.

University of Minnesota, Morris (UMM), (612)589-2211.

University of Minnesota Technical College, Crookston (UMC), (218)281-6510.

University of Minnesota Technical College, Waseca (UMW), (507)835-1000, ext. 200.

STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

203 Capitol Square Bldg., 550 Cedar St., St. Paul 55101. (612) 296-3990.

Law provides: that eighteen community colleges are under the management of a nine member board, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The colleges offer the first two years of programs leading to baccalaureate degrees, general studies, vocational and technical programs, and continuing education (M.S. 136.60-136.70).

Chancellor: Dr. Gerald W. Christenson.

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Anoka-Ramsey Community College, Coon Rapids.
Cambridge Center, Cambridge.

Arrowhead Community College Region.

Hibbing Community College, Hibbing.
Itasca Community College, Grand Rapids.
Mesabi Community College, Virginia.
Rainy River Community College, International Falls.
Vermilion Community College, Ely.

Austin Community College, Austin.

Clearwater Community College Region.

Brainerd Community College, Brainerd.
Fergus Falls Community College, Fergus Falls.
Northland Community College, Thief River Falls.

Inver Hills Community College, Inver Grove Heights.

Lakewood Community College, White Bear Lake.

Minneapolis Community College, Minneapolis.

Normandale Community College, Bloomington.

North Hennepin Community College, Brooklyn Park.

Rochester Community College, Rochester.

Willmar Community College, Willmar.

Worthington Community College, Worthington.

58

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

564 Capitol Square Bldg., St. Paul 55101, (612) 296-3995.

Law provides: for governor's appointment and senate confirmation of an eleven member board to govern Minnesota's technical education system. Thirty postsecondary technical institutes, located at thirty-four campuses throughout the state, offer 700 full-time programs in over 200 occupations. Together with off-campus adult extension programs offered in approximately 400 Minnesota school districts and other satellite locations, the technical institutes annually serve over 300,000 persons seeking technical education (M.S. 136C.04).

State Director of Vocational Technical Education: Joseph P. Graba.

MINNESOTA TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Albert Lea Technical Institute.

Alexandria Technical Institute.

Anoka Technical Institute.

Austin Technical Institute.

Bemidji Technical Institute.

Brainerd Technical Institute.

Dakota County Technical Institute.

Detroit Lakes Technical Institute.

Duluth Technical Institute.

East Grand Forks Technical Institute.

Eveleth Technical Institute.

Faribault Technical Institute.

Hennepin Technical Institute:

North Campus, Brooklyn Park.

South Campus, Eden Prairie.

Hibbing Technical Institute.

Hutchinson Technical Institute.

Mankato Technical Institute.

Minneapolis Technical Institute.

Moorhead Technical Institute.

Northeast Metro Technical Institute.

Pine Technical Institute.

Red Wing Technical Institute.

Rochester Technical Institute.

St. Cloud Technical Institute.

St. Paul Technical Institute.

Staples Technical Institute.

Southwestern Technical Institute:

Canby Campus.

Granite Falls Campus.

Jackson Campus.

Pipestone Campus.

Thief River Falls Technical Institute.

Wadena Technical Institute.

Willmar Technical Institute.

Winona Technical Institute.

STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD

Suite 230, 555 Park St., St. Paul 55103, (612) 296-2844.

Law provides: that seven Minnesota state universities are under the management of a nine-member board, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Members represent Minnesota's congressional districts, and at least two members, in addition to a student member, must be graduates of state universities (M.S. 136.01 — 136.58).

Chancellor: Dr. Robert L. Carothers.

Biography: Edinboro University (B.S.), University of Akron (J.D.), Kent State University (M.A., Ph.D.); president, vice president, dean, faculty, Edinboro University (1968-83), Southwest State University (1983-86).

Appointed: 1986.



MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITIES



Bemidji State University, Bemidji 56601, (218) 755-2011.

President: Dr. Lowell (Ted) R. Gillett.

Biography: Gustavus Adolphus (B.A.), University Of Minnesota (M.A.), University of North Dakota (Ed.D.); acting president, dean, faculty, St. Cloud State University (1963-82); secondary teacher and administrator (1947-62).

Appointed: 1982.



Mankato State University, Mankato 56001, (507) 389-1111.

President: Dr. Margaret R. Preska.

Biography: State University of New York (B.S.), Pennsylvania State University (M.A.), Claremont Graduate School (Ph.D.); vice president, Mankato State University (1975-79); dean, faculty, LaVerne College (1972-75); primary and secondary teacher, Pomona, California.

Appointed: 1979.



Metropolitan State University, Suite 121, Metro Square Bldg., 121 Seventh Pl. E., St. Paul 55101-2189, (612) 296-4445.

President: Dr. Reatha Clark King.

Biography: Clark College (B.A.), Columbia University (M.B.A.), University of Chicago (M.S., Ph.D.); associate dean, professor, York College of the City University of New York (1968-77), manager/research chemist, National Bureau of Standards.

Appointed: 1977.



Moorhead State University, Moorhead 56560, (218) 236-2243.

President: Dr. Roland Dille.

Biography: University of Minnesota (B.A., summa cum laude; Ph.D.); dean, faculty, Moorhead State University (1963-68); faculty: University of Minnesota, St. Olaf College, California Lutheran College; secondary teacher, Dassel High School.

Appointed: 1968.

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud 56301, (612) 255-2122.

President: Dr. Brendan McDonald.

Biography: St. Cloud University (B.S.), University of Wisconsin (M.A.), Michigan State University (Ph.D.); president, Kearney State College (1972-82), vice president, faculty, St. Cloud State University (1971-72); asst. vice president, professor, Mankato State University (1967-71); president, Kearney State College (1972-82).

Appointed: 1982.



Southwest State University, Marshall 56258, (507) 537-6272.

President: Dr. Douglas Treadway.

Biography: California Western University (B.A.), Claremont Graduate School (M.T.), Northwestern University (Ph.D.); president, professor, Western Montana College (1984-87); dean, director, professor, Eastern Oregon State College (1974-84).

Appointed: 1987.



Winona State University, Winona 55987, (507) 457-5003.

President: Dr. Thomas Stark.

Biography: University of Minnesota Duluth (B.S.), Southern Illinois University (M.S.), Michigan State University (Ph.D.); vice president, Mankato State University (1980-83); superintendent of schools, Mankato (1974-80); associate professor, University of Minnesota (1969-74).

Appointed: 1983.



SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MINNESOTA

Law provides: that the school districts of Minnesota provide for the education of students from kindergarten through grade twelve. School facilities are supplied by the 431 independent school districts, two common districts, two elementary districts and one experimental elementary district in the state. All school districts are governed by an elected school board with the exception of the experimental elementary district. Minnesota law provides that public education shall be free and no pupil can be denied an education because of economic hardship and the inability to provide the books and supplies necessary to complete the requirements for graduation (Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 120).

Additional information about Minnesota school districts is available from Education Statistics, Department of Education, 7th Floor, Capitol Square Bldg., 550 Cedar St., St. Paul 55101, (612) 296-2400.



The Minnesota Supreme Court heads the Minnesota judicial system. The Minnesota Court of Appeals and Minnesota District Court function within the judicial branch. Photo: Court entrance, Minnesota Capitol.

THE JUDICIARY IN MINNESOTA

Constitution provides: "The judicial power of the state is vested in a supreme court, a court of appeals, if established by the legislature, a district court and such other courts, judicial officers and commissioners with jurisdiction inferior to the district court as the legislature may establish" (Article VI, section 1).

SUPREME COURT

State Capitol, St. Paul 55155, (612) 296-2581.

	Residence	Term expires
Chief Justice Douglas K. Arndahl	Minneapolis	1991
Associate Justice Lawrence R. Yetka	Maplewood	1993
Associate Justice George M. Scott	Minneapolis	1993
Associate Justice Rosalie E. Wahl	Lake Elmo	1991
Associate Justice John E. Simonett	St. Paul	1989
Associate Justice Glenn E. Kelley	St. Paul	1991
Associate Justice M. Jeanne Coyne	Edina	1991

State Court Administrator: Sue K. Dosal.

Supreme Court Administrator: Laurence C. Harmon.

Commissioner of Supreme Court: Cynthia M. Johnson.

Clerk of Supreme Court: Wayne O. Tschimperle.

State Law Librarian: Marvin R. Anderson.

Jurisdiction: The Minnesota constitution provides that the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as are prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, but there shall be no trial by jury in the supreme court.

Justices: The constitution provides for one chief justice and from six to eight associate justices. Justices are elected by the people of the state to six-year terms; vacancies are filled by governor's appointment. Justices are elected without party designation. Candidates file for a specific office which is designated on the ballot by the name of the justice holding the office.

Term: The supreme court has one court term each year beginning the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, generally continuing to the end of the year with recesses at the discretion of the court.

Functions: The chief justice of the supreme court supervises and coordinates the work of the courts. A state court administrator, supreme court administrator, clerk, and state law librarian are appointed by the court. The court has power and duties to promote effective utilization of judicial officers and conduct continuing study of the court system.

62 Salary: \$79,714 chief justice; \$73,981 associate justice.

Chief Justice

Douglas K. Amdahl

Biography: Minneapolis. Born Mabel, 1919; Mabel schools, University of Minnesota (B.B.A.), William Mitchell College of Law (J.D.); private practice (1951-55); asst. county attorney (1955-61); municipal court judge, Minneapolis (1961-62); district court judge (1962-80); Minnesota Supreme Court (1980-81); wife: Phyllis. Appointed chief justice December 18, 1981.

Elected: 1984.



Associate Justice

Lawrence R. Yetka

Biography: Maplewood. Born, raised, practiced law in Cloquet (1949-73); education: Cloquet public schools, University of Minnesota and its law school; former legislator (10 years); chair, Judicial Planning Committee (1974-85); special municipal judge (1960-64); city attorney, Cloquet (1964-73); wife: Ellen, sons: Frank Barry, Lawrence George, Christopher Hubert. Appointed July 3, 1973.

Elected: 1974, 1980, 1986.



Associate Justice

George M. Scott

Biography: Minneapolis. Born September 14, 1922; education: University of Minnesota, William Mitchell College of Law; private practice, Minneapolis (Amdahl and Scott); former deputy attorney general; Hennepin County attorney; past president, Minnesota County Attorneys Assn.; National District Attorneys Assn; veteran (WWII); wife: Joyce, five children. Appointed July 3, 1973.

Elected: 1974, 1980, 1986.





Associate Justice

Rosalie E. Wahl

Biography: Lake Elmo. Education: University of Kansas (B.A., 1946), William Mitchell College of Law (J.D., 1967); asst. state public defender (1967-73); professor of law, William Mitchell College of Law (1973-77); five children. Appointed October 3, 1977. **Elected:** 1978, 1984.



Associate Justice

John E. Simonett

Biography: Little Falls. Born July 12, 1924, Mankato; education: St. John's University (B.A., 1948), University of Minnesota (LL.B., 1951); practiced law, Little Falls (1951-80); married Doris Bogut, six children. Appointed September 8, 1980. **Elected:** 1982.



Associate Justice

Glenn E. Kelley

Biography: Woodbury. Born April 25, 1921; Northern State College (B.S., 1944), University of Michigan Law School (LL.B., 1948); private practice (1948-69); district judge (1969-81); wife: Margaret, three children. Appointed December 18, 1981. **Elected:** 1984.



Associate Justice

M. Jeanne Coyne

Biography: Edina. Born December 7, 1926, Minneapolis; University of Minnesota (B.S.L., 1955; J.D., 1957); private practice, Minneapolis (1957-82). Appointed September 1, 1982. **Elected:** 1984.

COURT OF APPEALS

Chambers, 1300 Amhoist Tower, 4th and St. Peter, St. Paul 55102, (612)297-1000.
Clerk's Office, 230 State Capitol, St. Paul 55155.

Jurisdiction: The court of appeals has jurisdiction of appeals from all final decisions of trial courts other than conciliation courts except for appeals in certain election contests, convictions of murder in the first degree, and from administrative agencies except appeals from the workers' compensation court of appeals and the tax court.

Judges: The court of appeals has twelve judges; after 1987 the number of judges may increase or decrease depending on the number of appeals. Judges are elected by the voters to six-year terms; vacancies are filled by governor's appointment. Judges are elected without party designation and candidates file for a specific seat. All judges of the court are subject to statewide election, but one seat on the court is designated for each congressional district. One year's residence in the district is required for appointment or election to a congressional district seat. The governor designates one of the judges as chief judge, who, subject to the authority of the chief justice, has administrative authority for the court.

Salary: \$71,169 chief judge; \$68,249 judges.

64

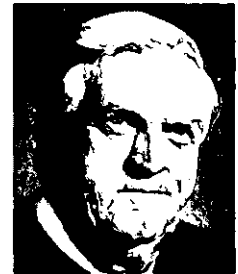
Chief Judge Peter S. Popovich, St. Mary's Point. Born November 27, 1920; University of Minnesota (B.A.), St. Paul College of Law; admitted to practice, 1947; Minnesota House of Representatives (1953-63); four children. Appointed November 1, 1983; elected 1984.



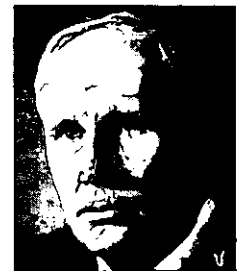
Gary L. Crippen, Mendota Heights. Born October 8, 1936, Worthington; University of Minnesota (J.D., 1960, cum laude); private practice, Worthington (1960-74). Nobles county attorney (1966-74), trial judge (1974-84); married, seven children. Appointed April 1, 1984; elected 1986.



Daniel F. Foley, Maplewood. Born October 9, 1921, Wabasha; St. Thomas College (B.A.), Fordham University (LL.B.), Mexican Academy of International Law (LL.D., 1964); private practice (1948-66); district judge (1966-83); married, five sons. Appointed November 2, 1983; elected 1984.



Thomas G. Forsberg, Fridley. Born 1927, Appleton; University of Minnesota (LL.B., 1952; law review); private practice (1952-68), municipal judge (1968-72), district judge (1972-84); married, four children. Appointed April 1, 1984; elected 1986.





Doris Ohlsen Huspeni, Minneapolis. Born February 19, 1929; University of Minnesota (B.A., 1964), William Mitchell College of Law (J.D., 1970); municipal judge (1980-82), district judge (1982-84); married, five children. Appointed April 1, 1984; elected 1986.

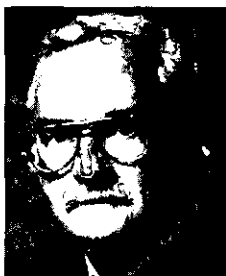


Harriet Lansing, St. Paul. Born May 19, 1945; Macalester College (B.A., 1967), University of Minnesota Law School (J.D., 1970); private practice (1973-76), city attorney (1976-78), municipal judge (1978-83); married, one child. Appointed November 1, 1983; elected 1984.

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David R. Leslie, Golden Valley. Born June 8, 1924, Minneapolis; University of Minnesota (J.D., 1950); U.S. Army (WWII); asst. attorney general (1957-63); municipal judge (1963-71); district judge (1971-84); wife: Corinne, seven children. Appointed April 1, 1984; elected 1986.



Roger J. Nierengarten, Sartell. Born 1925; St. John's University (B.A., 1948), Marquette University Law School (J.D., 1951); private practice (1956-84), county attorney (1962-66), special attorney general (1972-76), U.S. Army Paratroops (1943-46); U.S. Army (1951-52). Appointed April 1, 1984; elected 1986.



Edward James Parker, Minneapolis. Born 1927, Detroit, MI; University of Minnesota (B.A., 1952; LL.B., 1955); U.S. Marine Corps. (WWII; Korean); asst. attorney general (1955-60), private practice; municipal court, county court, district court (1963-74). Appointed November 1, 1983; elected 1984.

R. A. (Jim) Randall, Hibbing. Born August 31, 1940, Little Falls; Gonzaga University (B.A., 1962), University of Minnesota (J.D., 1967); private practice (1967-84); asst. public defender (1967-84); married Monica Eichten, three children. Appointed April 1, 1984; elected 1986.



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Susanne C. Sedgwick, Excelsior. Born June 10, 1931, Minneapolis; University of Minnesota, William Mitchell College of Law (1956, cum laude); asst. Hennepin county attorney (1968-70); municipal judge (1970-74); district judge (1974-84); married, four children. Appointed November 1, 1983; elected 1984.



Daniel Donald (D. D.) Wozniak, St. Paul. Born 1922; St. Thomas College (B.A., 1943, cum laude), University of Minnesota (J.D., 1948); naval aviator (WWII); Minnesota House of Representatives (1951-67); U.S. State Department; private practice (1948-83). Appointed November 2, 1983; elected 1984.



DISTRICT COURT

Jurisdiction: Minnesota has one district court, divided into ten judicial districts. The chief justice of the supreme court has the power to assign judges from one district to serve in another. The constitution provides that the district court has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and such appellate jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. In Hennepin and Ramsey counties the district courts have juvenile court jurisdiction.

Judges: Each district has three or more judges. Judges are elected by the voters of the district to six-year terms; vacancies are filled by governor's appointment. Judges are nominated and elected without party designation. Candidates file for a specific judgeship. Judges of each district elect a chief judge and assistant chief judge to exercise general administrative authority over the courts of the district.

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Constitution provides: to qualify as senator a person must be thirty years old, citizen of the United States nine years, resident of the state.

Term: six years.

Salary: \$89,500.



Senator Dave Durenberger (Independent-Republican)

1020 Plymouth Bldg., 12 S. Sixth, Minneapolis 55402, (612) 349-5111.
154 Russell Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510, (202) 224-3244.

Committees: Aging; Environment and Public Works; Finance.

Biography: Minneapolis. Born August 19, 1934, St. Cloud; education: St. John's Preparatory School, St. John's University (B.S., 1955, cum laude), University of Minnesota Law School (J.D., 1959); wife: Penny, sons: Charles, David, Michael, Daniel.

Elected: November 7, 1978, 1982.

Term Expires: January, 1989.



Senator Rudy Boschwitz (Independent-Republican)

210 Bremer Bldg., 419 N. Robert St., St. Paul 55101, (612) 221-0904.
506 Hart Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510, (202) 224-5641.

Committees: Agriculture; Budget; Foreign Relations; Small Business.

Biography: Plymouth. Born 1930, Berlin, Germany; education: New York University (B.S., 1950; LL.B., 1953); U.S. Army Signal Corps (1954-55); founder and chair, Plywood Minnesota, Inc.; Republican National Committee; wife: Ellen, children: Gerry, Ken, Tom, Dan.

Elected: 1978, 1984.

Term Expires: January, 1991.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

Constitution provides: to qualify as representative a person must be twenty-five years old, citizen of the United States seven years, resident of the state, and elected by the people.

Term: two years.

Salary: \$89,500.



Congressional District 1

Representative Tim Penny (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

Park Towers, 22 N. Broadway, Rochester 55901, (507) 281-6053.
P.O. Box 3148, 410 S. 5th St., Mankato 56001, (507) 625-6921.
436 Cannon House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-2472.

Committees: Agriculture; Education and Labor; Select Committee on Hunger; Veterans' Affairs.

Biography: New Richland. Born November 19, 1951; education: Kiester High School (1969), Winona State University (with honors, 1974), University of Minnesota (graduate work, public affairs); Minnesota State Senate (1977-82); wife: Barb, children: Jamison, Joseph, Molly and Marcus.

Elected: 1982, 1984, 1986.



Congressional District 2

Representative Vin Weber (Independent-Republican)

P.O. Box 279, New Ulm 56073, (507) 354-6400.
106 Cannon House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-2331.

Committees: Appropriations.

Biography: Slayton. Education: University of Minnesota; co-publisher *Murray County Herald*; campaign manager, Rudy Boschwitz senate campaign (1978); chief Boschwitz aide (1979-80); elected vice-president, Republican freshman class, asst. regional minority whip; platform committee, Republican National Convention; chair, Minnesota Reagan-Bush Reelection Committee (1984).

Elected: 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986.



Congressional District 3

Representative Bill Frenzel (Independent-Republican)

8120 Penn Ave. S., Bloomington 55431, (612) 881-4600.
1026 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-2871.

Committees: House Administration; Ways and Means.

Biography: Golden Valley. Born July 31, 1928, St. Paul; education: Dartmouth College (B.A., 1950; M.B.A., 1951); U.S. Navy (1951-54); businessman; Minnesota House of Representatives (1963-70); married; married Ruth Purdy, three daughters, one grandson.

Elected: 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986.



Congressional District 4

Representative Bruce F. Vento (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

American National Bank Bldg., 5th and Minnesota Sts., Room 905, St. Paul 55101, (612) 290-3724.
2304 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-6631.

Committees: Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Interior and Insular Affairs; Select Committee on Aging.

Biography: St. Paul. Born October 7, 1940, St. Paul; education: Johnson High School (1958), Wisconsin State University (B.S., 1965, with honors); teacher, Minneapolis; Minnesota House of Representatives (1971-76); asst. majority leader (1974-76); married Mary Jean Moore, sons: Michael, Peter, John.

Elected: 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986.



Congressional District 5

Representative Martin Olav Sabo (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis 55401, (612) 348-1649.
2201 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-4755.

Committee: Appropriations.

Biography: Minneapolis. Born February 28, 1938; education: Augsburg College (B.A.); Minnesota House of Representatives (1961-78); minority leader (1969-72), speaker of the house (1973-78); former president, National Conference of State Legislatures; wife: Sylvia, daughters: Karin, Julie.

Elected: 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986.

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Congressional District 6

Representative Gerry Sikorski (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

8060 University Ave. N.E., Fridley 55432, (612) 780-5801.
414 Cannon House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-2271.

Committees: Energy and Commerce; Post Office and Civil Service; Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

Biography: Stillwater. Born April 26, 1948; education: University of Minnesota (J.D., 1973, magna cum laude); Minnesota State Senate (1977-82); senate majority whip (1981-82); married Susan Erkel, daughter: Anne (6 years old).

Elected: 1982, 1984, 1986.



Congressional District 7

Representative Arlan Stangeland (Independent-Republican)

M-F Bldg., 403 Center Ave., Moorhead 56560, (218) 233-8631.
720 Mall Germain, St. Cloud 56301, (612) 251-0740.
2245 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515, (202) 225-2165.

Committees: Agriculture; Public Works and Transportation.

Biography: Barnesville. Born February 8, 1930; graduate, Moorhead High School (1948); farmer; Minnesota House of Representatives (1967-74); chair, Agriculture Task Force; married Virginia Trowbridge, children: David, Beth, Brian, Jean, Todd, Jeffrey, Stuart.

Elected: February 22, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986.

Congressional District 8

Representative James L. Oberstar (Democratic-Farmer-Labor)

231 Federal Bldg., Duluth 55802. (218) 727-7474.
2351 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515. (202)
225-6211.

Committees: Budget; Public Works and Transportation; Merchant
Marine and Fisheries.

Biography: Chisholm. Education: St. Thomas College, graduate
work in political science and economics in Europe and Canada;
founding member, co-chair, Northeast Midwest Congressional Co-
alition; executive committee, Congressional Steel Caucus; wife: Jo,
children: Ted, Noelle, Ann-Therese, Monica.



Elected: 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986.

70 MINNESOTANS IN CONGRESS SINCE STATEHOOD _____

UNITED STATES SENATOR

James Shields, Democrat: May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1859.
Henry M. Rice, Democrat: March 12, 1858, to March 3, 1863.
Morton S. Wilkinson, Republican: March 4, 1859, to March 3, 1865.
Alexander Ramsey, Republican: March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1875.
Daniel S. Norton, Republican: March 4, 1865 to July 13, 1870.
William Windom, Republican: July 16, 1870 to January 18, 1871.
O. P. Stearns, Republican: January 18, 1871, to March 3, 1871.
William Windom, Republican: March 4, 1871, to March 12, 1881.
S. J. R. McMillan, Republican: March 6, 1875 to March 3, 1887.
A. J. Edgerton, Republican: March 14, 1881, to October 26, 1881.
William Windom, Republican: October 26, 1881, to March 3, 1883.
D. M. Sabin, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.
C. K. Davis, Republican: March 4, 1887, to November 27, 1900.
W. D. Washburn, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1895.
Knute Nelson, Republican: March 4, 1895, to April 28, 1923.
Charles A. Towne, Democrat: December 5, 1900, to January 23, 1901.
Moses E. Clapp, Republican: January 23, 1901, to March 4, 1917.
Frank B. Kellogg, Republican: March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1923.
Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1923, to January 6, 1947.
Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor: July 16, 1923, to March 4, 1925.
Thomas D. Schall, Republican: March 4, 1925, to December 23, 1935.
Elmer A. Benson, Farmer-Labor: December 27, 1935, to November 3, 1936.
Guy V. Howard, Republican: November 3, 1936, to January 3, 1937.
Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1937, to August 31, 1940.
Joseph H. Ball, Republican: October 14, 1940, to November 18, 1942.
Arthur E. Nelson, Republican: November 18, 1942, to January 6, 1943.
Joseph H. Ball, Republican: January 6, 1943, to January 3, 1949.
Edward J. Thye, Republican: January 6, 1947, to January 7, 1959.
Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1949, to December 29, 1964.
Eugene J. McCarthy, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 7, 1959, to January 4, 1971.
Walter F. Mondale, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: December 20, 1964, to December 30, 1976.
Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 4, 1971, to January 13, 1978.
Muriel Humphrey, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 25, 1978, to November 7, 1978.
Wendell R. Anderson, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 4, 1977, to December 29, 1978.
*Dave Durenberger, Independent-Republican: November 8, 1978.
*Rudy Boschwitz, Independent-Republican: December 30, 1978.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

At Large

J. M. Cavanaugh, Democrat: May 12, 1858, to March 4, 1859.
William Windom, Republican: March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1863.
Cyrus Aldrich, Republican: March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1863.
James Manahan, Republican: March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1915.
Ray P. Chase, Republican: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.
Theodore Christianson, Republican: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.
Harold Knutson, Republican: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.
Henry Arens, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.
Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.
Paul John Kvale, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.
Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.

F. H. Shoemaker, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.
Einar Hoidale, Democrat: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1935.

First District

William Windom, Republican: March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869.
Morton S. Wilkinson, Republican: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
Mark H. Dunnell, Republican: March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1883.
Milo White, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
Thomas Wilson, Democrat: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
Mark H. Dunnell, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
W. H. Harries, Democrat: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.
James A. Tawney, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1911.
Sydney Anderson, Republican: March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1925.
Allen J. Furlow, Republican: March 4, 1925, to March 4, 1929.
Victor Christgau, Republican: March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1933.
August H. Andresen, Republican: January 3, 1935, to January 14, 1958.
Albert H. Quie, Republican: March 6, 1958, to January 1, 1979.
Arlen Erdahl, Independent-Republican: January 15, 1979, to January 3, 1983.
*Timothy J. Penny, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1983.

Second District

Ignatius Donnelly, Republican: March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869.
Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
John T. Averill, Republican: March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1873.
H. B. Strait, Republican: March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879.
Henry Poehler, Democrat: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.
H. B. Strait, Republican: March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1883.
J. B. Wakefield, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
John Lind, Republican: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1893.
James T. McCleary, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1907.
W. S. Hammond, Democrat: March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1915.
Franklin F. Ellsworth, Republican: March 4, 1915, to March 4, 1921.
Frank Clague, Republican: March 4, 1921, to March 4, 1933.
Elmer J. Ryan, Democrat: January 3, 1935, to January 3, 1941.
Joseph P. O'Hara, Republican: January 3, 1941, to January 7, 1959.
Ancher Nelsen, Republican: January 7, 1959, to January 3, 1975.
Tom Hagedorn, Independent-Republican: January 3, 1975, to January 3, 1983.
*Vin Weber, Independent-Republican: January 3, 1983. ***

Third District

John T. Averill, Republican: March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1875.
William S. King, Republican: March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877.
Jacob H. Stewart, Republican: March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.
William D. Washburn, Republican: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1883.
H. B. Strait, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
John L. MacDonald, Democrat: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
Darwin S. Hall, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
O. M. Hall, Democrat: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1895.
Joel P. Heatwole, Republican: March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1903.
Charles R. Davis, Republican: March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1925.
August H. Andresen, Republican: March 4, 1925, to March 4, 1933.
Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1935, to January 3, 1937.
Henry G. Teigan, Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1937, to January 3, 1939.
John G. Alexander, Republican: January 3, 1939, to January 3, 1941.
Richard P. (Dick) Gale, January 3, 1941, to January 2, 1945.
William J. Gallagher, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 2, 1945, to August 13, 1946.
George MacKinnon, Republican: January 6, 1947, to January 3, 1949.
Roy W. Wier, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1949, to January 3, 1961.
Clark MacGregor, Republican: January 3, 1961, to January 4, 1971.
*Bill Frenzel, Independent-Republican, January 4, 1971.

Fourth District

W. D. Washburn, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1885.
J. B. Gilfillan, Republican: March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887.
Edmund Rice, Democrat: March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1889.
S. P. Snider, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
J. N. Castle, Democrat: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.
Andrew R. Kiefer, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897.
Frederick C. Stevens, Republican: March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1915.
Carl C. Van Dyke, Democrat: March 4, 1915, to May 20, 1919.
Oscar E. Keller, Republican: July 10, 1919, to March 4, 1927.
Melvin J. Maas, Republican: March 4, 1927, to March 4, 1933.
Melvin J. Maas, Republican: January 3, 1935, to January 2, 1945.
Frank T. Starkey, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 2, 1945, to January 6, 1947.
Edward J. Devitt, Republican: January 6, 1947, to January 3, 1949.
Eugene J. McCarthy, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1949, to January 7, 1959.
Joseph E. Karth, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 7, 1959, to January 4, 1977.
*Bruce F. Vento, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 4, 1977.

Fifth District

Knut Nelson, Republican: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.
S. G. Comstock, Republican: March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1891.
Kittel Halvorson, Alliance: March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893.
Loren Fletcher, Republican: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1903.
John Lind, Democrat: March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1905.
Loren Fletcher, Republican: March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1907.
Frank M. Nye, Republican: March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1913.
George R. Smith, Republican: March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1917.
Ernest Lundeen, Republican: March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919.
Walter H. Newton, Republican: March 4, 1919, to June 30, 1929.
W. I. Nolan, Republican: July 1, 1929, to March 4, 1933.
Theodore Christianson, Republican: January 3, 1935, to January 3, 1937.
Dewey William Johnson, Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1937, to January 3, 1939.
Oscar Youngdahl, Republican: January 3, 1939, to January 6, 1943.
Walter H. Judd, Republican: January 6, 1943, to January 7, 1963.
Donald M. Fraser, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 7, 1963, to January 15, 1979.
*Martin Olav Sabo, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 15, 1979.

Sixth District

M. R. Baldwin, Democrat: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.
Charles A. Towne, Republican: March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1897.
Robert Page Morris, Republican: March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903.
C. B. Buckman, Republican: March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1907.
Charles A. Lindbergh, Republican: March 4, 1907, to March 4, 1917.
Harold Knutson, Republican: March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1933.
Harold Knutson, Republican: January 3, 1935, to January 3, 1949.
Fred Marshall, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1949, to January 6, 1963.
Alec G. Olson, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 7, 1963, to January 3, 1967.
John M. Zwach, Republican: January 3, 1967, to January 3, 1975.
Richard Nolan, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1975, to January 3, 1981.
Vin Weber, Independent-Republican: January 3, 1981, to January 3, 1983. ***
*Gerry Sikorski, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1983.

Seventh District

Haldor E. Boen, People's Party: March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895.
Frank M. Eddy, Republican: March 4, 1895, to March 4, 1903.
Andrew J. Volstead, Republican: March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1923.
O. J. Kvale, Independent: March 4, 1923, to March 4, 1925.
O. J. Kvale, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1925, to September 11, 1929.
Paul John Kvale, Farmer-Labor: October 16, 1929, to March 4, 1933.
Paul John Kvale, Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1935, to January 3, 1939.
H. Carl Andersen, Republican: January 3, 1939, to January 3, 1963.
Odin Langen, Republican: January 3, 1963, to January 7, 1971. **
Bob Bergland, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 4, 1971, to January 23, 1977.
*Arlan Stangeland, Independent-Republican: March 1, 1977.

Eighth District

J. Adam Bede, Republican: March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1909.
Clarence B. Miller, Republican: March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1919.
W. L. Carss, Independent: March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921.
Oscar J. Larson, Republican: March 4, 1921, to March 4, 1925.
William L. Carss, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1925, to March 4, 1929.
William A. Pittenger, Republican: March 4, 1929, to March 4, 1933.
William A. Pittenger, Republican: January 3, 1935, to January 3, 1937.
John T. Bernard, Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1937, to January 3, 1939.
William A. Pittenger, Republican: January 3, 1939, to January 6, 1947.
John A. Blatnik, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 6, 1947, to January 3, 1975.
*James Oberstar, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1975.

Ninth District

Halvor Steenerson, Republican: March 4, 1903, to March 4, 1923.
Knud Wefald, Farmer-Labor: March 4, 1923, to March 4, 1927.
Conrad G. Selvig, Republican: March 4, 1927, to March 4, 1933.
Richard Thompson Buckler, Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1935, to January 6, 1943.
Harold C. Hagen, Farmer-Labor: January 6, 1943, to January 2, 1945.
Harold C. Hagen, Republican: January 2, 1945, to January 7, 1959.
Coya Knutson, Democratic-Farmer-Labor: January 3, 1955, to January 7, 1959.
Odin Langen, Republican: January 7, 1959, to January 7, 1962. **

Tenth District

Thomas D. Schall, Progressive: March 4, 1915, to March 4, 1919.
Thomas D. Schall, Republican: March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1925.
Godfrey G. Goodwin, Republican: March 4, 1925, to March 4, 1933.

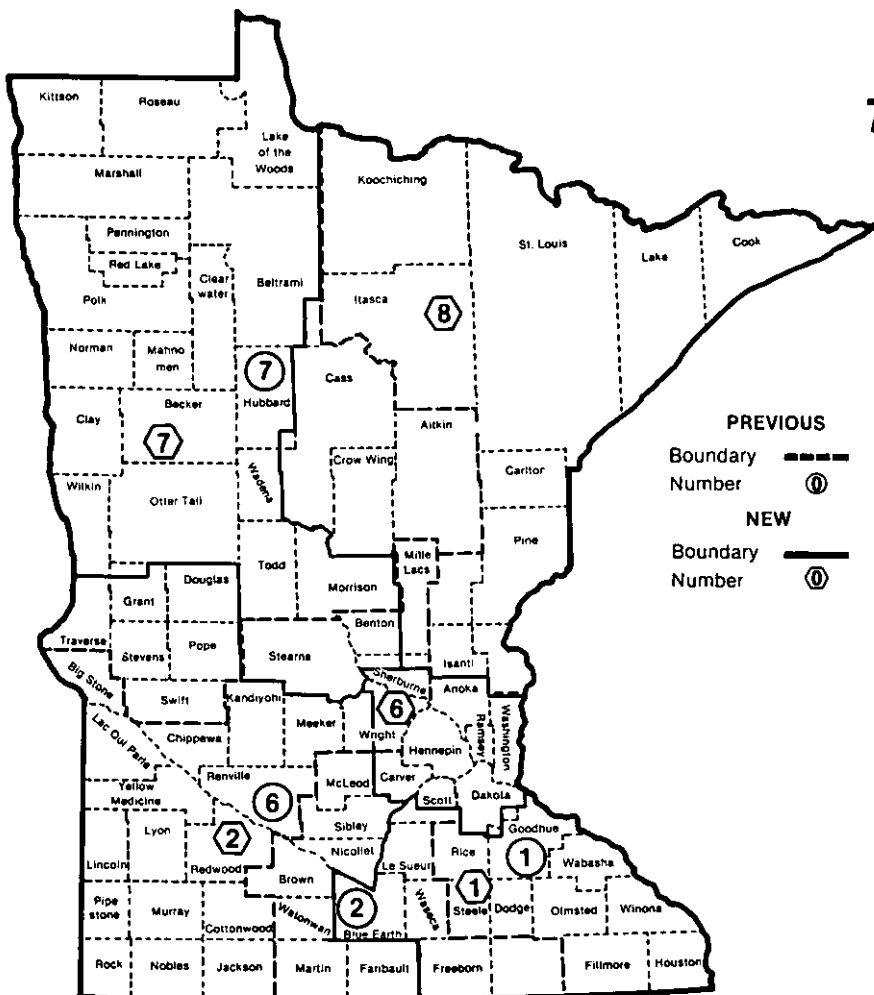
*—incumbent

**Congressional redistricting of 1961 resulted in the dropping of the ninth district. In 1962 Odin Langen, previously elected from the ninth district, was elected to represent the new seventh district.

***Congressional redistricting of 1982 changed district boundaries. In 1982 Vin Weber, previously elected from the sixth district, was elected to represent the new second district.

MINNESOTA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The United States District Court for the District of Minnesota ordered a reapportionment of Minnesota's eight congressional districts on March 11, 1982. The population goal was 509,496 for each district with an average deviation of 9.5. Maps are provided for information only; the controlling district descriptions are detailed in Appendix A of the court order (4-81 Civil 414).



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES _____

President Ronald Reagan
(Republican)

White House, Washington, D.C. 20500, (202) 456-1414.

Constitution provides: to qualify as president a person must be thirty-five years old, a natural-born citizen, fourteen years a resident of the United States and elected by a majority of electoral college.

Term expires: 1989.

Salary: \$200,000.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT _____

Supreme Court Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20543, (202) 479-3000.

Chief Justice: William H. Rehnquist, Arizona

Associate Justices

Harry A. Blackmun, Minnesota

William J. Brennan, Jr., New Jersey

Thurgood Marshall, New York

Sandra Day O'Connor, Arizona

Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Virginia

Antonin Scalia, New Jersey

John Paul Stevens, Illinois

Byron R. White, Colorado

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS _____

Eighth Circuit

United States Court and Custom House, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, (314) 425-5609.

The Eighth Judicial Circuit includes districts in Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Circuit Justice: Harry A. Blackmun, Washington, D.C.

Chief Judge: Donald P. Lay, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Circuit Judges

Richard S. Arnold, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Pasco M. Bowman, Kansas City, Missouri.

George G. Fagg, Des Moines, Iowa.

John R. Gibson, Kansas City, Missouri.

Gerald W. Heaney, Duluth, Minnesota.

Senior Judges

Myron H. Bright, Fargo, North Dakota.

Floyd R. Gibson, Kansas City, Missouri.

Frank J. Magill, Fargo, North Dakota.

Theodore McMillian, St. Louis, Missouri.

Donald R. Ross, Omaha, Nebraska.

Roger L. Wollman, Pierre, South Dakota.

J. Smith Henley, Harrison, Arkansas.

Clerk of the Circuit Court: Robert D. St. Vrain, St. Louis, Missouri.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT _____

Third: 316 Robert St., St. Paul 55101, (612) 290-3212.

Fourth: 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis 55401, (612) 349-3955.

Fifth: 417 Federal Bldg., Duluth 55802, (218) 720-5250.

Minnesota constitutes one judicial district divided into six divisions. The clerk maintains offices in the third, fourth, and fifth divisions. Correspondence related to cases in other divisions should be mailed to the St. Paul office. Both full-time and part-time magistrates serve at large in Minnesota.

Chief Judge: Donald D. Alsop, St. Paul.

Judges

Robert G. Renner, St. Paul.

Paul A. Magnuson, St. Paul.

Edward J. Devitt, St. Paul.

Harry M. MacLaughlin, Minneapolis.

Diana E. Murphy, Minneapolis.

Earl R. Larson, Minneapolis.

Clerk of the District Court: Francis E. Dosal.

Magistrates

J. Earl Cudd, Minneapolis.

Janice M. Sychych, St. Paul.

Bernard P. Becker, St. Paul.

Floyd E. Boline, Minneapolis.

Patrick J. McNulty, Duluth.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

234 Federal Courts Bldg., 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis 55401. (612) 332-8961.

United States Attorney: Jerome G. Arnold.

Assistant United States Attorneys

Thorwald H. Anderson

Mary E. Carlson

Paul W. Day

Elizabeth de la Vega

Joan N. Ericksen

Thomas B. Heffelfinger

Francis X. Hermann

Jon M. Hopeman

James E. Lackner

John M. Lee

Donald M. Lewis

Mary Jo Madigan

Elissa Maunter

Paul A. Murphy

Franklin L. Noel

Douglas R. Peterson

Henry J. Shea, III

Robert M. Small

Richard E. Vosepka

Joseph T. Walbran

Lynn A. Zentner

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Special Agent: Lawrence G. Lawler, 392 Federal Court Building, Minneapolis 55401. (612) 339-7861.

United States Marshal: Robert L. Pavlak, Sr., Room 523, Federal Court Bldg., 110 S. 4th St., Minneapolis 55401. (612) 349-3835.

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MINNESOTANS ON THE SUPREME COURT

In 1986, Warren E. Burger, the only Minnesotan to serve as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, retired to become chair of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Two Minnesotans have served as associate justices of the United States Supreme Court: Pierce Butler and Harry A. Blackmun.

Pierce Butler

United States Supreme Court (1923-1939)

Born March 17, 1866, Dakota County; Carleton College (1887); read law in office of Pinch and Twohy; asst. county attorney (1891-93), county attorney (1893-97); railroad counsel, law practice; regent, University of Minnesota (17 years); U.S. Supreme Court (1923-39); married Anna Cronin, eight children; died November 16, 1939.



Warren E. Burger

United States Supreme Court (1969-1986)

Born September 17, 1907, St. Paul; University of Minnesota, St. Paul (now William Mitchell) College of Law (magna cum laude, 1931); law practice; faculty, William Mitchell College of Law; U.S. asst. attorney general, U.S. Court of Appeals (1956-69); U.S. Supreme Court (1969-86); chair, Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.



Harry A. Blackmun

United States Supreme Court (1970—)

Born November 12, 1908, Nashville, IL; Mechanic Arts High School, Harvard University (A.B., 1929, summa cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa; LL.B., 1932); law practice; faculty; William Mitchell College of Law, University of Minnesota Law School; resident counsel, Mayo Clinic and Mayo Assn.; U.S. Court of Appeals (1959-70); U.S. Supreme Court (1970-); married Dorothy E. Clark, three daughters.



ELECTIONS

In 1988 Minnesotans will vote for the president of the United States, one U.S. senator, eight U.S. representatives, and 134 state representatives. State supreme court justices, lower court judges, and local government officials will be elected. Constitutional amendments may be proposed by the legislature for presentation to the voters at the 1988 general election.

Where do elections begin?

Constitutions and charters provide the basic framework for elections by defining the qualifications for voting and the offices to be elected and the qualifications and terms for each.

Statutes, ordinances, and rules spell out details for administering these elections.

In Minnesota, statutes define political parties and regulate the conduct of primary elections for partisan and nonpartisan offices.

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Who is eligible to vote?

Any citizen of the United States who will be eighteen years old by the date of the next election, who has resided in Minnesota for twenty days, and who is registered to vote is eligible.

Who is not eligible to vote?

The following are not eligible to vote in Minnesota: anyone who is convicted of treason or a felony and not yet restored to civil rights; anyone under guardianship over her/his person; anyone adjudicated mentally incompetent; anyone not properly registered.

What is a political party?

Minnesota law defines "political party" as an organization presenting candidates in the last preceding general election one or more of whom has been voted for in each county in the state and shall have received not less than five percent of the total vote cast for all candidates in such election.

In 1988, two political parties are qualified: Independent-Republican and Democratic Farmer-Labor. Recognition of political parties is regulated by state law, and their constitutions are filed with the secretary of state.

Who joins a party?

Since Minnesota voters do not register with a declaration of political party, they may choose to affiliate with a party in a variety of ways, including attending its precinct caucus and declaring intent to support that party's candidates in the next election.

What is a precinct caucus?

The legal process of the general election year begins with political party precinct caucuses the fourth Tuesday evening in February.

A precinct is an election area which has one polling place. Each of more than 4,000 precincts will elect delegates to represent their residents directly and indirectly at county, district, state and national conventions.

What is a primary election?

In Minnesota the purpose of a primary election is to nominate political party candidates to the general election ballot and to reduce the number of candidates for a nonpartisan office to no more than twice the number to be elected in the general election.

Partisan candidates, therefore, run among themselves in such an election, and the choice of candidates is within each party. Voters must vote in the primary election of only one political party, and no write-in votes are allowed.

How are other parties' candidates nominated?

Other parties, groups, or individuals may place a candidate on the general election ballot by nominating petitions signed by the required number of voters in the district to be represented by that office.

What is a general election?

All candidates nominated either in the primary election or by petition appear on the ballot at the general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every even-numbered year. A candidate who did not win nomination in the primary election may not run in the general election. In a general election, voters may write in the names of persons for whom they wish to vote which do not appear on the ballot.

Whose vote counts?

Every vote is counted in every election. Active citizens compound their electoral influence by taking an early part in the process of candidate selection and determination of political party platform issues. Since every general election year begins with the precinct caucus of the political party, citizens who vote there for officers and delegates to local and state conventions add an extra measure of participation in the democratic process.

Other questions?

Qualifications for holding office and voting are stated in the constitutions of the United States and Minnesota. Citizens seeking additional information about the election process are invited to consult the secretary of state, the county auditor in their county, and the political party of their choice.



Photo by Paul Williams, Mesabi Daily News, courtesy of ARD

VOTER PARTICIPATION AND VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS
NOVEMBER 4, 1986 GENERAL ELECTION

Table with columns for County, Voter Participation (Persons Registered, Persons Electing, Total Persons Voting), and Votes for various offices: Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Attorney General.

Continuation of the table from the previous block, listing counties from Jackson to Yellow Medicine and their respective voter participation and election results.