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INTERIM MESSAGE

From

Governor Orville L. Freeman

To the People

Of Minnesota

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January 11, 1960

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INTERIM MESSAGE

From

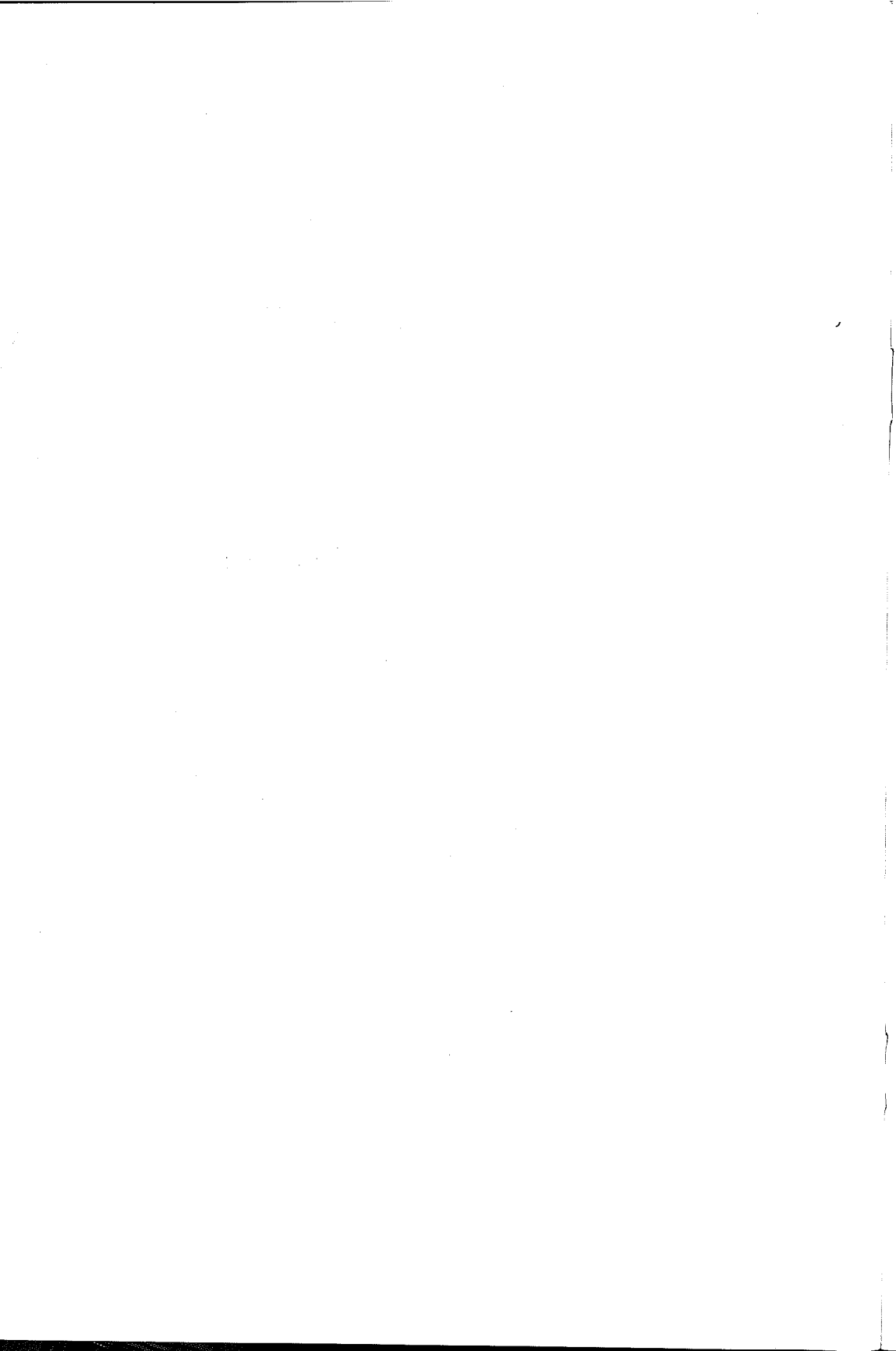
Governor Orville L. Freeman

To

The People of Minnesota

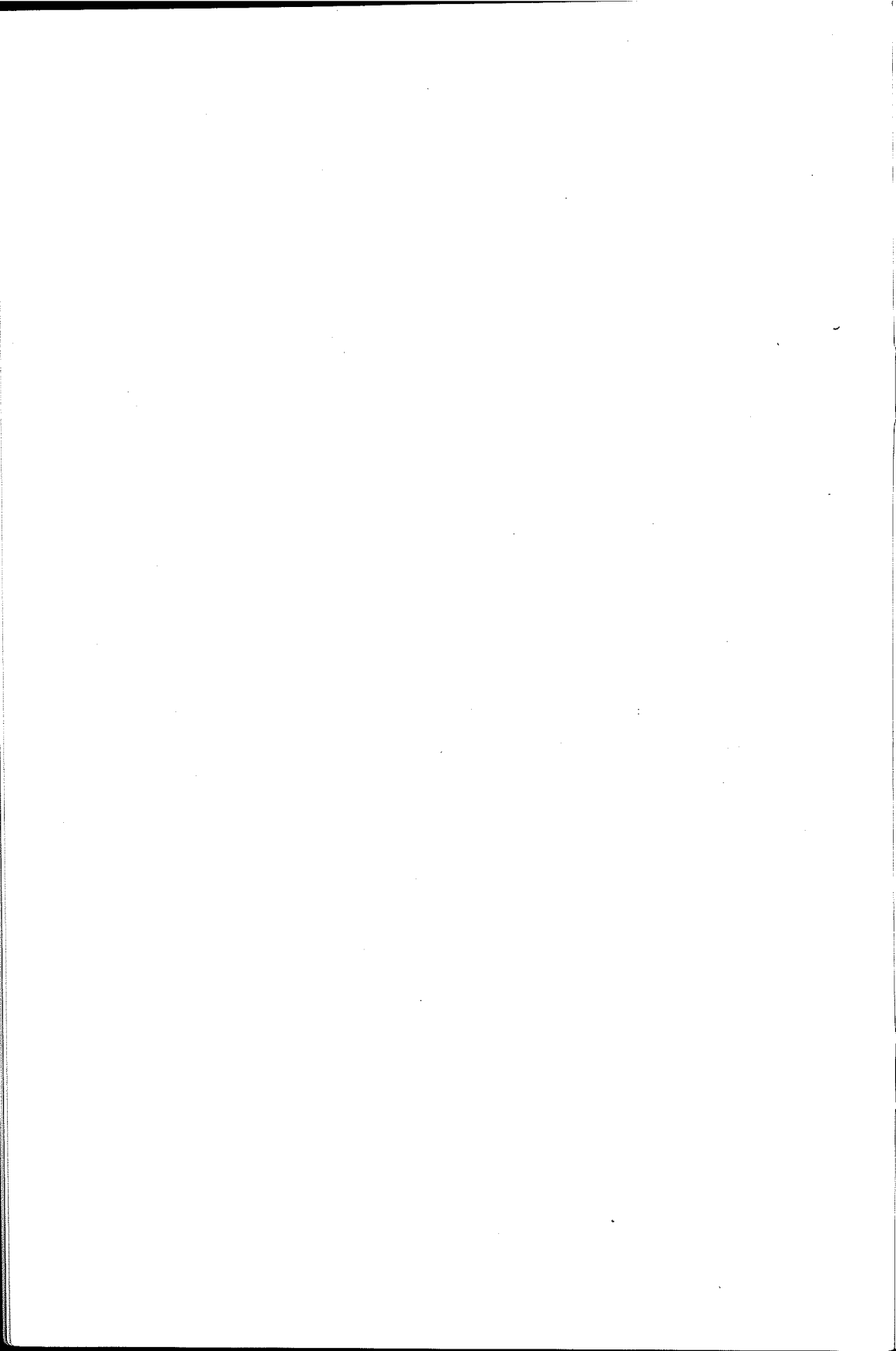
JANUARY 11, 1960





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FOREWORD

Minnesota's future is bright with promise as we enter the decade of the 1960's. Progress during the past five years gives us reason to believe that we can achieve the great potential that is inherent in that promise,—and that we can achieve it in the years just ahead,—if we continue to hold fast to our goals, to plan wisely, cooperate effectively, and to work hard.

But the years ahead offer more than great promise. They present us with the challenge of demonstrating, to ourselves and to others, that a free people can—in a spirit of cooperation and through the machinery of democratic government—peacefully achieve the potential for abundance that scientific progress has now made possible for the first time in history. Events of the 1960's may well determine the future of freedom for Minnesota, for the United States, and for the world. It is against the background of this challenge that we must affirm our goals and evaluate our progress toward those goals.

Let me illustrate how the world crisis of our times imposes upon the people of Minnesota a serious responsibility as well as great opportunity. The United States, as a leader of the free world, must develop strength for defense and a positive program that will advance democracy throughout the world. State governments as such have no direct function with regard to national defense or the conduct of foreign policy, but they do have a direct and indispensable function to build and maintain the foundation on which all such policy must rest.

This foundation must include a strengthened program for education. It must include an enhanced program for the well-being of all of our citizens. It must include economic growth and expansion. It must include progress toward greater efficiency and integrity in government.

The report that follows will indicate how well the people of our state are succeeding in helping to build this foundation for American strength as they build a greater Minnesota. It will review the progress we have made toward the achievement of each of the four goals that I first expressed in my inaugural address five years ago

1. *It will show unprecedented progress toward the goal of maximum development of our human resources,—with emphasis on better education for our youth, expanded services for the ill and the handicapped, and national leadership in our new program for the aging.*

2. *It will show our progress in programs for the development, conservation, and sound utilization of our natural resources,—with emphasis on science and research, and a recognition of the new and expanding demands for the resources of nature that result from rapidly expanding population and increasing leisure.*

3. *It will show how we are building an expanding economy with a new and dynamic interest in developing business in our communities, with a new pride in selling Minnesota to ourselves and others, and a recognition that our state is no longer a hinterland but rather the heartland of a continent.*

4. *It will show how we are emphasizing increased integrity in government, with greater efficiency, democracy and responsibility, so that our state government*

is becoming an increasingly effective instrument in helping to reach these goals.

The report will show we are proceeding, here in Minnesota, to make the most of the potential for plenty that characterizes our age. It will show the progress we are making toward more and better jobs and greater production. It will show how we have surveyed our human and natural resources and have awakened to the realization that, by making the most of these resources, we can look forward in the near future to higher standards of living for all. It will show our progress in education and our determination that we will provide for every child in Minnesota the best and most appropriate educational opportunities commensurate with his abilities. It will show our progress toward providing opportunity, as well as care and treatment, for the handicapped,—opportunity to overcome handicaps of illness and disability and to take a constructive part in community life. It will show how we are making of Minnesota an ideal place in which to work and play, an ideal place in which to live.

I make this report to the people of Minnesota, because it is the people, working with each other and through their elected representatives and government officials, that have achieved this progress.

Minnesotans in all walks of life, in both political parties, in every part of the state, and in countless different ways, have contributed to these gains. I should like to dedicate this report to those Minnesotans who, through special, voluntary activities have added a new dimension to public life in our state. I refer to those scores of men and women of great talent, specialized training and experience, and generous willingness to give their time and energy to serve on the numerous committees I have appointed to perform special duties. I refer also to those thousands of men and women who have performed invaluable public service in their own communities as volunteers to help in programs for the youth and for the aging, to help in programs for rehabilitation, to help to build better communities.

A few words of appreciation are all these dedicated volunteers receive for the public service they give. That, and the knowledge that they are helping to make Minnesota a better state, and to make the lives of their fellow men happier and more constructive.

A mere listing of some of these committees indicates the scope of their contributions.

The Governor's Advisory Council on Children and Youth
Physical Fitness Advisory Committee
Advisory Committee on Business Development
Committee of One Hundred (for business development)
Mississippi Parkway Planning Commission
Tourist Travel Advisory Committee
Advisory Board on Handicapped, Gifted, and Exceptional Children
Governor's Citizens' Council on Aging
Governor's Advisory Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped
Governor's Farm and Migratory Labor Advisory Committee
Governor's Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation
Governor's Advisory Committee on Suburban Problems
Governor's Human Rights Commission
Governor's Minnesota Tax Study Committee
Atomic Development Problems Committee

Citizen Legislator Committee on Reapportionment
Governor's Study Committee on Consumer Credit
Refugee Relief Committee
Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government
Agricultural Advisory Committee
Governor's Study Commission on Agriculture
Governor's Study Committee on Higher Education

Membership on these committees includes men and women of the highest qualifications in terms of ability, scientific and professional training and experience. Their services, if paid for, would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. But their contributions are even more valuable in terms of an increased understanding of the problems of our state government and the very real gains that result from their studies, reports, and activities.

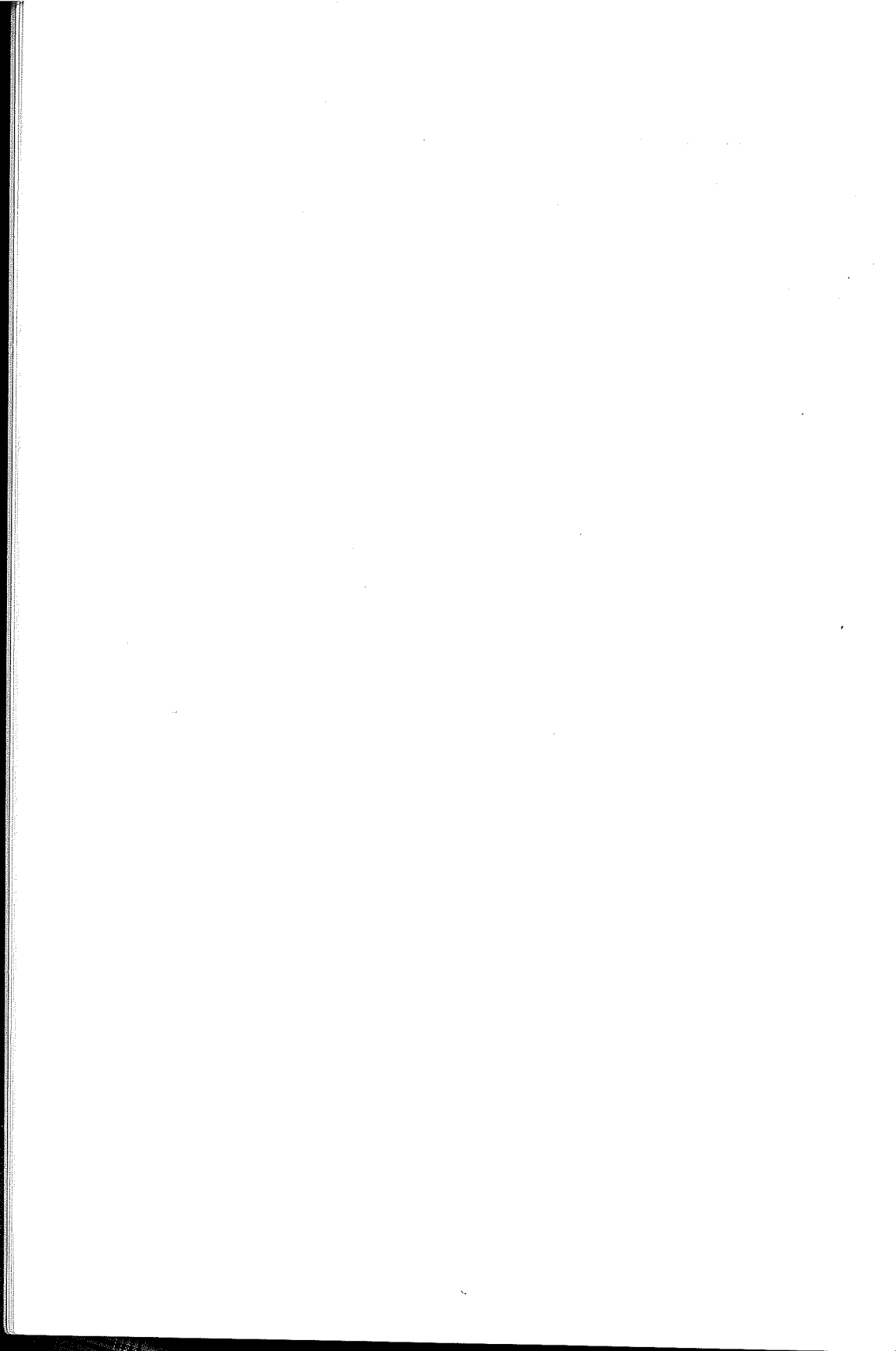
Likewise, the services of volunteers in our state hospitals and in our local communities are invaluable. Their worth, in human terms, can be neither measured nor paid for. Expansion of these volunteer programs offer unlimited possibilities.

As I make this report to the people of Minnesota I would emphasize, *first*, that we have made great progress toward our goals; and, *second*, that while this progress is of real value in itself, it has an even greater importance as an incentive to continue to work, to improve our programs, and to expand our activities to meet the challenges, demands, and opportunities of the future.

Our challenge is to prove that free people, under democratic government, can and will choose to achieve the strength—physically, intellectually, and morally—to make freedom safe in today's world.

The demands of the decade ahead impel us to provide the public services required by increasing population, by the burgeoning growth of cities and suburbs, by the increasing interdependence and complexities of our society.

The opportunities of the future include the potential of plenty for all made possible by achievements of science and technology. We in Minnesota have the resources, in nature and in our people, to make the most of this potential. We can achieve this goal if we work together, and work hard, toward that end.



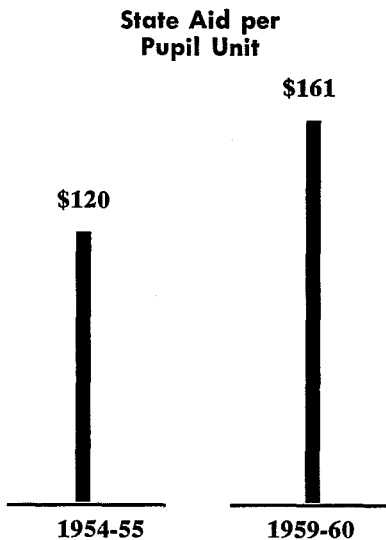
MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

For Youth—Education and Opportunity
 For the Aging—Opportunity and Security
 For the Handicapped—Services, Treatment, Rehabilitation
 For us All—Health, Safety, Equality of Opportunity

A. MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF YOUTH—EDUCATION

I believe that the last five years mark greater progress in education in Minnesota than that made in any comparable period in our history. This progress has encompassed aid to local districts for elementary and secondary education and expanded progress for higher education. It has included special attention to exceptional children and increased economic incentives for teachers. It has emphasized careful study and planning for future needs.

1. State Aid for Elementary and Secondary Schools



Each of the past three legislative sessions marked an increase in state aid to elementary and secondary schools. In addition, we have developed a new formula for allocating state aid, designed not only to increase the amount of the aid but to guarantee a basic minimum educational program to all children, regardless of the wealth of the district in which they live.

For our children, this increase in aid means better education. For teachers, it means an increased ability of local districts to pay more nearly adequate salaries. For taxpayers in local school districts, the additional aid paid by the state means relief from an additional local property tax burden. If Minnesota's local school districts had to maintain their present educational program without this additional state aid, the average property tax increase on a \$15,000 home would have amounted to \$27.00 per year.

2. Assistance for School Construction

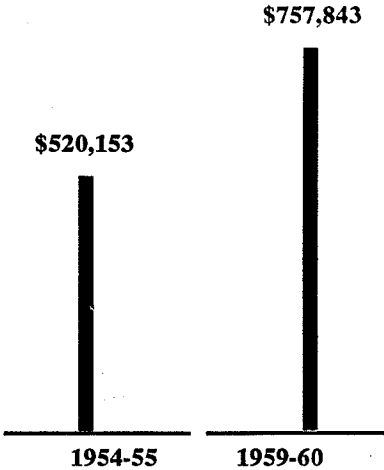
We have inaugurated a program to assist school districts in financing essential new buildings. Beginning with a million dollars a year in 1957, and increased to \$3½ million annually by the 1959 Legislature, these sums are available as a revolving fund to be used to assist in financing building programs for school districts that already have made a maximum local effort to meet their needs. We are developing this program to help provide adequate schools even in those districts that have neared the maximum bonded indebtedness for school construc-

tion, a goal that is especially important to areas with low valuations and rapidly expanding school populations.

3. Teachers

We know that the single most important factor in good education is good teaching, and we have therefore sought to make that profession more attractive in order to secure and keep the services of the best teachers. One achievement that should help materially in this effort is our success in placing the state teachers retirement program on a sound and more nearly adequate basis.

**Appropriations for State Dept.
of Education**



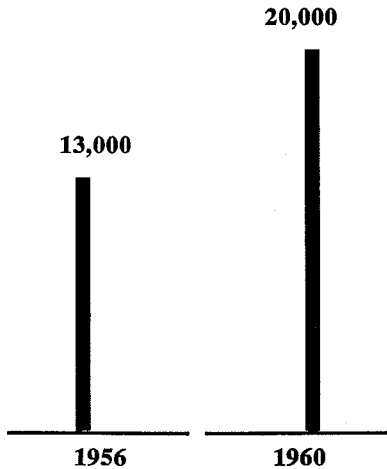
in our high schools is an illustration of one kind of action to raise educational standards.

4. State Department Assistance

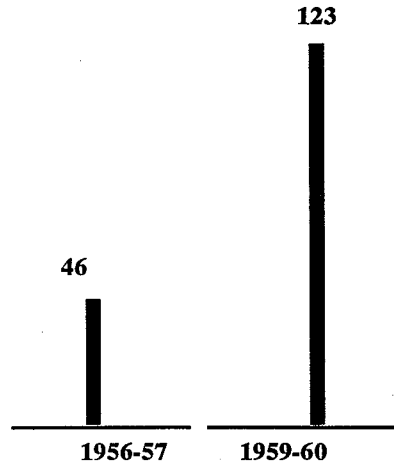
Guidance, leadership and inspiration can be provided to local school districts by qualified experts in the State Department of Education. We have constantly sought to enhance that assistance by providing for the employment of such experts. During the past five years there have been added to the Department staff 29 new positions (in addition to those added in the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation). These new positions include librarians, supervisors, specialists and consultants in various subject fields, consultants in guidance, specialists in research, and several administrative positions including an Assistant Commissioner.

With this increased staff more assistance is provided to the schools, and higher standards in elementary and secondary education are constantly being encouraged. A new pilot program directed toward better teaching of mathematics

Handicapped Children Getting Special Education



No. of Districts Providing Special Education and Services for the Mentally Retarded



5. *Exceptional Children*

We have launched programs to provide special educational services and opportunities to children who need and can benefit from such opportunities either because they are handicapped or because they are exceptionally talented.

A law passed in 1957 requires local districts to provide special education and service for handicapped children of school age, and provides financial and supervisory assistance for this program. As a result the total number of handicapped pupils being served has risen from 13,000 pupils in 1956 to at least 20,000 at the present time.

Most significant and rewarding is the extension of special education into areas where there had been no service before the present law went into effect. There are now at least 66 counties in our state with one or more type of special education services for handicapped children, as compared with only 31 in 1957. The progress made for the mentally retarded is especially noteworthy. In 1956-57 only 46 school districts provided them with instruction and service, as compared with at least 123 districts at the present time, an increase of 189 percent.

6. *Talented and Gifted Children*

An Advisory Board on Handicapped, Gifted and Exceptional Children has been created by law. Under the leadership of this Board a survey has just been made of the extent to which Minnesota schools identify and offer adequate opportunity to talented students. This study reveals a tremendous potential for development of programs that will offer to our talented and gifted children opportunities commensurate with their abilities. A new position of consultant on the gifted has been created in the Department of Education, and proposals for effective programs and legislative action are being drafted.

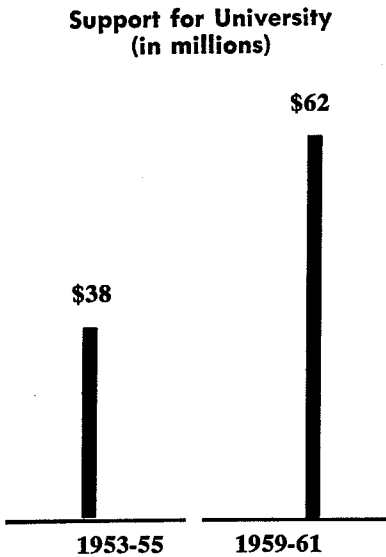
We hope that this new interest in developing and implementing programs to

encourage our ablest children to make the most of their abilities will put Minnesota well in the lead in this field that is of such crucial importance if we are to meet the challenge of the future.

7. Higher Education

It is our goal to insure that all young people in Minnesota who have the desire and ability for higher education shall have that opportunity. The achievement of this goal today is at the same time more imperative and more difficult than ever before. It is more imperative because the need for well-trained and qualified people is steadily increasing in modern society, and higher education is needed by an ever greater proportion of our youth. It is more difficult because the extremely high birth rate of the 1940's has given us a sudden and substantial jump in our college age population that will have its greatest impact in the decade we now enter.

A study of trends in population and recognition of the constantly increasing need for higher education indicate that during the 1960's our total facilities for higher education will need to be doubled. We also need to make colleges available in those parts of our state where distance from existing institutions of higher education constitutes a deterrent factor and denies to young people equality of opportunity for higher education.



8. The University of Minnesota

During the past three legislative sessions Minnesota has increased its biennial contributions to the support of the University of Minnesota by \$24,011,600. This increase is for maintenance and operation, and does not include our program of buildings for the University.

During this same period we have authorized capital outlay for building purposes totaling \$37,787,700, thus making great strides toward catching up with major building needs. Some of the more significant of the new structures covered under these capital outlay figures are listed here.

On the Minneapolis Campus:

- School of Mines, Engineering Wing
- Medical-Dental-Biological Laboratory
- Architecture and Engineering Building
- Business Administration Building
- Social Sciences Building
- Language Building

On the St. Paul Campus:

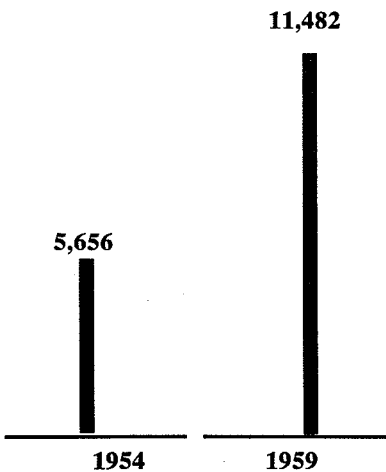
- Soils Building
- Veterinary Medicine Research Laboratory
- Forest Products Building
- Crop Research Laboratory

At the Duluth Branch:

- Classroom Building
- Social Science Building
- Dormitory
- Heating Plant
- Industrial Education Building
- Teacher Education Classroom Building

This building program will help us to meet the need for increased facilities in the years ahead. Buildings are essential. But even more essential to a great University such as ours is its ability to attract and hold a faculty of superior quality. We have tried to insure that the University of Minnesota will continue to attract a staff that includes some of the ablest in the nation by providing for faculty salary increases over the past five years that average 35.9 percent.

Enrollment in Five Minnesota State Colleges



9. State Colleges

Minnesota's five state colleges provide higher education in parts of the state outside the metropolitan areas, and have more than doubled their size during the past five years. Their rapid growth has required an extensive building program, that is being met by appropriations for capital outlay, by the last three legislative sessions, totaling \$27,052,500. In addition, the state college system has been given authority to issue revenue bonds for dormitory construction in the total amount of \$15,800,000. These bonds will be paid out of dormitory earnings.

Some of the more important new structures authorized during these years are listed here.

Bemidji State College:

- Physical Education and Industrial Arts Building
- Science Building

Mankato State College:

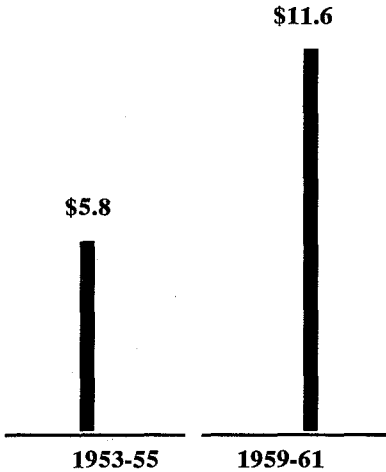
- Library
- Laboratory School
- Heating Plant
- Industrial Arts and Classroom Building
- Physical Education Building

Moorhead State College

- Field House, Auditorium, Stadium and Physical Education Building
- Library
- Heating Plant
- Science and Industrial Arts Building

- St. Cloud State College
 - Laboratory School
 - Science and Mathematics Building
 - Industrial Arts and Classroom Building
- Winona State College
 - Science Building
 - Heating Plant
 - Laboratory School Addition

**Support for Current Operations
in Five State Colleges
(in millions)**



We have also recognized the importance of well qualified and able faculty members for our state colleges. During the past five years we have increased the number of the faculty members from 391 to 666, and have increased their salaries an average of 32.8 percent. Appropriations for total operating costs of our state colleges have doubled.

10. Junior Colleges

Enrollment in Minnesota's junior colleges has likewise increased rapidly, and for the first time in history we are providing state aid for junior colleges. We plan to encourage their further development, particularly in those areas where facilities for higher education are lacking.

11. Educational Goals

Education is one of the major obligations of state government. The people of Minnesota have repeatedly indicated that they appreciate its value, and that they are determined to provide excellence in education for all children, adapted to the ability and inclination of each individual. Our progress thus far encourages us and inspires us to work for even greater gains in the decade just beginning, so that during the 1960's we will achieve the kind of educational program that is demanded by our society and our times.

We hope, during the 1960's, to increase the proportion of the current operating expenses of elementary and secondary schools to be paid by state aid, thus further relieving the burden on property tax within the districts, and providing greater equalization of educational opportunity.

We hope to expand and improve school facilities, particularly in those areas where rapid population growth has placed unusual burdens on the community. We plan to perfect and develop further our program for assistance in school construction in areas that with maximum local effort still need state help. We hope that "split shifts" and overcrowded classrooms can soon be ended.

We seek to expand guidance programs already launched, to help each child to get the kind of education best suited to his needs and abilities.

We must increase our emphasis on education to meet the special needs of the handicapped.

We must greatly increase our emphasis on education to meet the special abilities of the gifted and talented, so that they may be identified and encouraged, so that they make the most of their years in elementary and secondary schools, and so that they may all be encouraged to seek higher education. In this connection I have recommended, and hope to again recommend, loan and scholarship programs.

We can, here in Minnesota, during the decade of the 1960's, make sure that every child is offered the opportunity to develop his highest capabilities in schools adequately built and equipped, under the guidance of teachers of real ability. Only thus will we build the sound educational basis that will enable us to meet the challenge and realize the potential of the future.

B. FOR YOUTH—PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY

Our greatest waste of the resources of youth occurs whenever we fail to provide for the best possible educational opportunity. But another very serious waste occurs if we fail to do the best we know to prevent and treat delinquency. Minnesota has launched new programs to meet this problem—to face up to the fact that many of the changes in our society are unfortunately permitted to weaken family ties and to impose an additional responsibility on the state in helping those children and youth who have failed to adjust to the rules of society.

We have inaugurated and stimulated community efforts to provide maximum opportunities to young people. Our "town meetings" on problems of children and youth gave impetus to such efforts. The Minnesota Teen Age Code has won national and international recognition. More recently a program to emphasize physical fitness has been launched. Young people have been encouraged to emphasize traffic safety, and our program for training in gun safety is one of the best in the nation. Our Minnesota Governor's Committee on Children and Youth mobilizes leadership in this field to provide constructive programs to prevent delinquency. And we have just begun a program that offers great promise in the treatment of delinquency that we have not been able to prevent.

1. Juvenile Probation Services

The 1959 session of the Legislature adopted a program for corrections and juvenile delinquency that experts have hailed as the best in the United States. A new Department of Corrections was established. A program to provide juvenile court probation services in every county was enacted, and state aid provided for this purpose.

By December, 1959, 77 counties had planned or already initiated probation services—by hiring their own probation officers, by calling on the Youth Conservation Commission to provide such services, or are in the process of recruiting a probation officer. Only ten counties had yet to act under this new law. Judges can now make greater use of probation, and thus hope to achieve better rehabilitation programs.

2. Facilities

We have built two new forestry camps, at Thistledew and Lake St. Croix, to help relieve serious overcrowding; and have acquired a new site near Rochester at which we will carry out a rehabilitation program emphasizing training in me-

chanical skills. We have authorized the building of a central reception and diagnostic center for delinquent youth that should enable us to plan rehabilitation programs far more effectively.

We need a new institution for older juvenile delinquents between 16 and 18 in order that they might be given the most effective treatment program possible without handicapping the programs for younger juveniles in the already crowded institutions at Red Wing and Sauk Centre.

3. *Goals*

Our goals in preventing juvenile delinquency must include activities to build better health, both mental and physical; the elimination of blighted areas in our cities; the provision of greater educational opportunity and better guidance; and the development of programs to provide wholesome recreational opportunities through strengthened community activity.

We have proposed a program to provide supervised, constructive outdoor work in the field of conservation, to improve our lakes, forests and parks, for those youth who cannot find other employment and who would benefit from such a program.

We must continue to supplement our activities for prevention by emphasis on rehabilitation through improved institutional programs and a constant improvement in our probation program.

C. FOR THE AGING—OPPORTUNITY AND SECURITY

Problems relating to aging have been described as the greatest social problem in Minnesota today. Minnesota has begun to meet this problem with such interest, enthusiasm, and effective action that our state is rated as one of the leaders in the nation—and as clearly the leader in activities in non-metropolitan areas—in meeting the challenge presented by the rapidly increasing proportion of senior citizens in our population. All this has been accomplished with the expenditure of very little money, but with the mobilization of the interest and energy of thousands of citizens under inspired and dedicated leadership.

1. *Employment*

Surveys have shown that long before the period of aging begins employers tend to discriminate against applicants because of age. Studies also show that most such discrimination is without any sound foundation. Therefore we have inaugurated programs to increase employment opportunities for those over 45 years of age.

The Minnesota Department of Employment Security has provided special training for more effective placement of older applicants, and this training has brought results. Conferences with employers and cooperation with volunteer organizations have also proved effective.

Efforts along these lines have just begun. Our social and economic well-being demands that we offer employment opportunities to all who are capable of doing constructive work, regardless of age; and individual happiness demands that those who have the ability and desire to work should have employment.

2. Assistance When Needed

For those aging citizens no longer able to work economic security is often one of the greatest problems. Minnesota programs relating to old age assistance have been substantially improved during the past few years.

Maximum grants for old age assistance have been increased from \$60 to \$71.

The maximum allowed for boarding home care, foster home care, or the provision of a housekeeper in the home, has been raised from \$75 to \$90 in 1957, and to \$115 in 1959. It is hoped that this new maximum will make it possible for care to be provided in the home and in the community in those cases where it is both more acceptable and less expensive to provide this kind of care rather than that in a nursing home for the aged and infirm.

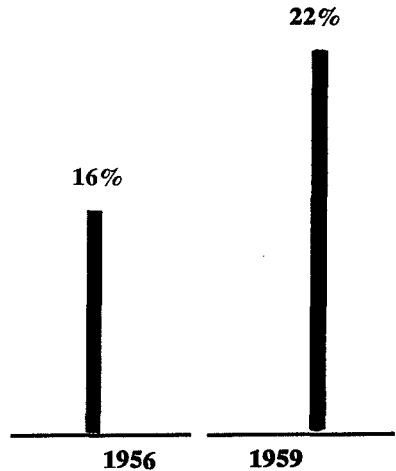
A pilot program is being carried out in one county to learn how to develop ways for caring for senile patients in nursing homes rather than by committing them to mental hospitals.

3. Positive Programs for the Aging

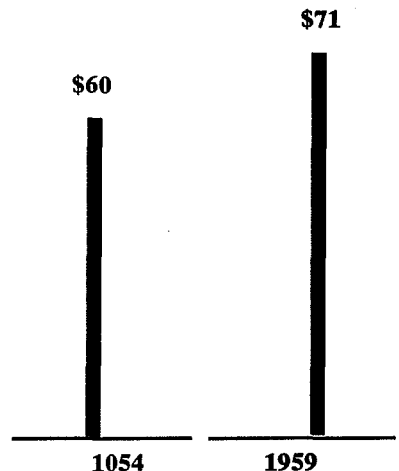
Since 1956 when I first appointed a Governor's Citizens' Committee on Aging and secured the appointment of a consultant to the governor to act in this field, the progress can be summarized as follows.

We have held two state-wide conferences on aging, and are planning the third. The conference in 1956 was preceded by 53 "town meetings" in local communities where interested citizens considered the problems involved and in many cases resolved to do something to solve them. The conference in 1958 was attended by 940 people

Placement of Applicants over 45 by Dept. of Employment Security



Increased Maximum for Old Age Assistance



from every part of the state. The conference planned for this year is expected to be even more representative and successful.

We have succeeded in getting legislation to facilitate action. The position of consultant on aging has been created in the Department of Public Welfare, and the Governor's Citizens' Committee on Aging has now been officially established.

Local community resources have been mobilized and activated. Twenty-two Minnesota counties now have active citizens' committees. There are more than 125 senior citizens' clubs. Nine counties hold annual hobby shows for older citizens. Three communities have day care centers for the aging. A five-county pilot project is now under way, directed by a trained worker, to mobilize community resources and volunteers in services for the aging.

Effective planning for further action is being carried out. The state and its committees are cooperating with the Minnesota Medical Society to consider better health care for the aging, and with metropolitan planning commissions for better housing. Programs are under way to train staffs and volunteers for work with the aging in their own homes and in institutional homes. Regional workshops have been or are being held in all parts of the state. Surveys are being made of farmers and city dwellers with regard to retirement needs and community resources to meet those needs. A "fact book" about aging in Minnesota is being prepared. And we are carrying out a successful program of pre-retirement counselling for state employees.

A White House Conference on the Problems of Aging is projected for 1961, and many of the activities outlined above have enabled Minnesota to take the lead in preparation for this Conference. The projects planned in Minnesota resulted in a federal grant of \$15,000 as assistance in carrying them out, and many voluntary contributions have provided further assistance.

4. *Goals*

There is probably no field in which progress is so dependent upon citizen and volunteer contributions as in mobilizing community resources to make life really worth while for aging citizens. Progress in Minnesota must be credited to this kind of citizen cooperation. The state can and should contribute leadership, inspiration, counselling and advice, and such legislation as is needed to facilitate community action.

Minnesota has made such a promising start in its efforts to provide a better life for senior citizens that we can look forward to the realization, during the decade of the 1960's, of a much brighter outlook for opportunity and security for the aging. We can have opportunities for employment for many, some especially adapted to older employees; and we can have meaningful and constructive activity for the aging in every one of our communities.

We can have better provision for the health of the aging, and to this end we are cooperating with the medical profession. We can have more of our aging patients in especially adapted nursing homes rather than in mental hospitals, and many of the more active ones in foster homes rather than in nursing homes. We can make it possible for many more to live in their own homes.

We can give greater meaning to life and greater happiness to thousands of older people and to their families and friends. We know that this can be done, and we are well on our way.

D. FOR THE HANDICAPPED—SERVICES, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION

1. *Mental Health*

A little more than ten years ago, Minnesota awoke to the need for a vastly improved program in mental health, and in 1949 the legislature recognized this need by appropriating substantially more than before. This new recognition of our responsibility to the mentally ill resulted in real improvement.

Between 1951 and 1955 appropriations for mental health remained about the same, but the cost of living went up nearly 6 percent.

Between 1955 and 1959 we have tried to make up for this lag. Our 1959 appropriations are 34 percent higher than those of 1955 (while the cost of living again increased about 6.4 percent). Per diem expenditures for patients have been increased by 45 percent since 1955. During the past five years we have increased the pay of personnel in the mental health field, but we still have not reached the level where we can secure all the trained staff we need. More needs to be done. I deeply regret that the appropriations enacted in 1959 provide for 250 fewer positions in our state hospitals than I had recommended.

Community Mental Health Services

Legislation in 1957 gave great impetus to our program of extending mental health services to people throughout the state through facilities for out-patient treatment in their own communities. As a result we now have 13 centers to provide out-patient mental health services, covering 47 counties, thus available to nearly 40 percent of the population of Minnesota. Within these communities we already have more psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers than in all the state institutions put together. We hope that this program will enable us to emphasize prevention and rehabilitation.

Volunteer Services

Minnesota's program for organizing and training volunteers to assist in mental hospitals has won national recognition. It received the first Achievement Award ever given to such a project by the American Psychiatric Association. At present a great variety of valuable help and services are provided to mental patients by more than 3,000 trained and regularly assigned volunteers.

The Minnesota Follow-Up Study

A scientific study is being made to discover the most effective methods of re-

FIVE YEAR GAINS IN MENTAL HEALTH

1955-1960

Appropriations	up 34%
Per diem expenditures	up 45%
Community Mental Health Clinics	13
Number of social workers	up 50%
Number of patients	down by 1,100

(More are admitted but effective treatment has shortened hospitalization periods)

habilitating patients who have been mentally ill. One hospital and one county welfare board are cooperating in this study. Intensive services are provided both before discharge and in the community after discharge in order to work out the most effective programs for rehabilitation.

More Effective Treatment

One indication of success is the fact that, although last year's admission rate to our state hospitals was the highest in history, we now have 1,100 fewer patients than we had five years ago. This shortening of the period of hospitalization results from: (1) work in the hospital by a psychiatric team, made easier by the increased number of social workers (doubled since 1956) resulting from our training program; (2) more effective placements by county welfare departments, made possible by training programs for welfare staffs and by the increased ceilings allowed for boarding home and foster home care; (3) effective use of the new drugs. Another improvement is indicated by the fact that seventy percent of the patients in our hospitals are now in open wards.

2. The Mentally Retarded

The mentally retarded number about 3 percent of our population. Services for this group have increased at an unprecedented rate during the past five years.

The new program for special education has been described.

We have provided new facilities for those needing institutional care, with over 1,500 new beds provided in four years.

We are conducting a four-county research project to discover the mentally retarded, and this project has already stimulated community action, the development of a sheltered workshop, and special classes.

We have accelerated the training of teachers for the mentally retarded.

3. Services for the Visually Handicapped

In our programs for the blind and visually handicapped we provide care, assistance, and special education, and we are also emphasizing prevention, because fifty percent of blindness is needless and preventable.

We have launched a program of glaucoma screening clinics, begun in St. Paul, enlisting the cooperation of specialists. By discovering glaucoma early this major cause of blindness can be prevented.

We have a program of visual tests for pre-school and school children to discover those types of eye diseases which can be treated to prevent blindness if discovered in early years.

We have stimulated programs of eye protection in industry.

We work with the University to provide a clinic to develop aids for sub-normal vision.

4. Hearing and Speech Handicaps

In Minnesota last year, 4,800 children received special services for the deaf, a 37 percent increase; and 10,000 children received special services for speech correction, a 35 percent increase.

5. Welfare Problem Cases

The Department of Public Welfare has, after a three-year project that won

nation-wide attention, developed new casework methods that emphasize a comprehensive treatment approach for rehabilitation and prevention. Under the new methods and techniques trained social workers concentrate on rehabilitation of members of families that have become welfare problems, offering help and hope for greater personal and family independence. These new methods are proving much more effective in getting people off relief rolls and on payrolls. The new comprehensive approach is being used wherever appropriate and feasible.

6. Vocational Rehabilitation

The following table indicates that we have more than doubled our vocational rehabilitation program in the last four years.

	Total Number Rehabilitated	Mentally Ill Rehabilitated	Staff	Number of Offices
Year ending June 30, 1955	582	15	23	6
Year ending June 30, 1959	1,173	111	57	14

Last year rehabilitants under 40 years of age increased at the rate of 19 percent, those over 40 at the rate of 40 percent. During 1959 a total of 4,791 received rehabilitation services.

Vocational rehabilitation is one of our soundest investments. The average cost per person rehabilitated was \$1,099.00. The total earnings of those rehabilitated, based on their average weekly wage, was \$3,105,497.20 — on which it is estimated they would pay a state and federal income tax amounting to \$397,492.00. At this rate it would take only three and one-third years to pay for the rehabilitation services they received.

D. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES — FOR ALL

1. Equality of Opportunity

Equality of opportunity is essential to the maximum development of human resources. With the operation of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, set up in 1955, we have made one great step forward in combatting discrimination in employment. The Governor's Human Rights Commission is working actively on a very small budget to combat discrimination in other fields, and particularly to improve conditions for migrant workers and Indians.

2. Leadership in Health and Safety

The Minnesota Atomic Development Problems Committee, composed of citizen members with outstanding qualifications in their respective fields, has made a remarkable contribution with its studies of new problems relating to atomic development. We have yet to achieve one of the major recommendations of that committee — an officially established board or commission charged with responsibilities in this field.

Law enforcement, health, traffic and gun safety, and civil defense continue to be effectively performed in state government. Our progress in civil defense has won national recognition. Emphasis on enforcement of liquor laws, particularly with regard to minors, has met wide approval.

3. *Suburban Problems*

The rapid growth of city and suburban areas has created new problems in the years just past and for the decade ahead. Planning to meet these problems in Minnesota has resulted in many important developments.

The Governor's Suburban Advisory Committee was set up to study problems of the suburbs in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area, and has resulted in better legislation and coordination in working toward improved facilities. Among the many activities of real value has been vigorous action to alert and mobilize suburban areas in efforts to secure proper sewage disposal and adequate pure water supplies.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission, created in 1957, now makes possible a unified approach to problems that affect the entire metropolitan area, and fosters sound planning for future development.

The Minnesota Municipal Commission, created in 1959 under a law regarded as one of the best in the nation, provides for an orderly solution to problems relating to municipal annexation, incorporation, and boundary changes, and fosters sound planning and reasonable consideration for the public interest of all who live in the affected areas.

II. MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

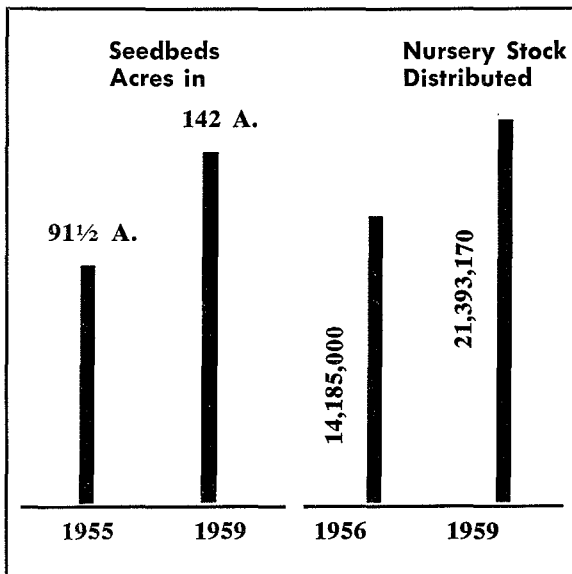
Forests
Soil and Water
Fish and Wildlife
Parks and Recreation
Conservation Education
(Minerals — under III)

Our programs for natural resources are directed toward both the present and the future, toward conservation and wise utilization of our forest, mineral, soil and water resources for the greatest benefit of our people today and of generations to come.

A. OUR FOREST RESOURCES

Our forest resources were the first to be exploited and depleted. We are now well on our way to rebuild these resources so that they may once again contribute materially to our economy, and to the related resources of soil, wildlife, and vacation and tourist potential.

Minnesota nurseries have greatly expanded their production of seedlings for distribution on public and privately owned lands. We not only provide nursery stock for distribution, but our expert foresters provide assistance to landowners by means of advice and counsel on forest management. In 1956 we had 786 such requests for help in managing 9,296 acres. By 1959 this service had increased by more than 500 percent, with 3,876 requests for help in managing 50,694 acres.



B. OUR SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

Minnesota has recognized the vital importance of an integrated approach to conserving its soil and water resources, involving as it does recreation, sanitation, clean water for domestic and industrial use, productive farm lands, fish and wildlife. We now are making progress through cooperative effort to design for our state a series of watershed projects to develop the natural balance of modern soil and water needs. The Water Resources Board was created in 1955 to help coordinate present uses and plan intelligently for the future.

In soil conservation we have provided additional personnel and technical support to assist soil conservation districts through annual appropriations of \$100,000 in 1955, \$145,000 in 1957, and \$155,000 in 1959.

During the past five years Minnesota has: completed the inventories for lakes of more than ten acres in 52 counties; prepared watershed maps of 38 counties, and is in the process of completing maps of 30 more counties; prepared and submitted reports for establishing seven watershed districts; completed topographical mapping of 30 percent of the state; published the "Hydrological Atlas of Minnesota" detailing the most complete survey of our water resources ever prepared.

C. GAME AND FISH

Scientific management is the keynote of our program to insure a plentiful supply of game and fish. Some of the major accomplishments toward that end during the past five years are listed briefly here.

We have acquired or optioned 51,628 acres of wetlands in 68 counties during the past five years, and now have a total of 69,560 acres.

We have maintained, developed and managed hundreds of thousands of acres of wildlife management lands, and we have established four new wildlife areas totalling 34,000 acres. These include Mud-Goose Lake in Cass County, Lac qui Parle near Appleton, Moose-Willow River in Aitkin County, and the Hubbel Pond waterfowl area in Becker County.

We have reclaimed and rehabilitated 41 lakes, constructed 60 miles of hunter access roads, acquired 94 new public access sites and developed 42 more.

We have surveyed and mapped over 450 fishing lakes, and are making these maps available to fishermen.

We are constantly engaged in game and fish research to maintain a constant and plentiful supply of wildlife for Minnesota sportsmen. The application of science to wildlife management gives maximum results for dollars spent. Through the adaptation of electronic devices the game and fish division can now sound and map a lake within a few days where not too long ago the job required several months. Resulting information is essential for realistic fish management. In the case of trout fingerlings, research has improved diet and sanitation so that trout are now 50 percent bigger when planted even though food costs at the hatchery have been cut 30 percent.

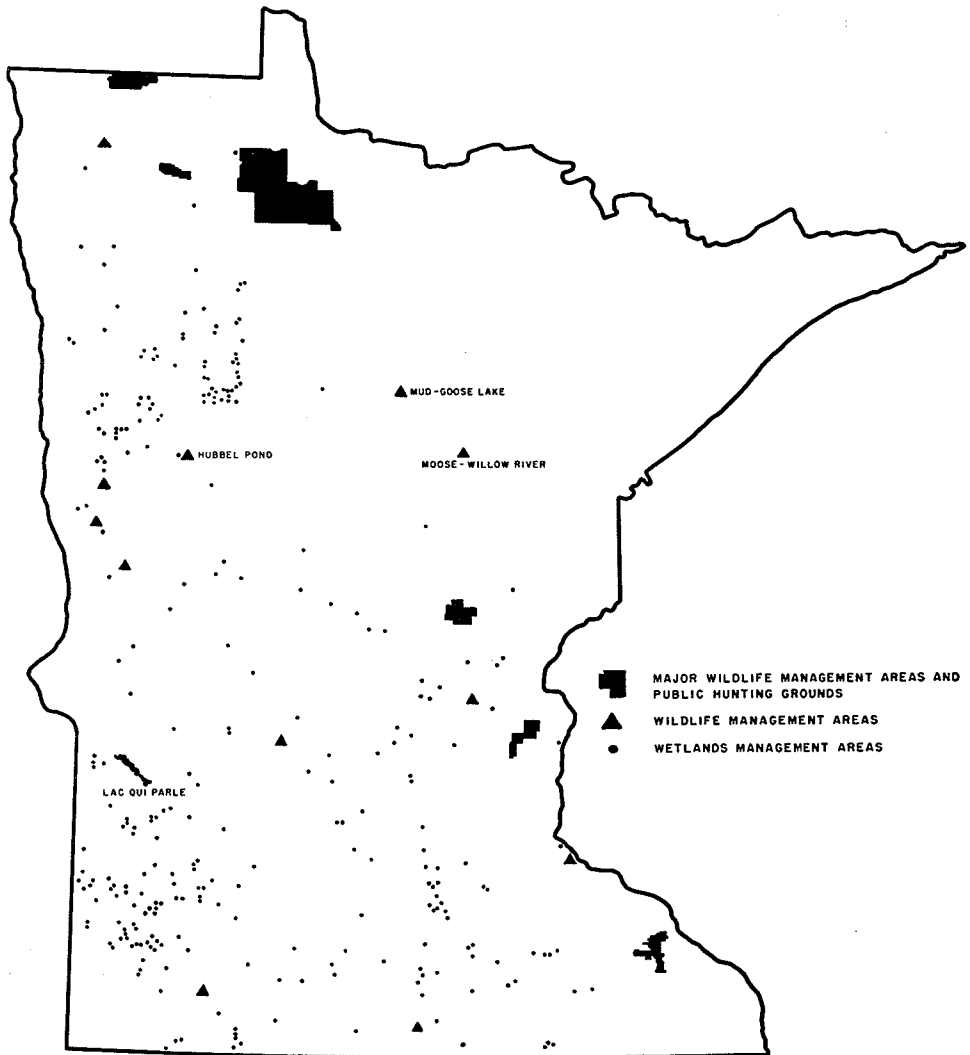
D. PARKS

The growth in demand for Minnesota's state parks and camping facilities has undergone an explosive increase. Since 1955, the number of park visitors has

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

IN THE PAST 5 YEARS-

- Established 4 new wildlife areas totaling 34,000 acres
- Acquired or optioned 51,628 acres of wetlands
- Reclaimed and rehabilitated 41 lakes for fishing
- Acquired 94 new public access sites



increased almost 40 percent, while the unprecedented increase in camping is apparent in the 241 percent jump in camper fees in the two year period between 1957 and 1959. It is a staggering job to keep pace with this type of pressure.

Since 1955 we have added or authorized nine major park units totaling 17,000 acres while expanding 13 other major park areas. Minnesota's park system today contains 68 units ranging from Itasca State Park, which outdraws most national parks, to simple wayside camping grounds.

E. CONSERVATION EDUCATION AND GOALS

In the decade ahead conservation will become increasingly important. Our population will continue to grow rapidly, yet our supply of land and forest, lakes and streams, will remain substantially the same. More people with more leisure time will intensify the demands on our resources. Our goal is to conserve and develop the unique values of Minnesota's marvelous natural attractions so that they will bring increasingly greater pleasure to more of our own citizens and become one of our nation's greatest tourist and vacation attractions.

We know that conservation education is essential to reach that goal, and we carry out such education constantly, in cooperation with civic and sportsmen's groups as well as in our schools. Minnesota's new curriculum bulletin on conservation has won a national award.

III.

DEVELOPING AN EXPANDING ECONOMY

Evidences of Economic Growth
More Business and Industry
Better Farm Conditions
Special Effort — Areas of Special Needs
Improved Transportation
Labor Standards
Consumer Protection

Minnesota is proceeding along several fronts to develop an expanding economy.

A. EVIDENCES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

A new enthusiasm for building Minnesota's future has characterized the past five years. A few illustrations of the dynamic nature of our growth follow.

1. *More People*

The year 1957 witnessed a reversal of the previous ten-year trend of net out-migration, so that now more people move into Minnesota than out of it.

2. *More Jobs*

Minnesota's rate of increase in manufacturing employment between 1955 and 1959 placed us 9th in the nation, higher than any neighboring state.

3. *Higher Incomes*

Minnesota's rate of increase in per capita income between 1955 and 1958 was 12 percent, higher than the 10.2 percent rate for the U. S. as a whole, and much higher than the 7.8 percent rate for the 12-state region of which Minnesota is a part.

B. MORE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

1. *Selling Minnesota*

Minnesota's efforts during the past five years to publicize our advantages and stimulate industrial growth have been more effective than during any other recent period. With a very low budget we have secured a remarkable coverage in newspapers and magazines by enlisting the cooperation of local communities and private business.

I have led tours and made speeches in San Francisco and Los Angeles, in New York and Chicago, in the Orient and New Orleans, to stimulate interests in Minnesota, its products and opportunities, its assets as an ideal place for expanding industry and an ideal spot in which to live.

2. *Training for Effective Promotion*

Minnesota leads the nation with its 150 community industrial development corporations to attract industry to our smaller communities and to help promote the expansion of existing industries. Our citizens cooperate in an organized and effective manner through the Tourist Travel Council and the Committee of One Hundred, while the Minnesota Business Advisory Committee officially advises our

State Department of Business Development. Thus leaders in their respective fields cooperate with the state in boosting Minnesota and its economy.

Clinics have been held throughout the state to share information, knowledge and methods of attracting business. A new position has been created in the Department of Business Development to advise communities in regard to planning.

3. Efforts Bring Results

Facts and figures testify to the effectiveness of these efforts. Reports from the Department of Business Development show that in numbers of new industries and expansions, numbers of new jobs, and amounts of new capital invested there has been a steady increase each year.

The accompanying map shows the 173 new industries and expansions reported for 1959, an industrial growth that added 4,370 new jobs and involved an approximate capital investment of \$65,000,000. These figures relate only to industrial expansion and do not include growth in commercial, retail, and service business. Yet it is well known that new factories and new production workers, with their accompanying payrolls, add substantially to business in all of these other fields.

C. BETTER FARM CONDITIONS

Agriculture is a major factor in Minnesota's economy. We have worked to help agriculture along two major lines: (1) help for farmers in Minnesota, and (2) leadership toward a better national farm policy.

1. Help for Farmers in Minnesota

Minnesota state government has taken the lead in efforts to expand markets for Minnesota milk products by working for the elimination of artificial barriers. We have encouraged the development of secondary agricultural industries such as maple syrup, honey, apples, and fur. We have provided help to Minnesota farmers in soil conservation as described earlier. We have provided new soils, veterinary, and dairy facilities at the University of Minnesota to make possible further assistance to farmers. We have taken steps to insure an inspection program at the Port of Duluth to protect Minnesota agriculture. We have taken vigorous action to secure flood and drought relief for farmers who were victims of natural disaster. We have steadily worked to improve standards of quality of our agricultural products, with resulting better markets.

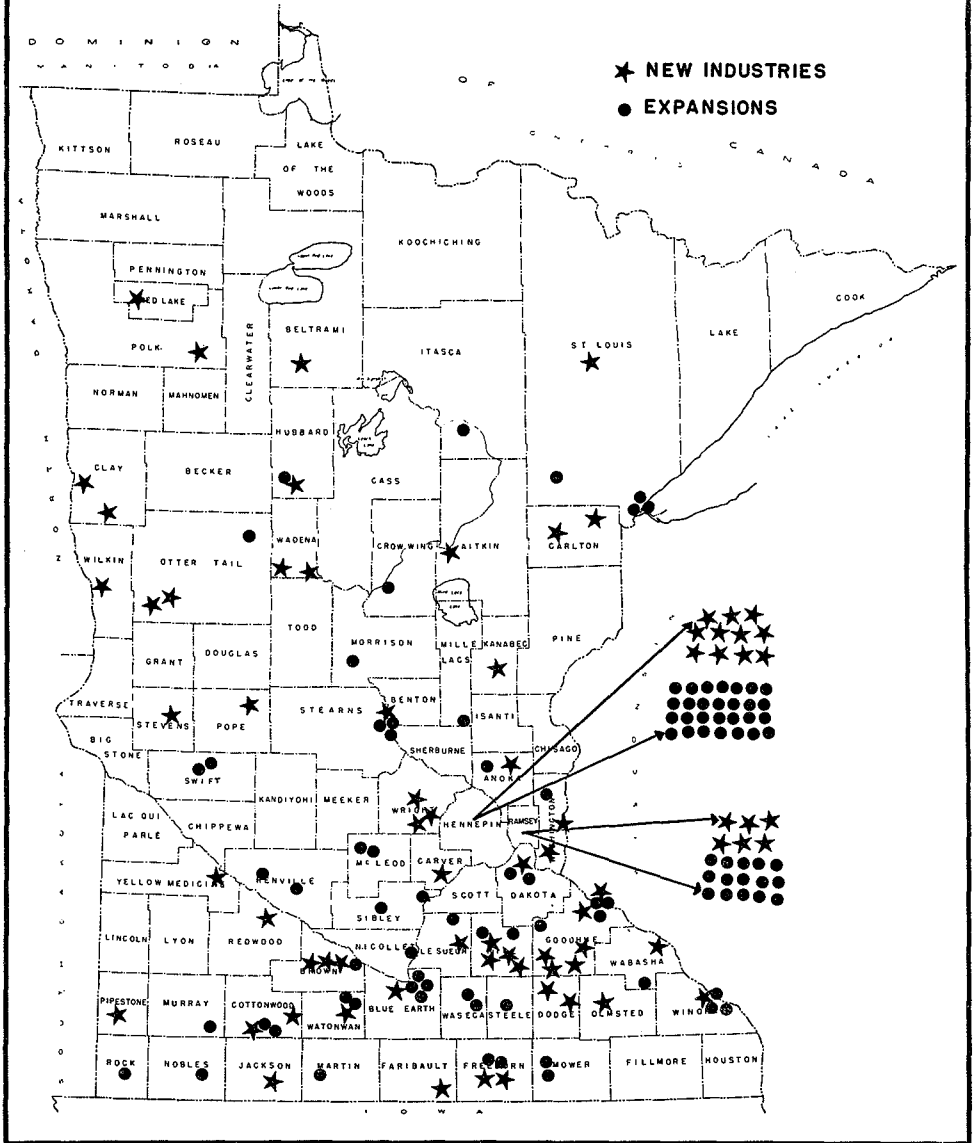
2. Leadership Toward Better National Farm Policy

Real, basic improvement in economic conditions for Minnesota agriculture cannot be achieved until we have a better national farm policy. It is therefore our obligation to work toward that end. We have appointed a Farm Advisory Committee, and a Governor's Study Commission on Agriculture that made a comprehensive report on Minnesota farm conditions. We have repeatedly testified in Washington for a sound and effective agricultural policy.

We have sought and received the cooperation of farm leaders in formulating a new national farm program aimed at real parity—equality of economic opportunity—for the American farmer, and a sound program to provide abundance of food and fiber to uphold American standards at home and a food for peace program abroad.

MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT



D. SPECIAL EFFORT FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL NEEDS

The iron range region in northeastern Minnesota is an area with special needs. Its overwhelming dependence on the mining industry has meant undue suffering when—due to recession, strike, or other conditions that are national in scope—this one basic industry is not functioning normally.

1. *Mineral Resources*

With the depletion of high grade iron ore supplies we have encouraged the development of taconite and of ways to utilize other low grade ores. State legislation has expedited mining leases to protect the heavy investment required in the building of processing facilities. We have encouraged exploration and experimentation directed toward the utilization of peat, marl and other undeveloped resources that we know exist in Minnesota.

2. *Forest Products*

The iron range area is also the part of our state in which much is being done to rebuild our forests, to build multipurpose access roads, to give advice and assistance to small timber producers, to develop new uses for wood products, and to encourage new forest products industries.

3. *New Industry and Diversification*

The Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission has made special industrial surveys of the North Shore, the Mississippi headwaters, the Cuyuna Range and the Ely area, looking toward the promotion of new industries to diversify the economy, to make it less dependent on one or two factors, and to offer new employment.

A listing of I.R.R.R.C. projects indicates the effectiveness of the state's action. It has helped to develop: Chun King and Superwood in Duluth, Cedar Products Wood Processing in Deer River, Arrowhead Seed Growers in Cook, McGregor Manufacturing Co. in McGregor, Arrowhead Canning Co. in Grand Rapids, Nuply in Bemidji, the Maple Syrup Cooperative in Grand Portage, the Multiply Plant and the Lookout Mountain Ski Lodge in Virginia.

The I.R.R.R.C. has also financed a survey designed to help the tourist industry in this area. Our efforts to publicize the natural beauties and advantages of our state are of especial value to this Arrowhead country.

4. *Support for National Legislation*

We are vigorously supporting national legislation designed to strengthen the economy of such so-called distressed areas where reliance on one major industry brings about undue economic problems.

5. *Goals*

We have set a positive goal of developing a program for northeastern Minnesota that will provide for economic diversification, new jobs with greater stability, the development of resources and possibilities as yet untapped, and the further development of such assets as the travel vacation business that have as yet only begun to achieve their potential for growth.

E. IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION

Economic development brings with it great transportation changes. In Minnesota we have developed better transportation on land, sea, and air.

1. Highways

The past five years have marked incomparable progress in Minnesota highway development. It is of especial importance to the Minnesota economy that our highway program has been well-balanced, with improvements in every category of roads and in all 87 counties.

The past two years have included completion and opening for traffic of the first 13½ miles of National Defense and Interstate Highways and advancement of construction of many more miles of Interstate routes.

At the same time the state's ABC (primary, secondary and urban) highway program, which is our "bread and butter" road system, has been kept in the forefront of activity. The Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads noted recently that Minnesota is the number one state in the union in its utilization of ABC federal aid, placing under contract virtually every penny of its apportioned federal aid for improvements on the 11,800-mile state trunk system and the 26,000-mile county-federal aid highway system. Thus, Minnesota has given highest priority to trunk highway improvements to the benefit of the entire state.

The state's development of a long-range highway program has progressed to the formulation of the 1961 and 1962 fiscal year programs and the initiation of programming for the next five years. This advance planning benefits the public, contractors, suppliers and dealers and labor.

Under the 1957 constitutional amendment for the apportionment of highway user funds and subsequent legislation the state's 87 counties will receive a total of approximately \$26,986,000 for the calendar year 1961. Fifty-nine municipalities will receive \$8,370,000 from this fund.

The combined state and federal road building programs, not including county-federal aid highways, have resulted in a \$74,000,000 program already planned for the 1961 fiscal year.

To accomplish a greater volume and variety of electronic computations in accounting and cost accounting, payroll, statistics, and engineering the Highway Department has replaced its previous computing equipment with a new I.B.M. 650 Console and auxiliary equipment. Thus, reports can be more current, information on which decisions must be based is more rapidly available, and service is more economical and efficient.

2. Aviation

The increased use of air travel is having a healthy effect on the economy of Minnesota. In the last five years the Department of Aeronautics has appeared many times before the Civil Aeronautics Board to get new and improved airline service for Minnesota. As a result, 340,000 Minnesotans today have airline service that was not available to them five years ago.

Minnesota now has five major airlines, two local service airlines and an all cargo airline. Sixteen Minnesota communities are serviced by commercial airlines, and 100 municipalities have airports which can handle most of the private planes commonly in use today.

Safety in aviation has been a main goal in Minnesota. Our system of radio aids to navigation is important to safe flying. Runway lighting, paving, and airport improvements, financed in part by the Department of Aeronautics, help keep Minnesota's municipal airports modernized and safe. As a result, Minnesota now stands second in the nation in light plane safety. Our accident rate is 40 percent below the national average.

3. *The Duluth Port*

Ocean transportation has now reached Minnesota with the opening of the Port of Duluth. Minnesota recognized the value of this to the entire state by appropriating \$5,000,000 for the development of the port. The advantages of being at the head of ocean navigation in the heart of a continent are only beginning for Minnesota.

4. *Labor Standards in an Expanding Economy*

Minnesota works to raise labor standards so all may benefit from this expanding economy, and so that the high standards under which people work will contribute to maximum productivity. Outstanding improvements in labor standards have been made during the past five years in several fields.

Unemployment compensation maximums have been increased from \$30 to \$38.

Workmen's compensation maximums have been increased a total of \$10 weekly, with increases in death benefits and disability payments.

The prevention of industrial accidents has been emphasized, with especial success in the previously neglected field of farm machinery, in the achievement of exceptional reductions in eye accidents in factories, and in developing accident prevention devices for especially hazardous machines such as punch presses.

Minimum wages for women and children have been finally increased, from standards as low as 19¢ an hour that had been fixed back in 1939 to a graduated scale more nearly in line with modern conditions.

5. *Consumer Protection*

Minnesota seeks to protect consumers so that all may benefit from economic gains. We have developed effective measures to prevent fraud in the sale of securities. We have new laws for real estate licensing, to eliminate fraud and raise standards. We have initiated a move to require the statement of true interest rates charged in all credit and loans extended to consumers. I have recommended the creation of a position of consumer counsel as one agency in government charged primarily with concern for consumer interests.

IV. INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT

Qualified Personnel Increased Efficiency More Responsible Government Ethics in Government
--

Democratic government can be most effective in helping to reach all of these goals only if it meets the highest standards of integrity, efficiency, and responsibility. Our efforts to enhance these qualities in Minnesota government have proceeded along several lines.

A. GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

The ability of government personnel is the greatest single factor in efficient and effective government. We have consistently maintained a high quality of personnel by strict adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the principle of merit in civil service; and by holding high standards of ability, integrity, and devotion to public service as major criteria for the few appointments that are made by the governor.

We have substantially improved conditions for state employees, and we are thus able to recruit better qualified people and enjoy a reduced turnover. Salaries have been increased by an average of 32.4 percent in the past five years, thus putting our scale more nearly in line with private employment in this area. We have improved our employee retirement program, and included participation in federal O.A.S.I. benefits. Better employee relations have resulted from legal and official recognition of the state employees' union, the inauguration of a definite grievance procedure, and in-service training programs.

B. INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

One aspect of our progress that gives me special satisfaction is the increased efficiency in our general administration. During the last five years we have emerged from the era of the green eyeshade and quill pen and we are today approaching the level of efficiency of modern business. We have not only moved out of the past but we have moved to the forefront among the various states in the use of modern methods and equipment. The Legislature authorized a comprehensive study to determine the feasibility of using electronics for the processing of our huge flow of paperwork. As a result, we have intensively reviewed our administrative systems and have completed plans for a central computer installation, a program which is already partially in operation in the Department of Highways. A sound blueprint has been developed for enormous future progress.

These programs are saving hundreds of thousands of manhours and are providing better and faster service to the public. I can only refer here to a few of the many improvements we are making. We are now current in the processing of many

licensing activities where before we had almost permanent backlogs; for example, in the licensing of insurance agents and restaurant and hotel operators. Tax collections are now increasingly under machine control, enabling vastly improved auditing, more rapid processing, and increased receipts. Our improved methods are helping us to make certain that all taxpayers are making accurate returns.

For the first time we have a capital outlay budget, recognized as one of the finest among all the states. In cooperation with the legislature, we have developed a continuing 10-year program for the evaluating and planning of our far-flung physical plant needs. We have checked the process of deterioration by rehabilitating many buildings which for many years had been neglected. Despite serious staff shortage, we have done an outstanding job of supervising the large construction programs authorized by the last three sessions of the legislature.

We have paid continuous and vigorous attention to the improvement of management at all levels. One aspect of this is the development of a most effective program of central services, including establishment of a central document section, a central tabulating service, improved duplicating processes, and the strengthening of our central mailing service. These matters are not especially dramatic but their value is clearly seen in the day-to-day operations of our departments and is reflected in small and large savings and in more efficient utilization of our personnel.

The improvement of management is a never-ending struggle. It requires attention to small details at the same time that we pursue overall planning. It requires the coordination of the interests and activities of 14,000 administrators and employees, at the same time relating administrative improvements to the interests of the public that is served.

As part of our comprehensive program aimed at improved efficiency, we have continued to develop the Minnesota Self-Survey Project. This activity, now in its third phase, has involved the participation of some 600 public spirited leaders, members of the legislature, and state officials and employees. The project has won national and international attention and acclaim as an effective way to discover what needs to be done to improve efficiency.

Much remains to be done in this field, but I am proud of the accomplishment to date.

C. EFFORTS FOR MORE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

We have met with only qualified success in our efforts to achieve more responsible government. We have sought administrative reorganization of our state government in the interest of efficiency, economy and greater responsibility. But with one major exception, the creation of the Department of Corrections, most of my continued recommendations for government reorganization remain as unfinished business.

Party designation in the Minnesota Legislature would likewise bring about greater responsibility to the public, and this too is yet to be accomplished.

These recommendations will have a better chance for enactment as our citizens become better informed as to their purpose and effect. Their purpose is not to centralize authority, but rather to fix responsibility for action and to provide an administrative structure that will make for efficiency.

Reapportionment of the legislature, as finally passed in the 1959 session, provides for far more equitable representation than that which exists today, and will go into effect in 1962.

D. HIGHER STANDARDS OF ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

In 1957 I appointed a Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government, whose members for nearly two years studied and considered recommendations that would encourage higher standards of ethics and integrity in government. It produced an excellent report, published early in 1959.

One recommendation of that committee, that the governor promulgate a Code of Public Service Ethics for the heads of state departments and agencies, I promptly carried out.

Its other recommendations, for legislation relating to conflicts of interest and requiring the registration and regulation of lobbyists, did not meet with success in the legislature, although I recommended them highly and hope to do so again.

Goals

We must continue to work ceaselessly for greater efficiency, responsibility, and integrity in government. The increasing importance of public services, and the imperative need for democratic government to prove its ability to provide these services and promote the substantive goals we have discussed above, demand the highest standards.

* * * *

In concluding this report I should like to emphasize certain important characteristics.

First, our goals are very practical ideals that are realistic in the best sense of the word. They represent programs that are within our reach to satisfy basic human needs.

Second, our progress during the past five years reflects a balanced, over-all development that results from a recognition that only a well-rounded effort to consider all aspects of government, and the interests of all of the people in every economic group and every part of the state, can bring the results we want.

Third, the progress we have made, and must continue to make, is based on an honest recognition of the facts as they are today, a careful study of trends as they predict the needs we will have tomorrow, and sound and courageous planning to meet those needs and to achieve the great potential that the future offers.

Fourth, our program is based on faith in the people, in their desire and ability to learn about our problems and possibilities, and in the importance of their judgment in making decisions that determine our future.

We have made great progress toward reaching our goals. This progress has been possible because of the sincere, wholehearted and able support of members of the legislature, officials of the state, and members of the many executive departments and agencies. It would not have been possible without the hard and dedicated work of the thousands of rank and file employees of the State of Minnesota, whose

names are seldom noted and whose able services receive too little credit from the general public.

Most important of all, this progress would not have been possible without the interest, support, and cooperation of the people of Minnesota. An increasing interest in state government, an increasing desire to learn about our present and future problems, is an outstanding characteristic of our citizens.

It is in an effort to awaken and to meet this interest that I have continuously sought in every way to tell our people what we are doing and what we need to do. This interim report to the people, which I am this year giving for the third time in the year in which the legislature does not meet, is a part of this continuing effort. that will enable us to achieve great things in building Minnesota's future.

It is this public interest that testifies to the sincerity and intensity of our faith in democracy and freedom. And it is this public interest, support, and cooperation that will enable us to achieve great things in building Minnesota's future.

**BUILDING BILLS
1955-1957-1959**

County		1955	1957	1959
Anoka	Anoka State Hospital	\$1,990,000.00	\$ 840,907.00	\$1,584,913.00
	Minnesota Youth Treatment Center			4,278,138.00
Beltrami	Bemidji State College	65,000.00	1,494,156.00	1,407,165.00
	Bemidji State Park			2,000.00
Big Stone	Toqua Lakes State Park			1,000.00
Blue Earth	Mankato State College	980,000.00	3,745,900.00	3,984,000.00
	Minneopa State Park			4,000.00
Brown	Flandrau State Park			3,500.00
37 Carlton	Cloquet Experiment Station		12,000.00	9,500.00
	Moose Lake State Hospital	1,500.00	403,870.00	402,600.00
	Jay Cooke State Park			18,000.00
Cass	Walker (Ah-Gwah-Ching) State Sanatorium		50,505.00	187,000.00
Chisago	Interstate State Park			1,500.00
Clay	Glyndon Buffalo River		18,000.00	
	Moorhead State College	240,000.00	3,506,652.00	1,871,000.00
	Buffalo River State Park			6,000.00
Clearwater	Itasca State Park		66,500.00	70,000.00
Cook	Cascade River State Park			10,000.00
Crow Wing	Brainerd State School and Hospital	1,675,000.00	7,854,000.00	3,794,000.00
	Brainerd—Repair Armory		1,250.00	
	Crow-Wing State Park			15,000.00

Dakota	Hastings State Hospital	298,000.00	1,094,359.00	193,800.00
	Rosemount Agriculture Experiment Station		76,000.00	49,000.00
Douglas	Alexandria—Repair Armory		5,900.00	
	Lake Carlos State Park			28,500.00
Freeborn	Albert Lea—Helmer Myre State Park		2,000.00	20,500.00
Goodhue	Red Wing State Training School	480,000.00	184,030.00	625,500.00
	Red Wing—Repair Armory		1,250.00	
Hennepin	Excelsior Fruit Breeding Plant		6,000.00	10,500.00
	Minneapolis—University of Minnesota	2,230,000.00	8,904,018.00	10,261,000.00
	Minneapolis—Minnesota Soldiers' Home		426,500.00	436,500.00
	Arch. and Engr. Study Bldg. Needs—Health Dept.			10,000.00
Houston	Beaver Creek Valley State Park			5,000.00
88 Isanti	Cambridge State School and Hospital	3,004,000.00	365,594.00	707,515.00
Itasca	Bigfork—Scenic State Park		26,000.00	
	Grand Rapids—N. C. School & Experiment Station		60,500.00	40,000.00
	Thistledeu Forestry Camp	30,000.00	58,000.00	86,750.00
	Scenic State Park			1,000.00
Jackson	Jackson—Repair Armory		3,750.00	
	Kilen Woods State Park			1,500.00
Kandiyohi	New London—Sibley State Park		50,620.00	
	Willmar State Hospital	1,110,000.00	861,765.00	1,119,500.00
	Sibley State Park			20,900.00
Kittson	Lake Bronson State Park			22,000.00
Lac qui Parle	Madison—Repair Armory		3,750.00	
Lyon	Camden State Park			23,000.00

Marshall	Old Mill State Park			3,000.00
Mille Lacs	Milaca—Repair Armory		4,000.00	
	Princeton—Repair Armory		1,875.00	
	Father Hennepin State Park			5,000.00
	Mille Lacs Kathio State Park			19,000.00
Murray	Lake Shetek State Park			2,000.00
Nicollet	Fairfax—Fort Ridgely State Park		15,000.00	
	St. Peter State Hospital	187,000.00	1,526,880.00	2,227,557.00
	Fort Ridgely State Park			1,100.00
Olmsted	Rochester State Hospital	1,500,500.00	1,741,637.00	1,821,257.00
	Y.C.C. Facility at Rochester			50,000.00
	Oronoco State Park			4,000.00
Ottertail	Fergus Falls State Hospital	31,000.00	1,426,300.00	1,290,500.00
	Inspiration Peak			17,000.00
Pine	Hinckley—St. Croix State Park		21,000.00	7,000.00
	Sandstone State Hospital		20,820.00	
	St. Croix Forest Area—St. Croix Forestry Camp		175,000.00	314,130.00
	Willow River Forestry Camp		79,775.00	146,600.00
Polk	Crookston—N. W. School and Experiment Stateion	205,00.00	652,000.00	175,000.00
	Crookston—Repair Armory		1,750.00	
Ramsey	Lake Owasso Preventorium		10,000.00	65,000.00
	Gillette State Hospital		327,214.00	455,800.00
	University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus	2,400,000.00	3,998,000.00	1,526,150.00
	State Capitol Buildings	2,150.00	4,779,180.00	826,000.00
	White Bear Lake—Repair Armory		1,500.00	
	Remodel Supreme Court Offices	41,800.00		
	New Office Building and Acquisition of Land	4,494,480.00		

	State Veterans Service Building Commission	250,000.00		
	Real Estate Improvement 1246 University			40,000.00
Red Lake	Old Crossing Treaty			1,000.00
Redwood	Redwood Falls—Repair Armory		1,625.00	
Renville	Sacred Heart—Joseph R. Brown Park		2,000.00	
Rice	Faribault State School and Hospital	2,514,250.00	2,227,539.00	992,000.00
	Braille and Sight Saving School	356,000.00	279,180.00	153,000.00
	Minnesota School for the Deaf	70,000.00	351,518.00	211,800.00
	Nerstrand Woods State Park		18,000.00	4,000.00
	Northfield—Repair Armory		3,375.00	
Rock	Mound Springs State Park			7,000.00
St. Louis	Duluth—University of Minnesota	1,375,000.00	1,951,000.00	2,115,000.00
	N.E. Experiment Station		25,000.00	15,000.00
	Duluth—Repair Armory		6,250.00	
	McCarthy Beach State Park			16,000.00
	Split Rock Creek State Park			15,500.00
Scott	Shakopee State Reformatory for Women		63,745.00	22,500.00
Stearns	St. Cloud State College	1,060,900.00	1,961,958.00	2,139,425.00
	State Reformatory for Men		429,190.00	529,400.00
	Sauk Center Home School for Girls		52,460.00	63,000.00
Steele	Owatonna State School	87,000.00	484,370.00	353,000.00
	Kaplan Woods State Park			2,000.00
Stevens	Morris—W. C. School and Experiment Station	50,000.00	366,000.00	240,000.00
Waseca	Waseca—Southern School and Experiment Station	300,000.00	480,000.00	16,000.00
Washington	Marine-on-the-St. Croix—Wm. O'Brien State Park		18,000.00	5,000.00

Winona

Stillwater State Prison	419,600.00	667,590.00	777,500.00
Stillwater—Repair Armory		6,000.00	
Altura—Whitewater State Park		16,880.00	
Winona State College	500,000.00	1,056,040.00	2,078,000.00
Parking Overlook Garven Heights			15,000.00
Whitewater State Park			26,000.00

**MINNESOTA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BY COUNTIES**

July 1, 1955 to December 1, 1959

Aitkin County (Land acquisition, buildings, planting).....	\$ 226,538
Anoka County (Land acquisition, Nursery buildings, planting).....	143,671
Becker County (Land acquisition, buildings & Improvements, wildlife planting).....	139,352
Beltrami County (Buildings & Improvements, forestry planning).....	252,992
Benton County (Repairs & Improvements, forestry planting).....	3,194
Big Stone County (Wildlife planting, well drilling).....	6,242
Blue Earth County (Stream and dam repairs, wildlife planting, Land acquisition, improvements to water & sewage systems power line).....	37,667
Brown County (Wildlife planting, building construction & improvement)...	41,043
Carlton County (Building &s improvements, forestry planting, water system, roads & trails).....	100,799
Carver County (Fish barrier & trapping improvements, wildlife planting)...	29,640
Cass County (Channel improvement, land acquisition, forestry planting)....	162,615
Chippewa County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition).....	62,606
Chisago County (Land acquisition, forestry planting, building improvements)	70,374
Clay County (Land acquisition, wildlife planting, improvements to swim pool)	97,137
Clearwater County (Land acquisition, forestry planting, building improvements, roads & trails).....	204,892
Cook County (Forestry planting, general improvements).....	47,909
Cottonwood County (Building, wildlife planting).....	46,026
Crow Wing County (Building & improvements, forestry planting).....	89,223
Dakota County (Wildlife planting, culvert diversion).....	9,220
Dodge County (Wildlife planting).....	1,390
Douglas County (Dam & channel improvements, land acquisition, buildings)	42,477
Faribault County (Wildlife planting).....	1,345
Fillmore County (Land acquisition, wildlife planting, general improvements)	55,756
Freeborn County (Wildlife planting, buildings and improvements).....	15,720
Goodhue County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition).....	46,682
Grant County (Land acquisition, wildlife planting).....	18,489
Hennepin County (Fish barrier improvements).....	7,878
Houston County (New flag pole & land acquisition).....	3,088
Hubbard County (Building & improvements, forestry planting, Nursery clearing).....	184,815
Isanti County (Land acquisition, forestry planting).....	4,656
Itasca County (Channel & pond improvements, buildings, forestry planting, Lake shore homesites).....	305,581
Jackson County (Land acquisition, wildlife planting, buildings & improvements).....	42,129
Kanabec County (Land acquisition, building improvements, roads & trails)...	14,121
Kandiyohi County (Channel & dam improvements, land acquisition, building improvements, wildlife planting).....	170,632
Kittson County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, building & improvements)	66,785

Koochiching County (Dam improvements, forestry planting, roads & trails)	167,151
Lac qui Parle County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	90,124
Lake County (Buildings & improvements, land acquisition, new trails)	87,735
Lake of the Woods County (Building, forestry planting, roads & trails)	144,119
LeSueur County (Building & improvements, wildlife planting, land acquisition, channel improvements, disposal plant)	168,053
Lincoln County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, general improvements)	97,708
Lyon County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, general improvements)	114,142
McLeod County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, fish barrier improvements)	36,605
Mahnomen County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, forestry planting)	47,833
Marshall County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, buildings and improvements)	50,396
Martin County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	15,208
Meeker County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, fish barrier improvements)	40,033
Mille Lacs County (Dam & channel improvements, land acquisition, forestry planting, water system)	74,630
Morrison County (Dam & channel improvements, land acquisition)	29,969
Mower County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	19,295
Murray County (Trapping area improvements, channel construction, wildlife planting, land acquisition, general improvements, building)	149,915
Nicollet County (Wildlife planting, building, fish barrier improvements)	37,135
Nobles County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	13,522
Norman County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	14,838
Olmsted County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, game refuge expansion)	10,108
Otter Tail County (Land acquisition, wildlife planting, general improvements)	45,691
Pennington County (Land acquisition, roads & trails)	6,072
Pine County (Land acquisition, Buildings & improvements, forestry planting, roads and trails)	293,499
Pipestone County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, channel construction, buildings)	67,820
Polk County (Dam improvement, wildlife planting, land acquisition)	28,220
Pope County (Channel improvements, land acquisition, wildlife planting, buildings)	47,483
RAMSEY COUNTY (Channel improvements, building remodeling)	26,990
Red Lake County (Land acquisition)	4,960
Redwood County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, building improvements)	65,260
Renville County (Wildlife planting, new fencing & general improvements)	8,420
Rice County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, building improvements)	31,189
Rock County (Wildlife planting, building improvements)	28,090
Roseau County (Building & improvements, roads & trails, gen. improvements)	180,488
St. Louis County (Building & improvements, forestry planting, roads and trails, driveways, sidewalks, fish pond improvements)	501,711
Scott County (Land acquisition)	8,570
Sherburne County (Buildings & improvements, forestry planting, dam const.)	53,088
Sibley County (Dam construction & repair, wildlife planting, land acquisition)	42,679

Stearns County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	26,511
Steele County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	16,872
Stevens County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	11,690
Swift County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	24,573
Todd County (Wildlife land acquisition)	5,280
Traverse County (Wildlife planting)	2,235
Wabasha County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	753
Wadena County (Forestry planting)	11,850
Waseca County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, dam const.)	32,812
Washington County (Land acquisition, buildings & improvement)	75,361
Watonwan County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition, gen. improvements) . .	40,375
Wilkin County (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	25,015
Winona County (Land acquisition, game refuge const., road repair, buildings, electrical repairs, sewage system installation)	263,162
Wright County (Dam and barrier construction, land acquisition)	40,380
Yellow Medicine (Wildlife planting, land acquisition)	82,600
GRAND TOTAL	\$6,260,902

TRUNK HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

County	1955	1956	1957	1958	10 months 1959
Aitkin	\$ 487,109.05	\$ 708,826.23	\$ 685,612.88	\$ 269,732.52	\$ 42,088.76
Anoka	288,985.23	179,543.67	796,951.53	793,944.06	1,845,868.54
Becker	35,447.98	925,981.36	2,210,302.64	1,710,205.84	178,481.04
Beltrami	171,311.72	416,162.40	62,392.94	872,304.88	323,474.74
Benton	634,970.30	474,798.34	319,138.51	608,512.36	107,913.54
Big Stone	157,998.38	302,491.77	106,738.28	131,970.69	10,799.78
Blue Earth	1,294,958.63	932,127.11	289,270.25	959,234.59	2,893,807.54
Brown	553,338.77	463,198.21	440,644.74	299,718.25	179,380.03
Carlton	38,387.49	467,923.43	256,250.09	214,669.55	247,920.59
Carver	93,749.18	51,908.77	41,667.41	664,120.04	1,152,422.14
Cass	282,291.93	1,369,066.85	643,808.75	1,128,488.95	577,095.05
Chippewa	453,458.73	665,342.13	166,157.54	1,275,901.19	1,610,465.96
Chisago	244,199.26	420,742.28	67,281.95	27,503.69	79,447.52
Clay	428,606.17	363,237.08	1,228,173.42	2,257,361.31	1,145,635.26
Clearwater	141,359.52	44,258.55	21,607.03	44,023.38	172,398.15
Cook	92,884.22	57,019.43	16,198.76	316,548.88	1,658,260.81
Cottonwood	192,758.89	191,877.57	162,334.88	1,020,727.08	105,491.53
Crow Wing	250,142.18	1,498,028.75	1,799,143.77	884,473.49	1,604,526.55
Dakota	393,118.80	1,333,036.37	1,746,017.44	1,928,697.87	3,612,045.68
Dodge	699,406.02	259,426.29	32,364.37	7,876.10	4,179.36
Douglas	169,909.44	324,988.69	196,722.96	124,318.80	61,994.09
Faribault	294,481.61	503,126.53	68,717.36	488,621.61	219,886.67
Fillmore	476,911.76	180,089.45	116,016.21	17,639.86	197,071.42
Freeborn	808,517.57	253,547.78	314,195.85	65,019.04	63,455.25
Goodhue	1,091,442.37	875,833.38	425,391.78	1,541,669.30	2,156,625.25

Grant	175,166.93	139,132.46	167,373.64	108,947.25	447,862.66
Hennepin	3,135,263.07	3,308,576.14	8,490,729.68	12,253,340.63	25,938,395.34
Houston	1,286,247.38	1,135,191.45	415,286.54	733,884.11	179,199.89
Hubbard	276,596.01	898,109.50	95,508.88	100,014.00	74,098.12
Isanti	154,461.45	164,127.91	576,805.63	206,206.41	129,977.56
Itasca	1,460,396.85	1,069,757.49	1,298,132.54	435,749.77	327,247.78
Jackson	1,265,445.36	549,332.43	229,624.81	270,266.62	476,976.00
Kanabec	229,786.77	25,528.94	45,864.06	663,133.22	442,849.20
Kandiyohi	831,800.18	1,239,258.40	533,143.45	8,949.44	473,896.28
Kittson	1,734,109.05	227,345.05	16,343.84	31,147.09	54,151.68
Koochiching	836,020.54	830,697.09	646,197.18	928,273.51	482,006.50
Lac qui Parle	767,174.72	1,011,972.00	852,192.67	175,433.85	34,767.19
Lake	247,339.40	541,793.79	168,613.74	635,661.64	249,039.97
Lake of the Woods	663.89	12,352.52	54,112.51	215,398.35	181,447.15
LeSueur	186,595.10	324,691.84	1,389,918.16	1,095,485.03	300,056.22
Lincoln	18,874.98	8,563.78	15,546.78	59,082.38	191,852.57
Lyon	170,292.63	80,218.78	394,920.14	355,944.26	71,541.59
McLeod	681,035.94	350,611.90	39,675.95	41,758.23	112,041.55
Mahnomen	9,332.59	128,727.94	52,459.64	1,003.06	208.35
Marshall	328,018.20	404,818.26	364,803.44	907,733.17	1,011,241.81
Martin	245,825.44	957,769.94	44,967.33	113,159.64	33,706.73
Meeker	158,409.55	95,419.34	353,181.67	972,504.52	753,448.37
Mille Lacs	581,902.05	132,482.94	24,293.65	3,258.43	27,552.02
Morrison	314,656.71	416,409.38	752,842.29	618,906.76	396,260.90
Mower	567,756.52	622,948.30	1,621,550.63	2,058,006.68	2,482,103.65
Murray	510,318.60	401,313.15	1,340,033.66	83,728.61	1,303.71Cr.
Nicollet	818,779.42	380,217.70	367,998.71	921,708.24	1,779,808.34
Nobles	1,387,829.74	447,142.24	576,528.29	431,334.60	191,755.12
Norman	1,353,288.24	391,613.72	109,946.35	456,784.61	32,001.05

Olmsted	1,126,969.29	1,436,566.58	1,443,353.37	4,002,131.80	3,189,216.77
Otter Tail	867,442.04	113,788.13	111,712.80	293,158.19	427,317.62
Pennington	100,995.09	115,637.38	106,612.69	72,569.81	115,594.78
Pine	672,862.50	238,346.96	119,953.72	662,533.77	777,193.92
Pipestone	115,964.02	21,826.60	10,952.63	60,176.66	495.68
Polk	1,044,200.80	1,118,798.24	522,472.57	1,835,612.53	125,782.36
Pope	460,056.58	230,644.63	215,184.28	109,206.80	59,435.99
Ramsey	1,437,361.28	1,895,255.16	5,448,209.69	10,608,558.51	12,270,549.66
Red Lake	202,999.47	23,601.32	488.66	9,938.56	153.63
Redwood	90,013.05	550,718.99	17,303.57	31,417.79	34,343.59
Renville	190,563.09	35,637.09	84,429.54	986,054.50	920,253.50
Rice	1,772,398.93	1,463,120.19	854,131.40	191,705.50	248,945.71
Rock	340,059.31	181,138.03	108,634.26	44,077.03	403,937.68
Roseau	277,540.58	765,369.27	696,734.31	419,539.47	138,430.34
St. Louis	3,060,623.84	4,846,084.47	3,053,530.58	3,097,697.94	4,727,306.01
Scott	2,869,019.31	2,468,645.79	1,614,506.08	522,299.96	257,342.14
Sherburne	29,566.32	313,681.74	620,603.08	820,255.03	130,150.50
Sibley	64,519.45	363,315.68	120,661.11	138,970.96	1,145,037.25
Stearns	2,072,058.03	2,733,161.24	1,801,265.34	2,047,364.72	609,357.02
Steele	932,568.16	1,293,378.50	1,554,969.55	788,032.66	66,602.42
Stevens	2,238.94	1,342.12	7,688.21	89,225.86	112,425.53
Swift	103,315.01	181,106.81	840,352.09	703,357.18	685,234.72
Todd	321,536.98	412,548.96	728,554.57	237,327.37	117,426.85
Traverse	78,033.10	1,110,104.98	8,443.75	8,662.53	9,819.43
Wabasha	844,549.31	354,655.71	83,448.41	637,559.58	771,139.22
Wadena	77,869.78	71,422.23	20,888.52	71,625.46	521,433.93
Waseca	447,239.93	201,742.51	203,227.55	312,142.77	47,115.91
Washington	1,096,701.75	896,333.35	3,538,922.18	5,185,467.53	5,955,243.04
Watonwan	277,876.16	39,206.91	549,962.12	5,924.28	427.64

Wilkin	262,055.92	407,188.96	80,181.20	629,122.60	557,365.12
Winona	825,272.75	3,371,929.39	3,195,278.60	2,546,646.99	1,101,462.56
Wright	745,498.87	500,650.65	112,285.90	844,065.14	186,045.71
Yellow Medicine .	293,532.71	74,250.86	132,164.29	51,442.88	103,305.06
Total	\$52,612,634.86	\$57,389,906.23	\$61,258,803.82	\$80,603,959.80	\$92,940,816.42

INCREASED AIDS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

County	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Aitkin	\$ 615,949	\$ 649,506	\$ 651,980	\$ 767,902	\$ 775,855
Anoka	1,794,844	2,299,270	2,477,757	3,516,079	3,740,983
Becker	709,153	863,520	816,595	1,062,923	1,143,032
Beltrami	977,548	1,086,953	1,078,286	1,301,725	1,252,825
Benton	397,131	440,796	447,468	538,539	612,378
Big Stone	257,335	297,872	301,099	396,419	417,212
Blue Earth	771,833	821,315	862,871	1,059,847	1,154,167
Brown	414,350	433,593	450,166	481,328	463,852
Carlton	800,390	898,926	926,596	1,119,574	1,172,855
Carver	294,737	316,285	350,287	423,019	449,999
Cass	810,586	821,519	841,531	964,988	949,516
Chippewa	421,896	442,827	451,835	567,159	558,000
Chisago	439,476	560,289	572,334	708,605	711,234
Clay	805,817	1,012,187	976,898	1,331,075	1,418,606
Clearwater	458,742	516,652	508,147	594,462	579,719
Cook	141,675	193,306	174,963	197,089	169,214
Cottonwood	431,721	444,154	464,895	531,305	534,117
Crow Wing	1,208,783	1,289,962	1,296,411	1,595,707	1,719,728
Dakota	1,305,099	1,487,919	1,603,390	2,095,405	2,023,319
Dodge	364,066	403,421	460,331	653,118	663,529
Douglas	596,458	712,167	724,583	924,016	930,554
Faribault	673,500	708,803	717,020	791,108	776,560
Fillmore	673,749	824,020	837,745	1,107,205	1,142,821
Freeborn	805,426	829,126	873,714	1,234,150	1,234,374
Goodhue	797,279	963,361	962,717	1,187,763	1,255,926
Grant	305,536	340,370	346,383	456,909	458,683
Hennepin	12,758,411	14,485,703	15,281,762	18,934,323	19,834,874
Houston	298,202	334,088	345,334	438,319	460,476
Hubbard	421,535	453,421	451,395	589,217	584,289
Isanti	351,516	421,289	418,387	575,007	566,572
Itasca	1,447,043	1,442,758	1,489,507	1,874,398	1,812,063
Jackson	368,308	378,082	384,939	417,025	411,026
Kanabec	335,724	387,947	392,018	450,418	473,573
Kandiyohi	683,339	728,121	782,770	1,009,025	1,111,059
Kittson	334,672	367,553	355,156	416,852	419,064
Koochiching	692,893	735,174	716,286	753,165	774,607
Lac qui Parle	320,347	342,153	352,134	447,405	453,518
Lake	479,242	655,323	762,638	919,527	977,858
Lake of the Woods	209,236	223,320	210,624	299,909	287,298
LeSueur	406,087	432,286	439,971	503,816	490,591

Lincoln	281,764	293,327	290,384	386,185	419,039
Lyon	541,476	590,788	598,818	672,764	710,320
McLeod	481,395	528,225	561,191	684,524	698,672
Mahnomen	301,963	339,347	329,471	401,802	392,987
Marshall	517,526	595,346	547,231	633,418	668,485
Martin	635,029	687,714	699,774	802,811	793,921
Meeker	455,987	507,501	522,086	662,257	703,669
Mille Lacs	653,514	819,036	830,910	994,849	964,678
Morrison	731,842	836,152	858,672	1,031,936	1,090,718
Mower	1,121,459	1,244,762	1,239,827	1,627,460	1,630,736
Murray	327,971	323,797	331,571	396,164	420,225
Nicollet	371,188	386,241	388,946	332,204	362,466
Nobles	463,254	508,884	534,854	579,454	589,966
Norman	375,691	443,601	402,158	488,639	509,359
Olmsted	942,169	1,104,173	1,118,865	1,345,099	1,463,016
Otter Tail	1,416,297	1,533,012	1,504,350	1,879,145	1,916,265
Pennington	420,109	539,175	544,438	723,183	727,480
Pine	705,580	830,564	856,354	989,274	984,144
Pipestone	371,033	389,698	417,845	519,083	541,105
Polk	960,920	1,094,123	1,056,887	1,240,151	1,242,063
Pope	385,133	442,726	439,303	552,906	612,798
Ramsey	5,817,461	6,561,417	6,956,547	8,554,835	8,778,259
Red Lake	216,090	265,950	247,083	304,741	292,791
Redwood	573,030	635,680	670,953	775,259	795,468
Renville	632,655	669,869	684,556	820,524	787,866
Rice	614,498	709,504	719,806	875,701	935,022
Rock	284,109	317,816	315,162	364,285	367,278
Roseau	641,910	710,030	689,585	813,559	773,545
St. Louis	5,790,044	6,321,129	6,619,550	7,685,113	7,905,461
Scott	371,061	437,105	434,967	562,246	525,869
Sherburne	261,413	279,833	371,390	397,199	399,762
Sibley	334,984	374,678	397,799	451,167	464,099
Stearns	1,404,677	1,574,229	1,536,240	1,905,810	1,924,775
Steele	518,334	578,200	637,889	821,477	872,454
Stevens	297,165	332,714	351,523	463,854	461,688
Swift	446,963	514,161	539,502	717,618	697,856
Todd	820,145	940,111	965,377	1,190,893	1,212,149
Traverse	188,732	202,139	202,959	245,628	268,097
Wabasha	417,769	486,674	503,526	669,972	711,550
Wadena	472,100	586,818	584,979	722,041	731,037
Waseca	346,632	393,016	376,076	466,514	478,821
Washington	1,000,920	1,137,914	1,210,246	1,664,377	1,669,657
Watonwan	314,396	350,017	357,325	423,958	424,812

Wilkin	266,389	287,083	293,969	369,858	405,805
Winona	631,223	716,366	699,983	836,947	844,005
Wright	678,038	771,698	795,381	1,052,480	1,098,005
Yellow Medicine	437,886	456,263	462,001	507,778	504,987
TOTAL	\$72,610,558	\$81,693,942	\$84,197,232	\$103,842,967	\$106,734,156