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INAUGURAL MESSAGE

of

Governor Harold E. Stassen

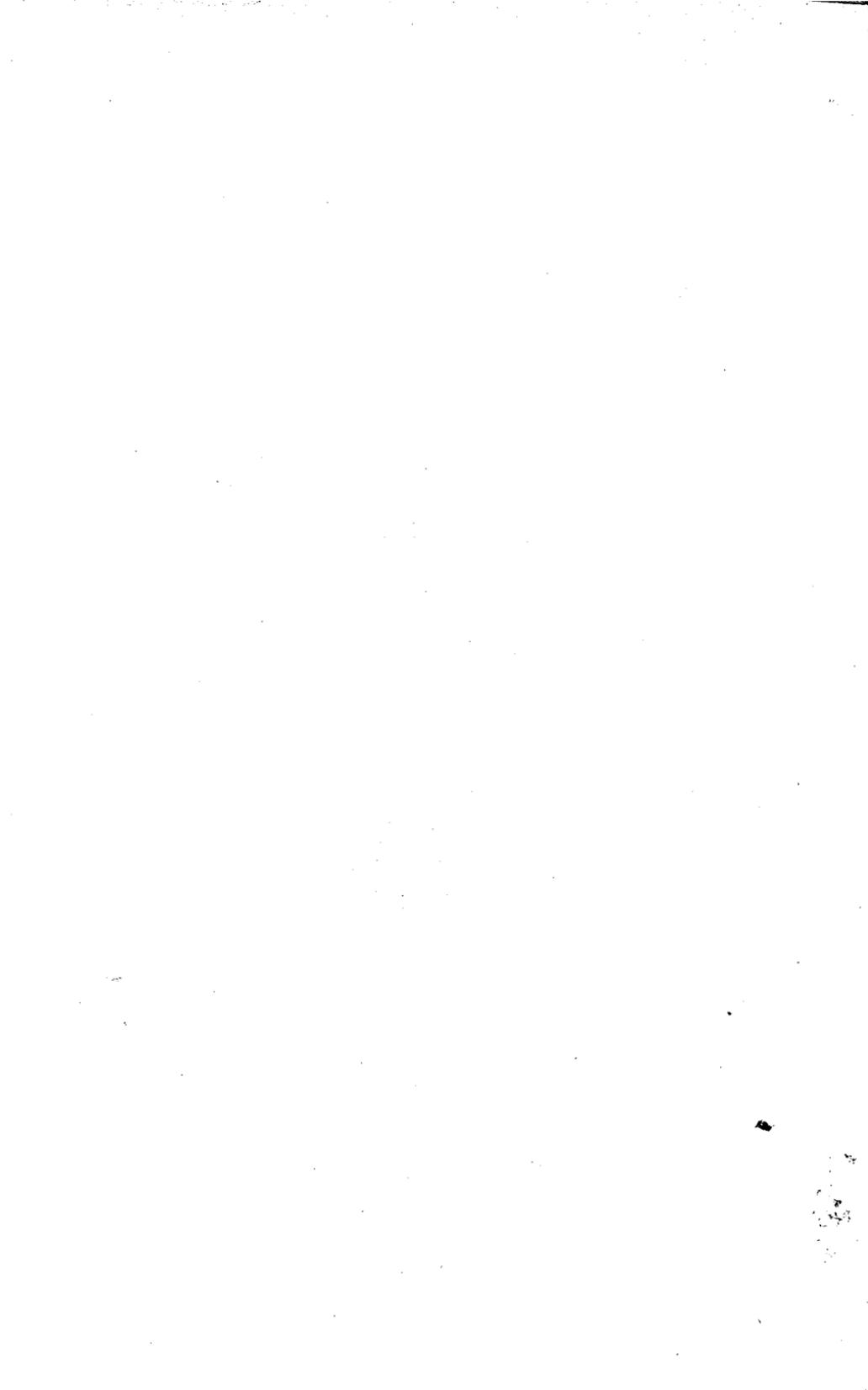
To the Legislature of

Minnesota



St. Paul, Minnesota
Wednesday, January 6, 1943





THIRD INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF
GOVERNOR HAROLD E. STASSEN OF MINNESOTA
DELIVERED AT THE JOINT SESSION OF THE
MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE AT THE OPENING OF
THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION
JANUARY 6, 1943, AT 12:00 NOON

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Fifty-third session of the Minnesota Legislature:

We meet again. For the past four years we have been charged with the legislative and executive responsibilities by the people of our state. During those four years we have found the way to work together to an unusual degree. We have respected each other's powers and duties and responsibilities. We have made mistakes. But we have also made a record of significant, constructive accomplishment in many of the basic problems of the welfare of our fellow citizens.

Now we have again been selected by the people. We meet for this fifty-third session with our country at war. We meet as many thousands of the young men of Minnesota are serving in the armed forces. On distant continents, on and over and under the seven seas — they are serving, with other men of our nation, and of the united nations. Together they are engaged in a courageous determined drive that will never stop until complete decisive victory comes to the cause of freedom, represented on the battlefields by the Stars and Stripes and the Flags of the united nations.

This war session of our legislature will be one of the most important in the history of Minnesota. It will determine the thoroughness of Minnesota's continuing support of the drive for complete victory. And it will lay the foundation for our important post-war problems on the home front, social, economic and political.

In approaching our task, it is well that we keep ever before us the basic principles of our past actions.

In the minds and hearts of the people of Minnesota, we are credited with some definite progress on each of these characterizations. We have endeavored to proceed together on these ten objectives:

First: To streamline government, with civil service on merit as a cornerstone, with clear-cut lines of command, single-headed administrative direction, definite delineations of authority, the fixing of responsibility, and with details of administration decentralized to local levels of government.

Second: To be humanitarian, maintaining high standards of assistance to those in need, and respecting the fundamental dignity of man.

Third: To be thrifty, pruning out waste, paying off debts, and establishing reserves.

Fourth: To be fair to all economic groups, but dominated by none of them.

Fifth: To be militant for agriculture, recognizing the importance of the farmers' contribution to our economy, the difficulties of his economic position and his need for effective, constructive leadership.

Sixth: To be friendly but firm with labor, using the power of government equally, to check those who seek to abuse or make a racket of labor's power, and to restrain those who seek to crush labor.

Seventh: To encourage private business, directly fostering new industry, being openly helpful to free enterprise, stimulating initiative.

Eighth: To be frank and forthright, with faith in the people, clearly stating to the citizenry our plans in definite terms well in advance, working out our programs with the aid of full public discussion through the press, the radio and the forum, and recognizing the need in democracy of straightforward leadership.

Ninth: To be willing to pioneer, trying out new ways to meet problems on an experimental basis.

Tenth: To be forward-looking, not permitting immediate

day to day problems to prevent us from looking to the problems of the future, stimulating research, seeking to anticipate future difficulties and recognizing the importance of long term trends, and refusing to be provincial.

These characterizations in the minds of the people of Minnesota have not arisen through the action of any one man or group of men, but they have arisen from cooperative and coordinated work of a large number of men and women, actions in which the Minnesota Legislature has taken an important and leading part.

It has been in this way that we have been able to install the sweeping reorganization in state government, the state business manager, the budget allotment control, the single-headed departments, the complete civil service system; to cut more than two million dollars a year from our overhead expenses; to eliminate two million dollars a year in padded purchasing; to raise the standards of public assistance well above the national average; to move forward in an outstanding child welfare program; to increase the aids to education among the highest in the country; to develop a strong defense program on the home front; to do our full share to add to the total strength of America in the war—and yet cut 27 million dollars off our state debt, change the revenue fund overdraft of 8 million dollars to a cash balance of 3 million dollars, change a 2 million dollar shortage in the highway funds to a 10 million dollar balance, build up a four million dollar balance in the school fund and increase our state trust funds by 23 million dollars. Through the same joint action, and on the same principles, we placed in operation our Minnesota Labor Peace Law which has contributed largely to giving us one of the best labor relations records in the country, without a single stoppage of any major consequence in any defense or war industry, without a stoppage for a single hour of any part of mining or transporting the record tonnages of iron ore, with a three year record under the Act of reducing the number of employees involved in strikes by 69% while in the nation as a whole, in the same three years, the reduction was only 2%.

As I speak to you today, in our entire State of Minnesota, with over a half million industrial and commercial wage earners, there is not a single picket line in the entire state.

I know you will agree that we should approach the problems now before us in keeping with these same basic concepts. In response to your invitation, I present some thoughts of the interpretation of these principles into action. I will frankly present definite suggestions, but will do so, not in a sense that these are the answers, but rather to aid in and stimulate your search for the best answers to our problems. Your decisions and your answers to the problems might well be very different from those which I suggest.

Of first concern, of course, are those measures which will aid in backing up the men in the armed forces until that day of victory. To do this with full effectiveness will require a war powers bill. During the past year we have met many emergency situations on the basis of the interim power that you granted to us, and through exercising the inherent power of an executive in time of war. The other members of the Executive Council and the legislative members of the Emergency Committee have performed outstanding service. To carry on now will require definite action by this session of the Minnesota Legislature. I suggest that to best meet the emergency, these powers should not be placed in any large commission, where responsibility is diffused and decisions are delayed. Rather, I believe the powers should be placed directly in the executive, but with these four important safeguards:

The power should be exercised only with the advice and assistance of a Legislative War Emergency Committee, consisting of the present members of the Legislative Emergency Committee, to-wit, the Chairman of the Taxes and Appropriations Committee of the two Houses and one additional member selected by each house, such as the Speaker.

The powers should expire sixty days after the end of this war. Even if the war has not ended, the Act should expire

on July 1, 1945, thereby requiring action of the next session of the legislature for renewal.

The executive should be required to exercise his powers through the local defense chairman and local defense organizations which are now functioning effectively and which were nominated to him by the local units of government.

One of the primary purposes of our war legislation should be to provide for every possible step to assist in our agricultural production. The farmers of Minnesota, in my judgment, did the outstanding job of the entire home front in 1942. They worked long, hard hours. They brought in a large harvest and added greatly to the larder of the democracy. They are faced with many handicaps and difficulties in 1943. We must take every possible means to assist them.

It should be made possible for schools to close during peak harvest requirements to use students as harvest workers, to provide school busses for their transportation, to make up the studies at other periods of the year, and still qualify for our full state aids to schools.

It should be made possible to organize emergency farm crews from among the inmates of our penal institutions, using particularly those who have not committed crimes of violence, who are regarded by the wardens as trusties, and have a comparatively short time left to serve. These crews, with modern farm machinery, with mechanics to keep the machinery in shape, with a change of shift, could operate on a 24 hour basis at custom rates, and do a great amount of farm harvesting, corn picking, threshing, silo filling and the like.

The state and local governments should have authority to suspend operation of governmental departments for limited periods of time and send the employees to the harvest fields. We must not under-estimate the increased requirements for food for our armed forces, for liberated territories, for the other united nations, coming as they will at the same time that more manpower will be taken for the armed forces.

We must think of other ways of assisting in these agricultural problems. As you know, we have inaugurated the

Minnesota Agricultural Award in which we are presenting the "A" Award Flags and the "A" badge to farm homes and to the members of the farm families who have contributed so largely to our splendid 1942 production record. This is not only for the purpose of direct recognition to the farmers, but equally for the purpose of directing favorable public attention to the importance of our food production, and to the obstacles and handicaps that must be overcome, in order that thereby we might be assisted in correcting and meeting those difficulties in behalf of agriculture.

The War Powers legislation should also provide for a complete, effective maintenance and development of defense on the home front. If we are thoroughly prepared and never have occasion to need it, we can thank God and go on our way. But if we are not prepared, and some war tragedy of widespread sabotage, or disaster through the elements, or of enemy attack occurs, the horror would be great.

It has been upon this concept that the Minnesota Defense Force was organized, uniformed, equipped and ready to take over the armories of the state on the very same day that our National Guardsmen left for their heroic federal service. May I interject that federal service has taken units of our Minnesota Guard to Bataan, to Australia, and to Alaska, and they were the first to land in Northern Ireland, and many of them are now in Northern Africa. It was this concept that brought about the complete organization of defense councils, the air raid wardens, the air raid warning service, the victory aides, the labor volunteers for victory, the emergency firemen and police, the first aid crews, the hospital and medical crews, the fire boat service in the Duluth Harbor, and the disaster crews — all under our emergency orders during this past year. There are 143,000 volunteer men and women giving of their time in patriotic service in this Home Front preparedness program.

There will be many other measures to be provided for in the war situation, such as the necessity of regulating the war training schools which have sprung up, some of which meet a very real need in an efficient manner, but many of

which are not conducting proper training and have rather the aspect of a racket connected with it. A committee has carefully investigated. They found literally millions of dollars of fees improperly collected from applicants. They will present a recommendation to you which merits your action.

Action should be taken to clearly indicate that we are opposed to intolerance or discrimination for race, creed or color in employment. We must stand four-square against race or religious prejudices in our democracy.

Arrangements should be made that boys 16 and 17 can secure chauffeurs' licenses. Eighteen is now the limit, and if the eighteen-year-old can drive tanks, and they can, then the seventeen-year-old should be able to drive a grocery truck.

The free flow of trucks and cars across state lines should also be assured.

There will be many other such measures that are each important. They do not require enumeration now, as they will be considered by your committees in due course.

Also, our emergency actions of these past two years will be submitted to you for ratification if you deem them worthy of ratification.

Secondary to these war measures, we should take action now to prepare for the meeting of post-war problems.

It is just as important that our civilian population prepare now for the days of peace after victory, for "V" Day, if you please, as it was important that our military men prepared in time of peace for "M" Day, the day of mobilization.

Of first concern here should be our responsibility to Minnesota's fighting men. I specifically propose that out of the seven or eight million dollar balance which will be in the General Revenue Fund at the close of this fiscal year, the sum of five million dollars shall be set aside to help our fighting men get started again when they come back home after winning the war.

With the age of service now at eighteen, many thousands of these men of Minnesota are interrupting their education to enter the armed services. The provision of this post-war fund should be flexible enough so that it can be used to assist these men in taking up again their studies immediately upon their return. It should also assist many of them in completing a vocational training to round out their knowledge and training in craftsmanship acquired during military service. Others should have a little help in getting started again on a farm. Undoubtedly federal programs will be instituted, but we cannot be at all certain that the federal programs will be prepared and ready on time, or that they will be well conceived. We have a direct responsibility in Minnesota to these men who have gone out from our homes. The program is not grandiose. It should be limited to grants up to \$250 per man, or loans without interest up to \$500 per man, for those who need them upon their return, and for these constructive purposes. It is not a relief program. The important factor is to have the program entirely planned and immediately available when the demobilization begins. In fact, in a limited way, this program should start now to assist in applying the dependents' act, the soldiers' and sailors' relief act, and helping those given medical discharges. This program should be placed in the Adjutant General's Office for administration, unless you decide to adopt the veterans' organization program for the consolidation of all veterans' activities in one new department.

As a second part of our responsibilities to the men in service, we should provide for their rights under the unemployment compensation system. Many of them had rights when they left to enter service. I believe the fairest way might be to provide that upon their return they shall have to their credit the rights equivalent to one year's employment in a covered industry. The premium equivalent to one year's employment should be paid into the unemployment compensation fund at the average state rate, taking credit for those premiums that were already to the credit of the

men at the time they entered service. This measure should also provide that if the federal government makes some similar provision, the state act will be inoperative.

A state soldiers' and sailors' rights act should also be passed to supplement the federal act.

The second main phase of our post-war program should be the development of a plan for a post-war construction program of major significance. There will undoubtedly be a gap during the period of conversion back from a war economy to a peace economy. American industry has already started to plan a post-war program. A national committee of leading industrialists was recently appointed for this purpose. This is a creditable development. We should also help fill the gap by worthwhile public improvement. This should be planned now so that work does not take the form of the made work, leaf raking, or thumb twiddling variety.

There will also be periods of variation of a free economic system during which major public works should be undertaken to provide reasonably full employment on a productive basis. For these purposes we should plan a major development of airports and airways in Minnesota. We are the present terminal of the route through Canada to Alaska, to Siberia, China, India, Burma. Logically, under the conditions of the air, and of the surface of the earth, we should continue to be a major air gateway to half of the world. We might well also develop into a great pivot point for travel between this route and the Northern route to Newfoundland, Iceland, and Europe, and the Southern route through South America and Africa. Whether a development of this magnitude takes place or not, we all recognize the post-war future in the air. This clearly indicates the importance of planning and preparation now. We should move forward as promptly as possible for the development of another great airport of the most modern design in the metropolitan area. A Metropolitan Airways Commission should be created, with representation selected by the city governments of both Minneapolis and Saint Paul, and by the state. The location should

be determined by a committee of national experts as that which is best for the future development in the air. Plans for other airports throughout the state, including lake ports, should be made. The state should contribute substantially and directly to this program just as it did to the development of our splendid highway system in Minnesota.

Post-war construction should also include the planning for the highway program of the future. The extension of the highway systems, and the development of super highways is of great importance. The super highways should be the connecting link between the various methods of transportation — between railway depots and airports and bus stations and metropolitan loops. In fact, we might best provide for this future development, from a standpoint of organization and finance, by submitting to the people a constitutional amendment to join together the highways and airways development under a Commissioner of Highways and Airways.

There should not be any current public construction program. But provision should be made for an additional two million dollar public building construction program to add to that which you authorized last session, and which is now being held in reserve. Likewise, we should program the future development of the State Capitol approach plan originally designed by Cass Gilbert. Together, these should be a part of the post-war construction program.

The building of housing is another major field where a real contribution can be made to employment. When the war is over there will be an extreme need for the construction of many thousands of housing units. Bad housing conditions should be eliminated.

This housing need should be met primarily by private capital and individual enterprise. We should seek the way that we can give the necessary governmental assistance to stimulate and extend that development. This might well take the form of a housing act that would provide that since we do require large numbers of housing units for people on

the various public assistance programs and pay out large sums in rent, frequently for shelter that is not fit to live in, the state be authorized to enter into agreements with private enterprise under which the state will make land available for housing development, agree to guarantee certain occupancy and rental, permit the rental or sale of the unit to citizens not in the assistance programs, with restrictions as to maximum profits and returns, and safeguard the area from deterioration.

A similar approach could be taken to the remodeling and modernizing of areas of the city.

Coordinated action could also be taken in entirely cleaning out certain slum areas and turning them into parkways, coupled with the rehabilitation of adjoining areas that have not deteriorated in quite the same extent.

This program is of extreme importance in the post-war situation, and obviously will require a considerable period of planning, of working out arrangements for private capital, with real estate, finance, building construction and material men. I strongly urge housing legislation of this type at this session of the legislature.

Our whole approach to the post-war situation should be on the basis that we want to encourage private enterprise to expand and develop in every possible way. That is the method by which greatest progress can be made, most production can be achieved, and jobs can be furnished to workers. The Public Works Program should be conducted not in a manner antagonistic to individual enterprise, but rather to fill in the gap between the jobs that individual enterprise can supply and the number that should be supplied for reasonable full employment and a healthy total economy.

This approach means that taxation of a kind that is repressive to business and production activities should be looked upon with disfavor. In our own state, in my judgment, our monies and credits tax is in that category. We ought to work out a correction of it in this session of the legislature.

It also means that monopoly in private enterprise is bad. We should not oppose business just because it is big. Big business has made real contributions to our standards of living. But there should always be competition in one form or another. Our reduction in taxes on low grades of iron ore owned and developed by the smaller, independent mining and steel companies has shown itself to be sound in this respect these past two years. I believe this principle might be extended in this session, with further credit to those mining properties which have a high labor cost. We should also carry on our Iron Range Rehabilitation Program, fostering research in powdered iron, in low grade iron ores, and in the forest and agricultural products of Northern Minnesota. We must encourage business, and at the same time be guarded against short-sighted selfishness in our free economic system.

There are a number of other important problems that are not definitely war or post-war, but are of major concern to our people.

Among these is the development of our unemployment compensation system. From an analysis of the condition of our funds and of living costs, I believe that the maximum weekly benefits ought to be raised from \$16.00 to \$20.00. The duration of benefits should remain the same, at 16 weeks. I favor retaining the present duration because I do not believe that unemployment compensation should be issued during extended periods of idleness. Our total approach to this problem ought to involve public works with reasonably full employment, and with aid on the basis of need to others, rather than too long a period of direct compensation during idleness. Amendments should be also made to the merit rating provision, so that when small firms greatly expand under war or other conditions, their merit rating does not apply to the greatly expanded employment. We all realize that such abnormal expansion carries with it definite risk of large future demands upon the fund.

There ought also be some adjustment of the methods by

which charges are made against an employer's rating because of unemployment following a subsequent employment record, or following work with a different employer.

Workmen's Compensation coverage for occupational disease should be extended. Likewise the hospital coverage activities should be re-analyzed under present day hospital rates and the arrangements between insurance companies and hospitals should be inquired into.

Provision for the automatic operation of the exemption provision in the garnishment laws should be enacted.

The grants for old age assistance should be raised in keeping with the cost of living. I suggest the permissible grant be raised to \$35.00.

In all of these welfare and work programs we should constantly keep in mind that our needy people much prefer a helping hand to a hand out.

We should provide that if recipients leave the welfare program of their own free will to take employment, they can return to the rolls automatically upon notice that their employment has ended or that they are unable to continue working.

Our Labor Act, which by actual operation has proven to be the best approach to the labor relations problem that has yet been developed in this country, since we changed from one of the worst labor records to one of the best over a four year period of time, ought to be still further improved on the basis of our experience and study. You might well provide that the ten day period begin to run upon a notice of failure to agree, without a notice of intention to strike. Then if conciliation does not reach a solution, a strike could be voted, by a ballot vote of the workers, with at least three days' notice to the conciliator, this three days being a part of the total minimum of ten.

We ought also to provide for greater protection of the rights of the individual workman in his union.

This could take the form of definitely requiring some of those things which most good unions now comply with.

I refer to a requirement of local autonomy, of ballot election of officers, of ballot decisions on amount of dues, of ballot decisions of strike issues, of financial reports and accounting, and increased financial responsibility.

I have the definite feeling that if we find the way to protect the rights of the individual man and woman in his and her own union, we need not be too concerned over the abuse of power by unions or by labor as a whole. In other words, I have faith in the rank and file of the working people of our state and of our country.

It is when the rights of the individual member are automatically denied, as in the granite workers' case at St. Cloud, or in the old days of the Minneapolis drivers, that abuses become rampant.

I further suggest that with the increased direct power of labor, there is no longer any justification for the widespread use of the indirect secondary boycott upon the necessities of life. The secondary boycott of products of food, shelter and clothing should be made an unfair labor practice. Then labor could not legally refuse to handle food products from a farm conducted by a non-union farmer.

In approaching these problems, may I re-emphasize my position, that we should not forget that while there are black pages in some of labor's record, there are also black pages in some employers' records. We must not permit either of these extremes to warp our constructive and fair handling of labor or business or the people as a whole.

We should also realize that labor in Minnesota has done an outstanding job in the defense and war drive. We should not confuse difficulties in distant points with labor's record here. Labor's leadership and rank and file have cooperated with management in the outstanding job of sending out ninety-two million tons of iron ore this past season and in the splendid construction and production record at war plants like Northern Pump, Minneapolis Moline, Twin City Ordnance, Gopher Ordnance, Minneapolis Honeywell, Onan

Brothers, the shipbuilding at Duluth, and many, many other such activities.

We should also provide for continuing and increasing our cooperation with the other states of the Union. This can best be done through the Council of State Governments and the committees on interstate cooperation, whose secretariat and membership have done such an outstanding job in effective administration in the defense and war problems of the past years.

In accordance with past customs, I would appreciate an opportunity to deliver a detailed budget message at a subsequent date. I would also appreciate an occasion at the close of this session to present a parting message to the legislature. I do state at this time, however, that Mother Hubbard's cupboard, which as you recall, was bare four years ago, has become a well stocked financial storeroom for future needs under the custodianship of State Treasurer Julius Schmahl. We should have immediate authorization to invest our present ten million dollar highway balance. It is my recommendation that our present strong financial condition should be used to reduce sharply the state real estate tax which is disproportionately heavy. In other respects, I am opposed to tax reductions at this time. We should cut down and hold down all non-war, non-essential spending, but we should use these resources to build up large reserves and rapidly pay off debts. These reserves, and the increased credit, should be used for the post-war construction and employment programs. They should also be available so that when days of difficulty come we might then be able to cut taxes instead of being required at that point to raise taxes.

It would not be sound economy to adopt fiscal policies on the basis of the present unusual revenue situation. This would merely court future disaster. It would also add to the inflationary factors now. Even though the total tax burdens now are heavy, their burden is light compared to the sacri-

vice that is being made by those men who have gone out into the armed forces of our country.

We should also maintain our Civil Service System. There will not be found in any public administration, taken as a whole, a finer group of able, conscientious public servants, from file clerks to administrators, than those that are now in the public service of our state. Under the civil service act and the other policies of our administration, these men and women, many of whom were originally employed under other administrations, have become able servants of the public instead of corporals in a political army. They deserve a number of legislative considerations. Some months ago we inaugurated an emergency five per cent plus five dollars war time adjustment to their salaries. I recommend legislative action to continue this raise.

Hundreds of employees have left state service to enter the armed forces or to take up work in essential war industries or on farms. They should be given complete leave of absence, with maintenance of civil service rights for the duration of the war and for a reasonable period thereafter.

Provision should also be made authorizing a simple method for deductions for the federal victory tax, for the volunteer subscriptions to war bonds, and for voluntary participation in group insurance for life and health and accident under some good insurance company. The Employees Retirement Fund should also be placed on a sound financial basis.

Provision should be made so that longer hours can be worked with appropriate compensation. As you know, we have reduced the number of employees 25% in the last four years and are now engaged in reducing the manpower another 20%. We should contemplate still further reductions as the total manpower needs of the country increase.

In the matter of government organization, there are two fields in which further progress might well be made.

One is in the State Department of Education. The best principles of educational administration might well be applied to a reorganization of this department.

The other is in the inspection services. Particularly with wartime travel and manpower restrictions, we ought to further consolidate and streamline this activity.

I understand you are also giving consideration to placing the legislature on a basis of party designation. This is clearly one of the matters that is distinctly your own province to decide. I merely state that I believe party responsibility is a vehicle that helps serve the people and consequently if you pass such a bill, I will sign it.

A further important question is that of state aids to local governments. This is particularly acute in relation to distressed Northern areas and to the City of Minneapolis.

Minneapolis along with other cities of the first class ought to have more state assistance in its school finances and its welfare load. But more assistance would be of little value under the archaic, outmoded structure of their city government with 26 ward aldermen, seven school board members, seven members of the board of estimate, and a large board of park commissioners, all dividing responsibility and authority in an unworkable manner. The best of administrations could not do a good job of running city government in Minneapolis under their present form of city government. It places about the same handicap upon the city administration in carrying out its responsibility to the people of the city as a team of oxen would place upon a modern farmer in plowing his fields. This situation has brought the state into many of Minneapolis' problems.

I would recommend that the legislature provide for a modern city government in Minneapolis and at the same time provide for increased state aid to their schools, their welfare boards, and their tax structure. Your action could be submitted to a referendum of the citizens of that city under a simple election procedure. The best suggestions made by the citizens of Minneapolis seem to be for a smaller council, elected city-wide, who, together with the mayor, select a city business manager in charge of the general business of the city, and a Superintendent of Education in charge of schools, libraries and recreation.

Action of this kind would not only save the city and the state millions of dollars over a period of years, but would also result in a better contribution to the education and welfare of the men and women and children of Minneapolis.

Full rule-making power should be conferred upon the Supreme Court of the state as recommended by the State Judicial Council.

Even in times like these we should not lose sight of the long range need of future leadership. Very careful thought should be given to education. War conditions bring new problems to our great University, to our teachers colleges and our high and graded schools.

It would be a step in the right direction if we provided a special scholarship fund under which the highest ranking boy and girl in each high school graduation class in the state would be given a scholarship at either the University or a teachers college.

In all our actions, we should not only keep in mind the requirements of our country at war, but also the repercussions of the future world situation. It is clear that developments throughout the world affect the men and women and children of our state. Thus we should consider in our decisions the affect of future national and world-wide developments.

It is clear that the walls of isolation are gone forever. We might well contemplate that within a comparatively brief period of years our men and women will not only be citizens of Minnesota, and not only citizens of the United States of America, but also citizens of a United Nations of the World.

This will mean new duties, new responsibilities and new opportunities to our people.

These developments will have a marked future effect upon the increased world market of those agricultural products which our Minnesota farmers can best produce, upon the requirements for iron ore, upon our development in the air and in other methods of transportation. There are no homes in this state and very few problems of the state that will not be affected by these world developments in the days ahead.

We have all developed a world-wide vision for the winning of the war. We must keep our sights high and maintain a world-wide vision with our eyes to the future to win the peace.

We should provide funds and begin now to extend a scholarship at our University each year to a young man and a young woman from each of the United Nations.

Members of the Minnesota Legislature, I look forward to working with you in this session of the Legislature. I know that you will again discharge your responsibilities well. You will demonstrate again that free government can be effective.

You will serve and act in keeping with the basic principles of devotion to freedom, liberty and initiative, of respect for the dignity of man, and of faith in God, that were so manifest in the birth of our country and in adding this North Star State to the Union.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I salute the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.