Minnesota Governors Served by Aide Billy Williams (1905-1957)

No.	Name & Party	Assumed Office	Left Office	Select National or State Events During Term	Notable Legislation/Accomplishments
16	John A. Johnson (D)	Jan. 4, 1905	Sep. 21, 1909 (died)	1905–Theodore Roosevelt started second term; Billy Williams began work at Minnesota State Capitol with Gov. Johnson. 1908–Devastating fire demolished Chisolm, MN; Henry Ford introduced the Model T. 1909–William Taft inaugurated; W. E. B. Du Bois founded the NAACP.	Fought for equitable taxation and insurance reform; created a state immigration bureau; improved conservation; reduced rail and passenger freight rates; founded a state banking department; ended capital punishment; was a proponent of women's suffrage; participated directly in strike negotiations on the Iron Range in 1907.1
17	Adolph O. Eberhart (R)	Sep. 21, 1909	Jan. 5, 1915	1910–National Urban League founded in NYC. 1911–Capital punishment abolished in Minnesota. 1913–Woodrow Wilson inaugurated. Wilson initiated segregation in work and public places; Women marched in suffrage parade in NYC; Local citizens started the St. Paul branch of the NAACP. 1914–WWI began (US not involved); Minneapolis named home to the Federal Reserve Bank; Panama Canal opened.	Assumed gubernatorial duties after Johnson died; was an efficient administrator; consolidated rural schools and primary elections; sanctioned a corrupt practice law; initiated a reapportionment bill. ²
18	Winfield S. Hammond (D)	Jan. 5, 1915	Dec. 30, 1915 (died)	1915–First long-distance telephone service began; The controversial <i>Birth of a Nation</i> film hit theatres.	Promoted women's rights and other reform measures; signed a county options bill that restricted liquor sales. ³
19	Joseph A. A. Burnquist (R)	Dec. 30, 1915	Jan. 5, 1921	1916–Jeanette Rankin first woman elected to the US House of Representatives; The Great Migration began. 1917–US entered WWI; President Wilson began second term; First airmail service started; First "Red Scare" began. 1918–Armistice ended WWI; The worldwide influenza pandemic began; Cloquet and Moose Lake, MN, nearly destroyed by fires; New Farmer-Labor Party gained traction. 1919–Tornado killed fifty-nine in Fergus Falls; Minnesota ratified the Nineteenth Amendment. 1920–Prohibition enforced; Women across US earned right to vote; a white mob lynched three African American men in Duluth who had been falsely accused of rape. Burnquist was president of the St. Paul Chapter of the NAACP at the time.	Stepped in after Hammond died; Because of the war, formed a controversial Public Safety Commission; improved state highways; improved child labor laws; authorized a soldiers' bonus bill. ⁴
20	Jacob A. O. Preus (R)	Jan. 5, 1921	Jan. 6, 1925	1921–President Warren Harding took of- fice; The Tulsa Race Massacre destroyed a prominent Black neighborhood. Thirty-six people died. 1923–President Harding died. Calvin Coolidge was sworn in.	Formed a state department of agriculture; expanded highway construction; approved low-interest farm loans; improved election procedures. ⁵

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21	Theodore Christianson (R)	Jan. 6, 1925	Jan. 6, 1931	1925–President Coolidge was elected to a full term; The Tennessee Scopes Trial began. 1927–Minnesotan Charles Lindbergh made the first transatlantic flight; <i>The Jazz Singer</i> debuted; Babe Ruth hit sixty home runs. 1929–President Herbert Hoover took office; The Stock Market crashed in	Formed administration, crime, and, finance commissions; reduced state expenditures; restructured state government and controlled taxes (it was the Depression, after all). ⁶
				October, leading to financial panic and and a worsening Great Depression.	
22	Floyd B. Olson (FL)	Jan. 6, 1931	Aug. 22, 1936 (died)	1931–The Great Depression continued; The Star Spangled Banner adopted as national anthem. 1932–Amelia Earhart (who attended high school in St. Paul) became first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic. 1933–Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated; The New Deal was enacted by Congress; the Twenty-First Amendment repealed prohibition; William Hamm Jr. kidnapped by gangsters in St. Paul.	Secured funding to improve unemployment benefits and construct new highways; established a Department of Conservation and public relief programs; regulated the sale of securities; worked to mediate a meat packers' strike (successful) and a truckers' strike (more difficult); expanded charitable organizations and penal institutions. ⁷
				1935–Edward Bremer, heir to Schmidt brewery, kidnapped by gangsters in St. Paul; the Works Progress Administra- tion helped the unemployed.	
23	Hjalmar Petersen (FL)	Aug. 24, 1936	Jan. 4, 1937	1937–President Roosevelt elected to a second term.	Served just four months following Olson's death; handled labor dis- putes; initiated a federal employment insurance law; made a few judicial appointments.8
24	Elmer A. Benson (FL)	Jan. 4, 1937	Jan. 2, 1939	1938–Fair Labor Standard Act passed, securing the first minimum wage at \$.25/hour.	Eliminated state taxes on homesteads; created a state geographic board; established compensation insurance for employers; supported several labor strikes; and organized county welfare boards.9
25	Harold E. Stassen (R)	Jan. 2, 1939	Apr. 27, 1943 (resigned)	1940–Minnesota hit with 16.8 inches of snow on Armistice Day. 1941–Roosevelt elected to third term; Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and US entered WWII; first tax on taconite in Minnesota applied; Roosevelt desegregated war production plants and created fair employment practices.	Developed state highway system; sanctioned a civil service law; signed the Minnesota Labor Relations act; created a mediation structure to reduce strikes; promoted tourism; Helped Minnesota get ready for the war and then resigned to join the war effort himself. ¹⁰
26	Edward J. Thye (R)	Apr. 27, 1943	Jan. 8, 1947	1944–D-Day; In Minnesota, Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties merged. 1945–President Roosevelt inaugurated for fourth term but died in office a few months later; Harry Truman inaugurat- ed and called for bombing of Hiroshi- ma and Nagasaki; WWII ended.	Took over after Stassen resigned; created a Governor's Interracial Commission; promoted highway construction; established aerospace department; formed a postwar planning commission and an Iron Range rehabilitation commission; moved on to US senate. ¹¹

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27	Luther Youngdahl (R)	Jan. 8, 1947	Sep. 27, 1951 (resigned)	1947–CIA established; Jackie Robinson became first African American to play Major League Baseball in the twentieth century. 1948–President Truman desegregated the Armed Forces and federal agencies. 1949–President Truman began a second term. 1950–Korean War began and ran through 1955; Senator Joseph McCarthy accused the State Department of housing communist operatives and sent a letter to President Truman. 1951–President Truman spoke to the nation on first live television broadcast.	Increased funding for public education; addressed gambling issues; abolished segregation in National Guard; sanctioned a mental health act; worked to end telephone company and packinghouse strikes. ¹²
28	C. Elmer Anderson (R)	Sep. 27, 1951	Jan. 2, 1955	1953–President Dwight Eisenhower took office; Senator Joseph McCarthy exacerbated the second "Red Scare" with continued accusations. 1954–US Supreme Court ruled segregation in public schools unconstitutional.	Took over Youngdahl's term and then served one more elected term; promoted skilled labor industry; advocated for reform in mental health, law enforcement, and the penal system. ¹³
29	Orville Freeman (DFL)	Jan. 5, 1955	Jan. 2, 1961	1957–President Eisenhower began second term; Billy Williams, aide to fourteen Minnesota governors, retired.	Created Water Resource Board and a Seaway Port Authority; improved state health institutions; increased funding for education; created a Fair Employ- ment Practices Commission; protected Fort Snelling from highway encroach- ment; mobilized National Guard against strike in Albert Lea. ¹⁴

To learn more about each of these governors, visit Ramsey County Historical Society's *March of the Governors* podcast series at https://rchs.com/publishing/catalog/?_sft_publication_format=podcast-march-of-the-governors.

NOTES

- 1. "Gov. John Albert Johnson," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/john-albert-johnson/.
- ${\tt 2.~''Gov.~Adolph~Olson~Eberhart,''} \ National~Governors~Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/adolph-olson-eberhart/.$
- 3. "Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/winfield-scott-hammond/.
- 4. "Gov. Joseph Alfred Arner Burnquist," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/joseph-alfred-arner-burnquist/.
- 5. "Gov. Jacob Aal Ottesen Preus," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/jacob-aall-ottesen-preus/.
- 6. "Gov. Theodore Christianson," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/theodore-christianson/.
- 7. "Gov. Floyd Bjornstjerne Olson," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/floyd-bjornstjerne-olson/.
- $8. \ {\it "Gov. Hjalmar Petersen,"} \ National \ Governors \ Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/hjalmar-petersen/.$
- 9. "Gov. Elmer Austin Benson," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/elmer-austin-benson/.
- 10. "Gov. Harold Edward Stassen," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/harold-edward-stassen/.
- 11. "Gov. Edward John Thye," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/edward-john-thye/.
- 12. "Gov. Luther Wallace Youngdahl," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/luther-wallace-youngdahl/.
- 13. "Gov. Clyde Elmer Anderson," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/clyde-elmer-anderson/.
- 14. "Gov. Orville Lothrop Freeman," National Governors Association, https://www.nga.org/governor/orville-lothrop-freeman/.