



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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3005 Ottawa Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416
(612) 920-2900
(800) 682-6600 (Toll Free)

November 22, 1982

Ms. Irene Gomez Bethke
4649 Decatur Avenue North
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Dear Irene:

I want to take this chance to tell you how eternally grateful I will be to you for your wonderful help to me in my campaign. Naturally, I'm deeply disappointed by the outcome. Rudy Perpich described losing an election as something akin to falling off a cliff, physically and emotionally. While I was mindful of the odds against me when I started, I can attest to his description! It's very hard to put so much time and energy into something and then have the results go against you. It's even harder to know that the dedicated work of you and so many other friends will not be properly rewarded.

Despite the disappointment, I am proud of the campaign we ran. We stood up and spoke out at a time when few others were willing to do so and, in the words of one prominent national Democratic pollster, "Took someone considered very safe to nearly terminal."

The greatest reward of the campaign for me, even in losing, was the number of wonderful friendships I made throughout our state. I trust that important friends like you will remain with me in the years ahead. I can assure you that you will always have a friend in Mark Dayton, and I hope you will not hesitate to call on me if there's ever any way I can be of help to you.

Again, Irene, thank you so very much for your friendship and for all your tremendous help. It means more to me than I can express but I assure you that I will never forget it!

With best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark".

Mark B. Dayton

A handwritten note in cursive script that reads "Your & great friend!".

Your & great friend!

MBD/kae



3005 Ottawa Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416
(612) 920-2900
(800) 682-6600 (Toll Free)

December, 1982

Irene Gomez-Bethke
4649 Decatur North
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Dear Irene:

I want to take this chance to tell you how eternally grateful I will be to you for your wonderful help to me in my campaign. Naturally, I'm deeply disappointed by the outcome. Rudy Perpich described losing an election as something akin to falling off a cliff, physically and emotionally. While I was mindful of the odds against me when I started, I can attest to his description! It's very hard to put so much time and energy into something and then have the results go against you. It's even harder to know that the dedicated work of you and so many other friends will not be properly rewarded.

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Again, Irene, thank you so very much for your friendship and for all your tremendous help. It means more to me than I can express but I assure you that I will never forget it!

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Mark B. Dayton

MBD/kbl

MONDALE/FERRARO

for America

October 31, 1984

Dear Friend:

The road traveled has been long. The campaign has been arduous. But, time and again, when we've needed help Minnesotans like you have responded -- with your time, your talent and treasure.

You were there by the thousands in the cold snows of Iowa. You stayed with us in the dark days of early March. You shared in the history of the choice of Geraldine Ferraro as the Vice Presidential candidate. You were with us in San Francisco and you've worked tirelessly through fall.

It is entirely fitting that we should end this campaign where we began it -- in Minnesota.

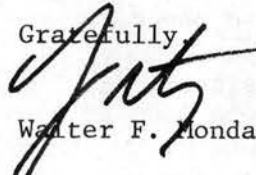
Please join Joan, the family and me for an election eve rally, Monday, November 5, 1984, at 8:00 p.m. The event will be held at the Sun Country Airlines hangar, near the Hubert H. Humphrey International Charter Terminal.

The hangar may be reached by exiting Interstate 494 - Highway 5 at 34th Avenue. Proceed north on 34th Avenue, following the signs we'll post, past the charter terminal to the Sun Country hangar which is the left at the end of 34th Avenue.

It would mean so much to us if you could join us Monday evening.

Also, please plan to be with us on Tuesday, election evening at the Saint Paul Civic Center.

Gratefully,



Walter F. Mondale



3005 Ottawa Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416
(612) 920-2900
(800) 682-6600 (Toll Free)

September 9, 1982

Irene Gomez Bethke
Hispanic Liaison
Office of the Mayor
Minneapolis City Hall
Minneapolis, MN 55415

Dear Irene:

Thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to meet with me last Thursday at Centro. The information and concerns you shared with me have been forwarded to the Campaign Manager. I can assure you that the information will be shared with Mark.

I regret that we could not overcome the scheduling problems and get Mark to the event at Centro on Monday the 13th. I am still working with the scheduling secretary to get Mark to the picnic on Saturday, the 18th, at Elliot Park. As soon as I can confirm his availability, I will notify you.

I also appreciate your commitment to get at least three Hispanic people to work the phone banks on September 20, 1982. I will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jayne Khalifa".

Jayne Khalifa

JK:gh

A Fresh Leader . . .

Michael Freeman

Democrat

5814 Excelsior Boulevard
St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55416
Phone: 612/927-8458

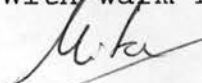
Dear *Irene*

I want to thank you for your generous help in support of my candidacy. We can take great pride in an aggressive campaign of positive proposals. Unfortunately, it wasn't a year for Democrats.

As our campaign focused on the future of our nation, so our attention must now be on a new direction for our party. The job now is putting the DFL back together, offering a party that will once again provide a progressive, hopeful vision.

Thank you again for your effort. It will always mean a great deal to me.

With warm regards,



Michael O. Freeman

DFL/Labor endorsed for Third District Congress

Authorized by the Freeman Volunteer Committee, Thomas Borman, Treasurer, Joseph Barbeau, Director, Lorie Rapoport, Senator Bill Luther, Co-Chairs.
A copy of our report is filed with and available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, D.C. 20002.

OPEIU:12

Mark Dayton

PO Box 1982

St Paul Minn.

55111

May, 1981

Irene Bethke
4649 Decaur Ave N
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55428

My Dear Friend,

For more than a generation, the DFL party has provided leadership to the national Democratic Party, the State of Minnesota, and the citizens of the United States.

Hubert Humphrey aroused the conscience of the nation in the struggle for civil rights, arms control, and protection of the poor and the elderly. Eugene McCarthy voiced the opposition of millions to the war in Vietnam.

Walter Mondale continues to earn the respect of Americans throughout the country for his efforts to develop humane, progressive and effective answers to the problems we face in the 1980's. These Minnesotans have set an example for the nation. They have provided extraordinary leadership, building a strong DFL that set a direction and a course of action for both our state and our country with a unique Minnesota point of view.

Yet today, at home in Minnesota, our three top elected officials -- the Governor and two United States Senators -- are all Republicans ... not national leaders, but followers of most current Administration policies. Policies which do not represent the best interests of most Minnesotans.

In 1982, we can change that. We can continue to rebuild our party. We can elect a new Governor. And we can elect a new United States Senator -- who will work and fight for the principles we share. A Democratic Senator with the courage to preserve the best of Minnesota's progressive tradition while battling those who threaten our quality of life, our standard of living, our natural environment, and our children's future.

I want to be that United States Senator. I want to be a part of the effort to rebuild our party and set a new direction for our state and nation. Because I realize the uphill fight involved for that desire to become a reality, I am starting my campaign right now.

I am writing to ask you to give my candidacy your careful consideration -- and, if you decide I merit it, your early and active support.

Chances are, your first reaction to my name -- Dayton -- is to think of my family's department store business. I am proud that my family made Minnesota their home and developed their business here. And I am proud of the thousands of Minnesotans who have worked with them to build it. Our business brought my family into civic and charitable activities throughout the state and has provided me with the opportunity to meet and learn from leaders in every area of our community. It has also provided me with the opportunity to devote much of my time and effort to public service and political affairs.

But I know that you will judge me on much more than my name and family background. As Minnesotans and, even more, as members of the DFL party, you will review my record -- and test my ideas -- in the months to come. And you will do so, I have no doubt, with a healthy degree of skepticism. That is as it should be. That is our tradition. That is what makes Minnesota the great state it is.

So let me begin by telling you something about myself.

I grew up in Orono, served as President of my high school student body and was an All-State hockey goalie.

I graduated from Yale University. Following my graduation, I taught public school in New York City and worked for a social service agency in Boston. These experiences have given me a firsthand understanding of the difficult problems facing our society. They have also given me a valuable perspective on the uniqueness of Minnesota, its difference from other states and how important it is that we all work to protect the values and standards we have here.

In 1973, because of my opposition to Nixon Administration policies, I was the only Minnesotan included on Richard Nixon's White House "Enemies List".

In 1975, I joined the staff of then-Senator Walter Mondale, where I was his legislative assistant for small business and education. I worked for Senator Mondale through his successful Vice-Presidential campaign.

In December, 1976, I joined the staff of Governor Rudy Perpich, where I specialized in the areas of economic development, agriculture and energy. In 1978, he appointed me Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Economic Development.

As Commissioner of Economic Development, I concentrated on three major program areas: 1) improving the economic health of the state (with special emphasis on creating new jobs); 2) providing assistance to local communities and small businesses; and 3) increasing support for our state's vital tourism and agricultural industries.

When Governor Perpich was defeated, I left state government and started the Minnesota Project. This private, non-profit organization has helped Minnesota communities obtain more than \$10 million in funds for important local improvement projects. We helped in Blooming Prairie to develop financing for a gasohol plant; we worked with the city of Duluth in trying to improve its downtown; and we worked with the city of Hancock to begin planning a community center and a new water system. We helped the city of Ironton finance a new municipal well.

Throughout the state, the Minnesota Project proved again that when Minnesotans work together, we can do great things. Our spirit of citizen participation and cooperation is part of what makes our state special, and a key way in which we can contribute to solving national, state and local problems.

I have now resigned from the Minnesota Project to devote my time and efforts to the Senate race. As many of you know, I have traveled throughout the state meeting with party members for the last six months. I have been pleased with the response and am confident that we all share the same determination to win. I plan to continue my travels throughout our state. I will be working and organizing and campaigning day and night all across and up and down Minnesota. In the months ahead, I will also be talking with and listening to you -- and to other Minnesotans -- to shape a program which is not only progressive and humane, but also realistic for the 1980's.

I want to hear your views of where the DFL is today and your hopes for where it can be tomorrow. I promise no simple answers, but I pledge hard work, careful thought and an unswerving commitment to make our shared vision a reality.

We face new challenges and problems. Problems like the skyrocketing cost of energy, which ravages family budgets and threatens Minnesota's economic future. Problems like high interest rates, which endanger small businesses and family farms. Problems like industrial pollution and nuclear waste, which threaten our lakes and our air. Problems like funding our educational system, quality health care, and social security. Problems like providing job opportunities for all Minnesotans.

It will not be easy to find answers to these problems or to rebuild our party against difficult odds, but I believe working together, we can do it.

I believe that we can elect a Senator whose voting record is closer to that of Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston of California than to that of Senate Republican Judiciary Chairman Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

And I believe we, who are blessed with the special tradition of the party of Hubert Humphrey, can provide new leadership for our state and our nation. Minnesota offers a unique quality of life to its citizens, and I firmly believe that Minnesota can set a standard and direction for our country and its people, a fresh, innovative perspective that is so much a part of Minnesota life.

We will not do this easily. But make no mistake about it: the need is as great as it was when the first DFL generation faced their challenges. And so is our commitment. So let us begin.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mark B. Dayton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Mark" being the most prominent.

Mark Dayton

P.S. I'm starting my campaign for United States Senator early because I know it's an uphill battle and because I want to give myself the time to hear your views, and your ideas, and begin the work of rebuilding our party together.

I want to start by learning your views on major issues. I'll shortly be sending you a questionnaire which I hope you'll take the time to complete and return to me.



JOAN ANDERSON GROWE
Secretary of State

MARK WINKLER
Deputy Secretary of State

State of Minnesota
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
St. Paul 55155

180 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
Corporation Division: 612/296-2803
UCC Division: 612/296-2434
Election Division: 612/296-2805
Office of the Secretary: 612/296-3266
Office of Deputy Secy.: 612/296-2309

October 8, 1979

Ms. Irene Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave. No.
New Hope, Mn. 55428

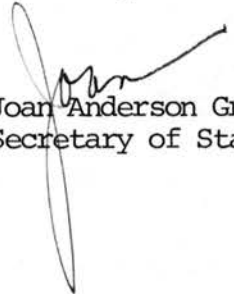
Dear Irene:

Thank you so much for your nice note and the list of people who would like to be part of the Kennedy campaign. I will send the names over to the Kennedy campaign office in St. Paul. For your information, that address and phone number is as follows:

Minnesotans' for a Democratic Alternative
Suite 208
366 Jackson St.
St. Paul, Mn. 55101
612/297-0250

I think you have done a great job of setting up a network and look forward to working with you. I hope you will be a part of the Steering Committee.

Sincerely,


Joan Anderson Growe
Secretary of State

KENNEDY FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE

Temporary Headquarters:

Arden Hills Plaza

3585 North Lexington Avenue

St. Paul, Minnesota 55112

Telephone: (612)483-0996

Irene Bethke

4649 Decatur Avenue North

New Hope, MN 55428

We are personally writing to key Kennedy for President supporters in each of Minnesota's 67 Senate Districts to advise them of our most important organizational meeting to date. This coming Saturday - December 1, 1979 at 2:30 P. M. - we shall be meeting (in workshop format) to lay out the plans for the February 26th DFL Precinct Caucuses. The meeting will last two hours and will take place at:

Great Hall in Coffman Union

University of Minnesota

300 Washington Avenue

Minneapolis, Minnesota

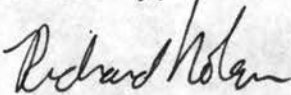
National Kennedy staff will be on hand to assist us in our efforts.

If you cannot attend on Saturday, December 1st, please call Betty Cozatt at the Kennedy for President Headquarters in St. Paul at (612)483-0996.

Please feel free to bring other Kennedy supporters.

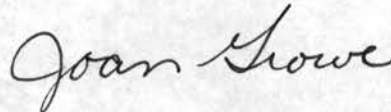
Thank you.

Sincerely,



Richard Nolan

Member of U. S. Congress



Joan Grove

Secretary of State

Authorized by the Kennedy for President Campaign, Carolyn Reed, Treasurer, P. O. Box 1980, Washington, DC 20013. A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the FEC, Washington, DC.

Mark Dayton

November 1982

Dear Fellow DFLer:

I want to thank you for the chance you and other DFL leaders gave me to run for the United States Senate and to thank you for your support during these long and demanding months. Naturally I am deeply disappointed by the result. It's hard to lose after making such a total commitment to a single goal for two years. It's hard to lose when so many dedicated people throughout the state have given so much of themselves to our campaign. It's hard to lose when the issues facing our state and nation are such critical ones.

We did come very close, much closer than most people ever expected, against a well-entrenched incumbent who, four years ago, had received the highest number of votes ever for a Republican in our state. I was 41 percent behind him in the polls a year ago. On November 2nd, he "barely squeaked through" according to the assessment of both the New York Times and the Washington Post. As one prominent national Democratic pollster said, "You took an incumbent Senator from very safe to almost terminal". Almost, however, is not enough.

But I'm proud of the campaign we ran. We stood up two years ago at a time when conservative Republicans were claiming their mandate to destroy fifty years of striving for social and economic justice -- despite all that remains to be accomplished. We launched a major political campaign at a time when few others were willing to do so. We stood up for the principles we believe in.

We spoke out against Republican attempts to destroy social security, abandon the rights of women and minorities, desecrate the environment, and escalate the nuclear arms race. We told the stories of thousands of Minnesota's unemployed workers, farmers, teachers, students, and home owners who were suffering from Republican economic policies. We offered new ideas to help solve the problems which are jeopardizing Minnesota's future. We struck fear in the heart of the Republican party. Or fear where their heart should be!

Unfortunately, all we did was not enough to recapture that U.S. Senate seat.

But 1982 was a year of tremendous victory for our DFL party. We regained the Governor's office and won five of the six Constitutional offices. We elected the first woman Lieutenant Governor in Minnesota's history. We elected five outstanding DFL Congressmen. We won solid majorities in the state House and Senate. It was a tremendous victory for our party and provides the kind of strong and committed leadership our state needs so badly.

I hope it will be said that my campaign contributed to that victory. Our DFL ticket ran all year as a team. While some individuals lost, our team won. And that is what is most important.

We all worked together as never before. That's a tribute to our DFL party leadership in Mike Hatch, Mary Monahan, the Executive Committee and others who worked in 1981 to establish one Voter ID - Get-Out-The-Vote effort that would work on behalf of all DFL endorsed candidates.

(over)



It's a tribute to Roger Moe, Harry Sieben, the House and Senate DFL Caucuses, our incumbent Congressmen Martin Sabo, Bruce Vento and Jim Oberstar, and other DFL candidates who agreed to finance and coordinate one common political and organizational effort. It's a special tribute to Warren Spannaus who was truly our party's leader and unifying force during that critical year.

And it worked! And its success is most of all a tribute to you and thousands of other dedicated DFLers who gave of your time, your energy, and your commitment on behalf of our DFL effort. As I traveled throughout our state, even in 1981, I was highly impressed by the enthusiasm of DFLers everywhere. As the campaign progressed into its critical stages, I was often overwhelmed by the tremendous turnout of help for Voter Survey and Get-Out-The-Vote efforts. This entire effort was perhaps unprecedented in our party, and it succeeded! We won a great victory.

The challenge for those who won is to make the most of that victory. Our state needs good DFL leadership, now more than ever before. I know that Rudy Perpich will be a strong, courageous, outstanding Governor again. I know that we will have dedicated, people-oriented DFL legislators working with him. I know that Gerry Sikorski and Tim Penny will add two great new voices to the House of Representatives on behalf of the people of Minnesota.

The challenge for all of us is to support their efforts and to continue to build our party. There's an old saying, "You're either getting better or you're getting worse." We all deserve a political vacation, but not for long! We need to keep building our party to face the challenges which lie ahead.

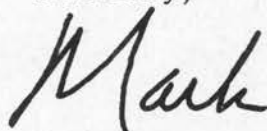
I do not yet know what my own future course will be, but I do know that I want to remain active in that party-building process. The DFL party has given much to me during the last two years. I hope that I have given my full share in return. I intend to keep doing so. I intend to keep speaking out on the issues which are critical to our state's future. I intend to make sure that my opponent is reminded of the promises he found himself making during the campaign -- promising to reintroduce the Equal Rights Amendment, to support the Kennedy-Hatfield nuclear freeze resolution, to protect Social Security and other retirement programs, and to work for tax fairness. I intend to keep criticizing Republican policies which are hurting Minnesota and suggest ways Washington can be fairer to our state.

I intend to continue to travel, to listen, and to learn. Most of all, I intend to stay in touch with you and so many other DFLers who have become not only my political allies but, more importantly, my friends. The best part of the last two years has been the wonderful friendships I have made all over the state, and I don't intend to let them go.

So, again, thank you. Alida joins with me in wishing you a most joyous holiday season. I look forward to seeing you again in the New Year and to working with you in the years to come.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mark", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Mark Dayton



Minnesota

Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party

730 East 38th St., Minneapolis, MN 55407-2597 • 612-827-5421

Mary Monahan
Chair
Paul Johnson
Associate Chair

August 5, 1983

Irene Gomez-Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave. No.
New Hope, MN 55428

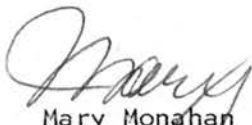
Dear Irene:

On behalf of the DFL Party, thank you for your financial support of our party and our efforts to regain the U.S. Senate seat in 1984. It is the support of individuals such as yourself that will produce a DFL victory next year.

Enclosed are your tickets to the Senate 84 fundraiser at the home of Roger and Shirley Wikner. Please note the starting time and directions to the Wikner home.

Along with Walter Mondale and the Wikners, we look forward to seeing you on August 14.

Sincerely,


Mary Monahan
DFL State Chair


Paul Johnson
DFL Associate Chair

MM/PJ:tc
Enclosure

JOAN GROWE

Grove Campaign Headquarters
403 Cedar Avenue
Minneapolis, Mn. 55455

August 1983

Dear Friend: *Gene*

Thank you for your generous pledge to my exploratory campaign for the U.S. Senate. Your contribution, now, is of utmost importance to my efforts for 1984.

Your help is what enables me to speak out clearly on the key issues facing our nation--a nuclear freeze, economic growth and fairness, and new national priorities.

Together we will elect a new Senator in 1984. Your trust, your friendship, your support at this critical early stage signals that it is our turn--that it is time to pioneer, again.

I expect to announce my intentions later this fall.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Joan
Joan Anderson Growe
Secretary of State

Thanks!
JAG:jx

P.S. Let me invite you to two upcoming events: A statewide campaign meeting on Saturday, September 10, 10:00 a.m., at the Eisenhower Community Center in Hopkins, and a Pioneer Fest, Sunday, October 2, 2:00 p.m. at the Fogarty Farm in Belle Plaine.

JOAN GROWE

Grove Volunteer Committee
403 Cedar Avenue
Minneapolis, MN. 55454

(612) 332-7959

September 1, 1983

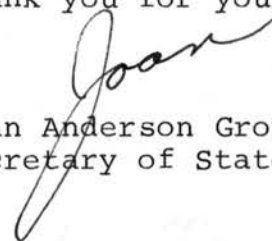
Irene Gomez-Bethke
4649 N. Decatur
Minneapolis, MN. 55428

Dear Irene,

Your willingness to donate your time and skills to my exploratory U.S. Senate campaign is a most welcome support. Such active interest from around the state is encouraging for the challenging months ahead.

Please feel free to call or drop by our volunteer office as our efforts increase.

Thank you for your support,



Joan Anderson Growe
Secretary of State



Neale Van Ness/Pioneer Press

Minnesota Secretary of State Joan Growe sees no reason not to run for the U.S. Senate next year.

Joan Growe hopes to find right place at right time

By Bill Salisbury
Staff Writer

There's a growing sentiment among Democrats that it is time for a woman to run for the U.S. Senate.

Minnesota Secretary of State Joan Growe is a likely beneficiary of that feeling. She is the only woman in the field of potential DFL candidates lining up to run against Republican Sen. Rudy Boschwitz next year.

The DFL Party won't endorse Growe just because she is a woman, party leaders say. But if the endorsement contest narrows to Growe and some equally qualified and electable man, she may have an edge because of her gender.

"Joan's main strength is being a woman," said Fred Gates, a

veteran DFL strategist from Minneapolis. "There are more people out there than ever before saying it's a woman's turn."

"Two things are coming together for Joan," said Rick Scott, St. Paul, political coordinator for a public employees union and former state DFL chairman. "She has earned a shot the old-fashioned way — by virtue of standing in line (holding office) long enough so that eventually her turn is coming up. And she can take advantage of the feeling that it's time to give women a chance."

National Democrats are eager to back a woman candidate, Minnesota party leaders said. They are embarrassed because the two women in the U.S. Senate are Republicans.

Women seem eager to elect women. "The gender gap is real," said B.J. Mahling, a close friend of Growe and Minneapolis DFL activist. "There's something out there that we haven't been able to measure yet, but I think it's a very strong movement saying it's time to elect more women to office, especially the U.S. Senate."

Another plus for a woman candidate is the changing attitude of the Minnesota electorate, Growe said. "In the past, being a woman candidate was not an asset. When I first ran in 1974, it was so new that you had to run around the state explaining that it was OK for a woman to be involved in decision making. A lot has changed in nine years. This may be the only race I've been involved in where being a woman is an asset."

...

Growe, 47, is not officially in the race. She is "actively exploring" whether to run. But, she adds, "I don't see any reason why I will not be a candidate."

Four other DFLers also are exploring candidacy: U.S. Rep. James Oberstar, former Gov. and Sen. Wendell Anderson, Hennepin County Commissioner John Derus and state Sen. Donald Moe. Two other prominent DFLers — Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III and Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe — are possible contenders.

Many DFL insiders rate Growe and Oberstar the early front-runners for endorsement at the party's convention June 15-17 at the St. Paul Civic Center.

With the departure of Mark Dayton and St. Paul Mayor George Latimer from the field, Growe appears to be the favorite of many DFL liberals and feminists.

Continued

At this stage of the pre-campaign campaign, Growe is boning up on the national issues of the day. She's being briefed by a variety of issues experts and reading research papers, magazine articles and books on current events, most recently the best seller "Megatrends" and "What Guns Are They Buying for Your Butter," a critique of defense spending.

However, she spends most her free time meeting DFL activists in small groups — "at breakfast, lunch and dinner, five days a week, and full-time every weekend," she said — to make her pitch, elicit pledges of support and, most importantly, to raise money.

So far, Growe has raised between \$50,000 and \$100,000, said her campaign treasurer, Vance Opperman, a Minneapolis attorney and longtime DFL activist. She has spent nearly \$50,000.

The Growe Volunteer Committee used the funds to open an office last month in Minneapolis, hire a political operative to staff the office, install a phone, and mail campaign materials to the party faithful. It also has signed up prominent Democratic pollster William Hamilton and veteran DFL campaign consultant Robert Meek.

Opperman expects Boschwitz to spend \$5 million or more on his campaign, and he said the DFL candidate will have to raise around \$2.5 million to have a chance.

Growe has not had to raise such huge sums for her three previous statewide races, and many DFL insiders doubt she can do it. Even her staunchest backers acknowledge that fund-raising may be her biggest weakness.

"That could be her most difficult test," Scott said. "A lot of money traditionally comes from a good-old-boys network that she won't have access to because she's a woman."

National Democrats are eager to back a woman candidate, Minnesota party leaders said. They are embarrassed because the two women in the U.S. Senate are Republicans.

But Growe is off to a good start, informed DFLers said. Women's political organizations have been sprouting rapidly in recent years, and she is tapping into them quickly.

Because of the Democrats' desire to elect women senators, Growe expects to raise money nationwide. She said she also is receiving some contributions from Republicans who are on "the opposite side of the gender gap" from President Reagan.

Large sums of "early money" could make her the front-runner, Gates said. "Since a lot of people assume she's weak at raising money, they would be surprised if she does it. That would be impressive and put her in a very good position."

• • •

Minnesota voters have been rough on Twin Cities liberals in recent years. They dumped DFL Senate endorsee Don Fraser in the 1978 primary and toppled Warren Spannaus, the DFL-endorsed candidate for governor, in last year's primary. And, in Scott's words, "There's no denying it: Joan lives in the Metro area, and she is liberal."

But Growe contends her roots are in "Greater Minnesota" (a euphemism for "outstate") and her "life experiences" distinguish her from Fraser and Spannaus.

She was born in Minneapolis but grew up in the small town of Buffalo, about 30 miles west of the Twin Cities. Her father, Arthur Anderson, owned a hardware store and was mayor for 10 years while she attended high school and St. Cloud State University, where she received her bachelor's degree in elementary education.

"Joan always seemed interested in what I was doing as mayor," Anderson, now retired, said in a recent interview. "But at that time, we never thought she'd go anywhere in politics. Those were different times for women."

Anderson added that his daughter didn't learn any campaign lessons at his knee. "It was a small town, everybody knew me, and I didn't need to campaign," he said.

Growe had a comfortable childhood, but she learned about hard times as a young adult.

In 1964, Growe, then 28, was forced to turn to Aid to Families with Dependent Children to feed her three children, ages 3, 4 and 5. She had left a bad marriage, and when the job she had teaching retarded children in a St. Paul Catholic school ended for the summer, she couldn't find work that paid enough to cover rent and child care.

Growe said she had no choice. She had to take public assistance until she went back to work as a public school teacher three months

later.

She became active in politics in the mid-1960s when she moved to Minnetonka with her second husband, Glen Growe. (They divorced in 1976.) She joined the League of Women Voters, parent-teachers association and other non-partisan community groups.

"I didn't go to my first precinct caucus until 1968," she said. "I got involved in the anti-war movement, and the only reason I went to the DFL caucus was because the peace candidate was Gene McCarthy."

Growe's transformation from mousy suburban housewife to sophisticated politician started in 1972. With her four children all in school, she was devoting more time to the campaigns of women friends for school board and city council. When local Republicans refused to endorse one of her group for the state House, Growe's friends talked her into seeking the DFL endorsement.

"There weren't a lot of Democrats eager to make the race because nobody thought we could win. It was a 68 percent Republican district," she said. "We thought my opponent would win, but at least on his way to winning, we'd have a chance to educate him on the issues and exert some influence that way."

But Growe put together a remarkable organization of women, ran a meticulous door-to-door campaign and won an easy, upset victory, recalled Gretchen Fogo of Minnetonka, the campaign manager.

After one term in the House, Growe jumped into the 1974 race for secretary of state. She upset a popular St. Cloud mayor for the DFL endorsement, then unseated incumbent Arlen Erdahl, probably

Continued

the most popular Republican on the ballot, in the post-Watergate DFL sweep.

Growe was handily re-elected in 1978, although Republicans dumped most other DFL incumbents in what has come to be known as the "Minnesota massacre." She won her third term in a landslide last fall.

But it wasn't the job she really wanted. Early in the year, she told then-Attorney General Spannaus that she wanted to be his running mate and hoped subsequently to use the lieutenant governor's office as a steppingstone to the U.S. Senate in 1984. Spannaus picked someone else, and Growe won praise as a good DFL soldier for accepting his decision without public complaint.

Now, Growe said, "I have reached a point in my life where it's right for me to change." Her sons, ages 24, 22 and 16, and daughter, 23, are relatively independent, and she wants to take more risks.

"I have the experience, ability, desire and the understanding to deal with the issues that a United States senator faces," she said.

• • •

The secretary of state does not have one of the more glamorous, prestigious or visible jobs in state government. She is the custodian of many state records, administers elections and keeps the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota. The job is not often a launching pad to higher office.

As a result, although most Minnesotans may know Growe's name and have a vaguely favorable impression, they don't know much more about her.

"Even though her office lacks prestige and glamour, I think people will view her as having served an apprenticeship and done so very well," said Ted Grindahl, a Minneapolis attorney who managed Growe's 1978 campaign and Spannaus' campaign last year. "She managed her office very professionally, and she clearly is better prepared to hold public office than Boschwitz or (Sen. David) Durenberger were when they were elected." Neither Republican senator had held elected office previously.

Growe is a very cautious politician. "I can't think of a single serious political mistake that she's made in her career," Scott said.

But by the same token, she has not excited the electorate.

Grindahl acknowledged that she has "not been substantive enough," although he cautioned against getting bogged down in issues papers that nobody reads — a lesson from the Spannaus campaign.

State Sen. Steve Novak, a New Brighton DFLer and member of Growe's advisory committee, agreed that she "has not established that she's able to address a wide range of national issues." That could be to her advantage because she can develop positions on issues, while Boschwitz is saddled with a voting record.

Although Growe has always run with AFL-CIO endorsement, her partisans conceded that labor has stronger ties to other DFL candidates. An AFL-CIO spokesman said Duluth and Iron Range unions are openly organizing for Oberstar, but he has seen "nothing comparable for Growe."

She has one large bloc of political enemies. She supports legalized abortions, and the anti-abortion movement, a large and zealous minority in the DFL, will lead the opposition to her endorsement.

Growe's DFL constituency is "similar to Spannaus' and Fraser's," Grindahl said. "But I think Joan would galvanize more voters into turning out, especially women, and she'd pull in more independents and Republicans."

He said Growe is a tireless DFL worker and that party leaders appreciate it.

Growe also has won over some of her former foes. For instance, DFL Feminist Caucus leaders criticized her last year for not working to put another woman on the ticket.

"But she is growing into a very strong candidate now," said Democratic National Committeewoman Sue Rockne, a caucus leader from Zumbrota. "We're beginning to see the kind of confidence and fire in the eye that develops in good candidates. She seems much more apt now to take a leadership role."

One question keeps haunting Growe: Male DFLers wonder whether the slender candidate is "tough enough" to last a Senate race. "That's a question asked of women, but not often of men," she noted, "but I have no doubt that I could handle anything that a Senate campaign could bring."

JOAN GROWE

August 17, 1983

Dear DFLer:

I am writing to update you on Joan Growe's activities as she explores a run for the U.S. Senate in 1984. Joan has been actively "testing the waters," now, for several months. The welcome she has received is nothing short of outstanding.

Activities Underway

The Growe Exploratory Committee has opened a volunteer headquarters at 403 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55454. The telephone number is (612) 332-7959. Coordinating volunteer efforts is Pat Lind, who I know would be glad to add you to our list of friends.

Working on issues for the committee is Peter McLaughlin. Peter is assembling information for Joan, and contacting those people who have and are volunteering their expertise in a variety of issue areas. You can reach Peter at (612) 729-2459, or write him in care of the Volunteer Headquarters.

Finally, I'm working with some 60 people on our Finance Committee. We are working on direct requests of individuals and on events to gather funds for Joan's exploratory activities. (We have some \$50,000 in the bank.) It is an expensive undertaking as funds are used to support volunteer phoning and mailings, letters and brochures, and polling.

I need your help to insure that Joan's activities are adequately financed. Please call me at (612) 339-6900 or write me in care of the Volunteer Headquarters.

During this period when Joan is assessing her support for a U.S. Senate race, she has continued her tradition of traveling the state, meeting with citizen's groups, including DFLers. Some of those trips are mentioned in newspaper articles enclosed for your information.

Also, let us know if there is a gathering in your area which Joan should attend. Phone or send information on the event to Pat Lind at the Volunteer Headquarters.

You may be interested to know that Joan has hired a pollster, William Hamilton and Staff, and has just returned from a highly successful "get acquainted" visit with Washington, D.C. political, issue and campaign activists. Her visit included meetings with Senator Lloyd Bentsen, who chairs the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, national journalists, environmental groups, business, labor and women's rights leaders, and a reception held in her honor.

Should Joan decide to run, we may be fortunate to gather considerable support at the national level from those impressed by Joan's qualifications, forthrightness, leadership in the National Association of Secretaries of State and in women, environmental and education issues.

This kind of national support is exactly what our DFL candidate would need to finance a race against Senator Rudy Boschwitz.

Looking Ahead

In September, Joan will be addressing educational reforms as she assembles a Citizens Agenda for Pioneering in Education.

We are planning a state-wide "Pioneer Fest" for Sunday, October 2nd to be held at the Leo and Marion Fogarty farm in Belle Plaine -- details of the event will be announced shortly.

During these same months, Joan will be meeting with DFLers throughout the state. We will be holding a state-wide exploratory organizing meeting for her supporters on Saturday, September 10 at 10:00 A.M. at the Eisenhower Community Center, 1001 Highway 7 in Hopkins, Minnesota.

We are encouraging Joan's supporters to attend this meeting. We expect Joan to be on-hand to update you personally on her plans for 1984.

I hope you will share this information with people in your area interested in Joan's campaign. If you have suggestions or questions, just call or write.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,



Vance K. Opperman
Treasurer
Grove Volunteer Committee

encl.

P.S. Joan led the field in the first survey of DFL County Unit Chairs (7th C.D.) -- see clipping enclosed.

Growe

It means visiting frequently with her parents in Buffalo, Minn., and attending church almost every Sunday — choosing St. Joan of Arc, probably the most liberal Roman Catholic parish in Minneapolis. She says she likes the way that parish links faith in God with concern about people and public issues.

One reason she wants to serve in the Senate, she said, is that after nine years as an administrator, "I miss the involvement with lots of different issues that you get in a legislative setting."

The issues that excite her, she said, are the fundamental ones: "the economy, jobs and the arms race. You can't do anything unless you've got a strong economy; you don't have a decent society unless you've got people employed; and it isn't going to do any good to have either if we're going to blow each other up. That's very basic, but some people in Washington don't seem to be in tune with what Minnesotans are thinking about those things."



"You know, you're sort of the darling of the DFL. Everybody loves you," John Loftus, a Beltrami County DFL activist, told Growe as they drove to Bemidji from the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. "You've handled everything you've done with ultimate grace. That whole lieutenant governor thing last year, the way you stepped aside..."

"I'm not being nice like that anymore," Growe interrupted in a voice at least half-serious. "This time it's someone else's turn to be nice."

For 10 years, Growe has played the political game by the rules. She climbed the ladder in the usual way, from legislator to constitutional officer, paying her party dues at countless beanfeasts and barbecues along the way.

She wanted the next move to be to lieutenant governor, as running mate

to the DFL-endorsed gubernatorial candidate, Warren Spannaus, last year. But Spannaus chose former state Rep. Carl Johnson of St. Peter instead — and despite her ambition and clamoring from DFL feminists to do otherwise, Growe abided by the rule that the candidate for governor may choose his own running mate.

Some of her supporters are prepared now to invoke a rule on her behalf: If you wait your turn and play it right, you'll be rewarded.

"Folks are saying it's Joan's turn," said Janis Ray of West Concord, DFL First District associate chairperson. "We're ready for a woman candidate. It seems to me that we shouldn't even be asking that question anymore. Joan's earned it."

But that view isn't universal. State Agriculture Commissioner Jim Nichols, an unsuccessful Second District congressional candidate in 1982, rated Growe's chances for endorsement at no better than a long shot because "too many people (outstate) won't go for a woman."

Democratic National Committeewoman Sue Rockne of Zumbrota said that to succeed, Growe will have to overcome "people's image of her as a secretary in an office. They don't know what the secretary of state does, but they see a woman doing it, and they think of it as a lesser job." (Growe is the second woman in state history to hold the post.)

Growe and her advisers are well aware that among some DFLers, her gender and the charge that she's in a "lightweight job" will be a handicap in an endorsement contest, said Opperman, an adviser as well as committee treasurer. He considers the "lightweight" charge a form of sexism: "If she were a man who'd been secretary of state for nine years, people would say, 'He's grooming himself.'"

But Opperman said they consider her sex a net asset in a race against Boschwitz — an assessment Boschwitz said last week he shares. "Her life experiences would bring something unique to the U.S. Senate," Opperman said. "No other candidate has quite the same... activities she has."

"With Joan, people can say, she's not a 'female' candidate; she's a candidate who's very good, who's come up the traditional way, who also happens to be female. People in Minnesota like that."

Life toughened Growe for Senate race

She recalls being forced onto AFDC rolls

By Lori Sturdevant
Staff Writer

When well-meaning DFLers ask Secretary of State Joan Growe whether she's "tough enough" to endure the trials of a race for the U.S. Senate, she thinks back to 1964.

She was 28 years old and alone with her children, ages 3, 4 and 5, in St. Paul. She'd left an alcoholic and abusive husband, escaping their home in southwestern Minnesota with only the \$75 she'd scraped together over seven years of marriage. Her \$300-a-month teaching job at a parochial school had ended for the summer. Although she had renewed her teaching

certificate by attending night school at the University of Minnesota, she wouldn't begin work at a public school until fall. She couldn't find a summer job that paid her enough to hire a baby sitter. She did not want to turn to her parents for help. She had no money, and her children had to eat.

She swallowed her pride and endured "the most degrading and humiliating experience of my entire life" — she applied for and received Aid to Families with Dependent Children for three months.

"Here I was, college degree and all, and a young woman from the welfare department was coming out to tell me how to manage my finances. . . . It was such a degrading, shameful experience at the time.

"Now, 20 years later, I can say I wish it had not happened, and I wish my life had been different, but I have a lot more compassion for alcoholism, for families who have a history of abuse, and for people who have to depend on government for assistance. It left me with a sense

that most people do not want to take assistance, but you never know when you're going to need it. And if you treat people with a certain amount of dignity at the time, I think you're going to get it returned in many ways. I think that has shaped a great deal of how I feel about government and about issues. . . .

"If people know what I have lived through in my life, they know a political campaign is nothing I can't handle. I've been through things that have tested my strength more than that."

Joan Anderson Growe hasn't formally announced her candidacy for the Senate seat held by Republican Rudy Boschwitz; neither has any other DFLer.

But by almost any other measure, Growe is a candidate. Her name is high on any informed DFLer's list of likely contenders, a roster that also includes Eighth District U.S. Rep. James Oberstar, former Gov. Wendell Anderson, Hennepin County Commissioner John Derus, Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe and Attorney General Hubert Humphrey III. Some party insiders say the DFL endorsement contest is already a two-person race, between Growe and Oberstar.

Growe opened a Growe Volunteer Committee office at 401 Cedar Av. S. last week. She has hired one of the nation's top Democratic pollsters, William Hamilton. (Hamilton solicited her business, not vice versa, said Robert Meek, a DFL publicist who has been a consultant to Growe for six months.) Committee



Joan Growe

treasurer Vance Opperman, a longtime DFL activist, said the committee is about to begin a major fund-raising effort.

Growe is on the speaking circuit an average of five days a week, impressing audiences with her poised, forceful speaking style. Her speeches, like one to a Minnesota Education Association workshop in Bemidji last week, focus on education, national defense, the economy — not voter registration, her theme song as secretary of state. And when reporters are out of earshot — or almost so — at DFL affairs, she solicits promises of help from potential campaign workers.

All that comes under the rubric of "actively exploring" a challenge to Boschwitz, Growe says. While she adds that "at this point, with the kind of support and encouragement I'm getting, I see no reason why I would not become a candidate," she insists that she has not made a final commitment to run — not even to herself.

Longtime friend B.J. Mahling said she believes that Growe has "virtually decided" to become a candidate. Growe craves challenges and competition, and isn't happy unless she's trying something new, Mahling said. Friends have "just assumed that she saw a bigger future in politics" ever since she first ran for the secretary of state's office in 1974, Mahling said.

Growe laments the fact that there are no Democratic women in the U.S. Senate, and that no woman has ever been elected to the Senate from Minnesota. The possibility of breaking those barriers forms an added incentive for a Senate bid by Growe next year, Mahling said.

But Growe's brand of political ambition may be different from the sort that male candidates sometimes display, she said. "I don't think she's consumed by it all. I don't think it's the first thing she thinks about when she wakes up in the morning. She's uncommonly motivated and hard-working, but she isn't one of the very-driven, politically."

Growe bristled last week when Boschwitz predicted that she would win the DFL Senate endorsement because "women and women's issues play such an important role in conventions" and because DFL convention delegates are "more liberal" than mainstream DFLers.

"Mr. Boschwitz, I'll choose my own labels, thank you, and the label I choose for myself is 'Democrat,' not 'liberal.' The issues I raise are human issues, not women's issues," she said. "Besides," she added after a moment's hesitation, "I'm a moderate."

To Growe, "moderate" means a blend of feminist and League of Women Voters principles, a belief that government should serve as an active force for good in people's lives, and a small-town faith in the virtue of civic involvement. It means support for a nuclear weapons freeze, outrage over federal economic policies that produce double-digit unemployment, and a stand on the side of teachers in the growing national debate over how to improve education.

In her personal life it means a good deal of reticence when asked about her two divorces (she declines to name her first husband, or the town in which they lived). It means maintaining close ties to her four children, even though the youngest, Patrick, 16, lives in Roseville with his father, Glen Growe.

Friday, July 29, 1983

Growe explores bid against Boschwitz in Washington trip

By Steve Berg
Staff Correspondent

Washington, D.C.

Among Democrats, gender is the most celebrated of gaps. Polls continue to show that women prefer Democratic politicians over Republicans by as much as 22 percent.

Yet, the only two women in the Senate are Republicans: Paula Hawkins of Florida and Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas.

Joan Growe, a Democrat and Minnesota's secretary of state, is spending five days in Washington this week exploring ways of trying to change that. "I don't see any reason why I would not be a candidate," she said Wednesday night at a wine and cheese party held in her honor at a rowhouse office on Capitol Hill.

The party was just one stop in a hectic week of seeking money, visibility and advice. She is courting representatives of labor, environmental and women's groups. She is meeting with national political reporters and columnists. She also is consulting with pollster Bill Hamilton about doing survey research on her chances for getting the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party's backing, then winning a race next year against Republican Sen. Rudy Boschwitz.

Here, on the national scene, Growe is trying to take advantage of what may be her top political asset: her gender. Three-quarters of the 100 or so people at Wednesday night's gathering were women, some of them influential in the party. There is a special commitment among Democratic women, they said, to elect at least one woman to the Senate next year.



Joan Growe

"A woman like Growe would bring an enlightened and rational voice to the issues of peace and foreign policy that we just don't have now," said Stephanie Solien, executive director of the Women's Campaign Fund.

"I'm not in the business of telling Minnesota Democrats who they ought to run," said Ann Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee. "But the Midwest is going to be fertile ground for us and there is a surge of interest in electing a Democratic woman to the Senate. It is an increasingly important goal."

Growe and Nancy Dick, the Colorado lieutenant governor expected to run against Republican Sen. William Armstrong, have the best chances, she said.

Some of Growe's most valued advice may come from Harriet Woods, who made the dash from political obscurity (she was a Missouri state senator) to nearly unseating Republican Sen. John Danforth last November.

The parallels are obvious. Growe and Woods are women. Boschwitz and Danforth are millionaire businessmen. Danforth outspent Woods by more than 2 to 1, just as Boschwitz would be expected to outspend nearly any DFL rival. Growe and Woods are pro-choice advocates on abortion in states where abortion can be a sticky issue. Danforth and Boschwitz are not.

The state political system, however, is different. The Missouri state party does not endorse. Woods defeated 10 other Democrats in a primary, then lost to Danforth by only 27,000 votes. Jody Newman, Woods's campaign manager, was at Wednesday night's gathering for Growe, stressing the importance of raising early money.

"We raised \$1.25 million, but half of that came in the last two weeks," she said. "We matched Danforth spot for spot (TV)," she said, "but we had no direct voter contact in the last week and he set up phone banks in St. Louis and that beat us."

"I took my 13-year-old son to the Senate last week and we looked down from the gallery while there was a vote and 98 men and Paula Hawkins and Nancy Kassebaum were voting and it broke my heart to think that we could have had Harriet Woods on that floor," Newman said. "Hopefully, we have another chance and a lot of us are excited and hoping that Joan will run."

Gathering the early money needed to make a confident decision about running, however, may not be easy for Growe.

Rep. Jim Oberstar, the Democrat who has represented northeastern Minnesota in Congress since 1975, is also considering a race against Boschwitz. Political insiders said this week that Oberstar has the inside track on getting most of that money, three-quarters of which usually comes from labor union political action committees.

"She has an obvious problem," said a former Carter administration official who knows how labor unions choose to fund candidates. "Oberstar has a national voting record on labor issues. He has been building a relationship with labor since the days when he worked for (former Rep. John) Blatnik."

"It's not unheard of for labor to back two candidates," he continued. "She could do that if she makes her case in the polls and shows that she has a good chance of winning."

"Oberstar has the resumé," said one DFL operative, referring to Oberstar's experience in the House.

"Growe could conceivably make up for her lack of money by igniting some spark, by somehow capturing the imagination of the party."

So far, Growe has raised about \$50,000, including about \$1,000 at Wednesday night's gathering which was not billed as a fund-raiser. Growe seems to have ready answers for questions about her suspected liabilities.

When asked about her legislative inexperience compared with Oberstar's, she said: "I have also held legislative office (one term in the State Legislature) and I have had executive branch experience. What I think is most important is being close to Minnesotans and understanding how they feel."

Asked about her backing for Sen. Edward Kennedy for president in 1979 rather than the Carter-Mondale ticket, she said: "I said that I'd support Kennedy if Mondale didn't run because I thought Carter would lose and his losing would drag down the U.S. Senate. I've never had to go back to the people and explain why I did that."

Asked if her image is too liberal, she said: "If being a liberal means I would have voted against the production of nerve gas, then I'd very proudly wear that label."

Boschwitz will be particularly vulnerable, she predicted, because of his votes favoring production of nerve gas and the MX missile and his sentiments against the nuclear freeze and for President Reagan's defense buildup. "He has a seemingly uncaring attitude about world peace and nuclear arms and is totally out of touch with Minnesota on that."

She said that her record of winning statewide office four times compared with Oberstar being well-known in only one of the state's eight congressional districts would help her defeat Boschwitz. She also emphasized her record for attracting independent voters.

St. Paul Pioneer Press

☆ Thursday, July 28, 1983

Growe all but committed to Senate candidacy

By Aron Kahn
Staff Writer

Minnesota Secretary of State Joan Growe may not be a bona fide U.S. Senate candidate yet, but sometimes it's hard to tell.

Growe, who says she's exploring a Senate race, held a reception in Washington, D.C., Wednesday night for political workers and special interest groups who've traditionally aided Democratic candidates.

The invitation read: "Come and meet Minnesota Secretary of State Joan Growe, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate."

Reached by telephone at the reception, Growe said the invitation's wording was not accurate, that it was somebody's error, that she still is only contemplating a Senate race.

"I think what we have are some overzealous supporters. They thought they needed to do that to offer me some encouragement," said Growe, adding that if she declares for Senate, it will be done in Minnesota.

But she did not discount the energy she's putting into her exploration.

Growe, who is on her second Washington trip since beginning her exploratory campaign, has already met this week with U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign; James Booe, international vice president of the Communications Workers of America and chairman of an AFL-CIO Senate campaign committee; pollster William Hamilton, whom Growe has hired to gauge the Minnesota response to her possible candidacy, and several members of the national press corps.

"It is the typical round people make when they come to Washington to explore their candidacies," Growe said.

The reception Wednesday at the Capitol Hill townhouse of media consultant Jill Buckley

"Early money makes a difference when you're running against an incumbent," Growe said.

was not planned as a fund-raiser, said Robert Meek, a spokesman for the Growe exploratory committee, but rather an opportunity to meet representatives of labor and other organizations who might be helpful in a Senate race — both in rallying voters and donating money.

About 60 people attended the gathering. Most were women, and many were identified with the 1980 campaign by Missouri state Sen. Harriet Woods, who came within 27,000 votes of defeating U.S. Sen. John Danforth, a Republican.

In a speech, Growe talked about running against incumbent Republican Rudy Boschwitz, but avoided committing herself to a race.

"We have a Democratic state and we have two Republican senators," she said. "We have to change that, and I'm the one who wants to change that... What makes me feel good about a race against Boschwitz is that my support goes beyond the Democratic party in Minnesota."

Growe made a strong plea for campaign

contributions. "Early money makes a difference when you're running against an incumbent," she said.

Jody Neuman, who was Woods' campaign manager and now works for Walter Mondale's presidential campaign, told the people attending the reception: "I'm going to write out my check tonight. I hope you all do the same."

Ann Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said of Growe, "I think we are looking at one of the best opportunities in the country... As a political pro, I think she's a very good candidate. This is a year of a surge of interest by women in electing a Democratic woman to the U.S. Senate."

Others attending the reception included Richard Moe, former chief of staff to Mondale when Mondale was vice president, and Minnesota Congressmen Gerry Sikorski and Tim Penny. Both Sikorski and Penny said they wish Growe well but would not get involved in the primary campaign for the Democratic nomination to oppose Boschwitz.

James McGregor of the Washington Bureau contributed to this story.



Joan Growe
Not quite a candidate

JOAN GROWE

GROWE LEADER IN FIRST DFL SURVEY

Grove, Oberstar lead for Senate endorsement

By Liz Fedor
Herald Staff Writer

Minnesota Secretary of State Joan Grove and 8th District Congressman James Oberstar are early U.S. Senate DFL endorsement favorites among party officials from the 7th Congressional District.

In a Herald survey of 24 county officials, 10 cited Grove as their first preference for endorsement and 7 named Oberstar. The pair had good backing in northwestern and central Minnesota, despite the fact a "favorite son," Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe of Ada, is also a potential U.S. Senate candidate.

Moe was named the first choice by three chairs — including the Polk and Norman County chairs who live in his Senate district. Many northern Minnesota chairs said they would back Moe for a U.S. Senate bid, but they would rather see him remain in the state Senate and run for governor in 1986.

In response to the phone survey conducted between July 25 and Aug. 2, three county chairs had no preference, and one favored former U.S. Sen. Wendell Anderson. None of the chairs cited an early preference for Hennepin County Commissioner John Derus or Sen. Don Moe from St. Paul. Attorney General Hubert H. "Skip" Humphrey III was not named as a first choice by any county officials.

All of the politicians listed in the survey, except for Humphrey, presented themselves as potential U.S. Senate candidates at a 7th District DFL picnic in Detroit Lakes last month.

While Oberstar and Grove are viewed as

front-runners in the 7th, their status holds true across the state. In a phone sampling of six of the eight DFL congressional chairs in Minnesota, all said Grove and Oberstar have been working hard in their districts and are considered leading contenders for endorsement at the 1984 state convention.

However, those same six chairs are all over the voting board when asked for their personal preferences. Grove got 2 votes. Anderson, Derus, and Humphrey each got one. 7th District Chairman Al Nichols, Thief River Falls, chose not to state a preference.

Grove, elected secretary of state in 1974, would become the first woman elected to the Senate from Minnesota if she defeated incumbent U.S. Sen. Rudy Boschwitz. Her strength is not limited to women activists; the 10 county chairs who cited Grove as their first choice included six men.

Fifth Congressional District Chair Margaret Macneale, Minneapolis, is a staunch Grove supporter. "In 1982, I walked up to her at the state convention and told her to sign me up," Macneale said. A property manager for an insurance company, Macneale said she likes Grove's liberal stands on social, economic and foreign policy issues. She also thinks Grove has the personal qualities to be a good candidate.

"She's articulate, and she's got a strong backbone. I think it would be absolutely delightful to have a person with all the right qualities, who also happened to be a woman, in the U.S. Senate," she said.



Grove



Oberstar



Roger Moe

Senate —

Continued

Pennington County Chair Fran Stromberg said Grove is her first choice for the U.S. Senate, but she would be torn between Grove and Roger Moe. A registered nurse from Thief River Falls, Stromberg said Grove "has certainly paid her dues, and she's been a good party member. She's waited and it's time."

She added, however, that "there are many people who would support her, but doubt her electability because she's a woman."

Grove's abortion rights stance and the fact she is female will hurt and help her candidacy, according to several party officials.

Oberstar holds an anti-abortion position. Many DFLers say the strong factions on both sides of the abortion issue could jeopardize the party's ability to endorse a candidate.

Lake of the Woods County Chair Robert Borchardt said he is attracted to Oberstar because the congressman was willing to travel to El Salvador and investigate the situation in Central America, instead of accepting President Reagan's word.

Oberstar is considered a liberal, and party people generally praise his performance in Congress, where he has served since 1975.

DFL organizers report that Grove, Oberstar and Derus have been putting the most personal time into their campaigns. Anderson has been circulating throughout the state, but is not generating much enthusiasm for another election bid. Several Democrats believe his self-arranged appointment to the U.S. Senate in 1976 is still a major political liability.

Don Moe recently put himself into the U.S. Senate endorsing contest. So far, he appears to have limited support. Derus is impressing people, but most county chairs in the 7th District think he could be perceived as a city slicker. He has a giant problem with name identification.

Roger Moe, elected to the state Senate in 1970, commands the loyalty of many northern Minnesota DFLers. If he runs for the U.S. Senate, they will support him. But those same people, mainly from Districts 1 and 2, frequently say they would support Moe for governor, U.S. Senate or Congress. They are letting him make up his mind.

But Moe is an unknown quantity to many outside the 7th District.

GRAND FORKS HERALD

Sunday, August 7, 1983

Paid for by Grove Volunteer Committee

Vance Opperman, Treasurer, Suite 2200, 100 Washington Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55401 S 75

THE BEMIDJI PIONEER

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1983

Senate hopeful tests Bemidji political waters

Growe seeks political base

By BRAD SWENSON
Political Editor

The campaign aide dug in his pocket for an agenda among many folded pieces of paper to answer a question of when the party's plane leaves Bemidji. A few minutes earlier, he had to retrieve a briefcase from a car.

Finally sitting down to take a breather while his boss mingled with Beltrami County DFLers Friday at a reception, the aide stretched out and said it had been a hectic day.

"I've been a campaign aide all day but when the plane touches down in Minneapolis, I end that job and become a son again and have to go and clean the house," said David Growe, son of Minnesota Secretary of State Joan Anderson Growe, who is exploring a possible candidacy in the DFL endorsement race for the 1984 U.S. Senate election.

Growe and company left Minneapolis early Friday morning for Bemidji where she met with county officials, was the main speaker at a Minnesota Education Association luncheon at Bemidji State, attended a meeting of the Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee in Cass Lake and then returned for the Bemidji reception.

The meeting with Beltrami County Auditor Julie Thompson was business, Growe said, but the rest was geared to finding political support in a wide-open DFL endorsement battle to find a candidate to go against Independent-Republican Sen. Rudy Boschwitz.

Growe's son is taking time off from attending a Seattle, Wash.,

college to help his mother find that political support among DFL convention delegates, even though the convention is yet a year away.

"I am actively exploring the possibility of becoming a candidate for the United States Senate," Joan Growe said in an interview. "I feel very deeply about the issues affecting Minnesotans, their families and their futures. I know the power a U.S. Senator can bring to bear on those issues and I am continuing to travel the state to talk to people and to explore the issues."

Growe isn't alone. Counting the secretary of state, three of those potential candidates were in Bemidji Thursday and Friday.

Thursday it was Senate Majority Leader Roger Moe's turn while Growe was joined Friday by Hennepin County Board Chairman John Derus. Others expected to throw their hats into the endorsement ring include U.S. Rep. James Oberstar, ex-governor and former U.S. Sen. Wendy Anderson and perhaps Attorney General Hubert H. Humphrey III.

Growe will officially announce her candidacy "when I'm ready," she says. "I guess that's the quickest answer I can give you. I think that campaigns are way too long and we're talking about an election that will be held a year from November."

While Moe in an interview Thursday said Oberstar has to be considered the frontrunner, Growe said she didn't know who the frontrunner is but likes to think she is in there somewhere.

"You would probably get several different answers, depending upon who you talk to, where you go in the state and whose supporters you're talking to," she said. "I think it's way too early to determine a frontrunner. Oberstar would be very strong in the 8th District as people know him and he's an incumbent congressman for 10 years. But in other parts of the state people

don't know who he is. On the other side of that, I've run for statewide office three times. I know people all across the state."

But she admits whoever gets the DFL endorsement had better be a viable candidate against Boschwitz, who has already planned out his early campaign and is in the midst of refueling his campaign coffers. And Growe thinks she's the one.

"I plan to talk about national issues across the state," she said. "The Democrats are united in a desire to replace Boschwitz. His strong support of the Reagan economic policy, his strong support of increased spending for the military, his opposition to a nuclear freeze are all positions contrary to our people in Minnesota. And I think it is important for the Democratic nominee to point out those differences to the people of Minnesota."

Growe, 47, first entered the national political arena early this spring when she publicly called for a debate with Boschwitz on the nuclear freeze. Still today, she's heard no word from the senator "and I know he's been back in the state several times," she said.

Aside from defense, the national economy during next year's campaign could be one of the key issues, Growe said. Should the economy improve there is no doubt Boschwitz will try to take credit as a Reagan supporter. Growe admits it appears the economy has been improving, but at the expense of the less fortunate.

"Economics (and) jobs will be an issue in 1984," she said. "Even if the economy looks better in 1984, there will still be the issue of unemployment and the overriding issue of how fairly people have been treated under this administration. If the economy looks good, he'll (Boschwitz) attempt to take credit for it. Whether he manages to convince the public of that fact is something else again."

The DFL endorsee will have to point

Prepared and paid for by Growe Volunteer Committee,

Vance Opperman, Treasurer, Suite 2200, 100 Washington Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55401

out disagreements with Boschwitz's voting record which is "going to be vulnerable when you look at the huge deficits," Growe said. "I see no improvement on the part of Reagan to worry about those deficits and they're going to be horribly devastating to us."

As a former educator, Growe is upset when Reagan talks of supporting education. National priorities under the Reagan administration are misguided, she said.

"It is a sham that Reagan can stand there and say he is a supporter of education when the facts are he has cut student loan programs, cut programs for math and science, cut funding for programs for disadvantaged students and attempted to cut almost every other program and the Department of Education," Growe said. "And we are supposed to believe that Reagan cares about education?"

The Senate should be considering the future and Growe said the nation needs to "make some sort of investment now that will pay off in the future. The best investment we can make is the investment in human resources that goes into education and training, which would help economic recovery."

She said that when the pioneers settling Minnesota first arrived, there was a university in place before there was an official state of the Union. She called that future thinking.

"We have to start thinking about being new pioneers again," Growe said. "And we've got to look forward to what will be coming in the future and think about what we do now to prepare for that because the world is changing and continues to change. We've got to prepare ourselves so that our young people can be prepared to meet that change."

Growe believes she can attract the rural vote since she's been continually elected on a statewide ballot and is in touch with farm issues through "a group of friends in western Minnesota who are young farmers and their wives who periodically bring me back to the

farm to sit around their kitchen table for a day or two."

Raised in St. Francis and Buffalo, Growe says farmers are not doing well under the Reagan administration and federal farm programs have especially hurt young farmers with small operations.

"We've had a record number of farm foreclosures," she said. "Reagan likes to describe them as young, inefficient farmers and I think that's an unfair description. (The solution is) really simple; just give farmers a fair price for their goods. That's all farmers are asking for."

When told that the AFL-CIO plans to endorse a Senate candidate next year before the DFL endorsing convention and that Oberstar and Anderson are the frontrunners for that important nod, Growe said her candidacy should give the AFL-CIO a difficult decision.

She pointed out that as state legislator, she had a 100 percent voting record on labor issues and has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO each time she's run for secretary of state.

And although she believes times are favorable for a woman to be elected to the Senate, she doesn't plan to make an issue of it.

"There are lots of people who think the U.S. Senate is an awfully exclusive club," Growe said. "And they think not only should we have a Democrat in there from Minnesota, but there isn't a single Democratic woman in the U.S. Senate. Right now we have the gender gap in politics with women voting quite differently than men. I think it might be the one time that being a woman might be some advantage."

"But generally, I run as a candidate in hopes that people will not make a judgment about me based on gender," she added.

GROWE CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

403 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55454

(612) 332-7959

**Lyn Burton, Janet Dieterich, Martha Norton,
Yvette Oldendorf and Mary Vogel Heffernan**

**Invite you to
Celebrate the Growe Candidacy for the
United States Senate**

October 27, 1983

Six to Eight P.M.

1451 Summit Ave., St. Paul

Donation of Fifty Dollars

RSVP 332-7959

Send checks to:

Grove Campaign Office

403 Cedar, Mpls 55454

5-75 paid for by the Grove Campaign Committee, Vance Opperman, Treasurer

JOANGROWE

Americans for Bunker

Dec. 10, 1983

June -

Nov. 10, 1983 Capital Hill

Irene Gomez Beckle
4649 Quaker's R.

New Hope, Mn.
55428





JOAN ANDERSON GROWE

November 30, 1983

Arue:

My Volunteer Committee is planning a special evening of pre-holiday refreshments and fun on Thursday, December 8th, at the Radisson, 11 E. Kellogg Blvd., between 5:00 and 7:30 p.m., and we'd love to have you join us!

Because you've already made a contribution to my U.S. Senate campaign, we invite you and a guest to join us at this \$100 event for whatever amount would bring your total contribution to \$100.

Please call Nancy Lange at 872-6800 if you can make it. We'll have a ticket waiting at the door for you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joan".

Joan Anderson Growe
Secretary of State

RSVP: by Dec. 5
872-6800

JOAN GROWE

Grove Volunteer Committee
403 Cedar Avenue
Minneapolis, MN. 55454

(612) 332-7959

September 20, 1983

Irene Bethke
4649 North Decatur Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55428

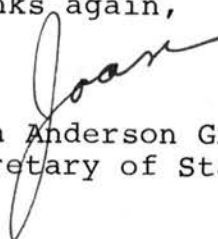
Dear Irene,

Thank you for your contribution of \$50.00
to my exploratory campaign for the U. S. Senate.

In addition to your encouragement, our efforts
are receiving an excellent reception throughout
the state.

If I become a candidate, you will have helped
make that possible, and together we will elect
a new Senator in 1984.

Thanks again,



Joan Anderson Growe
Secretary of State

JOAN GROWE

Grove Volunteer Committee
430 Cedar Avenue
Minneapolis, Mn. 55454

(612) 332-7959

Dear Friend:

My volunteers tell me of your generous offer of support should I decide to run for the U.S. Senate.

Thank you. Your pledge of support and the use of your name, when I announce, means a great deal to me.

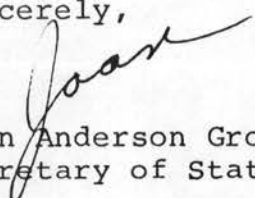
I'm excited about our prospects for 1984. Minnesotans want a change. We want to pioneer again. We want to set new priorities for jobs, justice and peace.

With your help, I know I can take part in redirecting our nation's enormous energies to the opportunities of the '80s.

I will announce my intentions later this fall. Knowing that I would begin this campaign with your support is a great incentive, and I think you'll be pleased with what I have to say.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,



Joan Anderson Growe
Secretary of State

P.S. Please join me at our first annual Pioneer Fest, Sunday, October 2nd in Belle Plaine, as we begin a new tradition. Tickets are enclosed.

**JOAN
GROWE / U.S.
SENATE**
A VOTE THAT COUNTS FOR MINNESOTA

April 16, 1984

Dear Delegate:

Orene

Congratulations on your election as a delegate to the DFL state convention. Thank you for your support. You and I have important work ahead of us. The decisions we make in the weeks to come will shape the future of our party.

Sixteen years ago, I entered politics not to hold office, but to change things. It was 1968, Vietnam, and I had no intention of sending my children to fight in Washington's war. Today, I am a candidate for the U.S. Senate, and I still believe change starts with people like you and me. And we're not alone. Millions of us supporting a nuclear freeze share the belief that we can make a difference.

How can we defeat Mr. Boschwitz? I propose a contest between Minnesota thinking and Washington thinking. Minnesotans are tired of what passes for leadership in Washington, and national priorities that reward the powerful and punish the weak.

How will we shape our future? I propose we adopt a platform and endorse candidates in the best progressive tradition of our DFL party. Our Senator must fight for labor's rights, a fair price for farmers, dignity for older Americans, and reform of the military establishment leading to an actual reduction in defense spending. And finally, we must have the Equal Rights Amendment, free of any exclusions or disclaimers, just fundamental equality. These are my priorities. They're just plain good common sense.

I have asked for and earned our party's endorsement four times. I have always supported DFL endorsed candidates. I have won upset victories against tough Republicans. With your help, I can go to Washington not to join the club, but to change it.

Sincerely,

Joan Growe

Joan Anderson Growe

P.S. I'll be calling you to thank you for your support. If you have any questions about my campaign, feel free to contact me through my campaign headquarters, 612-872-6800 (call collect).

JOAN ANDERSON GROWE

Friday afternoon

Dear Irene,

I wanted to write you a note and thank you for all the help and support you have given me in my race for the U.S. Senate. You've been great, and please know I know all the work you've put in.

I also wanted to issue you a special invitation to a reception for me next Thursday evening, June 14, from 5-7 pm at the Minneapolis Club. While the campaign has been asking up to \$250 contributions for this event, I would like you to come for \$50 or even \$25, just to cover the cost of the reception. Please give the Campaign Office a call (612-872-6800) if you can attend.

Again, thanks so much for all the help you have been - and all the help you will be next weekend!

Best, as always,

Joan

**JOAN
GROWE** / **U.S.
SENATE**
A VOTE THAT COUNTS FOR MINNESOTA

June 4, 1984

Dear DFLer:

Two weeks from today, June 18, the candidate you endorse for U.S. Senate will begin his or her campaign. Thank you for giving me your support, and the permission to use your name as a supporter. Your help is making a difference, now, and will in the weeks and months ahead.

Every indication, private and public, is that we are nearing the required first and second choice support necessary for endoresment--not on the first ballot, but before the day is done. If the endorsement is decided on the convention floor, I am confident that we will win. DFLers are unified as never before.*

According to the same survey, 70% of the delegates find all of the candidates acceptable, and 66%-plus favor making an endorsement over not endorsing.

We will enter the convention with the support of about 40% of the delegates. Your help in the next few days can increase that number, and the number of delegates coming to us on a later ballot. I need you to pick-up the phone today and visit with delegates in your area on my behalf. I need you to tell them that it makes a difference which candidate you endorse, and here's why.

All of the candidates support a nuclear freeze. But I am the only candidate to propose we make an actual decrease in military spending.

A reduction in military spending--now approaching a billion dollars a day--is essential to reording national priorities, cutting the deficit and making funds available for investment in our people, like job training.

I can't support increasing the military budget during peacetime. The work of Dina Razor's Project on Military Procurement and the new Brookings Institute report confirm my belief that we can make real savings even while enhancing our security.

*(For your information: Far fewer delegates oppose my candidacy, according to the Minnesota Poll survey, than opposed Mark Dayton or Warren Spannaus in 1982.)

June 4, 1984

Page Two

All of us support better farm income. But I am the only candidate to speak out consistently on giving farmers a guaranteed fair price.

Perhaps that's because I grew up in rural Minnesota. And because I know what \$3 billion in new farm income would mean to our family farmers and mainstreet businesses.

All four candidates have excellent labor voting records. Mine is 100% and I earned it while representing a 70% Republican district with about two dozen labor households.

As a legislator, I supported labor not out of political considerations, but because I am committed to the rights of working men and women. My vote counted to give public employees the right to strike; increase unemployment and workers' compensation; and establish Minnesota's office for workers' health and safety.

All of us are in favor of tax reform. But some say it isn't practical politically. I disagree. We must change that attitude and move now on tax justice.

I support a fair-rate tax that will lower the rates and simplify the tax system. And we must recover the unfair tax breaks (nearly three-quarters of a trillion dollars!) given under the Reagan-Boschwitz program.

Finally, we were all for equal rights. Now two of the candidates have changed their minds. I remain committed to fundamental equality under the law, as do all three of our presidential candidates--Mondale, Hart and Jackson. I support a clean E.R.A.

So if you're concerned about which candidate is right on the issues--when it counts--then I want to be your candidate.

Second, I bring the best possible experience to this contest. I have served in both the legislative and executive branches. I have authored breakthrough legislation, like Minnesota's Open Meeting Law. On the State Executive Council, I've stood up for social responsibility and for casting the state's proxies on behalf of shareholder resolutions supporting a nuclear freeze. I chaired a Governor's commission on economic recovery, a House subcommittee on education, and was selected by my colleagues to serve on the House DFL Steering Committee.

June 4, 1984
Page Three

I worked days and went to school nights supporting my family as a single parent. I taught mentally retarded children. I know what human beings can accomplish if given the opportunity. I know how the people of Minnesota feel and think, and if Boschwitz ever did know, then he must not have cared.

So if you're concerned about experience--if you want your Senator to be someone who knows how to make a difference--then I want to be your candidate.

Third, I can defeat Rudy Boschwitz. The new Midcontinent Survey shows that no one is a stronger candidate. Wendell Anderson and I lead in electability, and my lower name identification at this point in the campaign means I have more opportunity to gain on Boschwitz (I've closed the gap with Boschwitz by 20 points since March!).

I know how to defeat tough Republicans. I won my first race, for the legislature, in 1972 with 55% of the vote in a 70% Republican district. Two years later I defeated the only popular Republican incumbent on the statewide ballot to become Secretary of State. In 1978 I won when others lost, and in 1982 I won with 59% of the vote. And I run very well in Greater Minnesota, often times ahead of the ticket.

I will win for three reasons. First, because so many of you have worked so hard in each of my campaigns. Second, because I believe in campaigning on the issues. And third, because I have the proven ability to attract the support of the independent and new voters that a DFL candidate needs for victory.

So if you want a candidate who will win--someone who will retire Boschwitz and bring out new voters for our entire DFL ticket--then I want to be your candidate.

Finally, I am firmly convinced that our party's future is what is really at stake in this contest. Will we make our endorsement process work? Will the candidate you endorse defeat Rudy Boschwitz? Who can you trust on the critical issues, two, four and six years into the future?

DFL Senators set high standards. Humphrey on civil rights. McCarthy on Vietnam. Mondale on children and youth. We don't send somebody to Washington just to occupy the seat and push the buttons right. Our Senators serve Minnesota first, but they must also serve the nation. We have a tradition to continue, and in 1984, we must raise the standard of leadership Minnesota carries to the United States Senate.

I am ready to carry on that tradition. I have always sought and received our party's endorsement four times. I have always supported DFL endorsed candidates--because I believe our party is more important than any single issue or personal victory. And let me tell you why.

June 4, 1984
Page Four

I entered politics in 1968 not to hold office, but to change things.

Three of my children were nearing draft age, and I had no intention of sending them to fight in a war no one understood and few supported.

Like thousands of Minnesotans, I turned to our DFL Party for peace. And together, we turned this nation away from tragedy. Our victory was not without sorrow, nor was it immediate or permanent. But it was a beginning.

Four years later, we became the only political party to mandate full equality for women--we still are!


And even though we have just begun to make real progress, thousands of Minnesotans continue to look to our party for economic and social justice. The march for equal rights is a long journey, but the people of Minnesota know we are on the right course.

Farmers, students, teachers, seniors, working men and women are depending on this party as their voice, as their hope for securing a better future, basic rights and an unbending commitment to peace, fairness and economic opportunity.

This party has made a difference in my life and the lives of so many Minnesotans that I would never sacrifice our voice and our hopes by turning my back on our endorsement process or sitting on my hands while DFL candidates go down to defeat. Never!

We have the opportunity to unite our party for victory. I am honored to have your support. We have the best opportunity of winning the DFL endorsement. Your help now can make the difference between a unifying victory--or a longer struggle. We can make a difference. I will defeat Rudy Boschwitz and serve you well in the United States Senate.

Sincerely,



Joan Anderson Growe

enc. Minnesota Poll
Midcontinent Survey



STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

500 BREMER TOWER
7TH PLACE AND MINNESOTA STREET • SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101
(612) 296-5663

Telephone: 296-5665

November 7, 1983

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, III
State Attorney General
102 Capitol Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Skip,

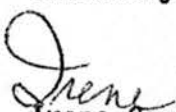
I was very pleased to learn of your decision not to seek the office of U.S. Senator in 1984.

I agree with your reasons and feel that you are a young man with a bright future ahead of you. Time is on your side.

I support your decision and will work with you to actively promote the D.F.L. Party and its candidates.

Best wishes!

Sincerely,


Irene Gomez-Bethke
Commissioner

IGB/edm





STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, III
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ST. PAUL 55155

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
102 CAPITOL BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MN 55155
TELEPHONE: (612) 297-4272

November 3, 1983

Irene Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave. No.
New Hope, MN 55428

Dear Irene: *Commissioner*

I want to inform you of my decision to not seek the office of U.S. Senator in 1984. In my conversations with many good friends and supporters over the past few months, I have received a great deal of encouragement about my role in public policy in Minnesota, and I appreciate that support.

At this time, I believe I can best continue to serve the public interest as Attorney General of this great state of Minnesota. I enjoy the opportunity to combine public law practice with public policy development in my duties as Attorney General. It is a challenge and responsibility that I find very fulfilling and want to continue at this time.

Although I will not be a candidate, I can assure you I will participate in the election process. My wife, Lee, and I both intend to be politically active promoting the DFL Party and its candidates. We must all work to help make the DFL endorsement meaningful to the voters of Minnesota and restore full confidence in the endorsement system.

There is a common goal we all share for the 1984 election: electing a Democrat to the United States Senate from Minnesota. I look forward to working with you in accomplishing that goal and helping our Party's candidates in 1984, and beyond.

Best regards,

Slig H.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, III

Thanks for helping out Barbara Bird!
HH

JACK A. BETHKE
IRENE GOMEZ-BETHKE
4649 DEGATUR AVE. NORTH 537-0469
NEW HOPE, MINN. 55428

4130

7-25 1983

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NEW HOPE, MINNESOTA 55428

MEMO



Irene Gomez Bethke

SENATE '84

- ☒ Enclosed is \$ 200 for 2 ticket(s) at \$100 per person to help with your efforts to elect a DFLer to the U.S. Senate. I look forward to dinning with you and the Wikners' on August 14.
- ☐ I will not be able to join you for dinner, but I have enclosed \$ _____ to help with your efforts to elect a DFLer to the U.S. Senate.

Name Irene Gomez-Bathke

Address 4649 Decatur Avenue No.

New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Paid for by the MN DFL Party, Mary Monahan, chair.

Phone 612 / 537-0469

Employer MN Dept. of Human Rights

296-5665

Make checks payable to
"DFL Senate '84 Fund"



Minnesota

Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party

730 East 38th St., Minneapolis, MN 55407-2597 • 612-827-5421

Mary Monahan
Chair
Paul Johnson
Associate Chair

July 14, 1983

Irene Bethke
4649 Decatur Avenue N
Minneapolis, MN. 55428

Dear Irene:

On behalf of the Minnesota DFL, we wish to invite you to dine with former Vice-President Walter Mondale at the home of Roger and Shirley Wikner on Sunday, August 14.

This 4th Annual summertime dinner is designated for a very special purpose: to begin our efforts to regain the U.S. Senate seat that rightfully belongs in the DFL column.

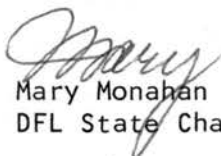
We are very pleased that former Vice-President Mondale is taking time from his arduous schedule to put his full support behind this effort. To regain the majority in the Senate, Democrats need a four seat gain (plus the Vice-Presidency), or a five seat gain outright. We are confident that Minnesota can be one of those seats.

Yet it will not be easy. The DFL Party must be in a position to assist our senate candidate through the use of television, radio and newspaper advertising. Advertising that effectively highlights the dismal record of the incumbent. To do so requires that we start now to build our "Senate '84" fund.

So please join Walter Mondale and Roger and Shirley Wikner for dinner on August 14. Your contribution will make a difference, and you will be treating yourself and your guest to the finest evening you will experience all summer - an evening noted for the beautiful surroundings, excellent food, and pleasant company.

We look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,


Mary Monahan
DFL State Chair


Paul Johnson
DFL Associate Chair

MM/PJ:sbl

P.S. Due to the nature of this event and the limited number of tickets, please RSVP as soon as possible.

"Senate '84"

A DFL campaign fund to be
used to elect a DFLer to the
United State Senate

**The Honorable Walter Mondale
requests the honor of your presence for dinner
at the home of
Roger and Shirley Wikner
501 Bushaway Road
Wayzata
Sunday, August 14**

**3:30 p.m. Refreshments
Dinner follows**

**\$100 per person
RSVP**

SENATE '84

David R. Groves
19810 Chippendale Avenue
Farmington, MN 55024

April 24, 1984
Ph. 612-463-2928

Dear Fellow DFLer:

I am a candidate for Congress from the third district.

I support the nuclear freeze. The Reagan military build-up is the most hideous boondoggle ever perpetrated on America. Europe and Japan have been the principal beneficiaries. They have been modernizing their productive capacity while we Americans have been squandering our national treasury on the military build-up. The Europeans and Japanese laugh in their hands at the sight of Americans struggling to compete using antique equipment. The Reagan military budget must be cut. Europe and Japan must begin to shoulder their fair share of the military burden. The freeze is a step in the right direction.

I support both an equal rights amendment and a right to life amendment. Historically Congress has withheld new rights until the oppressed group creates a trauma to public indifference by demonstrations in the streets. Women gained the right to vote by suffragettes marching dressed in underclothes. Collective bargaining rights were gained after bloody clashes between picketers and company goon squads. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed after police and their dogs brutally attacked marchers in Birmingham. Creating a trauma to public indifference is a prerequisite to the securing of new rights.

I support the Public Employment Labor Relations Act. I, as an officer of PATCO, have been working for 15 years (including a 2 year strike) to gain just such a law at the federal level. I specifically reject limiting teacher strikes to summer months and I oppose any other attempts to weaken PELRA.

I support a banking system that is fair to small business owners and other working Americans. Multi-national corporations and their bankers have adopted loan shark ethics to gamble with working American's tax dollars on a global scale. To date, 340 billion dollars have been lent to multi-national corporations and foreign governments. None of these foreign loans are secured and because of loop holes in the banking laws, all of the 340 billion dollars is underwritten by working American's tax dollars. Here is an example of the unfairness involved: Argentine farms sold grain to Russia during the grain embargo. The Argentine farms were cultivated with American farm equipment financed by multi-national corporations with money borrowed from American banks. The Minnesota family farmer did not sell grain to Russia during the embargo and suffered financially. As of March 31, 1984 Argentina is in default. In the final analysis, the Minnesota family farmer will pay for the American farm equipment used in Argentina by the multi-national corporations to break the Russian grain embargo. The loop holes in the banking laws must be corrected.

Your endorsement is important to my candidacy. I request your vote on May 5th.

Sincerely,


David R. Groves

Peterson David

April 26, 1984

A.1. Commitment to Candidacy
has held no office.

2. ⁽³⁾ Background in Public Service.

3. ⁽³⁾⁺ Time Commitment

4. ⁽³⁾⁺ Support Group - Attended workshops by DNC.

5. ⁽³⁾⁺ has advisory com.
How much money are you going
to raise and plan to raise it.

B. Pers. Situation

6. Name Recognition
Need \$ to start P.R. Campaign -
⁽³⁾

C. Party aff -

7. Run as Cond.

8.

9.

D If Elected?

10. Prioritizing your goals.

11. ⁽³⁾⁺ ~~coffee parties~~ touch w/ Constit?
⁽³⁾

12.

E. Comments on Issues

13. Energy
(4) alternative forms - Peat -
14. H / Solid Waste New Trends
(3)
15. Hsem. Sec. Funding
(4) by freezing defense costs -
16. Funding of Ed. at all levels.
(3) \$ at all levels -
17. School Prayer
(3) phony issue by Reagan
Tax Credit - Priv. school -
18. Public Transp. / H. funding
(2)
19. The legal drinking age
(3) - 21 - when he was a
20. (mg → dr. / drink) water - Education on Alcohol.
(3) Drug / Alcohol abuse
21. Abortion
Pro Choice
(3)
22. Taxes / Deficits
Build up in defense = \$ Bankruptcy
Zero in on Tax fraud - law that allows
(3) breaking of contract
w. union.
23. Environmental issues
(3) - positive statement
24. ERA.
(4) Has long been in support of Pay Eq.
attended conf - ERA
25. Fam. Farm -
(2) Support Fam. Farm -
retainment. Not clear on Issues
26. Nuclear Energy
Fusion not bad idea
(3)

27. Job Sec. / Empl. Rights -
(3) - Japan / West Europe
has a policy -

28. Econ. Dev. - / Job Creation
Tax incentives
Small Bus needs TA to succeed -
Look at SBA to see how effective

(4)
29. Nuclear Arms Cm.
(4) - Is in support of NAFreeze

30. USA / Central Am -

(B) Long Range Plan - / Policy

31. USA / Middle East Involvement.
Supports Israel but no blanket endorsement.
Need to monitor -

(3)
32. Soviet Relations
(3)

Anderson for U.S. Senate
555 Wabasha, Suite 6E
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
612-224-6850

Dear Delegate,

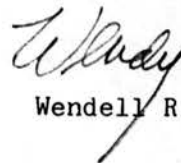
Of all the time I've spent campaigning for public office, this year has been the most rewarding and enjoyable of my career. We've worked hard, but we've had fun. That's why I'm so excited about this week's State DFL Convention, where the fun and work will reach a peak. I look forward to seeing you there.

We come to the Convention, candidates and delegates alike, representing many points of view. We must leave the Convention, when all is said and done, united behind one Senatorial candidate. We can do that by seeking a candidate with broad appeal. We cannot do that with a candidate unacceptable to large numbers of our party.

I hope I can have your vote, on a later ballot, if not the first, because I think I reflect the views and aspirations of a broad cross section of our party and the citizens of Minnesota. I honestly believe I have the best chance to mount the strongest campaign against Rudy Boschwitz, and certainly Minnesota really deserves a better, more liberal voice in the Senate than his.

I ask you to join me in that effort. I ask you for your vote. I hope you will stop by our hospitality room on Friday and Saturday at the St. Paul Radisson. Join me in celebrating the strength of the Democratic Party and a future with a Democratic Senate and a Democrat in the White House.

Sincerely,



Wendell R. Anderson

Wendy
Anderson

U. S. Senate

POLLS SHOW WENDY STRONGEST

MINNESOTA POLL

"Who's strongest against Boschwitz?"

	DFL Respondents	Independent Respondents	Women/Men Respondents	
Anderson	31%	36%	28%	33%
Derus	2%	1%	2%	2%
Grove	27%	20%	26%	20%
Oberstar	22%	18%	19%	31%
Don't know/refused	17%	—	24%	13%

STATEWIDE TEAMSTER STRAW POLL

	Anderson	33.96%	
Boschwitz	32.12%	Derus	3.92%
Grove	15.20%	Oberstar	14.79%

Paid for by the Anderson Volunteer Committee, John Boland, Treas. 245 E. 6th St., St. Paul, MN 55101

Momentum continues to build for Jim Oberstar's Senate bid...

Oberstar: Willing to risk it all

ST. PAUL (AP) — James Oberstar is willing to give up what may be Minnesota's safest U.S. House seat for a chance to run for the U.S. Senate against a popular Independent-Republican incumbent. Oberstar, who has represented the 8th District of Minnesota for five terms, said that gives him three rivals for DFL endorsement in the race.

shed the maverick reputation he earned in 1974 when he bucked his party's endorsement candidate, Rudy Perpich, in the DFL primary. Oberstar and Secretary of State Anderson and Derus, have p...

Oberstar poll gives him edge vs. Growe

By Betty Wilson
Staff Writer

of its rope." The DFL endorsement process has been shaken twice in recent years. The party's endorsed candidate, Governor in 1982, former Attorney General Warren Spannaus, was defeated in the primary and the endorsed U.S. Senate seat in 1978, former U.S. Rep. Don Fraser, was upset in a primary. Oberstar, 49, considered running for the Senate seat in 1982, but he gained more legislative margin in 1978.

Mondale, Oberstar favored by county DFL

Lake County DFL'ers turned in an overwhelming straw vote tally for Walter Mondale, son of the president.

Jesse Jackson, and 15 remained uncommitted. Total number of people registered at the caucus was 364, leaving a significant number that did not participate in the straw vote.

Jackson and 95 remaining uncommitted. In the DFL race for the senate nomination to challenge Rudy Boschowitz, James Oberstar tallied 146 votes, for 82 percent of the votes counted. Joan Growe received 20 votes. John Derus got six; Wendall...

of the announced DFL candidates have said they will support the party's endorsed candidate after the DFL endorsing convention on 15-17, and said they expect the party to endorse a candidate. Many DFLers remember their battles of 1978 and 1982 and rule out a primary this year.

Congressional experience his advantage—Oberstar

ST. PAUL (AP) — James Oberstar is willing to give up what may be Minnesota's safest U.S. House seat for the U.S. Senate.

when he bucked his party's endorsement system and trounced the endorsed candidate, former state Sen. Tony Perpich, in the DFL primary. Oberstar, younger brother of Gov. Rudy Perpich, won the endorsement from...

party's endorsed candidate for governor in 1982, former Attorney General Warren Spannaus, was defeated in the primary and the endorsement for one U.S. Senate seat in 1978, former U.S. Rep. Donald Fraser, was upset in a primary. Oberstar, 49, considered running for the Senate seat in 1982, but he gained more legislative margin in 1978.

For example, Sen. DFL-Brainerd, said to end up with 11 votes from Crow Wing County. Nearly half of delegates hail from Oberstar's home base. Oberstar grew up in a mining community. His father Louis, a miner, was one of the first...

Lost Lyon DFL delegates backing Oberstar

By STEVE OLSON
Staff Writer

November.

In the presidential race, Mondale won four delegates, defeating Col...

secretary; and Anne Algyer, affirmative action officer. The officers serve two-year terms.

Supreme Court...

Diligent Oberstar mines a range of issues

By James McGregor
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — He's an intellectual who is proficient in half a dozen languages. He reels off statistics from philosophers as easily as recites economic figures or dates of the history of U.S. intervention in Central America. He speaks in the clipped diction of a mining community. He has a reputation for being stubborn when challenged.

In his congressional career, Oberstar has concentrated on seeking federal aid for economically distressed communities and low-income people.

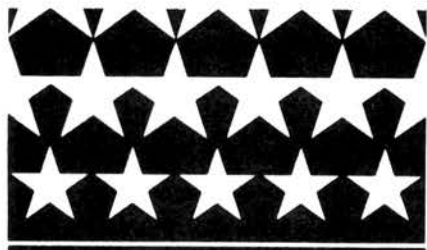
Since 1981, he's been chairman of the Economic Development Subcommittee, a post he has used to thwart Reagan administration plans to kill the Economic Development Administration. Lobbyists say he has skillfully used his seat on the Merchant Marine Committee to look out for the interests of Great Lakes shipping and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Commission. House...

"I think of Jim Oberstar as one of the real populists in the House in that he always picks up for the little guy," Harkin said. "He can tell us the effects of what we are doing here or what we are not doing here. You can tell he really feels it in his gut."

A review of Oberstar's voting record reveals: In his career, he has...

Duluth New-Tribune & Herald

Oberstar, on the other hand, is steeped in experience in our national legislature. In his decade of service in the U.S. House he has acquired and put to productive use a keen understanding of the legislative process and of the always confusing Washington bureaucracy. He practices governance with a scholar's attention to detail and has consistently and compassionately worked for the protection and betterment of his constituents. Oberstar's House record demonstrates his considerable personal and political abilities; there's no reason to doubt his continued diligence on behalf of all Minnesotans if he is elected to the Senate.



OBERSTAR

U.S. Senate '84

Paid for by the Oberstar '84 Committee



STATE DELEGATE UPDATE

Survey shows growing support

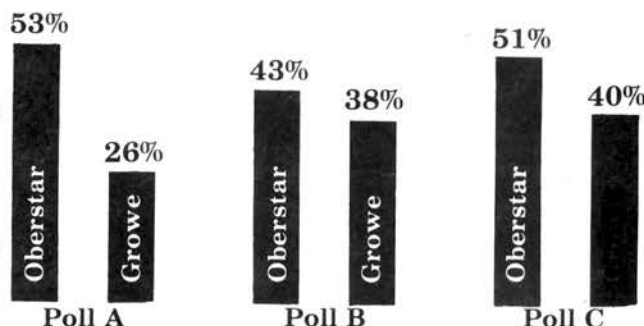
Oberstar strongest DFL Senate candidate

The bar graphs below, based on telephone interviews for a survey administered by James Lauer and Associates earlier this year, depict the growing strength of Congressman Jim Oberstar's senate campaign. The results, obtained by the prominent Democratic polling firm in Alexandria, Virginia, indicate that Oberstar is 27 percentage points (53% to 26%) stronger than his closest rival for the DFL endorsement when voters are asked whether they think Oberstar or Growe "has a better chance of beating Rudy Boschwitz in the November election for U.S. Senate." (Poll A).

Another finding (Poll B) shows Jim Oberstar leading 43% to 38%, when "likely" DFL primary voters stated their first choice among DFL U.S. Senate candidates.

Congressman Oberstar leads Wendell Anderson, his next closest rival for the endorsement at the time of this tracking poll, by an even larger margin. The survey shows 51% supporting Oberstar and 40% supporting the former governor.

It appears, wrote Lauer in the 1984 Tracking Poll report, "that as the Oberstar and Growe campaigns become more visible, DFL voters should find Oberstar's candidacy more attractive."



Patricia Farina

Oberstar Campaign Manager Comment: "State DFL Convention Momentum Building."

No candidate has made the progress that Jim Oberstar has made. We faced an uphill battle at the beginning of the campaign. Unlike two of our opponents who have run statewide previously, Jim did not have a great deal of name recognition. But that has changed...dramatically.

As delegates and voters throughout the state have had the chance to hear Jim speak on the issues, more and more uncommitted delegates have given Jim their support. *It is that kind of momentum that the DFL will need going into*

November to defeat the Republican incumbent.

Today, we are more confident than ever about our chances for endorsement. We have been successful not only in winning over uncommitted delegates but also in securing second and third ballot commitments from delegates now supporting other candidates.

We will be in a strong position to make a winning run for the endorsement after initial commitments and the initial balloting is completed.

Congressional convention delegates applaud Oberstar across the state

First District: Congressional district delegates in the First heard Congressman Oberstar speak to the issues of Central America and agriculture. The overwhelming positive response Jim received here exemplifies his appeal throughout the rural farm areas of Minnesota.

Second District: At the convention dinner in Marshall senate candidate Oberstar received an excellent reception and made what some DFL delegates termed "The best political address heard in that area in years."

Third District: At Shakopee where Third District DFL'ers convened, Jim met personally with numerous delegates and talked in depth about his experience of serving five terms in the United States Congress.

Fourth District: Acknowledging the domestic policy failures of the Reagan Administration, and at the same time pointing to his own nuclear freeze and labor positions, Congressman Oberstar spoke before this convention where he was warmly received by DFL delegates in this area of the state.

Fifth District: At this convention not only did U.S. Representative Oberstar speak about his own record, but also praised the congressional record of Martin Olav Sabo calling him "a highly skilled lawmaker who possesses a thorough knowledge of all issues dealt with in Congress."

Sixth District: Congressman Oberstar drew the strongest applause when he called upon Sixth District DFL'ers to insure the reelection of his congressional colleague Gerry Sikorski. Jim asked the delegates to help elect a Democratic U.S. Senator who will effectively help work "to stop Ronald Reagan from invading Nicaragua and mining its harbors."

Seventh District: Jim saved his most stinging attacks of the Republican Administration for this convention meeting in St. Cloud. Here again numerous delegates concerned about the lack of a national farm policy reaffirmed their strong support for Jim in the U.S. Senate endorsement battle.

Eighth District: A standing ovation greeted Jim Oberstar as he approached the podium at this DFL meeting and he earned several similar ovations as he spoke to the convention about electing Democrats to the district's congressional seat and Minnesota U.S. senate post.



MEMO TO: MINNESOTA DFL'ERS
FROM : Pat Forciea
Oberstar Campaign Manager
RE : Minnesota Tribune Poll

Pat Forciea

The Minneapolis Tribune poll of DFL delegates published June 1 is likely to be the last complete poll published before the first ballot at the State Convention on June 16.

The results are very encouraging for our campaign-even better than we had expected. The Tribune analysis is that, while Joan Grove will have the lead on the first ballot, the race will tighten on subsequent ballots because Jim is, by far, the strongest second choice of delegates. The poll also indicates that this convention wants to-and will-endorse a candidate for the nomination.

Jim is the only candidate who has waged a multi-issue campaign appealing to the broad coalition which is the strength of the DFL. As a consequence, Jim's campaign is the only campaign which would provide the solid base for a general election campaign against Rudy Boschwitz. While other candidates have focused only on the endorsement, Jim has sought the support of DFL delegates by emphasizing all of those issues for the general election campaign and his record on those issues in ten years in Congress.

With the Tribune poll confirming our own findings to date, we expect that Jim's vote totals will begin to pick up significantly after the initial two ballots-and that delegates having fulfilled first ballot commitments to other candidates, will join with our solid core of delegates to endorse Jim-the candidate who scores higher than any other candidate on the question of who would be our strongest DFL candidate.

See you at the Convention.

Congressman
Gerry Sikorski



Reports From Washington

414 Cannon House Office Building • Washington, D.C. 20515 • 202-225-2271

SPOUSAL I.R.A.S

Dear Friend:

Individual retirement accounts (IRAs) have become an important way for middle income Americans to alleviate their tax burden. IRAs also serve as a crucial incentive for the average American to save more.

But there is a glaring injustice to women in the present law. Full-time homemakers, those depending on alimony, or those earning less than \$2,000 a year cannot open an IRA for the full \$2,000.

The law currently limits IRA contributions to \$2,000 per year, or 100% of earned income. The best a family with a husband and homemaker wife can do is to set up separate accounts which total no more than \$2,250 combined.

But I am sponsoring legislation to reverse this failure to recognize the economic contribution of homemakers. Under H.R. 2099, SPOUSAL INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS, a homemaker with no earnings (or earning less than \$2,000) would be able to contribute to a spousal IRA on the basis of her husband's earnings. In addition, alimony would be treated as income. This change would mean a homemaker would be able to open in her name an IRA account for the full \$2,000.

This bill is part of The Economic Equity Act, a comprehensive legislative package designed to combat the economic hardships facing women. Today over 3.3 million American women are "displaced homemakers" -- women who have lost their source of support through divorce or separation, death or disability, are unable to adjust quickly to a highly competitive, skilled job market. For these millions, economic survival is a nightmare. In addition, 85% of those in poverty, age 65 and over, are women. Sixty percent of Minnesota women over age 65 have no income except Social Security.

I care deeply about the economic injustice facing women. That is why I sponsored The Economic Equity Act. That is why I am an active member of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. That is why I am sponsoring the E.R.A. and working on its behalf.

And that is why I am pushing for spousal IRAs. There is no logical reason to distinguish between direct or indirect income. The present law is an example of undervaluing women's economic contribution, and must be changed. And I will continue to work hard for this change and for other means of creating economic justice for women.

If you would like more information on spousal IRAs or The Economic Equity Act, please write or contact my district office at (612)780-5801.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

GERRY SIKORSKI
Your Congressman

WOMAN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

ADams 2-7363

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(please print)

Date Sept. 27, 1983

Name (as you wish it to appear in roster)

Gómez-Bethke Irene Marie Commissioner Jack
(Last) (First) (Middle) Mrs., Ms., Miss, Mr. or title (Spouse)

Home Address 4649-Decatur-Ave. No.
New Hope Mn. Zip 55428 Telephone 612-537-0469
Dept.

Business Address Human RIGHTS. 500-Bremer Tower-7/Mn.Sts
ST. Paul, Mn. Zip 55101 Telephone 612-296-5665

I am a Democrat voting in 3rd cong. MINN. district Home State Minn
(State or D.C.)

Membership Category

- ☐ Resident ☒ Non-resident ☐ Congressional
☐ Associate ☐ Junior Resident (give date of birth _____)
☐ Guest (Non-citizen)

Sponsors: (Must have been voting members of WNDC for at least six months)

* First Sponsor _____, _____
signature please print name

Second Sponsor _____, _____
signature please print name

Third Sponsor _____, _____
signature please print name

Biographical Data

Present Occupation Human RIGHTS Commissioner State-Mn.

Business, professional or academic background Bus. Admin. Arts/legal

Volunteer Activities, other interests Civil RIGHTS, Human RIGHTS - United Way
Arts. Hispanic Issues Bd. Member

Spouse's occupation or background Subject to this question

This year I am Under 30 ☐ 30+ ☒
* FIRST SPONSOR INDICATE KNOWLEDGE OF APPLICANT ON BACK.

Signature Irene Gómez-Bethke

Classes of Membership and Costs

Only applicants who share the philosophy of the Democratic Party are eligible for membership.

Resident: Women residing in the Metropolitan area
Initiation Fee: \$150 Dues: \$125 per year

Junior Resident: Women under 36 years of age
Initiation Fee: \$150 Dues: \$50 per year

Associate Spouse: Husband of member
Initiation Fee: \$50 Dues: \$25 per year

Associate: Democratic men residing in the Metropolitan area
Initiation Fee: \$100 Dues: \$100 per year

Non-Resident: Women and men residing outside Metropolitan area
Initiation Fee: None Dues: \$30 per year

Congressional: Democratic women who are serving in the Senate or House of Representatives, or wives of men who are serving in either.
Initiation Fee: None Dues: \$50 per year

JACK A. BETHKE
IRENE GOMEZ-BETHKE
4649 DECATUR AVE. NORTH 537-0469
NEW HOPE, MINN. 55428

4394

12-14 1983 75-1521/910

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

W's Nat. Demo. Club.

\$ 30.00

Thirty & 00/100

DOLLARS



NEW HOPE STATE BANK

NEW HOPE, MINNESOTA 55428

MEMO

Membership

Irene Gomez-Bethke

E

I am going to send a
check for this membership in
Dec. please keep track of
this for me -

Thanks

Lane

MINNESOTA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

SENATORS

Rudy Boschwitz

2109 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510
(202) 224-5641

210 Bremer Building
419 North Robert Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 221-0904

Dave Durenberger

353 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510
(202) 224-3244

550 East Butler Square Building
100 North Sixth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55403
(612) 725-6111

REPRESENTATIVES

Arlen Erdahl

1518 Longworth Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-2271

33 Wentworth Ave. East
West St. Paul, MN 55118
(612) 725-7716

Tom Hagedorn

2344 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-2472

P. O. Box 3148
Mankato, MN 56001
(507) 387-8226

Bill Frenzel

1026 Longworth Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-2871

8120 Penn Ave. So.
Bloomington, MN 55431
(612) 881-4600

Bruce Vento

230 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-6631

150 Meers Place
405 Sibley Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 725-7724

Martin Sabo

426 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-4755

462 Federal Building
110 South 4th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
(612) 349-5110

Vin Weber

514 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-2331

919 South 1st Street
Willmar, MN 56201
(612) 235-6820

Arlan Stangeland

1519 Longworth Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-2165

403 Center Ave., 4th Floor
Moorhead, MN 56560
(218) 223-8631

James Oberstar

323 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515
(202) 225-6211

231 Federal Building
Duluth, MN 55812
(218) 727-7474

REQUEST: Support efforts on the House and Senate floors or through appropriations committees to fund the crisis fund proposal. Note that such a fund is in no way an acceptable alternative to creation of employment opportunities and provision of adequate assistance programs, but is a necessary stop gap action.

MILITARY SPENDING: The Coalition, to date, has not commented on the federal military build-up. Defense spending, however, is one part of the "structural" budget problem (along with unprecedented corporate and individual tax cuts and growing interest payments) resulting in high deficits and continuing pressure to cut "discretionary" social spending. As a matter of priorities, and as a way to fund essential human service programs, it is necessary to reduce the defense budget.

Congress approved \$205 billion in defense spending for 1982. During the lame duck session, a bill boosting the military budget to \$230 billion in FY 1983, a 12.2 percent increase (on top of a 17 percent increase from '81 to '82) will be considered. With reduced inflation, that increase exceeds the real growth in defense spending President Reagan requested earlier in the year by several percentage points.

REQUEST: Strongly urge a significant reduction in defense spending this year and over the next three years. (Eliminating funds for just one of multiple "first strike" weapons systems, the MX, would save \$4.3 billion next year alone and at least \$25 billion by FY '85). Recommend that the savings be shifted back to create jobs and restore funds to vital human service programs which serve those who have been affected by previous cuts and a faltering economy.

December, 1982

Federal Budget Information Sheet: "LAME DUCK" SESSION

Contact: Steve Cramer
Luanne Nyberg
(348-8550)

As you may know, only three of thirteen spending bills that make up the current Federal Budget were passed before Congress adjourned prior to the 1982 elections. The Federal government is presently operating on a "continuing resolution," good until mid-December, at spending levels approved for last year. Congress has now reconvened for a three-week "lame duck" session to continue work on appropriations for fiscal year (FY) 1983 (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983). Major decisions on employment, energy, housing, nutrition and military spending could potentially be made.

Appropriations which were set in September include funds for AFDC and Medicaid. Although both programs were cut for the second year in a row (AFDC was reduced by \$343 million and Medicaid by \$256 million), the cuts were less than those enacted last year. They were far less than the FY '83 cuts asked for by the Reagan administration. The concern expressed by people nationwide about the likely impact of proposed cuts is credited with thwarting the administration's intentions.

Earlier this year, the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis sought your help to guarantee adequate funding for human service programs. Now, with many critical programs remaining for Congressional action, we ask that you again let our Senators and Congressmen know that Minnesotans stand for a fair federal budget which steers a course toward humane treatment of all disadvantaged Americans.

A very brief description of some of the most important issues Congress will consider follows. Please call the Coalition with any questions. More importantly, PLEASE WRITE OR CALL YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

EMPLOYMENT: With 11.6 million unemployed, the administration has proposed a highway repair bill that will also create about 300,000 jobs. The bill enjoys broad bi-partisan support. The program will be financed by a regressive 5¢ a gallon gasoline tax increase.

Unfortunately, the jobs to be created are not targeted to those most in need, or even to the unemployed. Efforts are underway to add to the bill a component which would create targeted community service employment. Efforts will also be made to increase funding for the Jobs Training Act (CETA's successor), currently set at \$3.7 billion for FY '83, to over \$4 billion. CETA was cut by 50 percent in FY 1982, and the new Jobs Training Act was funded at that greatly reduced level.

REQUEST: Enact a jobs program targeted to those most in need, which also responds to the need to repair crumbling infrastructure in regions of high unemployment. Urge a more progressive funding source (e.g., reduced military spending and/or rescind the third year tax cut for those making over \$50,000). Support a funding increase for the Jobs Training Act.

ENERGY: Congress has authorized, but has not appropriated, \$1.875 billion for energy assistance and \$144 million for low-income weatherization. The Reagan administration has requested \$1.3 billion and \$0 respectively. With prices increasing 20 to 25 percent per year, more and more people are simply unable to pay their energy costs. The administration request would exacerbate this problem.

REQUEST: *Support full FY 1983 funding for energy assistance and low-income weatherization at the current Congressionally approved levels.*

HOUSING: There is no new money for low-income housing in the FY '83 budget. The HUD appropriations bill is one of those which passed, but no provision for low-income programs was made (except for public housing operating subsidies). Payments for presently subsidized projects (and Section 8 certificates) will continue, because they are under valid contracts. But this year, unless there is a supplemental appropriation, there is no additional money for low-income housing construction, rehabilitation, Section 8 certificates or a range of other vital programs.

REQUEST: *Urge Congress (both the House and the Senate) to 1) authorize new spending in FY '83 for low-income housing, and 2) appropriate funds for that purpose.*

NUTRITION: Funds for Food Stamps and other nutrition programs are contained in the Agriculture Appropriations Bill. The administration requested grossly inadequate funds for nutrition. Both the House and the Senate have approved substantially higher funding levels than requested by the President. However, because the administration has difficulty with other parts of the Agriculture Bill, it may be vetoed, taking Food Stamps and other nutrition programs down as well.

REQUEST: *Urge support of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill, both the House and the Senate versions. (If both pass, an acceptable Conference Committee compromise is virtually assured).*

LEGAL SERVICES: Riders attached to the continuing resolution severely restrict the Legal Services Corporation from bringing class action suits against government, representing the poor before Congress, state legislatures or local elected officials; and representing aliens.

REQUEST: *Remove restrictions on Legal Services' representation of the poor.*

CRISIS FUND FOR THE HOMELESS AND HUNGRY: The recession combined with cutbacks in employment and assistance programs have left hundreds in the Twin Cities and tens of thousands nationwide without adequate food and shelter. Because of their unwillingness and/or lack of resources, many local and state governments will not meet even the minimal needs of this growing population. The federal government, in this situation, has an important role to play in alleviating hardship (particularly since its own economic budget policies are in some measure responsible for the problem). Toward this end, the U. S. Conference of Mayors has recommended creation of a \$500 million crisis fund for the nation's homeless and hungry.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

December 1982

1984 National Democratic Convention: An Opportunity for Hispanics to Participate in the Delegate Selection Process

The National Democratic Convention, held every four years, is the highest governing authority of the Democratic Party. In addition to nominating the Democratic Party's candidate for the Office of President of the United States, the Convention formulates platform and gives direction to the Party for the next four years, until the following National Convention.

With the implementation of the new rules for delegate selection developed by the Commission on Presidential Nomination (Hunt Commission), Hispanics, and particularly Hispanic elected officials, have a greater chance than ever before to become delegates to the National Convention. Even with the improved rules, however, it is important to remember that delegate selection is a long process, and it begins early. The process includes ample opportunity for involvement - and for challenge where necessary. With that in mind, persons and constituencies who wish to be involved in the delegate selection process or who want equitable representation at the 1984 Convention should:

- understand the process and how they can be involved or be selected as a delegate;
- get active early in a Presidential campaign and make known their wishes to be a delegate pledged to that particular candidate;
- get involved in the development of their State Party Plan; and

- become aware of the different categories of delegates, the different opportunities for running, and begin at the first level.

Preliminary Call to Convention

The Preliminary Call to Convention will be adopted at the Democratic National Committee (DNC) meeting in February 1983. It will not be known how many delegates are allotted to each state until this Call is adopted. The total number of delegates to the 1984 Convention will be approximately 3,850. (This figure includes 3,000 Base [district-level] and At-Large Delegates, 300 Pledged Party and Elected Official Delegates, and 550 Unpledged Party and Elected Official Delegates. This is 550 more delegates than the 1980 Convention.) It is expected that there will be one alternate for every two delegates at the 1984 Convention; in 1980 there were two alternates for every three delegates.

State Party Plans

Each State Party must submit its delegation selection plan to the DNC Compliance Review Commission by April 15, 1983. Prior to submission on or before April 15 the State Party must provide for a 30-day public comment period to solicit opinion on the state's Affirmative Action Plan and Delegate Selection Plan, which are submitted as one document, prior to adoption. This would be the appropriate time for the public to comment, for example, on how the demographic study to determine Affirmative Action goals for Hispanics and others targeted groups was accomplished. Furthermore, State Parties must make information on delegate selection available to the public at no cost.

December 1982, and January, February and March 1983 will be the key months in the development of State Party Plans. Since all Convention delegates are selected pursuant to these State Plans, it is imperative that interested parties contact their State Chairs as soon as possible and indicate their in-

terest in being involved. A request to sit on the Affirmative Action Committee is a good place to start.

The Compliance Review Commission will act on the proposed state plans by September 15, 1983.

Affirmative Action Requirements

Each State Party is required to adopt, with specific goals and timetables, an Affirmative Action Plan for the following targeted groups: Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asian/Pacific Americans. Implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan must begin no later than September 15, 1983. The goal of the Affirmative Action requirements is to insure participation of the targeted groups commensurate with their presence in the Democratic electorate. To meet this goal, the State Party must do a demographic study of the state to determine, for example, the percentage of Hispanics in the Democratic electorate. If the figure is 20%, then the goal would be no less than 20% of that state's total delegation. While quotas as such are prohibited, State Parties must comply with the intent of the rules which is to meet these Affirmative Action goals.

Each state Affirmative Action Plan shall include a specific plan to help defray the expenses of those delegates otherwise unable to participate in the National Convention.

Other Affirmative Action rules state that information on the delegate selection process should be provided bilingually where necessary, that each State Party shall provide for an Affirmative Action Committee, and that each state delegation shall be equally divided between men and women.

Implementation of state Affirmative Action plans must begin no later than September 15, 1983.

Four Levels of Delegate Status

There are four levels of delegate status or, more simply, four categories of delegates who will be elected to the 1984

Convention.

1. DISTRICT LEVEL DELEGATES - This is the largest group of delegates, comprising 75% of a state's base delegation. District level delegates are pledged to a Presidential candidate and are selected in a caucus/convention system or in some kind of primary. There are approximately 3-8 delegates in a district (usually a congressional district). This step determines the percentage of delegates pledged to particular Presidential candidates.
2. UNPLEDGED PARTY AND ELECTED OFFICIAL DELEGATES - This is a new category that will total approximately 550 delegates nationwide. It includes all Democratic Party State Chairs and Vice Chairs as automatic delegates, and a number up to but not exceeding 3/5 of all the Democratic members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, virtually assuring delegate status to any Hispanic Member of Congress who makes his desire known to his House or Senate Democratic Caucus Chairman.
3. PLEDGED PARTY AND ELECTED OFFICIAL DELEGATES - This group is the same as the preceding one with the exception that delegates must be elected and go to the Convention pledged to a particular Presidential candidate.
4. AT-LARGE DELEGATES - The at-large group is the second largest, comprising the other 25% of a state's base delegation. This group may be used to balance the male/female ratio and meet the State Party's Affirmative Action goals. The rules state that priority of consideration shall be given to Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asian/Pacific Americans if needed to meet Affirmative Action goals.

Changes in Delegate Selection from 1980 to 1984

The new rules reflect the following changes. They:

- shortened the primary season by approximately five weeks;
- added Party leaders and elected officials as unpledged delegates;
- strengthened affirmative action and equal division provisions;

- loosened the so-called "yanking" rule, allowing delegates to "in all good conscience, reflect their preference as it existed at the time that they were elected," rather than allowing Presidential camps to pull delegates who do not vote as instructed; and
- gave states more options for allocating delegates among candidates under fair reflection guidelines so they can now choose between three options - straight proportional representation, the bonus delegate plan, and direct election of delegates.

DNC Aids

The Democratic National Committee is prepared to assist constituency groups in learning about and getting involved in the delegate selection process by providing aids such as copies of the delegate selection rules; regulations that implement the rules; an annotated checklist of the rules that clearly explains what they mean; a model plan for the states; and the Preliminary Call to Convention.

Hispanics who have questions or concerns regarding delegate selection may contact the office of Senator Polly Baca Barragan, Vice Chair of the Democratic National Committee, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202)797-6610. Senator Baca Barragan is a member of the DNC Compliance Review Commission, which has the authority to review and approve all State Party Plans. The other two Hispanic CRC members are: Congressman Robert Garcia of New York; and Cordelia Sanchez, Vice Chair of the Democratic Party of New Mexico. The three are among seventeen members of the Commission.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Election '82: The Hispanic Vote

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

The election of a Governor and four new Hispanic members of Congress in 1982, the fact that new congressional districts were created for Hispanics in the first place, and the increasing attention of candidates and political parties to Hispanic voters—all point to the growing importance of the Hispanic community in this country's mainstream political system.

Some reasons for the power of the Hispanic vote, evidenced by the 1982 elections, include increased opportunities made possible by the Voting Rights Act; more and better qualified Hispanic candidates running for local, state and federal office; and Republican economic policies that bring disaster to lower and middle income working class people. A major factor in the growth of Hispanic political influence are effective voter registration drives growing in number all over the country. Chief among these is the work done by the Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project whose work yielded a net increase of approximately 300,000 Mexican American voters in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. According to SVREP's Director, Willie Velasquez, they need to register approximately 149,000 Mexican Americans a year in Texas alone just to stay even.

In major races across the United States Hispanics turned out in greater numbers than ever before, voted strongly Democratic—80% and above on the average—and pulled several non-Hispanic candidates into office. Hispanic winners included one Governor; four new members of Congress, making a total of eleven; and several new Hispanic members of state legislatures, including the first Hispanic member of the Illinois Legislature and the first Hispanic woman elected to the California Assembly.

Texas - A sample of 220 key precincts with more than 80% Mexican American voters showed that Hispanics provided the margin of victory for Democratic gubernatorial candidate Mark White. In this year's race 40.6% of the registered Hispanic voters turned out, compared to 27% in 1978. General voter turnout rates for the state increased by 15% while Hispanic voter turnout increased by 50%. And they voted overwhelmingly Democratic, giving

White 85% of the Mexican American vote.

New Mexico - New Mexicans elected an Hispanic Governor for the fourth time in the history of that state and a new Democratic Hispanic Congressman. Preliminary figures show that approximately 73.3% of the Hispanic registered voters turned out and voted 81% for Governor-elect Toney Anaya, 75% for Democratic Senator-elect Jeff Bingaman, and 82% for Democratic Congressman-elect Bill Richardson. Mexican Americans have outvoted the rest of the state in general elections since 1978, turning out at 70.3% in 1982, compared to 69.6% for the population at large. Indians are also turning out in greater numbers than before--62.9% in 1982.

California - While a majority of the White vote in California went to Governor-elect Dukmejian, a full two thirds of the Hispanic vote went to Tom Bradley in the race for Governor. Hispanics also strongly supported Democrat Jerry Brown for U.S. Senate. Despite these losses, however, strong grassroots get-out-the-vote efforts led to Hispanic victories in the 30th and 34th congressional districts.

New York - Exit polls taken by CBS and the New York Times indicate that, where 52% of the White vote went to Republican gubernatorial candidate Lewis Lehrman, 75% of the predominately Puerto Rican Hispanic vote went to Democratic Governor-elect Mario Cuomo.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

1982 ELECTION RESULTS: HISPANIC CONGRESSIONAL AND GUBERNATORIAL

	<u>INCUMBENT</u>	<u>OPPONENT</u>
Kika de la Garza (D) 15th CD - Texas (Rio Grande Valley)	41,611 - 96%	1,889 - 4%
Ron de Lugo (D) Virgin Islands	82.6%	
Manuel Lujan (R) 1st CD - New Mexico (Albuquerque, Bernalillo Co., DeBaca Co., Guadalupe Co., Torrance Co.)	74,598 - 53%	67,120 - 47%
Robert Garcia (D) 18th CD - New York (South Bronx)	54,852 - 99%	772 - 1%
Henry B. Gonzales (D) 20th CD - Texas (San Antonio)	68,334 - 94%	4,178 - 6%
Matthew Martinez (D) 30th CD - California (Suburban Los Angeles- Alhambra, Azusa, Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, El Monte, Maywood, Montebello, Monterey Park, Rosemead)	60,033 - 54%	51,058 - 46%
Edward R. Roybal (D) 25th CD - California (Los Angeles)	69,638 - 86%	11,687 - 14%

*Baltazar Corrada (D)
Puerto Rico

*Note: Resident Commissioner is up
for reelection in 1984.

	<u>CONGRESSMAN- ELECT</u>	<u>OPPONENT</u>
Solomon Ortiz (D) 27th CD - Texas (Corpus Christi)	66,548 - 65%	35,198 - 35%
Bill Richardson (D) 3rd CD - New Mexico (Northern New Mexico- Cimmareon, Espanola, Farmington, Gallup, Los Lunas, Las Vegas, Mora, Raton, Roy, Santa Fe, Springer, Taos)	84,273 - 64%	46,552 - 36%
Esteban Torres (D) 34th CD - California (Suburban Los Angeles- Artesia, Baldwin Park, La Puente, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, South El Monte, West Covina)	67,569 - 57%	50,180 - 43%

	<u>GOVERNOR- ELECT</u>	<u>OPPONENT</u>
Toney Anaya (D) New Mexico	215,650 - 53%	190,521 - 47%

NEWLY ELECTED DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The Honorable Ben Erdreich
P.O. 751
Birmingham, AL 35101

The Honorable Jim McNulty
509-11 North Craycroft
Tuscon, AZ 85711

The Honorable Doug Bosco
P.O. Box 1494
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

The Honorable Barbara Boxer
21 Tamal Vista
Corte Madera, CA

The Honorable Richard Lehman
P.O. Box 829
Civic Center Square
Fresno, CA 93712

The Honorable Howard Berman
404 North Roxbury, Suite 600
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

The Honorable Mel Levine
2210 Wilshire Blvd.
Suite 316
Santa Monica, CA 94103

The Honorable Esteban Torres
11717 The Plaza; Norwalk Square
Norwalk, CA 90650

The Honorable Jim Bates
121 Broadway, Suite 249
Spreckles Building
San Diego, CA 92101

The Honorable Bruce Morrison
P.O. Box 303
New Haven, CT 06502

The Honorable Thomas Carper
220 Mendell Place
New Castle, DE 19720

The Honorable Buddy McKay
P.O. Box 206
Ocala, FL 32678

The Honorable Larry Smith
4747 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood, FL 33020

The Honorable Lindsay Thomas
P.O. Box 1983
Jessup, GA 31415

The Honorable Richard Ray
P.O. Box 2442
Warner Robbins, GA 31099

The Honorable Roy Rowland
103 Woodridge Rd.
Dublin, GA 31021

The Honorable Wm. Lipinski
5838 Archer Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60638

The Honorable Lane Evans
P.O. Box 1222
Rock Island, Ill. 61201

The Honorable Dick Durbin
1414 S. 5th St.
P.O. Box 1949
Springfield, Ill. 62705

The Honorable Katie Hall
1123 Longworth H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Frank McCloskey
P.O. Box 100
Bloomington, IN 47420

The Hon. Jim Slattery
P.O. Box 1978
Topeka, KS 66601

The Honorable Bob Carr
2110 E. Michigan Ave.
Lansing, MI 48912

The Honorable Sander Levin
23121 Cooledge Hwy.
Oak Park, MI 48237

The Honorable Tim Penny
1150 Hoffman Dr.
Outanna, MN 55060

The Honorable Jerry Sikorski
7500 University Ave. NE
Fridley, MN 55432

The Honorable Alan Wheat
3123 Suope Pkwy.
Kansas City, MO 64130

The Honorable Harry Reid
313 Lacy Lane
Las Vegas, NV 98107

The Honorable Robert Torricelli
431 Main St.
Hackensack, NJ 07601

The Honorable Bill Richardson
525 Cirrillos Rd.
Santa Fe, MN 87501

The Honorable Bob Mrazek
44 Woodbine Ave.
Northpod, NY 11768

The Hon. Edolphus Townes
450 Rockaway Pkwy.
Brooklyn, NY 11212

The Honorable Major Owens
380 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10017

The Honorable Tim Valentine
P.O. Box 6096
Rocky Mount, NC 27801

The Honorable Robin Britt
P.O. Box 222
Greensboro, N.C. 27401

The Honorable James Clarke
P.O. Box 7434
Asheville, N.C. 28817

The Honorable Marcia Kaptur
P.O. Box 899
Toledo, Ohio 43691

The Honorable Ed Feighan
1220 Huron Rd., Rm. #1008
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

The Honorable Robert Borski
3545 Emerald St.
Philadelphia, PA 19134

The Honorable Joseph Kolter
P.O. Box 2
Beaver Falls, PA 15010

The Honorable Peter Kostmayer
54 W. State St.
Doylestown, PA 18901

The Honorable Frank Harrison
15 S. Franklin St.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711

The Honorable John Spratt
P.O. Box 10986
Rock Hill, S.C. 29730

The Honorable Robin Tallon
P.O. Box 1982
Florence, S.C. 29501

The Honorable Jim Cooper
P.O. Box 684
Shelbyville, TN 37160

The Honorable John Bryant
8035 R.L. Thornton, #520
Dallas, TX 75228

The Honorable Ron Coleman
333 E. Missouri
El Paso, TX 79901

The Honorable Michael Andrews
2411 Sheridan
Houston, TX 77030

The Honorable Tom Vandergriff
P.O. Box 274
Arlington, TX 76010

The Honorable Solomon Ortiz
Suite 101, Pharoah Plaza
Corpus Christi, TX 78415

The Honorable Norman Sisisky
427 High St.
Portsmouth, VA 23704

The Honorable James Olin
P.O. Box 1020
Roanoke, VA 24005

The Honorable Rick Boucher
188 East Main St.
Abington, VA 24210

The Hon. Allan Mollohan
807 1st. Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Farimont, W. VA 26554

The Hon. Harley Staggers, Jr.
P.O. Box 1096
Keyser, W. VA 26726

The Honorable Bob Wise
12 Capitol St.
Charleston, W. VA 25301

The Honorable James Moody
2723 N. Farwell
Milwaukee, WI 53211

NEWLY ELECTED DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

The Honorable Jeff Bingaman
P.O. Box 5775
Santa Fe, NM 87502

The Honorable Frank Lautenberg
495 Franklin Ave.
Nutley, NJ 07110

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS ELECTED/RE-ELECTED
1982

Governor-elect George Wallace
P.O. Box 17222
Montgomery, Ala. 36117

Governor Bill Sheffield
201 East Third St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Governor Bruce Babbitt
1019 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Governor-elect Bill Clinton
P.O. Box 615
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

Governor Richard Lamm
1533 Downing St.
Denver, CO 80218

Governor William O'Neill
638 Prospect Ave.
Hartford, CT 06105

Governor Robert Graham
2003 Apalachee Pkwy. Suite 209
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Governor-elect Joe Frank Harris
712 West Ave.
Cartersville, GA 30120

Governor George Ariyoski
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Governor John Evans
P.O. Box 1002
Boise, Idaho 83701

Governor John Carlin
P.O. Box 2121
Topeka, Kansas 66601

Governor Joe Brennan
2 Central Plaza
Augusta, Maine 04330

Governor Harry Hughes
711 W. 40th St. Suite 404
Rotunda Office Center
Baltimore, MD 21211

Governor-elect Mike Dukakis
Statler Office Bldg. #1435
20 Providence St.
Boston, Mass 02116

Governor-elect Jim Blanchard
22742 Woodward
Ferndale, Mich. 48220

Governor-elect Rudy Perpich
Gallery Commercial Condo.
26 W. 10th St.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Governor-elect Bob Kerrey
5940 Lincoln St.
Lincoln, Nebraska 68505

Governor-elect Richard Bryan
1200 South Maryland Pkwy.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104

Governor-elect Toney Anaya
915 Cerrillas Road
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Governor-elect Mario Cuomo
15 West 39th St.
New York, NY 10018

Governor-elect Richard Celeste
203 East Broad St. #200
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Governor George Nigh
P.O. Box 54658
Oklahoma City, OK 73154

Governor George Garrahy
State House
Providence, RI 02903

Governor Richard Riley
P.O. Box 10084
Greenville, S.C. 29607

Governor-elect Mark White
P.O. Box 1708
Austin, Texas 78767

Governor-elect Tony Earl
P.O. Box 428
Madison, WI 53701

Governor Ed Herschler
Box 82001
Cheyenne, WY 92001

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

December 1982

HISPANIC CAUCUS

*Senator Polly Baca Barragan
DNC Vice Chair
8747 N. Santa Fe Drive
Thornton, Colorado 80221
303/866-4853 (O)
303/429-5000 (H)

Sylvia Rodriguez
DNC Hispanic Caucus Chair
314 Latch
San Antonio, Texas 78213
512/736-0840 or 512/220-1005

Assemblyman Richard Alatorre
6810 N. Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, CA 90042
213/255-7111 Los Angeles
916/445-7587 Sacramento

Dina Beaumont
1925 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/728-2306 (O)

Fran Martinez Bussie
P.O. Box 3477
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
504/383-5741

Resident Commissioner
Baltasar Corrada
1410 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
202/225-2615 (O)

Marlene T. Gillette
14 Cervantes St.
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00907
809/723-2375

Lena Guerrero
P.O. Box 12345
Austin, Texas 78711
512/476-3599 (O)
512/441-1999 (H)

* Executive Committee Member

Commissioner Irene Hernandez
2301 N. Spaulding Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60647
312/443-6383 (O)

Juan Maldonado
208 E. Chaparral
San Juan, Texas 78589
512/787-9923 (O)
512/787-5375 (H)

Representative Angel Viera
Martinez
State Chair
Box 2228
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00904
809/725-4969 (O)

Nivea McClintock
1716 Santa Eduvigis Street
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00926
809/724-7900

Commissioner Louis F. Moret
234 So. Figueroa #934
Los Angeles, California 90012
213/485-3377 (O) 213/620-9055 (H)

Jack Otero
815 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/783-3660 (O)

Cordelia Sanchez
State Vice Chair
6500 Rio Grande, NW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
505/344-8808

Ada Torres
551 Wales Avenue, #104
Bronx, New York 10455
212/993-3000

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

1983: DATES TO NOTE

January

- 3 Swearing-In Ceremonies: 98th Congress, Washington, D.C.
- 6 2nd Annual DNC Labor Council Meeting, Washington, D.C.
- 6-7 DNC Commission on Platform Accountability Meeting, Columbia, S.C.
- 7 Democratic Business Council Board of Directors Meeting, Washington, D.C.
- 14-15 American Association of Hispanic Certified Public Accountants Annual Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada, Contact: (202)546-3424
- 23-27 California Association for Bilingual Education Annual Meeting, Anaheim, California Contact: (714)990-2264
- 28-30 DNC National Finance Council Meeting, Key Largo, Florida
- 28-31 National Women's Political Caucus Steering Committee Meeting, Washington, D.C.

February

- 3-5 Democratic National Committee Meeting, Washington, D.C. (including Adoption of Preliminary Call to 1984 Convention; DNC Executive Committee Meeting; DNC Hispanic Caucus Meeting; National Black/Hispanic Democratic Coalition)
- 15-19 National Association for Bilingual Education Annual Convention, Washington, D.C.
- 18-20 DNC Business Council Meeting, New Orleans, LA

March

- 1st week Comision Femenil Mexicana Nacional Annual Conference, Santa Fe Springs, CA, Contact: Leticia Quezada (213) 932-6263
- 3-5 National Conference of State Legislatures Leader's Meeting, Washington, D.C.
- 25-26 National Conference of State Legislatures Assembly on the Legislature, Boston, MA

April

- 13-15 National Conference of State Legislatures State-Federal Assembly, Washington, D.C.
- 15 Deadline for submission of State Party Delegate Selection Plans, 1984 Democratic Convention
- 19-22 SER-Jobs for Progress Annual Conference, Houston, TX, Contact: (214)631-3999

May

- Date undetermined National Coalition of Hispanic Mental Health and Human Services Organizations 6th Bi-Annual Conference, Los Angeles, CA, (213)638-0505
- 20-22 DNC Business Council Meeting, Santa Fe, N.M.
- 26-28 National Image Convention, Baltimore, MD, Contact: (303)594-3354

June

- 18 DNC Fundraiser, Los Angeles, CA
- 28-3 League of United Latin American Citizens National Convention, Detroit, Michigan, Contact: (202) 628-0717

July

- 7-10 National Women's Political Caucus Bi-annual Convention, San Antonio, TX
- 19-21 National Council of La Raza 6th Annual Affiliate Conference, Chicago, IL, Contact: (202)293-4680

August

- 8-12 National Conference of State Legislatures Annual Meeting, San Antonio, TX
- 9-13 American G.I. Forum National Convention, El Paso, TX, Contact: Jose Cano (214)767-6022

September

- 15 Deadline for Compliance Review Commission to act on State Party Plans for Delegate Selection, 1984 Convention

15 Deadline for implementation of State Party Affirmative Action Plans for Delegate Selection, 1984 Convention

October

Date undetermined National Chicano Council on Higher Education Convention Conference, Austin, TX, Contact: Carlos Arce (313)763-5432

13 1983 Democratic Gala, Washington, D.C.

13-16 National Hispanic Bar Association Annual Convention, Washington, D.C., Contact: Mari Carmen Aponte (202)347-0066

November

1 Election Day

December

14-16 National Conference of State Legislatures State-Federal Assembly, Washington, D.C.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

December 17, 1982

Ms. Irene Gomez-Bethke
4469 Decatur Avenue, North
New Hope City, MN 55428

Dear Irene:

As the year approaches an end, it is my pleasure to report success and progress within the Party and among our various constituency groups. Over the year we have increased the active participation of Hispanics at all levels of Party activity. We have been involved in fundraising, communications, policy, and organization. This year's midterm convention saw a greater involvement of Hispanics than ever before in the history of our Party -- and Hispanic Democrats actually doubled their votes in the United States Congress in 1982!

I am enclosing for your information and review a brief summary of Election '82 and some vital information on delegate selection for the 1984 National Democratic Convention. The new rules for delegate selection give expanded opportunities for Hispanics to be Convention delegates. Please read the paper we have developed on becoming a delegate and get involved early in this process. Working together we can dramatically impact the Democratic Party's next Presidential nomination and the future direction of our Party and our country. The new rules call for automatic uncommitted delegate status to all State Party Chairs and Vice Chairs and greater involvement of elected officials. Any of you who fall into these categories should seriously plan on using the added opportunity to become Convention delegates.

I am pleased, also, to announce the addition of one new Hispanic staff member at the Democratic Committee and the promotion of others in our recent reorganization. Magdaleno Rose-Avila, formerly Director of Hispanic Affairs, will become an aide to the Chairman and will be involved in scheduling and special projects. Leticia Martinez, support staff in my office, has been promoted to a full time position with the Compliance Review Commission. And my Deputy in the office of the Vice Chair, Bettie Baca, will assume, in addition to her other duties, the responsibility of Director of Hispanic Affairs. To assist her in a

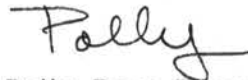
, December 17, 1982

Page Two

full time capacity is a native of Austin, Texas, Raquel Perez. Raquel was formerly the Corporate Office Manager for InterAmerica Research Associates, Inc. and Assistant to the Director of the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education. I am genuinely pleased and proud to have a woman of Raquel's experience and competence in my office at national headquarters.

Chairman Manatt joins me and the other officers of the Democratic National Committee in wishing you a happy holiday season and a year of hope, work, and progress.

Warm regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Polly".

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

DEMOCRATS '84

PRESIDENTIAL EXPLORATORY COMMITTEES

The Honorable Reuben Askew

Askew Exploratory Committee
1401 Brickell Avenue
Suite 707
Miami, Florida 33131
305/358-8708

The Honorable Alan Cranston

Cranston Presidential Advisory Committee
400 C Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
202/547-6990

The Honorable John Glenn

John Glenn Presidential Exploratory Committee
499 South Capitol Street SW
Suite 507
Washington, DC 20003
202/554-1984

The Honorable Gary Hart

Friends of Gary Hart
510 C Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
202/547-4310

The Honorable Ernest Hollings

Fritz Hollings Committee
P.O. Box 2609
Washington, DC 20013
Attn: Janet Kaufmann
202/628-8660

The Honorable Walter Mondale

Walter Mondale Exploratory Committee
810 18th Street NW
Suite 802
Washington, DC 20006
202/347-1103

Note: Inclusion in this list does not mean that a presidential campaign is officially underway. It is to enable interested Democrats to contact potential candidates. It will be updated as necessary.

12/3/82

STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRS

December 7, 1982

ALABAMA

James R. Knight, State Chair
Alabama Democratic Hqts.
306 Jefferson Federal Bldg.
Birmingham- AL 35203
205/252-4143

ALASKA

Dianne A. O'Connell, State Chair
Alaska Democratic Hqts.
9851 Basher Drive
Anchorage, AK 99507
807/274-0536

ARIZONA

Samuel P. Goddard, Jr., State Chair
Arizona Democratic Hqts.
1001 N. Central, #107
Phoenix, AZ 85004
602/257-9136

ARKANSAS

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300 Spring Bldg. Suite 720
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501/374-2361

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916/447-6117

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022/92-1659

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208/336-1815

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217/528-3471

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Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/236-0823

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913/234-0435

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504/926-3110

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301/539-1500

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Massachusetts Democratic Hqts.
11 Beacon Street, Suite 317
Boston, MA 02108
617/367-4760

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1300 East Lafayette
Detroit, MI 48207
313/393-2944

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Minnesota Democratic Hqts.
730 East 38th Street
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612/827-5421

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P.O. Box 1583
Jackson, MS 39205
601/969-2913

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314/636-5241

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P.O. Box 802
Helena, MT 59624
406/442-9520

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Lincoln, NE 68510
402/475-4584

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Nevada Democratic Hqts.
111 California Avenue
Reno, NV 89509

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Concord, NH 03301
603/228-0191

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Capitol Plaza Hotel - 15th Floor
240 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08060
609/392-3367

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621 Rio Grande Blvd., N.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87104
505/243-9571

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New York Democratic Hqts.
1021 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11787
516/979-9191

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North Carolina Democratic Hqts.
P.O. Box 12196
Raleigh, NC 27605
919/821-2777

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North Dakota Democratic Hqts.
1902 East Divide Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501
701/255-0460

OHIO

Paul Tipps, State Chair
Ohio Democratic Hqts.
88 East Broad Street
Suite 2005
Columbus, OH 43215
614/221-6563

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Obera Bergdall, State Chair
Oklahoma Democratic Hqts.
1100 Classen Drive, Suite 109
Oklahoma City, OK 73103
405/236-3366

OREGON

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Oregon Democratic Hqts.
P.O. Box 1012
Salem, OR 97308
503/370-8200

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Pennsylvania Democratic Hqts.
510 North 3rd Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101
717/238-9381

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New Democratic Party of P.R.
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San Juan, PR 00904
809/723-5830

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Charles Orm Bldg. Suite 328
10 Orm Street
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401/273-8700

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South Carolina Democratic Hqts.
711 Whaley Street
Columbia, SC 29201
803/799-7798

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South Dakota Democratic Hqts.
P.O. Box 668
Pierre, SD 57501
605/244-8638

TENNESSEE

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Tennessee Democratic Hqts.
205 7th Avenue N.
Nashville, TN 37219
615/244-1336

TEXAS

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Texas Democratic Hqts.
215 Stokes Building
11th and Guadalupe
Austin, TX 78701
512/478-8746

UTAH

Michael T. Miller, State Chair
Utah Democratic Hqts.
849 East 400 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
801/328-0239

VERMONT

Edwin Granai, State Chair
Vermont Democratic Hqts.
109 South Winooske Ave., Suite 207
Burlington, VT 05401
802/864-0431

VIRGIN ISLANDS

St. Claire Williams, Chair
P.O. Box 2929 Christiansted
St. Croix, V.I. 00820
809/773-1101

VIRGINIA

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Virginia Democratic Hqts.
701 E. Franklin Street, Suite 801
Richmond, VA 23219
804/644-1966

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Washington Democratic Hqts.
P.O. Box 4027
Seattle, WA 98104
206/583-0664

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West Virginia Democratic Hqts.
107 Pennsylvania Ave.
P.O. Box 6067
Charleston, WV 25302
304/342-8121

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126 South Franklin Street
Madison, WI 53703
608/255-5172

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Wyoming Democratic Hqts.
P.O. Box 1964
Casper, WY 82602
307/234-8862



UNITED FARM WORKERS of AMERICA AFL-CIO

National Headquarters: La Paz, Keene, California 93531

(805) 822-5571

Dear Democrat:

Over the years I have worked with many of you in the battles for social and economic justice.

Today I am writing to tell you of my total support for Senator Alan Cranston to become President of the United States.

Alan Cranston has the intellect, the energy and the compassion to lead our country out of the politics of selfishness practiced by Ronald Reagan's Republican Administration. He has the experience in government and political know-how to forge the coalitions necessary between business, labor and government to get Americans back to work.

Let me tell you how I've come to know Alan Cranston, the man and the Senator, and why I respect him so much.

We met over 20 years ago when I was organizing the farmworkers of California and he was organizing — in fact, rebuilding — the Democratic party throughout the state.

As a Senator, Alan Cranston became a powerful voice for improving the quality of worklife for all Americans. He has worked with me, side by side, to ensure that workers — both in our fields and in our factories — are guaranteed the dignity and salaries and safe conditions they deserve. He fought, at an early stage, for the rights of farmworkers to organize, to engage in collective bargaining, and to be protected against pesticides and other dangerous chemicals used in fields.

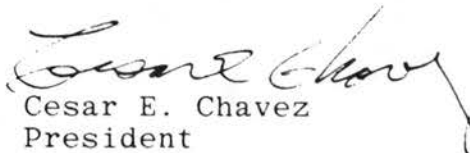
As the Senate Democratic Whip — the second highest position of his party — Alan Cranston has led fights against Ronald Reagan's cuts in education, housing and employment programs.

Alan Cranston is known in Washington for effective, behind-the-scenes leadership. But he is also a man who is outspoken about his convictions. He feels deeply that every American should be guaranteed a job; and he is determined to end the arms race that is threatening our civilization and ruining our economy.

If you are concerned about the issues of jobs and stopping the arms race, I say, give Alan Cranston a hand. His record on employment, arms control, the environment and civil rights is second to none. And he's proven he can get the job done.

My prayers are with all of you as we make the crucial leadership decisions of 1983 and 1984.

Viva La Causa!


Cesar E. Chavez
President

Paid for by Cranston for President Committee, Inc.

Alan Cranston Can Win the Democratic Nomination



"Alan Cranston has parlayed some early good showings and a string of straw polls into becoming the candidate the other candidates fear."

Dan Rather
CBS Evening News
July 22, 1983

The same committed and skilled organization that turned out the vote in Cranston's straw poll victories will be turning out the vote in the early primaries and caucuses.

Alan Cranston Can Win the Presidency —A Western Base of Support—

"A (likely) candidate to crack the West would be Alan Cranston...."

Steven Stark
Boston Globe
July 8, 1983

"...in the West, native son Cranston leads the other candidates by taking 31 percent of the preference vote."

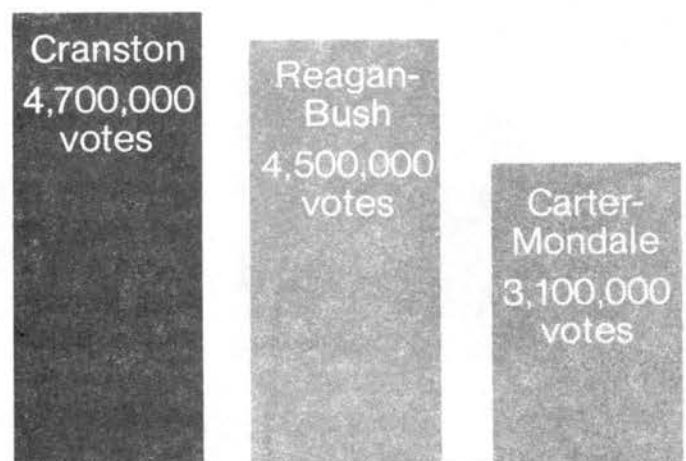
The Harris Survey of Democratic Presidential Preference
September 1, 1983



The Western states have 110 electoral votes out of 270 needed to win the Presidency.

—A Proven Vote-Getting Ability—

Throughout Alan Cranston's career, people have underestimated his ability to win elections. In 1958, he was elected California's first Democratic Controller in 72 years. In 1968, Cranston scored an upset victory over a right-wing Republican to win the U.S. Senate seat. He has won re-election twice, making him the only 3-term Democratic Senator in California's history.



1980 Vote in California

Alan Cranston Can Win

...because of the
Strength and Clarity of his Message

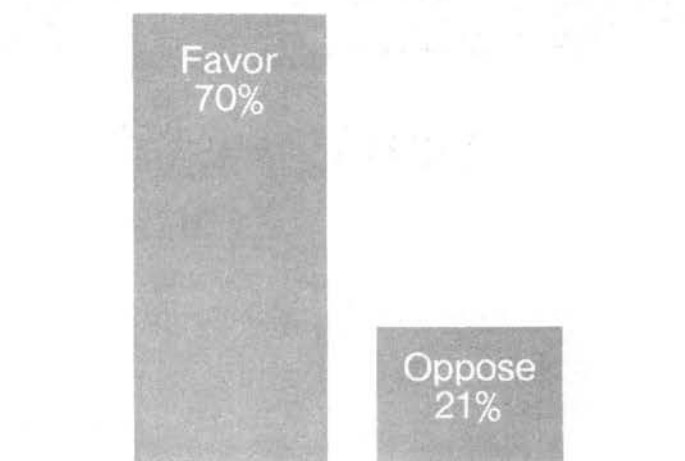
"The arms race is not new, and neither is my opposition to it. The new factor is the increasing realization of the American people that continuing the arms race produces more weapons, not more security; and that continuing the arms race is a threat to our economy and a threat to our survival."

—Senator Alan Cranston

"Cranston's ideals are not based on the moral sentiment that the arms race is inherently evil, or on a knee-jerk response to high defense spending, but on more than 35 years experience with the problems of arms control."

Kay Gunderson
Texas Observer
March 11, 1983

Support for a Verifiable Nuclear Freeze Agreement



Gallup Poll — March 1983



CRANSTON

Paid for and authorized by Cranston for President.
William M. Landau, Treasurer.

CRANSTON ON JOBS

In Chicago: 6171 N. Sheridan #1309; tel. (312) 764-7064

CRANSTON ON JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

For the vast majority of Americans, a job is basic to our self-respect, our family stability, our economic security, recognition in our communities, and satisfaction with our lives. The massive unemployment which now plagues our country is not only destroying lives, it is undermining the security of our nation.

America's capacity to provide jobs for all -- for women, teenagers, elderly, Blacks and Hispanics, as well as white adult males -- is a test of the effectiveness of our democratic institutions. Our present administration has failed this test.

We may differ about how to achieve a full employment economy, but we all know the time has come to turn rhetoric into reality.

I am running for President because I want to lead our country to the reality of a job for every American who needs one. That would be one of the two overriding purposes of my Presidency.

I know there are no magic formulas that will revitalize our economy. We have already seen the tragic results of putting faith in such gimmicks as 'supply-side' or 'trickle-down' economics.

Instead we need a program that is based on an accurate assessment of what is wrong, and a willingness to do whatever is necessary to fix it.

This will take bold leadership founded in the belief that we can achieve a full employment economy.

It will mean an integrated approach to the problems of our economy -- one which includes the private and public sectors and which looks to the future production needs of our nation.

There are nine basic steps to full employment and economic growth that I will seek to implement as President:

-- First and foremost, we must re-evaluate the role of the American worker in our economy. Today we give generous tax credits for buying new industrial machinery, but little tax incentive for the most precious industrial asset of all -- a well-trained worker. Any policy for long-term economic growth must recognize the importance of the individual worker.

This means an increased investment in job training and retraining for both blue collar and middle-management workers. It also means greater worker incentives and new forms of compensation -- including profit-sharing, stock-ownership, and a role in the decision-making process -- that gives workers a greater stake in the products they produce and the companies they work for.

-- Second, we need a Reconstruction Finance Corporation to serve as an independent investment and development agency for reindustrialization. The RFC would be financed by selling tax-exempt bonds to private individuals and pension funds. Its first priority would be to restore our basic industries, because an America that is dependent upon foreign steel, machine tools and automobiles is just as vulnerable as an America dependent on foreign oil. A second priority for the RFC would be providing seed money to help explore new technologies that will produce jobs, not joblessness.

-- Third, we must put a lid on the high interest rates that have been strangling the economy. We need a Federal Reserve Board that operates in step with the policies of the legislative and executive branches of government. I have introduced legislation in the Senate to move in that direction.

-- Fourth, we need to reduce the mammoth budget deficits by halting the spiralling increases in the military budget, and by making our tax system more equitable and more efficient. Our tax system should stimulate productive investment instead of promoting tax shelters, corporate takeovers, and windfall profits. It should also discourage the transfer of factories to 'right-to-work' states and 'cheap-labor' countries. Also, government should be more aggressive in collecting the billions of dollars in taxes that are owed but not paid.

-- Fifth, we should put in place an anti-inflation insurance -- oil reserves, 'on farm' grain reserves, abundant housing stock, and an effort by business, labor and government to hold down wages and prices.

-- Sixth, we need to expand our export markets to restore the nearly two million jobs that have been lost due to the decline in American exports over the past two years. With lower interest rates we can bring down the exchange rate for the dollar from the disastrous increase of 25% in recent years. This unrealistic price for the dollar has been the most destructive single blow to our export industry.

-- Seventh, a public jobs program -- flexible in its dimensions -- is needed to provide transition work for those who have become dislocated while the economy retools, and to help those who have never known regular employment move into the mainstream of the job market. These will not be make-work jobs. There is real and productive work that needs to be done across America -- rebuilding our infrastructure of roads, bridges, and sewers; cleaning up chemical waste and doing all that is necessary to protect the environment; and caring for the elderly, sick and handicapped. So far as possible the administration of these public jobs should be through the private sector or state and local agencies.

-- Eighth, a large-scale voluntary national service program should be developed to engage at least a million or more young people and the elderly in conservation, community service, child care and other useful work. A national service program could draw on the experience of the Peace Corps and VISTA -- and the Civilian Conservation Corps of Roosevelt's day.

-- Ninth, since education is the foundation of a quality workforce and competitive economy, we must increase government's commitment to education at all levels.

No single one of these steps will produce full employment. But taken as a whole program -- with the cooperation of business, labor and government -- I am convinced these measures will bring sustained economic growth.

The next President must make a forceful commitment to such a full employment plan, and then lead the way to a consensus among the various segments of society needed to make it work.

By making this commitment, the President will be promoting full production by American industries and be providing a reason for confidence that the economy would continue to grow. The opposite has been occurring in recent years.

Massive unemployment, tight money and high interest rates have been deliberately used as the means of reducing inflation. The economy still has not recovered, the largest deficits in history have been created, little has been done to solve our longer-term problems of productivity, and vast amounts of wealth have been transferred to those who are already wealthy.

For every one million Americans who go jobless, the federal deficit increases by approximately \$30 billion because of the increases in public assistance and the lack of tax revenues collected. The difference between 10% and 5% unemployment is a net of about \$150 billion in government revenues. Full employment is the best investment this nation can make.

We have the human and natural resources, the technical know-how, and vitality to achieve full employment. What we now lack is the strong leadership to put full employment at the top of our national agenda.

BROKEN PROMISES

THE 1980 REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM
THREE YEARS LATER

Democratic National Committee
Policy Division

July 15, 1983



DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

July 15, 1983

Dear Fellow Democrat,

A few years ago, Attorney General John Mitchell advised critics of the Nixon Administration to "watch what we do, not what we say."

That turned out to be better advice than we knew. So we thought we would apply it to the Reagan Administration on this third anniversary of the adoption of the Republican platform in Detroit.

We went through the platform, line by line, promise by promise. We compared what Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party promised the American people they would do with what they have in fact done since taking office 2½ year ago.

Here is what we found.

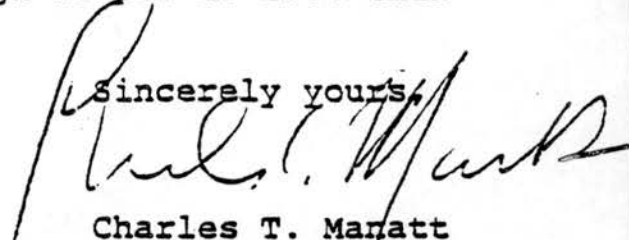
The Republican Party has broken the vast majority of the promises made to the American people in its platform. And the vast majority of the promises it has tried to keep were better left broken -- from support for a constitutional amendment to limit reproductive freedom to opening up almost the entire Outer Continental Shelf to energy development to support for tax exemptions for segregated schools.

From the economy to civil rights to arms control to equal rights for women, this Administration has either done nothing to keep its promises or, worse, it has done the opposite of what it said it would do.

If political promises fell under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, the Reagan Administration would be found guilty of consumer fraud on almost every count.

We will continue to blow the whistle on the broken promises of the Republican Party. We need your help. Read and study "Broken Promises: The 1980 Republican Party Platform Three Years Later." Pass it on to your fellow Democrats. We have no stronger campaign weapon in 1984 than the truth about the Reagan record.

Sincerely yours,


Charles T. Marshall
Chairman

"Confidence in government...has been the
chief casualty of too many promises made
and broken, too many commitments unkept."

1980 Republican Party Platform
Adopted on July 15, 1980
Detroit

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REPUBLICANS PROMISE GROWTH AND FULL EMPLOYMENT

"Our foremost goal here at home is simple: economic growth and full employment without inflation.... [We] specifically reject the...doctrine that inflation can be reduced only by throwing people out of work."

When President Reagan took office real GNP was growing at 7.9%. Since then President Reagan has become the first president elected since the Depression who has not increased the nation's Gross National Product during his first two years in office.

In March 1981, the Reagan Administration was predicting that real GNP would grow at a rate of 4.2% in 1982. In July 1981 it was forecasting 3.4%.

The Gross National Product, adjusted for inflation; declined 1.7% in 1982, the sharpest year-over-year decline since 1947.

Compare the economic performance projected by President Reagan in 1981 and the actual performance of the economy in 1982.

- * In 1982 real output fell \$184 billion (in current dollars) short of the amount projected by the administration.
- * In 1983 the CBO estimates real output will fall \$273 billion short and in 1984 \$278 billion short.

Under President Reagan the capacity utilization rate for manufacturing dropped to 67.4% in November 1982, the lowest rate on record.

The industrial production index declined to a seasonally adjusted 134.9 in November 1982, the lowest level since February 1977.

Business failures increased to 25,346 in 1982, the highest one year total since 1932.

This year the number of business failures has already exceeded the number of failures last year in the same time period by more than 28%.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE NEW IDEAS

"...we go forth to the people with ideas and programs for the future that are as powerful and compelling as they are fresh."

"Yet he[Stockman] was conceding what the liberal Keynesian critics had argued from the outset -- the supply side theory was not a new economic theory at all but only new language and argument to conceal a hoary old Republican doctrine: give the tax cuts to the top brackets, the wealthiest individuals and the largest enterprises, and let the good effects 'trickle down' through the economy to reach everyone else. Yes, Stockman conceded, when one stripped away the new rhetoric... the supply side theory was really new clothes for the unpopular doctrine of the old Republican orthodoxy." (emphasis added)

- "The Education of David Stockman"
The Atlantic Monthly
December, 1981

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO ALLEVIATE STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

"...the structural unemployment problem continues to fester among minorities and young people. In addition to providing a growth climate for job creation, specific and targeted programs must be developed to alleviate these problems."

Reagan budget cuts over the last two years have eliminated 300,000 CETA public service jobs.

Virtually all of those whose jobs were eliminated were low income. Half were from minority backgrounds and half were women.

Last year in his 1983 budget President Reagan proposed a 67.5% reduction in all training and employment programs from FY81 levels.

- * Training programs alone would have been reduced by almost 60% from FY81 levels.

Under President Reagan's 1984 budget expenditures for training and employment would be reduced 60% below the FY80 level (when unemployment was 7.1%).

Unemployment among black Americans stood at 20.6% in June 1983.

Unemployment among black teenagers stood at 50% in June 1983.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE JOBS

"Republican programs and initiatives detailed in this platform will create millions of additional new jobs in the American workplace."

In January 1981, when President Reagan took office unemployment stood at 7.5%. By July 1981 it had dropped to 7.2%.

In March 1981 the Reagan Administration was predicting an unemployment rate of 7.2% in 1982. In July 1981 it was predicting an unemployment rate of 7.3% in 1982.

But, under President Reagan, unemployment has reached record heights with 30 million people permanently or temporarily unemployed during the last two years.

- * In December 1982, 12,036,000 persons were unemployed -- the highest number since 1933.
- * In December 1982, the unemployment rate stood at 10.8% -- the highest rate since 1940.
- * The number of persons employed part-time due to economic reasons increased to a seasonally adjusted 6,495,000 in September 1982, the highest number on record.
- * The number of discouraged workers increased to a seasonally adjusted 1,849,000 in the fourth quarter of 1982, the highest number on record.

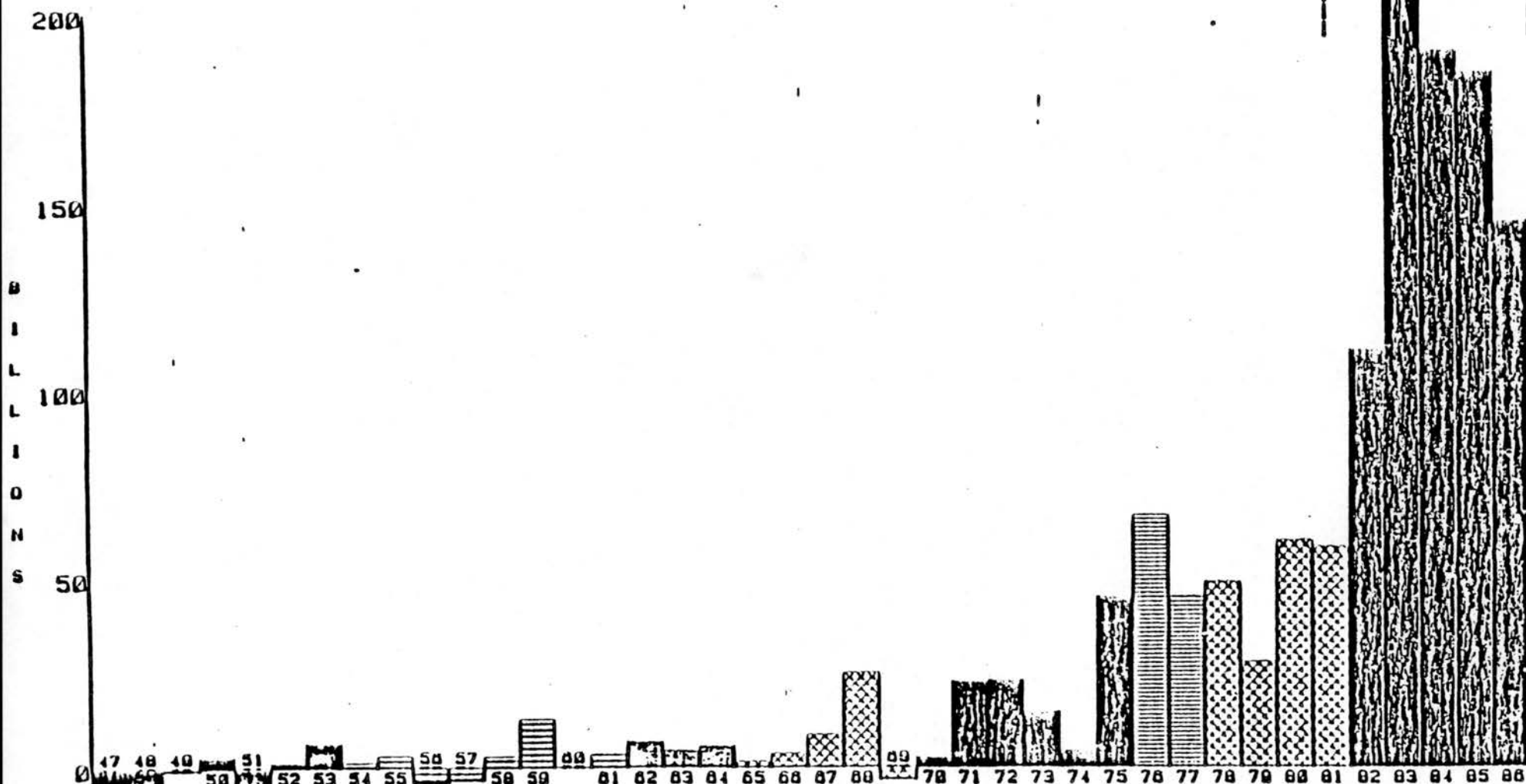
In May 1983 26.5% of all unemployed Americans had been out of work for 27 weeks or more -- more than twice the level three years earlier.

HISTORICAL DEFICITS

1947 - 1986

(IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

REAGAN



- TRUMAN
- EISENHOWER
- KENNEDY
- JOHNSON
- NIXON
- FORD
- CARTER
- REAGAN

HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE
MAY 24, 1983

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

"The Republican Party pledges to...balance the budget...."

As a candidate, Ronald Reagan said he would balance the budget by FY83 and held out the possibility that he could balance it by FY82.

In September 1981, after his economic program was enacted, the Administration projected a balanced budget for FY84.

In FY82 the Federal budget climbed to the highest level ever -- \$110.6 billion.

For FY83 the deficit will nearly double that.

According to an analysis by the Congressional Budget Office, for the 1982 to 1986 period the President's tax cuts have added \$469 billion to the deficit while his defense buildup has contributed \$155 billion. Higher interest costs from the tax cut and the defense buildup add \$60 billion. These more than offset \$265 billion in nondefense spending cuts.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO MAKE ROOM FOR INVESTMENT

"...the Republican Party pledges to...limit government spending to a fixed and smaller percentage of the Gross National Product...."

In 1981 the Reagan Administration projected that budget outlays as a percentage of GNP would fall to 20.3% in 1983.

The Reagan Administration now estimates that budget outlays as a percentage of GNP will exceed 25% this year.

In 1979 outlays were 20.8% of GNP.

* * *

"Only that part of national income which goes into savings and which is not consumed by government deficits is available to finance real economic growth."

Under current policies, Reagan deficits will absorb a record share of net national saving. In the next few years, the deficit will account for 75-85% of available net saving.

The share of GNP available for net private capital formation, after financing the deficits, will average only 2% during the next three years, as compared with 7.2% in the 60's and 5.8% in the 70's.

THE BROKEN PROMISE OF REAGAN-KEMP-ROTH

"Tax rate reductions will generate increases in economic growth, output, and income which will ultimately generate increased revenues."

The first installment of the President's tax cut went into effect in October 1981. For the next nine months, industrial production fell 7%.

The second installment of the Reagan tax cut went into effect in July 1982. Over the following five months production fell 2.6%.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that for the 1982 to 1986 period, the President's tax cuts have added \$469 billion to the deficit.

* * *

"...the Roth-Kemp legislation...will...increase investment...."

In 1982 real capital spending declined 5.5%.

Plant and equipment expenditures are projected to fall 3.1% in real terms in 1983.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

"We reaffirm our commitment to the fundamental principle of fairness in labor relations, including the legal right of unions to organize workers and to represent them through collective bargaining consistent with state laws and free from unnecessary government involvement."

In January 1982, without publishing any notice in the Federal Register, the Reagan Administration reversed a Carter Administration rule that prohibited hospitals from spending Medicare dollars to hire consultants who specialize in blocking unions.

- * Moreover, the Reagan Administration also agreed to make back payments to hospitals for anti-union campaigns in the prior two years.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE FAIRNESS TO THE AMERICAN WORKER

"The Republican Party is committed to full employment without inflation. We will seek to provide more jobs, increase the standard of living, and ensure equitable treatment on the job for all American workers...."

The best index of purchasing power -- the Commerce Department's measure of real per capita personal disposable income -- shows that purchasing power under Ronald Reagan has increased at an annual rate of only 0.4% -- well below the rate of increase in purchasing power under President Carter.

Moreover, the growth in purchasing power that did take place occurred primarily from January 1981 until August 1981 -- before the Reagan economic program took effect. Between August 1981 and May 1983 real per capita disposable income has declined. This means that the average American's standard of living has fallen since the Reagan program was enacted.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO PROTECT UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

"To those individuals who have lost their jobs... we pledge to insure that they receive their right-fully earned unemployment compensation benefits."

As a result of Reagan cuts made in 1981, approximately 2.5 million Americans annually could lose their unemployment benefits between FY82 and FY84.

In July 1982, when unemployment stood at 9.8%, John F. Cogan, Assistant Secretary of Labor, told the Senate Finance Committee the Reagan Administration "strongly" opposed a program to extend unemployment compensation for 13 weeks.

Senator David Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma asked Mr. Cogan: "What is your proposal, other than for people to sit at home and wait for economic recovery, or deplete their resources, sell their homes, until they qualify for welfare? What is the alternative that you are proposing other than that?"

"None, sir," Mr. Cogan replied.

* * *

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO HELP WORKERS ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY IMPORTS

"We will take steps to ensure competitiveness of our domestic industries to protect American jobs. But for workers who have already lost their jobs, we will provide assistance, incentives for job retraining and placement, and job search and relocation allowances."

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Program is designed as an income support program for workers laid off due to a large inflow of imports. It was cut from \$1.48 billion in 1981 to \$90 million in 1982. Almost none of the money cut from TAA in the 1982 Reagan budget was transferred into worker training or re-training, or job search assistance.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO MAKE TRADE A TOP PRIORITY

"Trade, especially exporting, must be high on our list of national priorities. The Republicans will promote trade to ensure the long-term health of the U.S. economy."

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit increased to \$42.7 billion in 1982, the highest one-year total on record.

This year it is expected to top the 1982 record.

During the first two years of the Reagan Administration exports in real terms have fallen 13%. At the same time imports in real terms have risen 3.5%.

An estimated 150,000 families have lost day care services as a result of cuts over the last two years in federal support for social services to low income individuals. Nutrition assistance for children in day care centers has also been cut back.

The WIC program provides special nutrition assistance to needy pregnant women, infants and children. Every \$1 spent on the prenatal component of the program saves \$3 in hospital costs associated with low birth weight babies.

- * The Reagan Administration admits that WIC is only reaching 40% of those persons who need help -- and that the funding levels proposed in its 1984 budget would reduce the number of women and children helped by 100,000.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is an income support program for needy families with children who suffer parental deprivation as a result of the death, absence or incapacity of a parent. Ninety-four percent of all AFDC families are maintained by women. Families must be very poor to qualify for the program -- which in turn barely raises their income to the subsistence level. The combined AFDC/food stamp benefits currently available to families of three and four members are below the poverty line in every state.

- * Budget cuts over the last two years have terminated 365,000 families from the AFDC program and reduced benefits for some 260,000.
- * President Reagan's 1984 budget would mean that benefit payments made in FY84 would be almost 10% less than the level of AFDC payments in the current fiscal year.

For every \$1 spent on family planning services, \$3 is saved. Yet for the third year in a row President Reagan is seeking cuts in federal support for family planning -- and this year is proposing to abdicate all federal responsibility for assuring access to these services for the young and the poor.

On two issues of importance to women, President Reagan is consistent:

- * He remains to this day adamantly opposed to including the following language in the U.S. Constitution:
 "Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." (Section 1 of the Equal Rights Amendment)
- * He also remains adamantly opposed to full reproductive freedom.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

"We support equal rights and equal opportunity for women."

Candidate Reagan claimed that under Republican leadership, women would achieve equal rights through the work of a national task force which would work to eliminate all discriminatory statutes state by state. The task force has held one meeting in 2½ years. No discernible progress has been reported.

The Women's Educational Equity Act and Title IV of the 1964 Civil Rights Act are key federal programs for improving the educational experience of women.

- * President Reagan has recommended that no money be appropriated for either of these programs in 1984 and is recommending that Congress rescind already-appropriated funds for FY83.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contracts Compliance Programs (OFCCP) are two major federal agencies charged with enforcing federal laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex, race, national origin, religion, color, handicap and age.

- * At the EEOC only 72 cases to enforce equal employment opportunity laws were filed in court in FY82 -- 73.9% fewer than in FY81. And it now takes nearly twice as long to process a complaint as it did in FY80.

In 1981 President Reagan proposed major cuts in Social Security. All would have had a severe impact on women. Three of the Reagan cuts which were enacted are particularly hard on women:

- * elimination of the minimum benefit for new beneficiaries affects primarily women;
- * phaseout of post-secondary student benefits affects widows trying to provide their children with a college education; and
- * the phaseout of mothers' and fathers' benefits when the youngest child is age 16 or over, essentially lengthening the widow's gap.

- * Title IV of the Civil Rights Act authorizes technical assistance and training services to school districts to cope with educational problems occasioned by desegregation by race, sex and national origin. The Reagan Administration proposed no funding for FY83 or FY84.

Enforcement of Federal Fair Housing laws is primarily the responsibility of the Justice Department. In contrast with the 20 to 32 cases filed each year prior to the Reagan Administration, as of April 1983 only 5 cases had been filed under the Reagan Administration.

The Reagan Administration has cut staff at the Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs by 50%. In the Carter Administration there were 13 debarments of federal contractors for failure to take affirmative action; in the first two years of the Reagan Administration there was one.

The US Civil Rights Commission reports that civil rights efforts by the US Department of Agriculture have worsened over the past year. In a March 14, 1983 letter to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, the Commissioners said, "FmHA's farm loans to blacks have declined steadily, FmHA minority employment has fallen despite increases in overall agency employment, and civil rights enforcement has come to a virtual standstill."

The Civil Rights Commission has pointed out that in prior years the [Agriculture Department's Office of Minority Affairs (OMA)] conducted approximately 80 on-site compliance investigations annually. In 1982, OMA conducted only one on-site inspection.

Key provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were scheduled to expire in 1982. For almost a year after taking office the Reagan Administration refused to take a position on extending the Act. In November 1981, a strengthened 10-year extension passed the House. The Reagan Administration then publicly opposed key provisions in the House bill. After failing to find substantial support for its position the administration agreed to a bill that is virtually identical to the bill as passed by the House.

In 1981 the administration tried to repeal the Education for All Handicapped Children Act that establishes the right of every child to receive "free, appropriate public education", as much as possible in regular schools.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO ENSURE CIVIL RIGHTS

"During the next four years we are committed to policies that will...bring strong, effective enforcement of federal civil rights statutes."

"We are not going to compel children who don't choose to have an integrated education to have one."

Assistant Attorney General for
Civil Rights
William Bradford Reynolds
New York Times, 11/20/81

"...the Federal courts may soon be after us for not enforcing civil rights laws and regulations. Your support for my efforts to decrease the undue harassment of schools and colleges would be appreciated. It seems that we have some laws we should not have and my obligation to enforce them is against my own philosophy..." [emphasis added]

Letter from Secretary of Education
Terrel Bell to Senator Paul
Laxalt in April 1981

On March 4, 1982 Commission Chairman Arthur S. Fleming told the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights that, "instead of pursuing an active civil rights enforcement role, the Department of Justice is backing away from steps necessary to achieve the national goal of equal opportunity."

* Fleming was later fired by President Reagan

On May 18, 1983; the US Civil Rights Commission testified before Congress that the Departments of Education and Justice "have decided, as a matter of policy, to give up trying to enforce requirements for eliminating the many pervasive forms of discrimination in education."

* In January 1982 President Reagan lifted a ban on tax-exempt status for racist private schools and colleges claiming that it had 'no basis in law'. In June 1983 the Supreme Court in an 8 to 1 decision against the administration ruled that the law is clear and that such schools are not eligible for tax-exempt status.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES TO MINORITY AMERICANS

"Our fundamental answer to the economic problems of black Americans is the same answer we make to all Americans -- full employment without inflation through economic growth."

Under the Reagan Administration the median usual weekly earnings of black families with earners are down 1.6% in constant dollars.

The black unemployment rate has increased from 14.4% to 20.6%.

While the majority of beneficiaries of the programs targeted on low income families are white, these programs do serve minorities in numbers disproportionate to their share of the overall population.

As a result, President Reagan's cuts in programs to help the needy have been especially harmful to black Americans.

- * Half of those employed in public service jobs had been minorities.
- * Over 40 percent of AFDC families are black, and more than one-third of those receiving food stamps, those living in subsidized housing, and those receiving basic educational opportunity grants are black.
- * Nearly 30 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries are black.

The withdrawal of the Federal government from civil rights enforcement has left enforcement primarily to private litigants -- but the Reagan Administration has also tried to eliminate the Legal Services Corporation. Reagan appointed individuals to the board who are opposed to the program.

President Reagan is trying to remove three civil rights Commissioners whose views have been critical of his administration's record on civil rights. For the first time since 1968 there would be no Hispanic Commissioner.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES TO SMALL BUSINESS

"Small business is the backbone of the American economy, with unique strengths and problems which must be recognized and addressed."

"There is nothing written in the sky that says the world would not be a perfectly satisfactory place if there were only 100 companies."

Reagan appointed Assistant
Attorney General for Anti-Trust,
William Baxter Dec. 1981

In 1982 small businesses failed at the highest rates since the Great Depression.

This year the number of business failures is running about 28% ahead of last year.

Eighty percent of the 1981 Reagan tax cuts went to big business and 20% went to small business.

Despite numerous complaints Reagan's anti-trust authorities have brought no cases to protect small businesses against predatory "pricing" by giant competitors.

Despite promises of vigorous enforcement, Reagan's FTC has not brought a single action against price-fixing or price discrimination hurting small businesses.

The following charts illustrate President Reagan's budget proposals for small business.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE HIGH-LEVEL JOBS
FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES

"During the next four years we are committed to policies that will...ensure that the federal government follows a nondiscriminatory system of appointments up and down the line, with a careful eye for qualified minority aspirants."

In a report issued in June, 1983, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said:

"The Commission is disappointed that overall representation of women and minority men among top Reagan Administration appointees is thus far below the levels achieved during the Carter Administration."

The Commission reported that:

- * President Reagan has appointed minorities to 8.2% and women to 8.0% of the 980 full-time positions filled thus far during his administration.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO HELP THE NEEDY

"The measure of a country's compassion is how it treats the least fortunate."

Under President Reagan's 1984 budget total appropriations for all "means tested" federal programs (programs for which persons must be low income to qualify) will fall from \$84 billion in FY83 to \$71 billion in FY84 -- a reduction of \$13 billion. This represents a 19% reduction, after adjusting for inflation.

The \$71 billion level also represents a 40% cut (after adjusting for inflation) from the \$101 billion appropriated for programs for the poor in FY81.

Budget cuts over the last two years have terminated 365,000 families ---- mostly women and children -- from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, and reduced benefits for some 260,000 families.

1981 food stamp benefits were cut by more than \$2 billion. About 75% of the Reagan food stamp cuts came from reductions in benefits for families below the poverty line.

In his 1983 budget President Reagan sought another \$2 billion in cuts. The Congressional Budget Office reported that under this proposal:

- * 92% of all elderly and disabled households receiving food stamps would be terminated or have their benefits reduced.
- * The average elderly or disabled household would lose \$200 a year in food stamps.

A Congressional Budget Office study of the food stamp proposals in the President's 1984 budget found that two million households with incomes of less than half the poverty line (\$7,690 for a family of three) would lose benefits.

Over one million fewer low income children now receive school lunches, 350,000 fewer low income children now receive school breakfasts, and half a million fewer children from low income families are reached by the summer feeding program.

In the President's 1984 budget funding for low income energy assistance would be cut more than one third.

This chart shows funding levels for the Small Business Administration's direct lending programs:

SBA - Direct Lending Program
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		
	1981 Actual	1982 Actual	1984 Reagan Budget Request
General business loan	205.1	114.8	0
Handicapped loans	25.0	13.1	0
Economic Opportunity loans	49.0	21.8	0
Energy loans	6.7	1.1	0
Development Co. loans	6.0	0	0
Investment Co. loans	41.2	27.3	41.0*

*required by law

Here is a chart showing what Reagan proposes to do to small business programs at Farmers Home and at other agencies.

Aid to Small Business
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>		
	1981 Actual	1982 Actual	1984 Proposed
Farmers Home Adminis- tration: Business loan guarantees	652	300	0
Department of Energy: set-aside contracts	469	466	0
Department of Interior: grants to small business	26	20	0
EDA: Direct loans	17	30	0

REPUBLICAN PROMISES TO SENIORS

"Social Security is one of this nation's most vital commitments to our senior citizens. We commit the Republican Party to first save, and then strengthen, this fundamental contract between our government and its productive citizens."

In his first year in office President Reagan tried to:

- * eliminate the minimum benefit
- * reduce the benefit formula to cut basic retirement benefits 10% by 1987 ~
- * reduce early retirement benefits from 80% of full benefits to 55% immediately

* * *

"We are committed to using the sadly wasted talents of the aged throughout our society...."

The Senior Community Service Employment program provides jobs for 54,200 low income elderly. All workers in the program have incomes below 125% of the poverty level and 86% have incomes below the poverty level. There are an estimated 8 to 10 million individuals in this eligible category. The Reagan Administration has made repeated attempts to eliminate the program.

On July 16, 1982, Under Secretary of Labor Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr. testified before the House Select Committee on Aging that President Reagan does not favor extending protection against age discrimination for those 70 and older in hiring and promotion.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO STRENGTHEN WORK INCENTIVES

"We pledge a [welfare] system that will...
strengthen work incentives...."

Under the 1983 Reagan budget, AFDC working mothers earning average wages in 24 states would have ended up with less disposable income than AFDC mothers who did not work.

- * For most AFDC working mothers, each additional dollar they earn after their first four months on the job would result in a net income gain of 1¢.

As a result of budget cuts over the last two years, in a majority of states AFDC mothers with three children who earn \$5,000 a year (or slightly more than half the poverty level) now lose AFDC benefits after their fourth month at work.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES TO VETERANS

"...we feel it is of vital importance to continue and expand the health programs provided to veterans through Veterans Administration hospitals."

In 1981 President Reagan proposed more than \$500 million in cuts in VA health care. This would have meant a reduction in health care staffing of about 5,000 and closing some 1800 hospital beds. It would have meant reduced inpatient and outpatient care to veterans .

In May 1982 the President endorsed a plan prepared by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici that would have cut VA health care by \$568 million in FY84 and \$1 billion in 1985.

- * * *

"We further advocate continued and expanded health care for our Vietnam veterans...."

In 1981 President Reagan proposed closing down storefront counseling centers for Vietnam veterans.

* * *

"We are committed to providing timely and adequate adjustments in compensation for service-disabled veterans and the survivors of those who died as a result of their service."

In May 1982 President Reagan endorsed a plan prepared by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici that would have denied compensation and pension recipients any cost of living increase in 1982.

In 1982 the President proposed reducing service connected benefit payments by almost half a billion dollars in 1984.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO PROTECT THE DISABILITY SYSTEM

"We pledge to clean up the much-abused disability system."

In his May 1981 Social Security 'reform' package President Reagan proposed to cut disability protection by about one third. These changes would have fallen heavily on older Americans since about one half of all disability beneficiaries are 55 or older.

Since coming to office the Reagan Administration has ordered over half a million disabled individuals and their dependents off the disability rolls. More than half a dozen federal courts have ruled that the Reagan Administration disability review policies are illegal and have reinstated more than 100,000 to the rolls.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF RURAL LIFE

"Attention to the quality of life in our rural areas is a vital necessity because rural Americans impart a special strength to the national character."

Despite the fact that 2 million rural Americans are considered to live in substandard housing, President Reagan's 1984 budget proposed a 67% cut in Farmer's Home Administration rural housing programs.

Despite the fact that unemployment in rural areas is generally higher and longer lasting, the Administration has proposed eliminating the Business and Industrial loan guarantee program which has served or created more the 300,000 jobs since it was established in 1974.

The President wants to eliminate the Economic Development Administration, even though the head of EDA admits that it has been particularly successful in rural areas.

The Administration has cut rural infrastructure programs -- water and sewer loan and grant programs and the community facilities program -- by 50% since 1981 -- despite the fact that there is an increased need as rural population growth exceeds the growth in metropolitan areas. This year the Reagan Administration has proposed cutting these programs by an additional 60%.

- * In the first 18 months in office the Reagan Administration cut the rural water and waste disposal loan program by 60% -- despite an EPA report that estimated that in 1978-79 24% of rural households' water contained bacterial contamination and more than 70% of rural water systems contains heavy metal contamination.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE A MORE PROSPEROUS RURAL AMERICA

"We will increase net farm income...."

In 1982 net farm income dropped in real terms to its lowest level since the Great Depression. It is expected to remain at the same low level in 1983.

In 1981, for the first time in history, the interest paid by farmers exceeded their net income.

* * *

"We will. . .aggressively expand markets abroad...."

Thirteen years of consecutive growth of farm exports has been reversed under Reagan

- * The dollar value of farm exports fell 11% in FY82, is expected to fall 10% in FY83 and is expected to fall again in FY84.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO PROTECT AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

"The Republican Party reaffirms its long standing commitment to the conservation and wise management of America's renewable natural resources."

Under the leadership of Secretary of the Interior James Watt:

- * The Bureau of Land Management has severely reduced environmental standards mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to protect air, water, wildlife, natural, historical, and scientific values on the public lands.
- * The Interior Department sold coal development rights last year for \$100 million less than they were worth despite a federal law requiring the government to get a fair price for its resources, according to the General Accounting Office.
- * The Reagan Administration has drastically reduced funding and personnel at the Bureau of Land Management for resource protection and law enforcement.
- * The Administration has attempted to reduce the level of law enforcement protection for endangered species by 20% this year.
- * The Administration has cut the Fish and Wildlife Services' research and monitoring of environmental contaminants and toxic chemicals by 20%.
- * The Administration has tried to terminate the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program which has helped to build and rehabilitate rundown recreation facilities in our cities.
- * In the five years prior to the Reagan Administration, the Land and Water Conservation Fund was funded at about \$500 million a year. Watt has requested an average of less than \$60 million per year. The Land and Water Conservation Fund has been responsible for preserving approximately 3 million acres of critical lands by public agencies and another 3 million by states and localities.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO PROTECT SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

"We believe that agricultural policy should give emphasis to the stewardship of the nation's soil and water resources."

The Soil and Water Conservation Act of 1977 required the Department of Agriculture to conduct an extensive appraisal of our nation's soil and water resources and to develop and implement a national soil and water conservation program.

In December 1982 the Reagan Administration, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, estimated that the Federal government would have to make a minimum commitment of about \$740 million in FY84 to implement its conservation program.

A few weeks later the Reagan Administration proposed a 1984 soil and water conservation budget that was more than \$100 million below that amount.

* * *

REPUBLICANS PROMISE ENERGY INSURANCE FOR RURAL AMERICA

"We will...assure a priority allocation of fuel for U.S. agriculture, including food and fiber production, transportation, and processing...."

On March 20, 1982, President Reagan vetoed legislation which would have given him standby authority to allocate petroleum in a severe shortage and to regulate prices. Without this bill, government has no power to ensure that farmers get fuel when they need it during critical planting and harvest seasons.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE ENERGY SECURITY

"Energy is the lifeblood of our economy."

President Reagan has proposed to eliminate the Department of Energy. The General Accounting Office, in a four month study last year, found no evidence that dismantling the Department of Energy would save any money at all.

* * *

"We believe the United States must proceed on a steady and orderly path toward energy self-sufficiency. But in the interim, our pressing need for insurance against supply disruptions should not be made hostage to the whims of foreign governments....We believe it is necessary to resume rapid filling of strategic oil reserves...."

The Reagan budget request for filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in fiscal year 1983 represented a 40% cut from the amount budgeted in the previous year.

The President's budget request for the strategic petroleum reserve in 1984 is 72% below the amount appropriated in FY83.

* * *

"...we must strive to maximize conservation and the efficient use of energy."

The administration's 1984 budget would cut energy conservation R&D programs 76% from the 1981 level and energy conservation grant programs 99% from the FY83 level.

The Low-Income Weatherization Program is designed to help low income people reduce their energy bills through structural improvements to the residence to increase energy efficiency. A recent study by the National Bureau of Standards provides clear evidence that weatherization can bring considerable

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO PROVIDE A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

"We believe that a healthy environment is essential to the present and future well-being of our people, and to sustainable national growth."

President Reagan's 1984 budget would cut EPA's operating budget by 44% in real terms from the 1981 level. There will be 29% fewer full-time employees than in 1981. The following table shows the percentage change in spending for four major programs in EPA's operating budget between actual obligations in 1981 and the amount provided for in the President's 1984 budget.

Constant 1982 Dollars	% Change 1981 - 84
Water Quality	- 59%
Air Quality	- 31%
Hazardous Waste	- 34%
Toxics	- 40%

At a time when the EPA is shifting more and more responsibility to the states for carrying out federal environmental programs, President Reagan's FY84 budget would cut funds to state water quality, air quality and hazardous waste programs by 44% in real terms from the 1981 level.

- * A survey last year by the National Governors' Association found that only a small number of states would be able to compensate for the federal support they lost in FY83 in the face of their own severe financial constraints.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE QUALITY EDUCATION

"The Republican Party is determined to restore common sense and quality to education for the sake of all students, especially for those for whom learning is the highway to equal opportunity."

In the last 2½ years, President Reagan has requested a total of \$11.25 billion in cuts in educational programs. This includes \$5 billion for higher education, which would have deprived more than 2 million students assistance in getting a college education.

* * *

"Our goal is quality education for all of America's children, with a special commitment to those who must overcome handicap, deprivation or discrimination."

In a speech in Shawnee Mission, Kansas, to the National Association of Student Councils on June 29, 1983, President Reagan said that the decline in American education is directly related to court orders requiring schools to take the lead in correcting "long-standing injustices in our society: racial segregation, sex discrimination, lack of opportunity for the handicapped."

The Reagan Administration has proposed cutting in half highly successful reading and math programs for children from low income families -- despite the fact that the program now only serves about 45% of the eligible population.

In 1981 the Reagan Administration proposed to repeal the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. When that failed, the administration followed up with a proposal in 1982 to cut programs authorized under the Act by more than one third.

The Reagan Administration has eliminated Social Security student benefits for 750,000 to 1 million students with disabled, deceased or retired parents.

savings for low-income households.

- * The President's 1984 budget proposes the elimination of this program.

* * *

"Republicans will continue to support the development of new technologies to develop liquid, gaseous, and solid hydrocarbons which can be derived from coal, oil shale, and tar sands."

President Reagan's 1984 budget proposed an 86% reduction from FY81 levels in fossil energy R&D spending.

* * *

"We also believe the government must continue supporting productive research to speed the development of renewable energy technology...."

President Reagan's 1984 budget calls for an 84% reduction in solar research and development from 1981 levels.

* * *

"Gasohol is an important, immediately available source of energy that is helping to extend our petroleum reserves. We encourage the development of a domestic gasohol industry."

President Reagan's budgets for 1982 and 1983 proposed to eliminate federal loan guarantees for alcohol and other renewable fuel projects. After Congress mandated a limited program, the President said he was not obligated to execute it.

REPUBLICAN HOUSING PROMISES

"Our citizens must have a real opportunity to live in decent, affordable housing."

In 1982, new private housing starts dropped to 1,061,000, the lowest one-year total on record and sales of new single family homes dropped to 411,000, the lowest one year total on record.

Yet in June 1982 President Reagan vetoed legislation that would have helped construct 200,000 new homes and provide some 500,000 jobs in the building trades, where unemployment was close to 19%, and related industries.

* * *

"Republicans will... provide more efficient and responsive housing assistance to the elderly, the handicapped and the poor."

The stock of low income housing units is now decreasing by about 500,000 units each year due to abandonment, decay, condo conversions and rent increases.

In FY83 the administration reduced the number of net new commitments for construction or rehab of low income units to less than 100,000. For FY84 the administration is proposing to add a net of only 90,000 units to the low income housing stock.

Over the last two years rents have been increased for all 3.5 million families in subsidized housing.

Under Reagan's 1984 budget families living in subsidized housing (most of whom are elderly persons or female-headed households with children) would face major rent increases. The budget contains a proposal to raise rents \$30 for every \$100 a family receives in food stamps. The poorer a family is the more food stamps it receives. The more food stamps it receives the higher its rent would be. Some families' rents would double.

The administration has tried to eliminate 1 million financial aid grants to college students from families with incomes between \$16,000 and \$27,000 and proposed the elimination of nearly 1 million supplemental college grants for families with the greatest need.

* * *

"Neither Hispanics nor any other American citizen should be barred from education or employment opportunities because English is not their first language."

Despite an influx of students who do not know English, the Reagan Administration has proposed cutting funds for bilingual education by 40% -- which would mean about 100,000 fewer students being served.

The Reagan Administration's 1982 budget proposal would have capped Federal contributions to Medicaid. By holding the federal assistance below the inflation rate for medical care, the program would have continually shifted an increasing portion of medical care costs to the states.

The Children's Defense Fund has found that, as a result of federal budget cutbacks, unemployment and shrinking state coffers every state has reduced its Medicaid program for mothers and children.

In addition almost 700,000 children have lost Medicaid coverage because of cuts in the AFDC cash assistance program made by Congress at the administration's request in 1981.

Poor women and their children have also been hit by a 25% cut in the Maternal and Child Health programs. According to the Children's Defense Fund:

- * 44 states have reduced prenatal and delivery services for pregnant women, and primary and preventive services for women of child-bearing age, infants and children.
- * Twenty-seven states have reduced their crippled children's services.

* * *

"We must maintain our commitment to the aged...
by providing quality care through Medicare...."

The Reagan-backed Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act adopted in 1981 paved the way for \$4.4 billion in Medicare cuts over a five-year period. Older Americans and disabled persons will pick up the tab for about \$3.9 billion of these. Among the cuts:

- * The Medicare Hospital Insurance deductible -- the front end charge that patients must meet from their own resources, private insurance or otherwise -- was increased from \$204 in 1981 to \$260 in 1982.
- * The Medicare Part B Supplementary Medical Insurance deductible was increased by 25%, from \$60 to \$75.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE A HEALTHIER AMERICA

"...we encourage the development of innovative alternate health care delivery systems and other out-patient services at the local level."

Dramatic reductions in hospital use occur among community health center users. Yet the Children's Defense Fund found that in 1982 725,000 people lost services because of federal funding cuts affecting 239 centers.

Labor and management agree that Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) are effective in holding down medical care costs. Because HMOs are able to substitute ambulatory care for more expensive hospital services, their subscribers either pay less or get more services for their insurance premium. HMOs have been given federal loans and start-up grants to begin operations. President Reagan has proposed to eliminate this program.

* * *

"We welcome the long-overdue emphasis on preventive health care...."

Over the last two years there has been a 36% reduction in preventive health programs.

In FY81 the federal child immunization program immunized 6.3 million children, protecting them against conditions that would require billions of dollars worth of medical care.

According to estimates from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, President Reagan's 1983 budget would have covered the cost of immunizing only 3.4 to 3.8 million children.

* * *

"We must maintain our commitment to the ...poor by providing quality care through...Medicaid. ...In the case of Medicaid, we will aid the states in restoring its financial integrity...."

REPUBLICANS PROMISE TO STRENGTHEN OUR FEDERAL SYSTEM

"Our states and localities have the talent, wisdom, and determination to respond to the variety of demands made upon them.... We pledge to continue to redouble our efforts to return power to the state and local governments."

The 1983 National Governors' Association's fiscal survey of the states found that state budget balances will reach an all-time low at the end of fiscal 1983 -- and FY84 is not expected to be much of an improvement. Highlights of the survey:

- * In FY80 end of the year balances for the 50 states taken together totaled 9% of expenditures.
- * In fiscal 1983, aggregate balances of the 50 states at the end of the year are expected to total \$345 million or 0.2% of current expenditures.
- * The 50 states expect total ending balance in FY84 to be \$468 million or 0.3% of expenditures. Twenty-eight states expect 1984 balances to be the same or lower than 1983's.

While grants to state and local governments made up only 14% of the federal budget, those governments were forced to absorb nearly 33% of the total budget cuts in 1982.

- * In 1981 Business Week reported that the first round of Reagan budget cuts represented a 25% reduction in local aid, and a substantial part of that would come out of spending for roads, bridges, mass transit systems and sewers.
- * The second round of Reagan cuts proposed that year -- 12% across the board -- would have shrunk even further the money available for upkeep of local capital.

President Reagan's 1983 budget targeted grants to state and local governments for 26.3% of all the cuts proposed by the President, although these grants made up only 10.7% of the budget.

In his 1983 budget President Reagan proposed additional cuts in Medicare, including:

- * Indexing the Part B Supplementary Medical Insurance charge to the CPI.
- * Establishing Medicare eligibility on the first day of the month following the month in which a person becomes 65.
- * Reducing Medicare reimbursements for radiologists and pathologists from 100% to 80%.

Medicare cuts endorsed by the Reagan Administration last year would have totaled \$23 billion over three years.

Medicare provides for less than half of the medical expenses incurred by the elderly. The administration's 1984 budget proposes to increase beneficiary out-of-pocket costs for short-term hospitalizations, and, as a trade-off, would offer so-called "catastrophic coverage" for hospital stays longer than 60 days. The average hospital stay, however, is only 11 days. Therefore, while this proposal will require that all hospitalized beneficiaries pay up to \$1,180 more out of their own pockets than under current law, only 2% would qualify for the catastrophic coverage.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES ON TRANSPORTATION

"Essential to any industrialized country is a transportation system which provides efficient and reliable service for both the movement of people and freight, urban and rural, domestic and foreign...Present levels of public and private investment will not preserve the existing system."

In his 1982 State of the Union Message, President Reagan proposed to turn over all public transit and highway programs except unfinished interstate construction to the states.

- * The National Governors' Association calculated that the President's proposal would turn over highway programs costing \$5.2 billion in FY82 and transit programs amounting to \$3.1 billion while providing only \$2.2 billion in revenues.
- * The Secretary of Transportation, Drew Lewis, called the President's original new federalism proposal as it applied to transportation "unworkable".

In 1981 the President sent Congress a highway bill that would have eliminated all federal aid for the urban and rural highway programs without yielding any revenue sources.

The President's 1983 budget originally proposed \$7.3 billion for highway needs.

- * The Secretary of Transportation, Drew Lewis, admitted that highway needs were much greater. "We think a more realistic figure is \$13.5 billion", he said.

- * Under Reagan's 1983 budget federal grants to state and local governments would be sufficient to cover only 53% of what was needed to maintain FY81 service levels.

Under President Reagan's 1984 budget overall grant outlays to states would be \$5 billion below the amount needed to maintain current services in FY84.

In his State of the Union Message in 1982, the President proposed to turn over 43 federal programs to the states beginning in 1984. The net cost to the states was estimated by the Congressional Budget Office at \$13.2 billion in 1984 rising to \$30 billion in 1991.

- * The President proposed at the same time that the Federal government accept complete responsibility for Medicaid while the states took over all responsibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and the Food Stamp program. Estimated net cost to the states in 1984 was \$1.5 billion.

labeling information needed by millions with high blood pressure and heart disease.

The Reagan Department of Agriculture has barred a requirement that hot dogs which contain ground bonemeal disclose the bonemeal on the label along with the beef.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration canceled publication of the Car Book, relied upon by 1.7 million consumers for reliability and safety ratings.

The Reagan FTC killed a previously approved food advertising rule which would have required truthful health advertising for "natural" foods and foods high in fat and cholesterol.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES TO CONSUMERS

"Fairness to the consumer...requires that government perform certain limited functions and enforce certain safeguards to ensure that equity, free competition, and safety exist in the free market economy."

Under Reagan food safety enforcement actions by the Food and Drug Administration have dropped 47%.

- * Under Reagan recalls of dangerous products by the Consumer Products Safety Commission have dropped 72%. Funding the the CPSC has been slashed by one-third, and more than half of its field offices have been closed.

Reagan's regulators have opposed restrictions adopted in several states to prevent loan companies from seizing or threatening to seize a family's entire household goods when other fair collection practices remain available.

Reagan first proposed to eliminate the Federal Trade Commission's anti-trust function, then he slashed its anti-trust enforcement budget by one third.

- * Between 1977 and 1981 there were 175 enforcement actions for violation of the anti-trust laws by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).
- * Between October 5, 1981 and July 1, 1983 there have been a total of 25 enforcement actions.

Reagan Administration anti-trust chiefs have refused to enforce the laws prohibiting vertical price fixing. Discounters have complained that they are being cut off for lowering prices.

* * *

"The Republican Party shares the concerns of consumers that there be full disclosure and fairness in the marketplace."

The Reagan Food and Drug Administration canceled a requirement that packages for 10 common drugs contain basic information on drug use risks and side effects. It has also canceled salt

REPUBLICANS PROMISE FAIRNESS

"Republicans pledge a restoration of balance in American society."

The Congressional Budget Office has found that by 1985:

- * 45% of the total reductions in benefit programs stemming from budget cuts enacted in 1981 and 1982 will be borne by households with incomes below \$10,000 a year, and 25% of the cuts will fall on households with incomes in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 range.
- * Households with incomes over \$80,000 will bear less than 1% of the budget cuts.

BUT...

- * Reagan's tax cuts will provide only a very small reduction in taxes for low income households, while households with incomes over \$200,000 will receive reduction in taxes averaging \$20,000 a year by 1985.

The combined effect of the Reagan tax and budget cuts is illustrated below:

	Households with income under \$10,000	Households with income over \$80,000
1983	- \$5.8 billion	+ 14.4 billion
1984	- \$6.1 billion	+ 19.0 billion
1985	- \$4.9 billion	+ 22.2 billion
3-Year Total:	- \$16.8 billion	+55.6 billion

*These figures do not reflect cuts in service programs such as health services, legal services and social services and the impact that a loss of these services means for low income persons.

REPUBLICANS PROMISE ARTS PROGRAMS

"We will restore...the integrity of federal programs in [the arts and humanities]."

A few years ago the Council for International Urban Liaison reported on levels of government expenditures for the arts in different countries. It found that Great Britain spent \$8.60 per capita, Belgium \$41.10, Finland \$45 and Sweden \$270. The U.S. spent \$1.45 per capita.

In 1981 President Reagan proposed to cut our per capita expenditure on the arts in half.

"A Republican Administration will continue to seek to negotiate arms reductions in Soviet strategic weapons.... We will pursue hard bargaining for equitable, verifiable, and enforceable agreements."

As President, Ronald Reagan waited ten months before resuming negotiations with the Soviets on intermediate-range missiles in Europe -- and this was done only after intense pressure at home and by our NATO allies. Since then, despite talk of flexibility, there has been no apparent progress or results in these negotiations.

As President, Ronald Reagan waited more than 17 months before beginning negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear arms -- despite a personal campaign pledge to "immediately open negotiations in a SALT III treaty." Since then, despite talk of flexibility, there has been no apparent progress or results in these negotiations.

As President, Ronald Reagan has refused to seek ratification of the SALT II Treaty negotiated by three Presidents of two parties -- despite the fact that this treaty would reduce Soviet forces by 10%.

The Reagan Administration has abandoned long-standing negotiations to achieve a complete ban on nuclear tests and to ban anti-satellite weapons.

One year after taking office, the Reagan Administration had not even sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of officials to fill five of the top six positions at the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). Even today, officials to head the various bureaus dealing with strategic arms and nonproliferation have not yet even been named, let alone sent to the Senate for confirmation.

The Reagan Administration waited months before appointing an ACDA Director, then fired him abruptly in January 1983 and replaced him with an appointee of minimal experience and stature.

The Reagan Administration has gutted ACDA, cutting millions from its basic annual budget and reducing personnel by one quarter.

President Reagan waited months before choosing a strategic arms negotiator and then chose General Edward Rowley who in 1980 said, "...we have put too much emphasis on the control of arms and too little on the provision of arms." General

REPUBLICANS PROMISE A MORE SECURE NATION

"To be effective in preserving our interests, we must pursue a comprehensive military strategy which guides both the design and employment of our forces. Such a strategy must proceed from a sober analysis of the diverse threats before us."

Under President Reagan:

- * Nuclear weapons have been emphasized at the expense of conventional forces, a priority that former Republican Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird, has called "seriously misdirected;"
- * procurement has been emphasized at the expense of readiness, which both worsens the problem of maintaining the combat capability of the forces we have and increases future deficits as the real bills come due in future years; and
- * the consensus in America for a steady, prudent buildup of our military forces has been "ruined," in the words of one Republican Senator, by the very administration pledged to keep us strong.

* * *

"A Republican Administration will index military pay and allowances to protect military personnel from absorbing the burden of inflation."

In his 1984 budget President Reagan proposed no pay raise at all for military personnel.

* * *

REPUBLICANS PROMISE A HEALTHY AUTO INDUSTRY

"We reaffirm our support for a healthy domestic auto industry."

The capacity utilization rate for the auto industry declined to a seasonally adjusted 43.7% in January 1982, the lowest rate on record.

Domestic auto production and domestic auto sales in 1982 dropped to their lowest one year totals since 1961.

According to the latest statistics (April 1983) the unemployment rate in Detroit is 3% higher than it was in July 1981 and nearly 50,000 more people are unemployed.

The unemployment rate in Michigan is 3.4% higher today than it was in July 1981 when President Reagan's economic program was enacted. There are 148,000 more persons unemployed.

Rowny's only "accomplishment" in two years has been to generate several weeks of controversy by writing a memorandum urging that most of his own negotiating team be purged.

* * *

"The Republican Party reaffirms its commitment to the early establishment of effective multi-lateral arrangements for the safe management and monitoring of all transfers and uses of nuclear materials in the international market."

The Reagan Administration has given Pakistan a multibillion dollar aid package despite that nation's secret nuclear weapons program.

The Reagan Administration has lifted a ban imposed by President Ford and continued by President Carter on commercial plutonium reprocessing in the U.S.

The Reagan Administration has allowed India to circumvent U.S. law by purchasing nuclear fuel from another nation while failing to extract any promise from India not to conduct another nuclear explosion.

The Reagan Administration agreed to the sale of nuclear fuel to Brazil -- a nation that has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or accepted safeguards on its nuclear program as required by U.S. law.

The Reagan Administration has approved the export of a computer control system destined for use in a sensitive nuclear facility in Argentina, the same nation that in 1982 fought a war with one of our allies and that has insisted on its right to conduct "peaceful" nuclear explosions.

The Reagan Administration appointed a former lawyer for foreign nuclear utilities as the key State Department official in charge of nuclear exports during its first year.

Democrats Issue Alert

Democratic National
Committee
1625 Mass. Ave. NW
Washington, D.C.
20036

Charles T. Manatt
Chairman
(202) 797-5900

9/13/83

HISPANIC AMERICANS - LET THEM EAT PROCLAMATIONS

Ronald Reagan has issued the annual proclamation declaring this Hispanic Heritage Week and a Republican Party brochure claims that it is "The Party of Progress...The Party for Hispanics." All Hispanic Americans have received from this Administration is that proclamation. Reagan's actual policies have been regressive and anti-Hispanic. Let's look at the record.

X INCREASING HISPANIC POVERTY IN REAGAN'S AMERICA

Reaganomics promised economic growth by cutting taxes and reduced inflation by cutting federal spending. For Hispanics, the results have been increased poverty and decreased opportunities to overcome it.

In 1982, the Census Bureau reports, 15% of all Americans -- one in seven -- lived below the poverty line (defined as annual income of less than \$9862 for family of four). This figure represents the highest level of poverty since 1965.

X * The poverty rate for Hispanic Americans is double that figure -- 30%. That is up 15% since Reagan was elected.

X * 55% of all families headed by Hispanic women fall below the poverty line (compared to 45% for all families headed by a women).

Clearly, Reagan's tax cuts, 85% of whose real reductions went to the 5% of the population earning more than \$50,000, have not benefitted the vast majority of Hispanic Americans.

Equally clearly, Reagan's cuts in federal spending on social services (education, employment and training, nutrition, civil rights, health) have fallen disproportionately on the poor -- the very people least able to absorb the cuts.

Education

Reagan says he is committed to bilingual education. Yet at first he proposed to abolish the Bilingual Education Program (Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act). Then he reduced its funding from \$161 million in 1981 to \$138 million in 1982; he proposed further cuts to \$95 million in 1983 and again in his 1984 budget. His proposed Bilingual Education Improvements Act would further dismantle bilingual education in this country.

Over 92% of Hispanic students count on federal financial assistance to attend college. Reagan has closed the door to equal educational opportunity by slashes in student aid.

- * Pell grants, which help low income students and benefit 60% of Hispanic college students, have been cut 13% since 1981, and that figure would have been much higher if Congressional Democrats had not opposed successfully Reagan's larger proposed reductions.
- * Guaranteed Student Loans have been cut in the same period by 27%.

Reagan has cut or proposes to cut other valuable programs which directly affect Hispanics.

- * The Bilingual Vocational Training Programs, 60% of whose students are Hispanic, had their funding cut from \$3.5 million in 1982 to \$2.5 million in 1983.
- * Programs which enforce equal educational opportunity -- the Emergency School Aid Act, Title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Women's Educational Equity Act, Title VII of the ESEA, the Migrant Educational Act, Equity Training and Technical Assistance, and the Indian Education Act -- are all scheduled for cuts or outright elimination.

Civil Rights

Federal civil rights laws must be enforced; yet Reagan's budget priorities show a lack of fiscal support for the effective implementation of anti-discriminatory laws.

- * 29% of the Hispanic community lives in substandard housing, and Hispanics have a homeownership rate of one half that of the nation.
- Reagan has reduced funding by half for programs in HUD (Housing and Urban Development) that investigate and fight housing discrimination.

Voter Ed / Regist.

Speaker Bice Valasquez

Historic Event

Philosophy of our United Effort

Why did our com. not register / Vote?

Perhaps we do not vote because of cultural and other factors - We are starting to vote

1.) Texas was the 1st State to be in the So W voter registration vote.

2.) Response was drawn from surveys taken in Texas Calif - Illinois etc.

(lack of education - lack of

Rep. { I do not register or vote because my
example } street is still not paved. My vote does
(not count at the local level.

A. We get alienated from the political process.

get at the local level with Hispanic elected officials, school boards, city council Mayor Sen. Rep. Gov. US Senate / Congress -

we are at the start of our decade -

We must have the vision

We are the ones to make this country

then to the laws this country was
did on.

- * The Legal Services Corporation, an agency which provides federally subsidized legal counsel to the poor, has a clientele that is 13% Hispanic. Reagan initially proposed to abolish the corporation; then moved to tighten up eligibility and reduce its funding.
- * Reagan originally opposed the extension of the landmark Voting Rights Act. After proposing amendments to weaken it, he finally endorsed the extension following an overwhelming vote of support for extension in the Congress.

Social Services

Reagan has cut health and nutrition programs which women, children, and minorities count on in particular.

- * Health programs (excluding Medicaid and Medicare) have been cut by 22% from 1981 levels, including migrant health clinics.
- * Child nutrition programs have been cut by 28% in the same period. These include 20% cuts from the School Breakfast Program, 30% cuts from the School Lunch Program.
- * Some 22 million Americans rely on food stamps. Reagan has cut funding for food stamps and AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) by 13% since 1981. 1 million people have lost eligibility for food stamps, and 62% of all households would have their benefits cut under Reagan's proposed 1984 budget.

To Bring to Chicago

Hispanic Caucus Issues

Economic Development

7:00 p.m. Immigration

Midwest Voter Regist.

7:55
Broadcast

AGENDA

Friday, November 11, 1983

9:30 a.m.	Press Conference McCormick Inn	2:15 p.m.	Roll Call and Recognition of States and Delegation Leaders Mr. Juan Andrade, Jr. Executive Director Midwest Voter Registration Education Project
10:00 a.m.	Registration Opens		
11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon	Brunch Ms. Catalina Villalpando Special Assistant Office of Vice President George Bush Ms. Linda Chavez Director United States Commission on Civil Rights	2:45 p.m.	Survey Questionnaire
		3:00 p.m.	"Coalition Building" Mr. Jerry Beiderman American Jewish Committee Chicago Chapter President
12:00 noon	Registration Continues	3:30 p.m.	"Hispanic Voter Registration in the Midwest" Mr. Juan Andrade, Jr.
1:30 p.m.	Conference Moderator Mr. Henry L. (Hank) Lacayo Chairman, Midwest Voter Registration Education Project	4:00 p.m.	"Hispanic Voter Registration in the Southwest" Mr. William C. Velasquez Executive Director Southwest Voter Registration Education Project
1:35 p.m.	Welcome "The Hispanic Vote Can Make The Difference" Honorable Harold Washington Mayor, City of Chicago	4:30 p.m.	"Campaign '84" Honorable Alan Cranston United States Senator
2:00 p.m.	Conference Purpose Mr. Henry L. (Hank) Lacayo	5:00 p.m.	Break
		6:00 p.m.	Reception - Cash Bar
		7:00 p.m.	Dinner "The Hispanic Vote in '84" Honorable Toney Anaya Governor, State of New Mexico

AGENDA

Saturday, November 12, 1983

8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast Registration Continues	1:30 p.m.	"Hispanic Women In Politics"
9:00 a.m.	"Hispanics and the Republican Party Delegate Selection Process" United States Senator Charles Percy		Ms. Maria Cerda Assistant to the Mayor City of Chicago
9:15 a.m.	"Hispanics and the Democratic Party Delegate Selection Process" Mr. Mike Steed Executive Director Democratic National Committee		Ms. Rita de Martino Chairperson, New York Republican Hispanic Assembly Vice Chairperson, State Republican Committee of New York
9:30 a.m.	Puerto Rican/Hispanic Voter Registration Project Ms. Miriam Cruz Chairperson	2:30 p.m.	Honorable Polly Baca Barragan State Senator - Colorado Vice Chairperson - Democratic National Committee
9:45 a.m.	"Building With Limited Resources" Honorable Nelson Diaz Judge Common Pleas Court Philadelphia, PA		"Hispanic Voting Rights and Re-districting" Mr. Juan Cartagena, Associate Counsel Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund
10:00 a.m.	"Organizing A Voter Registration Campaign" Mr. Wilfredo Nieves Field Director Midwest Voter Registration Education Project		Mr. Ray Romero, Associate Counsel Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
11:00 a.m.	"Hispanic Politics In the Midwest" Honorable Gumesindo Salas, Ph.D. President, Michigan Board of Education	3:30 p.m.	"Campaign '84" Honorable Harold Stassen Former Governor State of Minnesota
11:30 a.m.	"National Electoral Reform - What It Means To Hispanics" Honorable Clara Jones Secretary of State State of New Mexico	4:00 p.m.	"Hispanic Coalition Building" Mr. Alfredo Montoya Executive Director Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
12:00 noon	Registration Closes	4:30 p.m.	"Campaign '84"
	Luncheon "Hispanics and National Legislative Issues" Honorable Robert Garcia United States House of Representatives	5:00 p.m.	Wrap-Up Mr. Henry L. (Hank) Lacayo

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AND REPEAT...AND REPEAT!!!

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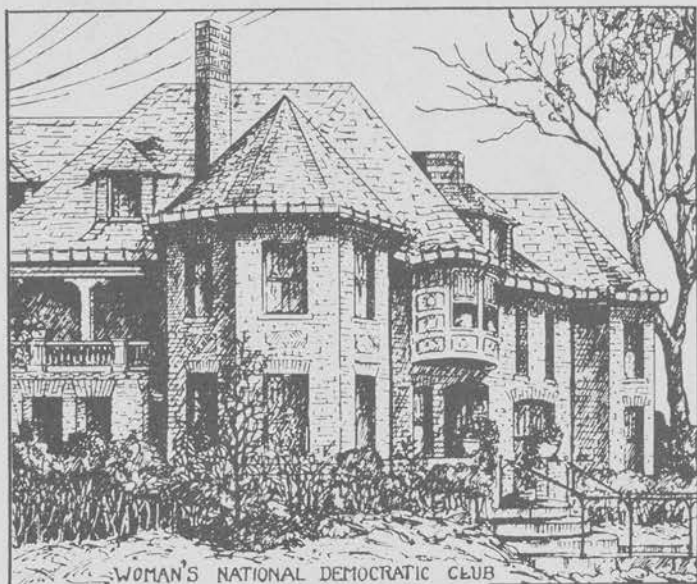
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FACTS ABOUT THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB



The Founding

In 1922, two years after women had won the vote, a group of nationally prominent Democratic women approached Mrs. J. Borden (Daisy) Harriman to help them start a woman's Democratic club on a national scale. She agreed and enlisted the support of then N.Y. Governor and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and other leading Democrats. When she sought President Woodrow Wilson's endorsement, his reply was firm: "You will have my blessing if its purpose is political and educational, but not if it is to be merely social."

Accordingly, Mrs. Harriman proposed that the purposes of the club be:

"To meet women's expanding role in politics;

To meet challenges of civic and national responsibility;

To seek public office by appointment and election;

To assume the duties of expanding government in local, State and National levels,"

and, in the words of a founding member and third club president, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair:

"To make the club a place of tolerance, where minds may meet, where we may sometimes listen to things in which we do not believe, a place where we may learn to iron out our difficulties . . ."

From its inception the Woman's National Democratic Club has provided a unique forum for informed Democratic opinion. It is a place of education, service and political action, where differing views on vital national problems are aired and issues studied, where measures to resolve them are agreed upon and advocated within the Democratic Party and before elected officials.

Club members, now over 2,200 in number, represent the entire spectrum of Democratic Party interests. The roster includes an impressive group of women with high-level experience in Government, in Democratic Party circles and among civic and professional groups.

The Beginning

After a series of meetings, the founders elected Mrs. Harriman as their president; a constitution was adopted; members were enrolled; a house at 820 Connecticut Ave. was rented; and the club was formally opened to members and guests on January 15, 1924.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was a founding member. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was among the club's first non-resident members; her steadfast and active support of its purposes and her involvement in its programs were continuous over the years.

The decision to create a seal portraying "Democracy Encompassing the Globe" was among the first recorded acts of the club; the seal is still its official emblem.

In spite of many financial crises, the founders managed to pay the bills, and the club quickly became a growing, influential and powerful organization.

About the Clubhouse

The present home of the Woman's National Democratic Club, at 1526 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., was purchased in 1927. Philip Johnson, one of this country's greatest architects, once described it as an architectural masterpiece. The house was designed by architect Harvey Page and was built in 1892 for Mrs. William C. Whittemore, an opera singer. Dr. Loren B. T. Johnson, a subsequent owner, sold it to the club.

It is built of bricks made from a small, freak deposit of clay from a New Jersey yard, which have never been reproduced. The roof is of slate shingles from England. The delicate design of the small dining room (now called the Hamlin Room) was executed by Nathan Wyeth; the ceiling, with its musical motifs, is particularly outstanding. The notable wood paneling in the entrance hall is of an English oak quite rare in this country. The club was one of the first houses in Washington to be wired for electricity.

On July 16, 1973, the State Historic Preservation Officer of the District of Columbia, at the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Landmarks, entered the clubhouse in the National Roster of Historic Places, describing it as one of the "Landmarks of importance which contribute significantly to the cultural heritage or visual beauty and interest of the District of Columbia and its environs, and which should be preserved or restored, if possible."

Wartime

During World War II the club's activities were curtailed, along with gasoline, and the clubhouse was leased to the British Service Club from July 1, 1943, to Feb. 15, 1946, with the proviso that the club have reasonable use of the building. The celadon green umbrella stands serve as a reminder of the "British Occupation."

Meanwhile, the members busied themselves with various wartime activities and managed to sell almost a million dollars' worth of war bonds.

Expansions

After the war, with the renewal of former activities and the addition of numerous others, the clubhouse began to bulge, and in 1966, after much deliberation, it was decided to undertake a major expansion. The two adjoining buildings were purchased: 1526 New Hampshire Ave. was, and is now, leased, and the house on Q St. was torn down to make way for a two-story addition, designed by architect Nicholas Satterlee, which included the Stevenson Dining Room, a new kitchen and the Rayburn Lounge.

In 1980, with an expanded membership, there literally wasn't enough space to carry on the activities demanded. So, with the talented assistance of architect Thomas Manion, another major renovation was undertaken in 1982. Second-floor offices were moved to what had been a large, bare attic, and a fourth floor was hung from the 27-ft. rafters in the center of the building to add a conference room and create an apartment for the club manager. In addition, a series of third-floor offices for committees was designed around a sky-lighted atrium.

Now the club is barrier-free for handicapped members and guests: there is a ramp at the Q St. entrance; there is an elevator, which can and does take members and guests to the second and third floors (perhaps never before seen by some); and there is a unisex restroom for their use on the first floor.

Historical Records and Collections

Throughout the building are portraits, paintings, antiques and political memorabilia presented to the club by members, distinguished Democrats and friends. The Empire furniture in the **entrance hall** came from the collection of Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, as did many other pieces in the club, including those in the **Hamlin Room** and other club rooms.

The **First Ladies' Room** pays tribute to the wives of recent Democratic Presidents and contains their portraits and photographs as well as personal gifts from them to the club.

Mrs. Merriweather Post was responsible for many of the furnishings in the elegant **drawing room** that bears her name.

Club members meet for luncheon and dinner programs in the **Adlai Stevenson Room**, where a portrait of him, drawn by the British artist John Spencer Churchill, hangs above the framed first page of his hand-annotated acceptance speech, delivered when he was nominated as the Presidential candidate by the 1952 Democratic Convention.

The room on the second floor facing the top of the stairs is called the **1870's Room**. It is furnished with antiques, some of which belonged to and were donated by President and Mrs. Wilson.

To the right is the **Volunteers' Room**, furnished with antiques and dedicated to all members who give so generously of their time.

The **Library** contains many volumes by and about prominent Democrats. The desk belonged to Frances Perkins, President Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, and was given to the club by her daughter. The carved wooden chest was made from a cedar on President Andrew Jackson's estate.

The **Daisy Harriman Room** is a replica of her celebrated drawing room, where she entertained leading figures in the worlds of politics and the arts. The furniture, antiques, art objects, paintings and memorabilia are from her estate, as are the photographs, the antique cabinet and its porcelains in the hall nearby and the original Hogarth prints in the Rayburn Lounge.

The **Corridor of the Presidents** contains portraits of past Democratic Presidents and souvenirs from various campaigns.

The **Rayburn Lounge** is named for Sam Rayburn, long-time Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is open for cocktails and luncheons. Many of its pictures, cartoons and documents dramatize historic moments in his career.

At the entrance to the lounge are autographed photographs of Democratic Presidents and presidential candidates and their wives, as well as a page from President John F. Kennedy's inaugural address in his own handwriting.

The **Past Presidents' Room** is hung with photographs of all the former presidents of the club and is a favorite meeting room for committees and members.

In April 1973 **the garden** was dedicated to Lady Bird Johnson, in recognition of her efforts to beautify our nation. Mrs. Johnson was present at the ribbon cutting. The garden wall, called the "Tatting Wall," was financed from proceeds of the sale of objects trimmed with tatting, made under the direction of Dorothy Vredenburg Bush, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. The wrought iron furniture is from Mrs. Harriman's Georgetown garden.

Programs and Activities

The club offers a diversified program. Its activities include twice-weekly speaker luncheons, monthly speaker dinners, panel discussions, seminars and numerous opportunities for political action. The Public Policy Committee studies issues of national concern and advocates policies and programs to promote responsible government and citizen involvement. Activities

also feature trips to places of beauty or historical interest, classes, parties, receptions, and art shows by members as well as by established area artists and art groups.

The speaker luncheons and dinners are planned to appeal to all segments of the membership. Invited speakers address a wide range of topics in the areas of legislative and national affairs, foreign affairs, and music, literature and the arts.

The club's rostrum is recognized nationally and internationally as one of the most prestigious in Washington. Over the years, most Democratic cabinet officers, Senators, members of the House of Representatives, ambassadors, governors, mayors and other high Democratic government officials have spoken from it. The list of other distinguished speakers from the scientific, educational and cultural communities is a veritable "Who's Who" in the world.

Membership

The club offers the following classes of membership to Democrats: Resident, Junior Resident, Special Resident, Congressional, Life, Non-Resident, Associate, Spouse Associate, Honorary and Non-Citizen.

Members may use the club facilities for entertaining at any time, including weekends, for luncheons, dinners, parties, weddings, bar mitzvahs or business meetings. They may also sponsor guest use of the club for private parties, and members and guests alike can be assured of excellent food and deft, attentive service in the club's gracious surroundings.

Member Participation and Management

Club matters are directed by the membership, represented by elected officers, an elected Governing Board and appointed committee chairmen. Members are encouraged to serve on committees so that the club can benefit from their varied skills.

The club employs a manager, an assistant manager and a small permanent staff.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Mrs. Aristotle S. Onassis Mrs. Jimmy Carter

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Irvin A. Hoff
Mrs. Herbert T. Edwards Mrs. Francis B. Sayre
Mrs. James H. Mann Mrs. Alva A. Dawson

PAST PRESIDENTS

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman	1923-26
Mrs. Andrieus A. Jones	1926-28
Mrs. Emily Newell Blair	1928-29
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman	1929-31
Mrs. Samuel Herrick	1931-33
Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin	1933-35
Mrs. Edward B. Meigs	1935-37
Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard	1937-39
Mrs. David Tucker Brown	1939-40
Mrs. Claude Pepper, November 1, 1940 to February 26, 1941, due to the resignation of Mrs. David Tucker Brown	
Mrs. Curtis Shears	1941-43
Mrs. Francis B. Sayre	1943-44
Mrs. William L. Clayton	1944-45
Mrs. William H. Davis	1945-47
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman	1947-49
Mrs. Julien N. Friant	1949-50
Mrs. Fred W. Morrison	1950-52
Mrs. Charles F. Brannan	1952-53
Mrs. Oscar L. Chapman	1953-55
Mrs. Minier Hostetler	1955-56
Mrs. Mastin G. White	1956-57
Mrs. J. Allen Frear, Jr.	1957-58
Mrs. Hale Boggs	1958-59
Mrs. Joseph E. Casey	1959-61
Mrs. James H. Mann	1961-63
Mrs. Leon H. Keyserling	1963-64
Mrs. Irvin A. Hoff	1964-65
Mrs. Leonard H. Marks	1965-67
Mrs. Melville E. Locker	1967-69
Mrs. Oliver Peterson	1969-70
Mrs. Ross D. Davis	1970-72
Mrs. Bernard Koteen	1972-74
Mrs. Pat Munroe	1974-76
Mrs. Edward D. Friedman	1976-78
Mrs. William J. Driver	1978-79
Mrs. J. D. Williams	1979-81
Mrs. Robert N. Levin	1981-83
Mrs. Robert E. Jensen	1983-

September 1983



WHO'S WHO AT THE CONVENTION

Here is a state by state list of the Latinos attending both the Democratic and Republican conventions as delegates or alternates.

The difficulties encountered in compiling this list were many and at times unnecessarily frustrating (see Publisher's Letter on page 5). The list, unfortunately, may not be 100% complete, but it wasn't for lack of trying. In quite a few instances, obtaining biographical information and a photograph was simply impossible.

Nevertheless, what this listing obviously represents is the tremendous gains made in terms of Latino participation in the political process. This year, there are three times as many Latino delegates than in 1976. And in reading their short biographical sketches one can see the varied backgrounds of the participants—from lawyers and congressmen to factory workers and students. It is heartening to see such a wide cross section of our community participating in the process of choosing the next President of the U.S. Congratulations to all of them.

ALASKA



John C. Gonzales/Clear

ARIZONA



Mike Pastor/Gila County



A past Chairman of the Gila County Democratic Central Committee, a member of the State Democratic Committee, the State Mexican American Political Caucus, Steelworker's Union #586 and active in the Farmworker's movement. He was, for 34 years, an employee of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. and currently is working at the Smith Warehouse.

Stephen M. Delgado/Tucson



Serving at present on both the Precinct and State Committees as Committeeperson. At the 1976 Democratic National Convention, Delgado was the only delegate from his congressional district pledged to Jimmy Carter. He attended the White House Conference on the Panama Canal Treaties in November of 1977 and was a member of COACT (Committee of Americans for the Canal Treaties). He has worked on numerous city, county, state and national campaigns dating as far back as 1968, "doing everything from licking envelopes to actually managing a campaign."

Alonso G. Morado/Tucson



A recent university graduate in political science, Morado is a community activist and supporter of MECHA and Ariztlán.

Cherry Romero/Tucson



A wife and mother, Cherry Romero works for the Valley National Bank. She is a graduate in business and serves on the Southwest Voter steering committee.

Frances Basaca Farnsworth/Tucson

Frances Basaca has a reputation for being a "silent organizer" and a "candid advocate for rural folks." She works as a public policy researcher.

Alfredo Gutiérrez/Phoenix

While the Senator serves his fourth term in the Arizona State Senate, he is also serving his first term as Minority Leader. In addition, he serves on the Senate standing committees on Agriculture, Finance, Health, Welfare & Aging and Rules. At present, Senator Gutiérrez is also the Executive Director of Valle del Sol, Inc., a non-profit community based organization in South Phoenix.

Rodolfo León/Nogales

In his own words, León's political efforts, "have been limited to this presidential campaign." It was through his work in and founding of the "Just Judgement for Jimmy" committee that he was elected as a delegate.

Rudy Pérez/Phoenix

A water service investigator for the City of Phoenix and a member of the American Federation of Municipal Workers.

Esther Cota/Guadalupe

An administrative assistant at the Guadalupe Organization, she was a member of the Citizens to Incorporate Guadalupe committee.

Luis González/Tucson

A State Senator for District 10, and precinct committee member of the Democratic Party, González is also a member of Pio X Learning Center and a former treasurer of the Labor Council for Latin American Council.

Jacob Mercado/Kearney

A staff representative for the United Steel Workers of America/AFL-CIO, he is a precinct committee member of the Democratic Party.

Mary Rose Wilcox/Phoenix

An administrative aide to Senator Dennis De Concini, she is precinct committee woman and board member of the National Association of Latino Elected Officials and Appointees. She is an active worker in voter awareness campaigns and was a delegate to the International Women's Day Conference in Houston in 1978.

Carolina Coronado/Phoenix

Currently employed as a staff assistant to Congressman John Rhodes, Coronado has served six years on the Isaac Elementary School Board of Trustees and is currently acting as its president. Among a host of other political activities, Coronado has been the acting chairman for the Republican National Hispanic Assembly of Arizona.

Eugene D. López/Flagstaff

Has a long and impressive list of political and community involvement. As a clergyman he serves on a number of committees as chaplain. His present position is that of assistant to the Graduate Dean at Northern Arizona University. He also has the office of treasurer for the County Central Committee.

Richard L. Zaldivar/Los Angeles

A Council District 14th Field Deputy to Los Angeles Councilman Arthur K. Snyder since 1973, his activism within the Democratic party earned him the award of Democrat of the Year from the 55th California State Assembly District last year. Zaldivar is a founding member of the Hispanic American Democrats and vice chairman for the Hispanic American Democrats Convention Resolutions Committee. In the community, he belongs to the East Los Angeles Jaycees, the Native Sons of California and helped found the El Sereno Chamber of Commerce.

Joe Serna, Jr./Sacramento

An associate professor in government at California State University in Sacramento, he heads the Chicano Faculty and Staff Association and is a member of the Faculty Senate Grievance Funding Investigations Committee. In 1975, Serna took a two-year leave of absence to serve as Education Advisor to Lieutenant Governor Dymally. Shortly after his return, he was appointed director of the university's Capital Experience Program, a campus-wide intern-

ship project. Politically, he belongs to the Sacramento County Democratic Central Committee and directs the Third Congressional District's Kennedy campaign. He is also active in the Sacramento Area State Historic Parks Advisory Committee.

Connie Moya/Pasadena

A cosmetology instructor at Western States Kit Company, she is a former president of the California Board of Cosmetology.

David C. Lizárraga/Covina



Currently presides over the East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), a federally funded community development corporation founded to help upgrade socio-economic conditions in East L.A. Politically, he is the national chairman of the Hispanic American Democrats and the national co-chairman to the Black-Hispanic Democratic Caucus. Among his many community activities he lists membership in the Plaza de la Raza Cultural Center, the California State University's Los Angeles advisory board and the Chicano Coalition. He is also an advisor to the Federation of Barrios Unidos.

Liz Figueroa/Fremont



As head of her own employment consulting firm, she specializes in advising and placement of disadvantaged workers. Figueroa's professional counseling background has kindled her very active interest in civil and human rights, and she currently chairs the Earl Warren Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. She is also chairperson for the Alameda County Human Relations Commission and was responsible for that group's monitoring of Alameda County's Affirmative Action Program.

Joseph B. Montoya/EI Monte



A California state senator for the 26th District, he was elected to this post after three terms in the State Assembly (1972-1978). Montoya belongs to the senate's Education, Business and Professions, Industrial Relations and Transportation standing committees. He also serves on the senate's Select Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs and chairs its Select Committee on Occupational Placement and Programs. In addition, he is chairman of the Educational Management and Evaluation Commission and the California Advisory Council on Vocational Education and Technical Training Commission.

Ben Barrientos/San Jose

An organizer of the Carter campaign in Santa Clara County, he is also co-chairperson of the 10th Congressional District for the Carter Campaign. Concurrently, he belongs to the Santa Clara County Central Committee, the Volunteers in Politics, the Santa Clara County Social Services Advisory Commission and is vice chairperson of the 25th Assembly District. A teacher by profession, Barrientos received his M.A. from Pepperdine University and is very active in the California Teachers Association.

Ray E. Muñoz/Norwalk

A business agent for printing specialties, he has been active at the community level on various campaigns for local Democratic candidates, as well as on such issues as education, housing, police brutality and fair employment practices for Latinos. Muñoz belongs to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and for the past 20 years has been a member of LULAC, where he has held office on the local, district, state and national levels.

Antonio Barajas/San Pedro



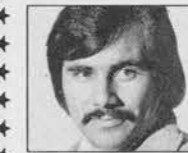
A World War II veteran of the Marine Corps, he is the Executive secretary for the Mexican American Democratic Club of Los Angeles County. Barajas also helped found the Harbor Area Ethnic Political Coalition.

Ronald Souza/Yuba City



A newcomer to politics, Souza co-owns and operates a rice farm. He became involved in the campaign for the presidency a few months ago, when he decided to run to be a Kennedy delegate representing the Fourth Congressional District in California. Souza won over 31 other candidates. As a student, he attended college in Arizona and later studied music and drama in New York City.

Richard G. Polanco/Los Angeles



As vice president of Community Research Group, a subsidiary of TELACU, he deals with program management for providing technical assistance in economic development. Polanco is also involved with the development of a comprehensive Health Center at TELACU. He comes to this position from his former job as a special assistant in the governor's Los Angeles office. Known for his Latino activism, he was campaign manager of the East Los Angeles incorporation effort. He is a member of the East Los Angeles Jaycees and of the board of the Open Door Clinic and the Greater East Los Angeles Alcoholism Council.

Juan Vázquez/Alameda

A Director of the Labs Program at College of Alameda, he is a member of the Alameda RAZA Democratic Club. He is involved in community literacy programs for youth and adults in Alameda.

Raúl Martínez/Parlier



The Mayor of the City of Parlier is an attorney and a branch manager for an employment and training agency. Martínez is also a member of the local Democratic central committee and vice chairman of Hispanic American Democrats for the Central Valley region.

Suzanne Marie Del Valle/San Diego



A senior at San Diego State University, she plans to receive her B.A. degree in Political Science with a minor in Spanish, then to attend Harvard law school. She would like to pursue a political career, and has already managed the Kennedy Campaign Headquarters office in the 41st Congressional District. As campaign manager, Del Valle organized a staff of volunteers to canvas for the senator in San Diego. She is also involved with other political organizations, such as the Los Angeles National Women's Political Caucus and a new group called "The Young Lawyers." Del Valle currently presides over the San Diego chapter of the Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional Inc.

Guillermo Tovar/San Carlos



A senior inspector for the San Mateo County District Attorney's office, where he has worked for the past 16 years, Tovar represented California's 11th Congressional District at the Democratic National Mid-Term Conference held in Memphis in 1978. He belongs to the San Mateo County Democratic Committee, the California State Democratic Central Committee, and the California Chicano Hispanic Caucus. He is a member of LULAC, chairperson for

the San Mateo chapter of the American G.I. Forum, and has been active in scholarship drives for Latino students. Tovar holds a Bachelor of Science from the College of Notre Dame, Belmont, Calif.

Consuelo Santos-Killins/San Jose



As Fine Arts Commissioner for the City of San Jose, Santos-Killins is responsible for the allocation of grants to local arts groups, as well as the evaluation of these groups. Besides being active in the arts, Santos-Killins is community relations director for Economic & Social Opportunities, Inc., the poverty agency for Santa Clara County, and vice president of the board of directors of the Mental Health Association of Santa Clara County. The commissioner, who holds an M.A. degree in English and journalism from De Paul University, Chicago, has been appointed co-chairperson for the Carter campaign in the 10th Congressional District.

Joe M. Placentia/Pico Rivera



A longtime employee of the Aluminum Company of America, Placentia has been active in the United Auto Workers Union for 30 years. He has served in different committees for the local and international organization, and presided over Local 808 for the past five years. He also chairs the Southern California local Community Action Program, the political arm of the U.A.W. During the early '70s, Placentia was loaned out to the United Farm Workers, where he helped Cesar Chávez organize laborers in the San Joaquin Valley. Placentia represented the Latino community at the National Democratic Convention in 1976. He belongs to the Hispanic American Democrats and has campaigned frequently on behalf of Latino candidates in his area.

Aurora Guzmán/La Puente



A homemaker and volunteer community organizer, Guzmán is involved in "implementing programs for the betterment of the community." As co-founder of the La Puente Police Relations committee, she helped improve communications between the town and the police and as co-sponsor of the La Puente Valley Youth Clubs she supervised gang-oriented youths in various projects. When Guzmán was elected to the Governing Board of the Los Angeles County Health Systems Agency, she aided in the formation of a health plan implemented by other states. Guzmán has been repeatedly honored by various local organizations for her work.

Richard Alatorre/Los Angeles



Assemblyman Alatorre is currently serving his fourth term in the California legislature, representing the 55th District of Los Angeles. His political career has been marked by advocacy of civil and human rights. Alatorre has authored legislation in bilingual contracts, affirmative action in state employment, consumer fraud, health care, foster care and unemployment insurance reform. He has served as a consultant to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and Western Regional Director of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

Alatorre, who holds a masters degree in public administration from the University of Southern California, is presently chairman of the assembly's Human Resources Committee. In addition, he belongs to several other standing committees within the assembly. He participates in numerous civic, cultural and community organizations, and was selected one of "Five Outstanding Young Men" by the California Jaycees. Alatorre was also named "Outstanding State Legislator" by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

Víctor López/Orange Cove



López became the first Latino mayor in the history of Orange Cove in 1978. He won by a margin of 4-1 and is the only elected mayor in Fresno County. Concurrently, he directs the Orange Cove Community Center, where his job consists of organizing economic, recreational and community development programs. Lopez is also vice president of the Mexican American Elected Officials of Fresno County, and a representative to the Fresno Employment and Training Commission.

Sylvia Chimalpopoca Ríos/San Diego



Recently helped charter the 42nd Congressional District for Hispanic American Democrats (HAD) which elected her president. Vice president and co-owner of a San Diego Home Loan Company specializing in Trust Deed Investments, she holds a California Real Estate Broker license and Insurance license. The socially active Ríos is a member of the California Independent Mortgage Brokers Association and a social relations teacher for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Jeanne Córdova/Los Angeles



Began her political involvement in 1967 as a social worker in Watts and East L.A. Four years later she turned to journalism—first as a vehicle for her activism, then as a profession—and now owns her own advertising and publicity firm. She is the current vice president of Stonewall Democratic Club, a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Party Central Committee and co-chairperson of the California Democratic Council's Lesbian and Gay Caucus. Last year, she was included in Who's Who of American Women.

Ronald R. Arias/Long Beach



Arias, who works for the American Lung Association of Los Angeles County directing tuberculosis control programs, was recently selected as Outstanding Young Man of America for 1980 by the U.S. Jaycees. He is a member of the California State Democratic Central Committee (31st district), President of the Long Beach Chicano Political Caucus and chairman of Hispanic American Democrats for the 34th Congressional District. Active in various community health organizations, he holds a Master of Public Administration from the University of Southern California.

Luisa I. Estrada/Pico Rivera



A Sr. Library Clerk at the Instructional Materials Center of the El Rancho Unified School District, Estrada was instrumental in organizing the first school library for Durfee Elementary School. She has served on the executive board of the Pico Rivera Health Center and was president of the El Rancho School District Scholarship League. Estrada currently belongs to the Classified School Employee's Association and the Association of Mexican American Educators (El Rancho chapter).

Carolina Zamora/Antioch

A former probation department aide in Contra Costa County, she is on the county central committee and chairperson for the 10th Assembly District.

Mary Ann Chalker de Casillas/Los Angeles

An insurance broker, she is a member of the finance committee of the State Democratic committee and on its executive board.

Barbara Garcia-Weed/Ventura



A national authority in the field of geriatric fitness, developed the concept of remotivation conditioning for the older American. Garcia currently owns and directs Barbara Weed International, Inc., a firm of consultants and system administrators for public sector fitness programs which specializes in programs for senior adults. She is also on the board of directors of the Ventura County Commission on Nutrition, and a consultant for the Easter Seal Society Mental Health Association.

Monica Delgadillo/Monterey Park



A graduate student in Public Policy Analysis at Claremont College, she is former program director for Volunteers of America and the former chairperson of the Southwest Voters Registration Education Project in Los Angeles. Delgadillo is also vice-president of the East Los Angeles National Woman's Political Caucus.

Rosemarie Conover Diaz/Broderick

An instructor with the Washington School District, she is also a county and state committee member.

Richard Soliz/Pico Rivera

A mechanic with International Harvester, Soliz sits on the executive board of the AFL-CIO Mechanics Union and serves as a shop steward.

Art Torres/Los Angeles



An assemblyman in his third term, he sits on the state assembly health and judiciary committees, was a founding member of the National Association of Latino Elected Officials and on the Democratic National platform drafting committee.

Andy Camacho/Los Angeles



A lawyer with practice in the city of Los Angeles, he is general counsel to Hispanic American Democrats and a member of the California State Steering Committee to Elect Carter. He is also a member of the Democratic National Finance Council.

Lucio Cruz/Azusa



A building supervisor for the City of Los Angeles, Cruz is characterized by his activism on behalf of his community. He has initiated nutritional programs for senior citizens, opened up low-interest home improvement loans and advocated employment of local youth. On two different occasions, he has run for councilman and mayor of Azusa. Cruz belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Azusa Chamber of Commerce and Veterans of Foreign Wars, among other organizations. He won last year's San Gabriel Valley Hispanic Leadership Award and this year's P.T.A. Honorary Award for Service to Youth.

Consuelo Carrasco/Arcadia

A registered nurse by profession, she owns a trucking company in South El Monte, Calif.

Kathleen Arias/Manhattan Beach

Co-publisher of an upcoming publication "L.A. Ethnic", Arias is a "behind the scenes worker" in community politics.

Helen Barrios/Huntington Beach



A Political Science graduate from California State University, Barrios is presently an account representative for IBM. She is a member of the Orange County Democratic Central Committee and on the State Steering Committee. Also serves on the State Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners.

Eloise López Metcalfe/Los Angeles



A kindergarten teacher at the Beverly Vista Elementary school, Lopez Metcalfe is also the coordinator of the School Improvement program.

Lorene Martínez/Monterey Park



A marketing representative for the Xerox corporation, she did a one-year Washington internship under Senator John Tunney. Martínez belongs to the Stanford Alumni Association and Hispanic Americans for Professional Advancement.

Sarah Contreras Lowery/Spring Valley



Currently serving her third term in the San Diego County Democratic Central Committee, she presides over the Jimmy Carter Democratic Club. Lowery also belong to the San Diego County Health Advisory Council.

Dina George Beaumont/Monterey Park



She works as executive assistant to the president of the Communications Workers of America. A labor leader, Beaumont belongs to the Monterey Park Democratic Club and the National Platform Committee.

Paula Castillo Fiscal/San Francisco



A legislative assistant in San Francisco's city government, she is an active member of HAD and the Mexican American Political Association, among others. Fiscal has organized a vigorous Carter/Mondale reelection drive in her area.

Olivia García Martínez/San Jose



The Project Director for the San Jose Bilingual Consortium, she is an expert in the field of bilingual education. Martínez's background is in social work and school psychology.

Rachel Avila Henkel/Rolling Heights

Magda Calderón/Oakland

John Escamilla/San Jose

Dolores Huerta/Keene

Leonel Alvarado/Fresno

Nan Cotton/Pollack Pines

Roland Mora/Mission Viejo

Corinne R. Muñoz/Whittier

Ted Neima/Torrance

Louis Papan/Millbrae

Anthony Ríos/Los Angeles

Teresa Tarr/Rocklin

Susan Sanz/Los Angeles

Rudy López/Bell



Owner of manufacturing and real estate businesses, he helped coordinate the Hispanics for Reagan Club in 1976. Recently, López coordinated the 1980 Reagan campaign in his area.

Daniel C. Montano/Huntington Beach

Founder and president of Montano Securities Corporation and former finance chairman of Orange County Republican Party, he is member of the board of Builders Investment Group, DAK Industries and Datatron, Inc., among others. Montano is also a former lecturer/professor at Pepperdine University and California State University at Fullerton.

Armando Ramírez/Chula Vista

An electronic engineer, he is general manager of electronic operations for Solidev Mexicana. Presently he is Republican minority representative for the county of San Diego. He is a former vice president of the Mexican American Engineering Society and former co-chairman of the United Way in San Diego County.

Armando Soto-Mayor/Los Angeles

A law student at the University of Southern California, he owns Mayor's Tax Firm. He is a member of the Republican Central Committee and the Republican Hispanic Assembly. In 1978 he was the Republican nominee to the State Legislature.

José Deetjen/San Marino

A CPA and attorney, he is Vice President Tax Council for Walt Disney Productions. He is also the director of Los Angeles Taxpayers Association, Los Angeles Tax Executive Institute-Los Angeles Chapter and the Tax Council.

Joseph A. Valverde/Santa Fe Springs



Owner of Valverde Construction Inc., he is president of the Engineering Contractors Association. In 1975, he was selected Businessman of the Month by TELACU.

Turcio Del Junco, M.D./Pasadena

A general surgeon with private practice in Los Angeles. His past political achievements include: President of the California Republican Assembly; State Vice Chairman of the California Republican Party; and Chairman of the Board and founder of the Los Angeles National Bank. He is Ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua from the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

Phillip V. Sánchez/Fresno

Currently president of the California Management Associates of the U.S.A., which he founded, he is former Ambassador to Colombia 1976-1977 and Ambassador to Honduras 1973-1976. He is also a former national director of OEO and a former trustee of the California State College and University System.

Víctor Blanco/Arcadia

Arlene I. Martín/Alameda

Andrés Méndez/Los Angeles

Frank Viega/Los Angeles

Blanche M. Gómez/Los Angeles

Lodi Flores/Monterey

Alex López/Montebello

★ **Albert C. Zapanta/Whittier**
★ **Manuel Caldera/Hawthorne**
★ **Juanita M. Firth/Santa Ana**
★ **Alberta J. Southfield/La Habra**
★ **Mark A. Martínez/Monterey**

COLORADO

Federico F. Peña/Denver



A member of the House of Representatives of Colorado, he represents a northern district in Denver. Peña was selected co-chairman of the first annual HAD convention in Denver.

Rob Hernández/Denver



A computer specialist for the telephone company, he is vice chairman of the Hispanic American Democrats and a member of the State Affirmative Action Commission.

Tim G. Flores/Denver



An assistant to the president of the Colorado AFL-CIO, he has been actively involved in county politics through his labor union participation. Flores campaigned for the Carter-Mondale ticket within the Chicano and labor communities.

Alberto Montoya/Denver



A staffer for the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, he first became involved in politics through organized labor. Montoya has attended caucuses, county assemblies and state conventions for the Democratic Party.

Rick Delgado/Denver



Health Administrator for the Westside Neighborhood Health Program in Denver, he is the current state chairman of the Colorado G.I. Forum. Delgado has campaigned on behalf of several Latino politicians at the national, state and local levels.

Phyllis M. Chávez/Denver

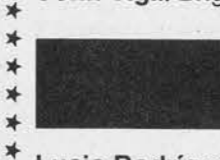
A student preparing to go to graduate school, she would like to become a psychologist or a lawyer. Chávez belongs to the National Federation of the Blind.

Cindy Hernández/Denver



A student at the University of Colorado, she sits on the Kennedy Steering Committee and is second vice president to the Adams County Democratic Chicano Caucus.

John Vigil/Brighton



Lucio Rodríguez/Denver

He owns a radio and television sales and service agency in Denver. A former district captain for the Republican Party he is presently district chairman for the Reagan Campaign.

Pepe J. Méndez/Denver



Currently an attorney in private practice, he is a former assistant U.S. attorney for Colorado. Méndez now chairs the Republican National Hispanic Assembly of his state.

Roger Candelaria/Pegosa Springs Art Márquez/Thornton

CONNECTICUT

Edwin Vargas/Hartford

He is vice president of the Connecticut State Federation of Teachers. His political activities include: member of the Charter Revision Commission for the City of Hartford, co-captain of the Hartford Democratic Town Committee and vice president of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO. He also serves on the board of directors of Hartford Hospital, the National Executive Board of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement. He is also a member of the Hispanic Committee of Americans for Democratic Action.

Cecilia La Luz/Hartford



Currently a freelance research consultant, she is finishing her master's degree in research and measurement at Southern Connecticut State College. She worked in the Kennedy campaign during Puerto Rico's presidential primaries and is a member of the Hispanic Commission of Americans for Democratic Action and the Connecticut Caucus Democrats. She is also present coordinator of the Popular Democratic Party in Connecticut and former vice chairperson of the Hispanic Political Caucus of Connecticut, Inc.

Mary Blevins/West Haven



Although she is now a sheriff in the Connecticut Sheriff's Department, Blevin's career has covered the fields of insurance, travel and real estate. She is known as a community activist, especially on behalf of Puerto Rican farmworkers. Blevins became a supporter and national campaigner for Jimmy Carter as early as 1976. As State Coordinator for Hispanics, she organized Connecticut Latino voters, and was also a delegate to the national Democratic mid-term convention held in Memphis in 1978.

Alfredo Rodríguez/New Britanny

FLORIDA

Maurice Ferré/Miami



Now on his third term, he is Miami's 37th mayor and a knowledgeable politician who appeals to all ethnic components of his community. Ferré, from a prominent industrialist family in Puerto Rico, served in the Florida legislature in 1967 and on the Miami city commission from 1967 to 1970.

Ana L. Martínez/Democrat

An assistant to the foreign exchange money transfer department of an international bank, she has a degree in communications from the University of Miami. Martínez does volunteer work for the Carter campaign.

Alfredo G. Durán/Miami



An attorney, he is a past chairman of the Florida Democratic Party. He belongs to the Dade County Democratic Executive Committee, the Judicial Council and the Vice Presidential Selection Commission of the Democratic National Committee.

Virginia Montes/Tallahassee

She is currently a planner and evaluator for the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning in Tallahassee. Montes is the coordinator of the Leon County Kennedy presidential campaign.

Rafael M. López/Miami

Owner of a student transport business in Dade County, he was elected to the Florida Democratic Party's Affirmative Action Committee last year.

Sergio Benedixen/Miami

An executive assistant to Congressman William Lehman of Florida, he chairs that state's Kennedy delegation to the Democratic Convention.

Lázaro Albo/ Miami

Octavio Blanco/ Miami



Cristobal Fernández Oviedo/Riviera Beach

A supervisor of admissions for several apartment complexes in Palm Beach, he belongs to the executive board of the Republican Party in Palm Beach County.

Vanessa J. Anderson/Winter Haven



A realtor by profession, she belongs to the Republican National Hispanic Assembly and the Republican Executive Committee in Polk County.

Roberto Cambó/Miami

Came to the U.S. in 1960 as a political exile and is now president of Rocam Produce Company, Inc. Cambó was vice chairman of Dade County Hispanic Campaign to elect Ronald Reagan, and director of Dade County Hispanic Campaign.

Edith López McCrimmon/Yankeetown



Past treasurer of the Levy County Republican Party Executive Committee, she is presently state committeewoman from Levy County and secretary of the Yankeetown-Inglis Republican Club, which she helped organize and found.

Mario Elgarresta/Miami

Presently, he is executive director of the Latino campaign for Reagan in Dade County. Elgarresta also coordinated this effort in the primaries, helping the Reagan forces gain 82% of the Latino vote in Dade.

Oscar F. Juárez/Orlando

María González/ Miami

Hugo Olazabal/ Miami

Braulio Baez/ Miami

Carlos Salman/ Miami

IDAHO



Román Reyna/Nampa

A former radio program director, he presently runs his own advertising company, Román Production and Associates, and serves as state director of LULAC. He is a founding member of Partido Organizado en Política Educacional.

ILLINOIS



Anita M. Villareal/Chicago



A real estate and insurance broker, she is a former president of Little Village Community Council and past president of the Mexican-American Women of Illinois. Presently, she is also a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Boys' Club.

Ray Castro/Chicago

A committeeman with the Cook County Democratic Party, he has close ties with key figures in Chicago politics. Castro has also gained support from both Blacks and Mexican Americans in South Chicago.

Elena Martínez/Chicago



Director of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Evanston, her background is in social work. Martínez belongs to the Hispanics for Carter Committee and was appointed to the President's Advisory Committee on Women.

Sylvia Teresa de Jesús/Chicago



The manager of a computer systems company, she presides over the Chicago chapter of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women. De Jesús also belongs to HAD.

María Blanca Vargas-Magaña/Chicago



Vice president of the Chicago HAD chapter, she is a job employment specialist by profession. Vargas-Magaña also serves on the board of directors of the Little Village Youth in Action and the Little Village Community Council.

Luis M. López/Waukegan

INDIANA



José Arredondo/Merrillville



The Lake County Sheriff since 1978, he is a former County Auditor and State Rep. He is also a former teacher and assistant principal.

Juanita Elisa Vega/East Chicago

A secretary in the Mayor's office, she is presently serving as president of the East Chicago Young Democrats and served as a delegate to the Young Democrats' county, state and national conventions.

IOWA



Juan Cortéz/Cedar Rapids

A Chief Court Bailiff in the Sixth Judicial District of Iowa, he is precinct committeeman for Precinct seven and chairman of the Affirmative Action Committee for the Second Congressional District. He is past chairman of the Civil Service Commission for Lynn County and a member of the executive board of the Democratic Central Committee for Lynn County.

Lando Valadez/Des Moines



A criminal investigator for the Polk County Public Defenders' office, he is the Latino representative to the state Democratic central committee and a member of the Alliance Política.

KANSAS



Betty Jo McNett/Piqua



A member of the Kansas State Board of Healing Arts, she is presently chairperson of the Woodson County Democratic Central Committee and a precinct committee woman for the past 15 years.

Michael T. Sawyer/Wichita



A senior at Wichita State University, he is presently Chief Deputy County Clerk as well as President of the Wichita State Young Democrats and a member of the state Democratic committee.

Paul L. Rodríguez/Garden City



A physician specialized in radiology, he is a chairman of the Republican Party for Finney county and also serves on the board of directors of Saint Katherine Hospital and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Kansas State Board of healing Arts.

LOUISIANA



Ejerico Hernández/Metaire

A PBX installation and repair technician who is secretary of the local chapter of the Communication Workers of America.

MASSACHUSETTS



Irene Whitt/Boston

A legislative lobbyist for the Massachusetts Teachers Association, she was an alternate delegate for Rep. Morris Udall to the 1976 Democratic Convention and a delegate to the 1978 Democratic Mid-term Convention in Memphis. She is a member of NOW and the National Women's Political Caucus.

William Arrigal, Jr./Boston

MICHIGAN



Elena R. Sánchez/Saginaw



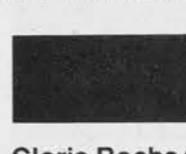
A civic leader in her community, Sánchez has been an officer at large for the Michigan Democratic Party since 1975. She is also first vice chairperson of the Michigan Spanish-Speaking Democrats.

Henry L. Lacayo/Detroit



National director of the United Auto Worker's CAP department, he is also an administrative assistant to UAW president Douglas Fraser. Earlier this year, Lacayo was elected national chairman of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

Marie Elena Silva/Saginaw



Gloria Rocha/Detroit

MINNESOTA



Frank Rodríguez/St. Paul

A secretary/treasurer of Construction and General Laborers, Local 132/AFL-CIO, he is a state representative for District 77 and former commissioner on public housing for the city of St. Paul.

NEVADA



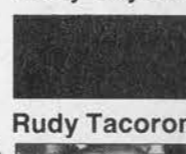
Isabel Espinoza/Las Vegas

A real estate broker, she is a member of the Clark County Democratic Central Committee and a former member of the Nevada Democratic Central Committee. Espinoza also serves on the advisory board of Clark County Community College.

Larry Luna/Las Vegas

A teacher, he is chairman of the english department at Kinney Guinn, Jr. High School. He is second vice chairman of the Democratic Party for the State of Nevada.

Marty Reyes/Elko



Rudy Tacoronte/Las Vegas

Chairman of the Republican Latin Club of Clark County, he is a member of the Senatorial Club, National Advisory Board and the Executive Board of the Republican Party of Clark County. He is the founding member of the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

NEW JERSEY



Guy Knowles/Irvington

An assistant director of La Casa de Don Pedro en Newark, he is a member of the Irvington Democratic Club and the Essex County CETA Advisory Council. In addition, he is trustee of Irvington Tenants Association and president of Hispanos Unidos de Irvington.

Milagros Rosario/Passaic

An assistant secretary for the director of financial aid of Passaic Community College, she is a founding member of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials.

Charlie Roche/Newark

A lawyer with private practice in Newark, he is a former assistant deputy public defender for Newark. Presently, he is president of the Essex County Hispanic Association and a member of the board of trustees of Ramapo State College. He also serves in the North Ward Conference Committee.

Carmen Flores/Morris County

An assistant director of the affirmation action office at Montclair College, she is coordinator of the Morris County Carter Hispanic Campaign.

Amilcar Vélez-López/Newark

A lawyer with private practice in Newark and a member of the Puerto Rican Political Association, he is president of the board of directors of CURA, a drug addiction rehabilitation program. He is also a member of the board of directors of Mount Pleasant Development Project and the National Democratic Committee on Credentials.

Ida L. Castro/South Plainfield



She works as coordinator of Labor programs for the Labor Education Center at Rutgers University. Castro belongs to the New Jersey Advisory Commission on the Status of Women and the Puerto Rican Council of New Jersey, among other organizations.

Trinidad Mestre/Passaic

A community services specialist for the Department of Commerce and Industry-Division of the Census Bureau, she is president of the United Equadorian Society of New Jersey. She is also vice president of the Passaic City Democratic Committee and co-leader for the Second Ward of the Democratic Committee of Passaic. In 1979, she was named in the Who's Who in American Politics.

David Matos/South Brunswick

A health planner with the New Jersey State Department of Health, he is Middlesex County coordinator of Hispanics for Carter.

Samuel Rodríguez, Jr/Elizabeth

A doctor by profession, he is an intern at Newark Beth Israel and a member of the Hispanic American Democratic Association.

Jaime Vázquez/Jersey City



A television producer for a New York station he is on his third term as chairman of the Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey. Vázquez was also the recipient of military honors as a Viet Nam veteran.

Lydia Muñoz/Collings Lakes

A director of Spanish Community Center in Landisville, she is a member of the Township Democratic Club, the Atlantic Community College board of directors and the Health Systems Agency.

Angelo Cortinas/Newark**Rose Serra/Newark**

NEW MEXICO

**Emilio Naranjo/Española**

Chairman of the Rio Arriba County Democratic Central Committee for 27 years, this will be the fourth national convention Naranjo has attended as a delegate.

Duanne Chávez/Albuquerque

At the age of 21, Chávez holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business with a minor in Political Science. He is presently a vice ward chairperson for the Democratic Party, an office he has held since March of 1979. A member of the Young Democrats, Chávez is acting president of the University of New Mexico's Student Committee to reelect President Carter.

Steven Anaya/Moriarty

Having been born into a family of Democrats, Anaya's involvement with the Democratic Party began at an early age. Presently he is serving as vice chairperson of the Torrance County Central Committee and is a member of the New Mexico State Central Committee.

In addition he is a member of the New Mexico Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

Emmalou Rodríguez/Albuquerque

Has been active in politics in Albuquerque for the past ten years, during which time she has been successful in electing city, county and state officials from her precinct and ward. She currently serves as precinct chairperson in her ward. Rodríguez is employed by Mountain

Bell Telephone Company, is a member of the Communication Workers of America and serves as a union steward.

Teresa Chaparro Samora/Albuquerque

Presently employed by the Board of Nursing of the State of New Mexico as Director of Administration, Chaparro Samora has long been active in the Democratic party. She is currently serving as precinct chairperson, as National Western Region Vice-Chair of HAD and a member of the State Platform Convention. In addition she serves as executive board member of IMAGE de Albuquerque and was recently elected for a second term.

George Baca/Socorro

A court reporter for the 7th Judicial District Court, he was state senator for New Mexico from 1963-66. This is the sixth consecutive national convention he attends as a delegate.

Dolores Chávez Waller/Albuquerque

By profession an educator, Chávez Waller is a reading specialist for the Albuquerque public school system. Her political activities include membership in the Democratic State Party committees, the New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women and the New Mexico Democratic Council. She was a participant in the White House Conference on the Panama Canal Treaties.

David Romero Jr./Las Vegas

Assistant District Attorney for the counties of Baca, Harding and Quay, he presently holds the office of president for the Young Democrats of New Mexico. He is also the acting county chairperson of the Quay County Democratic Party during the State Convention.

Arthur E. Trujillo/Santa Fe

He is the Mayor of Santa Fe. His area of specialization is urban and regional planning and his political activities in the past have dealt with this area. He is the former chairperson for the Santa Fe City-County City Planning Commission and the former president of the New Mexico Association of Counties.

Lorraine G. Ortega/Santa Fe

Through her job as Deputy State Director at the Governor's Service Centers, Ortega stays in direct contact with the concerned citizens of the state of New Mexico. She is a member of the Democratic District Central committee and the State Committee.

Rose Mary García/Albuquerque

Director of the Governor's Executive Branch Office in Albuquerque. She was recently appointed Chairperson of the New Mexico State Fair by the Governor. She is the first woman to hold such position.

Cordelia Sánchez/Albuquerque

A school teacher and a member of the National Education Association. From 1973 to 1974 she served as a member of the National Delegate Selection Commission of the Democratic Party. Currently she is the vice chairperson of the State Democratic Party Committee.

Roberto A. Mondragón/Santa Fe

Now serving his second term as Lieutenant Governor of the State, having been elected with Bruce King, Mondragón, is also a member and vice-chairperson of the State Board of Finance. Based on his proven commitment to the area of Human Rights, he was recently named chairperson of the New Mexico Civil Rights State Advisory Council.

Rosina S. Roybal/Santa Fe

At present holds down two jobs as a sales agent for Adobe Realty and as Administrative Secretary for the Department of Finance and Administration of the state of New Mexico. In addition she chairs the Santa Fe chapter of HAD.

Mike Perea/Albuquerque

A maintenance repairman at Ideal Cement and a member of the Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers, Perea is a former registrar and vice president of Albuquerque local. He is also a former vice president of the New Mexico AFL-CIO and of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

Nino Trujillo/Valencia County

Owner of a building materials and home center, he is a member of the Valencia County Democratic Committee, chairman of the board of Coronado Savings and a former chairman of the state Fair Commission.

Moisés Griego/Valencia County

The chief deputy county clerk for Valencia county, he is the former county manager and presently serves as chairman of his Democratic precinct and a member of the state central committee.

Arcenio A. Gonzales/Las Vegas

Executive Director NEA-NM Northeastern New Mexico, serving 18 school districts, Gonzales is also the recreation director for the town of Las Vegas. From 1963 to 1965 served in the State House of Representatives in the Labor and Education Committee.

Leila M. Vázquez Miller/Santa Fe

A field supervisor with the State's Department of Finance and Administration and is active with the Santa Fe County Democratic Women. She has been coordinator for many Democratic Party candidates at the local, state and national levels.

Eugene M. Gilbert/Albuquerque

Is a graduate from the Washington College of Law of the American University in Washington, D.C. Gilbert was the state coordinator for the Kennedy for President campaign. He was named an Outstanding Young Man of America in 1978.

Nina de Montmollin/Albuquerque**Manuel Luján, Jr./Albuquerque**

A Congressman for New Mexico's First District for the last 12 years, he serves in the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee since 1969 and the House Science and Technology Committee since 1977. He was a strong supporter of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act of 1970.

Henry Abeyta/Española

A foundry foreman in the metallurgist department of the University of New Mexico at Los Alamos, he is a member of the Republican State Central Committee and former member of the Republican State Executive Committee. He is a possible candidate for state senator for Rio Arriba County.

George Martínez/Albuquerque

A real estate salesman and investor he is state chairman of the Hispanics for Reagan Campaign. He was vice chairman State Republican Party from 1978-1979 and vice chairman to the Republican Party, County of Albuquerque from 1971-1972.

Max Torres, Sr./Socorro

A liquor store and lounge owner in Socorro, he is precinct chairman of the Republican Party since 1972. He was a former field officer for Motor Transportation under the administration of Governor David Cargo. A member of the Socorro Chamber of Commerce, he was a delegate to the 1976 national convention.

Lee B. Garcia/Grants

NEW YORK

**Herman Badillo/New York City**

First Puerto Rican-born to be elected to the House of Representatives in 1970. Was re-elected in 1972, 74 and 76. Resigned in 1978 to serve as New York City Deputy Mayor for Management. Badillo was Bronx Borough President from 1965 to 1969. Has run for Mayor on several occasions. The Brooklyn Law School graduate is at present a partner in a law firm.

Angelo Del Toro/New York City

First elected to the State Legislature in 1975, the assemblyman is also the vice-chairman of the State Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus. Has been appointed by Governor Carey to the State Department of Labor, State Employment and Training Council.

Robert García/New York City

The first New York-born Puerto Rican to serve in Congress, García represents the district in which he was born and raised, the South Bronx. Entered Congress in 1978 after serving in the State Legislature for 13 years. He is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population under the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Gilberto Gerena Valentín/New York City

A City Councilman for the 11th District in the Bronx, since 1977, Gerena has in the past organized workers into labor unions and has founded dozens of cultural, civic, fraternal and political organizations throughout New York City.

Henry Douglas Guevara/New York City

A legal assistant with a New York City law firm, Guevara is also attending Fordham Law School. The Brooklyn-born youth has been involved in politics since 1972 when he helped run the Brooklyn office of the McGovern presidential campaign.

Armando Montano/New York City

The Puerto Rican-born assemblyman was elected in 1969 to represent the 77th Assembly District in the Bronx. He is the chairman of the Aging Committee. He graduated from Phos Institute of Insurance and Real Estate.

Shirley Rodríguez Remeneski/New York City

Legislative Coordinator for the South Bronx Development Office, Remeneski was previously Assistant Deputy Mayor under Herman Badillo, and from 1971 to 1978 was the district administrator for Badillo's congressional district.

Marina Iris Mercado/New York City



Administrator of Public Affairs at ITT, Mercado has completed her Ph.D. in Political Science at John Hopkins University. She was executive director of the 1980 Viva Kennedy Campaign and deputy director of the Hispanic Kennedy Campaign in New York State.

Anthony Pérez/Rockland County



Presently attending Columbia University on a scholarship and working towards a Masters Degree in Social Work. Pérez was one of the original members of the Draft Kennedy campaign in Rockland County.

María Portalatín/New York City



Vice president of the Paraprofessional Chapter of the United Federation of Teachers, she also serves on the UFT Executive Board and is a regular delegate to the state and national union conventions. She serves as secretary to the Hispanic Labor Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council.

Agustín Ramos/Rochester



A social worker and guitar maker, Ramos is also the chairman for the Latino Democratic Coalition of Rochester.

Elba V. Román/New York City



An assistant to Brooklyn Councilman Luis Olmedo, Roman is also the state coordinator of Hispanic Women for Carter-Mondale, and public relations coordinator for the First Brooklyn Hispanic Conference.

Irma Vidal Santaella/New York City

Is a lawyer and chairperson of the State Human Rights Appeals Board.

Yvette González/New York City

Ralph Quiñonez/New York City

Sonia Lamberty/Buffalo

Cecilia Soler/New York City

Ada Torres/New York City

Mildred Goines/New York City

Anna L. Romero/New York City

Irene Díaz/New York City

Nellie Dones/New York City



George J. Rios/New York City



Presently an assistant vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and its first Hispanic officer. He has been active in Hispanic civic and community affairs for over 20 years. Some of his present involvements include: member of the New York State Advisory Committee of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, founding member of the national Puerto Rican Coalition and the Republican National Committee's Spanish Speaking Advisory Committee. He was co-chairman for the State Ford Campaign and is presently vice chairman of the State Chapter of the Republican National Hispanic Assembly.

Rita De Martino/New York City



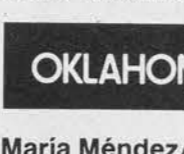
A supervisor in college relations for American Telephone & Telegraph Company, De Martino serves as commissioner for New York City Commission on the Status of Women. She has held various posts in civic, health and educational organizations.

Irma Rivera/Nassau County



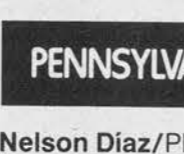
Moisés Pacheco/Toledo

A police officer for Lucas County Sheriff Department, he also owns a private security firm. He has been an organizer in the Latino community in past mayoral races.



María Méndez/Oklahoma City

A commercial loan closer for Liberty National Bank, Méndez is a state committee woman for Oklahoma County.

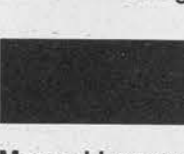


Nelson Díaz/Philadelphia



A lawyer by profession, he organized the Pennsylvania chapter of HAD and is vice chairperson of its national East Coast branch. In 1977 he became the first Puerto Rican to be selected as a White House Fellow.

Edward Rodríguez/Harrisburg



Manuel Lorenzo/Philadelphia



Presently employed with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania in a technical position. He has been a member of the 23rd ward Republican Committee for ten years and is on the Board of Directors of the local chapter of the Red Cross.



Rafael Hernández Colón/San Juan



Governor of Puerto Rico until 1977, he is again the Popular Democratic Party's gubernatorial candidate for the November elections. A former senator, he presided over his party until his resignation in 1978.

Ana Misi Goyco Graziani/Ponce



She was recently elected as a senator from Ponce on the Popular Democratic Party ticket. Graziani, who has a degree in pharmacy, was selected as Young Career Woman of Puerto Rico by the Professional Women's Club on the island.

Isabel Picó de Hernández/San Juan



A social scientist, she researches the role and situation of women within various aspects of Latino culture and society. Currently, she is directing a project titled "Women's Participation in the Puerto Rican Political Process."

Baltasar Corrada del Río/San Juan



He is the resident commissioner from Puerto Rico to the U.S. House of Representatives. Corrada belongs to the Education and Labor Committee, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Select Committee on Population within the House.

Edmeé Picó de Garriga/Coamo



Currently an inspector for the Right to Work Administration in Guayama, she has an extensive business background. Picó belongs to the New Progressive Party's Coamo precinct committee and is active in Democratic Party politics at the local level.

Héctor Reichard de Cardona/Aguadilla



Currently a partner in a law firm that works mainly with contractors, insurance companies and industrial concerns, Cardona is active in various legal organizations and was in the Southwestern U.S. edition of the 1977 Who's Who.

Charlie Rodríguez/Río Piedras



Now a candidate for the Puerto Rican House of Representatives in the November 4 elections, he was formerly a councilman for the city of Carolina. Rodríguez works as a traffic control analyst for the Puerto Rico Telephone Company.

Benjamín Cole/Mayagüez



He is now on his third term as mayor of Mayagüez. Cole is also president of the Association of Mayors of Puerto Rico, a post he has held since 1970.

Sergio Calzada Rivera/Canóvanas



A draftsman by profession, he is currently mayor of Canóvanas. Calzada also presides over the Municipal Committee of the Popular Democratic Party of his township, and is a member of the party's governing board.

José Granados-Navedo/San Juan



The majority leader for the House of Representatives, he is an ex-officio member of all house commissions. Granados-Navedo actively participates in the New Progressive Party and is Metropolitan Area Committee Chairman of the Democrats for Statehood.

Leonides Toledo/Cayey



Formerly a teacher, he is now mayor of the town of Cayey. Toledo is also president of the Cayey chapter of the Popular Democratic Party and vice president of the Association of Mayors of Puerto Rico.

Mencita Fontánez de Rodríguez/Humacao



A nurse by profession, she is an active civic leader in her native Humacao. Fontánez currently presides over the Ladies' Municipal Committee of the Popular Democratic Party and belongs to the Commission for Women's Rights in Puerto Rico.

Víctor L. Contreras/San Lorenzo



A civil engineer, he works as a contractor. Contreras currently chairs the Humacao Congressional District of the Democratic Party in Puerto Rico, and belongs to the party's executive committee.

Sonia M. Del Valle Rivera/Isabela



Currently a member of the Commission for the Improvement of Women's Rights. She is also state coordinator of the Women of the New Progressive Party and belongs to the rules revision committee of the local Democratic Party.

Luz Zenaida Arce/Aguadilla



She is regional director for the Administration of Public Housing in Aguadilla. Arce received a B.A. from the Colegio de Agricultura y Artes Mecánicas of Mayagüez.

Genoveva Rodríguez Zamora/Yauco



Active in politics since 1968, she has worked to elect candidates from the New Progressive Party and the Democratic Party in Puerto Rico. Rodríguez has a B.A. degree in Social Studies and Philosophy from the Catholic University of Puerto Rico.

César Torres Torres/Juncos



Currently the mayor of his native Juncos, he holds a Bachelors degree in business administration and management from the University of Puerto Rico.

Gloria M. Bernier/Hato Rey



She works as an administrator within the Department of Labor and Human Resources. Bernier, a labor relations specialist, holds a Bachelors in Psychology and Sociology from Keuka Park, New York.

Héctor M. Martínez Colón/Ponce



A representative from Ponce, he presides over the Commission of Judicial and Penal Affairs of the house. He belongs to Phi Epsilon Chi and has a law degree from the University of Puerto Rico.

Rolo Silva/San Juan



Recently elected to his first term in the Puerto Rican senate, he defeated an incumbent on his third term. Silva, an attorney, was previously the chief executive officer for the Puerto Rico Mineral Resources Development Corporation.

Marlene I. Gillette/Santurce



She directs the Mail and Records Division of the Governor's office and is currently on leave from that post. Gillette is also executive secretary to the New Democratic Party and is on the reelection committee for Governor Romero Barceló.

Ana M. Millan/Yabucoa



She is the assistant director for the New Progressive Party in the District of Humacao. Millan is presently studying social sciences at Humacao Regional College.

Luis M. Ayala Del Valle/Mayagüez



Presently an at-large, majority member of the house of representatives of Puerto Rico, he belongs to the judicial, labor and joint budgeting committees, and chairs the Finance Committee within that body.

Mercedes Torres de Pérez/Río Piedras



Currently a senator, she was reelected for the district of Carolina. Torres is a member of the executive committee of Hispanic American Democrats and the New Democratic Party of Puerto Rico.

Nivea Hernández de McClintock/Río Piedras



Currently on leave from the U.P.R. where she has taught English for 26 years, McClintock has served on the governor's staff for the past three. In her present position, she coordinates federal assistance programs for education, health, welfare, culture and youth.

Engracia Truyol de Ríos/Guayama



The Director of the Antituberculosis Center of the Health Department in Guayama is a specialist in family medicine with her own private practice. Truyol got her M.D. from the University of Puerto Rico and interned at Chestnut Hill Hospital in Philadelphia.

Calixto Calero Juarbe/Isabela



A senator, he is the president of the Consumer Affairs Commission and vice president of the Wages and Means Committee of the Puerto Rican senate. Calero, who has worked in the Carter campaign since 1976, also presides over the Bar Association of Aguadilla.

Pedro R. Vázquez/San Juan



The Secretary of State of Puerto Rico, he occupies the second highest position in the island's executive branch. An expert in corporate law, he is also vice president of the board of directors of the Government Development Bank.

Carmen L. Hernández Camacho/Aibonito



Presently the assistant superintendent of schools at the Cayey School District, she earned her M.A. in education from U.P.R. Concurrently, she is president of the city counsel of her native Aibonito and v.p. of the Popular Democratic Party municipal committee.

Angel Viera Martínez/San Juan



On his second term as Speaker of the House of Representatives, he has been active in island politics since 1968. Previously, Viera was District Attorney of San Juan, a member of the Commonwealth Election Board and floor leader for the P.N.P. in the house.

Yolanda Auguita Torres/Villalta



A teacher, she has worked in the field of home economics for nearly 25 years. Torres holds an M.A. in supervision and administration of secondary schools from New York University. She belongs to the Puerto Rican Teachers Association and the NEA.

José Zayas Green/Barranquitas



Now Mayor of Barranquitas, he was elected on a Progressive Party ticket in 1977. Zayas previously worked for Seatrain Lines as its operations manager in Puerto Rico. He received his degree in civil engineering from the Agricultural and Mechanics Arts College of Mayagüez.

José A. Cedeño Rodríguez/Arecibo



Now mayor of Arecibo, his professional background lies in marketing and economics. Cedeño, who has taught subjects in these fields, has a Masters in Management and Supervision of Business Education from the University of New York.

Víctor S. Gutiérrez/Guaynabo



He is executive vice president of the Democratic Party of Puerto Rico and state chairman of the Kennedy for President Committee. Gutiérrez, a physician, works as chairman of the surgery department for the Universidad Central del Caribe in Cayey.

Víctor Gutierrez/Guaynabo

Felisa Rincón de Gautier/Santurce

Celeste Benítez/San Juan

Gilberto Mayo Aguayo/Santurce

Candita Martínez Benítez/San Juan

Héctor Grau/Bayamón

Carmen Otero/Bayamón

Rafael Pérez Santalíz/Quebradillas

Wilma D. Quiñones/Rincón

Orlando López Martínez/Sabana Grande

Juan Corujo Collazo/Caguas

Carmen Coral Morales/Santurce

Angel Rodríguez Rodríguez/Santurce

Evaristo Toledo/Bayamón

Marie Laboy de Padró/San Patricio

John S. Fucile/San Juan

Raúl Latoni/Bayamón

Gladys Rosario/Manatí

Pedro Franqui Acosta/Cabo Rojo

Iván Nigaglioni/Peñuelas

Miguel Díaz Tirado/Guayama

Teófilo Morales/Yabucoa

Wilfrido Santiago/Río Piedras

Angeles Mendoza/San Juan

Isabel Canas/Arecibo

Ramón L. Rivera/Bayamón

Socorro Fernández/Bayamón

José Clemente González/Mayagüez

José G. Tormos Vega/Ponce

Irving Chardón Tormos/Ponce

Alejandro Cruz, Jr./Guaynabo

Virgilio Ramos/Río Piedras

Asela Crumley/Guaynabo

Maria de L. Rivera/Bayamón

Herbert Torres Quiles/Bayamón

Celia Monrouzeau/Hatillo

Gloria Mojica/Humacao



Orlando Parga/Caguas



Currently director of the Department of Human Resources of the city of Caguas, he has held this position since 1977. Previously, he was an assistant to incumbent governor Carlos Romero Barceló while he was the mayor of San Juan. He is also a journalist.

Carmen T. Pesquera de Busquets/Santurce



A professional home economist and consumer expert, she is currently secretary of the Department of Consumer Affairs. Pesquera holds a Ph.D. from Cornell University and belongs to Phi Lambda Zeta and the Home Economics Association.

Freddy Valentín Acevedo/Mayagüez



At 29, the youngest assemblyman in the Puerto Rican legislature, he is currently on his second term representing Mayagüez. Valentín, belongs to the board and the executive committee of the New Progressive Party of Puerto Rico.

Juan A. Alfonzo Palerm/San Juan



A former senator, he is a lawyer and a stockbroker, as well as a general in the State Guard of Puerto Rico. Alfonzo Palerm belongs to various civic organizations and received his law degree from the University of Puerto Rico.

José C. Barbosa Muñiz/San Juan



Presently, the administrator for the Public Parks and Recreation Department, he first gained prominence as a track and field athlete who participated in the 1948 Olympics. Last year, Barbosa was elected to Puerto Rico's Sports Hall of Fame.

Luis A. Ferré/San Juan



Former governor of Puerto Rico and current president of the Puerto Rican senate, he was a member of the convention that drafted the constitution of Puerto Rico in 1950. Ferré, who hails from a prominent industrialist family, is also known for his philanthropism and achievements in music, the arts and science. He established the Ponce Museum of Art and organized the Luis A. Ferré Foundation for the promotion of arts and culture on the island. Ferré holds a master of Science from the M.I.T. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of New York's Puerto Rican Family Institute and emeritus of the MIT corporation and president of the MIT Arts Council.

Edwin Ramos Yordan/San Juan



Recently reelected to the Puerto Rican senate, Ramos Yordan, who helped found the Estadistas Unidos organization, was an associate commissioner to the Industrial Commission of Puerto Rico until 1976, when he was elected to his first term.

Guillermo Campos/Bayamón



A senator from Bayamón, he directs the Department of the Interior and is currently up for reelection. Campos, who was mayor of Bayamón up to 1972, owned and operated an insurance company until 1967. He received his degree in Business Administration from U.P.R.

Rafael V. Capó/Guaynabo



Head of his own law firm, he specializes in taxation, corporation and general business law. In 1977-78 he was appointed by the governor of Puerto Rico to an executive committee for the study of tax exemption and incentives.

Julia Rivera de Vincenti/Río Piedras



A former Secretary of Labor, she was the first woman ever to assume a cabinet post in Puerto Rico as well as the first Puerto Rican ever to participate in the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. Vincenti is currently administrator of the State Insurance Fund.

Víctor M. Gerena/Isla Verde



He directs the office of community relations, the Division of Community Education of the Department of Education. Gerena belongs to the National Republican Congressional Committee and is a sustaining member of the Republican National Committee.

Mickey Miranda/San Juan



Currently serving his first term as senator at large from the New Progressive Party, he presides over the Senate's Youth and Sports Committee and belongs to seven other standing committees within the same body. He is a member of the Puerto Rico Bar Association.

Antonio Monroig Malatrasi/Santurce



This attorney administers the Municipal Services Administration, a state agency that offers orientation to all the mayors of Puerto Rico. Before that, he was a special assistant to the mayor of San Juan until 1976. He belongs to the Lawyer's Bar of Puerto Rico.

Hernán Padilla/San Juan



Mayor of San Juan until 1981, he will seek reelection to a second term. Padilla was a member of the Puerto Rico House of Representatives from 1968 until his election as mayor in 1976. He was majority and minority leader successively for that body. He helped found the pro-statehood New Progressive Party of Puerto Rico in 1968. He is a member of the National League of Cities and the Board of Trustees of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. In addition Padilla, a physician, serves as a major and chief medical officer in the National Guard Corps of Puerto Rico.

Raymond Fonfrías/Caparra Heights

Currently a counselor for the National Hispanic Assembly of the Republican Party, he was previously an assistant in charge of federal programs for ex-governor Luis Ferré. He received his law degree from the Inter American University of Puerto Rico.

Jaime Pieras/Hato Rey**Mario Gaztambides Jr./San Juan****Nitza Navarro/San Juan****Celestino M. Iriarte/Santurce****Aileen García/Carolina****Juan Masini Soler/Ponce****Angel Latienza/Ponce****Orlando Parga, Sr./Caguas****Jussef M. Galib/San Juan****Oreste Ramos, Jr./San Juan****TEXAS****Judith Zaffirini/Laredo**

An investor, formerly the director of communications for the Laredo Jr. College, she is presently the national secretary for HAD, a member of the platform drafting sub-committee and on the executive board of the state central committee.

Olga R. Gallegos/Houston

In addition to attending to her current job of Administrative aide to State Representative Al Luna, she remains busy at the grass root level as a precinct worker. Secretary to the 1980 Precinct Convention and Precinct Delegate to the Senatorial Convention.

Marc Campos/Houston

Is presently the Director of the Public Advocacy Center in Houston, an agency designed to deal with complaints of police brutality and the violation of civil rights. He is a chairman of the Mexican American Democrats of Texas.

Ramón García/Edinburg

Is a senior partner in the Law Firm of García, García and Allee and a member of the Bar of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court, and the Bar of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit.

Vicki Garza/Corpus Christi

Is vice-president of the Nueces County Mexican American Democrats and also a member of its executive committee. Garza is also a successful careerwoman as a life underwriter for Mutual of New York. She also serves on the board of the Woman's Political Caucus.

Minnie López/Corpus Christi

A senior account clerk for the city of Corpus Christi, she is a member of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees/AFL-CIO. López is also a director of VIP Volunteer Politics for Coastal Bend Labor Council.

Arnold Gonzales/Corpus Christi

A doctor of philosophy in education, and a member of the National Education Association, he was recipient of the MOTT Foundation Fellowship Award.

Enedina Garza/Hidalgo

Mayor of the City of Hidalgo and owner of a local exporting business.

Joe Bernal/San Antonio

An educator/researcher, he is director of a private non-profit research foundation. Bernal is a former state representative (1964-66), state senator (1966-72) and co-chairman of the Latino Democratic Caucus in 1972.

Diana Guzmán Zúñiga/Austin

A systems analyst with the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Guzmán is the current vice-chairperson of the Austin chapter of the Mexican American Democrats and is a member of the Mexican American Business and Professional Women of Austin.

Manuel B. Bravo Jr./Laredo

Owner of the Bravo Insurance Agency in Laredo and developer of cattle and ranching interests in Zapata County, he was elected a trustee of the Laredo Independent School District and the Laredo Junior College in 1973.

Raúl Jiménez, Sr./San Antonio

President and chairman of the board of Jiménez Food Products, Inc., he is former committeeman of the Texas Democratic Party and past 2nd vice president of the Mexican American Democrats. He serves on the board of directors of Northwest Hospital of Fort Worth.

Bernardo Eureste, Jr./San Antonio

An associate professor of Social Work at Our Lady of the Lake University and a member of the city council of the City of San Antonio, Eureste is affiliated with the Council on Social Work Education and the American Public Health Association.

Adelfa B. Callejo/Dallas

An attorney with her own firm, she is a member of the Attorney General's Commission on Hispanic Affairs and of the executive board of HAD. Formerly chaired the board of commissioners of the Housing Authority and presided over the County Criminal Bar Association.

Frances L. Morales/Brownsville

A teacher for 20 years and presently in private business, she is secretary of the Brownsville Independent School District Board and president of the Valley School Board Association.

Gael Ray Ortiz/Alvin

A clinical social worker at the Family Service Center of Houston, he is a faculty member at the Hispanic International University.

Victor M. Olivo, Jr./Rosenberg

Owner of insurance agency representing Farmer's Insurance Group, he is a precinct judge in Rosenberg. His political affiliations include: membership in the Mexican American Democrats, National Federation of Independent Businessmen and others.

Mary Ann Garza/Houston

An assistant to Houston City Councilman Ben Reyes, she is also a member of HAD and the Mexican American Democrats.

Alice Treviño/San Antonio



An administrator for the United San Antonio Economic Development Program, Treviño is a member of the Mexican American Democrats and corresponding secretary of the Bexar County Democratic Coalition.

Leonel J. Castillo/Houston



President of his own consulting firm, he is a former commissioner of INS and a former controller of the city of Houston. In addition, he is on the board of directors of both the Houston Council on Human Relations and the National Economic Development Assn.

Annette Avina/San Antonio

Yolanda Canales/Corpus Cristi

Mary Castillo/Houston

Albert De León/Ft. Worth

Tony Domínguez/Corpus Christi

Lena Guerrero/Austin

Paul Hernández/Austin

Eugene Herrera/San Antonio

Sarita Jiménez/Floresville

Rose Mary López/Alice

Anna L. Martínez/San Antonio

Daniel Meza/San Antonio

Francisco Moreno/Dallas

Paul Moreno/El Paso

Lucy Furd/El Paso

Anacencio García/Catulla

Matt García/San Antonio

Minnie García/San Antonio

Sylvia Palumbo/Laredo

Rudy Peña/San Antonio

Esther Rodríguez/Hidalgo

Frank Sepúlveda/San Antonio

Miguel Solís/El Paso



Raul García, Sr./Houston

A private investor in real estate, he has belonged to the Republican Party since 1963. Presently he is precinct chairperson of Voting Precinct 66 and was secretary and treasurer for the hispanic campaign to elect Nixon in Harris County. A veteran of WWII, he is a member of the Veterans of Foreign War and a former vacancy committee member for the Republican Party of Harris County.

Juan Rangel/Laredo

A senior vice president and commercial loan officer of International Bank of Commerce in Laredo, he is treasurer and precinct chairman of the Republican Party. He is vice president of the Laredo Chamber of Commerce, directly in charge of economic development.

VIRGINIA



Jeronimo Olivera/Annandale



Ruperto Pérez/Danville

WASHINGTON



Clementina Aguilar/Sumner



A homemaker, this is her first involvement in national politics. Aguilar is national chaplain for the American G.I. Forum Women and coordinates the 25th district's reelection campaign for the incumbent Governor.

Liz Desiga/Olympia

A clerk for the Washington State Employment Security and vice president of the Asociacion Latina, Desiga is also a member of the Olympia Democratic Committee.

Salie A. Mungia/Tacoma

An undergraduate student at Pacific Lutheran University, he is president of the university's political science club.

David Cisneros García/Seattle



An instrument maker at the University of Washington, physics department, he is a labor liaison for Latino groups with the State Labor Council and a Public Safety Civil Service Commissioner in Seattle.

Mercedes C. León/Kirkland



An educator and Spanish specialist, she is the author of "Latin American of Today" and "Spanish for Beginners".

Jan Bennett/Arlington

Arturo Gallegos/Seattle

Amelia Garza/Grand View

Cecilia Esquivel Jasper/Seattle

Reynaldo Pascua/Seattle



Anne Quiroz/Ponaskat

WISCONSIN



Sal Sánchez/Milwaukee

WYOMING

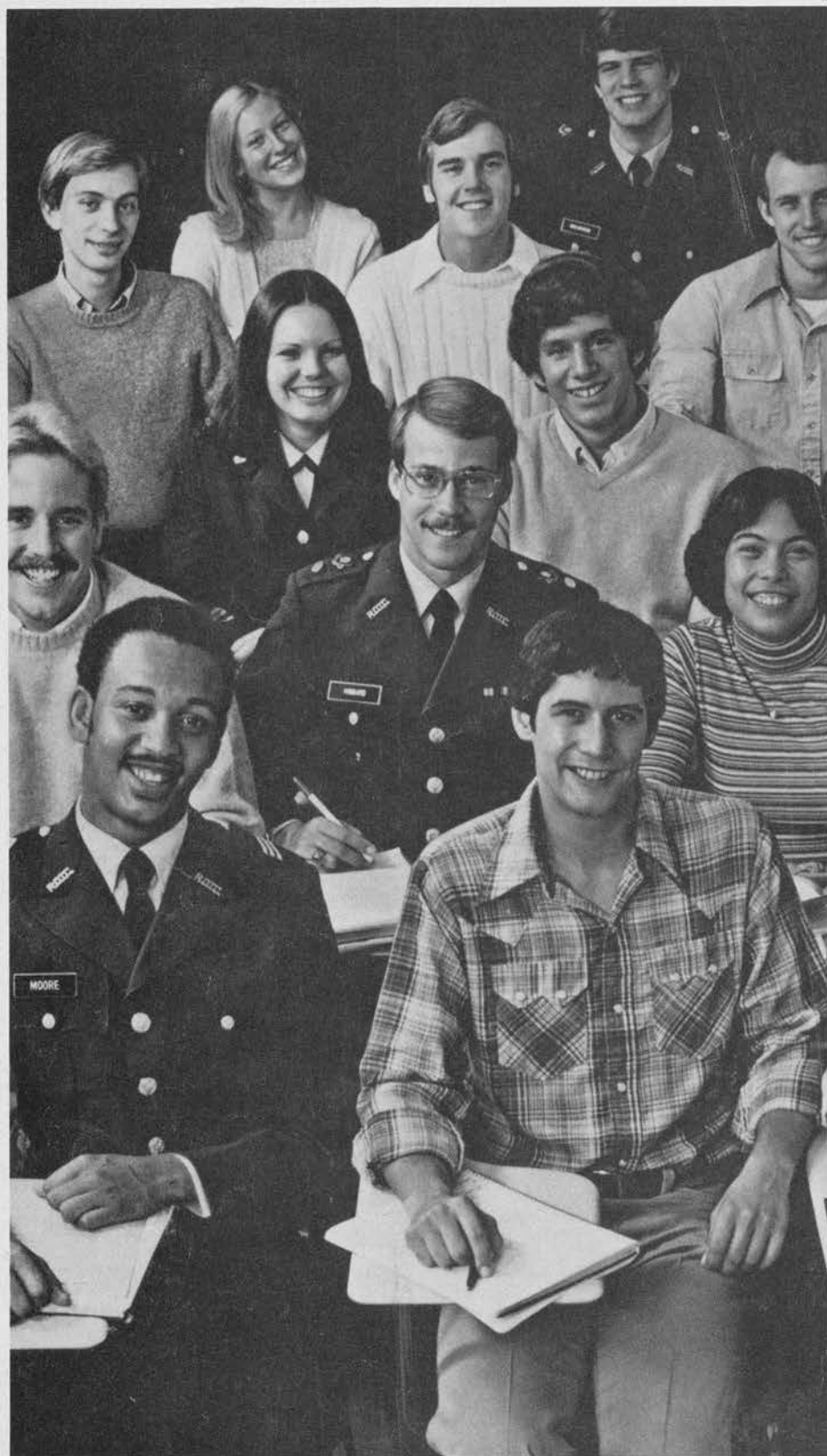


Richard Maes/Cody

Public Relations manager for the Husky Oil Co. Currently, the Assistant Park County Chairperson for the Democratic Party and the national state director of LULAC.

Al Durán/Cheyenne

ENROLL IN AMERICA'S LARGEST MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM.



Becoming an officer in today's Army — which also includes the Army Reserve and Army National Guard — requires getting the right kind of management and leadership training.

What's the best way to get it? By enrolling in America's largest management training program — Army ROTC.

In the Army ROTC 4-year program, you'll acquire discipline of mind and spirit, and the ability to perform under pressure. We call it learning what it takes to lead.

It'll pay off, too. First, during your last two years of college, when you'll start receiving up to \$1,000 a year.

And, most of all, on graduation day, when you receive a commission along with a college degree.

For more information, write: Army ROTC, Box 7000, Dept. H-I, Larchmont, New York 10538.

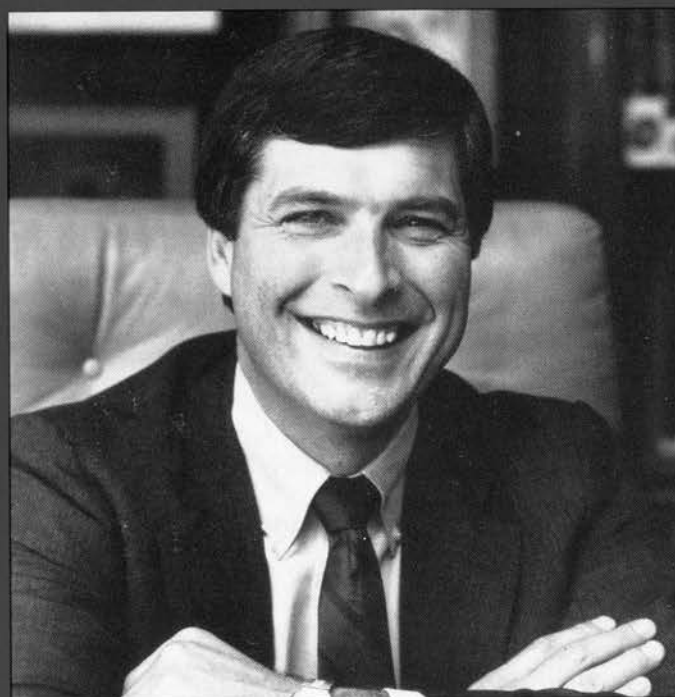
ARMY ROTC.
LEARN WHAT
IT TAKES TO LEAD.

THE MINNESOTA CAMPAIGN.

NO SPECIAL INTERESTS.

NO BIG MONEY.

**JUST A LOT OF GOOD PEOPLE
WHO BELIEVE THAT HARD WORK,
HONESTY AND COMPASSION
CAN WIN.**



**JOHN DERUS
U.S. SENATE**



John and Susan Derus with their children Michael, John Jr. and Barbara.

Dear Friends:

Since February of last year, I have traveled thousands of miles and visited every corner of Minnesota. It's been hard work; and, as a result, I've gotten to know the people of this state in a special way.

Minnesota needs a new Senator—someone who understands who we are and what we believe in. The DFL is a party of hope—a party with a vision for the future. For millions of Americans—the disenfranchised, the handicapped, farmers, small businessmen, and working people—it represents their opportunity for a place in our future. As DFL'ers, we must learn to set aside that which divides us and work toward those goals which unite us: because for too many, it means survival.

We must have the courage to end the threat of nuclear devastation and bring a halt to a foreign policy that supports repressive and unstable governments. We must elect a Senator who believes the strength of this nation is best measured by our efforts to promote peace and ease suffering. With your help, I will be that Senator.

Sincerely,

John E. Derus
John E. Derus

JOHN DERUS • THE RESUME

EDUCATION

- De La Salle High School
- St. Cloud State College—B.A. Psychology and Sociology
- National Endowment for Humanities Fellowship, Harvard University, School of Divinity
- Chamber of Commerce Scholarship, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
- Leadership Program, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, U of M

SERVICE IN PUBLIC OFFICE

John Derus was first elected to the Minneapolis City Council in June of 1971. He was re-elected in 1973. He was chosen by his DFL colleagues to represent them as Minority Leader and later Majority Leader.

In 1974, John Derus was elected to the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners—an office which he currently holds. John was re-elected in 1978 and again for a third term in 1982. John was Vice Chairman of the Board in 1975 and was chosen by his colleagues to serve an unprecedented six terms as Chairman of the County Board. While on the County Board, John was elected by County Commissioners from the seven-county Metropolitan area to represent them as Chairman of the Metropolitan Inter County Association.

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICE

- United States Army Reserve
- Peace Corps, India
- Sales Representative for Proctor and Gamble
- Counselor for emotionally disturbed children, St. Cloud Children's Home
- Former member, United Auto Workers
- Former member, Sheet Metal Workers, AFL-CIO

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

- Former member, Governor's Crime Commission
- Former Chairman, Metropolitan Criminal Justice Advisory Committee
- Member, Hennepin County Agricultural Extension Committee
- Minnesota Agri-fuels Council
- Minnesota Agri-growth Council
- Guthrie Theatre Board of Directors
- Minnesota Orchestral Association Board of Directors
- De La Salle High School Board of Directors
- Children's Theatre Board of Directors
- Member, American Legion, Westphal Post
- Recipient of 1982 Outstanding Alumnus Award from the U of M General College

JOHN DERUS • THE ISSUES

FOREIGN POLICY

Military solutions are not the answer to every foreign policy question. We must look for imaginative and peaceful means of dealing with our neighbors throughout the world. We can no longer support leaders who maintain their power by oppressing their own people. We should demand of all those we provide aid the guarantee of basic human rights—as a nation we should accept no less.

SOCIAL POLICY

The current Administration has turned its back on those in this country whose lives are marked by poverty and neglect. The DFL party does not believe in the social survival of the fittest, but shares a common commitment to the ideals of Roosevelt, Kennedy and Humphrey—leaders who dedicated their lives to opening the doors of opportunity to all members of our society. Full employment, adequate health care, services for the mentally and physically handicapped, Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security—all of these issues must be priorities of this party and its candidates.

THE NUCLEAR FREEZE

Dangerous rhetoric will not make the world safer. As a democracy, this nation can best show its strength by taking those steps necessary to initiate a nuclear freeze and disarmament. It is vital if our children are to grow up safe from the threat of nuclear devastation.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The denial of opportunity to any one American is a serious threat to the freedom of us all. We must pledge ourselves to assuring all of our citizens an equal share in the future. We must stand by and support all past human rights legislation and develop a national policy that will remove the obstacles of opportunity from the lives of the elderly, the handicapped, women and minorities.

AGRICULTURE

The future of the family farm is the future of Minnesota, yet each year hundreds of farms cease to operate. We must establish a national agricultural policy based on the interests of the family farmer. We must strive to develop new markets in this country and throughout the world for Minnesota agricultural products. Rather than buying weapons from munitions manufacturers and sending them to military dictators, wouldn't it be better to pay our farmers to produce food and fiber to help feed the people of these nations?

ECONOMY

The Reagan Administration has mortgaged this nation's economic future. Federal deficits this year will total over \$220 billion and threaten the very fabric of this nation's economy. Democrats must change the course. We must eliminate wasteful and unnecessary federal spending, restructure our tax system so that we can generate the revenue to pay our bills, and distribute this tax burden in a fair and just manner. We all want an improved economy, but it must be an economy where the benefits extend to all parts of our society.

DEFENSE

We need a strong defense, but this Administration has spent billions on expensive and ineffective weapon systems. The B-1 Bomber, the MX, and chemical warfare represent an unnecessary drain on this nation's resources and a defense posture that is more offensive than defensive.

EDUCATION

The strongest defense dollar that this nation can spend is for the education of our youth. The current Administration has abandoned our educators and stripped them of the tools necessary to develop an educational system that will allow us to compete in the world marketplace. The federal government must recognize the tremendous financial burden of our local school district.

ENVIRONMENT

In less than three years, the Reagan Administration has sought to dismantle those laws which were established to protect our resources and preserve our environment. We must renew a commitment to the future and challenge those in this nation who would threaten it. Before it is too late, we must develop solutions for difficult environmental problems as water and air pollution, solid and hazardous waste, and acid rain.



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- Member, American Legion, Westphal Post
- Recipient of 1982 Outstanding Alumnus Award from the U of M General College

JOHN DERUS • THE CAMPAIGN

WHAT MINNESOTA IS SAYING ABOUT JOHN DERUS

"Get five Democrats together and John Derus will show up."

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

"Derus, A serious Candidate for a Serious Job"

THE SENTINEL, Fairmont

"He's getting to the grass roots. . . He's got the willingness."

MINNEAPOLIS STAR AND TRIBUNE

"I have to confess that I would feel comfortable having John Derus represent our area in the United States Senate."

COOK NEWS HERALD

"The Derus campaign has done a remarkable job."

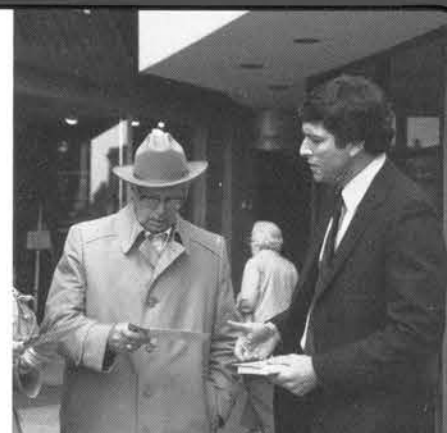
THE MANKATO FREE PRESS



CAMPAGNING MINNESOTA'S MAINSTREETS

Since February 1, 1983 John Derus has:

- Traveled nearly 100,000 miles
- Visited nearly every county in Minnesota
- Visited hundreds of Minnesota towns and cities
- Attended hundreds of events
- Listened and spoken to thousands of Minnesotans



WHAT JOHN DERUS IS SAYING AROUND MINNESOTA

"Chapter 11 (bankruptcy) filings are abused by companies when they do it to break unions, steal pensions, and take people's livelihoods."

ALBERT LEA TRIBUNE

"If the family farm is in trouble, the Twin Cities isn't far behind."

AUSTIN DAILY HERALD

"Our strongest defense in the U.S. is our ability to produce food."

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD REVIEW

"In my own life, I have seen the many problems women have who are forced to raise a family on their own. These are the people issues which have to be addressed."

THE LITCHFIELD INDEPENDENT REVIEW

"Minnesota, where a working, dedicated and underutilized labor force represents a great opportunity if we have the imagination to use it properly."

HIBBING DAILY TRIBUNE

JOHN DERUS • THE RECORD

Under the leadership of John Derus, the Minneapolis City Council and the Hennepin County Board have been recognized among the most efficient and progressive local governments in the nation. Below are some of John Derus's goals which have been achieved in his thirteen years of public service.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Established an emergency service fund to respond to individual and family crisis resulting from cutbacks in federal and state programs.
- Established a comprehensive citizen participation process providing a structure and funding for citizen input to county social service programming.
- Started several programs and shelters for battered women.
- Developed environmental health services, health education programs, and health clinics for women and children.
- Continued development of programs to detect and combat child abuse and neglect.
- Provided interpreters for deaf persons applying for and using county services.
- Secured a \$5 million grant from the McKnight Foundation to support needed expansion of mental health services.
- Developed retrofit program to make Hennepin County buildings handicapped accessible and barrier free.
- Maintained Nursing Advocate Program and Meals on Wheels.
- Expanded day activity services and other programs for the mentally retarded/developmentally delayed.
- Developed an Employee Assistance Program which provides full support services for Hennepin County employees.
- Initiated a Productivity Improvement Program within the County that has already simplified work activities and increased volume of services at the same cost as previous.
- Modified the Child Protection Program so that caseloads can be reduced and full cooperation is assured among the private community and the county. Following an assessment by the American Humane Association, the County's Child Protection was rated one of the best in the United States.
- Provided support for education of AFDC families so that their ability to seek employment is materially increased.
- Increased collections for support of children from fathers who are no longer living with their families.
- Employed hundreds of disadvantaged high school youth each summer to improve their neighborhoods while earning money for their education.
- Provided jobs for in-school youth so that they can finish their education and obtain valuable work experience.
- Completion of the new Hennepin County Medical Center.
- Development of a Burn Unit at the Medical Center, supported through fund-raising activities with the fire fighters.

PUBLIC SERVICE

- Created and established Environment and Energy Conservation Committee of the Minneapolis City Council.
- Established an Environment and Energy Conservation Department in Hennepin County.
- Initiated a Resource Recovery Program to transform solid waste into energy and eliminate dependence on landfill.
- Developed a strong Consumer Protection Program and a new Minneapolis Consumer Affairs Department.
- Developed the Home Rehabilitation Loan and Grant Program for Minneapolis for low and moderate income families.
- Passed amendments to the Minneapolis Civil Rights Ordinance assuring equal rights and opportunities to women and minorities.
- Strengthened the Hennepin County Affirmative Action Program.
- Increased dramatically the number of women and minorities on Hennepin County boards and commissions.
- Established the first open caucus system in the history of the Minneapolis City Council.
- Developed an open appointments process for appointments by the Board of Commissioners
- Established the Hennepin County Regional Railroad Authority to investigate light rail transit opportunities and begin implementation plans.

TELEPHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

NAME _____

fill in and clip out the form attached and mail it to us at Derus for Senate Committee, 314 Lumber Exchange Building, 5th & Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401. Please make your check payable to Derus for Senate Committee and mail to the above address.

—or—

if long distance dial 1-800-862-3899 toll free,

332-2338,

Please call us at the campaign headquarters at

This campaign is a group of Minnesotans who believe that their hard work can make a difference. We invite you to join us. If you can go to your precinct caucus, volunteer your time, send a few dollars, we can use your help.

JOIN US • MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

JOHN DERUS • U.S. SENATE



**JOHN DERUS
U.S. SENATE**

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