



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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Joan Adams Mondale

August 20, 1984

Irene G. Bethke
4649 Decatur Avenue, N.
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Dear Irene:

Fritz and I want to thank you for the very special support you have given to us in our campaign. You pitched in to help at the time when we needed you most, and we will never forget it. You are one of those very special people we can always count on -- a part of our "family" of friends and strong supporters.

I was delighted to send to you today, under separate cover, your copy of our Mondale Family Cookbook. It should arrive within the next two or three weeks. I hope you enjoy some of our favorite dishes and favorite family photographs as much as we do. Fritz treated us to some of the fish he caught during our family vacation after the convention, and his recipe for barbequed trout is on page 15.

Because you were a party host for the previous America for Mondale program, you know what a terrific success it was. And now, as we face an even greater challenge over these next three months, Fritz and I felt that another, even larger, grass roots program is just what we need to beat Ronald Reagan in November. Governor Mario Cuomo is so enthusiastic about this program that he has volunteered to be Chair of America for Mondale-Ferraro.

I have asked Governor Cuomo to forward to you a copy of the letter he is sending to some of our other friends and supporters who are not as familiar with this program as you are. His eloquent letter outlines our plans for this exciting event which will take place during the first week of October.

When Governor Cuomo asked me who we could really count on to hold an America for Mondale-Ferraro event, I told him that the first people we should turn to are our friends who made the previous America for Mondale program such a success. I hope that we can count on your help once again, as we reach out to the ever-increasing number of people who want to be a part of this historic campaign.

Please let us know by responding to Governor Cuomo's letter as soon as you receive it. Both Fritz and I send, along with your copy of the cookbook, our heartfelt thanks for all that you have done.

With appreciation and warm wishes,

Joan Mondale

WOMEN'S FUNDRAISER

for

WALTER F. MONDALE

at the

TOWER CLUB

50th Floor IDS Center - Minneapolis, Minnesota

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1983

5:00 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.

\$100.00 per person

Please make personal checks payable to: Mondale for President Committee

Prepared and paid for by Mondale for President Committee

s  75

No. 1587

No.

DAN Silverman

545-6862

You can make a contribution to Victory in 1984.

America for Mondale

"You and I both want to remove Reagan from office and make America one strong nation again. Neither of us can do that alone. We must join together and work together. . . . And we must raise the funds to counteract the right wing special interests. That's why I'm asking for your help."

— Walter F. Mondale



Join with us in making America one strong nation again. Join with us in reaching out to citizens across this nation this fall in a unique Presidential Campaign event:
America for Mondale

America for Mondale

Mondale for President
2201 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Paid for by Mondale for President, Inc.
2201 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

Walter F. Mondale
America for Mondale
P.O. Box 32359
Washington, D.C. 20007

Postage Will Be Paid By Addressee

First Class Permit No. 14493 Washington, D.C.

Business Reply Card

No Postage
Necessary
If Mailed
In The
United States



*Stamp
NO 204
Mondale
Mondale*

An Historic Opportunity to Make a Difference in 1984

In the past big money and big contributors have controlled politics. In 1984 the Mondale for President Campaign wants to change that. That's why we are launching America for Mondale, a unique grassroots fundraising campaign that gives everyone an opportunity to make an important contribution to our democratic process. You and your neighbors can really make the difference in 1984. Instead of relying on a few big contributors the Mondale for President Campaign wants thousands of Americans to have a chance to play a major role in the 1984 campaign. We are asking you to host a small fundraising event in your home.



America for Mondale Special Host Reply Card

To: Walter F. Mondale
Subject: America for Mondale Parties



An Evening With Our Next President, Walter Mondale

This fall, in thousands of living rooms, people just like you will gather to hear an important televised message from Walter Mondale—a message of concern and a message of hope. It will be an evening to learn about the delegate selection process and get involved in the democratic process. It will be an evening to make an important contribution to winning back our country in 1984. Each gathering will have a goal of raising \$250 (for example, \$25 from 10 couples) and at the same time build support in your community for Walter Mondale.

- ☐ You can count on me to host one of the *America for Mondale* parties this fall.
- ☐ You can count on me to recruit _____ other hosts for the *America for Mondale* parties this fall.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Phone Number _____

We Need Your Help It's Easy—It's Important

Just send in the attached form and you will receive a complete kit of information and suggestions to help you make your America for Mondale Party a success. It takes just a little time and effort but the investment will help achieve a more caring and compassionate America—an America that is committed to peace—an America where our children will have an opportunity to get a good education and a good job, an America of hope, fairness and prosperity.

Please join us *today* by returning the attached postage-paid card. If you have any questions, please contact Scott Bryant, America for Mondale Director, at our Washington campaign headquarters at (202) 625-1600.



State _____

Zip _____

Home _____

Office _____

Joan Adams Mondale

February 6, 1984

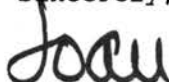
Dear Irene:

I want you to know that Fritz and I are deeply appreciative of your hard work and great success with the America for Mondale program. It was truly the highlight of the campaign last year, and you were a critical part of it.

Because the program was such a success, the printer has required additional time, and we expect delivery of the Mondale Family Cookbook shortly. Your copy will be in the mail as soon as we receive them. Please know that Fritz and I will always be grateful for your support and your friendship -- America for Mondale could not have succeeded without your participation.

As we enter the primary season -- with Iowa, New Hampshire and 12 contests on March 13th just over the horizon -- it gives us great comfort to know that we can count on your help. Thank you for always being there when we need you.

Sincerely,



Irene G. Bethke
4649 Decatur Avenue, N.
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

It's a Fritz Blitz Valentines Party!!

Monday, February 13th

7:00—10:00 p.m.

Machinists Hall

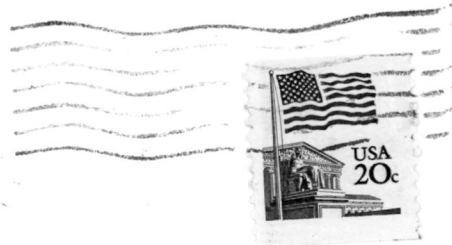
1399 Eustis
(Hwy 280 and Como)

Become Part of the Historic FRITZ BLITZ

Join the hundreds of Minnesotans who are
helping **Walter Mondale** with the
Iowa Caucuses!!

(We will be writing creative letters to our
Democratic friends in Iowa)

Plenty of refreshments, snacks, music and laughs.



Jack A. Bethke
4649 Decatur Av. N
New Hope
55428

Frank J. Rodriguez

District 65B

Ramsey County

Committees:

Governmental Operations

Labor-Management Relations, Vice Chairman

General Labor Subcommittee, Chairman

Transportation

Legislative Commission on Pensions
and Retirement



Minnesota House of Representatives

Harry A. Sieben, Jr., Speaker

December 5, 1983

HISPANICS FOR MONDALE

Chair: Frank J. Rodriguez

Committee: Luis Aguilar

Tony Arrellano

Irene Gomez Bethke

Sonia Nieves Burton

Roy Garza

Lu Lopez

Don Luna

Rafael Ortega

Alberto Quintela

Humberto Villarreal

Heladio Zavala

Manuel Cervantes

I. Meeting Notice

Planning Meeting For: America For Mondale Gathering

Wednesday, December 7, 1983

7:30 A.M.

Capitol Holiday Inn, St. Paul.

II. Long-Term Agenda (proposed)

1. December meeting.
 - a. Strategy discussion.
2. Voter Registration Effort
3. Caucus Participation Effort in Minnesota
 - a. March 20, 1983: Precinct Caucus
 - b. April 7-15- County Unit Conventions
 - c. May 4,5,6,- Congressional District Conventions
 - d. May 12 - HHH Dinner
 - e. June 15,16,17,- State Convention, St. Paul Civic Center
 - f. July 16-20th- National Convention
 - g. Sept. 11th- Primary Election
 - h. Nov. 6- General Election
4. Staffing
 - a. State Office
 - b. National campaign headquarters
5. Position Papers
6. Federal Appointments
 - a. Transition Team
 - b. Cabinet
 - c. Sub-Cabinet
 - d. Other

Reply to: ☐ 162 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

☐ 239 E. Robie St., St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

Office: (612) 296-6456

Home: (612) 227-6467

HISPANICS FOR MONDALE

Page 2

December 5, 1983

7. National Primary Get Out the Vote Effort
 - a. March 13, - Florida
 - b. March 20 - Illinois
 - c. April 3 - New York
 - d. April 14 - Arizona
 - e. May 5 - Texas
 - f. May 7 - Colorado
 - g. June 5 - California
New Jersey
New Mexico
8. March 10, 1983 Hispanic Democrats Convention
 - 1:00 p.m. Mock caucus
 - 3:00 p.m. Endorsements
 - a. Presidential
 - b. Senate -U.S.
 - c. Other
 - 6:00 p.m. Recognition Dinner
 - a. Hispanic Elected Officials
 - b. Hispanic Appointed officials
9. Get-Out-The Vote Efforts
 - a. Phone Banks
 - b. Mailings
10. Fundraising efforts
11. Meeting Dates
 - a. Monthly Meetings
 - 1st Wednesday of the Month
 - 7:30 am

HISPANICS FOR MONDALE

1. Luis Aguilar
174 E. Wyoming
St. Paul, MN. 55107
(H) 227-7963
(o) 376-8020
2. Tony Arrellano

(W) 724-8599
3. Irene Gomez Bethke *Chairman*
4649 Decatur Ave. N.
New Hope, MN. 55428
(H)
(W) 296-5665
4. Sonia Nieves Burton
380 E. Lafayette
St. Paul, MN. 55107
(H) 926-2010
(W) 291-0110
5. Roy Garza
220 Marshall Ave. #4
St. Paul, MN. 55102
(H) 227-5747
(W) 298-4665
6. Lu Lopez
7. Don Luna
319 Concord Street
St. Paul, MN. 55107
(H) 228-9743
8. Rafael Ortega
196 Grand Ave. #106
St. Paul, MN. 55105
(H)
(W) 870-3605
9. Alberto Quintela Jr.
576 S. Robert
St. Paul, MN. 55107
(H) 227-4350
(W) 297-2851
10. Humberto Villarreal
4324 Snail Lake Blvd.
St. Paul, MN. 55112
(W) 542-5330
(H) 483-6965
11. Manuel Cervantes
310 Ryan
St. Paul, MN. 55102
(H) 293-1099
(W) 854-3216



JOAN ANDERSON GROWE
Secretary of State

ELAINE V. VOSS
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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 21, 1983

For Information:
Willa Behrends
(612)296-2805

Secretary of State Joan Anderson Growe is seeking applications for 28 vacancies in the following state 3 agencies. In accordance with the Minnesota Open Appointments Law, application forms may be obtained at the Office of the Secretary of State, 180 State Office Building, St. Paul, MN 55155-1299; (612) 296-2805. Application deadline is December 13, 1983.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL has 2 vacancies open immediately for public members. The council aids the Commissioner in formulating policies and discussing problems relating to the administration of the Minnesota employment services law. Members are appointed by the Commissioner of the Department of Economic Security for terms which will end on the first Monday of January, 1988. Monthly meetings are held; members receive \$35 per diem plus expenses. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. For specific information contact James L. Haynes, 720 American Center Building, 150 E. Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul 55101; (612)297-2809.

ADVISORY TASK FORCE ON THE WOMAN OFFENDER IN CORRECTIONS has 15 vacancies open for members to reflect a statewide geographical representation. The task force consults with the Commissioner of Corrections regarding choice of model programs

-MORE-SEE-OVER-

"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"

Mondale for President
Room 278, Griggs Midway Building
1821 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
Telephone: 612-646-1984

MONDALE

Washington Office: 2201 Wisconsin Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007 / 202-625-1600

February 29, 1984

Mr. Manuel Cervantes
Appointment Advisory Committee
310 Ryan
St. Paul, MN 55107

Dear Mr. Cervantes,

As chairperson of the Mondale campaign in Minnesota, I would like to join with the Hispanics for Mondale Committee and the Minnesota Hispanic American Democrats to invite you to participate in "Minnesota Politics - A Hispanic Perspective" on March 10, 1984, at the Neighborhood House, 179 East Robie, St. Paul.

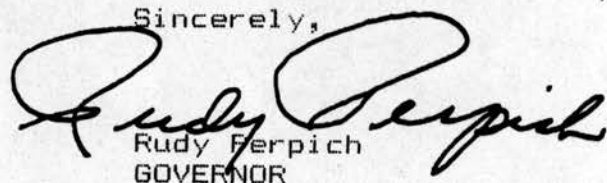
The schedule for the day is as follows:

9:00 to 12:00	Voter Education
1:00 to 3:00	Mock Caucus
3:00 to 5:00	MHAD Convention
7:00 to 9:30	Dinner

Your participation in this important event will be appreciated and will do much to enhance the public's awareness of the increasing importance of Hispanic political and governmental activities. Since this is one of my major goals, I'm particularly pleased to be associated with this event and I encourage you to attend.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Rudy Perpich
GOVERNOR

RSVP Jo Ann Cardenas Enos
227-8285 (days), 647-1130 (evenings)

MONDALE

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FIVE FOR FRITZ PHONE SCRIPT

HELLO, MY NAME IS _____ I AM CALLING FOR THE MONDALE CAMPAIGN.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP ON THE (BLITZ, PHONE BANK, CAMPAIGN)

WE ARE WORKING TO GET MORE PEOPLE OUT TO THE CAUCUS AND WE NEED YOUR HELP.

THE PROGRAM IS CALLED FIVE FOR FRITZ. YOU FIND FIVE FRIENDS, RELATIVES, AND NEIGHBORS WHO WILL GO WITH YOU TO YOUR CAUCUS AND SUPPORT WALTER MONDALE.

COULD YOU HELP US INSURE VICTORY IN MINNESOTA?

WE WILL SEND YOU A SIGNUP SHEET WITH INSTRUCTIONS AND A I GOT FIVE FOR FRITZ BUTTON AS A TOKEN OF OUR APPRECIATION FOR YOUR VALUABLE HELP.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

IF THEY CAN NOT HELP WITH THE PROGRAM ASK THEM IF THEY WILL ATTEND THEIR OWN CAUCUS.

AT THE BOTTOM CENTER OF THE CARD PLACE A 5 FOR FIVE FOR FRITZ PARTICIPANTS C FOR CAUCUS ATTENDANCE AND NC FOR NON CAUCUS ATTENDANCE.

PUT ALL THE PEOPLE YOU HAVE CONTACTED IN ONE PILE AND THE CARDS OF THOSE WHO STILL NEED TO BE CALLED IN A SEPERATE PILE.

WRITE ON THE SHEET PROVIDED ALL THOSE WHO AGREE TO HELP. MAKE SURE TO VERIFY THE SPELLING OF THE NAME AND THE ADDRESS.

THIS PROGRAM WILL MAKE A VERY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE ELECTION OF NEW LEADERSHIP FOR THIS COUNTRY. THANK YOU.

Mondale for President
2201 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
Telephone: 202-625-1600

MONDALE

MID-WEST

MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT
HISPANIC CAMPAIGN MEETING

FEBRUARY 25, 1984

AQUI MI TIERRA RESTAURANT

2528 SOUTH KEDZIE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

STATES PARTICIPATING

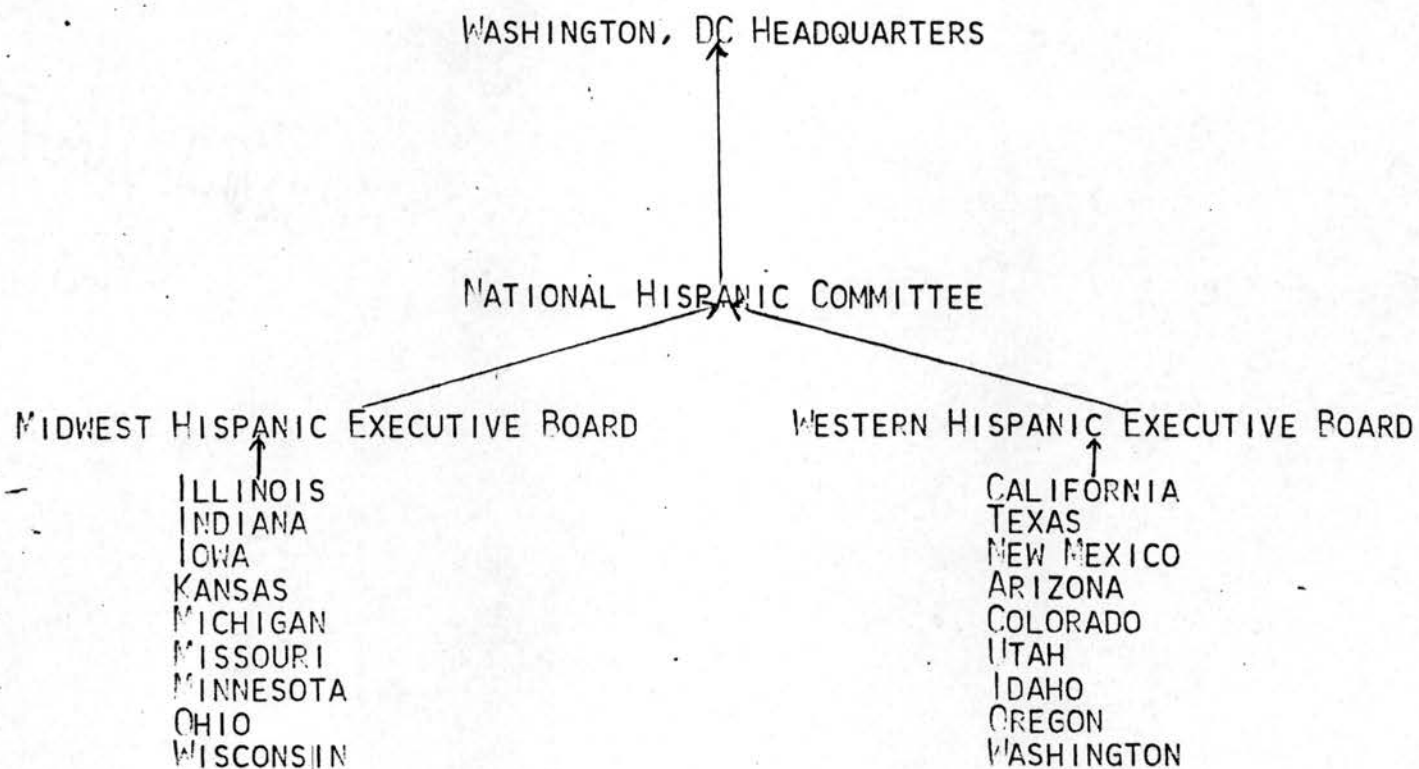
ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, MICHIGAN, OHIO,
MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN

SPONSORED BY:

ANITA VILLAREAL
NATIONAL HISPANIC MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE-PERSON

LEO GALLEGOS
NATIONAL HISPANIC FIELD COORDINATOR
MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

NATIONAL HISPANIC REGIONAL MONTHLY FOR PRESIDENT BREAKDOWN



MID-WEST HISPANIC EXECUTIVE BOARD
MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT

PROPOSED DUTIES:

1. DEVELOP A STATE HISPANIC FOR MONDALE COMMITTEE
WITHIN YOUR GIVEN STATE. *5 MEMBER STEERING COMMITTEE*
UNIVERSITY STUDENT
2. DESIGNATE AND APPOINT MONDALE COUNTY CHAIRPERSON(S)
(NO MORE THAN TWO).
3. MONITOR COUNTY ENDORSEMENT CARDS.
4. MONITOR COUNTY FUNDRAISERS.
5. PARTICIPATE ON ONE MAJOR FUNDRAISER IN CHICAGO.


\$2,000 BY MAY FIRST. GO FOR IT

*FARGO - MONTANA
WILKINSON
ST. CLOUD
MANKATO
MADISON - WISCONSIN
ST. PAUL - MINNESOTA
FAIRBANKS
ALBANY - NEW YORK*

*HOLLANDALE
AUSTIN
BLOOMINGDALE
JULIA GROVE
SD. ST. PAUL
WHITE OAK*

*MIGRANT COUNCIL
REGIONAL OFFICES*

DUTIES OF COUNTY CHAIRPERSON(S) (NO MORE THAN TWO):

1. VOTER REGISTRATION. 
2. HISPANIC ENDORSEMENT CARDS.
3. RAISE \$2,000 PER COUNTY FORWARDED TO:
MID-WEST HISPANICS FOR MONDALE EXECUTIVE BOARD
P.O. BOX 87531
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60680
4. WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH HISPANIC STATE COMMITTEE
FOR MONDALE.

COUNTY CHAIRPERSON(S), IMMEDIATELY AFTER BEING APPOINTED, WILL RECEIVE A LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE. LETTERS WILL THEN BE RECEIVED FROM CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN JIM JOHNSON, CAMPAIGN MANAGER, BOB BECKEL AND FINANCE DIRECTOR, TIM FINCHEM.

MID-WEST
MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT
HISPANIC ENDORSEMENT CARD

I PLEDGE TO DO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- _____ 1. REGISTER VOTERS
- _____ 2. WALK A PRECINCT
- _____ 3. PLEDGE THE FOLLOWING FINANCIAL RESOURCES \$ _____
- _____ 4. WORK WITH THE HISPANIC COUNTY COMMITTEE

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
STREET ADDRESS

_____ CITY, STATE ZIP CODE

PHONE: _____
AREA CODE

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT

MAIL CHECKS TO:

P.O. Box 87531
CHICAGO, IL 60680

THE
WALTER MONDALE
NATIONAL HISPANIC PRESIDENTIAL CLUB
PRESENTS THIS AWARD TO

VICE PRESIDENT WALTER MONDALE
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE UNITED STATES

"I truly appreciate your endorsement and financial contribution to my effort to become the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.. The National Mondale for President Committee and myself have been greatly inspired by your effort."

WALTER F. MONDALE

MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT
HISPANIC PRIORITIES AND CONSIDERATIONS
PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

	<u>DATES</u>	<u>STATES</u>	<u>DELEGATES</u>
MA	February	Iowa (C)	58
PR/CA	March 13	Florida (P)	143
PR	March 13	Massachusetts (P)	116
MA	March 17	Michigan (C)	155
PR	March 18	Puerto Rico	53
MA/PR	March 20	Illinois (P)	194
MA	March 20	Minnesota (C)	86

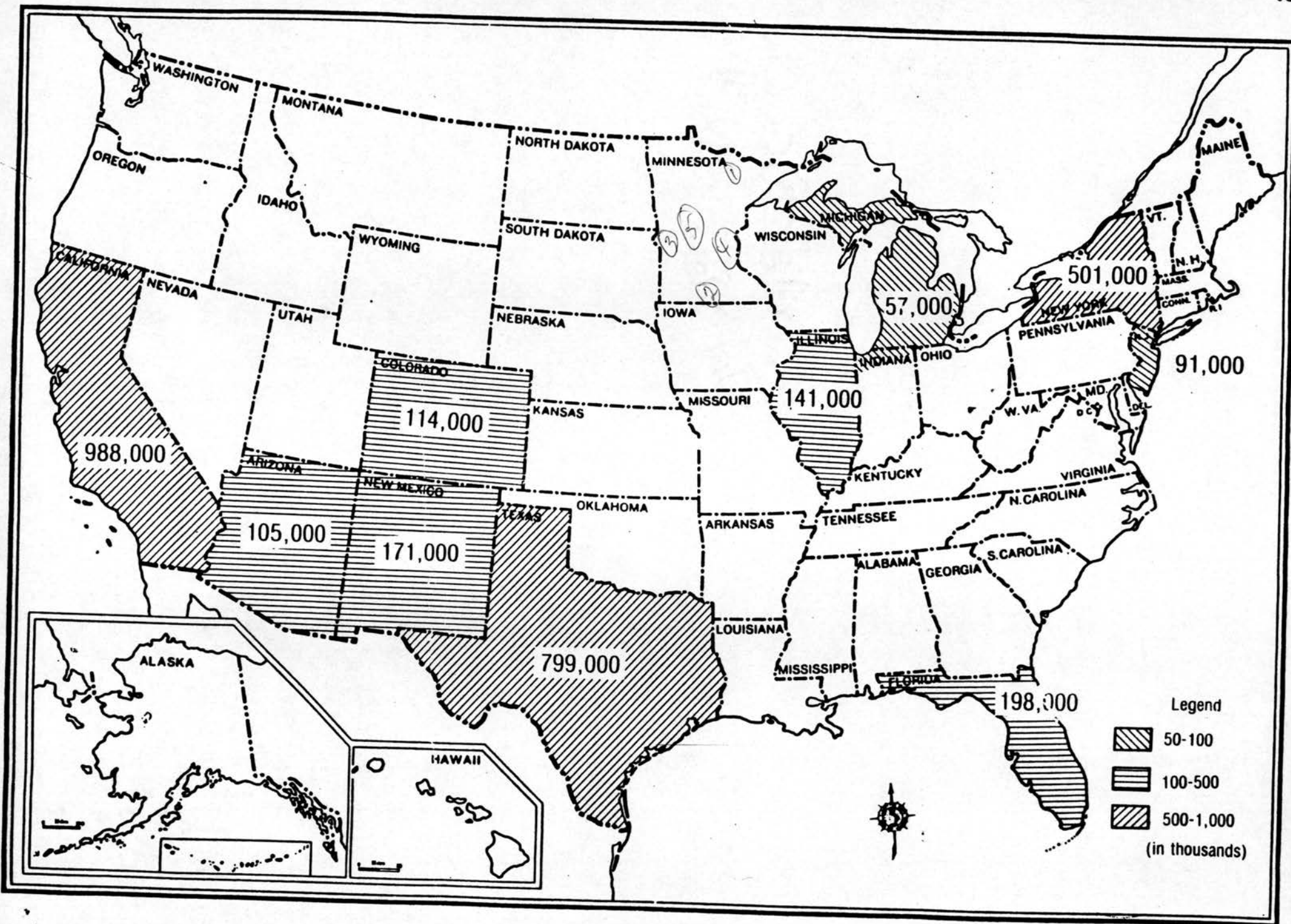
PR	April 3	New York (P)	285
MA	April 7	Wisconsin (C)	89
MA	April 14	Arizona (C)	39
MA	April 16	Utah (C)	27
MA	April 17	Missouri (C)	86
PR	April 24	Pennsylvania (P)	195

MA	May 5	Texas (C)	200
MA	May 7	Colorado (C)	51
MA	May 8	Indiana (P)	88
MA	May 8	Ohio (P)	175
MA	May 19	Oregon (P)	50
MA	May 24	Idaho (C)	22

MA	June 5	California (P)	345
PR	June 5	New Jersey	122
MA	June 5	New Mexico	28

Hispanic Voter Registration – 1980

8



Mondale for President
Room 278, Griggs Midway Building
1821 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
Telephone: 612-646-1984

MONDALE

Washington Office: 2201 Wisconsin Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007 / 202-625-1600

HISPANICS FOR MONDALE COMMITTEE

MINUTES

1/6/84

The Meeting of the Hispanics for Mondale Committee was called to order by State Representative Frank Rodriguez at 7:35 A.M. , in the MEA Building, 41 Sherburne Ave., in St. Paul, Minnesota, upon written notice.

Present were: Luis Aguilar, Tony Arrellano, Irene Gomez Bethke, Sonia Nieves Burton, Rafael Ortega, Alberto Quintela, Frank Rodriguez, Humberto Villarreal, Healdio Zavala, Tom Nides, Elsa Perez, Roy Garza, Jose Trejo,

I. Hispanic Political Rally.

- 1:6:1: MOVED THAT, the Hispanics For Mondale Committee jointly sponser with the Minnesota Hispanic American Democrats a Hispanic Political Rally on March 10, 1984, at the Neighborhood House, in St. Paul, Minnesota, with the following events.
1. Voter Education Project
 2. Mock caucus
 3. MHAD convention
 4. Hispanic political recognition dinner.

1:6:1: M/S/P

II. Officers:

- 1:6:2: MOVED THAT, the following officers be elected on a white ballot:
- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| Co-Chair : | Frank Rodriguez |
| Co-Chair : | Irene Gomez Bethke |
| Secretary: | Alberto Quintela Jr. |
| Treasurer: | Humberto Villarreal |

1:6:2: M/S/P

III. Executive Committee:

- 1:6:3: MOVED THAT, the following persons be elected to the executive committee and that the Executive committee add additional women.

Frank Rodriguez
Irene Gomez Bethke
Alberto Quintela
Humberto Villarreal

Luis Aguilar
Manuel Cervantez
Tony Arrellano

1:6:3: M/S/P

Goswami Enos - Elsa Perez

MINUTES
HISPANICS FOR MONDALE COMMITTEE
1/6/84: Page 2

IV. Iowa Caucus

A presentation was made by Tom Nides on the Iowa Fritz blitz. The committee agreed to participate in the Blitz on January 14, 1984 and February 18, 1984.

V. Resolutions.

Roy Garza agreed to chair the resolutions committee. Emphasis will be made on resolutions. Sonia Burton was added to the committee.

VI. Minnesota Campaign Open House

Committee members were invited to the Minnesota Mondale Campaign Headquarters open house on January 10, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

Albert Quintela Jr.

Alberto Quintela Jr.
Secretary. 2/3/84

Information Memo

Committees:

1. Voter Registration: Chair: Jose Trejo
2. National primaries:
 - a. Iowa
 1. Minneapolis-Tony Arrellano
 2. St. Paul- Alberto Quintela
3. Appointments: Manuel Cervantes
4. Resolutions: Roy Garza
5. Meeting Schedule: First **Friday** of the Month
7:30 A.M. , Mondale Headquarters.

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1/30/84

HISPANICS FOR MONDALE

MEETING NOTICE

Friday, February 3, 1984
7:30 A.M.

Room 278, Griggs Midway Building
1821 University Avenue
St. Paul.

(University and Fairview: 2nd floor, south building).

AGENDA

-
- I. Approve minutes 1/6/84
- II. Executive Committee → Jan 26 - 1984
A. Additional female members.
- III. National Primary Effort
A. Iowa
1. Fritz Blitz: 2/18/84: Tom Nides - A.Q.
2. Letter campaign 20m. Feb. 13-14-
3. Phone Banks
- IV. Resolutions/Position Papers.- Roy Garza
- V. MHAD Rally
A. Mondale rally at MHAD Convention - A.Q.
Joanne Wed - March Caucus H. Villareal
- VI. New Business

Welcome Mark Jacobson
who is here

Sonia Butler
Juan Trejo
Roy Garza

Resolutions

- 8:15 tour of the office
Mr. Politics / Perspectives
1. facility
 2. P.R. effort.
 3. dinner / Tickets / Program - Certificates
 4. dinner - Preparation of dinner
 - 5.

Non-Fund Raiser
Recognition
Dinner

HFM
567 S. Robert
St. Paul, MN. 55107



Irene Gomez Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave. N.
New Hope, MN. 55428



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Frank J. Rodriguez

District 65B

Ramsey County

Committees:

Governmental Operations

Labor-Management Relations, Vice Chairman

General Labor Subcommittee, Chairman

Transportation

Legislative Commission on Pensions
and Retirement



Minnesota House of Representatives

Harry A. Sieben, Jr., Speaker

TO: Hispanics for Mondale Committee

FROM: Frank J. Rodriguez *FJR*
Chair

SUBJECT: Committee Structures and Meeting Date

DATE: December 21st, 1983

On December 16th, 1983, the Hispanics for Mondale Committee met in St. Paul, Minnesota and decided by majority vote to form as a Committee under the Mondale for President Campaign Committee.

The Committee also decided to establish a monthly meeting the first Friday of every month at 7:30 A.M. and to meet at the MEA Building at 41 Sherburne Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MEETING NOTICE

January 6th, 1984 - 7:30 A.M.
MEA Building
41 Sherburne Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Please review the enclosed Committee structure and assignments.

Committee Chairs should be prepared to present and discuss a 1984 work plan for their areas of responsibilities.

Hope you have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Reply to: ☐ 162 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
☐ 239 E. Robie St., St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

Office: (612) 296-6456
Home: (612) 227-6467

Mondale for President Committee

Minneapolis, MN 55407

Friends,

Wendy
This year women can elect a president, if we will and if we work. All the polls show there's a potential gender gap and that this gap has been growing since 1980. That's because President Reagan has demonstrated again and again his view that women's programs must be sacrificed to build up defense armaments, that women's real role is to stay home and civilize men. The press--even to conservative leaning Joseph Kraft--are writing about our potential political clout so now we must demonstrate it.

Fritz Mondale, our former senator, has demonstrated his commitment to women and women's issues again and again--while he was senator, while he was vice-president and now as a candidate for president. His press secretary, his administrative assistant and a number of his top campaign aides are women. He's made pay equity and earnings sharing in social security top priorities and he's issued an excellent paper on women's issues. He's also hired staff especially to work on women's issues and with women's organizations.

So now it's our turn. A first priority in any campaign these days is money. There are federal regulations so that only \$1,000 can be contributed by any individual--from now to election day 1984. This means Mondale has to get lots and lots of people--women as well as men--to contribute to his campaign. He's spending these early days fundraising because presidential campaigns cost millions and he's said he won't take political action committee money.

A group of us here in Mondale's home state have put together a fundraiser for women and Fritz Mondale. It's not your ordinary fundraiser where you stand on one foot and then the other and listen, finally, to the candidate. At this one there'll be a chance for interchange with the candidate--on women's and other issues (frankly, we think all issues are women's issues). Mondale will answer questions and talk about his campaign and women.

We're asking a minimum of \$100 from those who want to attend this event. The event is set for:

Wednesday, October 26th 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

at the

Tower Club, 50th Floor of the IDS

It is time for us to show that we are committed enough to give--to put some funds and political clout behind our issue concern. These contributions add up and early money counts twice as much as that contributed in the last days of a campaign. This is because Fritz must raise the dollars NOW to finance the critical early primaries and caucuses which begin in February.

Let's show the world that Minnesota women intend to help elect a president. If we're successful it will encourage those in other states. The Iowa caucus is only six months away--let's do our bit now. Let's show that for women, this year, electing a president who understands and supports women and women's issues transcends party lines. Let's show that women are taking leadership. As one of our committee said, let's show that women are no longer dancing backwards at the Harvard Ball.

Do send your check and reservation today. Of course the campaign needs smaller contributions, too. By helping Mondale we're helping ourselves.

Sincerely,

Wendy
Laura Anders
Barbara Armajani
Rosita Barber
Margit Berg
Linda Borman
Ronnie Brooks
Kathryn Conover
Dixie Diehl
Shirley Dworsky
Jonette Engen
Nancy Farnham

Amy Fingerhut
Judie Fox
Arvonne Fraser
Lois Gibson
Virginia Greenman
Donna Gustafson
Sonia Bowe-Gutman
Bette Hammel
Shirley Hokanson
Lt. Gov. Marlene Johnson
Mary E. Juhl

Nancy Latimer
Marjorie Loeffler
Finette Magnuson
Myrna Marofsky
Mary J. Maunier
Vivian Jenkins Nelson
Susan Stuart Otto
Medora Perlman
Sen. Ember Reichgott
Wendy Robinson
Ruth Roitenberg

Marlene Roth
Nita Satterlee
Mary Schertler
Jean Schlemmer
Cheri Schumeister
Sarah Silver
Cheryl Smaciarz
Emily Anne Staples
Sharron Steinfeldt
Jane Tschida
Elva Walker
Ruth Ann Wefald

We hope you will join with others on the 26th as we demonstrate our support for Fritz in '84. This will be a good opportunity to enter into a meaningful dialogue with him.

WALTER MONDALE ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

"The cause of America's women is the cause of America itself. And it is my cause as well."

Walter F. Mondale
National Women's Political
Caucus Convention, 1983

Issues are "women's issues" because women care about them deeply. But each and every one of them involves the vital interests and the moral identity of our country. America cannot be prosperous, or just, or a force for peace in the world until women win their rightful place in our society.

Women are truly providing the moral guideposts for a troubled nation. They are turning out in record numbers to organize, vote, run for office, and register a ringing protest against the radical and regressive policies of the Reagan administration. It is now the responsibility of the Democratic Party to earn their support by demonstrating its unswerving commitment to the goals of equality, justice and peace.

Throughout my public life I have been committed to policies that promote peace, not conflict; that promise economic opportunity, not dependence; that offer justice, not second-class citizenship. I will never retreat from these commitments. But they can be turned into reality only with the leadership of women as well as men, and with the full and equal participation of women at every level of our political process.

I have tried to organize my campaign to reflect this principle. From the very beginning, women have been involved in key positions. A woman chaired my Exploratory Committee. Women now serve as the campaign's press secretary, deputy campaign manager, and in numerous other leadership roles in fundraising, scheduling and advance, field operations, delegate selection, and speechwriting. Efforts are now under way to expand the participation of women in this national effort.

This commitment is also reflected in the substantive focus of my campaign. Since the policies of the Reagan Administration first took shape, I have vigorously criticized the unfair budget cuts that fall hardest on women and the working poor; the retreat from civil rights; the contempt for the interests and the dignity of women and minorities; the hostility to safe workplaces and a healthy environment; and the bloated defense budgets and reckless approach to nuclear arms control.

By contrast, the policies that form the core of my campaign are designed to enhance what is best about America. Key points include:

- a plan to promote economic growth, revitalize ailing industries, retrain workers for the jobs of the future, and put men and women back to work;
- a comprehensive program to implement pay equity;
- an unequivocal commitment to the nuclear freeze, meaningful arms control, a reasonable military budget, and a foreign policy that expresses the highest values of America;

- a strong, humane approach to medical care, social services, and human needs;
- a major new national commitment to education;
- support for a woman's right to decide whether to bear a child;
- repassage and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment;
- elimination of discrimination in the vital areas of insurance and pensions;
- vigorous, comprehensive enforcement of the nation's civil rights laws;
- enactment of tough new fair housing provisions that include protections for families with children;
- support for earnings sharing in Social Security;
- a broad program to remove all impediments to the full participation of women in politics and government, and in the Democratic Party;
- a national effort to increase public oversight of nuclear power, develop alternative energies, promote energy conservation, and dramatically reduce the health and genetic dangers posed by toxic chemicals and wastes;
- an end to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and restrictions on the export of weapons-grade material;
- a national effort to reduce child and spouse abuse;
- a commitment to affirmative action;
- preservation of SSI and strengthening of Medicare.

In travelling around this country, I have become ever more deeply impressed with the breadth, vigor, and imagination of women's political activity. In the months to come, I look forward to a continuing dialogue with women about building a coalition to defeat Ronald Reagan in 1984. But our larger task is to create a society that, in the words of Susan B. Anthony 110 years ago, is pledged "not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people—women as well as men."

HISPANICS FOR MONDALE

Committee

Luis Aguilar

Tony Arellano

Irene Gomez Bethke

Sonia Nieves Burton

Manuel Cervantes

Roy Garza

Juan Lopez

Lu Lopez

Don Luna

Rafael Ortega

Elsa Perez

Frank Rodriquez

Alberto Quintela, Jr.

Jose Trejo

Humberto Villarreal

Heladio Zavala

MONDALE

F O R P R E S I D E N T

2201 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007
202-625-1600

Joan and I are deeply
grateful for the help
you have given us
in our campaign. Truly

Paid for by Mondale for President



Make Checks Payable To: Mondale for President

Federal Election Law requires the following information:

Amount \$

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☐ MR.

☐ MRS.

☐ MS Last Name

First

MI

1st Line Address _____

2nd Line Address _____

(City)

(State)

(Zip)

Occupation _____

Name of Employer _____

Telephone—Home () _____ Work () _____

BATCH #

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**Ernest F. Hollings**

Profession: Lawyer.
Born: Jan. 1, 1922, Charleston, S.C.
Home: Charleston, S.C.
Religion: Lutheran.
Education: The Citadel, B.A. 1942; University of South Carolina, LL.B. 1947.
Political Career: South Carolina House, 1949-55; South Carolina lieutenant governor, 1955-59; South Carolina governor, 1959-63; sought Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate, 1962; U.S. Senate, 1968-present.
Military: Army, 1942-45.
Family: Wife, Rita Louise Liddy; four children.

**Jesse Jackson**

Profession: Clergyman, civil rights activist.
Born: Oct. 8, 1941, Greenville, S.C.
Home: Chicago.
Religion: Baptist.
Education: Attended University of Illinois; North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, B.A. 1964; attended Chicago Theological Seminary.
Career: Ordained Baptist minister, 1968; director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Operation Breadbasket, 1968-71; founder and executive director, People United to Serve Humanity, 1971-(currently on leave).
Family: Wife, Jacqueline Lavinia Brown; five children.

**George McGovern**

Profession: History and government professor; lecturer.
Born: July 19, 1922, Avon, S.D.
Home: Washington, D.C.
Religion: Methodist.
Education: Dakota Wesleyan University, B.A. 1945; Northwestern University, M.A., 1949, Ph.D., 1953.
Political: Executive secretary, South Dakota Democratic Party, 1953-55; U.S. House of Representatives, 1957-61; Director, Food for Peace, 1961-62; U.S. Senate, 1963-1961; Democratic nominee for president, 1972.
Military: Army Air Corps, 1943-1945.
Family: wife, Eleanor Stegeberg; five children.

**Walter Mondale**

Profession: Lawyer.
Born: Jan. 5, 1928, Ceylon, Minn.
Home: North Oaks, Minn.
Religion: Presbyterian.
Education: Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.; University of Minnesota, B.A. 1951; University of Minnesota, LL.B. 1956.
Political Career: Minnesota attorney general, 1960-64; Senate, Dec. 30, 1964-Dec. 29, 1976; vice president, 1977-81.
Military: Army, 1951-53.
Family: Married Joan Adams, 1955; three children: Theodore Adams, Eleanor Jane, William Hall.

Economy

Says federal deficits must be reduced to encourage the private sector to invest, capitalize, and re-employ workers. Would increase enforcement of trade laws to enable the United States to compete with other nations. Believes spending on military programs, social programs, and nearly all entitlement programs should be frozen.

Believes big corporations get tax breaks without making enough reinvestment and would correlate the two. Would seek full employment by retraining workers, reindustrializing, and rebuilding the homes, hospitals, trains and mass transit systems in the nation's cities.

Favors slashing military spending, adopting a program of taxation that would cancel nearly all tax write-offs except mortgage interest and philanthropy, setting a tax limit of 30 percent on individuals and corporations and enacting public works projects for the people who can't find jobs in the private sector.

Would seek to restore revenues with a progressive attack on personal and corporate tax preferences. Would limit increases for the military to 4 or 5 percent a year, reduce farm costs and cut government interest costs. Favors an accord with the Federal Reserve Board to sustain growth, restore exports and bring down the cyclical side of the budget.

Arms Control

Has formulated a specific proposal on missile reductions in Western Europe in exchange for cuts in Soviet weapons, based on his interpretation of statements by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and his predecessor.

Would offer to meet with the head of the Soviet Union anywhere, anytime, unconditionally, to talk about reductions in nuclear weaponry. Favors a nuclear freeze.

Would call for a one-year moratorium on deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe and a renewed effort to negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms reduction and other topics.

Favors a mutual verifiable nuclear freeze. Would resubmit SALT II, resume negotiations on a comprehensive test ban, and reassert controls over the distribution of weapons-grade material.

Military

Would hold up on the MX missile, cancel the B1 bomber, and move forward with the Stealth bomber. Would also reinstitute the military draft.

Would freeze the military budget, reduce ground forces in Europe and abandon the MX, the B1 bomber and nerve gas. Believes the other nations in the NATO alliance must pay their share for Western defense.

Favors the elimination of the MX missile and B1 bomber. Would increase spending on training of personnel and maintenance of conventional weaponry to increase military effectiveness.

Would cancel the B1 bomber and the MX missile and would proceed with the Midgetman missile and move ahead more rapidly with Stealth. Favors a stronger Navy, but would not emphasize surface naval forces.

Middle East

Opposes the deployment of Marines in Lebanon because he says they have no clear-cut mission. Believes the administration has neglected the implementation of the Camp David accord in dealing with Palestinian autonomy and the future of the West Bank.

Favors protecting Israel's right to exist while allowing self-determination and a homeland for Palestinians. Would open dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization and would put more pressure on Israel to negotiate with its Arab neighbors. Believes the peacekeeping forces in Lebanon should be from nonaligned nations or the United Nations.

Would recognize the legitimacy of the Palestinian claim to a homeland and would insist that the Palestinians recognize Israel's right to live permanently and independently as a Jewish state. Would take a tougher stand toward Israel on its settlement policy and withdraw the Marines from Lebanon.

Backs a strong strategic and cooperative relationship with Israel. Favors withdrawal of marines from Lebanon and replacing them with U.N. and Lebanese Army forces. Would press Lebanon for a political resolution among pro-Lebanese elements and would put pressure on Syria through the Arab League and U.N. to withdraw.

Central America

Favors cutting off aid to rebel groups in Nicaragua and working with Contadora nations to negotiate agreements in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Would give the El Salvador regime a timetable to comply with land reform and human rights aims.

Would end support of rebel forces in Nicaragua and link further aid to El Salvador to human rights improvements. Believes the United States must honor the independence, self-determination and self-government of the Central American nations.

Would end covert operations against Nicaragua, try to come to terms with the Sandinista regime, and halt military aid to El Salvador. Would neither back the government nor the revolutionaries in El Salvador, but let the revolution run its course.

Would put more stress on human rights in the region and end covert action in Nicaragua. Favors a regional policy in the area, working with Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Contadora group for a nonintervention agreement.

Social Policies

Would freeze spending on social programs and entitlement programs, including Medicare, Social Security and federal pensions, but exempting Supplementary Security Income (SSI) and food stamps. Would support a program to expand day care facilities. Supports an equal rights amendment and a woman's right to abortion.

Would enforce federal laws to assure the civil rights of minority group members, women, workers and the poor, emphasizing the Voting Rights Act. Supports an equal rights amendment and a woman's right to abortion.

Would freeze cost-of-living increases in entitlement programs like Medicare and Social Security for three or four years, but would not cut the food stamp, school lunch and other nutritional programs. And would possibly even expand those programs. Supports an equal rights amendment and a woman's right to abortion.

Would not alter the Social Security program. Favors a national health care cost containment program and a major program to restrain Medicare costs. Supports an equal rights amendment and a woman's right to abortion.

Democratic Debate/The Candidates and the Issues

**Reubin Askew**

Profession: Lawyer.
Born: Sept. 11, 1928, Muskogee, Okla.
Home: Miami.
Religion: Presbyterian.
Education: Florida State University, B.S. 1951; University of Florida, LL.B. 1956.
Political Career: Florida House, 1959-62; Florida Senate 1962-70; Florida governor, 1971-79; U.S. trade representative, 1979-81.
Military: Army, 1946-47; Air Force 1951-53.
Family: Wife, Donna Lou Harper; two children.

**Alan Cranston**

Profession: Journalist, real estate executive; author.
Born: June 19, 1914, Palo Alto, Calif.
Home: Los Angeles.
Religion: Protestant.
Education: Stanford University, A.B. 1936.
Political Career: California Controller, 1959-1966; sought Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate, 1964; U.S. Senate, 1969-present.
Military: Army, 1944-45.
Family: Wife, Norma Weintraub; one child.

**John Glenn**

Profession: Astronaut; soft drink company executive.
Born: July 18, 1921, Cambridge, Ohio.
Home: Columbus, Ohio.
Religion: Presbyterian.
Education: Muskingum College, awarded B.S. 1962.
Political Career: Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate, 1964 (withdrew before primary); sought Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate, 1970; elected to the U.S. Senate, 1974; re-elected, 1980.
Military: Marine Corps, 1942-1965.
Family: Wife, Anna Margaret Castor; two children.

**Gary Hart**

Profession: Lawyer.
Born: Nov. 28, 1937, Ottawa, Kan.
Home: Denver.
Religion: Protestant.
Education: Bethany Nazarene College, B.A. 1958; Yale University, B.D. 1961, LL.B. 1964.
Political Career: U.S. Senate, 1975-present.
Military: Naval Reserve, 1981-present.
Family: Wife, Lee Ludwig; two children.

Economy

Would increase revenues, reduce spending and postpone the adjustment of income-tax brackets to offset inflation. Very critical of the other candidates' support of some trade restrictions, saying it's critically important to have policies that not only vigorously fight unfair trade practices, but that also positively work toward keeping the nation's markets open.

Would move toward a balanced budget, encourage a Federal Reserve policy that would permit slow growth of the money supply and lower interest rates, and would focus on job training, retraining and education. Favors the encouragement of profit-sharing and productivity bonuses. Also favors restoring some taxes, especially those on incomes in the higher brackets.

Favors a 10 percent surtax on personal and corporate income if needed to reduce the deficit, and a pay-as-you-go plan in which any new federal spending program would have a compensating cut or a tax proposal to finance it. Has proposed a jobs program in which people could borrow funds for retraining, and repay the government after securing employment.

Has called for government policies to lead basic manufacturing industries to modernize. Favors a long-term jobs program both to re-employ structurally unemployed people and to help rebuild and repair the nation's decaying transportation system and water-treatment facilities.

Arms Control

Only candidate not to support a nuclear freeze. Would put a ceiling on the number of warheads and the total destructive capacity of all weapons systems.

Would seek an early summit meeting with the Soviet Union to curb the arms race. Favors a halt in the testing and deploying of nuclear weapons, as long as the Soviet Union does the same.

Has prepared a detailed proposal that involves the participation of other nations that possess nuclear weapons in reducing the number of weapons and enforcing nuclear nonproliferation laws.

Favors a freeze on new nuclear weapons and a reduction of weapons systems. Would place a priority on preventing proliferation of nuclear technology to terrorist groups.

Military

Would not proceed with the MX missile, but upgrade Minuteman 3 missiles instead. Would not go forward with any more B1 bombers, but expand the use of winged cruise missiles on B52s.

Would cut military expenditures, abandoning plans for "Star Wars" defense systems and dropping the Bradley Fighting Vehicle program. Believes more competitive bidding is necessary on military contracts.

Believes \$12 billion to \$15 billion can be cut from the military budget by reducing spending for certain projects, including the MX missile and the Rapid Deployment Force.

Would reject the MX missile, B1 bomber and two new nuclear aircraft carriers. Would spend more on military manpower and increasing the readiness of the nation's conventional force.

Middle East

Would phase out the Marine Corps presence in Lebanon in favor of a U.N. peacekeeping force of neutral nations. Says the United States should not try to impose so many conditions on the region's nations, but rather create an atmosphere that would permit them to negotiate among themselves.

Believes deploying the Marines in Lebanon was a mistake. Would withdraw them as quickly as possible, compatible with the safety of the troops. Favors a return to the Camp David concept that the West Bank remain affiliated with Israel for five years with local autonomy and Israel in charge of security.

Favors close relations with Israel and a re-emphasis on the Camp David accord. Would encourage other Arab nations to follow Egypt's lead in recognizing Israel. Would bolster the multinational peacekeeping force by bringing up the 7,000 U.N. troops in southern Lebanon and giving them a very specific objective in the Beirut area.

Believes close cooperation with Israel is essential. Favors replacing the Marines in Lebanon with neutral forces and would push for negotiations with Syria on its border and security concerns.

Central America

Opposes maintaining ground forces in Honduras and giving U.S. aid to the groups seeking to overthrow the government in Nicaragua. Favors a strict policy on supplying arms to El Salvador, forcing the country to first reduce killings by death squads.

Would halt covert aid to foes of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. Also would halt military aid to El Salvador until the human-rights situation in that country improves. Supports the plan of the Contadora nations for a negotiated solution.

Would continue moderate level of foreign and military aid to El Salvador, but would require the government to come up with a plan for controlling the death squads. Also supports efforts in Honduras to stop the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

Would end military support for El Salvador until death squads are eliminated. Also would end support to counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua and remove the U.S. military forces in Honduras.

Social Policies

Favors postponing full increases in automatic benefit programs such as Social Security. Supports an equal rights amendment. Favors a constitutional amendment that would overrule the 1973 supreme court decision liberalizing abortion, also supports a single national standard regulating abortion.

Thinks assistance for those who need it has been cut about as deeply as it can. Supports health programs and a day-care program to ease the feminization of poverty. Supports an equal rights amendment and a woman's right to abortion.

Would restore some of the recent domestic cuts, in particular the nutrition and education programs. Has proposed a student-aid program in which a student could earn educational vouchers by giving community service. Does not favor reduction in Medicare. Supports an equal rights amendment and a woman's right to abortion.

Would reform entitlement programs, particularly Medicare and Medicaid, to provide for cost-effective alternatives for delivery of medical care and services to the indigent and the elderly. Favors emphasis on preventative medicine and the development of in-home treatment. Stresses bipartisan commitment to racial equality, supports an equal rights amendment and a woman's right to abortion.

Mondale for President
2201 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
Telephone: 202-625-1600

MONDALE

MID-WEST

MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT
HISPANIC CAMPAIGN MEETING

FEBRUARY 25, 1984

AQUI MI TIERRA RESTAURANT

2528 SOUTH KEDZIE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

STATES PARTICIPATING

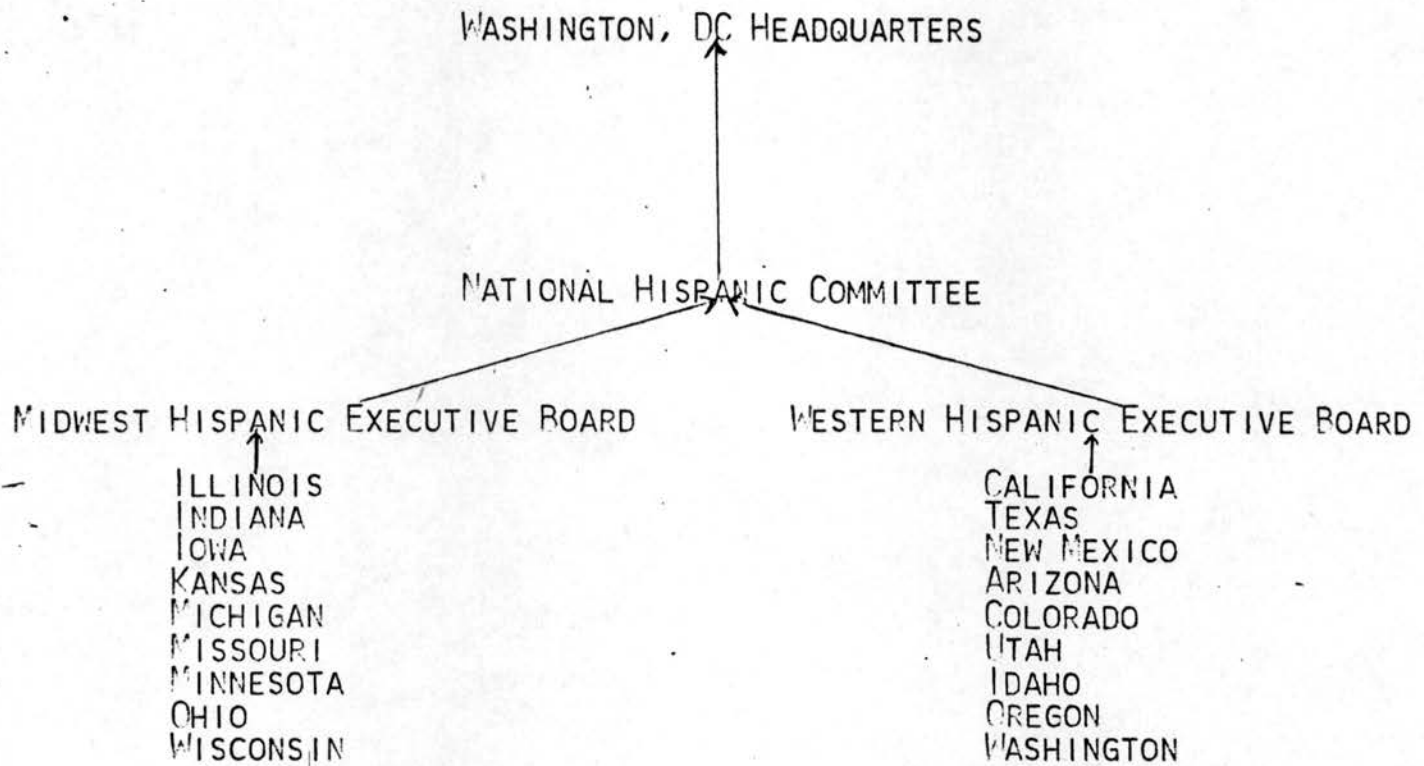
ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, MICHIGAN, OHIO,
MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN

SPONSORED BY:

ANITA VILLAREAL
NATIONAL HISPANIC MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE-PERSON

LEO GALLEGOS
NATIONAL HISPANIC FIELD COORDINATOR
MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

NATIONAL HISPANIC REGIONAL MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT BREAKDOWN



MID-WEST HISPANIC EXECUTIVE BOARD
MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT

PROPOSED DUTIES:

1. DEVELOP A STATE HISPANIC FOR MONDALE COMMITTEE
WITHIN YOUR GIVEN STATE. *5 MEMBER STEERING COMMITTEE*
UNIVERSITY STUDENT
2. DESIGNATE AND APPOINT MONDALE COUNTY CHAIRPERSON(S)
(NO MORE THAN TWO).
3. MONITOR COUNTY ENDORSEMENT CARDS.
4. MONITOR COUNTY FUNDRAISERS.
5. PARTICIPATE ON ONE MAJOR FUNDRAISER IN CHICAGO.


BY MAY FIRST. GO FOR IT
\$2,000

FARGO - MINNEAPOLIS
WILKMAN
ST. CLOUD
MANKATO
MADISON - HENRY
ST. PAUL - DANIEL
FAIRBANKS
ALBERT LEA

HOLLAHALL
AUSTIN
BLOOMINGDALE
DALLAS
SD. ST. PAUL
WHITE OAK

MIGRANT COOPERATIVE
REGIONAL OFFICES

DUTIES OF COUNTY CHAIRPERSON(S) (NO MORE THAN TWO):

1. VOTER REGISTRATION. 
2. HISPANIC ENDORSEMENT CARDS.
3. RAISE \$2,000 PER COUNTY FORWARDED TO:
MID-WEST HISPANICS FOR MONDALE EXECUTIVE BOARD
P.O. BOX 87531
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60680
4. WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH HISPANIC STATE COMMITTEE
FOR MONDALE.

COUNTY CHAIRPERSON(S), IMMEDIATELY AFTER BEING APPOINTED, WILL RECEIVE A LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE. LETTERS WILL THEN BE RECEIVED FROM CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN JIM JOHNSON, CAMPAIGN MANAGER, BOB BECKEL AND FINANCE DIRECTOR, TIM FINCHEM.

MID-WEST
MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT
HISPANIC ENDORSEMENT CARD

I PLEDGE TO DO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- _____ 1. REGISTER VOTERS
- _____ 2. WALK A PRECINCT
- _____ 3. PLEDGE THE FOLLOWING FINANCIAL RESOURCES \$ _____
- _____ 4. WORK WITH THE HISPANIC COUNTY COMMITTEE

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
STREET ADDRESS

_____ CITY, _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE

PHONE: _____
AREA CODE

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT

MAIL CHECKS TO:

P.O. Box 87531
CHICAGO, IL 60680

THE
WALTER MONDALE
NATIONAL HISPANIC PRESIDENTIAL CLUB
PRESENTS THIS AWARD TO

VICE PRESIDENT WALTER MONDALE
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE UNITED STATES

"I truly appreciate your endorsement and financial contribution to my effort to become the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The National Mondale for President Committee and myself have been greatly inspired by your effort."

WALTER F. MONDALE

MONDALE FOR PRESIDENT
HISPANIC PRIORITIES AND CONSIDERATIONS
PRIMARIES AND CAUCUSES

	<u>DATES</u>	<u>STATES</u>	<u>DELEGATES</u>
MA	February	Iowa (C)	58
PR/CA	March 13	Florida (P)	143
PR	March 13	Massachusetts (P)	116
MA	March 17	Michigan (C)	155
PR	March 18	Puerto Rico	53
MA/PR	March 20	Illinois (P)	194
MA	March 20	Minnesota (C)	86

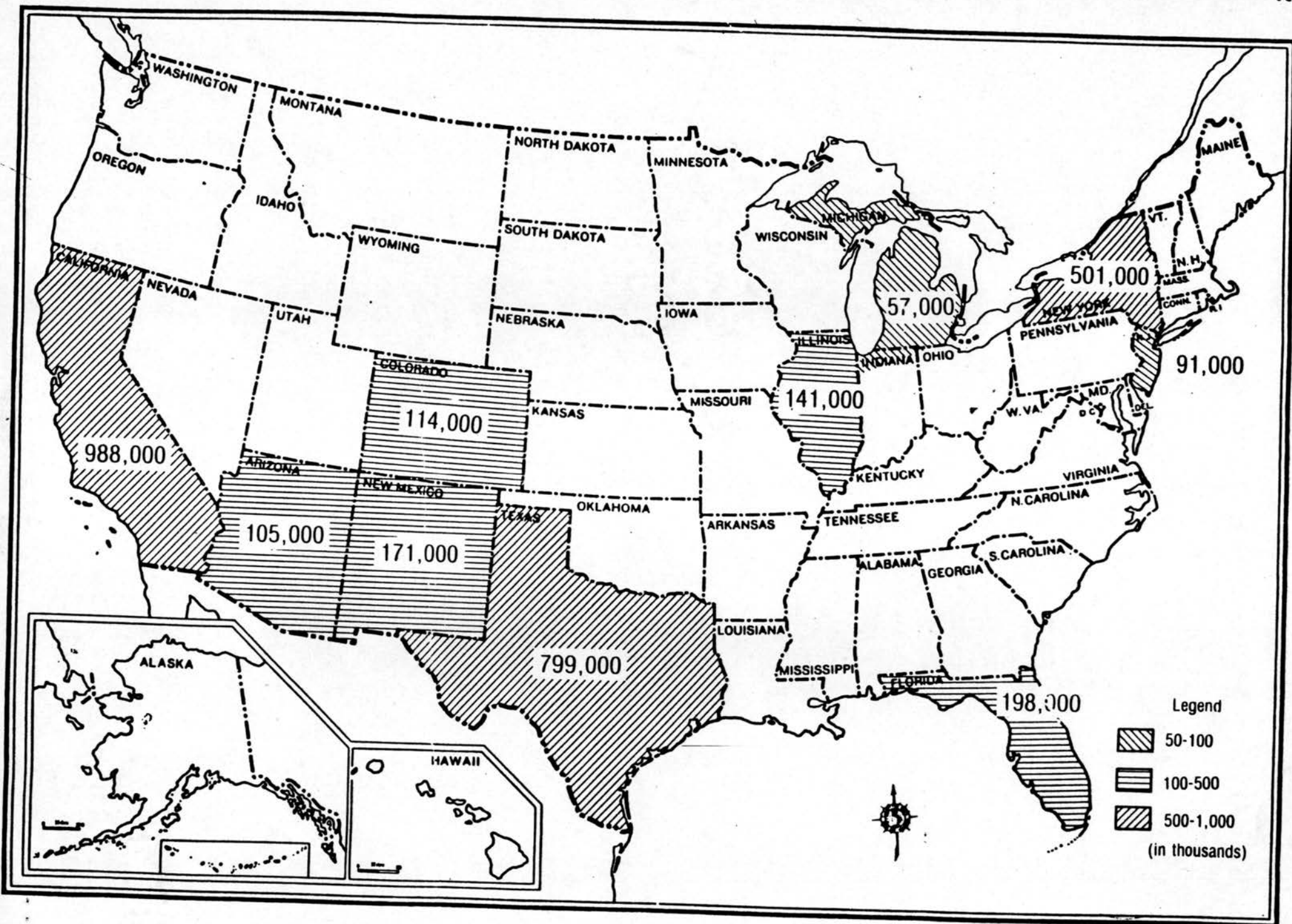
PR	April 3	New York (P)	285
MA	April 7	Wisconsin (C)	89
MA	April 14	Arizona (C)	39
MA	April 16	Utah (C)	27
MA	April 17	Missouri (C)	86
PR	April 24	Pennsylvania (P)	195

MA	May 5	Texas (C)	200
MA	May 7	Colorado (C)	51
MA	May 8	Indiana (P)	88
MA	May 8	Ohio (P)	175
MA	May 19	Oregon (P)	50
MA	May 24	Idaho (C)	22

MA	June 5	California (P)	345
PR	June 5	New Jersey	122
MA	June 5	New Mexico	28

Hispanic Voter Registration – 1980

8



From the Desk of Tim Finchem...

Mr. Mondale is traveling across the country this week, campaigning and asking supporters to find more friends to host America for Mondale events.

Since I am his National Finance Director, I know how much Walter Mondale is counting on your help. Not only because these home parties will raise crucial funds for next year's early primaries, but also because this grass roots organizing sets the tone for the campaign. He has told me many times that this program represents how he wants to lead our country -- concerned citizens working together toward a common goal.

On December 10th, we are going to reach our goal -- at least 5,000 parties around the country. We are counting on you to have one of the most successful of those parties. I have enclosed a special grass roots leadership kit that will help with that success -- including instructions for handling contributions, donor cards, bumper strips, lapel stickers and an explanation of the rules for the Democratic Presidential nominating system.

Most importantly, please mail the contributions from your America for Mondale event to our headquarters right away -- at the latest on Monday, December 12th. This will give us time to process the contributions so we can receive Federal matching funds in January.

Please feel free to call Scott Bryant, America for Mondale Director, or a member of his staff at (202) 625-1743 with any questions you might have.

Again, on behalf of Vice President and Mrs. Mondale and all of my fellow campaign workers, thank you very much for your help. As a token of our appreciation for your support, I want to give you a very special America for Mondale pin.

We will be reporting the results of this program to you and to the national press.

HISPANICS FOR MONDALE

Committee Structure

A. OFFICERS.

1. Chair: Frank Rodriquez
2. Vice-Chair: Irene Gomez Bethke
3. Secretary: Alberto Quintela, Jr.
4. Treasurer: Humberto Villarreal

B. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. Frank Rodriquez
2. Irene Gomez Bethke
3. Luis Aguilar
4. Manuel Cervantes
5. Tony Arellano
6. Alberto Quintela, Jr.
7. Humberto Villarreal

C. SUB-COMMITTEES.

- | <u>Area</u> | <u>Lead Persons</u> |
|--|---|
| 1. Voter Registration | Co-Chair: Elsa Perez
Co-Chair: Frank Rodriquez
Jose Trejo |
| 2. Hispanic Political Rally
March 10, 1984 | Coordinator: Luis Aguilar |
| A. 9:00 A.M. Registration Drive | --- Frank Rodriquez |
| B. 1:00 P.M. Mock Caucus | Chair: --- Juan Lopez
Don Luna
Jesus Cervantes
Gary Gorman |
| C. 3:00 P.M. MHAD Convention
and Mondale Rally | Chair: --- Irene Bethke
Lalo Zavala
Rafael Ortega |
| D. 7:00 P.M. DFL Recognition Dinner | Humberto Villarreal |
| 3. Caucus Participation | Alberto Quintela, Jr. |
| 4. National Primaries | |
| A. Iowa - Tony Arellano | |
| 5. Position Papers - Roy Garza
Resolutions | |
| 6. Federal Appointments - Manuel Cervantes | |
| 7. Meeting Schedule - 1st friday of the Month - 7:30 A.M.
MEA Building - 41 Sherburne - St. Paul, Minnesota | |
| a. January 6, 1984 | |
| b. February 3, 1984 | |
| c. March 2, 1984 | |
| d. April 6, 1984 | |
| e. May 4, 1984 | |

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14-18-84

MONDALE

F O R P R E S I D E N T

FOR RELEASE FOR AUG. 26 AMs

AUGUST 1983

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 26--Following is the text of Walter F. Mondale's statement on the occasion of Women's Equality Day.

Today is the anniversary of women's suffrage, an occasion for some celebration, but also a time for recommitment. As the suffragettes understood all too well, getting the vote was only the beginning. Their legacy to our generation and to our children is the courage to continue to fight for progress and equality in the face of tremendous adversity.

In the 63 years since women got the vote, some progress has been made. The number of women officeholders increased by more than 300% between 1975 and 1981. But today only two Senators, 21 U.S. representatives and no governors are women. Twenty years after Congress enacted the Equal Pay Act, women still make just 59 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts.

For a nation to grow and prosper and succeed as a civilization, it must be able to call on all the talents of all of its people. When artificial barriers of race, sex or religion are imposed, our civilization and our future are impoverished.

Today, on this important occasion, I reaffirm my commitment to full and equal participation of women in politics, in the economy and in every aspect of our nation's life.

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MONDALE

F O R P R E S I D E N T

FOR RELEASE FOR MONDAY AMs

SEPTEMBER 1983

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 5--Following is the text of Walter F. Mondale's statement on Labor Day.

One hundred and one Labor Days have changed America and the American labor movement, and brought great progress to working men and women. While we celebrate their accomplishments, let us not forget how much there is to be done. Today, 11 million Americans, men and women, black, brown and white, of every age, are out of work. Millions more are too discouraged even to look for jobs. And far too many Americans who have jobs are being shortchanged.

On this Labor Day, it's appropriate to think about one part of the labor force too often overlooked -- women. Twenty years ago, the average full-time woman worker earned only 60 percent as much as her male counterpart. Since then, we have explored the stars and cracked the genetic code. Yet today the average full-time woman worker makes only 59 percent as much as her male counterpart.

This paycheck injustice makes even working women poor and keeps them poor. But worst of all, paycheck injustice sends a hidden message to women -- a message that their talents and abilities are neither valued nor wanted in America. Nothing should be further from the truth. Look around this country, and see how much there is to be done. We need every bit of creativity and every bit of energy we can muster for the future -- and that means we must call on everybody's talents.

In this country, a job means more than a paycheck; it means full membership in our society. We will not be a just nation until a good job -- with fair pay, decent working conditions, a chance for advancement -- becomes the birthright of every American who needs or wants one. We can't afford to do otherwise. And I'm running for President to make us that kind of nation.

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"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

America cannot be prosperous, or just, or a force for peace in the world until women win their rightful place in our society. The cause of women is not some narrow special interest; it is the cause of America itself. And it is my cause as well.

Throughout my public life I have been committed to policies that promote peace, not conflict; that promise economic equality, not dependence; that offer equal opportunity, not second-class citizenship. I will never retreat from these commitments. But they can be turned into reality only with the leadership of women as well as men, and with the full and equal participation of women at every level of our political process.

The following policies form the core of my commitment to women and are the core of my campaign. Key points include:

- an economic plan to promote economic growth, revitalize ailing industries, retrain workers for the jobs of the future, and put men and women back to work;
- a comprehensive program to implement pay equity;
- an unequivocal commitment to the nuclear freeze, meaningful arms control, a reasonable military budget, and a foreign policy that expresses the highest values of America;
- a strong, humane approach to medical care, social services, and human needs;
- a major new national commitment to education;
- support for a woman's right to decide whether to bear a child;
- repassage and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment;
- elimination of discrimination in vital areas such as insurance and pensions;
- vigorous, comprehensive enforcement of the nation's civil rights laws;
- enactment of tough new fair housing provisions that include protections for families with children;
- support for earnings sharing in Social Security;
- a broad program to remove all impediments to the full participation of women in politics and government, and in the Democratic party;
- a national effort to increase public oversight of nuclear power, develop alternative energies, promote energy conservation, and dramatically reduce the health and genetic dangers posed by toxic chemicals and wastes.
- an end to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and restrictions on the export of weapons-grade material;
- a national effort to reduce child and spouse abuse;
- reaffirmation of my commitment to affirmative action;
- preservation of SSI and strengthening Medicare.

EMPLOYMENT

The economic situation of women has deteriorated in the past few years, especially under the Reagan Administration. Although women have entered the labor market in vast numbers, they have not markedly improved their economic situation. Inequitable budget cuts and low-paying, dead-end jobs are leading to a growing feminization of poverty in our country.

Women are seriously segregated in the labor market, both by occupation and by industry. Women dominate the lowest paying jobs in the economy and women workers are concentrated in the lowest-paying industries. This segregation is cause for concern for it is these low-paying jobs and industries that have grown more quickly in the American economy. I propose the following:

—Promote economic growth.

Unprecedented deficits and federal borrowing are incompatible with longterm, sustainable economic growth. To cut the deficit, we must scale back the rate of increase in defense spending, enact health-care cost containment, repeal tax-code indexation, and cap the third year of the tax cut for the wealthy. With lower deficits, we can strike an accord with the Federal Reserve Board to reduce real interest rates and permit the economy to enter a longterm expansion.

—Encourage public sector jobs.

We also need more public investment to rebuild our nation, provide essential services, and move toward full employment. A good jobs bill should maximize the number of jobs created. It should work to lessen the dangerous level of youth unemployment, particularly in our inner cities. And it should be structured to provide immediate opportunities and guarantee fair and equal access for all women.

—Address structural problems.

To halt the growing division of the labor market into high- and low-wage sectors, government must help business and labor cooperate in revitalizing our basic industries. Ambitious programs must be created to retrain displaced workers. We must commit ourselves to better education at every level, with special emphasis on training aimed at entry-level jobs in growth industries. And we must remove the barriers that have discouraged women from entering job sectors—especially science, engineering, management and skilled crafts—where they have been historically under-represented.

The American tradition of collective bargaining has made an essential contribution to raising the living standards and improving the working conditions for our workers. Unfortunately, many of the occupational areas in which women are concentrated lack collective bargaining arrangements. To ensure progress and fairness, I strongly favor the extension of collective bargaining rights to the millions of workers—disproportionately women—who do not possess essential safeguards.

—Meet the needs of women as well as men.

To guarantee fair and equal participation by women in the workforce, it is essential to remove the serious impediments that still remain. We should encourage flex-time and increase our commitment to child care to ensure that working women at all income levels can participate. And we must repeal all marriage taxes.

To attack occupational and wage discrimination at their source, vigorous programs of affirmative action and pay equity are essential.

To increase opportunities for women to participate in the economy across the board, we should revitalize initiatives to assist women in building small businesses.

Finally, we must assure safe working conditions for all. I co-sponsored the legislation establishing OSHA, and I have staunchly supported that agency ever since.

In particular, I would accelerate oversight of workplace chemicals and toxics that may seriously affect reproduction for both women and men.

PAY EQUITY

Today, 20 years since the Equal Pay Act became law, the average full-time woman worker makes 59 cents for every dollar earned by her male counterpart. The gap between men's and women's wages has not diminished because, by and large, men and women do not do the same kind of work. Pay equity would address the wage discrimination that results when women receive lower wages than men for performing jobs requiring comparable skill, responsibility, and effort.

Because I believe the issue of equity in economic compensation for work of comparable worth to be so fundamentally important to the well being of American women workers, I will make a major policy commitment to pay equity for all women workers. As President, I will:

- demand enforcement of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 11246, the federal mandates that prohibit wage discrimination against predominantly female jobs;
- be certain that my appointees to the Department of Justice, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are committed to pay equity;
- assure pay equity for federal employees as mandated by the Civil Service Act of 1978;
- use the Office of the President to educate people about pay equity and encourage their support; and
- establish a federal clearinghouse which could collect information, conduct research and provide technical assistance to state and local governments and private employers.

PEACE, NUCLEAR FREEZE, AND DISARMAMENT

To halt and reverse the nuclear arms race has been one of my central concerns throughout my years in public life.

More than a decade ago I helped lead the unsuccessful fight to prevent the testing and deployment of multiple warhead missiles. While Vice President, I fought for ratification of the SALT II Treaty. And just two weeks ago, I joined with concerned members of the Congress to propose major new initiatives to restrict the export of weapons-grade material and toughen up our nation's opposition to world-wide nuclear proliferation.

To discharge our obligation to humanity and posterity, there are a number of steps we must take.

- We must move swiftly to negotiate a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze.
- We need a defense strategy that increases stability during crises and decreases incentives to strike first. I am firmly opposed to the MX missile. I will continue to oppose all systems and strategies that, in my judgment, are not unquestionably defensive.
- We need a prudent defense budget. I have identified specific weapons systems that I believe can be cut without shortchanging our defense—systems such as the B-1 bomber, nuclear aircraft carriers, and the MX missile. It is essential to increase efficiency by reducing wasteful duplication among the services and reforming defense development and procurement procedures.
- We need a comprehensive agenda for controlling nuclear arms and reducing the risk of nuclear war to include:
 - revising SALT II and resubmitting it to the Senate for ratification;
 - offering serious, negotiable proposals in the START and INF talks;
 - renewing efforts to achieve the long-deferred Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;
 - recommitting the United States to the ABM Treaty;
 - restoring tight controls on the export of weapons-grade material and re-emphasizing non-proliferation to reduce the risk that new nations will enter the nuclear club;
 - pursuing agreements with the Soviet Union to improve crisis communications and reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war;
 - moving swiftly toward a summit conference with the leaders of the Soviet Union to check spiralling tensions and explore areas of possible agreement.
- We need a foreign policy that reaffirms American values. I propose a foreign policy that works much more closely with other nations to achieve peace, especially in our own hemisphere. And we must significantly increase the capacity of international institutions to deal with the staggering social, economic, and debt burdens of the developing nations. A policy oriented toward peace is a policy that addresses the fundamental human needs around the world.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

One of our nation's most important responsibilities must be to assist and strengthen families. I have supported programs to help children and families throughout my career in public life:

I drafted and sponsored the Women's Educational Equity Act.

I co-sponsored the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, legislation creating Head Start, WIC, the food stamp program, and a host of other initiatives.

I led the fight for a national day care program. And I strongly advocated a tax system that was fair to working families.

I worked successfully for the adoption assistance program, expanded aid to education, reform of the food stamp program, and many other efforts to assist children and families.

I am committed to reversing the economic policies of the Reagan administration which have created massive unemployment and cut programs that helped the vulnerable. As President I would:

- Reverse Reagan cuts in vital health, social service and nutrition programs.
- Strengthen programs we know have worked and that can make a difference like WIC, Head Start, maternal and child health, and childhood immunization.
- Renew the nation's fight against hunger, and strengthen the food stamp program and the school lunch program, as well as other critical child nutrition programs.
- Restore cuts in Medicaid to ensure that poor women and children have access to quality health care.
- Repeal the destructive Reagan changes in the AFDC program which penalize the working poor.

I also would explore the best options to expand quality child care, and to strengthen the government's support for child care. This could include extending the child care tax credit and providing refundability, expanding Title XX funding for child care, providing incentives for employers to provide child care, and encouraging adequate resource and referral programs.

I would launch a national effort to reduce spouse and child abuse, including strengthening the adoption assistance and child welfare act.

I would ensure that the federal government set a good example as the nation's largest employer. I would appoint women and men to run the vital health, social service, nutrition, income assistance, and education programs who understood the needs of children and families and were prepared to act in their interest.

I would invest in education. My comprehensive program for education would focus on five goals:

1. To ensure that American students meet the economic challenges of the future, I propose to establish a \$4.5 billion a year Fund for Excellence that will make resources available directly to communities to carry out their own plans for educational excellence.

2. To raise the quality of American teaching and free classroom teachers to do their jobs, I propose creation of an "Education Corps," and support for continuing education for teachers.

3. So that American science, research, and scholarship remain the best in the world, I propose an effort to modernize university research facilities and to strengthen international education.

4. To guarantee a fair chance for every American child, I propose to expand Title I substantially, to restore and strengthen bilingual education, programs helping handicapped children, Talent Search and Upward Bound, to enforce Civil Rights laws and Title IX, and to reaffirm the Women's Educational Equity Act.

5. To ensure that all American families can afford a college education for their children, I propose to strengthen student assistance.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

I support the 1980 Democratic Platform and its reaffirmation in 1982 that recognized reproductive freedom as a fundamental right and endorsed the 1973 Supreme Court decision in *Roe vs. Wade*.

We can all hold our personal views on abortion, while agreeing that government should have no role in limiting the choices available to women. I oppose any constitutional amendment or legislation that would allow others to restrict or limit a woman's right to choose to have an abortion.

The restriction denying use of Medicaid funds for abortion clearly discriminates against the poor. I voted against it consistently during my years in the Senate. I continue to support the use of Medicaid funds for abortion.

I support the use of federal funds under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program for a woman who has chosen to have an abortion.

I support family planning programs, and I deplore recent efforts by the Reagan Administration to reduce their effectiveness.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The ERA must become part of the Constitution of the United States. I am fully committed to that goal.

I was one of the original co-sponsors of the ERA in the Senate. As Vice President, I worked to achieve an extension of the ratification period, and I fought for the ratification of this amendment. During 1981 and early 1982, I travelled across the country, urging state and local politicians to support the ERA. When the ERA failed to win ratification in June of 1982, I was one of the first national public figures to call for reproposing and repassing it in the Congress. I have since spoken for repassage throughout the nation, and in virtually every major public appearance.

As President, I would use the full power and moral authority of that office to assure ratification of the ERA in the states.

INSURANCE AND PENSIONS

I object to discrimination against women in such vital areas as pensions and insurance, and I support current legislative efforts to prohibit such discrimination. We do not permit classification by race or religion. It is high time that we do away with sex-based classifications, as well.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The civil rights plank of the Democratic Party's 1980 platform, which was reiterated and expanded at the Philadelphia Mid-term conference, would eliminate all laws, rules, and regulations which discriminate against individuals on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, language, age, sex, or sexual orientation. I am committed to that plank.

The Reagan Administration is not conservative as it claims, but radical in its undermining of our national civil rights laws. As a nation we must recommit ourselves to the cause of civil rights. My agenda:

- I would ensure that only people who are firmly committed to civil rights are appointed to key posts such as Attorney General and the EEOC.
- I would appoint to the Civil Rights Commission men and women who believe in the civil rights initiatives of the past two decades.
- I would enforce affirmative action in the federal government.
- I would reverse the Reagan policies in the Small Business Administration to ensure full minority participation in loan programs and guarantee that minority businesses obtain at least their mandated share of federal contracts.
- I would seek repassage and ratification of the ERA.
- I would vigorously enforce the Voting Rights Act.
- I would protect and fully fund the Legal Services Corporation.
- I would extend Fair Housing legislation to protect families with children against discrimination.
- I would extend the coverage of the 1980 Democratic party platform to include the handicapped.

MINORITY WOMEN

Women of color suffer the double discrimination of sexism and racism. Older women of color suffer not only sexism and racism, but also the ravages of poverty out of all proportion to that experienced by other groups.

Women of color are more likely than men or white women to live in poverty. Among the reasons for the desperate employment situation of women of color are employer violations of the Equal Pay Act and other employment discrimination laws. I pledge vigorous Justice Department and EEOC enforcement of the Equal Pay Act and employment discrimination laws. And, as I have indicated, we need a major commitment to pay equity.

We must redouble our efforts to promote affirmative action. The Reagan Administration has broken with the tradition of progress made in the past decade to advance the concept of Affirmative Action. Labor Department officials have made significant changes in regulations enforcing Executive Order 11246. Key leaders in the Administration have spoken against principles of established civil rights laws and policy. I believe in the importance of affirmative action and will appoint people to the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and Department of Justice who share my views.

Residential segregation plays a fundamental role in creating and maintaining segregation in schools and in denying access to employment opportunities. The Reagan Administration has been indifferent, if not hostile, to housing desegregation, retreating from enforcement of the fair housing laws and assaulting funding for housing programs for lower-income people. I would reverse these steps. I would seek a stronger fair housing law. I would favor legislation to establish an administrative body empowered to issue cease and desist orders to remedy housing discrimination.

Poor women often suffer from health problems associated with poverty, race, or ethnicity. The federal government's commitment to ensuring access to health care for poor women and mothers has been carried out in programs such as community health and family planning and Medicaid. I vigorously oppose the Reagan Administration's regressive policies on these programs. I will reverse the assaults on these programs.

In 1980, 37% of all households covered by Medicaid were headed by women. Fifty-two percent of these households were headed by white women, 45% by Black, and 12% by Hispanic women. Essential health care services provided through Medicaid, such as prenatal and delivery care, physical checkups, medication, dental care, and hospitalization have particularly benefitted minority and poor women. Cuts and changes in the Medicaid budget made by the Reagan Administration adversely affect a disproportionate number of Black, white, and Hispanic women and children. I pledge to reverse the Reagan budget cuts in critical health and human services programs.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Security has substantially reduced poverty among the elderly and has assisted millions of children. Sixty percent of elderly Social Security beneficiaries are women. Nearly a third of elderly single women depend on Social Security for 90% or more of their income. Yet women receive lower benefits. In 1982 the average male retiree received in excess of \$100 a month more than the average female beneficiary.

The Reagan Administration's attack on Social Security represents one of the most senseless political acts in our history. A radical program that would have reduced benefits from 20-40% was rejected by Congress. But other cuts did pass: elimination of the minimum benefit for future retirees; termination of parent's benefits when the youngest child reaches sixteen years of age; and phasing out of student benefits by September, 1985.

I am committed to a strong Social Security Program that provides a secure retirement base for all Americans, a disability program, and support for the children of disabled or deceased workers.

There must be constructive changes in the Social Security system that value the multiple roles women play in our society. The program must begin to treat marriage as an economic partnership. To achieve that objective, I support earnings sharing.

We also must defend and improve Medicare. Rather than cut Medicare, we should expand it to meet the health needs of the elderly and explore alternatives to long-term institutionalization and incentives for home health care. We must enact a strong hospital cost containment program that will keep health care costs down, protect the financial integrity of Medicare, and enable the elderly to afford the health care they need.

Finally, we must strengthen the Supplemental Security Income program. Women depend on this program which guarantees a floor of income support to poor elderly and disabled people. Today nearly 75% of SSI recipients are women.

The policies I support—pay equity, fair insurance and pensions, Social Security, Medicare, and SSI—will help current and future generations of women live more independently and securely.

WOMEN IN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Women must be more involved in government. A group which comprises over 51% of our population should be holding far more than 10% of elective offices they now hold. As a candidate for President I will:

- Ensure that women are involved throughout my campaign.
- Make certain that women are fully represented at the 1984 Democratic Convention.
- Assist Democratic women candidates.
- Urge the Democratic Party to promote the election of women.
- Appoint women to senior positions in the federal government.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SAFE ENERGY

A clean, healthy environment and safe, renewable energy are goals that profoundly affect the health and well being of future generations. I am pledged to policies that will promote these goals.

I favor safety regulations and improved design of nuclear power plants, as well as moves to increase the ability of individual citizens and local environmental groups to raise health and safety issues. In addition, the NRC must be absolutely free to order the backfitting of existing plants, or plants under construction, with whatever safety improvements it determines are needed to protect public health and safety. I am not satisfied with the institutional safeguards built into the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. Additional measures are needed to ensure that interests other than the nuclear power industry and the Defense Department are fully and fairly expressed.

Energy conservation is now widely recognized as the easiest, fastest, and least risky means of reducing dependence on foreign oil. Consumers need information and there is a need for more research on energy systems. The Reagan Administration has cut DOE conservation program funding and the FY 84 budget includes no money for the low income weatherization program. At HHS, the Low Income Assistance Program which helps with utility bills has been cut. These cuts must be reversed.

The solar and renewable energy industry has the potential to contribute significant new energy resources. There are few areas in which a dollar of government investment can be more effective because jobs are created and sales are generated. It is common sense to make federal program investments in this industry.

During the 1970's, enormous strides were made in environmental protection. The Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, among others, were passed with bipartisan support. They were enforced prudently and vigorously and our environment was cleaner, healthier, and safer by the end of the past decade. Since the beginning of the Reagan Administration, all these achievements have come under attack.

My priorities are straightforward:

- I will resist all attempts to weaken existing environmental laws.
- I will appoint officials committed to using the full power of their office to enforce the law.
- I will use existing authority—in particular, the superfund—to speed the cleanup of toxic waste dumps.
- I will give the EPA the personnel and resources it needs to carry out its legislatively mandated tasks, particularly identifying toxics BEFORE they are introduced into our air, land, and water.
- I will work for legislation to reduce the danger of acid rain. I favor measures that would reduce sulphur dioxide emissions by at least 50% by the end of the decade. I favor a negotiated treaty with Canada to resolve this problem on an international basis.

Mondale Accuses Administration Of Gutting Women's Equity Act

United Press International

Democratic presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale accused the Reagan administration yesterday of gutting a women's equity program he helped pass almost a decade ago.

In a letter to President Reagan, made public with a cover statement written on Mondale campaign stationery, the former vice president said he helped write and sponsor the Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) in 1974, when he was a senator.

He said Reagan had twice tried to stop funds for the program and, failing that, cut its work force to render it useless. The staff reductions went into effect yesterday.

"I join today with millions of

American women and men in expressing outrage and dismay at your assault on the principles of equity and opportunity that all Americans hold dear," the letter said.

Over the past several months Reagan has been accused of working against efforts to remove discriminatory laws while giving verbal support to women's rights. His opponents contend the resulting "gender gap" will cost Reagan the votes of millions of women in 1984.

The equity act has helped fund model equality programs in some schools receiving federal funds.

It also has funded projects on educational equity for disabled women and girls, and for females among ethnic minorities.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Page A-4

September 17, 1983

MONDALE

F O R P R E S I D E N T

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 1983

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 16— Walter F. Mondale has sent the attached letter to President Reagan concerning the demise of the Women's Educational Equity Act program. Mondale wrote and sponsored the Act in 1974.

WEEA has sponsored programs aimed at erasing discriminatory attitudes and practices against women in federally funded educational institutions. It has focused on model projects for Title IX compliance, projects on equity for racial and ethnic minority women and girls, projects on educational equity for disabled women and girls, projects to influence leaders in educational policy and administration, and to eliminate persistent barriers to educational equity for women.

The Reagan administration has twice tried to eliminate the funding for WEEA, and, having failed in those attempts, has used the technique of RIF (reduction in force) to essentially gut the program. The RIF takes effect today.

Attachment

WALTER F. MONDALE

2550 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 500
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037

September 15, 1983

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I fought hard for the creation of the Women's Educational Equity Act, and will not stand idly by as your Administration methodically dismantles it.

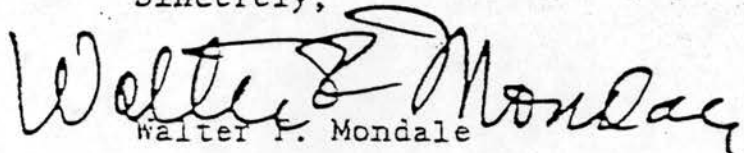
As a member of the United States Senate in 1974, I was proud to be the author and sponsor of WEEA, a program whose goal is to extend to every American woman the opportunity to pursue an education and career regardless of her race, color, creed, age, or handicapped status. The House sponsor of the Act, former Congresswoman Patsy Mink, worked with me in preparing this legislation, and it was signed into law by President Nixon in 1974.

Your Administration has employed every conceivable device to undermine and virtually abolish this essential program. It has twice tried to eliminate WEEA's funding. And when efforts to bankrupt the program crumbled under Congressional scrutiny and public outcry, your Administration set out to dismantle WEEA's staff. Your plan, scheduled to go into effect on Friday, September 16, will cripple, if not destroy, the program's ability to execute its statutory mandate: "To provide educational equity for women in the United States."

I urge you to reevaluate your position on WEEA and to suspend your efforts to sabotage the

Act and the needs and concerns of women. I join today with millions of American women and men in expressing outrage and dismay at your assault on the principles of equity and opportunity that all Americans hold dear.

Sincerely,


Walter F. Mondale

REMARKS OF WALTER F. MONDALE AT THE

NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

San Antonio, Texas

July 10, 1983

I am a feminist -- and I want to tell you why. I grew up poor in rural Minnesota. But my parents taught me there was no limit to what I could become. I want every child in our country to have the same chance I did. In other words, I am a feminist because I am an American. The cause of America's women is the cause of America itself.

I joined this fight a long time ago. As a Senator, I was an original sponsor of the ERA. As Vice President, I lobbied hard to extend the ratification period and travelled throughout the country, pleading with legislators in holdout states.

We lost that round. But we won't lose the next one. As President, I will do what's necessary to re-propose and ratify the ERA. I want to start my second term as President by taking an oath to uphold, preserve, and protect a Constitution that includes the provision of the Equal Rights Amendment.

I'm for equal rights across the board. I fought for affirmative action -- and I'm proud of it. I'm pro-choice -- for rich women, for women of moderate income, and for the poor women of our nation. That is why I will oppose every attempt to cut off Medicaid for women who exercise their right to choose.

Equal rights aren't enough: there must also be equal opportunity. Ten years ago I wrote a national day care program and steered it through Congress. If women had been as well-organized then as they are now, we would have overridden Nixon's veto -- and today every woman who wanted or needed to work outside her home could afford to do it.

We lost with day care -- but look at what we won. I wrote the Women's Educational Equity Act. I cosponsored and pushed for Title I, Title XX, handicapped education, Title IX, the graduate fellowships for women, Head Start, WIC, and food stamps. That is practically the Magna Carta of American social decency.

But now we must defend all that against the most anti-justice, anti-opportunity, anti-woman President in America's history.

Lately Mr. Reagan has been complaining about his -- quote -- "perception problem" with women. He does have a perception problem. He can't see you at all -- and you see right through him.

On the great issues of our day, Ronald Reagan is wrong and American women are right. But Reagan's opponents should not take your support for granted. I know I don't. I want your help and I need it. Together we can resume the long march to justice. We can restore equity to our tax code, reinvest in education and training, and make pay equity a reality. We can write earning sharing into social security and we can end discrimination in pensions and insurance.

As President, I will make women full partners in our government. That's always been my commitment. In 1982, Joan and I campaigned for, contributed to, and raised money for just about every woman candidate in America who wanted our help. Anne Wexler chaired my Presidential Exploratory Committee. Maxine Isaacs is my Press Secretary. Becky McGowan is my Deputy Campaign Manager. Elaine Kamarck heads up delegate selection. Doris Crenshaw is in charge of voter contact. Women fill key roles in speechwriting, fundraising, scheduling, advance, field operations, and policy. I work with women leaders across the country. Whenever decisions are made that shape my campaign, women are at the table, and I want my campaign to reflect my presidency.

The 1984 election may be the most important of our lifetime. It will decide between two radically opposed visions of America.

Mr. Reagan believes that government is the problem. I believe that injustice is the problem.

He believes in social Darwinism. I believe in social decency.

He believes that prosperity trickles down from above. I believe that it percolates up from the people.

Mr. Reagan believes we should scare the world with our weapons. I believe we must attract the world with our values -- our belief in human rights, and in a mutual, verifiable nuclear freeze that will stop this madness before it destroys us all.

This is the vision of America that makes me a feminist. With your help, I can lead our values to victory in 1984.

Thank you very much.

Walter F. Mondale

September 19, 1983

Mrs. Irene G. Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave N
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

- . . . The President said that if the country fell to the communists, all the countries in the region would fall like dominoes;
- . . . The number of military advisors was increased, but the Pentagon saw no need for the commitment of U.S. troops;
- . . . The cost of the jungle war was reaching hundreds of millions -- \$140,000 to fight each communist guerrilla; and,
- . . . The government undermined the vital program of land reform.

Dear Mrs. Bethke:

Vietnam in the 1960's? No. El Salvador in 1983.

Most ominous, it is again a failing foreign policy that is fueling this military escalation. The Reagan Administration's military and foreign policy in Latin America is out of control.

Of course, Ronald Reagan does not want to commit young Americans to fight in a jungle war we cannot win. But neither did other Presidents who had to face similar decisions on Vietnam. Ronald Reagan is following a fundamentally flawed policy -- a policy which is dragging our country inexorably towards war.

And you and I and every other American will be drawn in behind him unless we say STOP.

You see, Ronald Reagan has simply not learned the fundamental lessons of the Vietnam tragedy. He is making all the same mistakes over again . . . the killing is increasing . . . moderate forces in El Salvador are now weaker, while extremism is still prevalent . . . the U.S. Congress and the Executive Branch are once again divided . . . the United States is alienating its allies in Europe and throughout the Western hemisphere -- and America is committing more money and more military resources.

(next page, please)

Worst of all, Ronald Reagan's policy in Latin America is not true to American values -- values that reject militarism, advocate social justice and human rights, and place this country squarely on the side of democracy.

The struggle in El Salvador is not just the product of outside meddling, as the Reagan Administration contends. It was spawned by generations of militarism, poverty and injustice within the country.

Right wing forces in El Salvador have crippled the cornerstone of peaceful social change -- the programs of land reform. Terror is swift, while justice is agonizingly slow -- witness the fact that the killers of American nuns have yet to be brought to trial.

Supporting these policies is not the formula for success in Latin America, it is the prescription for tragic defeat.

America must have a different policy in El Salvador. We have a responsibility to the Salvadorians who have risked their lives fighting for democracy and social justice -- for their cause is ours. But we must act in a fashion more consistent with American values, more responsive to the lessons of Vietnam and far more likely to succeed.

Our first task must be to tell the world precisely the goals we wish to achieve. I do not believe we have done this yet. The Reagan Administration has stridently announced what it is against: a communist takeover. So am I. But the Reagan Administration has failed to establish convincingly what we are for: democracy, land reform, human rights, and an end to terror. The President has failed to act forcibly to promote these objectives.

There are several steps we must take:

First, we must ensure that the intention of the United States Congress and the will of the American public to help improve the internal situation in El Salvador is fully integrated into the policy of the U.S. government. We must also focus our economic aid on projects that truly help the people.

Second, we must work for negotiations that will establish the conditions for broad-based elections. These include a cease fire, an end to the random killings, safeguards for those who wish to participate in the democratic process, and assurances that the result of the elections will be a democratic, civilian government.

Our third step should be to broaden the peace negotiations and discussions to include other Latin American nations. Lasting peace will only be possible if it is supported by all in the region.

American assistance that promotes human rights, negotiations that lead to meaningful elections, discussions that foster regional reconciliation -- these are the elements of a policy that protect our interests, represent American values, and give hope to the people of El Salvador that their national nightmare will soon end. If I were President, this would be my policy.

(next page, please)

But today, Ronald Reagan is President.

I am writing you again because if Ronald Reagan remains President, the Latin American nightmare could extend out from El Salvador to many other countries in the region and, perhaps, to many Americans. There are few issues I feel more passionate about.

Today, as I write this letter, we head closer to a tragic war in Latin America that nobody wants and few people understand. And while there are many important reasons to deny Ronald Reagan another four years in office, this may be the most urgent.

I launched this Presidential campaign principally as a campaign for justice and compassion in government. It is increasingly becoming an historic campaign for peace.

The next many months will be eventful in Latin America. They will also be critical to my efforts to defeat Ronald Reagan.

I know that I have asked a great deal of you already, but I am funding my campaign entirely from contributions from individuals like you. I simply cannot succeed without your continued support.

Your additional contribution now, as we prepare for the early 1984 primaries, is critical.

I hope that I can count on you once again at this very important time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Walter F. Mondale". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "W".

Walter F. Mondale

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SUSTAINING MEMBER

The centerpiece of my campaign for President is a call for commitment—a commitment to work together for America. As an America for Mondale Sustaining Member, your support answers that request. I deeply appreciate your important role in our grass roots organizing and fundraising efforts. I hope I can count on your continuing support—and in return I will remain true to the values we share.



Mondale for President—2201 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.—Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20007 (202) 625-1600

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**ONE
CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT HAS
A COMPREHENSIVE,
EFFECTIVE PLAN
TO ACHIEVE PAY EQUITY.**

**WALTER
MONDALE**

The Mondale Strategy for Pay Equity for Women

Twenty years ago, when the Equal Pay Act was enacted, the average full-time woman worker earned only 60 percent as much as her male counterpart. Since that date America has placed astronauts on the moon, explored the stars, made major advances in subatomic physics, cracked the genetic code, and increased the cancer survival rate to over 50 percent. Yet today the average full-time woman worker makes only 59 percent as much as her male counterpart. The fight for equal pay has stalled.

The Problem

1. Women do different work than men.

In the 1970's more than 40 percent of women were employed in only 10 of a possible 427 occupations listed in the Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles. In 1982, more than 80 percent of all women workers were found in a narrow range of 25 generally low-paying occupations:

- secretaries are 99.1 percent female;
- cleaning and household services workers are 98.3 percent female;
- registered nurses are 97.8 percent female;
- clerks are 86.3 percent female;
- elementary school teachers are 84.5 percent female;
- librarians are 82 percent female.

These sex-segregated employment patterns were documented in a recent report by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, which also found that women receive less on-the-job training than men at every age and educational level, and suffer greater unemployment than men at all ages after 25, regardless of specific vocational preparation.

The primary cause of this segregation is initial assignment discrimination—the channeling of entry-level unskilled applicants or applicants with equal skills into different jobs on the basis of sex. By one estimate, two-thirds of the sex-wage differential in firms for equally qualified workers is due to differentials in job placement.

2. The work women do is paid less.

Despite the fact that the majority of women today are in the labor force, the jobs to which women are assigned are almost invariably in the

lower wage scales:

- working women make less than men in every job at every educational level.
- The median wage for all permanent, full-time women workers in 1980 was \$11,200, compared to \$18,006 for men.
- Three out of five working women earn less than \$10,000 per year. Only 1 percent earn more than \$25,000 per year.

3. The more an occupation is dominated by women the less it pays.

It is the fact that an occupation is dominated by women that accounts for the difference in wages between men and women, not the characteristics of the job or the characteristics of the worker. A recent National Academy of Sciences study of worker characteristics concluded that "only a small part of the earnings difference can be accounted for by differences in education, labor force experience, labor force commitment or other . . . factors believed to contribute to productivity differences." For example, jobs traditionally held by women—teaching, nursing and secretarial work—require relatively high levels of skill but are compensated at very low wage levels.

Despite these facts, women today bear more responsibility for their own welfare and the welfare of their families than at any time in our nation's history. Job responsibility without economic reward dooms an increasing percentage of women to a life of constant work and continuous poverty. Our nation must therefore move forward to *pay equity*—equal pay for jobs requiring comparable skill, responsibility, and effort.

The Importance of Pay Equity

Pay equity is the critical economic issue for women today. Approximately 80 percent of women in the paid labor force are clustered in jobs that tend to be the most highly segregated and most dramatically affected by wage discrimination. While pay equity is an economic issue, it is much more than that:

- **Pay equity is a poverty issue and a family issue.**

Forty-two percent of female-headed families with children under 18 live in poverty. Overall, women heads of households are six times more likely to live in poverty than men and, if present trends continue, the federal government has predicted that by the year 2000, virtually all poor families will be headed by women.

- **Pay equity is an aging issue.**

Because retirement benefits are often based on wages, wage discrimination continues to plague women as they grow older. Women 65 and older are the fastest growing poverty group in America.

- **Pay equity is a racial issue.**

Black and Hispanic working women are far more often in poverty households than males or white females. In the South, nearly one Black woman in ten remains in poverty though she works—the highest rate of workers in poverty of any group in any location.

- **Pay equity is a human dignity issue.**

The capacity to hold a "good" job is the traditional test of participation in American society. It develops the capabilities, confidence,

and self-esteem an individual needs to be a responsible citizen and provides a basis for a stable family life.

This nation faces a moral issue with respect to its working women. What nation, rich or poor, can proclaim to the world its commitment to justice, equality, and individual liberty when it denies to one-half of its potential work force the economic rewards on which these other freedoms depend? What Administration, whether Republican or Democrat, can assert its dedication to equal rights when the word "equal" applies only to the right to work, not to the wage? If we are to live up to our ideals as a nation, as a party, or as individual members of a free society, then equity in economic compensation for work of comparable worth must be one of those ideals.

The Reagan Record

Ronald Reagan has systematically opposed all efforts to make pay equity a reality. Wherever we were beginning to make progress, he turned the clock back.

1. Upon taking office, President Reagan froze pay equity regulations prohibiting sex and race discrimination by federal contractors. When new affirmative action regulations were finally issued, the pay equity section was entirely eliminated.

2. When the U.S. Supreme Court held that the Civil Rights Act covered sex-based wage discrimination, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission took steps to provide administrative guidance to its field offices. When President Reagan replaced the leadership at the Commission, all pay equity actions were dismissed and complainants were told to go to court if they insisted on pursuing their rights.

3. The Reagan Administration has taken no steps to review the federal job classification system for discrimination based on sex, although over 80 percent of all women federal employees are concentrated in GS levels 1-8 and only 20 percent in levels 9-15. In fact, the Reagan Administration is trying to downgrade the status of librarians, 82 percent of whom are women.

These recent actions attacking pay equity for women are unacceptable under any standard, legal or moral.

The Mondale Strategy

American cities and states have led the way in implementing pay equity. The city of Colorado Springs was a pioneer in voluntarily correcting the inequities of wage discrimination. Last year, Mondale's home state of Minnesota placed itself in the forefront of the pay equity movement by amending its state employees compensation statute to eliminate sex-based wage discrimination. Under a phase-in process, this new law seeks to achieve pay equity among state workers in four years. In Iowa, the legislature has approved a bill which adopts as state policy the principle that employees be paid at a rate based on comparable worth.

The time has come for the federal government to follow the lead of state and local government, to start down the path of just compensation for women workers through pay equity. This principle can be enforced under existing laws and within existing budgets. All we lack is the commitment.

The Mondale program for pay equity includes the following elements:

1. The federal government must begin enforcing the requirements of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and Executive Order 11246—the federal mandates that prohibit discrimination against predominantly female jobs. As President, Mondale will direct the EEOC to publish clear guidelines on what constitutes sex-based wage discrimination. We must open the administrative process for review of sex-based wage complaints. These actions will provide the guid-

ance employers need to avoid costly and protracted litigation while meeting legitimate employee concerns.

2. The Office of Federal Contract Compliance, the Department of Justice and the Director of the EEOC must be staffed by appointees who are committed to the principles of pay equity. In a Mondale Presidency, they will be.

3. The Civil Service Reform Act, which requires "equal pay . . . for work of equal value" must be enforced. As President, Mondale will direct that the GS classification system—which has never been reviewed comprehensively for race or sex bias in its 60-year history—be evaluated to eliminate sex-based discrimination in job classification and assignment.

4. The Office of the President must be used as a place of moral leadership, to speak out on the significance of pay equity.

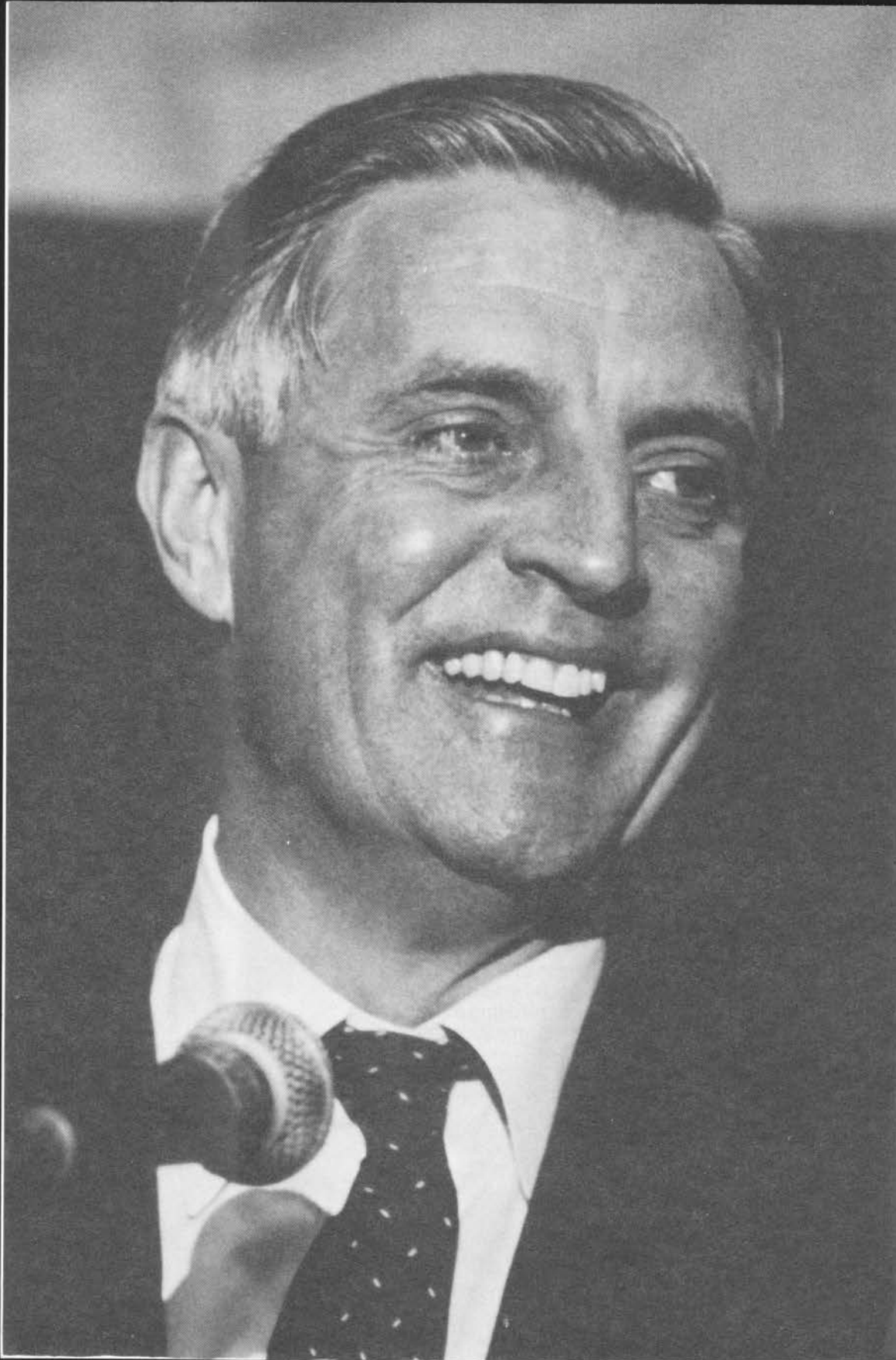
5. Finally, a federal pay equity clearinghouse must be established to collect information, conduct research and provide technical assistance to state and local governments and private employers. The clearinghouse will be instrumental in creating a greater awareness of the need for pay equity and of the factors contributing to wage discrimination.

Conclusion

Twenty years ago this week, when Congress enacted the Equal Pay Act, it was responding to fundamental questions of fairness. But Congress also acted to bolster our economy, in the belief—corroborated by study after study—that sex-based wage discrimination depresses the health and economic efficacy of the labor force, prevents full utilization of available labor resources, and reduces productivity.

The same is true today. Pay equity is a matter of fundamental fairness. But by promoting economic independence for women, it will benefit our entire society.

The implementation of pay equity for all workers will not be easy. What change of consequence and value ever is? Pay equity will raise some problems and many fears. But if we proceed thoughtfully and judiciously, we can succeed in bringing about a workable system of just compensation for every working woman in America.



Dear Friend,

Twenty years ago this week, President John F. Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act into law. At the signing ceremony he noted that the average full-time woman worker earned only 60 percent as much as her male counterpart. Since then, our nation has made remarkable advances in civil rights. But in achieving equal pay for men and women, we have made little progress. Today, women make only 59 cents for every dollar earned by men.

Over one-half of all women are now in the labor force. The wages of working mothers are the sole support for almost 15 million children. Yet women are still on the lowest rung of the economic ladder—because the jobs they do are undervalued and underpaid.

Equal pay for equal work is only part of the answer. We also need equal pay for work that requires comparable skill, responsibility, and effort. This is what my pay equity program is designed to accomplish.

A few years ago, we were beginning to make some progress in this direction. But as soon as President Reagan took office, he halted it.

He eliminated pay equity regulations for federal contractors.

His handpicked leaders at the EEOC have refused to consider pay equity cases.

His administration has refused to review discriminatory federal job classifications.

Today I am proposing a program to get the movement toward pay equity back on track.

First, the federal government must begin enforcing the federal mandates that prohibit discrimination against predominantly female jobs.

Second, the key agencies—the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, the Department of Justice, the EEOC, and the rest—must be staffed by appointees who are committed to pay equity.

Third, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, which requires equal pay for work of equal value, must be enforced.

Fourth, a federal pay equity clearinghouse must be established to collect information, conduct research, and provide technical assistance to state and local governments as well as to private employers.

Finally, the Presidency must become a place of moral leadership, to speak out on the need for pay equity.

This is the program to which I will be committed as President.

Some say that pay equity is impractical. We know that's not true. Across this country, cities and states have put sensible plans into effect. The city of Colorado Springs was a pioneer. Last year my own state of Minnesota passed a law eliminating sex-based wage discrimination for all state employees. In Iowa, the legislature has approved a bill adopting equal pay for comparable work as state policy.

Pay equity is an economic issue. But it is more than that.

It is a family and poverty issue, because households headed by women are six times more likely to live in poverty than those headed by men.

It is an aging issue, because retirement benefits are often based on wages.

It is a racial issue, because Black and Hispanic working women are even more underpaid than white women.

Above all, it is a moral issue. Our nation cannot proclaim its commitment to justice and equality while denying fair pay to nearly half its workers. If we are to be true to our deepest values, we must recognize pay equity as one of the key civil rights issues of the 1980s.



Walter F. Mondale

June 8, 1983

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