



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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Irene,

I will not be coming to the Friday lunch. As it turns out, this is a group of 4th District people — mostly Dayton & Terpick people — who have continued to get together periodically since the election. At this lunch, Commissioners have been invited.

I did want to get this report to you. I did not write all of the report, although I did write most of the sections & I did editing on all of the sections.

The only constraints in preparing the report, of course, ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> that no position contrary to a position already taken by Mark Dayton would be included & that only those positions on which Mark Dayton concurred would be included in the final agenda.

The section we talked about in particular was the "Women of Color" section <sup>beginning</sup> on page 15. I did write this section & several others.

I know the agenda is lengthy, but sometime when its convenient, I think you would enjoy reading the whole report.

— Lynn Dolnick

MARK DAYTON'S MINNESOTA AGENDA

BUILDING ECONOMIC AND CIVIL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S TASK FORCE

October 5, 1982

Summary: Building Economic and Civil Rights for Women

These are critical times for all Minnesotans, but especially for the women of our state. Women have paid a dear price because of the recession gripping our state's economy. As lay-offs have increased, women have been among the first workers to get "pink slips." Women entering or reentering the work force face prolonged and, often unsuccessful job search. The stress of hard-times has brought significant increases in violence against women.

The crisis facing Minnesota women is not simply economic. Full civil rights and equal opportunity are still being denied to many women. The 1980s should be a decade of growth, a time to move forward in the area of women's rights. Instead for women all over our nation, there is a new struggle. Under current federal policies, most of our energy must go to simply preserve past gains, to protect rights already thought to be secure.

These conditions and women's prospects for the future must be addressed immediately and comprehensively. Our Minnesota way of life depends on this. To meet this challenge, I formed a women's task force in the Spring of this year.

Over 60 women from all across the state of Minnesota participated on the Women's Task Force of the Mark Dayton Senate campaign. They attended meetings in the metropolitan area, held hearings in rural Minnesota, and participated in the "meeting by mail" process through 11 different sub-committees to develop their report.



The complete women's agenda includes over 60 planks, covering specific issues of importance to women in the work force, women who work in the home, women with children, women in poverty, women with disabilities, women of color, senior women, and rural women, as well as the issues of economic security, civil and human rights and the military mentality.

The agenda includes:

- ° Reintroduction and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is essential to extending the constituencies guarantee of full and equal opportunity to women.
- ° Federal labor laws should be changed to eliminate job qualifications and salary differences which make some jobs "male" and others "female." Equal pay for work of comparable worth legislation should be enacted.
- ° Focus must be given to providing quality child care alternatives for working parents, such as family day care, group family day care, latch key, corporate day care, and care at day care centers. Federal tax credits and sliding fee scales (parent assistance) based on income should be a part of any program.
- ° Legislation needs to be passed to provide counseling, as well as special job training and placement services for the displaced homemaker.
- ° Legislation insuring health care for women during pregnancy, up to 12 weeks after birth, and for the child through age 18 is needed.
- ° Federal cuts in child nutrition programs must be restored.

- ° Welfare work programs should provide job training which have the potential for advancement and increases in earnings.
- ° Proposed changes for Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, including relaxation of accessibility requirements and reduction of education requirements, will make life more difficult for people with disabilities and deny them the full opportunities of American citizenship. The changes must be opposed.
- ° Federal anti-discrimination agencies must be kept strong. Class action suits and affirmative action programs should not be discontinued. Appointment and confirmation of unqualified people to important civil rights agencies should be rejected as an affront to women and minorities.
- ° Housing policies must be developed that will give elderly women the opportunity to choose from among alternative housing arrangements. Housing and tax policies which preclude the development of alternative housing for seniors and cause older women to stay in their homes, reduce the stock of housing for young families, while often burdening the senior with maintenance and other expenses.
- ° Pension reform is overdue. Women should be entitled to pensions as individuals in their own right and marriage should be recognized as an economic partnership with pension rights as community property in case of divorce or widowhood.
- ° Farm women are disadvantaged because income and property are assumed

to belong to the husband unless there is a legal partnership agreement. This affects farm women's right to Social Security, IRAs, consumer and business credit, and social services. This situation must be corrected.

- ° There are legislative attempts to deny a woman's right to have an abortion. Such decisions on child-bearing should rightfully be left to the individual, based on her own conscience or religious belief. Legislation to the contrary should be opposed.
- ° Federal support must be maintained for services such as counseling and shelters for victims of incest, rape and domestic violence as well as violent partner programs and community education.
- ° Federal crime prevention monies should be directed specifically toward crimes of violence against women.
- ° U.S. tax policy has not responded adequately to the changing roles of women. The so-called "marriage tax" penalizes women for being married while working outside the home. While some adjustments to alleviate the problem were passed in 1981, much remains to be done.
- ° There must be a re-examination of federal budget priorities to safeguard needed social service programs. The trend of ever-increasing the defense budget -- particularly at the expense of vital programs -- must be stemmed.

## Introduction

Women are in the majority of the population of this country. Yet, there is a "minority status" that keeps women, in many cases, among the disadvantaged and powerless.

Two out of three poor adults are women. More than half of the total number of poor families are maintained by women. Women earn 59 cents for each dollar earned by men in the work force.

Approximately one in four girls is sexually abused in childhood by a relative or familiar person in the home. Rape occurs every nine minutes. Sexual harassment in the work place is a major problem.

The concerns of women are real. They must be addressed.

## WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE

Women are in the work force. That is reality. They are there and they are there to stay. In Minnesota, over 60 percent of women between the ages of 16 and 64 are in the labor force, including one half of all women with pre-school age children. Women now constitute 43 percent of all employed persons. While most women seeking work are able to find employment, relatively few find jobs which pay adequate wages, provide advancement opportunities, and offer employee health and pension benefits.

Women in the workforce must also be prepared to deal with discriminating hiring practices and work rules and sexual harassment.

To give women equal and just treatment in the work place, the following issues must be addressed:

o Pay Equity. The need for equal pay for work of comparable worth comes from the fact that whole classes of jobs are traditionally undervalued because they are performed by women. It follows that the crowding of women into these traditional female occupations in an ever-growing female labor force further depresses wages.

The vicious cycle has to be broken. To do that, we must eliminate job qualification and salary differences which make some jobs "male" and others "female." Federal labor laws should be changed accordingly. Comparable worth legislation should be enacted immediately.

o Sexual Harassment. Women who are forced to leave their jobs because of sexual harassment should receive full unemployment benefits.

Training for government employed supervisors and managers on the problems of sexual discrimination and sexual harassment should be mandated. The private sector must follow suit.

Labor and other private organizations should be encouraged to provide awareness training for their leadership and members in order to help victims of sexual harassment and to work for the prevention of sexual harassment in the work place.

Sexual harassment must be defined as a discriminatory practice in civil rights law, per Minnesota state law.

- o Child Care. With increased labor force participation rates by women and the growing numbers of single parent households adequate and affordable child care has become a pressing problem facing many parents, especially single parents. Options are limited, principally due to cost. Legislation increasing options for affordable child care should be passed and private employers should be strongly encouraged to work with child care providers to offer a broad selection of child care options.

Focus must be given to providing quality child care alternatives such as family day care, group family day care, latch key, corporate day care, and care at day care centers. Sliding fee scales based on income should be a part of every program. Parents deserve the right to select child care that is compatible with their family needs and philosophies.

- o Progressive Personnel Policies. Federal employment practices should be developed to serve as a model to the private sector in such areas as career education and training, apprenticeship



programs, job-sharing, flex-time, and advancement opportunities for qualified women. These practices should encourage women to move into non-traditional career areas where appropriate income and the opportunity for personal growth and advancement are available.

- o Benefits. Proportional benefits and seniority for other than full-time employees must be encouraged by federal policies. Proportional fringe benefits should include leave time; access to group life, health and disability insurance; pension programs; and fair pre- and post-natal leave for new parents.
- o Displaced Homemakers. Because of divorce or death, many women find themselves thrust into the workforce. They must support themselves and frequently one or more dependents. These women, now recognized as "displaced homemakers," often do not have the marketable skills necessary to support themselves and/or their families. Displaced homemaker programs help women with counseling, job training, and placement. They are a key to making them self-sufficient and avoiding public assistance. They are a valuable investment in a productive future. Displaced homemaker programs merit strong federal support.
- o Affirmative Action. Society must increase its fight to stop wage and institutional discrimination against women. Laws and policies must be carefully reviewed for implicit and explicit discrimination against women.

Federal hiring policies as well as those of private businesses with federal contracts must follow affirmative action practices in hiring and promoting.

Recourse must be available when discrimination is evident. Civil rights agencies and government prosecutors must enforce anti-discrimination legislation. Class action suits must be available.

- o Women in the Military. Recruitment policies for women in the military should be examined so that the experience and benefits from military service can be shared by women as well as men.

#### WOMEN AT WORK IN THE HOME

Today's woman lives her life in phases. She is student first, and then frequently a single working woman, wife, and mother. At some point, she often returns to work outside the home, serving many roles at once -- homemaker, parent, employed woman. Others make the choice to work at home throughout their adult lives.

For most, homemaking is a positive, fulfilling experience. Of course there are problems and pressures. They are compounded by a lack of recognition for the homemaker's contribution to the family and to society. Stress sometimes leads to illness and chemical dependency.

- o Displaced Homemakers. Legislation must be passed to provide counseling as well as special job training and placement services for women who because of widowhood or divorce need to enter the work force.
- o Domestic Violence. The Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Act which provides federal support for local activities in the prevention of domestic violence (including a mandated study of elder abuse) must be passed.
- o Social Security. Homemakers must be allowed to accumulate Social Security benefits in their own right. Women who choose to work in the home are not recognized by the Social Security system as having worked. These women often find themselves without benefits at a time when they have no other source of income. The work of women in the home must be recognized. They should be eligible for Social Security benefits. A contribution schedule should be developed immediately so that women who work in the home can begin to earn credit toward Social Security benefits.
- o Education. Vocational education programs which extend the educational and employment opportunities of women need more support.
- o Homemaking Skills. Federal personnel policies should recognize skills gained in homemaking, child rearing, and volunteer experience. Federal actions should promote recognition of these skills in the private sector as well as city, county and state government.

- o Chemical Dependency. Legislation targeted toward the specific problems of chemically dependent homemakers is needed. Federal funds for local groups which seek to help alcoholic or drug-addicted homemakers must be available.
  
- o Child Support/Alimony. There is a stark economic reality for the woman who experiences divorce. Only 14 percent of divorcing women are awarded alimony, and only 7 percent of these collect it regularly. Only 46 percent of divorcing mothers are awarded child support, and only half of these collect it regularly. And, in just three years following divorce, only 19 percent of divorced fathers continue to pay awarded alimony or child support. Further steps must be taken to enforce alimony and child support laws.

To help ensure enforcement, the federal government should encourage cooperation among states by making certain federal aid programs (e.g. general revenue sharing) contingent upon the creation of state programs to enforce child support and alimony rulings. The Alimony Enforcement and Child Support Act (Title VII of the EAA), calling for a study of the Justice Department on alimony enforcement, especially across state lines and covering child care payments, merits support.

- o Homemaking's contribution to GNP. Research must be done to quantify and document the economic contributions of non-paid homemakers to the well being of society -- a contribution which is not as yet reflected in the Gross National Product (GNP). As a result, U.S. society today looks less productive than it really

is. The non-paid contributions of women working in the home should be incorporated into the GNP.

#### WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Nurturing and supportive families must be a fundamental objective of public policy. An important aspect of this objective is recognition of the changing role of women in society -- 90 percent of all women will work outside the home at some time in their lives. Fathers are taking on more and more responsibility for their children. That must continue. Fathers must meet their parenting responsibilities. And we as a society need to respond to changes in family life with innovative public policies.

- o Health Care. Legislation insuring health care for women during pregnancy, up to 12 weeks after birth, and for the child through age 18 is needed. Existing public and private health care programs neglect many women and children. Women are more likely than men to work in lower paying jobs which do not provide health benefits. Yet, because they are working, they (and their children) may no longer be eligible for publicly financed health benefits.
- o Child Care. See section on Women in the Work Force.
- o Education. The federal government must reaffirm its commitment to quality public education and Minnesota's Senator must fight the cut backs which affect America's school children.

Equality of educational opportunity must be assured for each child regardless of race, creed, religion, sex, etc.

Separation of church and state is essential to freedom of religion and allows for parent/family choice in developing family religious preferences.

The needs and rights of American disabled children must continue to be protected throughout our nation.

- o Child Labor. Proposed changes in child labor laws should be opposed. Proposals that would allow teenagers to work longer hours and reclassify hazardous jobs as safe are not appropriate.

Elimination of teenage employment from minimum wage requirements should be opposed.

- o Child Abuse. Every effort must be made by the federal government to prevent child abuse through education and to care for all victims of emotional, physical and sexual abuse. An essential element of this effort is treatment of the entire "family unit," including the perpetrator.

- o Housing. The federal government should support funding for housing rehabilitation programs, and housing assistance for low and moderate income and rural housing programs.



- o Child Nutrition. Cuts in school lunch programs contribute to the erosion of children's health and well being. Nutritionally sound meals must be available to those in need. Federal cuts in child nutrition programs must be restored.
  
- o Social Services. Programs such as AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), food stamps, federal assistance for low-income housing (two-thirds of all assisted households are headed by women), Medicaid, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance, Child Nutrition Programs, WIC, the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, Breast Cancer Research, and Family Planning Programs all contribute to an aggregate improvement of women's and children's chances for survival and should not be curtailed.

While volunteer services play a critical role in providing necessary human services, they must not replace essential professional/technical staff positions. Where volunteer services augment paid positions, adequate volunteer training and support is required.

Volunteer experience must be considered as valid work experience.

Tax deductions should be permitted for volunteer expenses, such as child care, transportation, and training costs.

o Teen Pregnancy. One of every 17 teenaged women in Minnesota experienced a pregnancy in 1978. Between 1970 and 1978, the teen pregnancy rate in Minnesota increased by 37 percent while the overall pregnancy rate decreased by 7 percent. The maternal mortality rate is 60 percent higher for mothers under the age of 15; 13 percent higher for ages 15 to 19 than the 20 to 24 age group. Of those who do give birth, 95 percent choose to keep their babies and most end up on welfare. Over \$10 million annually in Minnesota is spent on AFDC payments.

Legislation cannot solve the problem; however, legislation should be passed that would appropriate funds for services and education to help reduce the number of teen pregnancies.

Contraceptive services, sex education and counseling should be available. Counseling services and parent effectiveness education should be available for those who do choose to keep their babies.

#### WOMEN AND POVERTY

The decade of the 70s has produced a discouraging trend. More of the poor are women, and more women, especially those heading families with minor children, are poor. More than half of the total number of

poor families have women at their head.<sup>1</sup> Under current federal economic and social policies, their options for assistance are diminishing. The current recession has cost thousands of women their jobs. Job training and income maintenance programs have been sacrificed for more military spending. Social programs which were once designed to gradually shift a family from dependence to self-sufficiency now work in a punitive way. Their message is -- you can work or you can stay home and collect welfare. But if you try to improve yourself, and your family by working, you will lose your help from the federal government.

A result of current policy has been to force poor women to make a terrible choice. Hang on to the low paying, dead-end job because there is no prospect for any other job, and lose welfare (AFDC) eligibility as well as medical assistance benefits (MA). Or, quit the job and keep AFDC and MA, have a little more disposable cash, and even less prospect of improvement in the job market. This is the kind of public policy that hurts families -- especially in Minnesota. More so than any other state, AFDC recipients in Minnesota work. When benefits for working mothers were cut in 1981, 67,000 Minnesotans lost benefits. More than in any other state. Many of these women quit their jobs rather than lose valuable medical and other benefits.

- o AFDC is and must remain a federal responsibility. There should be federal minimum standards to insure that families are adequately fed, housed and clothed.
- o Job training should be a part of AFDC. Welfare work programs should provide training for jobs which have the potential for advancement and increases in earnings.

- o AFDC recipients who work must be paid. Recipients of public assistance should not be required to work without wages as a condition of receiving benefits. When a recipient begins working, allotments should be reduced based on wages only. No AFDC recipient should be forced to quit a job in order to obtain health insurance for herself and her dependents.
  
- o Job training and child care. Child care, although certainly a concern of all working mothers, becomes even more a factor to those who are single, parents and who are at the lower level of the economic scale. Although 90 percent of the women involved in the CETA program had children, there was no provision for child care. Child care -- and such benefits as health care -- are instead a part of the welfare system. Again, by necessity, women are encouraged to remain in the welfare system. Any new program for job training and placement should give special attention to the enrollee who is a parent, and thereby facilitate her transition to economic independence.
  
- o Child support requirements must be enforced. Government agencies and county attorneys should be encouraged to vigorously assist the collection of child support so that non-public assistance recipients do not become recipients. (See page 7.)

#### WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

Fifteen percent of Minnesota's population have physical or mental disabilities. Approximately 50 percent of this population are women. As

of 1978, two-thirds of Minnesota's functionally disabled citizens were unemployed, despite the fact that 50 percent had completed at least a high school education, while 80 percent had completed at least the 9th grade.

- o The Reagan Administration is rewriting compliance guidelines for Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Proposed changes include: relaxation of accessibility requirements and reduction of education requirements. This will make life more difficult for people with disabilities and deny them the full opportunities of American citizenship. The changes must be opposed.
- o Civil rights provided for in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 must be extended to include all employers, not just the recipients of federal funds.
- o Civil rights enforcement must include protection for people with disabilities against discrimination in training and employment.
- o The Education for All Handicapped Children Act was adopted in 1975 after extensive hearings with parents and professionals regarding the needs of physically and mentally disabled students in the public schools. Now, administrative rule changes threaten the implementation of the act. These changes should be opposed and both the spirit and the letter of the 1975 act should be adhered to.

- o Accessibility must be assured for citizens with disabilities.

Government buildings, places of business and commerce, entertainment and recreation centers must be accessible.

Federal housing programs must include accessible housing for the disabled individual.

- o Federal and state law should require that polling places and the sites of all phases of the election process (including precinct caucuses and political party endorsing conventions) be in accessible buildings.

- o Federal efforts to prevent sexual assault should give special attention to the education of people with disabilities. Although no statistics exist, experts believe that persons with disabilities may be more frequent victims of sexual assault than people without disabilities.

- o Federal transportation aid should include requirements for handicapped availability wherever possible.

#### WOMEN OF COLOR

As the 1970s drew to a close, the phrase "the decade of women" took on an ironic meaning. Two out of three poor adults are women....evidence of what is now recognized as the "feminization of poverty." But if the situation of women in today's economy is foreboding, the situation for women of color is even more graphically so.



The oft-quoted figure that women in the workforce earn 59 cents for every dollar earned by men is overshadowed by the fact that minority women earn only 49 cents for every dollar earned by men.

31.4 percent of all female-headed families in this country live in poverty -- compared to 5.3 percent of male-headed families. Add the race factor and we find that over 50 percent of all families headed by minority women live in poverty, with 40 percent of all black children living in poverty.

Average income for black families was \$11,648 in 1980; \$12,570 for Hispanic families; and \$21,521 for white families. But even more dramatically, median income for white single mothers was \$9,933, compared to black single mothers at \$6,907 -- the income of black single mothers only 69.5 percent of their white female counterparts.

Divorce, the great income leveler of today's society, impacts greatest on the minority mother. A 1975 national study shows that of all eligible cases, only 25 percent receive child support. But adding race, black women once again fare worst: the court awarded child support to 71 percent of white women, 44 percent of Hispanic women, and 29 percent of black women.

Clearly, all elements of the women's agenda apply to women of color. But beyond those mentioned in other sections, there must be special recognition to those who experience the assault on more than one front, who know the inequities of a society in which there is not yet true equality because of the factors of gender and race.

- o Federal anti-discrimination agencies must be kept strong,  
particularly the Civil Rights Commission, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Office of Contract Compliance of the Department of Labor, the Women's Bureau, the Department of Justice and the Office of Personnel Management. Class action suits and affirmative action programs should not be discontinued. Appointment and confirmation of unqualified people to these bodies should be rejected as an affront.
  
- o Federal laws and regulations dealing with discrimination must be vigorously enforced. Regulations prohibiting the use of federal tax exemptions by segregationist private schools must be continued. Schools with the record of discriminatory practices should be precluded from the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.
  
- o Job training and placement legislation must give special attention to minority women. Reports have shown that programs like WIN and CETA have underserved women, and minority women in particular. Sex stereotyping in job training and placement kept women in low-paying occupations and, in many cases, perpetuated the welfare mode. The development of more equitable job training and placement programs is key to future employability and self-sufficiency.

#### SENIOR WOMEN

In Minnesota, single, unmarried women are the largest and poorest segment of our entire elder population. Most of these women are 73

years old and older. They are heavily dependent on Social Security. Yet they receive less in benefits than men. Less than 33 percent have earnings or receive private pension benefits. Sixty-six percent have inadequate incomes.

It has been projected that by the year 2000, Minnesota's elderly population (those over 65) will grow from 407,257 (in 1970) to 506,400. The majority of Minnesota's elderly will live outside of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, in rural and suburban communities.

Women will account for the largest portion of the projected increase. Of the total thirty-year increase (99,100), women will constitute 72,200 or 72.9 percent. The proportion of the elderly who are women will grow from 56 percent in 1970 to 59.7 percent in the year 2000.

Women will make up the majority of Minnesota's elderly, particularly in the older age groups. Most of them will be single. Many of them will have inadequate incomes. Social Security will remain the foundation of their economic status.

Women have a right to adequate income in old age. The time has come to pay specific attention to the needs of older women.

- o Health Care. Single, older women need more complete coverage at affordable rates. Immediate action must be taken to control the rising cost of health insurance -- especially for senior citizens.

- o Housing. Housing policies must be developed that will give elderly women the opportunity to choose from among alternative housing arrangements. Housing and tax policies which preclude the development of alternative housing for seniors and cause older women to stay in their homes, reduce the stock of housing for young families, while often burdening the senior with maintenance and other expenses.
  
- o Pension Reform. Only 21 percent of working women are covered by private pension plans. The treatment of spouses by private pension plans has become outdated because of changing life styles and rising divorce rates. Pension reform is overdue. Women should be entitled to pensions as individuals in their own right and marriage should be recognized as an economic partnership with pension rights as community property in case of divorce or widowhood. Women should be encouraged to prepare early for their pension needs.

Inequities in the IRAs also should be addressed immediately.

- o Social Security System. The current debate on the problems of the Social Security System has so far failed to take into account the impact of benefit changes on women, 51.3 percent of the population. In Minnesota, 54 percent of all people over 45 are women. In the 85 and older group, 64 percent of the population is female. Women should be entitled to Social Security benefits in their own right. (See recommendation on page 6.)

- o Spouse of Nursing Home Resident. Current regulations require the spouse of a nursing home resident to divest him/herself of all assets except \$3,000 and a homestead in order to qualify for public assistance. This regulation not only encourages divorce but also leaves the couple in a precarious situation should either one of them become ill. This must be changed.

#### RURAL WOMEN

Rural women need attention. They face the "normal" barriers to employment, education, financial security and social service that afflict all women. However, these barriers are compounded by isolation that frequently accompanies rural living.

There is very little research, statistical or otherwise, on the status of rural women. Yet at hearings held by this campaign in rural Minnesota communities the message was clear: employment opportunities, job training and education are lacking; social services are few and far between; urban areas are frequently given first priority for funding. Distances between people are great and the time free from family, farm and other economic responsibilities is scarce. Long distance phone calls are expensive and public transportation is almost unheard of.

- o Farm women are disadvantaged because income and property are assumed to belong to the husband unless there is a legal partnership agreement. This affects farm women's right to Social Security, IRAs, consumer and business credit, and social services. This situation must be corrected.

- o When a woman who is a farm or small business partner applies for credit in her own name, credit institutions should give her credit for her contribution to the family's accumulated assets.
- o The various financial assistance and counseling services must base needs on "cash in-hand" rather than "on paper" assets for farm women.
- o The Farmers' Home Administration must be encouraged to act affirmatively on farm start-up loans to women. Minnesota has the lowest percentage of women farmers in the nation.
- o Alternative home care and community independent housing such as senior citizen "high-rises" must be available in rural areas.
- o We must reestablish support for the school lunch program because it guarantees a hot lunch for students who must eat lunch at school and uses agricultural commodities. It takes into account the necessity of financial assistance of families with a sliding fee scale.
- o The Social Security System, pension coverage, and tax structure must recognize non-salaried work (such as farming) with one's partner. All legal filings should require the names of both partners when a farm or business is run by both.

### CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Over the past 20 years, there has been a greater awareness of the unique social situation of women. Out of this "consciousness raising" has come advances for the rights of women. But today, there is an impasse -- an administration and a mentality that not only threatens future progress but diverts our energy to hold on to rights already gained.

- o Equal Rights Amendments (ERA). The battle for equality of rights under the law continues. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has identified 800 federal statutes that discriminate against women. There are thousands more state statutes that also diminish the role of women in society. Without the ERA, these will continue to infringe upon the opportunities and rights of women.

The ERA will give Congress and state legislatures a constitutional basis to pass laws protecting the economic and social equality of women.

The ERA should be repassed by the Congress and resubmitted to the states for adoption in the U.S. Constitution as a first step to actually achieving the economic and social equality of women.

- o Health Care. The area of women's health care is plagued with political overtones. Availability of women's health care is threatened and in the process so is the health of the next generation.



Access to health care is no less basic than food and housing.

For women, this care should include: conceptive and contraceptive counseling; pre- and post-natal care, and the full range of women's health services. Birth control information and devices should be available regardless of ability to pay, marital status or age.

There are legislative attempts to deny a woman's right to have an abortion. Various measures have been introduced in Congress dealing with a new definition of "personhood," and the denial of common kinds of contraception as well as abortion services even in cases of rape or incest -- or where a woman's life is in danger. No action should be taken which would allow states to restrict or eliminate personal freedom or rights of women. Such decisions on child-bearing should rightfully be left to the individual, based on her own conscience or religious belief.

Forced sterilization must not be permitted. However, sterilization by choice must be available.

- o Threats to Individual Rights. The so-called Family Protection Act would turn back the clock on rights that have been gained in recent years. This legislation discriminates against women, minorities, lesbians and gays, organized labor, children and victims of violence in their homes. It also ignores many of

the realities that women face such as domestic violence and sexual assault. The so-called Family Protection Act and similar legislation that discriminates and reduces rights should be defeated.

Attempts to restrict access of minors to family planning or abortion services by imposition of a parental notification requirement must be opposed.

Recipients of Medicaid must not be denied access to abortion services. Denial of access to any area of a woman's health care must not be denied on the basis of ability to pay or economic status.

Constitutional amendments and legislation making a particular set of religious beliefs the law of the land must be rejected. We must not allow government to take away the individual's right to personal religious decisions. Religious freedom is one of the cornerstones upon which our nation was founded. It must not be compromised in any way.

Legislation should be passed that prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex or sexual orientation. Denial of basic civil rights to any segment of our population is denial of the principle of civil rights.

o Violence Against Women. Violence against women is an insidious symptom of sexism in our society. Statistics show

that a forcible rape occurs every nine minutes. It has been found that at least one of every four girls is sexually abused in childhood by a relative or familiar person in the home.

Pregnancies as a result of rape or incest are conceived in the most violent and dehumanizing of situations. Domestic abuse remains the hidden crime — women and children are victims of physical, emotional and sexual abuse in the home.

Federal support must be maintained for services such as counseling and shelters for victims of incest, rape and domestic violence as well as violent partner programs and community education.

Federal crime prevention monies should be directed specifically toward crimes of violence against women.

#### ECONOMIC SECURITY

The reasons for focusing on issues of economic security for women are numerous. Among them are changing demographic trends, such as longer life spans. Women on the average live seven to eight years longer than men. Cultural shifts, such as the frequency of divorce, and above all, economic conditions have propelled millions of women into the paid labor force.

Only six percent of all Minnesota families fit the traditional definition of a family -- that is, husband as breadwinner, a dependent wife and two children at home. Over 60 percent of all women between the

ages of 16 and 64 are now in the labor force. This includes half of all women with pre-school children and two-thirds of those with school age children.

In Minnesota in 1977, there were 88,000 women age 65 and over living alone. Their Social Security benefits and private pension (if they have one) are usually based on their earnings during their working years. Unfortunately, women in Minnesota and across the nation earn only 59 cents for every dollar men earn. Low wages translate into low retirement income and economic uncertainty in old age. Poverty has become a women's issue.

Enabling women to become economically self-sufficient is not only desirable, but necessary and in the public interest. The assumption that most women are supported financially by men is clearly outdated. It must be changed to facilitate the integration of women into the economic mainstream of the country. The time has come to acknowledge that money, power and status are no longer solely male prerogatives — these must be shared with deserving women.

(A number of topics relevant here are included in other sections of the agenda. To avoid duplication, you are referred below to the appropriate section.)

- o Pension Reform. See the "Senior Women" section.
- o Social Security System. See the "Senior Women" section.
- o Veterans Preference. See "Women in the Work Force" section.
- o Work Force. See "Women in the Work Force" section.
- o Housework. See "Women at Work in the Home" section.
- o Federal Income Tax Reform. The U.S. tax policy has not responded adequately to the changing roles of women. The so-called "marriage tax" penalizes women for being married while working outside the home. While some adjustments to alleviate the problem were passed in 1981, much remains to be done.
- o Insurance. Women often find it difficult to obtain insurance on an equal basis with men. Different rules for women often limit access, cost and extent of coverage. Therefore a significant sector of the female population is in many ways underinsured and in danger of grave financial difficulties. All types of insurance coverage must be available to women. Premiums must be based on actual experience rather than historic or social custom.

WOMEN AND THE MILITARY MENTALITY

Women certainly suffer the horrors of war -- starvation, rape, sexual tortures and harassment, murder and displacement of homes and families. War, and the devastation it brings in human terms, is something both women and men hope never to see in their lifetime.

But for women, there is another hardship apart from the actual war experience. It is the women and the children who are victims of the peacetime mentality of military preparedness. Military spending (over \$1.6 trillion over the next five years) has escalated at the same time that social service programs have been severely cut in the federal budget. Those programs represent a lifeline for many women and children. Budget shifts from needed and vital services into the military budget is a virtual war on the women and children of this country.

There must be a re-examination of federal budget priorities to safeguard needed social service programs. The trend of ever-increasing the defense budget -- particularly at the expense of vital programs -- must be stemmed.

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# Mark Dayton

June 24, 1983

Dear fellow DFLer:

I want to thank you again for the chance to carry our party's banner last year and assure you of my continued commitment to our DFL party. As you know, I have joined Governor Perpich's administration as Commissioner of Energy and Economic Development. This is a very exciting opportunity for me to be of service to the people of Minnesota and to tackle some of the problems which will be critical to our state's future well-being. And, as you know, I have been looking for a job for the last 2½ years!

It is a non-political position, and I intend to carry it out in a totally nonpartisan manner. However, within the guidelines established by the Governor for his appointees, I intend to remain an active DFLer. The reasons I ran for the Senate last year still remain. I am proud to be a part of our party, proud of what we stand for, and I look forward to what we can accomplish together in the future.

Many people have asked me about the reasons for my decision. I simply could not ask my family to endure another 18 months of my constant absence. Alida was wonderfully supportive during my last two-year campaign. Now she is expecting our second child, and it is not right or fair to either her or our son, Eric, for me to be gone constantly again.

During April of this year I was away from home 22 evenings. And that was a reduced schedule from the virtual seven days and nights a week of campaigning I carried on for two years and would need to do again as a candidate. It became clear to Alida and me that our family simply could not be a healthy, happy family through four solid years of this kind of constant separation.



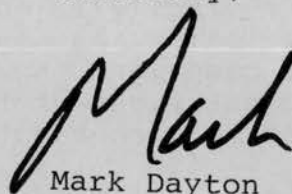
My new job also gives me the chance to return immediately to public service, which I enjoy and to which I have committed my life. I knew throughout my campaign that my commitment was deep and long-lasting. However, some Minnesotans who were meeting me for the first time may understandably have questioned my intentions and my commitment. I intend to demonstrate, since I know it to be true, that I am fully dedicated to a life of public service and to using my own good fortune in ways that can help improve the lives of other people and create a more just world. As we know, there is no shortage of problems! Energy and economic growth are critical areas to Minnesota's future, and I am excited about the chance Governor Perpich has given me to demonstrate my abilities.

Finally, I want to ask you again for your help. As a civic leader, you will become aware of important energy and economic development projects in your area. Please alert me to good opportunities for the Department of Energy and Economic Development to help encourage economic growth, provide jobs, and develop energy alternatives. Please give me a call or write me with your ideas for ways I can be of better service to our state.

So this is not a letter of good-bye! I was an involved citizen long before I became a politician, and I look forward to continuing my involvement with you. I hope to have your help and support in the years ahead, and I hope that you will let me know how I can give you mine in return.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

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

Mark Dayton

# *Mark Dayton* **Issue Brief**

## **Subject: Campaign Financing**

### **The Problem: Current Campaign Financing Methods are a Threat to Representative Government.**

Today's campaigns for federal office are far too costly. However, to run an effective campaign and communicate with millions of voters, candidates must have access to large amounts of money.

- ☐ Over \$1 billion was spent by federal, state and local candidates for public office during 1980—nearly double the amount that was spent during 1976.
- ☐ A modern congressional campaign requires that candidates purchase radio and television time and newspaper space to make their views known to the voters. Both of these campaign mediums are expensive.

In an effort to keep pace with the rising costs of political campaigns, many candidates have had to rely on campaign contributions from powerful special interest Political Action Committees (PACs). These PAC contributions are often considered an "investment" by the special interest groups. Legislation favorable to them is their expected "return on investment."

- ☐ The oil industry contributed \$4.5 million to federal candidates in 1980. In return, Congress allowed the immediate decontrol of oil prices and gave the industry \$33 billion in tax breaks over the next ten years.
- ☐ Major defense contractors contributed \$240,000 to the most recent reelection campaigns of key congressional leaders. These contractors will be principal beneficiaries of the largest peacetime military buildup in our nation's history.
- ☐ Justin Dart, chairman of Dart Industries, explains contributions by Dart PAC by saying that dialogue with politicians "is a fine thing, but with a little money they hear you better."
- ☐ Senator Russell Long (D-LA) has described campaign contributions as "bread cast upon the waters to be returned a thousandfold."
- ☐ PACs contributed over \$55 million to candidates for federal office in 1980—a 57 percent increase in the amount contributed by PACs during the 1978 elections.

Common Cause, a citizens lobby, has charged that, "our representative government is rapidly becoming a government of the PACs, by the PACs, and for the PACs."

Candidates who are unwilling or unable to raise money through PAC contributions must look elsewhere for their campaign funds. Many wealthy candidates have opted to exercise their constitutional right to finance their own campaigns for public office. The advantage of the wealthy candidate is evident—at least 21 members of the United States Senate are millionaires.

The financial advantage of the wealthy candidate jeopardizes the principle that anyone can attain elective office.

Just as wealthy candidates have an advantage over their opponents, incumbent officeholders have an enormous advantage over their challengers.

- ☐ Over 92 percent of the House incumbents seeking reelection in 1980 were returned to office.
- ☐ United States Senators have a \$1 million per year office budget to help them with research, constituent relations and media exposure.
- ☐ All congressmen are given an unlimited free mailing privilege (frank). Many use their government subsidized mailings to implicitly improve their chances of reelection. An aide to one Senator remarked, "A Congressman should never be defeated if he makes frequent use of the frank and the computer services available to him or her."
- ☐ On the average, PACs contribute three times as much money to incumbents; individuals contribute twice as much money to incumbents.

Although many laws have been passed in the last decade to improve the way federal campaigns are financed, there are still major issues that need to be addressed: The unhealthy influence of PAC contributions, the advantage of the wealthy candidate, and the incumbent's advantage over challengers.

## ***Senator Durenberger Has Used the Flaws in the System to His Advantage.***

President Reagan and Senator Durenberger have publicly criticized efforts to reform our methods of financing campaigns for federal office.

Senator Durenberger is a major recipient of PAC contributions.

- ☐ As of March 31, 1982, Senator Durenberger raised over \$234,000 in PAC contributions.
- ☐ During May of 1981, Senator Durenberger, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, held a \$1,000 a plate fundraiser for Washington Lobbyists. This fundraiser took place one month before the Senate Finance Committee began hearings on the 1981 Tax Act. This tax act gave billions of dollars in tax benefits to all corporations, but especially the largest ones.
- ☐ During 1981 alone, Senator Durenberger received PAC contributions from 11 different oil/gas/mining companies. During that same year, he voted against

a motion to prevent the immediate decontrol of oil prices and for an amendment that gave the oil companies \$33 billion in additional tax breaks over a 10-year-period.

In addition to his large amount of PAC contributions, Senator Durenberger is using the advantage of the incumbency to help him get reelected.

- ☐ Senator Durenberger's free mailing privileges cost taxpayers \$500,000 in 1981.
- ☐ As the 1982 election draws closer, Senator Durenberger has increased the number of annual mailings to his *entire* mailing list of 500,000 to 600,000 people. During 1979, he did not make use of his entire mailing list. During 1980, he sent two mass mailings to the entire list. Last year he sent four mass mailings to the entire list.
- ☐ In 1979, Senator Durenberger sent nine targeted mass mailings to Minnesota constituents. In 1981, he increased this number to 39.

## ***Mark Dayton's Proposal to Reform the Financing of Federal Election Campaigns.***

Reforming our campaign financing methods is a difficult task. Any proposed reform must satisfy the constitutional guidelines established in several Supreme Court decisions.

- ☐ No reform can impose *mandatory* spending limits on candidates for public office.
- ☐ No reform can limit the amount of money a candidate may contribute to his or her own campaign.
- ☐ Limitations on individual and PAC contributions are constitutional.
- ☐ Spending limits and candidate contribution limits can be used as a condition of public financing.

Mark Dayton's proposal for campaign financing reform will satisfy the constitutional guidelines; it will help control the rising cost of federal election campaigns; it will limit the amount of PAC contributions to candidates for federal office; and it will neutralize the advantage of wealthy candidates.

Under the proposal, candidates for federal office would be given two options for financing their campaigns. The first option, partial public financing, is preferable and it is hoped that all candidates would opt for this system. The second option, private financing, would be available to those candidates who exercise their constitutional right not to abide by the limits placed on candidates accepting public funds.

### **The Partial Public Financing Option:**

- ☐ Limit total campaign spending.
- ☐ Limit the amount of money they contribute to their own campaigns.
- ☐ Limit the amount of special interest (PAC) money they would accept.
- ☐ Raise a minimum amount of money in small contributions to prove the viability of their candidacies.

In return for agreeing to these conditions, the federal government would:

- ☐ Provide partial public financing (as we do in Minnesota for legislative and statewide races) by matching all individual contributions to the candidate up to a predetermined level.
- ☐ Give free mailing (frank) allowances and free media time to inform the voters about their positions. This would reduce the two major costs of campaigns.

### **The Private Financing Option:**

Any candidate may exercise his or her constitutional right to finance his or her campaign through the use of private financing. However, if a candidate exceeds a specified spending limit, and/or the candidate's contributions to his or her own campaign exceed a specified level, the candidate's opponent will be given *additional* spending privileges and public financing to offset the privately financed candidate's advantage.

Under both partial public *and* private financing, PAC contributions (total and individual) would be limited.

Proposals for offsetting the incumbent's advantage have been discussed on the state and national level. None of these proposals are as yet satisfactory. We must continue to seek a solution to this problem.

The current system of financing federal elections is a disservice to our democratic process. It requires candidates to have access to large amounts of money. Many candidates are forced to solicit the financial support of special interest groups. Others are forced to use their own financial resources to finance their campaigns. Neither of these methods of financing campaigns is healthy. Campaign finance reform must return our political process to the people.



# *Mark Dayton* **Issue Brief**

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## **Subject: *Public Education/Job Training—The Key to Economic Prosperity***

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### **The Problem: *Public Education and Job Training Programs in the United States Face Difficult Times.***

Reckless budget cuts in education have forced Minnesota to reduce its commitment to a sound elementary and secondary education program.

- ☐ Minnesota school districts will lose over \$200 million in federal and state aid during the 1982-83 school year.
- ☐ Local taxpayers are unable to pick up the slack. Last year, Minnesota voters around the state rejected a record number of local school board levy referendums to increase funding for the local school district.

This double dose of budget cuts has forced many school boards to change their curriculums and substantially limit educational opportunities for our children.

- ☐ School boards across the state have cancelled their summer school programs for this year.
- ☐ Foreign languages will no longer be offered at the 7th and 8th grade levels in many Minnesota schools.
- ☐ Many schools have cut back on art, music and other enrichment courses at the elementary level.

These budget cuts have also forced many school districts to lay off many highly qualified teachers.

- ☐ St. Cloud will lay off 130 teachers.
- ☐ One out of every four Sauk Center teachers will be released.
- ☐ St. Paul may have to cut its teaching staff by 400.
- ☐ Twenty-one percent of Eveleth's faculty will be cut.

These curriculum and staff reductions will result in a substantial increase in class size and an overall reduction in the quality of elementary and secondary education in Minnesota.

In addition to the cutbacks in elementary and secondary education programs, federal funds for job training programs were cut in half and financial assistance for college students was substantially reduced.

- ☐ While Area Vocational Technical Institutes continue to provide job training, the federal government cut the CETA program—the only program that provided some on-the-job training for many people.

- ☐ Over the past three years, the student share of the actual cost of an education at the University of Minnesota has risen by 21 percent. While tuition has more than doubled since 1979, state appropriations to the University have risen only 16 percent.
- ☐ St. Cloud State University will be forced to reduce the number of classes that are taught because of a \$1.5 million budget reduction.
- ☐ While college costs continue to rise, the Republican Administration has proposed cutbacks in financial assistance to college students that will affect over 120,000 Minnesota college students.

When our education system is in trouble, our economy is in trouble. Our economy is changing to a high technology/knowledge oriented economy. Furthermore, our economy is now an international economy. Our people must be able to compete with foreign producers if our economy is to remain strong. Other countries are doing a better job preparing their people for the new international economy.

- ☐ According to the National Science Foundation, the basic curriculums in Japanese and West German Schools stress science and mathematics for all students; "the result is a workforce which at all levels, has a relatively high degree of science and mathematics skill, and this has been a factor in the very rapid expansion of their technical industries."
- ☐ In a 1973 survey of science education in 19 European and Third World countries, the only measure on which American students scored above the mean was in hours spent watching television.
- ☐ The Soviet ten-year curriculum in math includes two years of calculus and two of solid geometry. By contrast, only seven percent of American students take a single year of calculus and virtually none advance beyond a single year of plane geometry.
- ☐ West Germany, France, Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden all have government-financed job training programs that assist workers wishing to upgrade their job skills.

## ***The Reagan/Durenberger policies have jeopardized our national commitment to education and job training programs.***

This Republican Administration has reversed a national commitment to education that has been supported by Democrats and Republicans alike.

- ☐ President Eisenhower urged Congress to pass the National Defense Education Act, which states: "The Congress hereby finds and declares that the security of the nation requires the fullest development of the mental resources and technical skills of its young men and women..."
- ☐ In 1965, President Johnson reaffirmed this commitment: "Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take...Nothing matters more to the future of our country."
- ☐ In 1970, President Nixon said: "No qualified student who wants to go to college should be barred by lack of money. That has long been a great American goal. I propose that we achieve it now."

Despite this tradition of bi-partisan support for education, Senator Durenberger has supported President Reagan's efforts to cut funding for education and job training programs.

- ☐ On March 31, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against a motion to restore \$435 million in cuts for elementary and secondary education programs.
- ☐ On November 18, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against a motion to restore \$334 million in cuts to the youth jobs programs.
- ☐ On November 19, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against a motion to restore \$160 million in cuts for financial assistance to college students.

In addition to supporting President Reagan's proposals to cut funding for education and job training last year, Senator Durenberger is supporting proposals that would further reduce federal funding for public education and job training programs.

- ☐ On May 13, 1982, Senator Durenberger announced that he planned to introduce an amendment to the First Budget Resolution. His amendment called for \$1.6 Billion in cuts in programs for education, job training and other social services.

## ***Mark Dayton's proposal to reaffirm our commitment to education and job training programs.***

The federal government must increase its share of the financial responsibility for providing a solid educational background for all children.

- ☐ The federal government must expand its commitment to funding categorical aid programs for children with special learning needs.
- ☐ Federal funding for programs that help teachers improve their teaching skills should be increased.
- ☐ The federal government should begin a program to assist local school districts expand their mathematics and science curriculum for all students.

Congress should also strengthen the federal commitment to post secondary education and job training. Financial constraints should not prevent anyone from continuing their education beyond high school.

- ☐ The federal government should continue to provide grants and scholarships to all low-income students who are capable of obtaining a college education.
- ☐ Low interest loans should be available for all students wishing to use the money for continuing their education.
- ☐ College work study and summer job programs should be expanded to help students meet the rising cost of tuition.
- ☐ Graduate loan programs must be protected.

In addition to increasing the federal commitment to elementary, secondary and college education, Congress should make a concerted effort to initiate and fund job training programs. These programs should help people

acquire the skills that the world economy demands. The successful programs initiated by many western European countries could serve as a model for this new federal initiative.

- ☐ West Germany guarantees all adults the right to two years of job training. All training costs, plus a limited income subsidy are paid by the government.
- ☐ Countries that have well-developed job training programs have unemployment rates well below the U.S. average.

Apprenticeships and on-the-job training should be a major focus of U.S. job training programs. This approach to job training has a long and successful track record.

Unemployed and low-skilled workers should receive federal certificates which they can cash in for on-the-job training in the private sector. Companies that accept the certificates would have one-half of their training expenses paid by the government for up to three years.

While it is important to reduce the size of our federal deficits, funding for education and job training programs should not be cut. Instead, Congress should cut unnecessary defense spending, eliminate tax loopholes that benefit only the wealthy and large corporations and cut and eliminate government subsidies for powerful special interests.

Our economy depends on a well-educated and well-trained populace. Education and job training will help our nation adjust to the ever changing demands of our economy. Increased federal support for education and job training programs is the best investment we can make in our nation's future.



# **Mark Dayton** **Issue Brief**

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## **Subject: *Senior Citizens—A Target for Federal Budget Cutters***

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### **The Problem: *Most Seniors Must Live on Limited and Fixed Incomes***

Many Minnesota seniors supported by Social Security and other retirement programs are fighting to keep up with inflation. More and more seniors are losing that fight.

- ☐ One out of six Minnesotans is elderly.
- ☐ Nine out of ten Minnesota seniors age 65 and over receive Social Security benefits. The average annual benefit is \$4,500
- ☐ For 60 percent of all beneficiaries age 65 and over, Social Security benefits are half or more of their total income. For 16 percent, about one in six, Social Security is their only source of income.
- ☐ Poverty among seniors is on the rise. The senior poverty rate went from 14 percent in 1978 to almost 16 percent in 1980.

At present, inflation is down. But even at today's lower rate, its impact still hurts Minnesota seniors.

- ☐ From 1978 through 1981, inflation averaged better than 10 percent a year. That erodes seniors' purchasing power.

- ☐ Health care costs in Minnesota have increased an average 12 percent a year since 1976. While Medicare has protected seniors against most of the cost increase, it has not been totally effective. Seniors now spend a larger share of their income on health care than they did prior to the start of Medicare in 1965.
- ☐ Home heating oil in Minnesota rocketed from 58 cents per gallon in 1978 to about \$1.13 per gallon today—a 95 percent increase in just four years. Natural gas prices jumped 77 percent over the same period. Many seniors face a "heat or eat" choice.
- ☐ From 1970 to 1980 the median price for rental housing in Minnesota more than doubled. Seniors, who occupy one in five rental units in our state, are hard pressed to cope with increases that large.
- ☐ Food prices since 1978 jumped over 27 percent. That kind of increase jeopardizes a well-balanced diet for seniors
- ☐ Over one in 13 MTC bus riders are seniors. From 1978 through 1981, the average MTC bus fare jumped 85 percent. Increasing bus fares can limit seniors' mobility, especially during rush hours when they must pay the full fare.

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### ***Reagan/Durenberger Policies Target Cuts in Programs for Seniors***

Senator Durenberger and other Republicans caused the largest federal deficits in our nation's history by giving huge tax breaks to the wealthy and big corporations. In a frantic effort to reduce these deficits (projected to be \$180 billion in 1983 alone), Senator Durenberger and other federal budget cutters have targeted senior programs for cuts.

- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted to eliminate the \$122 minimum monthly Social Security benefit for some of the oldest and most defenseless people in our society—the elderly. He later voted to restore it, but only for eligible recipients through the end of 1981.

- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted to increase health care costs for seniors. He voted to raise the Medicare Part A deductible 14 percent—from \$228 to \$260—and the Part B deductible 25 percent—from \$60 to \$75.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted on May 19, 1982 against reducing cuts recommended for Medicare and Medicaid. The cuts being considered will almost certainly require more reductions in Medicare benefits for seniors.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted to increase the amount that seniors and others must pay for rent in government assisted housing—from 25 percent of their income to 30 percent. That means over 33,800 Minnesota seniors who live in assisted housing will have less money to spend on food, clothing and other basic necessities.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted to delay the annual food stamp inflation adjustment. At least 15,200 Minnesota seniors will have their food aid reduced as a result.
- ☐ Despite 10 percent inflation, Senator Durenberger voted for 1982 low-income fuel assistance funding at essentially the same level as 1981. That means at least 44,000 Minnesota seniors are receiving reduced energy assistance payments this year.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted for reduced mass transit operating subsidies. As a result, some bus companies are being forced to reduce services and increase bus fares.

## ***Mark Dayton's Proposals for Shielding Seniors From Federal Budget Cutters***

People now retired or nearing retirement ought to be able to look forward to and enjoy a secure retirement—a retirement without fear of poverty or poor health.

To ensure that Social Security and Medicare stay financially sound, the following steps must now be taken:

- ☐ Separate Social Security and Medicare from the rest of the federal budget. That way their financial condition will be easier to monitor. And, there will be less temptation to try to balance the federal budget on the backs of seniors.
- ☐ A Social Security Stabilization Fund should be created immediately. Its assets should be available to the Social Security system for paying benefits. The fund should be financed by repealing the \$33 billion in special tax breaks given to the oil industry last summer.

Rather than cutting programs that seniors depend on—programs like housing assistance, food stamps, energy assistance, mass transit aid and others—Mark Dayton would work to balance the budget by:

- ☐ Eliminating tax loopholes which have made our tax system extremely unfair. These loopholes only benefit the very wealthy and large corporations.
- ☐ Reducing military spending by changing buying procedures; adopting an immediate nuclear freeze; and eliminating costly and ineffective weapons systems.
- ☐ Cutting federal funding for special interest projects—projects which subsidize one or more special interest groups without providing any benefit to the general public.

This program will reduce federal deficits—without hurting Minnesota seniors—and stimulate our national economy. That's important to seniors because:

- ☐ Reducing unemployment by one percent would increase revenues for the Social Security system by about \$3.5 billion annually.
- ☐ Every one percent reduction in unemployment reduces the federal deficit by \$25 billion.

# *Mark Dayton* **IssueBrief**

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## **Subject: Civil Rights, Women's Rights, and Human Rights**

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### ***The Problem: Basic rights are still denied to many people in this country and around the world.***

In this country, full civil rights and equal opportunity are still being denied many women, minority citizens and other Americans.

- ☐ Vernon Jordan, former President of the National Urban League, stated that the "national consensus for racial justice has withered," that blacks today are grappling with the same basic issues which were issues three decades ago.
- ☐ Census Bureau reports continue to demonstrate disparity in median incomes between the races: \$21,900 for whites, \$12,670 for blacks and \$14,220 for Spanish-origin families. 8.6 million black Americans and 3.5 million Americans of Spanish origin live below the poverty level.
- ☐ In the seven Southern states targeted in the Voting Rights Act, black elected officials represented 0.47 percent of total elected officials in 1968; by 1980 that figure increased only to 5.6 percent—despite black populations ranging from 18.8 percent-30.4 percent in those states.
- ☐ A study in 1981 by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission estimated that "women's work" paid about \$4,000 per year less than work usually performed by men. The report stated that occupational segregation was more pronounced by sex than by race. Women in the work force know the reality that for every dollar earned by men, they earn 59 cents—minority women, 49 cents.
- ☐ Over the past decade, efforts to impose a specific moral outlook and religious beliefs on public policy

have caused turmoil in our political system and endangered basic personal liberties. A woman's freedom to choose whether or not to have an abortion is being threatened. The basic rights of equal access to employment, housing, and education are still being denied to individuals because of their race, their sex, or their sexual preference.

- ☐ In 1978, two-thirds of Minnesota's functionally disabled citizens were unemployed, despite the fact that 50 percent had at least a high school education while 80 percent had completed at least the ninth grade. This costs Minnesota taxpayers a tremendous amount of money, while depriving the disabled of dignity and the ability to work.

Around the world, human rights violations are increasing dramatically.

- ☐ Amnesty International, in its 1980 report, tells of "almost daily reports of new executions, some involving deliberate, prolonged cruelty. Political abductions, frequently ending in the murder and mutilation of the victims, continue. The term 'disappearance,' having acquired a new, dark meaning, has entered the vocabulary of journalism and political science."
- ☐ The Center for Documentation and Information at the University of Central America documented 13,229 civilian murders in El Salvador alone during 1981; this compares to 9,826 murders in 1980. (By comparison, there were approximately 75 murders committed in Minnesota last year. Minnesota has roughly the same population as El Salvador.)

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## ***The Reagan Era—A Struggle to Maintain Basic Rights***

The 1980s should be a decade of growth, a time to move forward in the area of civil and human rights. Instead, for those most disenfranchised, most victimized by discrimination, there is a new struggle. Under Reagan Administration policies, most of our energy must go to simply preserve past gains, to protect rights already thought to be secure.

- ☐ It was the Reagan Administration which shocked Americans in January 1982, with the suggestion that

segregationist private schools be eligible for federal tax exemptions. And more recently, the Secretary of Education announced his department's decision to permit schools that discriminate to take part in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

- ☐ For the first time in the history of the Civil Rights Commission, its Chairman, Vice Chairman and another member were fired for advocating the independence of the agency and for speaking out



against Administration policies on segregation and women's rights.

- ☐ The Administration has, on many occasions, said that it will not pursue class action suits.
- ☐ The landmark Voting Rights Act of 1965 faces expiration this summer unless Congress acts to extend. Various proposals—including amendments crippling to the language and the spirit of the original act—stalled deliberations for months. It now appears that the Act will be repassed.
- ☐ The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), a basic affirmation that equality of rights will not be abridged on the basis of sex, remains three states away from inclusion in the U.S. Constitution. President Reagan, throughout his 1980 campaign and during his tenure in office, has remained steadfastly opposed to enactment of the ERA.
- ☐ Constitutional amendments and legislation limiting basic personal freedoms are now being considered by the Senate, frequently with the support of the Reagan Administration. Once again, it's a case of one group of Americans trying to decide what's right for all Americans. Our founding principle of separation of church and state is being threatened.
- ☐ The Reagan Administration is rewriting guidelines for compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Proposed changes include: relaxation of accessibility requirements and reduction of education requirements. This will make life more difficult for the disabled and deny them the full opportunities of American citizenship.

Senator Durenberger has supported the Reagan Administration's efforts to cut funding for programs which benefit disadvantaged and disenfranchised Americans. Women and children will bear the brunt of these cuts. Poverty has become, more than ever before, a women's issue.

- ☐ On April 2, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against an amendment to restore \$6 million in fiscal year 1982 outlays for the child immunization program.
- ☐ On June 25, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against a motion to restore funds for grants for services to rape victims.
- ☐ On September 28, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against a motion to reduce the business lunch deduction and earmark the savings for school lunches.
- ☐ On December 10, 1981, when Senator Durenberger cast his vote in favor of the 1982 budget resolution, he voted to: *cut* child nutrition programs by 35%; *cut* Maternal and Child Health Care Block Grants by 16%; *cut* family planning, day care, and aid to the mentally retarded by 27%.

There have also been set-backs in our human rights policy around the world.

- ☐ In its first days in office, the Reagan Administration announced that a country's human rights record would no longer be considered in setting U.S. policy toward that country.
- ☐ On September 23, 1981, Senator Durenberger opposed an amendment to require the government of El Salvador to meet certain human rights standards as a condition for continued military aid.

## ***Mark Dayton's Program for Protecting and Expanding Civil and Human Rights***

The erosion of civil and human rights in the United States and around the world must be stopped.

- ☐ Federal laws and regulations dealing with discrimination must be vigorously enforced. Federal dollars must not be used to support any school practicing discrimination.
- ☐ Extension of the Voting Rights Act must be passed by Congress without weakening this critical legislation.
- ☐ The federal commissions and departments charged with enforcing our country's civil rights laws must have strong, aggressive leadership. There must be no hesitation regarding the enforcement of federal civil rights laws and regulations.
- ☐ Efforts to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) should be intensified. If the ERA is not ratified, it should be reintroduced. This country must make "equal rights" a constitutional right. The Constitution protects all Americans against discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or national origin. This protection must be extended to guard against discrimination based on gender.
- ☐ The federal government must increase its fight against wage and institutional discrimination against women. Legislation should be strengthened which

requires equal pay for work of comparable value.

Federal laws and policies should be carefully reviewed for implicit and explicit discrimination against women. My Women's Task Force is currently meeting to help me conduct this review and establish for me a more detailed position for the fall campaign.

- ☐ The Hatch Amendment should be defeated. The Supreme Court has upheld a woman's constitutional right to choose an abortion as a matter of her personal conscience and religious beliefs. The issue involved is not a states' rights issue.
- ☐ Constitutional amendments and legislation making a particular set of religious beliefs the law of the land must be rejected. We must not allow government to take away the individual's right to personal religious decisions. Religious freedom is one of the cornerstones upon which our nation was founded. It must not be compromised in any way.
- ☐ Discrimination should not be condoned on any basis of race, sex, or sexual orientation. Denial of basic civil rights to any segment of our population is denial of the principle of civil rights.
- ☐ Human rights must be established as a cornerstone of American foreign policy.

# Mark Dayton **Issue Brief**

**Subject: *Rebuilding Economically Troubled Areas.***

## **The Problem: *Growing Pockets of Depression in Minnesota's Economy***

Minnesota's whole economy has been affected by the national recession, but certain areas in our state are more deeply affected than others.

- ☐ Our rural communities have suffered deeply. Farm auctions are up substantially—over 170 statewide in April alone.
- ☐ The depression in the farm economy has hurt some communities more than others. Farm implement dealers in Cambridge, Cloquet, Wright, Audubon, Fergus Falls and Northfield have closed their doors.
- ☐ A crippled steel industry has meant large steelworker layoffs on the Iron Range. Unemployment rates in Itasca and St. Louis counties have risen to 14.1 percent and 13.8 percent respectively.
- ☐ In Duluth, unemployment is over 10 percent.

The crisis in the farm economy and high unemployment rates in our steel industry are contributing to community decline and despair. Furthermore, not enough investment is being made in our economic future.

- ☐ Record high real interest rates are choking-off new business opportunities and forcing cutbacks in investment that's needed for a vital economy now and in the future.
- ☐ We are jeopardizing our future ability to provide a strong workforce for business and industry through cutbacks in education and job training. Federal support for these programs was cut 22 percent in real terms for FY 1982.
- ☐ Minnesota is highly dependent on energy imports. Yet,

we are cutting federal and state programs that could lead to energy self-reliance and more job opportunities for Minnesotans. Federal funding for energy research and development was cut almost 8 percent in FY 1982 and the Administration proposes to cut an additional 42 percent in funding for FY 1983.

- ☐ We are not investing enough in research and development—the first step to creating new businesses and jobs, especially in high technology industries. In 1980, these industries accounted for 64 percent of the new jobs created by new and expanding industry in Minnesota—a growth rate threatened by declining investment in research and development. As a percent of the gross national product, private sector funding for research and development has been declining since 1970.
- ☐ We are not doing enough to encourage businesses to use our state's natural resources to produce more finished products in Minnesota. A decade ago, the Twin Cities was a national center for meat processing. In 1981, most of the region's meat came from out of state.
- ☐ We stifle creativity in American workers by allowing companies to force their employees to sign patent preassignment contracts for employee-developed inventions. Often times, companies will not develop an invention for fear that it will not "sell" or compete with their existing product line. By withholding new inventions from the market place, companies waste "ideas" that could create new jobs.

## **Senator Durenberger and other Republicans create roadblocks to economic recovery of struggling industries like agriculture and steel.**

Our struggling industries need help to survive. In the past, the Minnesota economy has been more resilient than the national economy. But now, Republican policies are contributing to the decline of our economy. Federal policies are no longer helping states like Minnesota address the

problems of economically depressed areas or preparing for the future by developing new businesses and industries.

- ☐ In 1981, Senator Durenberger supported the Reagan economic program with its record high federal budget

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deficit that has helped produce high interest rates.

These high interest rates have stunted Minnesota's business recovery and new business growth.

- ☐ He voted for the 1981 farm bill, called the "farm liquidation act of 1981" by one Nebraska Senator.
- ☐ He voted to cut Small Business Administration funding for Minnesota by almost 20 percent in FY 1982 and the Administration has proposed additional cuts for FY 1983.
- ☐ He voted for nuclear energy research at the expense of funding for solar energy development, gasohol programs and energy independence.

- ☐ He voted against funding for energy conservation.
- ☐ He voted for a \$6.0 billion cut (in real dollars) in funding for education and job training in FY 1982. Over 51,000 Minnesota college students will lose their grants and/or loans due to cuts in federal student grant and loan programs.
- ☐ He voted to shift federal spending to the largest military expansion in peacetime history.

The Republican approach to solving our economic problems is clearly inappropriate and inadequate.

## Mark Dayton's Proposals for Revitalizing Economically Depressed Communities

Federal policies should work to support and rebuild our Minnesota economy. We can have a productive economy, but Minnesota will not see economic recovery if the federal government works against us.

Productive investments by the public and private sectors are the key to revitalizing economically depressed communities. Government policy should encourage and create economic diversity and community self-reliance.

I propose the following steps:

- ☐ *The federal government should act to increase farm income by boosting market prices so farmers can make a fair profit.* Since 40 percent of our state's economy depends on agriculture, increased farm income will help to renew Minnesota's troubled economy. A strong farm economy will mean more money flowing through rural businesses as farmers buy seed, fertilizer and machinery.
- ☐ *Interest rates must be brought down.* Lower interest rates will mean business survival and more consumer purchases of homes and automobiles. These purchases will help to revive the steel and taconite industries and Minnesota's forest products industry. Reducing the irresponsible federal budget deficit will allow interest rates to fall to affordable levels.
- ☐ *Tax policy should be changed to stop rewarding businesses that make non-productive movements or acquisitions.* Tax incentives should be used to encourage businesses to remain and grow in their resident communities. Business must work with communities to help them adjust to changing economic situations. Those businesses that don't should lose their tax advantages.
- ☐ *We must develop Minnesota's capacity to produce more finished goods instead of simply exporting raw materials.* By processing more of our state's farm commodities and minerals, we can extract more income from our basic industries. A diversified corn processing facility that can produce high fructose corn syrup, a high protein feed supplement for livestock, and fuel alcohol is a good example. Developing a cost-effective process for the direct reduction of iron ore and local specialty steel-making businesses on the Iron Range are others.
- ☐ *The federal and state government should create a Center for Conservation and Energy Development at the University of Minnesota-Duluth.* The center would work with private businesses and the Department of

Energy to develop energy conserving and self-reliant technologies for the building trades. It will also help to disseminate energy information. The Center could be part of a nationwide network that would help communities, businesses and industry to reach a goal of energy self-reliance. This will lead to new jobs and businesses.

- ☐ *Increase direct federal investment in research and development to create new business and job opportunities.* Minnesota is already known as an R & D center—Minnesotans have been pioneers in a wide range of high technology industries, including data processing and bio-medical engineering. Greater federal investment in R & D would build this part of our economy and more importantly, spin-off new businesses. For example, in the 1950s, the University's aeronautical engineering laboratory produced at least five new businesses.
- ☐ *Increase federal investment in our educational system.* The best resource we can provide for business is an educated and well-trained workforce. Both current businesses and the new businesses we hope to develop will be well-served by better educated employees.
- ☐ When foreign countries subsidize their steel, auto, and other industries by dumping underpriced steel and auto parts in the United States, we should restrict those imports to allow our industry to rebuild, recover, and to fairly compete. We should also insist on fair and equal access to the markets of our foreign competitors.
- ☐ When companies do not use new inventions that they control within a reasonable time period, they should lose those patent rights to the inventors, giving the inventors an opportunity to market their products on their own. Employers should be compensated for actual development costs. But, beyond that, inventors should be free—after a specific period of time—to market the ideas their employer rejects.
- ☐ Minnesota's economic infrastructure—its roads and bridges, its railroads and its essential community facilities—must be maintained and improved. Our infrastructure makes up the basic building blocks for a strong state economy. We must invest in it now for a strong economy in the future.

I believe these proposals will work to turn around our troubled economy. I also believe that they will provide a more secure economic future for ourselves and our children.

# Mark Dayton **Issue Brief**

## **Subject: Minnesota's Energy Outlook**

### **The Problem: Minnesota depends on expensive, imported energy.**

Virtually all of the energy we use in Minnesota comes from outside this state—all of our oil, natural gas, coal and uranium. As a cold-weather state, we use more energy than other parts of the country. As a result, high energy prices hurt Minnesota more than other parts of the country.

- ☐ Many working Minnesotans are struggling to cope with rising energy bills. Low-income Minnesotans are particularly vulnerable to high energy prices.
- ☐ The price of home heating oil increased 95 percent since 1978. The price of natural gas jumped 77 percent in the last four years and is expected to double over the next four years.
- ☐ For every dollar spent on petroleum or natural gas, 80 cents leaves Minnesota. That's money lost to Minnesota for new jobs, new farm equipment and other family purchases.
- ☐ If current energy price increases continue, Minnesota could lose up to 87,000 additional jobs and \$1.9 billion in personal income by 1985.

Each kind of energy that Minnesota imports brings serious problems to our state.

#### **OIL:**

Oil reserves continue to decline despite the current oil glut. As oil becomes more scarce, its price will go up. That means that a larger share of our income will go to pay energy bills rather than create new jobs for Minnesotans.

- ☐ At current production and consumption rates, the United States has about ten years of proven oil reserves left.
- ☐ A barrel of oil today costs roughly \$31 and a gallon of gasoline costs about \$1.20. The price for a barrel of oil in 1985 is estimated to be over \$42 and a gallon of gasoline would cost about \$1.65.
- ☐ Thirty-six percent of the oil consumed in the United States is imported. Almost half of that comes from the Middle-East.

#### **NATURAL GAS:**

Natural gas prices will continue to rise because of declining reserves and scheduled price decontrol.

Minnesotans will lose new jobs and an increasing share of their incomes to natural gas producing states.

- ☐ The total natural gas supply in the United States is estimated to last anywhere from 10 to 30 years. As supplies dry up, natural gas prices will climb.
- ☐ Natural gas prices in Minnesota rose 77 percent since 1978, 25 percent last winter alone. The average annual home heating bill for natural gas went from about \$345 in 1977 to about \$600 in 1981. It is projected to be almost \$4,300 in the year 2000.

#### **COAL:**

Although coal has been described as a "bridge to the future", there are problems with this energy source:

- ☐ Coal-burning power plants and factories emit sulfur-dioxide into the air which later returns to the earth as "acid rain." Acid rain increases the acid content of lakes and streams jeopardizing fish and wildlife. Roughly 3,000 lakes in Minnesota are sensitive to acid rain.
- ☐ Coal also emits carbon-dioxide when it is burned. The carbon-dioxide can act like a greenhouse, warming the earth's atmosphere. In the future, this could change the climate of prime agricultural areas like Minnesota.
- ☐ Coal-burning emissions contribute to respiratory diseases.

#### **NUCLEAR:**

Nuclear power can no longer be expected to provide safe, reliable energy into the next century.

- ☐ The mining and processing of uranium for reactor fuel is hazardous to the surrounding environment and to the health of miners and people living nearby.
- ☐ Long-term storage or disposal of the growing nuclear waste from nuclear reactors is still unresolved.
- ☐ Breeder reactors convert uranium to plutonium. A few pounds of plutonium can be used to make a powerful nuclear bomb.

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- ☐ There is continued uncertainty about the safety of nuclear reactors.

Minnesota could potentially meet its energy needs with alternative energy resources.

- ☐ The Minnesota Energy Agency (MEA) estimates that our state has potentially enough renewable energy resources to meet 175 percent of our current energy demand.

- ☐ The MEA estimates that we can lower our energy demand 20 percent by the year 2000 if we use energy more efficiently.
- ☐ Well over \$2 of economic activity is generated in Minnesota for every \$1 spent on conservation or alternative energy resources. That means more jobs for Minnesotans and more revenue for local, county and state coffers.

## ***Senator Durenberger and other Republicans have voted for policies that hurt our state's energy outlook:***

These policies will not decrease Minnesota's reliance on outside energy sources.

- ☐ Senator Durenberger supported President Reagan's speed-up of oil price decontrol in January 1981.
- ☐ In April 1981, Senator Durenberger voted for nuclear energy programs at the expense of funding for solar energy development, gasohol programs and energy independence.
- ☐ With Senator Durenberger's support, nuclear energy funding was increased 14 percent, this year over last.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger supported tax cuts granting the oil industry \$33 billion in new tax breaks over the next ten years.
- ☐ In July 1981, Senator Durenberger cast the deciding vote against a \$300 tax credit for most Minnesota families to help offset the high cost of heating their homes.

At the same time, Senator Durenberger has opposed the development of alternative energy resources.

- ☐ Only about one-quarter of this year's federal energy spending will go to conservation and renewable energy programs. The rest will go to nuclear and other conventional energy programs.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted for a 39 percent reduction this year in funding for energy conservation, including the low-income weatherization and school and hospital grant programs. Over 51,000 homes in our state have been weatherized under this program.
- ☐ In June 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against restoring a \$450 million cut in funding for energy conservation, solar energy research and development and the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger voted for a 41 percent reduction this year in funding for solar energy and other renewable energy programs.

## ***Mark Dayton's Proposals for Energy Independence for Minnesota.***

Mark Dayton thinks that increasing Minnesota's and the nation's energy efficiency and shifting our energy reliance to alternatives should be one of the highest priorities for a United States Senator from Minnesota.

Mark Dayton proposes:

- ☐ To restore federal funding for conservation programs. Conservation is Minnesota's best energy resource. Some cities and businesses have undertaken innovative conservation programs. But much more needs to be done. The federal government should play an aggressive role through low-interest loan and low-income grant programs to help families insulate their homes and work places.
- ☐ To restore cuts in renewable energy programs. Without strong support for federal research and development and loan and grant programs, Minnesota will have more difficulty harnessing energy from its rivers and streams, energy crops, sunlight, wind, wood, crop residues and other alternative energy resources. District heating and cogeneration efforts will also suffer.
- ☐ To create a Center for Conservation and Energy Development at the University of Minnesota-Duluth. The Center would research, develop and

disseminate information about energy efficient, cost-effective technologies and alternative energy resources. The Center will help establish a new major industry in northeastern Minnesota. Northeastern Minnesota provides an excellent testing ground because of its varied climate.

- ☐ To require utilities to demonstrate to all of their customers—residential, commercial and industrial—ways to achieve better energy efficiency. Voluntary energy audits already provided by some utilities are a step in the right direction.
- ☐ To use federal government purchases to stimulate the market for alternative forms of energy. Federal purchasing of photovoltaic cells (which transfer sunlight into electricity) could stimulate development of higher quality cells and lower their cost.
- ☐ To expand the federal solar energy tax credit to include passive solar energy purchases. This credit now only includes active solar purchases, which are less cost effective than passive solar.
- ☐ To encourage ride sharing programs by business and government and increase efforts to develop good mass transit systems.

# *Mark Dayton* **Issue Brief**

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## **Subject: *Minnesota's Support System—Key to a Vital Economy***

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### **The Problem: *Minnesota's Transportation Network and other essential economic building blocks are wearing out.***

Over 100,000 Minnesota farms and an additional 90,000 Minnesota businesses are vitally dependent on our state's transportation system.

Minnesota's roads and bridges need major repairs to continue efficient delivery of the goods and services we produce, particularly our farm products.

- ☐ Over one-third of our Minnesota communities depend entirely on the state's highway system to meet their freight and transportation needs. The state's road system is the primary link between sources of supply, manufacture and markets for Minnesota's industrial production
- ☐ In FY 1982 Minnesota will spend approximately \$31.7 million in bridge construction; we should be spending almost \$37 million annually to upgrade our bridges.
- ☐ An additional \$32 million should be spent on major road projects but no funding is available. By 1990, 7,850 miles of Minnesota's trunk highway system will need major rehabilitation work.

An efficient rail network is vital to moving farm commodities, farm supplies and coal through Minnesota.

- ☐ Our rail system alone needs over \$100 million in rehabilitation.
- ☐ From 1967 to 1981, over 1,700 miles of rail line were abandoned in Minnesota. Additional abandonments could hurt Minnesota communities and will put an even greater strain on our state's highway system.

Air freight is of growing importance to our state's economy. For example, at the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport, air freight shipments were up over 14 million pounds between 1971 and 1981. That was a growth rate of over 37 percent.

- ☐ Insecure funding for airport development makes it hard for new businesses dependent upon air service to get started and for established businesses to serve their customers.
- ☐ Airline deregulation has made service less reliable, especially for rural areas and smaller Minnesota cities.

- ☐ Airport development is not keeping up with community demand. The Minnesota Department of Transportation reports that five communities are waiting for funding from the federal government for major airport development projects. At the current rate of federal funding, only one project can be completed per year.

Waste treatment and water systems need upgrading in many Minnesota communities.

- ☐ The Metropolitan Council has had to put four projects on hold because of lack of federal funding.
- ☐ In Southeastern Minnesota, federal grants for building sewage treatment plants and upgrading existing plants have been delayed in 22 cities. Many of these cities failed to meet state pollution standards.

Minnesota's school system is facing major problems. Our economy depends on a well educated populace. When our school system is suffering, our economy is suffering.

- ☐ In Olivia, Chandler-Lake Wilson, Goodridge, and Red Lake Falls, high schools have dropped or will drop their vocational agriculture programs.
- ☐ A number of school districts are also dropping their adult farm management programs. Those programs have been shown to return up to \$9 to the community's economy for each \$1 invested.
- ☐ At the University of Minnesota, the engineering program is suffering because of a lack of teachers and lab facilities.

The breakup of American Telephone and Telegraph Company has many people worried about the future of telephone service.

- ☐ The fastest growing sector of our Minnesota economy—service, retail, and high technology industries—depends on a financially secure and up-to-date telecommunications system.

If we do not implement a long-term program for maintaining and upgrading essential public facilities, our economy will face even greater problems in the future.



## ***Reagan/Durenberger policies are disrupting Minnesota's efforts to maintain and rebuild its infrastructure.***

The Republican economic program is hurting Minnesota's ability to maintain and upgrade our essential economic infrastructure. For example:

- ☐ The Minnesota, Department of Transportation was forced to revise its budget for highway maintenance and improvement downward by \$288 million for the 1982-83 biennium due to federal budget cuts.
- ☐ Federal funding for railroads was cut by \$1.8 billion in real terms for FY 1982, a decline of almost 44 percent. No funding is recommended for railroad acquisition or rehabilitation of tracks and equipment for FY 1983.
- ☐ Federal funding for airport planning and construction projects is in jeopardy because of the President's "new federalism" proposal.
- ☐ In FY 1981, Minnesota received \$42.5 million in federal funding for the construction of sewers and waste treatment facilities. No federal money has been appropriated for similar projects this year.

- ☐ Federal support was cut 22 percent in real terms for education and job training programs in FY 1982.
- ☐ In 1981, Senator Durenberger supported the Reagan economic program with its cuts in essential public investments.

The Republican version of "new federalism" will shift the burden of financing many essential public investments onto state, county, and local governments.

- ☐ Community facility loans, bridge replacement and rehabilitation funding, waste water treatment grants, funding for highways and other important components of our infrastructure are included in the Administration's new federalism proposal.
- ☐ At a time when Minnesota property taxes are already rising federal cutbacks under the guise of "new federalism" will mean even greater tax burdens on property owners.

## ***Mark Dayton's Proposal for building and rebuilding Minnesota's economic infrastructure.***

The federal government should be investing in Minnesota's future. It should be helping Minnesota develop the basic building blocks of a strong state economy. Mark Dayton proposes:

- ☐ *The development of a national capital investment budget to be separated from the general fund.* Major capital improvements and maintenance should be considered on a five to ten year planning framework so that funding needs are known well in advance. In Minnesota, both state and local governments separate capital expenditures from their general operating budgets. This system has helped Minnesota and its local governments plan and finance capital improvements.
- ☐ *The creation of interstate transportation partnerships between governments, farmers, communities and businesses to develop and maintain an efficient transportation network.* These partnerships will help insure that we maintain a complete transportation system—one which does not leave communities stranded because of rail, truck, or airline abandonment.
- ☐ *Continued federal funding for essential transportation components to strengthen our national transportation network.* If the burden of funding essential transportation components falls on state and local governments, severe inequities in our transportation system will occur between the states. States, like Minnesota, that already have made a strong tax effort will have a hard time maintaining a transportation system that will provide for their needs.

- ☐ *Restoring federal funding for waste treatment facilities and sewer system construction and maintenance.* These budget cuts hurt a community's ability to maintain health standards and to provide necessary services to expanding businesses. When the federal government mandates clean water standards, it should help communities shoulder the burden of financing water cleanup.
- ☐ *Increasing federal investment in education and job training programs.* One of the best investments for the future we can make is providing a quality education for all of our citizens. Productive businesses need a well-educated and well-trained workforce.

Mark Dayton supports a program of responsible federalism that will not jeopardize the fiscal integrity of state, county and local governments.

- ☐ We need to return power to the states when local administration can be more efficient, but the federal government should retain the ability to set those standards and administer those programs which require federal oversight.
- ☐ We must engage in a careful sorting out of state and federal responsibilities in order to fashion a system that can provide needed public services quickly, efficiently and equitably.
- ☐ We must assume that proposed changes will not leave Minnesotans paying higher property taxes and state taxes for reduced services. *This is already happening today.*

Minnesota's economic infrastructure—its roads and bridges, its railroads, and its essential community facilities—must be maintained and improved. We must invest in it now for a strong economy in the future.



# Mark Dayton **Issue Brief**

## **Subject: *Small Business***

### **The Problem: *Minnesota's Number One Source of new Jobs, Small Business, is in Trouble.***

Small business is becoming a smaller and smaller part of our economy.

- ☐ Small business's share of gross national product was about 55 percent in 1945. In the late 1970s (most recent data), small business's share was 40 percent.
- ☐ Nationwide the business failure rate is the highest it has been since 1933. During the first 14 weeks of 1982, bankruptcies were up 56 percent over the same period in 1981. Bankruptcies in Minnesota were up by 39 percent in 1981.
- ☐ There have been a record number of corporate mergers and acquisitions, over 2,300 in 1981. This is the highest annual rate on record.

When small business is in trouble, Minnesota's economy is in trouble.

- ☐ Seven out of every ten new jobs are created by businesses with fewer than 20 employees.
- ☐ Minnesota needs new jobs—about 340,000 of them by the start of 1986.
- ☐ 42 percent of Minnesota's non-farm employment comes from businesses with fewer than 50 employees. (70 percent work for firms with less than 250 employees.)
- ☐ With one exception, all of our state's major employers are homegrown businesses—starting out as small Minnesota businesses. Look at the record: 3M in Two Harbors; General Mills in Minneapolis; Burlington-Northern in St. Paul; International Multi-Foods in New Prague; Pillsbury in Minneapolis.
- ☐ Minnesota's northern location, as well as the absence of local energy resources demands, that local businesses be extremely innovative. The National Science Foundation has found that between 1953 and 1973, small businesses produced 23 times as many innovations per research dollar as large corporations.

High interest rates are the major immediate problem of Minnesota's small businesses.

- ☐ Small businesses and their customers cannot afford to borrow money at 17 percent—especially when large corporate competitors can borrow at rates which are two or three percentage points lower.
- ☐ Even when interest rates are lower, small businesses have a difficult time raising the capital they need to start and grow because: 70 percent of the financing for small businesses comes from the owner's or his/her relatives' personal savings; Only about two dollars in ten comes from banks and other financial institutions; Less than one out of every ten start-up dollars comes from private investors and government.

Federal tax and regulatory policies have not been fair to small business.

- ☐ Tax policies have been unfair to small business. For example, large corporations benefit most from tax credits. They claim credits equal to almost two-thirds of their tax liability. Small business, on the other hand, claim credits equal to less than 10 percent of their tax liability.
- ☐ Government-imposed regulations and paperwork cost firms with 50 or fewer workers seven times as much, proportionately, as they cost our largest corporations.
- ☐ According to many experts, regulatory policies have discouraged banks from making commercial loans to smaller businesses. Banks are insured and regulated by federal and state governments. The regulators' main interests are to avoid risk and loss. Hence, they encourage banks to lend to larger, older businesses which can provide more collateral and security for their loans.



## ***The Reagan/Durenberger Economic Policies are Hurting Minnesota's Small Businesses***

The 1982 federal tax and budget bills have caused serious financial problems for Minnesota's small businesses.

- ☐ Interest rates have remained at record high levels largely because of record breaking federal deficits.
- ☐ Small business gets relatively little tax relief from the 1981 tax cut. 72 percent of the business tax cut will go to corporations with assets of \$200 million or more.
- ☐ Federal assistance for small businesses has been cut. Minnesota's share of Small Business Administration (SBA) direct lending and loan guarantees was cut by almost 20 percent this year.
- ☐ For next year, the President proposes to terminate SBA direct lending and cut SBA loan guarantees by another 43 percent.

Senator Durenberger has voted against the best interests of Minnesota's Small Businesses.

- ☐ On July 17, 1981, Senator Durenberger led opposition to an amendment to reduce corporate income tax rates for small businesses with taxable incomes of \$150,000 or less. The proposed amendment would have saved a small business \$27,000 on its first \$200,000 of taxable income.

- ☐ On July 23, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against an amendment which would have immediately increased from \$175,000 to \$600,000 the federal estate and gift tax credit for family farmers and small business owners. (The legislation which finally passed increases the credit for *all* estates, including those of the very wealthy. The increase is phased in over a five-year period, delaying tax relief for family farmers and small businesses.)
- ☐ On July 29, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against an amendment to permit small businesses to write off in one year the cost of major purchases, up to \$25,000 per year starting in 1986. (The legislation which finally passed allows small businesses to write off only \$10,000 per year in newly purchased assets.)
- ☐ Despite his claims to the contrary, Senator Durenberger has not represented the interests of small businesses. Commenting on efforts last year to reduce small business tax rates, a leader of one small business organization characterized the Senator's effort this way, "But when we needed someone with clout . . . Durenberger was out sharpening his pencil."

## ***Mark Dayton's Proposal for Strengthening Minnesota's Small Businesses***

Throughout our history, Minnesotans have depended upon small businesses for new jobs. Our state's future economic prosperity depends on a healthy climate for small business.

Recognizing the importance of federal policy to small business, I propose the following:

- ☐ Lower interest rates; Congress must act to reduce the demand for money and bring down interest rates. Specifically, it must:
  1. Reduce the size of the federal deficit by cutting wasteful government spending and eliminating unnecessary tax expenditures.
  2. Eliminate the tax deduction for interest payments on loans made to corporations to finance mergers and acquisitions which will not produce additional jobs.
  3. Alter the tax laws to encourage individuals to save more and borrow less. Reinstate immediately the \$200 (\$400 on a joint return) interest income exclusion.
- ☐ Revise banking regulations to provide incentives for lenders to seek out and make more loans to small businesses. For example, a federal agency currently insures all savings accounts up to \$40,000. As a reward for significant increases in lending to small businesses, the federal government might agree to a higher level of deposit insurance on individual savings accounts. This will give small-business-oriented institutions a competitive edge in attracting larger deposits.

- ☐ Target federal tax relief to help small business expand and grow. The corporate income tax should be restructured to significantly reduce income tax liabilities for small businesses with \$200,000 or less in taxable income. Had I been representing Minnesota in the United States Senate in 1981 when a similar proposal was introduced on the Senate floor, I would have voted for it.
- ☐ Establish small business development banks. A bank could be established in each region of the country or even each state. The banks will provide low-interest long-term loans to promising small businesses. The federal government should provide each bank with a limited amount of start-up capital. Each bank could sell shares of stock to raise the remainder of its operating capital.
- ☐ Increase the size of the federal set-aside program. This program should be open to women as well as minority-owned businesses. The set-aside program is a good investment in job creation because it helps new entrepreneurs compete for federal contracts.
- ☐ Adopt an employment tax credit. This will provide a direct incentive for businesses to create more jobs. It will be particularly helpful to small businesses which tend to be more labor intensive than large corporations. Smaller businesses which cannot afford expensive machinery hire more people.

# **Mark Dayton** **Issue Brief**

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## **Subject: *United States Foreign and Military Policies***

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### **The Problem: *The Peace and Security of the World is in Serious Danger.***

Never before has the need to preserve world peace been greater. The combined destructive capacity of the United States and the Soviet Union alone is enough to destroy life on earth many times over.

Despite the necessity of preserving world peace—the threat of full scale war is rapidly increasing.

- ☐ Six countries now have the capacity to wage a nuclear war. As many as 25 additional countries may obtain the ability to build nuclear weapons in the next decade.
- ☐ Worldwide spending for arms is rising astronomically, reaching a record \$450 billion during 1980, nearly double the amount that was spent a decade earlier.
- ☐ There is at least one military conflict in progress on

each of five of our six populated continents.

The risk of nuclear war is ever present—Every new military conflict increases the risk because the major powers typically get involved—sometimes directly and other times indirectly, but nonetheless involved.

World peace and stability is also threatened by political and economic unrest in third world countries. These countries usually seek assistance from more developed countries as they attempt to develop and expand their economies. At the same time, the more developed countries must rely on many third world countries to supply them with valuable raw materials. The inter-dependence of the have and the have-not countries has never been greater. Any disruption in this delicate balance may result in a major multi-national war.

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### ***The Reagan/Durenberger Foreign and Military Policies Threaten World Peace.***

President Reagan has initiated foreign and military policies that will further undermine long range goals of international peace and stability.

Shortly after taking office, President Reagan announced that human rights abuses by U.S. allies would not preclude those countries from obtaining U.S. military aid. The conflict in El Salvador is a prime example of the consequences of current U.S. foreign policy.

- ☐ While the U.S. views the Salvadoran conflict as a "textbook case" of a Soviet-inspired insurgency, many American and western European countries recognize that the conflict is really rooted in many years of internal economic and social injustice.
- ☐ The current Salvadoran government is unable to stop its military forces from torturing and murdering innocent Salvadoran civilians.
- ☐ The Reagan administration supports a military solution to the Salvadoran conflict. It will be sending the government forces at least \$81 million in military aid during this year alone.

The United States support for a military solution to the political and economic turmoil in El Salvador is the most

recent example of our inability to work effectively and peacefully with developing nations. Our foreign policies have also prompted us to send military aid to the repressive governments of South Korea, the Philippines, Argentina, Brazil, Guatemala, and Chile.

President Reagan has also proposed the largest peacetime military buildup in our nation's history.

- ☐ From 1946 to the present, the United States spent about \$2.5 trillion for military purposes. President Reagan has proposed a \$1.7 trillion military budget over the next five years alone.
- ☐ According to President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, the sharp increase in military spending will create "adverse economic effects" as the Pentagon competes with reviving civilian demand for durable goods.
- ☐ Minnesotans will pay more than \$30 billion in taxes over the next five years to maintain the United States military budget—an average of \$29,432 for every family of four.
- ☐ An Employment Research Associates study found that every \$1 billion in increase in military spending



costs the United States economy 10,000 jobs. The same study found that Minnesota ranks ninth in net job losses caused by defense spending.

While paying lip service to the need for nuclear restraint, the Reagan administration continues to propose major additions to our nuclear arsenals. It does so with full knowledge of the massive existing destructive capabilities of the two superpowers.

- ☐ The U.S. has the potential to destroy all major Soviet cities 40 times over. Similarly, the Soviets are capable of destroying all major U.S. cities 22 times over.
- ☐ The Administration has talked carelessly about a "limited nuclear war" and firing nuclear warning shots. Many experts believe that any exchange of nuclear weapons could quickly escalate into an all-out nuclear war. The loss of life and environmental damage would be incalculable. Many people are convinced that it would end life as we know it on this planet.

Senator Durenberger has supported the Reagan

administration's misguided foreign and military policies.

- ☐ On September 23, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against an amendment requiring that the government of El Salvador meet certain human rights conditions before it could be eligible for further U.S. military aid.
- ☐ On November 5, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted to increase Department of Energy spending for nuclear weapons development activities by \$335.5 million.
- ☐ On December 3, 1981, Senator Durenberger voted against an amendment expressing Senate support for existing Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty agreements.
- ☐ Senator Durenberger has refused to support a bipartisan Senate resolution calling for an immediate mutual nuclear arms freeze between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Although Senator Durenberger has publicly criticized President Reagan's proposed military buildup, he has supported it with the majority of his votes on the Senate floor. He has proposed a military budget that would result in a 26 percent *real increase* in defense spending over a four year period.

## **Mark Dayton's Proposal for a New Foreign and Military Policy.**

The goal of United States foreign and military policies must be to promote peace, stability and security for all nations.

We must recognize the economic and social inequities which lead to political turmoil in developing nations. We then must pursue economic and diplomatic initiatives designed to help these countries resolve their internal difficulties in a peaceful manner.

- ☐ The United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies should begin negotiations to reduce the level of military arms shipped abroad by each country.
- ☐ The United States should make human rights a cornerstone of its foreign policy.
- ☐ U.S. military aid should not be given to a government that violates the basic human rights and needs of its citizens or perpetuates economic and social injustice.
- ☐ The United States should provide economic aid, educational and technological assistance to developing nations to help them improve the standard of living of their people. Care must be taken to assure that this assistance actually reaches those in need.
- ☐ The U.S. should work with other nations to promote peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflicts in all parts of the world.
- ☐ The U.S. should work to strengthen the United Nations.

The United States must also maintain a strong national defense, for we live in an often hostile world. However, it may be deceptive to base the strength of our national defense in dollars alone.

- ☐ Despite spending over \$1 trillion in the last decade for our national defense, our nation is more vulnerable now than at any time in our history.
- ☐ Many individuals, groups and organizations, including David Stockman and the Republican Study Group,

have identified billions of dollars of waste and mismanagement in defense spending. This waste and mismanagement adds nothing to our national security.

Congress must analyze the Pentagon's budget with the same critical eye and care that it uses for other parts of the budget.

We must reform the Pentagon's bidding procedures which allow huge cost overruns for weapons systems. Last year, cost overruns for some major weapon systems exceeded 50 percent. No where else in business or in government are these kinds of huge cost overruns allowed.

Finally, all efforts must be made to end the nuclear arms race before it ends us. Preventing nuclear annihilation must be the number one goal of American foreign policy.

I have called on the United States Senate to adopt the following principles as the basis for disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

- ☐ The United States and the Soviet Union should agree to an immediate moratorium or freeze on the further development and deployment of nuclear arms. They should begin immediate negotiations leading to a mutual verifiable major reduction in nuclear arms. The goal should be to eliminate these terrible weapons from the face of the earth.
- ☐ The two countries must deal with the issue of nuclear arms reduction on an immediate basis—independent of other differences between the two countries.
- ☐ Reliable verification measures must be included in any nuclear arms control treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The new international economy demands that the United States make peace and stability the goal of its foreign policy. Military expansion and support of repressive allies will not bring peace and stability. Instead, we must work with all nations to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner.

# **Mark Dayton** **Issue Brief**

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## **Subject: Minnesota's Economy—Problems and Prospects**

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### **The Problem: Major Segments of our Economy and its Support System are now in Serious Trouble**

- ☐ Over 161,000 Minnesotans are officially "unemployed." Thousands more have become discouraged and are not actively looking for work or are working fewer hours than they would like.
  - ☐ Interest rates are at disastrously high levels—which make it impossible for farmers and small businesses to prosper and difficult for many families to buy cars, homes and meet other needs.
  - ☐ Net farm income is the lowest since the Depression. Almost one half of our state's economy is tied directly to agriculture.
  - ☐ Steel production is the lowest its been since the severe 1974-75 recession. Minnesota's taconite industry is operating at two-thirds of capacity.
  - ☐ Business failures are on the rise. Minnesota gets its jobs from businesses that start here. A high bankruptcy rate today means fewer jobs tomorrow.
  - ☐ Research budgets in the private sector and at our universities have been cut—even though our state's economy thrives on innovation, pioneering everything from new methods of milling wheat to processing taconite and regulating the heart-beat.
  - ☐ State and local governments don't have the revenue they need to maintain our transportation and education systems—systems which are essential to maintaining and building a healthy economy.
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### **The Reagan/Durenberger Economic Policies are at the Root of our State's Economic Problems**

The Reagan/Durenberger economic policies are depressing Minnesota's economy today and sowing the seeds for future economic disaster.

One major problem is high interest rates caused largely by record setting federal deficits. The cumulative deficit for President Reagan's four years in office is now expected to exceed the cumulative federal deficit for the last twenty years. The major causes for the horrendous deficits, projected in spite of major cuts in domestic spending, are the huge tax breaks provided wealthy individuals and large corporations and the huge increase in military spending, all of which were supported by Senator Durenberger.

Unless these Republican policies are changed, Minnesota will get no relief from high interest rates. That means more lay-offs throughout Minnesota; lower net farm income; more business failures; fewer housing and

other construction starts; fewer automobiles and other sales. In short, without a change in federal policy we'll have high deficits, high interest rates, and continuing economic disaster.

The long-term outlook for Minnesota's economy is no better. Reagan/Durenberger economic policies are interfering with and in some cases totally blocking the development of our state's economy. For example:

- ☐ Minnesota's economy is totally dependent on imported energy. Yet, the Republicans have severely cut federal programs for alternative energy and conservation—programs that could lead states like Minnesota toward energy independence. Senator Durenberger has supported these cuts and voted against amendments to restore funding for them.

*continued*



- ☐ Minnesota's economy requires new skills. Yet, the Republicans have cut funding for education and virtually eliminated federal support for job training.
- ☐ Minnesota's economy demands up-to-date transportation and communication systems. Yet, the Republicans have cut transportation funding while pursuing policies which will increase communications costs.
- ☐ Minnesota's economy depends on family farms. Yet, the Republicans' Farm Bill set price supports so low that it is known as the "Farm Liquidation Act of 1981." Senator Durenberger voted in favor of this bill and voted against higher loan rate levels for wheat and corn.

Minnesotans have a long history of adapting to changes in the economy.

"Change" for us has meant opportunity. That's because we have been able to adapt to changing conditions.

In many cases, State and federal policies have helped encourage us to adapt.

But today, under the Republicans, federal economic policies are hurting Minnesota's economy—causing increased unemployment today and blocking efforts to adapt to new economic opportunities.

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## ***Mark Dayton's Goals for Minnesota's Economy***

- ☐ *Jobs.* Minnesota needs about 340,000 additional jobs by 1986. Special efforts must be made to create jobs for workers displaced by business failures and lay-offs. We must also give special attention to the job needs of Minnesota's minority communities.
- ☐ *Protecting our basic Industries.* We have a critical stake in the well being of our state's farm economy. We have a critical stake in taconite, steel, and automobiles. We must assure that national economic policy enhances these important industries and protects the jobs of Minnesotans. Unfortunately, our Minnesota Senators have not done what they could and should have done to protect Minnesota's basic industries.
- ☐ *Develop new industries.* Minnesota's economy is changing. We must adopt the philosophy that Minnesota will seek out the opportunities that come with a changing economy. This should be our basis for developing new industries.

In 1950, almost one out of every four Minnesota workers were farmers. In 1978, out of twenty workers, one was a farmer. Four were in manufacturing—some processing the farmer's crop and others wiring computers. Four were working in stores or warehouses. And, six of the twenty were working in service industries like health care and education.

Changes like these are important because they have made our economy more diverse and that increases stability while opening up new opportunities for Minnesotans.

Federal economic policies should not stand in the way of the development of our economy. They should be a positive force. This first series of issue briefs will show how.

The accompanying briefs deal with high interest rates and farm policy. These are two of our immediate problems. Subsequent briefs on the economy will address other issues of importance. New jobs for economically depressed areas; job training and education; small business development; Minnesota's energy supply; and, maintenance of our state's transportation and communications systems.

# *Mark Dayton* **Issue Brief**

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## **Subject: Farm Issue Brief**

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### **The Problem: Near Depression in Minnesota's Farm Economy**

Minnesota's farm economy is in a depression, according to what I hear from farmers throughout our state.

- ☐ Farm income in Minnesota and across the nation will decline for the third straight year in 1982, according to the Department of Agriculture.
- ☐ Farm losses projected for this year come on the heels of a disastrous year in 1981 when farm income fell to \$18.9 billion—12 percent less than 1980 and 41 percent less than in 1979.
- ☐ December 1981 farm prices, as a percent of parity, were lower than in 1932, the worst year of the Great Depression.
- ☐ The 1982 forecast places farm income lower in terms of purchasing power than in the Great Depression.
- ☐ Farm sales are increasing across our state.

Low commodity prices and high interest rates have made it more difficult for Minnesota farmers to pay their debts. Already our state's farmers are delinquent on payments for nearly half of the outstanding farm loans made by the Minnesota Farm Home Administration. Such a high delinquency rate has not been seen since the Depression.

When Minnesota's farmers are in trouble, the whole Minnesota economy is in trouble. Forty percent of our state's gross state product and one-third of our jobs are tied directly to agriculture.

In addition to the economic crisis driving farmers off the land, tax policies and corporate concentration in the food industry have fueled the trend toward fewer and larger farms. Efforts to raise the market price of agricultural commodities and to reduce interest rates should be accompanied by legislation to strengthen the family farm and its bargaining position.

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### **Reagan/Durenberger Policies Have Kept Support Levels Low And Interest Rates High**

Unfortunately, the Reagan Administration claims that it cannot raise the price support levels in order to restore farm income because of the federal government's budget problems.

At the same time, the White House pursues a budget policy which transfers funds out of farm and other domestic programs and into the biggest peace-time military buildup in our history. Federal deficits, therefore, remain high, causing real interest rates to stay at record heights.

In 1981, my opponent, Senator Durenberger, voted for the Reagan economic program *and* the Farm Bill. Both policies have led to record low farm income and high unemployment. He also voted against amendments to the 1981 farm bill for higher loan rates for wheat and corn. According to a Republican member of Congress from Montana, "the 1981 Farm Bill is a tragedy . . . like an insurance policy that has no cost, no premium, and tragically it has no coverage."

The severity of the farm financial crisis and the dim prospects for improvement in 1982 require swift action to prevent widespread forced sales and foreclosures of farms.



# Mark Dayton's Program for a Sound Farm Economy

The Reagan Administration should implement an emergency moratorium on farm foreclosures by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). More comprehensive emergency financing legislation may be necessary if the farm economic situation continues to deteriorate. It makes no sense to drive young farmers and good farmers off the land. In the midst of the current economic crisis, the public interest is best served by guaranteeing farmers the right to keep their farms and homes. Without such a guarantee, a wave of foreclosures and forced sales will occur, seriously disrupting agriculture and leading to the further concentration of land ownership among fewer and fewer people.

To restore the farm economy, Congress should establish a new farm program. In November 1981, I recommended that a new farm policy be based on the following principles:

- ☐ *Higher support levels.* Commodity loan rates and dairy supports should be established at higher levels to enable farmers to meet the cost of production.
- ☐ *Lower interest rates.* While farm credit is not an acceptable substitute for farm income, borrowing remains a necessity for many farmers and interest rates must be reduced.
- ☐ *Earning a fair profit.* The existing farmer-held reserve program and cropland set-aside authority should be used to maintain market prices for farm products above loan levels, so farmers will have an opportunity to earn a fair profit.
- ☐ *Reducing budget costs.* The federal budget problems holding a new farm program hostage can be overcome. To significantly reduce the budget implications of higher support levels, I propose setting up a self-sustaining, revolving fund within the Commodity Credit Corporation so farmers would have an independent pool of capital for production loans. Farm program costs also can be kept within manageable bounds by using the farmer-held reserves, set-aside authority and milk supply management to balance supply and demand.

- ☐ *Local market development.* Expanding the domestic use of Minnesota farm products by increasing alcohol fuel production and by developing a state production and marketing network for fruit and vegetables will increase farm income and reduce dependence on imports.
- ☐ *Soil conservation and farm land preservation.* We must strengthen our efforts to protect the land and its productivity.
- ☐ *Improved transportation systems.* These are vital to moving farm commodities effectively and need constant attention. Our rail system alone now needs about \$104 million in rehabilitation.
- ☐ *Protect the Capper-Volstead Act.* We must guarantee farmers the legal right to price their production by maintaining agriculture's economic bill of rights.

To strengthen the bargaining position of family farmers and to reduce concentration in the food industry, Congress should enact legislation to:

- ☐ Close tax loopholes for speculators. For example, speculative investment in farmland could be discouraged by raising the capital gains tax rate on sales of farmland held in farming for only a short time.
- ☐ Prohibit non-farm corporate ownership of farmland.

To substantially improve the farm program and to restore the bargaining position of family farmers requires intensive political and organizational work at the state and national levels. I believe the political process will respond more readily to farmers if they use the bargaining rights authorized under the Capper-Volstead Act more systematically in order to exercise greater control over the marketing of their products. When the government has to bargain with farmers, they cannot be ignored or treated unfairly.

# *Mark Dayton* **Issue Brief**

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## **Subject: High Interest Rates—The Root of Our Current Economic Chaos**

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### **The Problem: High Interest Rates**

Record high interest rates are ravaging our nation's economy. Automobile sales and housing starts have hit post World War II lows. Over two million Americans have lost their jobs since July of 1981. Business failures and plant closings are announced on a daily basis.

This recession has hit Minnesota hard.

- ☐ Over 161,000 Minnesotans are unemployed; over 65,000 have lost their jobs since September of last year.
- ☐ Real farm income in Minnesota is projected to stay at Depression levels for the third straight year.
- ☐ Business failures in Minnesota rose by 30% from 1979 to 1980.
- ☐ In some Minnesota communities, six out of every ten construction workers are laid off.

- ☐ Twenty percent of Minnesota steelworkers are out of work.
- ☐ Our state's tax base has been cut. As a result, public services—everything from education to street repair—are being reduced. Teachers, health care and social workers, public employees and other dedicated people are being laid off.

All of these economic woes are seriously affected by excessively high interest rates. Americans cannot afford to borrow the money that they need to make major purchases. Unless demand increases for new houses, automobiles and other large items, our economy will continue to suffer.

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### **Reagan/Durenberger Policies Have Made the Problem Worse.**

The Reagan Administration's economic policies have made the interest rate problem worse. While there has been a slight decline in the rates on short-term borrowing (from over 20% to about 17%), long-term borrowing has become more expensive. (The interest rate on a conventional home mortgage went from 15½% in January 1981 to 17% in April 1982.) Real interest rates, the difference between the prime rate and inflation, are at historic highs.

Republican policies have failed in two respects:

1. This "conservative" administration's extraordinary deficit will keep interest rates high. In effect, Minnesota's farmers and businesses will be paying for Washington's \$1.7 trillion military buildup and its \$480 billion tax cut—by paying high interest rates. This year the deficit is projected at \$100 billion; deficits as high as \$200-\$300 billion have been projected for future years.

2. By relaxing enforcement of anti-trust laws, the Reagan Administration has declared open-season for corporate mergers and acquisitions. In 1975, there were 14 corporate mergers or acquisitions that cost \$100 million or more, involving a total of about \$12 billion. In 1981, there were 113 \$100 million deals, involving about \$83 billion.

Unrestricted by anti-trust laws, and aided by certain tax benefits, corporations rush to merge, borrowing billions to do so. For example, U.S. Steel borrowed \$5 billion to buy Marathon Oil recently. The company will reap \$500 million in tax benefits this year and \$1 billion more in subsequent years. The increased demand for credit, and tax breaks like these, help keep interest rates high for everyone else, including the businesses that want to expand and create new jobs.



## Mark Dayton's Proposals for Lower Interest Rates

High interest rates are a result of excessive demand for a limited supply of money. They can only be reduced by curbing the demand for money or increasing its supply. If the supply of money is increased too rapidly, the economy will be overcome by increased inflation. Therefore, reducing the demand for money must be given first priority.

Congress should enact the following to reduce the demand for money and bring interest rates down:

1. Reduce the size of the federal deficit by cutting wasteful government spending and eliminating unnecessary tax expenditures. For example:

a. *From the budget:*

- ☐ Discontinue federal subsidies of nuclear energy programs in the Department of Energy—\$1.35 savings in FY 1983.
- ☐ Restructure the Export-Import Bank to provide financial assistance only for the exports of small businesses. \$1.5 billion savings in FY 1983.
- ☐ Discontinue federal subsidies to the Synthetic Fuels Corporation. \$6 billion savings in FY 1983.
- ☐ Replace planned Nimitz Class carriers with smaller versions or other seagoing vessels. \$4.8 billion savings in FY 1983.
- ☐ Cancel production of all B-1 bombers, while proceeding with development of STEALTH technology. \$3.5 billion savings in FY 1983.
- ☐ Cancel the proposed MX missile program. \$4.4 billion savings in FY 1983.

b. *From taxes:*

- ☐ Repeal the liberalized leasing provision that allows corporations to buy and sell excess tax credits and deductions. \$3.5 billion savings in FY 1983.

- ☐ Eliminate the capital gains treatment of income derived from the sale of non-productive assets, such as art, precious metals and antiques. \$500 million savings in FY 1983.
- ☐ Repeal the oil and gas depletion allowance and special provisions which allow oil and gas producers to write off immediately rather than gradually, certain drilling costs. \$4.3 billion savings in FY 1983.
- ☐ Limit business meal and entertainment expense deductions to 70 percent of the total cost of the expense. \$1.2 billion savings in FY 1983.

2. Eliminate the tax deduction for interest payments on loans made to corporations to finance mergers and acquisitions which will not produce additional jobs:
3. Alter the tax laws to encourage individuals to save more money and borrow less. Reinstate immediately the \$200 (\$400 on a joint return) interest income exclusion.

To insure that the supply of money is regulated with the best interests of the nation in mind, Congress should require the President to appoint Federal Reserve Board members who are more representative of the general population.

Farmers, small business owners, and consumers are not represented on this board even though it plays a fundamental role in setting national economic policy. States like Minnesota—whose economies depend on agriculture and small businesses—cannot afford this situation to continue. Affordable credit must be made available to family farmers and small business.

Congress must immediately address the problem of high interest rates, the major cause of our current economic turmoil. The proposals I have put forth would bring interest rates down and help our state and national economies move forward again.

# Mark Dayton

## Statewide Radio Speech

### Minnesota's Economy and the Federal Budget

#### May 6, 1982

Good evening, and thank you for joining me tonight.

During the last year and a half, I have been traveling throughout every part of Minnesota. When I began, I believed that the next few years would be critical to the future of our state. I believe that now more than ever before.

During this 18 months I have seen economic conditions worsen throughout our state. I have talked with farmers who are facing foreclosure; steelworkers who have been out of work since last October; construction workers who haven't been on the job in nearly a year; small business owners who have filed for bankruptcy; students who can't afford to go back to school next year, and senior citizens who are afraid of losing their homes.

Things are getting worse here in Minnesota—much worse than you and I ever thought they would.

Look at your heating bill for the last few months; your property tax bill; or your rent payments; and at the number of your friends and neighbors who have lost their jobs. In the past, we in Minnesota have usually fared better economically than the nation-at-large. This time, however, our state is hurting worse than many other parts of the country.

Tonight I would like to outline my view of the major economic problems facing our state, their causes, and some of my ideas to solve them.

Minnesota's economy is suffering because each of our major economic sectors is suffering. Forty percent of our state's economy depends on agriculture. Minnesota farmers are facing the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. Disastrously low market prices and disastrously high interest rates are driving increasing numbers of Minnesota farms into bankruptcy. Parity, that measure of farmers' purchasing power, was at a lower level last December than in 1932—the worst year of the Great Depression.

If you are a farmer, you may be one who has told me about neighbors who have been forced to sell their land. In Swift County alone, there were ten auctions in April and almost 150 statewide. In February, I sat in a farmhouse with a farmer who, with tears streaming down his face, read me a letter from the Farmers Home Administration suggesting that he sell his farm. Everything he and his family spent years of their lives building was about to be lost.

It's a terribly painful experience.

The loss of our farms is a tragedy not only for those Minnesota farm families, but for all of us. Lost farms mean fewer customers for local businesses, fewer students for local schools, fewer parishioners for local churches. A whole way of life is lost throughout Minnesota.

As I learned when I was Commissioner of Economic Development, when Minnesota's farmers are hurting, our state is hurting. And that is the case today.

The second basic component of our economy, our manufacturing base, is also suffering seriously. The terrible state of our national automobile and steel industries has caused massive layoffs here in Minnesota. One out of every six manufacturing jobs in our state depends upon the automobile and steel industries.

Thirty-five percent of our jobs in the automobile industry have been lost during the last two years. Almost 25 percent of the steelworkers on the Iron Range have also been laid off. Without a national commitment to revitalize these industries, the long-term prospects to put these Minnesotans back to work are grim.

Right now, these workers and their families are suffering because of long layoffs and the loss of unemployment benefits. I talked with one mother in northern Minnesota who told me that her husband had exhausted his unemployment benefits and she

literally didn't know where she would find the money to buy bread and milk for her children the next week.

Unemployed auto workers have told me that they are preparing to move their families out of the state in search of work elsewhere, because they don't believe they will ever be called back to work here.

The fastest growing components of Minnesota's economic base—service, retail and high technology—have also been affected by this serious recession. Small businesses, the backbone of Minnesota's economy, have been hit especially hard. Small business bankruptcies in our state were up 30 percent during 1981.

The result is that unemployment in Minnesota is at a record high. Over 162,000 Minnesotans are out of work today. Our unemployment rate of 7.7 percent ties the highest rate in our state since World War II. If we add in the number of people who are discouraged and have stopped looking for work, the real unemployment rate in our state is now 8.7 percent. Thus our best resource, well-educated and hard-working people, is not being put to use. Our state's productivity declines. More unemployment means less tax revenue and higher budget deficits at the national, state, and local levels.

What is causing this serious recession? Most economists, business men and women, and labor leaders agree that high interest rates are the number one obstacle to economic recovery in Minnesota and across our country.

These record-high real interest rates are hurting you and almost everyone else in Minnesota. They're hurting farmers. They're hurting small business. They're hurting the housing, construction, and taconite industries.

Most economists also agree that these record-high real interest rates are caused principally by the record-high federal budget deficit.

This year, the federal government's deficit is expected to be \$120 billion. That is double the worst previous deficit in our nation's history. Next year, the federal deficit—unless changes are made—is expected to jump to \$180 billion, more than double the original estimate made in the President's budget message three months ago. That amounts to nearly \$800 per every man, woman and child in our country each year. It's three times the amount that the average American family saves.

What has caused this huge federal deficit? Despite major cuts in funding for education, health care, and assistance to the sick, the poor, and the disabled, the federal deficit has gone up rather than down. Why?

There are three major reasons. First of all, the 1981 Tax Bill provided a huge tax give-away to the very wealthy and to large corporations. Many people believe that middle income, working income, and farm families needed and deserved some real tax relief. I agree, and I supported targeting federal tax relief to you who deserved help and to assist small businesses.

However, the tax bill which my opponent, Senator Durenberger, supported violated every standard of fairness. The wealthiest one percent of all families will receive over 22 percent of the three-year tax cut. A family with an income over \$200,000 will receive almost \$60,000 in tax relief over the next three years. Compare that with what you will receive.

Although the 1981 tax bill gives me substantial personal tax savings, I would have voted against it. This kind of tax give-away is not right for Minnesota and it's not right for our country. It simply isn't fair.

Similarly, virtually all of the corporate tax cuts went to the largest and most profitable companies in the country. Senator Durenberger voted for a corporate tax bill which provided \$33 billion of additional tax relief to the oil industry.



The tax bill he supported also allows some of the largest and most profitable corporations in the country, such as Chase-Manhattan Bank, Occidental Petroleum, and General Electric to pay no taxes on millions of dollars in profits. Yet when another senator proposed an amendment that would have shifted the corporate tax relief to help small businesses rather than these giant corporations, Senator Durenberger made the motion to *defeat* that amendment.

The second major cause of the huge federal deficit is the drastic increase in military spending. The Reagan Administration is proposing to spend nearly \$1.7 trillion—a billion dollars a day—over the next five years for our military budget.

I favor a strong defense, for I recognize that we live in a hostile world. And I believe that some parts of our conventional forces are in need of increased financial commitments. However, this Administration wants to escalate drastically and dangerously the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union. The 25 percent increase in military appropriations which Senator Durenberger supported last year is unnecessarily costly.

The third cause of the federal deficit is what I call "special interest welfare." Powerful special interests in Washington received additional funding for special projects even though funds for the sick, the poor, the handicapped, and for school children were being cut back.

David Stockman, the Administration's own Budget Director said, "The hogs were really feeding" last year in Washington. As a result, projects which do not serve the public interest, but which, rather, provide a handout to special private interests, are costing you and me billions of dollars and are driving the federal deficit still higher.

I believe that we must reduce the federal deficit significantly in order to bring down interest rates and begin economic recovery. Our goal should be to balance the federal budget, just as every family recognizes that it must balance its own family budget or eventually spend itself into bankruptcy. At a minimum, our goal should be to return the federal deficit immediately to a level between one and two percent of gross national product. That's what it was in the 1960s, our last period of sustained economic growth at low levels of inflation. If I were a senator from Minnesota I would have fought to cut the fiscal 1982 deficit by the following steps.

First, I would have fought to close enormous tax loopholes which benefit only the wealthy and large corporations and make our tax system unfair. For example, I would have:

1. Opposed the tax law that allows corporations to sell their excess tax credits to other corporations;
2. Reduced the business tax deduction that allows wealthy business men and women to deduct the entire cost of expensive lunches;
3. Opposed the \$33 billion of additional tax relief provided the oil industry and repealed tax laws that allow oil companies to expense the cost of intangible drilling operations.

By closing these and other loopholes, we could restore some of the faith that you and other Minnesotans have lost because of the unfairness of the tax system. We could also raise about \$30 billion to reduce the federal deficit while still providing real tax relief to middle-income families and small businesses.

Secondly, we could reduce the federal deficit by cutting waste and unnecessary spending from the military budget. We must reform the bidding procedures which allow huge cost overruns for weapons systems. Last year, cost inflation for some major weapon systems exceeded 50 percent, according to the Congressional Budget Office. Nowhere else in business or in government are these kinds of huge cost overruns allowed. Eliminating unnecessary military expenditures, reforming contracting procedures and freezing the growth in the Pentagon bureaucracy could together save almost \$20 billion dollars a year without affecting our national security.

I also strongly support an immediate nuclear freeze. This mutual and verifiable freeze in the present levels of nuclear arms with the Soviet Union is our best hope

to end the nuclear arms race before it ends all of us. It also would save an estimated \$5 billion a year in military spending with billions of dollars more to be saved as both countries reduce their levels of nuclear arms.

Thirdly, I would eliminate special interest subsidies such as the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, the Tennessee River project, the Export/Import bank, airport subsidies for private aircraft, and the synfuels program. Eliminating these and other unnecessary projects would reduce federal spending by \$15 billion in this fiscal year.

These three steps combined would reduce the fiscal 1982 deficit from \$120 billion to \$50 billion. With this strong drive toward fiscal responsibility, interest rates should fall significantly. Lower interest rates will allow new investment to move forward and provide jobs for Minnesotans and other Americans. Since every one percent of unemployment costs the federal government \$29 billion in lost tax revenue and additional expenditures, our movement back toward a full-employment economy would itself bring about a major reduction in the remaining federal deficit. As interest rates fall, budget outlays required for the national debt also are reduced. With a demonstrated commitment to this same kind of financial responsibility in the next budget years, this program could lay the foundation for real economic recovery.

There are some steps I would *not* take to reduce the deficit. I strongly oppose cuts in the cost-of-living adjustments for social security. For many of our retired citizens, social security is their only source of retirement income. I can remember one elderly woman in Proctor. She told me that the rent on her federally subsidized apartment was already scheduled to be increased because of the cut in funding for that program. "If they also cut my cost-of-living increase," she said, "I don't know how I will be able to keep my apartment, and I don't know where else I can live."

I think it would be irresponsible to try to offset our deficit in other areas by pushing one million more elderly citizens below the poverty level. The financial problems facing the social security system must be addressed. This must be done to keep social security financially strong and not as an attempt to offset tax relief for the wealthy or huge increases in our military budget.

I also oppose an energy tax to boost once again the cost of energy for Minnesotans. Minnesotans paid record-high energy costs during this last long, cold winter. The cost of energy is one of the major obstacles to future economic growth in our state. We need to increase our efforts for conservation and the development of alternative energy to replace traditional fuels. Unfortunately, the Reagan Administration has virtually eliminated federal funds for these important programs.

I oppose postponing the third year of the tax relief which has been promised American families. However, I would like to target that relief to middle-income, working-income and farm families rather than allow so much of it to go again to the very wealthy.

Finally, I oppose further cuts in funding for education and other areas of important human need. School children, the handicapped, the mentally ill and mentally retarded are already being hurt by last year's cut-backs. We now have a government in Washington which supports subsidies for the rich and soup lines for the poor. This is not the way to restore fairness and social justice to our country.

This is my strategy to bring about immediate economic recovery in Minnesota and across our country by reducing the federal deficit and bringing down disastrously high interest rates. It is a program which will help businesses to expand and grow. It is a program which will help put Minnesotans back to work. It is a program which will help family farmers to survive.

In my next speech, I will talk about some of the longer term solutions to our state's economic problems. In the meantime, I welcome your thoughts and reactions to the ideas I presented tonight. Please write to me with your comments and your own ideas for helping Minnesota's economy at Mark Dayton, P.O. Box 1982, St. Paul 55111. I welcome your ideas and thank you for joining me tonight.



May 7, 1982

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

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

Dear Irene:

I would like to invite you to join with me in two very exciting upcoming events.

- ° Mon. May 17th - Unemployment Hearing with Senator Bill Bradley -- St. Paul Radisson
- ° Fri. May 28th - Forum on the Future of Social Security with Congressman Claude Pepper -- Prom Center, St. Paul

On Monday, May 17th, Senator Bill Bradley, the Senior Democratic Senator from New Jersey, will be coming to Minnesota on my behalf. He and I will hold a Hearing to discuss the serious economic and unemployment problems facing our state. Minnesota's top labor leaders and others concerned about the failure of Republican economic policies will testify, and Senator Bradley will respond to questions from the audience.

The Hearing will take place from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the St. Paul Radisson Hotel on Kellogg. Immediately following the Unemployment Hearing, from 4:00 to 5:30 p.m., there will be a reception to meet Senator Bradley. I would like to invite you as my guest to attend both the Unemployment Hearing and the reception.

Senator Bradley has a record of excellence which befits his standing as one of our party's new Senate leaders. He was a Rhodes Scholar, an All-American basketball player at Princeton University, and Captain of the New York Knicks professional basketball team. He is Vice Chairman of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee and a member of the Senate Finance, Energy, and Aging Committees. I am deeply honored that a Senator of his stature is willing to come to Minnesota to help my campaign.

I would also like to invite you to a Forum on the future of social security and other retirement programs. This Forum will be held on Friday, May 28th, at the Prom Center in St. Paul from 9:45 a.m. to 12:00 noon. My featured guest will be Representative Claude Pepper, Democrat from Florida, and the Chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging. We will be joined by DFL Congressmen Jim Oberstar and Bruce Vento.

As you know, I have made a major issue of Senator Durenberger's votes against the interests of Minnesota's senior citizens. Over 26,000 senior citizens have joined the Minnesota Campaign to Protect Social Security, which I started last fall, to voice opposition to Republican efforts to eliminate the minimum social

security benefit. Representative Pepper is one of the foremost authorities in the Congress on issues affecting social security and other retirement programs. Leaders of Minnesota's senior citizen organizations and other senior leaders will be testifying that morning, and there will again be an opportunity to ask questions.

I am deeply honored that these two national leaders are willing to come to Minnesota to help me. They will also help to highlight some of the major issues which I intend to stress during my campaign. I think you will find both of them very worthwhile, and again I invite you to join with me. If you have any questions about either event, please give me a call.

I am also enclosing the next two in my series of Issue Briefs: "Minnesota's Energy Outlook" and "Rebuilding Minnesota's Troubled Economy." Regrettably, Ronald Reagan and David Durenberger have pursued an energy policy which will jeopardize the future of Minnesota. Senator Durenberger voted for the speed-up of oil price decontrol in January, 1981 -- which cost the people of Minnesota \$100 million last year in higher energy prices. He has also voted for cuts in funding for conservation and alternative energy development programs. I would welcome your reactions to my Briefs and your own ideas for new strategies in these important areas.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

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

Mark B. Dayton

MBD/kbl  
Enclosures:



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

May 26, 1982

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

Dear Irene:

The 1982 DFL State Convention is the next major mile-post on our road toward a DFL victory in November.

The ground work for that victory is now almost complete.

At our convention, we must work together to adopt a platform of strong proposals for solving the major problems now facing Minnesotans and to nominate candidates who will campaign -- night and day -- for the offices they seek and for the principles of our party.

The issues for November are all too clear. I have traveled this state for the last 18 months. I have seen our state's economy go from bad to worse. We now have record-high unemployment, record-high farm failures, record-high small business bankruptcies, and record-high teachers' layoffs. The failure of Republican policies has never been clearer. Minnesota is being hurt and hurt worse than other parts of the country by policies which my opponent, David Durenberger, has supported. We in the DFL can offer something much better. We can offer hope again to Minnesota.

That's what I have been telling audiences all over our state. That's what my television commercials have been telling Minnesotans everywhere. That's the kind of strong campaign I want to wage for the next five months. A campaign that can win. A campaign that can help other DFL candidates win.

But first, I need your support and our party's endorsement. Eighteen months ago I pledged to honor the endorsement process. I intend to keep that pledge. I respectfully ask you for your support for my endorsement.



The Issue Briefs which you have received outline some of my ideas for ending the Reagan-Durenberger disaster. I hope they have given you a better understanding of my positions on important issues. There are other critical issues for which I have not yet completed formal Issue Briefs, but which will be important to my campaign. I will continue to send you this information in the weeks ahead.

I have also been highlighting some of these issues in other ways. Two Democratic Congressional leaders came to Minnesota at my request to see first-hand what Reagan-Durenberger policies are doing to our state. Senator Bill Bradley held a forum on the job crisis in Minnesota. Congressman Claude Pepper knows now, more than ever before, how much Minnesota seniors depend on Social Security for their livelihood.

It is a tragedy that our own senators have not been representing these views in Washington. With your support and help, this will change.

I know that I am asking you to confer upon me a great honor and an important responsibility. Our party and our state have a tremendous stake in the 1982 election. I want you to know that I am prepared to work as hard as anyone possibly can and to do everything possible to win in November. I also intend to do everything I can to help other DFL candidates and our DFL party win a tremendous victory. You deserve no less in return for your support. I will give you my very best.

On Friday, June 4th, at 2:30 p.m., our convention will begin endorsement proceedings for the U.S. Senate. I hope I can count on you to be there to give me your support.

With best regards.

Sincerely,



Mark B. Dayton

MBD/kbl

Enclosures

P.S. Remember, the U.S. Senate endorsement proceedings begin at 2:30 p.m. on Friday, June 4th. If you have any questions remaining regarding my candidacy, please give me a call. I would like to have the chance to discuss it with you.



1421 Park Avenue South  
Room 204  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404  
612 333-8722

June 29, 1981

Irene Gomez de Bethke  
State Chair, Hispanic American Democrats  
4649 Decatur Avenue North  
New Hope, Minnesota 55428

Dear Irene:

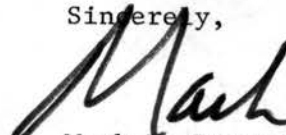
Thank you very much for your very thoughtful letter which I received on June 2. I apologize for my delay in responding to you. I have been traveling almost non-stop throughout our state for the last month and have been answering every letter myself. The response I received to my first mailing was very encouraging, but unfortunately it has taken me a while to catch up!

Irene, I want to thank you for your encouragement and your offer of support. I will work very hard in the months ahead to justify it. I am delighted that I can count on you and look forward to working hard with you to "make our shared vision a reality." I would welcome your ideas and suggestions into my campaign on how I can properly raise issues of importance to Minnesota's Hispanic population. I would welcome your suggestions at any time and would also be delighted to get together with the leadership of your Minnesota Hispanic American Democrats. Please get in touch with me whenever your group would like to have such a meeting.

Again, Irene, thank you very much for your offer of help. I will need it and I look forward to working with you in the months ahead on behalf of the causes we both believe in.

With best regards.

Sincerely,



Mark B. Dayton

MBD/kae





April 21, 1982

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

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

Dear Irene:

Over the last seventeen months, I have visited with thousands of Minnesotans, traveling over 40,000 miles to every part of our state. I have held almost one hundred "Listening Forums," where people could meet with me to express their ideas and concerns.

I have also attended hundreds of party events. I have talked with DFLers throughout our state. In short, I have listened and learned.

Now, I want you to know what I have learned and what I think it means for the policies of the federal government -- what I would do as a U.S. Senator to address the problems of Minnesota, our nation, and our world.

Over the next six weeks, I will be sending you a series of Issue Briefs. The first three are enclosed.

Each Brief will tell you about a problem facing Minnesotans; the Reagan/Durenberger response; and my agenda for solving it.

This first installment of Issue Briefs is focused on our state's economy.

In a couple of weeks, I will be sending you a second set of Issue Briefs. These, too, will focus on issues related to Minnesota's economy.

Subsequent Issue Briefs will cover a wide range of topics -- foreign policy, the environment, civil rights, human rights, women, senior citizens, health care, education, and others.

I hope you will find these materials useful. They will tell you more about me. And, hopefully, they will help you and me to chart a course for our DFL party for 1982 and beyond.

I want to know what you think about my ideas. Please feel free to call or write me with your reactions to these Issue Briefs.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

  
Mark B. Dayton

P.S. If you would like more background on one of these issues or a further explanation of my views, please let me know.

# Mark Dayton

February 4, 1982

Irene & Mary Bethke  
4649 Decaur Ave N  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55428

Dear Irene & Mary,

Traveling through Minnesota, as I've been doing for more than a year, I've seen a change in the outlook of Minnesotans.

Minnesotans realize -- and are beginning to experience -- the impact of Quie, Reagan and Durenberger Republican policies.

We've all seen what the state Republican policies are doing and every day, more Minnesotans are beginning to see what the Reagan policies will do to us over the coming years.

Republican policies in St. Paul have brought Minnesota ever increasing deficits. And now, every day, we find out how much larger the Reagan deficit is becoming. That means higher interest rates and slower growth for jobs and business in Minnesota.

Republican policies at the state level have forced cuts in services that we in Minnesota consider vital. Now the Reagan-Durenberger budget will force our state to cut back even further. That means less help for the handicapped, and higher property taxes for many Minnesotans.

Dave Durenberger has now acknowledged what we DFLers have been saying all along -- that these federal policies will hurt Minnesota more than other states.

As much as anything else, property tax bills show the failure of the Republican policies: they say they're cutting people's taxes, but what they're really doing is helping the rich and large corporations -- and simply shifting the burden to working and middle-income families and to our family farmers.

Minnesotans increasingly see what these policies are doing to them.

I am sure of that.

(over, please)

I've seen the worry in their faces. I've heard their concerns expressed at the Listening Forums I have been holding all over Minnesota.

They want answers from us. They want alternative policies.

The people of Minnesota will not put their faith in us just because we oppose what the Republicans are doing in St. Paul and in Washington. Nor should they.

We must -- and we can -- offer policies at the local, state, and federal levels which will help build a strong Minnesota for the future.

Here's some of what I've suggested.

Target Tax Incentives. Seven out of every ten new jobs come from small businesses. Instead of a give-away to large corporations, business tax cuts should be targeted at small business.

Reduce Interest Rates. Many economists believe that the huge federal deficits, which our Senators supported, will keep interest rates high. These high interest rates hurt our farmers, businesses and prospective homeowners -- and cost our state jobs. I have outlined ways to reduce the federal deficit by targeting tax relief to middle-income and farm families and small businesses, reducing federal subsidies for corporate and special interests, and eliminating the waste and unnecessary programs in our military budget.

Establish a Social Security Stabilization Fund. The Fund's assets can be used to bolster Social Security's old-age pension and disability programs. The Fund will be financed by repealing the special tax breaks given the oil industry in 1981, with Dave Durenburger's support.

Establish a Revolving Fund for Agriculture Production Loans for the Commodity Credit Corporation to free the farm programs from the federal budget problems holding it hostage -- and to finance commodity price supports at higher levels.

These are just some of the ideas I am presenting in my campaign.

I will have more to say about my alternatives to the Quie-Reagan-Durenberger policies later in the year.

I believe that together we can present programs which will win the support of many concerned Minnesotans.

Indeed, there is only one additional hurdle our party faces.  
Money.

(next page, please)



Because of the Republican-induced recession, it's harder than ever for Democrats to raise money. Our supporters just can't afford to contribute now.

But, at the same time, it's easier than ever for Republicans to finance their campaigns -- with money from corporations and special interests.

These corporations and special interests have benefited from the national Republican program and in return -- through their assorted Political Action Committees -- they are ready to donate everything allowed to insure that the Republicans continue in power. The National Republican Campaign Committee expects to spend about \$90 million in this off-year election.

That money will flood into Minnesota.

Dave Durenberger supports national Republican policies, and the National Republican Party and its allies are ready to support him.

When he brought Vice President George Bush to the state, he raised an estimated \$300,000 -- in just one night. In addition, he raised over \$170,000 from special interest PACs last year alone.

There is certainly more special interest money -- hundreds of thousands of dollars more -- coming his way.

Because of the difficulty Democrats have in raising money, I have had to support my campaign to a greater extent than I had expected. And I intend to continue to support it. I have tried to match what my opponent will spend in order to get my message to the people of Minnesota. And to run a strong campaign that will help our DFL party.

But I will not accept contributions from corporate, special interest PACs.

I believe that corporate, special interest PACs are a destructive force in American politics. They aren't concerned about the public interest. They have only their own narrow private interests in mind. And they donate large amounts of money to politicians they favor, and who will then favor them.

One PAC calls itself the "Voluntary Contributors for Better Government." The name sounds good. However, this is the PAC of the International Paper Company. Its definition of "better government" is likely to be different than the public interest. Similarly, the "Committee for Accountable Government" is the PAC of the Interstate Power Company. Accountable to whom?

"Our representative government," according to Common Cause, "is rapidly becoming a government of the PACs, by the PACs and for the PACs."

(over, please)

I know I'm unusually fortunate in having the financial ability to be independent of these special interests -- and I know that there are many DFL candidates I support who must accept contributions from some PACs. But I want to use my independence to take a stand in this campaign against the ever increasing influence of special interest PACs and their threat to our democratic process. I hope I will have your support in this effort.

In other areas, our campaign is making great strides forward.

We're letting people know our positions on the issues.

We've let Minnesota farmers know our eight-point program to revitalize the farm economy -- and it has received a very good response.

We've let seniors know our guiding principles for protecting Social Security, including a proposal for sound financing. And, our Minnesota Campaign to Protect Social Security now has more than 23,000 members.

I have spoken out on the National Republican policies which are unfairly hurting our state -- and are costing our citizens jobs.

Finally, I want you to know how pleased I am with the support I am receiving from DFLers all over our state. More than 1,200 DFLers are now publicly supporting my candidacy as members of the Friends of Mark Dayton Committee. They and other DLFers have generously offered their time and ideas to help my campaign.

I need your support, too.

And, whomever you support, I urge you to attend your DFL precinct caucuses on the night of February 23rd. These caucuses are important to our party's strength and purpose. They reflect our commitment to grass roots politics.

Remember: We can only make our party strong in 1982 if we participate actively now. And then continue our commitment right up to November.

Sincerely,



Mark Dayton

P.S. Please take the time to fill out the enclosed issues questionnaire. I am convinced that our ideas -- our alternatives to Quie-Reagan-Durenberger policies -- can be the basis for our success this November.

Let me know what you think about these key issues.

A summary of Senator Durenberger's voting record is enclosed. It's one of the best reasons to work for a change in 1982.



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

April 7, 1982

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

Dear Irene:

Congratulations on your election as an Alternate to our State DFL Convention.

We have a big job ahead of us -- if we are to have a successful Convention in June, and a successful election in November.

The endorsement process -- which we began at precinct caucuses in February and which culminates at the Convention -- has again demonstrated the strength of our party at the grass roots. In many parts of the state, record numbers of "first-time" participants attended their precinct caucuses.

That may have surprised the Republicans, but it sure didn't surprise us.

Minnesotans increasingly are turning to the DFL.

They know our party's tradition.

They know that DFLers will not sit idle while 50 years of economic and social progress is destroyed by Washington as:

- o workers lose their jobs;
- o farmers lose their farms;
- o small businesses are unable to borrow because of high interest rates;
- o school children pay more for or lose their lunches;
- o many students lose loans they need to pay for college;
- o minorities and women get less protection against discrimination;
- o the environment is damaged by air and water pollution; and,
- o our entire civilization is threatened by loose talk of "unlimited nuclear war" and a spiraling nuclear arms race.

As DFL leaders, we must respond to the call for action from the grassroots.

At our convention in June, we must adopt a platform of sound proposals for solving the major economic problems of Minnesota and the nation. And, we must nominate and support candidates who will run on that platform.

And, from June through November, we must work each day to organize our communities -- and to build support for our DFL platform and the candidates who support it.

Page 2

That's what I've been doing for 17 months.

I have traveled over 35,000 miles -- to every part of the state -- visiting with thousands of Minnesotans. At every meeting, I have listened -- and learned -- as people have described the problems they now face.

I want to share that information with you.

I want you to know what I have heard and what I think must be done by government now.

I want you to know my ideas for reducing interest rates, restoring the strength of the Minnesota farm economy, putting people back to work, and making Washington responsive to Minnesota.

Between now and the convention, I will be sending you a series of "DFL Issues Briefs." Each brief will summarize a major problem that faces Minnesotans and my proposal for solving it.

I hope these briefs will help you prepare for the convention and the November election.

I am anxious to hear your reactions to my ideas. I am anxious to earn your support.

Please feel free to call or write to me with your comments regarding each Issue Brief. Call me at 1-800-682-6600, or at 920-2900 in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Let me tell you also: I am committed to supporting the DFL endorsed candidate for Senator. I believe in this process. I believe that to keep our party strong, we must keep it unified.

I believe that as we work together as DFLers, we must also speak out as citizens.

Policies which are wrong cannot be allowed to continue -- even until the election.

The stakes for Minnesota are high. If the Reagan-Durenberger policies are allowed to continue, more Minnesotans will lose their jobs. More farmers will be forced to sell their farms. More small businesses will fail.

We DFLers must not sit idle as Republicans who promised to bring prosperity to Minnesota instead apply heartless economic policies which only make matters worse.

We DFLers must join together -- and speak out and fight for the principles we share.

And we must work together for the full DFL slate this November.

This work -- our work as DFLers -- means more now than ever.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

  
Mark Dayton

P.S. Enclosed are my recent statements on the Nuclear Freeze Resolution and El Salvador.





DAYTON SUPPORTS NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION  
(Press Statement Made March 10, 1982)

TODAY, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, A RESOLUTION IS BEING INTRODUCED WHICH CALLS FOR A MUTUAL FREEZE ON NUCLEAR ARMS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, FOLLOWED BY MAJOR, SYSTEMATIC REDUCTIONS FROM CURRENT ARMS LEVELS. I STRONGLY SUPPORT THIS RESOLUTION AND, IF I WERE A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA, I WOULD CO-SPONSOR IT AND WORK HARD FOR ITS PASSAGE.

THERE IS NO ISSUE MORE COMPELLING THAN ENDING THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE BEFORE IT ENDS US. I FAVOR A STRONG DEFENSE, FOR I RECOGNIZE THAT WE LIVE IN AN OFTEN HOSTILE WORLD. OUR NATION'S FIRST COMMITMENT AND PRIORITY MUST BE TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR ANNIHILATION AND SHIFT OUR FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES TO THE PURSUITS OF PEACE.

IRONICALLY, DESPITE SPENDING \$1.04 TRILLION IN THE LAST DECADE FOR OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE, OUR NATION IS MORE VULNERABLE NOW THAN AT ANY TIME IN OUR HISTORY. MINNESOTA, LIKE THE REST OF THE NATION, IS A DIRECT TARGET FOR ATTACK BY SOVIET MISSILES TODAY. SHOULD THEY BE FIRED, OUR STATE AND NATION WOULD BE VIRTUALLY ANNIHILATED. SIMILARLY, THE UNITED STATES COULD INFLICT THE SAME MASSIVE DESTRUCTION UPON THE SOVIET UNION AND UNLEASH A CLOUD OF RADIOACTIVITY WHICH WOULD PROFOUNDLY ALTER, IF NOT TERMINATE, LIFE ON THIS PLANET.

THEREFORE, THE ISSUE OF NUCLEAR RESTRAINT IS OF SUCH PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE THAT IT MUST TRANSCEND ALL OTHER ASPECTS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. I BELIEVE THAT THE ISSUE OF A NUCLEAR FREEZE AND ARMS REDUCTION MUST TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER OTHER ISSUES OF FOREIGN POLICY. THEREFORE, I URGE THAT THIS ISSUE BE SEPARATED FROM THE OTHER ISSUES INVOLVED IN OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION. NEGOTIATIONS FOR STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATIONS MUST BEGIN IMMEDIATELY AND PROCEED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

I SHOULD ADD THAT WE MUST BE ASSURED OF RELIABLE VERIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR THESE MEASURES. THE SENATE RESOLUTION EXPLICITLY REQUIRES SUCH VERIFICATION.



THIS NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION IS AN IMPORTANT EFFORT TO GET THE ATTENTION OF AN ADMINISTRATION WHICH HAS DONE VERY LITTLE TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATIONS. IN ITS FIRST YEAR, THE ADMINISTRATION TALKED LOOSELY ABOUT A LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR, PROPOSED PRODUCTION OF THE NEUTRON BOMB, AND PROPOSED THE MOST MASSIVE INCREASE IN MILITARY SPENDING IN OUR PEACETIME HISTORY.

IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN IRRESPONSIBLE IN THEIR CONTINUED ARMS BUILDUP. THEIR FAILURE MAKES IT EVEN MORE IMPERATIVE THAT THE UNITED STATES RESUME ITS APPROPRIATE POSITION OF LEADERSHIP TO END THIS DRASTIC ARMS ESCALATION WHICH THREATENS THE FUTURE OF OUR PLANET AND, IN THE VIEW OF MANY ECONOMIC EXPERTS, SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZES OUR PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY .

THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE IS GETTING WORSE AND WORSE. IT HAS BECOME MORE AND MORE DANGEROUS AND MORE AND MORE COSTLY. AS FORMER VICE PRESIDENT WALTER MONDALE SAID LAST SUNDAY, "ARMS CONTROL AND ARMS RESTRAINT SERVE IN A PROFOUND WAY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY." THIS NUCLEAR FREEZE INITIATIVE IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD THAT VITAL GOAL.



DAYTON CRITICIZES ADMINISTRATION POLICY IN EL SALVADOR  
(Press Release February 25, 1982)

Mark Dayton, DFL candidate for the U. S. Senate, today criticized Administration policy in El Salvador. "Those who do not learn from history are condemned to repeat its mistakes. I am deeply concerned that this Administration's policies will lead us down the same path we took in South-east Asia toward increased military involvement.

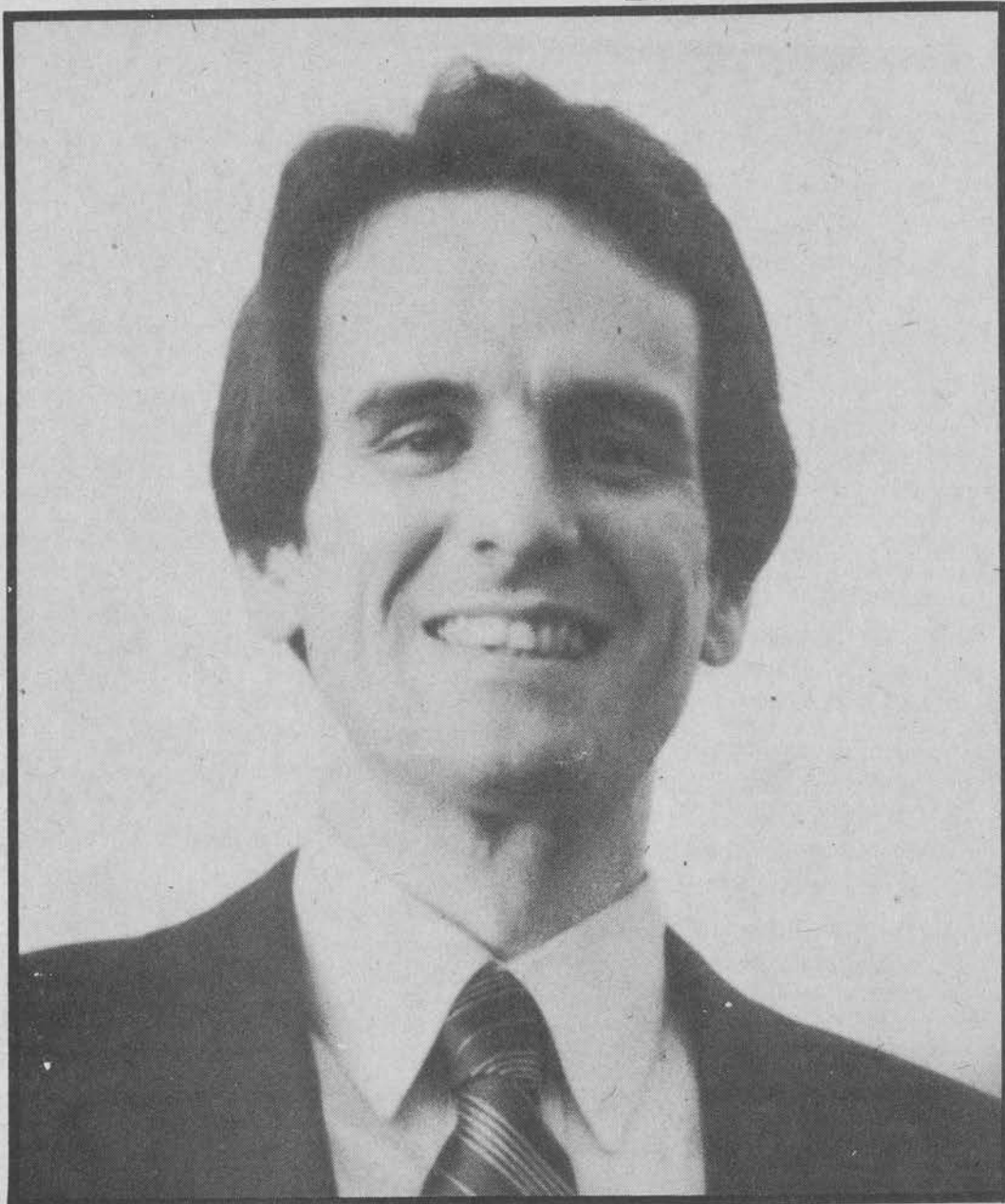
"I strongly oppose any further military aid to the government of El Salvador. American weapons are frequently being used to murder innocent women, men, and children. Further military aid will not help to bring about a peaceful solution to the problems in El Salvador."

Dayton also said the Administration's economic proposals for the Caribbean represented a potential loss of jobs for Minnesota and a potential threat to the state's economic future. "We should not be providing tax incentives for American corporations to shift jobs out of Minnesota to the Caribbean. We should be providing incentives for companies to reinvest and provide additional jobs for our state."

Dayton also said that allowing cheap food imports from the Caribbean, as the Administration proposes, would worsen the economic crisis for Minnesota farmers. "Let's make sure we can buy what our own farmers produce before we buy additional food from other countries."

Dayton praised Minnesota Congressman Jim Oberstar for his "courage and commitment" in traveling to El Salvador last week. "The Administration would do well to consider Congressman Oberstar's proposals for a solution to El Salvador's difficult problems." Dayton said he supports an international peace-keeping force in El Salvador to stop the flow of all weapons into the country; to bring about negotiations between the ruling government and its opposition; to insure a fair election involving all people; and to safeguard such an election and the lives of its participants."

# **Mark Dayton**



## **On the Issues...**





Dear DFLer:

1982 is a critical year for our party.

We've seen what the Republicans have done in St. Paul and in Washington.

Governor Quie has turned a DFL state surplus into a deficit—a deficit that threatens to destroy the quality of life that we've always enjoyed as Minnesotans.

With Dave Durenberger's support, President Reagan has turned campaign rhetoric about working people into the largest tax cut for the rich ever.

He's turned campaign rhetoric about cutting waste into reduced support for programs that we in Minnesota need, such as fuel assistance, farm price supports, education, job training and medical care.

And he's turned campaign rhetoric about expanding the economy into a program that promises a boom for the oil rich sunbelt—and will only hurt us here in Minnesota.

Our challenge—as DFLers—is to come up with alternative programs—programs that will demonstrate the need for a return to DFL leadership in 1982.

In this pamphlet, we have put together some of the proposals I have made.

As I continue campaigning for the U.S. Senate, I hope you will contact me with your thoughts about these proposals. I need your comments, your help, and most of all, your ideas.

Please use the coupon enclosed, or write to me at Friends of Mark Dayton, P.O. Box 1982, St. Paul, Minnesota 55111.

Sincerely,

*Mark*  
Mark Dayton

## Why is this happening?

The Republican policies touch all of us—and affect all of our lives.

### Farmers are hurt

Our farmers are the backbone of the Minnesota Economy. Their strength has usually helped reduce suffering by Minnesotans during national recessions.

But now our farmers must cope with:

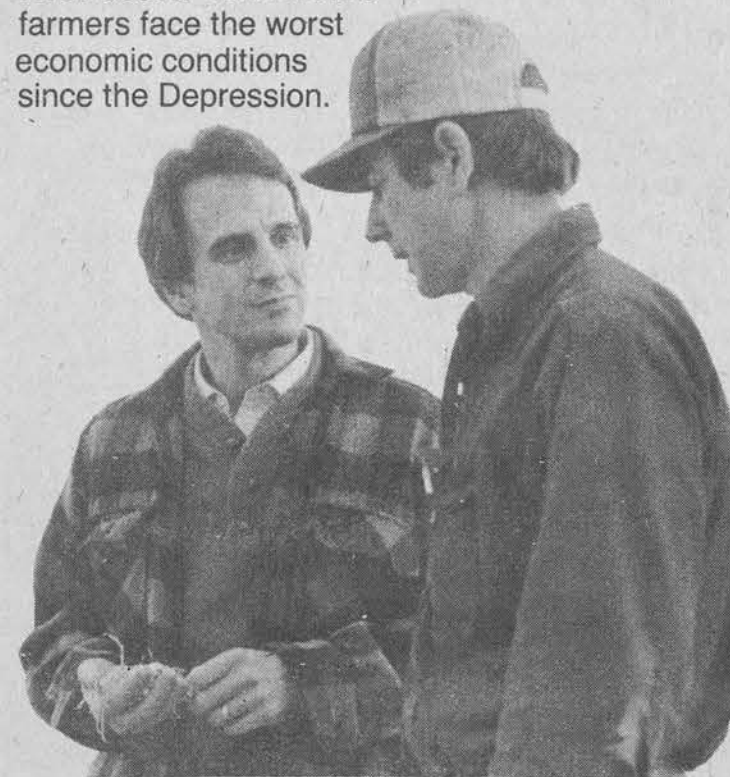
**High Interest Rates**—aggravated by huge Republican deficits. They hurt all of us. But they hit farmers—who borrow more and more each year—the hardest.

**High Energy Costs**—caused by the Republican speed-up of oil decontrol. They force farmers to spend more and more to keep their equipment running.

**Low Commodity Prices**—The lowest since the Depression.

**The 1981 Farm Bill**—which some call the Farm Liquidation Act of 1981. It cuts price support levels to the bone.

**The result:** Minnesota's farmers face the worst economic conditions since the Depression.



### Job prospects are declining

Jobs have traditionally been plentiful in Minnesota: as businesses expanded, job opportunities opened up.

But now, job prospects in Minnesota are hurt by:

**The Republican Tax Cut**—which primarily helps large corporations rather than small businesses. Small businesses provide 7 out of every 10 new jobs.

**National Economic Policies**—which favor the energy rich sunbelt over energy poor areas such as Minnesota. As businesses move there—and away from Minnesota—job prospects here go down.

**The result:** There's a 20% unemployment rate among steelworkers on the Iron Range. Business failures are up by 40%. More than 16,000 Minnesotans lost their jobs in a single month.

### Interest Rates are High

Our farmers, our small businesses, and our young families looking for homes—must all borrow increasing amounts of money.

Yet the policies of the Republicans in Washington make borrowing increasingly difficult—as they send interest rates sky high:

**Record High Deficits**—Candidate Reagan promised a balanced federal budget. President Reagan raised defense spending, cut taxes for the rich, and caused the largest federal deficits in history.

**Record High Government Borrowing**—These high federal deficits cause the government to borrow record amounts and force interest rates to record high levels.

**The result:** Interest rates are sky high, and Minnesotans—farmers, small businesspeople, and young families—simply can't afford to borrow. More construction stops, more people lose their jobs.



## The Elderly are Suffering

As Hubert Humphrey said, society is judged by how it treats those with the most need.

Today, the needs of our elderly are great, yet the Republicans threaten to make things harder for them.

**Threatened Cuts in Social Security**—The Republicans in Washington have tried to cut the minimum benefit—and have threatened other cuts as well.

**Threatened Cuts in Medicare**—Inflation hits hardest at the elderly. But the Republicans in Washington have still chosen to charge them more for medicare—increasing deductibles for Part A by at least 44% by 1984. That's more than twice the projected inflation rate.

**The result:** Our seniors—already struggling to live on a fixed income—look forward to even tougher times ahead.

## The Education System is Declining

Nothing is more important to the future of our state than a quality education system.

For years, our system, and our ability to pay for it—were known and respected throughout the nation.

Yet now, Minnesota faces cutbacks in education, as:

**Federal Aid to Education is Cut**—As many as 7% of all teaching positions may be eliminated nationwide.

**State Support of Education is Cut by Governor Quie**—The Republicans in St. Paul turned a DFL surplus into a deficit and had to cut support for education.

**The State's Weakened Economy can't support increases in the Property Tax**—Increases in the property tax would be the only way to offset the cuts in state and federal aid to education. But our weakened state economy makes them impossible to afford.

**The result:** Teachers and students face declines in the quality of education in Minnesota because budgets will have to be cut.

## Our environment faces permanent damage.

Minnesota is known as a good place to live and work. That reputation was built and depends on the high quality of our natural environment.

Clean air and water are the foundation for the Minnesota way of life. Minnesotans know this and have worked hard to protect these resources.

But now, our environmental standard is threatened by:

**A Secretary of the Interior and other appointees**—who have little regard for the natural environment and for the last quarter century of federal environmental policy.

**Failure to control the acid rain**—which threatens one of Minnesota's greatest resources, our lakes. It seems less and less certain that the new Clean Air Act will include provisions to eliminate the acid rain problem.

**Cuts in federal funding for environmental protection**—For fiscal year 1982, the Environmental Protection Agency's funds were cut by 16%—adjusted for inflation.

**The result:** Minnesota's most basic resources are vulnerable to permanent damage. Damage that will bring fundamental changes in our way of life.

## World peace is threatened.

The signs are everywhere: tension in the Middle East; Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Poland; Civil wars in Central America.

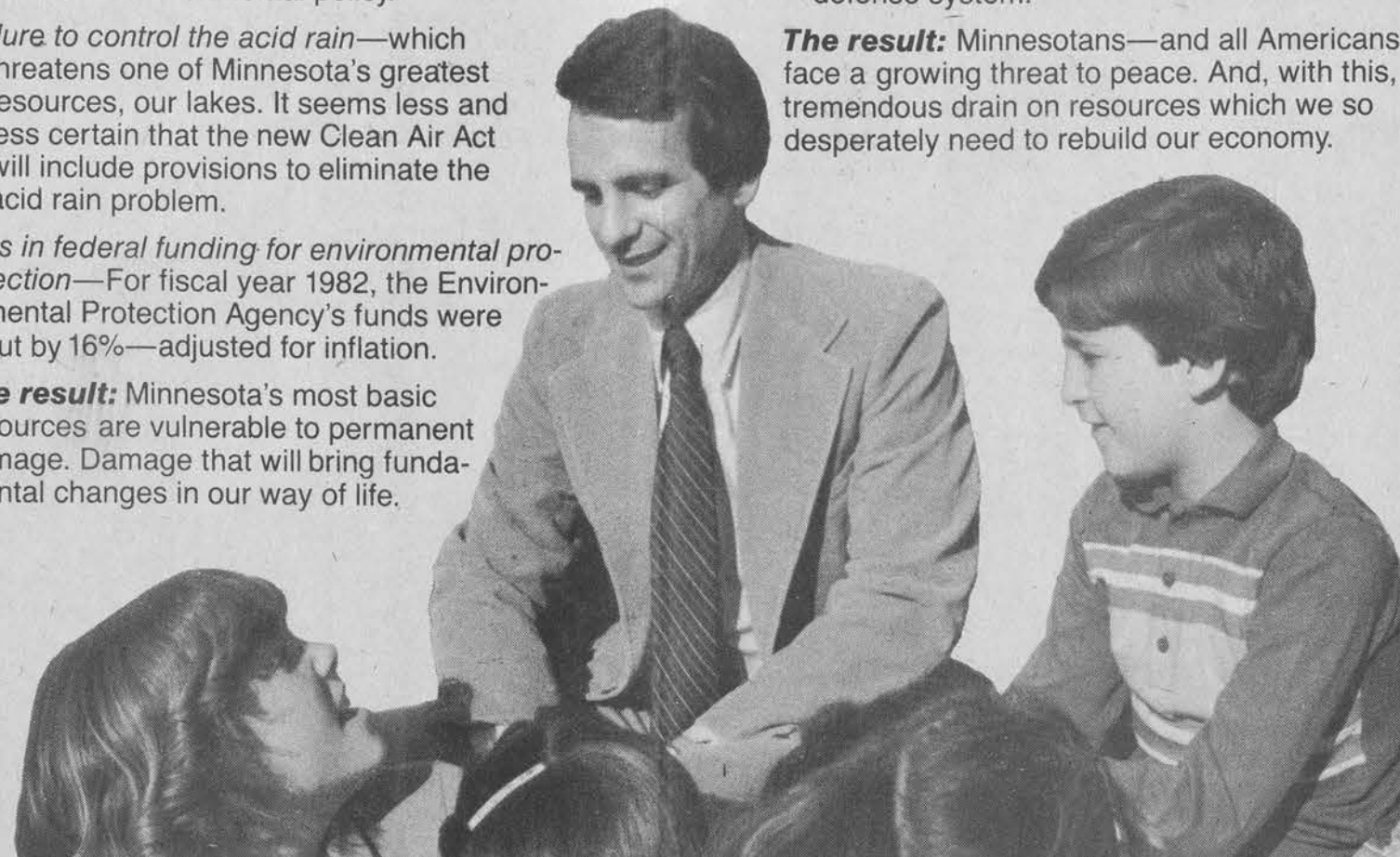
Minnesotans are part of a very troubled world:

**Military spending at an all-time high**—The 1982 appropriation for defense is \$200 billion. This is just the first phase of a \$1.5 trillion arms build-up. The largest peacetime buildup in our nation's history—without regard for cutting waste.

**Human Rights policy abandoned**—Once a key factor in our foreign policy, human rights is now a secondary consideration—while innocent people are murdered and imprisoned throughout the world.

**A "limited nuclear exchange"**—Once unthinkable is now discussed as a part of our tactical defense system.

**The result:** Minnesotans—and all Americans—face a growing threat to peace. And, with this, a tremendous drain on resources which we so desperately need to rebuild our economy.



# Mark Dayton's Proposals

## Farmers

Farmers must be protected from destructive economic conditions and policies.

Mark Dayton has proposed that:

**Farmers get their own pool of capital for production loans**—A self-sustaining revolving fund would protect them from the federal budget problems that now hold them hostage.

**We maintain the Capper-Volstead Act**—and protect farmers' right to price their own goods.

**We assist young farmers**—by restructuring tax policy to encourage the sale or transfer of land to young farmers.

**Our Goal:** A revitalized Minnesota farm economy.

## Jobs

Dayton believes that the only way to encourage economic growth is to encourage equity.

He has proposed that we:

**Target Tax Cuts**—to stimulate small business and to help depressed areas.

**Adopt an Employment Tax Credit**—to give businesses an incentive to create more jobs. Finance the credit by reducing tax breaks for purchasing machinery and equipment.

**Revise national energy policy**—to help northern states like Minnesota.

**Our Goal:** An expanding Minnesota economy.

## High Interest Rates

We must bring high interest rates down in order to help farmers, small businesspeople, and all working Minnesotans.

Mark Dayton has proposed that we:

**Reduce the federal deficit**—by reducing the tax breaks for the rich.

**Restructure the Income Tax**—to provide incentives for working people to save.



*Limit corporate borrowing*—for those mergers and acquisitions which will not produce additional jobs.

**Our Goal:** Stable and lower interest rates.

## Social Security

Mark Dayton believes that Social Security is the earned right of working Americans.

To protect the system, he has proposed that we:

*Separate Social Security from the federal budget*—so there is no temptation to balance the budget by cutting Social Security.

*Establish a Social Security Stabilization Fund*—to insure that people working today receive benefits when they retire.

*Finance the Stabilization Fund*—by repealing the special tax breaks given to oil companies last year.

**Our Goal:** A strong and financially solvent social security system now and in the future.

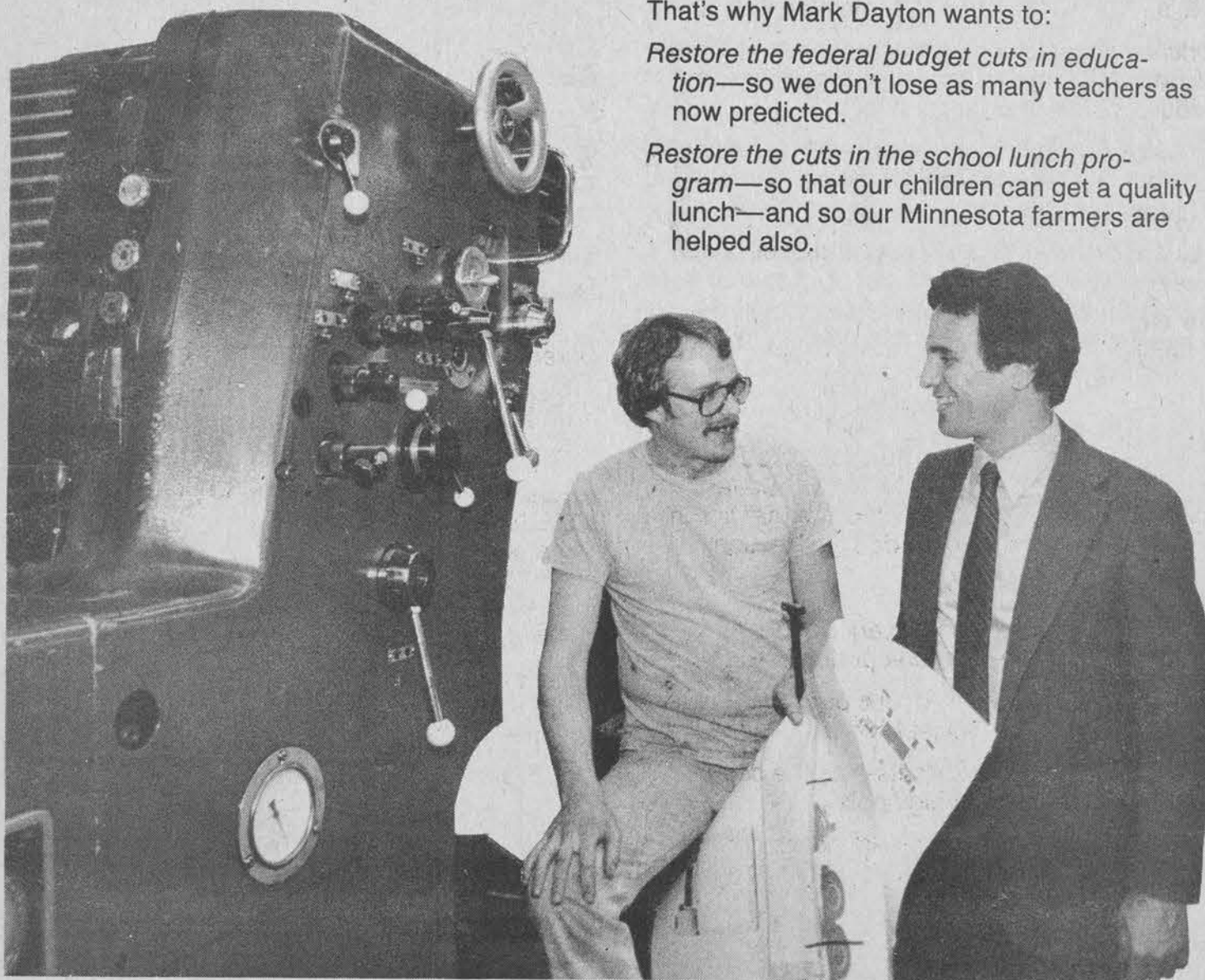
## Education

If we don't educate our children well today, we will be in even more trouble in the future.

That's why Mark Dayton wants to:

*Restore the federal budget cuts in education*—so we don't lose as many teachers as now predicted.

*Restore the cuts in the school lunch program*—so that our children can get a quality lunch—and so our Minnesota farmers are helped also.



*Strengthen the Minnesota Economy*—expanding our state tax base will enable us to balance the budget and pay for a strong education system.

**Our Goal:** Quality Education supported by a strong Minnesota economy.

## Environment

If we don't protect the quality of our air, water, and land, we jeopardize the health and well-being of ourselves and other species. We also violate a sacred trust to preserve our environment for future generations.

That's why Mark Dayton is committed to:

*Continuing strong enforcement efforts*—by the Environmental Protection Agency to assure sound environmental practices.

*Attacking the serious threats of acid rain, hazardous waste, and nuclear waste.*

*Promoting safe, ecologically sound energy policies and wise use and recycling of our natural resources.*

**Our Goal:** Assuring that jobs, economic growth and environmental protection work together for a healthy Minnesota.

## Foreign Affairs

Mark Dayton believes that the United States holds the key to a world which can either live in peace or bring about worldwide destruction.

That's why he proposes:

*Rooting out waste in the military budget*—to reduce cost and strengthen our defense.

*Immediate resumption*—of nuclear arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

*Re-establishing human rights*—as the cornerstone of American foreign policy.

*Using American leadership*—in peace, for improving standards of living for distributing food throughout the world.

**Our Goal:** A strong America in a safe world.

# The Reagan-Durenberger Record

## Farmers

Senator Durenberger voted in support of President Reagan in cutting support for Minnesota farmers:

*Durenberger* voted for the Reagan speed-up of oil price decontrol—which increases energy costs for Minnesota farmers. [March 10, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted against an amendment that would have raised agricultural loan levels to \$4/bushel for wheat and \$2.80/bushel for corn. [September 18, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted for the 1981 Farm bill—with its low parity levels. [December 10, 1981]

## Jobs

Senator Durenberger voted for Reagan policies that help companies in the booming sunbelt, and hurt jobs and businesses in Minnesota:

*Durenberger* led the opposition to a tax cut targeted toward small businesses—which provide jobs in Minnesota. [July 17, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted to reduce the windfall profits tax on oil. [August 3, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted twice against amendments to partially restore funding for youth unemployment training programs. [November 18 and December 10, 1981]

## High Interest Rates

Senator Durenberger voted for Reagan programs that have caused record high government deficits and have sent interest rates soaring:

*Durenberger* voted for the Reagan tax cut for the rich. [August 3, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted for the Reagan increase in the Defense budget. [December 15, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted against a tax cut to increase savings for working people—and help other people borrow. [July 16, 1981]



## Senior Citizens and Social Security

Senator Durenberger voted against a tax cut for senior citizens and followed the Reagan line in trying to cut Social Security:

*Durenberger* voted three times against the \$122 minimum Social Security benefit. [March 30, June 23, July 21, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted against a tax break for senior citizens. [July 24, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted against repealing part of the tax breaks for oil companies—and using the money to shore up the Social Security system. [October 15, 1981]

## Education

Senator Durenberger voted for Reagan policies which hurt education in Minnesota.

*Durenberger* voted to cut \$435 million from the elementary and secondary school aid programs. [March 31, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted against reducing the “three martini” lunch deduction, and using the savings to restore cuts in the school lunch program. [September 28, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted against restoring cuts made in financial assistance for college students. [November 19, 1981]

## Environment

Senator Durenberger voted for cuts in environmental protection and energy conservation while supporting increased funding for nuclear energy programs.

*Durenberger* voted against giving states the right to veto federal proposals to place nuclear waste disposal sites within their boundaries. [July 17, 1979]

*Durenberger* voted against restoring funds for energy conservation and solar energy programs, affirming a 32% cut in these programs. [June 24, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted for increasing funding for nuclear energy programs by 41%. [June 25, 1981]

## Foreign Affairs

Senator Durenberger has voted for large increases in military spending with no attempt to eliminate waste or unnecessary programs. He has opposed attaching important human rights conditions to further aid to El Salvador:

*Durenberger* voted against requiring the government of El Salvador to meet certain human rights criteria as a condition for receiving U.S. Aid. (September 23, 1981)

*Durenberger* voted against shifting \$1.8 billion from the military budget to mass transit, community development, education and training, and low income energy assistance programs. [May 12, 1981]

*Durenberger* voted for the Reagan military budget, a 25% increase over the previous year. [October 15, 1981]

### Dear Mark Dayton . . .

☐ You have my full support! I want to join Friends of Mark Dayton.

I'm glad to hear of the progress of your campaign and hope you will keep me posted as it progresses.

Because I realize that running for the Senate is a difficult, long, and expensive job, here's my check for:

☐ \$5 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50

☐ Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ One more thing, Mark, I would be happy to contribute my time as a volunteer in your campaign.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please return to Friends of Mark Dayton,  
P.O. Box 1982  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55111.

Paid for and authorized by Friends of Mark Dayton, David Lebedoff, Treasurer. 5