

## JOBS

# MONDALE/FERRARO

2201 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007 — Telephone 202-625-1600

## WALTER F. MONDALE ON JOBS

Our most serious challenge in the field of domestic policy is to reduce the current intolerable level of unemployment as quickly as possible. To accomplish this task, we will need policies that promote sustainable economic growth. We will need government action to create productive jobs in the public sector. We will need to confront a wide range of structural problems in our economy. And while these measures are taking effect, we must do what is necessary to relieve the human suffering produced by mass unemployment.

### First, economic growth.

The cornerstone of our efforts to provide jobs for all Americans must be sustainable longterm economic growth. Current signs of recovery are a welcome change from the dismal economic news of the past two years. But in my judgment, the recovery cannot be sustained without sensible fiscal policies, continued monetary accommodation, and a firmer policy on international economics and trade.

President Reagan's budget produces deficits and federal borrowing over the next five years that are incompatible with healthy growth in the private sector. My program to reduce the deficits includes: scaling back the rate of increase in defense spending; enacting tough, across-the-board health care cost containment; repealing indexation; and capping the third year of the tax cut for the wealthy.

The more forthcoming stance of the Federal Reserve Board in recent months has improved the prospects for the economy. A continuation of this stance is essential for a sustained recovery. But Chairman Volcker has made it clear that it will be very difficult to maintain monetary accommodation in the face of intolerable budget deficits. Only radically lowered deficits can enable us to do what I have recommended for more than a year -- strike an accord with the Federal Reserve Board to maintain the policies required for noninflationary growth.

Eighty percent of new jobs created in the U.S. between 1977 and 1980 stemmed from expanded trade. During the past two years, more than one million jobs have been lost through declining trade. The Reagan Administration's misguided economic policies have led to a radical deterioration of our international competitiveness. The trade deficit for 1982 was the worst ever, and the Administration itself now predicts that 1983 will be much worse -- perhaps a \$75 billion deficit. We need a much more aggressive use of the Ex-Im Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation to counter the unfair export subsidies of our trading partners. And we need coordinated action to reduce currency distortions and restore confidence in the shaky world banking and financial system.

### Second, public sector jobs.

Throughout our history, public investment has contributed both to job creation and to economic growth. Many of our roads, buildings, parks and other public facilities have resulted from public investment undertaken since the New Deal. Today, we need additional public investment to rebuild our economic infrastructure and move toward full employment. I favored the gas tax last fall to promote highways and mass transit. The jobs bill now before the Congress points in the right direction. In my judgment, it should be larger -- as it would have been without the looming threat of a presidential veto. It should seek to maximize jobs and to ensure that they contribute to growth. It should ensure equal employment opportunities for women and minorities. And it should more adequately address the dangerous levels of youth unemployment, particularly in our inner cities. President Reagan's proposed sub-minimum wage points in precisely the wrong direction. It will not create jobs for our young people. Rather, it will lead to the displacement of their parents by those who will work for less than a living wage. At the other end of the spectrum, we should fully restore funding the Community Services Jobs Program, which offered employment to more than 54,000 older Americans, but which the Reagan Administration has moved to eliminate entirely.

### Third, structural initiatives.

Even if we enjoy healthy growth for the next five years, we will face unacceptably high levels of underlying unemployment stemming from structural economic problems: ailing basic industries; a mismatch between the skills of the labor force and the needs of the job market; and a high rate of worker displacement. The Reagan Administration has barely acknowledged the existence of these problems, and its economic program does almost nothing to address them. They demand public action.

My program for attacking longterm structural unemployment includes:

- formal business/labor/government cooperation to formulate strategies to restructure and revitalize basic industries.
- a much more ambitious program for retraining and relocating workers displaced by technological change and the altered position of the United States in the world economy.
- a fundamental national commitment to education on every level, from primary school to graduate school, with special emphasis on math and science instruction.
- significant increases in funding for vocational education, oriented toward entry-level jobs for young people in growth industries.
- a targeted effort to ensure an adequate supply of scientists, engineers, and skilled craftsmen.

#### Fourth, simple decency.

I believe that these initiatives will create jobs, beginning now and continuing throughout the next decade and beyond. But we cannot wait for growth to relieve immediate human suffering. It is wrong to allow unemployed workers to exhaust their insurance benefits, to go without health care and heating for their families, and even to lose their homes because they can no longer keep up their mortgage payments. The bills currently before the Congress address some of these problems. But I think we need to go farther in extending unemployment benefits, helping out the jobless with health care, ensuring that they are covered by an adequately funded Low-Income Energy Assistance Program, and providing a mechanism that allows them to retain their homes until they regain their jobs. We must also explore ways of relieving the burden of interest payments on debts hard-pressed states have incurred to maintain the flow of unemployment benefits to their citizens.

OLDER AMERICANS

# MONDALE/FERRARO

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## WALTER F. MONDALE ON OLDER AMERICANS

### Walter Mondale says:

We made a bargain in America that when our citizens work for a lifetime, care for themselves and their families, pay their taxes and are good citizens -- that when the time comes to retire in America their Social Security checks should be there, just as sure as the sun comes up in the morning. It's as basic as that.

### The Mondale Record

Throughout his career in public service, Walter Mondale has been a steadfast defender of the interests, the rights, and the dignity of older Americans.

- He cosponsored the Older Americans Act.
- He cosponsored the original Medicare bill.
- He cosponsored Medicaid.
- He supported and fought for the establishment of the SSI program.
- He helped design the Title XX Social Services Program, which extends vital opportunities to older Americans.
- He helped create the Legal Services Corporation, the main bulwark for older Americans against fraud and abuse.
- He fought to defend and extend the Social Security system.

### The Mondale Program

The Reagan administration has mounted a cruel assault on the wellbeing of older Americans. We must continue to resist these regressive measures. But we cannot allow the agenda to be defined by Ronald Reagan. Rather, we must move forward with a program that extends opportunities for older Americans. Walter Mondale advocates:

- ensuring the long-term integrity of the Social Security system without breaking the social compact generations of Americans have honored

- enacting tough, comprehensive health care cost containment to check spiralling medical expenses without forcing older Americans to reduce either the quantity or the quality of their health care
- increasing incentives for home health care to reduce costly and unnecessary hospitalization
- adopting and enforcing adequate regulations to ensure the safety and dignity of older American who reside in nursing homes
- strengthening the Older Americans Act and the Title XX Social Services Program
- protecting the Community Services Jobs Program, which provides more than 54,000 jobs for older Americans, but which the Reagan administration has tried to eliminate
- safeguarding the Legal Services Corporation against the unwarranted and doctrinaire attacks of the Reagan administration
- insisting on EEOC enforcement of age discrimination laws
- abolishing mandatory retirement
- funding the Low-Income Energy Assistance program at a level adequate to protect older Americans against being forced to choose between heating and eating

LEBANON



DALLAS, Dec. 7--At a news conference here today, Walter F. Mondale commented on the situation in Lebanon. He said:

One of the serious questions facing our nation right now -- and it has become increasingly a matter of concern to all of us -- is the extremely exposed position of our American troops in the peacekeeping mission in Lebanon. They are not in a position to protect themselves, except in the most defensive nature. They are the very target of extremists. We have now lost nearly 300 troops and many were injured. And every day their lives are under threat.

I would like to renew again a series of suggestions that I've made, and add a few because the situation cries out for reform as quickly as possible. First of all in my opinion, the President should immediately reconvene the Congress. This is a time of extreme national concern. It's a time when our nation is crying out for a definition of policy that we can all support. I've been all over this nation, and the anxiety level in this country is rising every day.

The President should invoke the provisions of the War Powers Act, which clearly apply under these circumstances. Any reading of that Act indicates it should have been invoked a long time ago. By the invocation of that Act we can finally get what I've called for for months, and that is a precise definition of what our policy is. They are not defining, as they must, they are not answering the questions of our young men over there as to why they are there and what purpose they're performing and how they're to be protected.

Second thing is, we must at long last -- I've been urging this for weeks -- take measures to protect our troops. I believe the Lebanese forces -- after all, this is their country -- should provide a perimeter defense for U.S. troops there to protect them from fire of the kind they got yesterday. UNIFIL forces -- United Nations forces -- should be brought up from southern Lebanon immediately to provide additional defenses. Other nations from around the world who are not in the position of appearing to be partisans to the dispute should be brought in to the peacekeeping force structure. And we should serve notice that there is a timetable for repositioning our troops from the locations that are now so terribly exposed and a time-table for the removal of our troops over a reasonable period of time.

Next we need strong diplomatic pressure upon the Gemayal government, working with the other groups in Lebanon, to broaden that government to include other pro-Lebanese elements now excluded from the government in order to give the central government of Lebanon a chance to have public support.

I renew again my insistence that we press Syria to act responsibly and remove itself from Lebanon. They have no right to be there. There should be a UN Security Resolution, proposed by our government, demanding their departure. We should be approaching the Arab countries, that joined in an Arab League invitation to Syria, to withdraw that invitation as the central government of Lebanon has requested. And in other ways we should build pressure on the Syrians to moderate their irresponsible behavior in that region, and we should move to strengthen U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation.

Every day that we fail to act exposes our young people to death and to serious injury. Their situation there is desperate and each day that policy remains unresolved, each day that we fail to take steps such as these, we risk the lives of our young people. They have a right to expect that steps such as these that I'm proposing be taken immediately. I think that this is a time for Congress to be asked to come back to Washington, and we should have the debate that we should have had -- which I urged at the time that the 18-month resolution was adopted some months ago, which I thought should not have been adopted at least for the time provided in that resolution. And I hope that these steps will be pursued immediately. The situation demands it.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION CONCERNING WHAT HE WOULD HAVE CONGRESS DO IF IT RETURNED IN SPECIAL SESSION, he reiterated the points he'd made earlier about the War Powers Act, pressing the Gemayal government to broaden its base, and pressuring Syria to get out of Lebanon, and he added:

We should make it clear that we are not there on an open-ended basis, which may be the assumption today, that our forces are there for a limited period and that, at some point, without defining it -- I don't think a precise definition right now is the wise thing to do -- they're coming out of there.

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NICARAGUA

# MONDALE

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 1984

NASHUA, NH, Jan. 12--In response to a question about Nicaragua at News Comments here today Walter F. Mondale said:

The first thing we should realize is that you can't conduct a covert action in Nicaragua with a back-up support action right along the border in Honduras without risking loss of American lives. We've seen that now. In my opinion -- and I've said this for a long time -- covert action should be terminated. I believe it's counterproductive. I think it strengthens the extremist elements in the Sandinista government, and it has undermined our argument that non-intervention is a key objective.

The Sandinista government now, for some months, have been making public statements indicating they'd like to negotiate a non-intervention agreement. We don't know whether they mean it or not. But let's test them. Let's use the Contadora group, let's use other ways to explore whether in fact we can end transgressions of international borders by one country into another. That's a very important principle.

I would call off this next major announced exercise in Honduras, that they're talking about later in the year. We have a major establishment there. If we can get an agreement for non-intervention, it will hold down force levels there substantially. And we ought to be able to move toward less tension and less violence in the region. It's interesting that in the Kissinger Commission, that the two Hispanic members of the Commission were the two that dissented on that covert action -- Mr. Cisneros and the professor from Yale. I think because both of them are sensitive to what's actually going on in those communities, they can see, as they said, that this is counterproductive to America's long-term interests.

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PAY EQUITY

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

**WALTER  
MONDALE**

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## **The Mondale Strategy for Pay Equity for Women**

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

## **The Problem**

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## The Problem

### 1. Women do different work than men.

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

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

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

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

### 2. The work women do is paid less.

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

lower wage scales:

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

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

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

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



## The Importance of Pay Equity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Reagan Record

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

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

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

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

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

## The Mondale Strategy

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

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

The Mondale program for pay equity includes the following elements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Conclusion

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

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

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



## Dear Friend,

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

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

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

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

He eliminated pay equity regulations for federal contractors.

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

His administration has refused to review discriminatory federal job classifications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*W. F. Mondale*  
Walter F. Mondale

June 8, 1983

RURAL AMERICA



# MONDALE/FERRARO

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## FACT SHEET ON RURAL AMERICA

### Walter Mondale says:

Rural America is the bedrock of this nation. It's where we began. And the lessons it taught us -- about character, pride, independence, and hard work -- are as valid today as they ever were. No matter where we live, no matter what we do, our roots are here -- in rural America.

I believe that rural policy must see the broader definition of rural America: farmers, the rural communities that serve farms, the service necessary for rural life -- security and well-being in rural America.

### The Mondale Objectives for Rural America:

**Soil Conservation:** Undertake comprehensive and adequately funded measures against soil erosion. Provide farmers with incentives as well as assistance required to stop the dangerous degradation of the nation's farmlands.

**Housing:** Operate programs at decent levels and concentrate on overcoming the deficiencies in program coverage -- for example, furnishing assistance to homeowners so they can provide space to elderly relatives, expanding housing counseling programs to isolated and low-income rural residents, and supporting home ownership for very low-income households.

**Water and Sewer:** Rededicate the federal government to protection of water resources. Direct the EPA, Department of Labor, and Indian Health Service to improve the operation of rural water and wastewater facilities in disadvantaged areas.

**Economic Development and Employment:** Link job-training and employment programs with economic development initiatives. Restore the confidence and abilities of the Economic Development Administration, the CETA program, the Farmer's Home Administration, and the Small Business Administration to cooperate more fully in this task.

**Health Care:** Extend Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement plans so that they are more accessible to rural health care facilities. Increase the availability of trained medical personnel in rural areas by providing incentives to medical and nursing schools to admit more rural students, and by putting the National Health Service Corps back in the business of serving the neediest areas.

Ronald Reagan has pursued an insensitive, damaging and dangerous policy toward rural America:

He has provided no funds for grants to the states for soil conservation when the law requires. For 1984, he has proposed slashing soil conservation funds by \$270 million, \$39 million below what his own advisors say is the bare minimum acceptable. Every year 1.5 million acres of farmland wash away. Reagan's actions are disastrous.

With two million rural households living in substandard conditions, Reagan has cut Farmer's Home Administration assistance by \$723 million. He has proposed reducing grants to 8% of current levels and shutting down the loan program in 1984.

When 63% of all rural residents drink unsafe water, Reagan has cut direct federal aid by more than \$500 million. He has proposed cutting \$440 million more in 1984 and wants to pass along 100% of the costs of new FmHA water-sewer assistance to the rural areas.

With rural unemployment around 15% and rural youth unemployment at 25%, Reagan's housing cutbacks eliminated 60,000 rural construction jobs in 1983. His proposals for 1984 would eliminate more rural construction jobs. In addition, he has consistently advocated abolishing the Economic Development Administration, which helps create jobs, and the Community Services Administration, which aids distressed communities.

Ronald Reagan ended scholarships to medical school graduates who pledge to serve in needy areas, even though the number of doctors in rural areas is down by 8% since 1970. Reagan's new Medicare reimbursement regulations threaten to impose an intolerable percentage (67%) of service costs on rural medical facilities.

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STEEL



April/84

## Mondale for President

### FACT SHEET: MONDALE ON STEEL

Walter Mondale says:

"One of the key issues in this election will be whether we maintain and modernize our industrial base. Healthy basic industries are essential for economic growth, for technological development, for employment, and for national defense. Ronald Reagan has embarked on a policy that is deindustrializing our country, and the steel industry is disintegrating. Others propose textbook, pie-in-the-sky theories while refusing to deal with the world as it really is. I offer a solid, realistic plan for solving the steel industry's problems."

#### The Steel Crisis

The steel industry is in a crisis. Unless we act now, it will be the centerpiece of a Rust Bowl extending from New York through Pennsylvania to Minnesota.

The signs are clear and compelling.

- \* For almost two years, the American steel industry has been operating at well under 60% of capacity.

- \* Reaganomics has distorted the value of the dollar so that we subsidize steel imports by about 30% and penalize steel exports by about the same percentage. And record real interest rates have discouraged investment in the steel industry.

- \* In the last 10 years, over 200 American steel production facilities have closed. But this year alone, about another 100 will close.

- \* Steelworker unemployment is epidemic. From 1974 to 1979, steel employment averaged 435,000, while today it is 243,000, a drop of 46%.

3. Encourage U.S. exports of goods that use steel by use of Ex-Im Bank support.

4. Discourage international loans for steel plants that add to global overcapacity.

5. File and pursue GATT petitions to stop unfair steel trade practices.

6. Fully use the U.S. Trade Act which gives broad trade authority to the President.

7. Enforce and, if necessary, amend our trade laws to assure vigorous implementation of steel dumping remedies.

8. Establish a Council on Economic Competitiveness, with membership from labor, management, and government. The Council will analyze the effects of federal government policies on long-term economic competitiveness; monitor foreign competition, with particular attention to technological changes, management strategies, and government policies; make recommendations to the President for restructuring and revitalizing economic sectors along the lines of the Chrysler model, including labor/management contributions and government assistance such as loans, loan guarantees, export assistance, and import and regulatory relief. The Council's first priority will be the steel industry.

9. Implement temporary import restrictions as part of an overall restructuring plan. H.R. 5081, the Fair Trade in Steel Act, moves in the right direction. But it does not go far enough. Industry should submit its reinvestment plans in advance. Workers should be brought in as full partners and contributors. And our trade laws must deal with specific import abuses -- not just set overall limits.

10. Establish a federal infrastructure program along the lines recently proposed by the Joint Economic Committee, and establish a Capital Budget to assess, manage, and set priorities for investment at all levels in roads, bridges, sewers and water mains, ports, and railroads.

11. Encourage joint steel industry/university research on innovative steel products and production processes.

12. Help individuals and communities adjust to steel plant closings through immediate aid for displaced workers, programs for retraining and placement (including trade adjustment assistance), plant closing legislation, and targeted economic assistance to states and localities.

\* An additional half-million workers in supporting industries -- such as ore and coal mining, railroads, and lake and river transportation -- are unemployed due to the slow-down in steel production.

\* The United States is virtually the only open steel market in the world and is uniquely susceptible to steel dumping.

\* In fact, imports are swamping America's markets. In the 1950s, imported steel took 2.3% of the U.S. market. In the 1970s -- 15.3%. By 1982 -- 21.8%. The market share in January 1984 was a record 26%.

\* Steel has been targeted for major growth as an export industry by Europe, Japan, Brazil, South Korea, Mexico, Argentina, and Taiwan. Most of the foreign competition is government-owned, -controlled, or -subsidized.

\* Between 1982 and 1983, these countries increased their steel exports to the U.S. as follows: Argentina -- 68.5%, Brazil -- 107.9%; Mexico -- 476.8%; and South Korea -- 62.7%.

\* The 16.7 million tons of steel imported in 1982 translate into 75,000 Americans not going to back to work, and an additional 225,000 jobs in related industries and services remaining unfilled.

\* In the last two years, the American steel industry has lost \$6 billion.

\* As a result, capital investment in the industry is less than one-half of what is needed to modernize plants and equipment.

### The Comprehensive Mondale Plan for Steel

1. Propose and pass the Mondale budget plan, which will reduce the Reagan deficits in a fair way by more than half by the end of Mondale's first term. The result: lower interest rates to encourage investment and a more realistic dollar to reduce imports and increase exports.

2. Attack currency misalignments that have harmed the steel industry through: reduced budget deficits; bilateral arrangements to strengthen foreign currencies; and a new international currency accord to restrict fluctuations that impede trade and investment.

URBAN AND NEIGHBORHOOD RECOVERY

# MONDALL

O R P R E S I D E N T

April 1984

## ANSWERS TO URBAN AND NEIGHBORHOOD RECOVERY QUESTIONS

1. There are several federal resources and tools which I would provide as part of a national economic policy to help spur long-term growth in industries and jobs.

First, we must invest more in training, retraining and educating people. This is essential if we are to regain our competitive edge in science and research and be ready for the economic challenges of the future. I have proposed a major new federal investment in education -- an additional \$11 billion a year -- to help our schools become the most disciplined, rigorous and excellent on earth. I favor a much more systematic effort to address specific shortages of skilled personnel. And I believe we must invest much more in vocational training and retraining for displaced workers.

Second, we need a sound fiscal policy. We must cut the federal deficit, to avoid crowding out private borrowers and sacrificing millions of trade-dependent jobs. I have proposed a specific deficit reduction plan that would cut the record Reagan budget deficits by more than half within four years. Also, we need tax cuts carefully targeted for innovation, entrepreneurship, and capital and economic growth.

Third, we must aid those communities and regions hardest hit by economic change. This means targeted infrastructure programs and impact aid, which can create meaningful jobs for youth and other highly unemployed groups. It means giving workers fair notice of plant closings and an opportunity to purchase and operate plants that would otherwise close. And it means a retraining program open on a fair basis to every worker.

Finally, and most important, we need a new national commitment to cooperation. We must all work together to restructure and revitalize ailing industries. As with the successful Chrysler loan package -- which I fought for but which both Ronald Reagan and Gary Hart opposed -- I have demonstrated the leadership to bring business, labor and government together to make shared sacrifices for the benefit of the national economy. Government must be prepared to bring a range of tools -- such as direct grants, loan guarantees, and tax, regulatory and trade relief. Management must be prepared to use public assistance to revitalize



2. I recognize the value and importance of mass transit to rebuilding cities. I am committed to strengthening the federal commitment to this effort. During the previous administration, we increased the aid provided annually for mass transit by more than 60 percent. Major legislative achievements included the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1978, which provided a four-year \$37.4 billion highway authorization program, and the Surface Transportation Act of 1978, which provided \$200 million annually through 1983 to help urban areas connect bus and transit lines and to promote economic development in areas near mass transit operations.

The Reagan administration has done everything possible cut back and in some cases eliminate federal urban transportation assistance to our nation's cities. We must restore adequate federal support for inter and intra city rail systems, for the Urban Mass Transit Aid Program and Airport Trust Fund. These programs are essential to maintain and modernize urban transit facilities.

3. See the attached policy statement, "The Mondale Strategy for Excellence in Education."
4. I believe that the federal government can play an important role in helping community enterprises that promote neighborhood development. During the previous administration, we took several initiatives in this area:
  - o A National Commission on Neighborhoods was established to develop recommendations about how neighborhoods could be strengthened.
  - o The formula for allocating CDBG funds was reformed in a way that provided more funds to cities with neighborhoods in need of assistance.
  - o A Neighborhood Self-Help Development Program was established under legislation which authorized annual funding for assistance to neighborhood organizations for planning and carrying out housing, economic, and community development. For FY 1981, \$10 million was authorized.
  - o Regulations were issued which significantly curtailed the practice of redlining.
  - o Programs were developed to minimize the problem of displacement of moderate and low income people from neighborhoods when urban revitalization projects were under
  - o The first Office of Neighborhoods was established in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to help coordinate federal neighborhood policies.

As President, I would restore an appropriate federal concern for neighborhoods, and I would examine the recommendations of the

5. I strongly believe that there is an concomitant obligation upon the Government to provide direct financial assistance to those of our citizens who can't pay their heating bills and to provide assistance to help lower-income citizens insulate their homes. In this time when many of our citizens are literally having to choose between heating their homes and putting food on their tables, the Reagan administration has consistently proposed zero funding for the weatherization assistance program and has drastically reduced funding for the low-income energy assistance program (LIFEAP) even as energy costs have climbed upward and the ranks of the "new poor" have grown in number. Estimates for energy savings achieved through the weatherization program range from 15-30 percent annually per household. The program is expected to save an estimated 65 million barrels of oil equivalent annually over the life of the conservation investment in the 13 million remaining eligible homes -- a dollar savings of about \$3.3 billion annually. Also important is the enormous job potential. In a conservative report on employment effects commissioned by the Department of Energy, it was found that the weatherization program supports about 5,200 full-time equivalent jobs per \$100 million dollars spent by subgrantee agencies. Other estimates are much higher. The Congress considered this in its peak appropriation of \$245 million for FY 1983 which added \$100 million from the Emergency Jobs legislation. A funding commitment of at least this level is necessary to achieve our weatherization objectives.
6. I favor maximizing citizen participation in all areas of federal policy which directly affect cities. However, I have not had an opportunity to review the participation process on a program-by-program basis. In general, I believe that the federal government should give enough latitude to local governments so that federal dollars can best meet the needs of the local community.

7. In order to rebuild neighborhoods, we must provide reauthorization and increased funding for existing federal programs and agencies that directly support urban economic development: Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG), Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Small Business Administration (SBA), and the Economic Development Administration (EDA). The Reagan Administration has attacked every one of these successful programs which deal with the problems of our cities; they exist today only because of Congressional support. I will support these programs, and as President, I want to strengthen them.

Our housing programs also need to be strengthened. The Reagan Administration has slashed low and moderate-income housing assistance by 60% since 1980. And while 50% of our drinking water supplies are in danger of contamination, and 50% of our waste water treatment plants are operating at nearly full capacity, the Reagan Administration refuses to respond to the problems of a crumbling infrastructure and a threatened environment.

My administration will understand that urban problems are complex, and that a comprehensive policy is needed to revitalize our cities and attack problems across the board. That means education and training, so our children get the skills and jobs they need. I've called for a new commitment to excellence, and have pledged to make sure local communities get the resources they need to improve their schools. At the same time, I have insisted that the needs of the poorest, most disadvantaged children not be overlooked. I have called for strengthening the programs that help them, like Head Start and Title I.

A comprehensive urban policy also means recognizing the value and importance of mass transit -- and strengthening it. It means good day care, so single parents have the opportunity to support themselves and their children. It means improved health care. That's why I have proposed a tough, comprehensive health care cost containment proposal. Most of all, it means a partnership between the public and private sectors, with full cooperation between the federal government and our cities, and with a President who cares about our cities, knows how to work with local leaders and get the job done in the White House.



VETERANS

# MONDALE/FERRARO

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## FACT SHEET ON VETERANS

FEBRUARY 1984

### Walter Mondale says:

"As Americans, we are proud to honor the men and women who have given of themselves to serve in our armed forces. In particular, I want to lead a nation that gives to those who served with such courage and selfless devotion in Vietnam that gives the full measure of recognition and respect which they have earned."

### The Mondale Record

Walter Mondale has been part of every advance in our treatment of veterans in the last 20 years. As a United States Senator he worked to improve the G.I. Bill, to improve the VA hospital system, and to expand opportunities for Vietnam veterans. He is proud of his successful work as Vice President for improvements in service-connected disability and death compensation benefits, expanded eligibility for veterans' housing, expanded employment opportunities for veterans in the federal government, a special tax credit for businesses hiring disabled and disadvantaged veterans, an expanded National Cemetery System, and improvements in VA hospitals.

### The Mondale Program

As President, Walter Mondale will assure a strong Veterans Administration. He will:

- Assure adequate funding for the VA health care system.
- Provide greater sensitivity and responsiveness to the unique health care needs of our women veterans.
- Protect pensions, disability benefits, and cost-of-living adjustments.
- Strengthen and continue readjustment assistance and outreach centers for Vietnam vets, and continue the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983, which Mr. Reagan has tried to zero-fund.
- Improve the G.I. bill by making the delimiting period more flexible and less arbitrary.
- Appoint a VA Administrator and a Budget Director as committed to meeting the needs of veterans as he is.

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