



Emily Anne Staples Tuttle papers.

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit

www.mnhs.org/copyright.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DISTRICT COURT

COUNTY OF HENNEPIN

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In the matter of the Contest of
the General Election for the
Office of State Senator, held
on November 4, 1980, Senatorial
District 43, County of Hennepin,
State of Minnesota.

Emily Anne Staples,

NOTICE OF CONTEST

Contestant,

vs.

James Ramstad,

Contestee.

TO: The Honorable Judges of the above named Court; James Ramsted,
Contestee; and Vernon T. Hoppe, County Auditor (Director of
Property Taxation) of Hennepin County.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the above named contestant hereby
contests the election for the office of State Senator in District
43, County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, held on the 4th day of
November, 1980, and does hereby appeal from the decision of the
Hennepin County Canvassing Board in declaring James Ramstad, the
Contestee herein, to have been elected to that office and entitled
to a Certificate of Election.

Contestant, states upon knowledge, information and belief:

I.

Contestant, Emily Anne Staples, is
a resident and voter who had a right to vote for the Office of
State Senator in State Senatorial District 43, County of Hennepin,
State of Minnesota, who did exercise that right, and who was a
candidate for the Office of State Senator in that District. Her
name appeared on the official election ballot in the general
election on November 4, 1980.

II.

Contestee, James Ramstad, was also a candidate for election to the State Senate from District 43. His name appeared on the official election ballot in the general election on November 4, 1980. ✓

III.

The Hennepin County Canvassing Board met on the 14th day of November, 1980, and did declare a return that the Contestee, James Ramstad, was elected to the Office of State Senator from District 43 and has ordered that a certificate of election be issued to Contestee for said office.

IV.

Vote totals recorded by said County

Canvassing Board were as follows:

James Ramstad	19,190
Emily Anne Staples	16,390

V.

Contestee, James Ramstad, during the course of the campaign for said office, committed willful, serious and material violations of the Minnesota Fair Campaign Practices Act, and specifically Minnesota Statutes 210A.04 as follows:

A. Contestee in his campaign wrote and widely circulated, or caused to be written and widely circulated, a campaign circular entitled "Jim Ramstad for State Senator - It's Time For A Change!". Said circular contains false and misleading information with respect to the political acts of the Contestant, which was designed and intended to elect Contestee and injure and defeat Contestant for election to the Office of State Senator, District 43, County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota. Specifically said circular stated that:

Say 'no' to Fearge
it's 11/11
HAPPE

1. "The DFL incumbent State Senator voted AGAINST inflation-proofing your state income tax." *KARPINSKI*

East memo 7/1-
2. "The DFL incumbent State Senator voted to MORE *KARPINSKI* THAN DOUBLE her own salary and voted herself a FULLY VESTED PENSION for six year service. (Most of us have to work 20 years for that!)" *KARPINSKI*

3. "The DFL incumbent State Senator voted AGAINST tax exemptions for Minnesota military personnel."

4. "The DFL incumbent State Senator voted AGAINST tax relief for seniors and others on fixed incomes." *KARPINSKI*

5. "The DFL incumbent State Senator voted AGAINST the sales tax exemptions for your residential heating fuels." *KARP.*

6. "The DFL incumbent State Senator DID NOT VOTE on the bill to limit state spending - of YOUR hard earned tax dollars which has INCREASED 200% SINCE 1972. Why?" *KARP (see memo paper)*

B. Contestee in his campaign wrote and widely circulated, or caused to be written and widely circulated, a campaign circular entitled "EMILY HOW COULD YOU". Said circular contained false and misleading information with respect to the political acts of the Contestant, which was designed and intended to elect Contestee and injure and defeat Contestant for election to the Office of State Senator, District 43, County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota. Specifically, said circular stated that contestant voted:

1. "AGAINST pension tax relief for senior citizens," *KARP*
2. "FOR taxing retired public employees' pensions," *KARP*
3. "FOR getting your own pension after only 6 years in office (Most of us work 20 years for our pensions!)," *KARP*
4. "AGAINST 100% inflation-proofing the Minnesota state income tax," *KARP*

How many Senators voted for this bill?

5. "AGAINST tax relief for our Minnesota men and women in military service," ~~the state has a duty to protect its men and women in military service.~~ *KARP*
6. "FOR more than doubling your own legislative pay," *Vote on omnibus tax bill?* *KARPINSKI - PREPARE EXHIBIT per 17 of memo*
7. "FOR a 60% raise in your daily legislative expense account," *per diem? Sen Stupen voted to reduce per diem?*
8. "FOR a bill that allows homosexuals who openly advocate their way of life to force themselves on any employer or landlord," *1. Advocate not mentioned in bill*
2. Mrs Murphy exemption?
9. "AGAINST sales tax exemptions for our residential heating fuels," *KARP - see p. 8*
10. "AGAINST increasing renters credits," *KARP memo* *see p. 4, Kay memo*
11. "FOR a bill that allows a person who drives a \$20,000 car with \$600 cash in his or her pockets to be eligible for general assistance welfare," *KARP?*
12. "NOT VOTE on the bill to limit state spending of our hard-earned tax dollars." *KARP - Excused?*
13. "BE PRESENT AND NOT VOTE on the bill allowing those convicted of criminal sexual misconduct (M.S. 609.343(a)), burglary (M.S. 609.58 Subd. 2(1)(b)), or kidnapping (M.S. 609.25 Subd. 2(1)), to get by without any prison term." *KARP? excused?*
JAN Smyaby - misleading

C. Contestee in his campaign wrote and printed, or caused to be written and printed, printed matter, specifically an advertisement which appeared in the Sun Newspapers for October 22, 1980, and in other newspapers, and which was widely mailed to homes in District 43, an advertisement containing false and misleading information with respect to the political acts of Contestant, which was designed and intended to elect Contestee and injure and defeat

memo p. 4 TH

*CA Alan
Specimen
memo*

*Henri City
changed
rule - requires
writing
period*

Contestant for election to the Office of State Senator, District 43, County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota. Specifically, said advertisement stated that:

"Violet Rawn, Robbinsdale, Retired School Teacher:

"I worked hard for over twenty years teaching our children in the public school system. I worked hard for my pension. I thought when I retired, I would have financial security.

Senator Staples voted to tax my pension. Now it's harder to make ends meet. I just can't afford Emily Staples.

That's why I'm voting for JIM RAMSTAD for State Senate.

Ramstad understands. Ramstad cares. It's time for a change."

D. Contestee in his campaign wrote and widely circulated, or caused to be written and widely circulated, a campaign circular entitled "Minnesota - Land of 10,000 Taxes." Said circular contains false and misleading information with respect to the political acts of the Contestant, which was designed and intended to elect Contestee and injure and defeat Contestant. Specifically, said circular stated that Contestant voted:

1. AGAINST 100% inflation-proofing the Minnesota state income tax,

Did vote for 85% index

2. FOR more than doubling her own legislative pay

and getting her own pension after only 6 years in office,

vote for + legislators: not 60 - 4 yr vs 6 yr pension.

3. AGAINST pension tax relief for senior citizens,

4. FOR a bill that allows a person who drives a \$20,000 car with \$600 cash in his or her pocket to be eligible for general assistance welfare." *See above*

E. Contestee in his campaign wrote and widely circulated, or caused to be written and widely circulated, a campaign circular entitled "Jim Ramstad - He Cares." Said circular contains

false and misleading information with respect to the political acts of the Contestant, which was designed and intended to elect Contestee and injure and defeat Contestant for election to the Office of State Senator, District 43, County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota. Specifically, said circular stated that Contestant:

1. "Emily Staples voted AGAINST inflation-proofing your state income taxes. *see above*
2. Emily Staples voted AGAINST pension tax relief for senior citizens.
3. Staples also voted FOR taxing retired public employees' pensions.
4. Emily Staples voted to MORE THAN DOUBLE her own legislative salary.
5. Staples voted herself a FULLY VESTED PENSION for only six years in office."

VI.

On October 23, 1980, Contestee held a "campaign rally" at the Westphal American Legion Post. Contestee widely advertised and disseminated, to voters, invitations to this party. Voters attending this party were charged an admission price of \$2.00 per person; however, Contestee willfully and intentionally provided voters attending this party with food, drink, entertainment and other provisions, greatly exceeding \$2.00 in value, for the purpose and with the intent of influencing their votes in violation of Minnesota Statutes 210A.19(1) and Minnesota Statutes 210A.16.

VII.

On or about October 4, 1980, M. J. Ramstad, an individual, sent to various persons in Minnesota a letter soliciting financial contributions and political support

on behalf of Contestee. M. J. Ramstad's letter was written on the letterhead of Midwest Motors, a North Dakota corporation. According to reports filed by Contestee with the State of Minnesota, State Ethical Practices Board, Contestee, in May, 1980, permitted his campaign committee to accept contributions totalling \$1,500 from M. J. Ramstad, the maximum amount which Minnesota Statutes 10A.27(1)(d) allows. If the cost of preparation and mailing of M. J. Ramstad's letter was born by M. J. Ramstad, Contestee permitted M. J. Ramstad to make a personal contribution to Contestee's campaign in excess of the maximum amount allowed by law, in violation of Minnesota Statutes 10A.27(1)(d). If Midwest Motors paid the expenses of preparation and mailing of said letter, Midwest Motors made an illegal campaign contribution to Contestee's campaign. Contestee, by aiding and abetting said campaign contribution, violated Minnesota Statutes 210A.35. If Contestee paid the expenses of preparation and mailing of said letter, Contestee failed to so disclose in violation of Minnesota Statutes 210A.03.

VIII.

At various times and various places and specifically on October 13, 1980, at the Radisson Inn, Plymouth, Contestee held breakfast meetings and served breakfast to potential voters. The potential voters receiving the breakfast were not charged for this. The supplying of the food to these potential voters was in violation of Minnesota Statutes 210A.19(1).

IX.

Contestee's political campaign committee failed to register within 14 days after the date upon which said committee received contributions or made expenditures in excess of \$100.00 as required by Minnesota Statutes 10A.14(1).

X.

Contestee's report filed with the State of Minnesota, State Ethical Practices Board, on October 30, 1980, shows \$6,628.62 expended on food and beverages. However, Schedule B, attached to the report, indicated that only \$700 was expended for food and beverages in payments to vendors of over \$100. Contestant believes that Contestee improperly failed to list vendors of \$5,900 in amounts expended on food and beverages.

XI.

Contestee willfully and intentionally circulated or caused to be circulated, on election day, campaign literature within District 43 at the following places:

- A. Hennepin County Road 18 and 36th Avenue North.
- B. 15th and Mendelssohn Avenue.
- C. Other places now unknown to Contestant.

All violation of Minnesota Statutes 210A.11.

XII.

All of the above evinced a pattern of deliberate, willful and material violations of Minnesota Election Laws by Contestee, and a disregard for their provisions.

WHEREFORE, Contestant prays the judgment of the Court as follows:

1. That this Court, pursuant to M.S.A. 209.10, issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law finding and determining that Contestee committed the deliberate serious and willful violations, Minnesota Election Laws specified in this Notice of Contest.
2. That this Court otherwise hear and determine this contest in accordance with M.S.A. 209.10 and make such further findings as are appropriate under the circumstances.
3. That this Court forward its findings, conclusions and orders together with the files and records of the proceedings to the Chief Clerk of the Minnesota Senate.
4. For such other and further relief as is just under the circumstances including an award to Contestant of her costs and disbursements herein.

WILLIAM E. MULLIN
Bassford, Heckt, Lockhart & Mullin
1520 Pillsbury Center
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402
Telephone 333-3000

Attorneys for Contestant

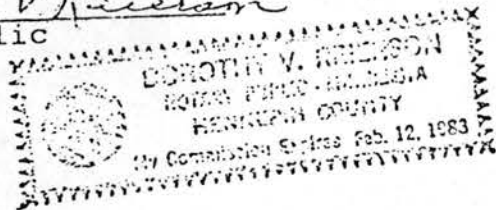
Verification

Emily Anne Staples, having been duly sworn, affirms and verifies that the statements made in this Notice of Contest are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Emily Anne Staples

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 20th day
of November, 1980.

Dorothy V. Reedson
Notary Public



ENDORSE **EMILY ANNE STAPLES** SENATE DIST. 43

The suspense is over. Legislative re-districting has finally been accomplished, and now the next step is the endorsement of candidates to run on the Republican ticket.

Although our District 43 has sometimes been labelled "the Cape Cod district," we do, in fact, share many of the problems that face citizens throughout this metropolitan area: rising taxes, environmental quality and comprehensive health care, to name a few.

As a resident of Plymouth for 15 years, I have witnessed the transformation of the western and northern suburbs from semi-rural to highly urbanized, and am familiar with the problems that result. In addition, I have been active in both organization work and independent research devoted to these problems and their solutions, and I am convinced that I can make a positive contribution toward maintaining and improving the quality of life which makes Minnesota unique.

It is for these reasons that I am writing to you to let you know that I am now seeking Republican endorsement for the Minnesota Senate.

In addition to extensive study of the issues, I have also been active in the area of human rights, as immediate past chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the State Department of Human Rights, and as current treasurer of Minnesota Citizens for Court Reform.

I am a past chairwoman of the Plymouth Village Republican organization, and am currently vice-chairwoman of the Minnesota Republican Finance Committee and a member of the State Platform Committee.

I do hope to talk with each of you before the Endorsing Convention next Wednesday, but in the event I do not reach you, I have enclosed a brief biography and fact sheet for your information. Please feel free to give me a call if there is anything at all you want to talk about.

Our rapidly-growing suburban area needs legislators with sophisticated understanding of both the issues and problems confronting us, and of the political processes required to initiate programs and solutions. I believe that I have the experience and knowledge to be an effective Senator, and hope that I may count on your support.

Sincerely yours,

Emily Anne Staples

Dist. 43 senate race sets a late-campaign pace in talk

By LANCE OLSON

Although the election is still six months away, the race for the state senate seat in District 43 is already shaping up to be a most interesting battle.

The holder of that seat now, Sen. Emily Anne Staples (DFL-Plymouth), was first elected in the last senatorial campaign in 1976, Staples becoming one of the few DFLers to be elected in the typically-Independent-Republican stronghold.

Sen. Staples, who intends to run again, beat an incumbent Independent-Republican by a healthy 10 per cent margin that time around.

This fall, her likely challenger will be Jim Ramstad, who announced his candidacy for the IR nomination March 21. Late-campaign rhetoric has already been generated.

"We just aren't being adequately represented," claimed Ramstad, a self-employed Minneapolis lawyer, said Friday. "Sen. Staples has a liberal voting record.

"I am strongly committed to representing the best interests of the taxpayers of the district and I don't think they are getting that representation now."

Ramstad, 33, a former aide to U.S. Congressman Bill Frenzel and a member of the Plymouth Human Rights Commission, is making his first attempt at elected office.

And Staples was quite aware of the potential competition when reached at her Capitol Hill office Friday during the last, frenetic hours of the current state session.

"I expected opposition, unquestionably," said Staples, who also ran for a house seat in 1974 but was defeated in that bid.

Asked if she knew much about Ramstad, who also served as chief assistant to former house Speaker L.L. Duxbury, Staples said she was quite aware of her potential November opponent.

"Yes, I've met (Ramstad)," she said. "He moved into the district to run against me, the carpetbagger."

Now that's the type of stuff late-October talk is made up of.

Ramstad admitted he only last summer moved into the 43rd District. Previously, Ramstad had lived in Wayzata. He also owns a vacation cottage on Big Island on Lake Minnetonka.

"Although I have never run for public office before, I

have had state and federal government experience," said Ramstad, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Minnesota. "I won't have to be trained once I get to the state senate. I already know how to find my way around the capitol."

Ramstad claimed his experience in the private sector will allow him to "more competently represent" the persons of the 43rd.

"I've been in the real world and I know what it's like out there," he said.

Ramstad said he looked forward to head-to-head debates with Staples, should he win the IR endorsement. "I have received a lot of encouragement from not only republicans but also democrats and independents," said Ramstad of his decision to run for the senate. Naturally, it was a similar coalition which got Staples elected four years ago.

Staples thinks her party affiliation will have little impact on this fall's election.

"Certainly, I had some IR support in the last election," said Staples. "I think I have a strong voting record. You can't go just by a person's party label. You don't know much about that person until you get beyond that label."

As to Ramstad's attack on her "liberal voting record," Staples said that approach to an analysis of her performance the past four years is superficial.

"As to human services issues, I consider myself a little more liberal," said Staples. "Fiscally, however, I consider myself quite moderate. I think that's reflective of the district."

Staples said she expected the economy to be the biggest issue in the upcoming campaign. "We're in a much tighter period," she said. "People in the district and all over are as concerned about inflation as we are in the state legislature."

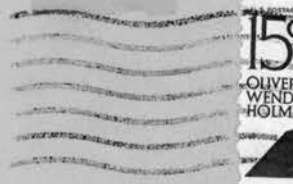
Ramstad, too, said the economy would be the single most important item in this fall's debates.

"People want a straight-forward, common-sense approach to their problems," he said. "At present, there are too many give-away programs."

Planning an extensive campaign, Ramstad promised to "personally visit all the households in the district and as many apartment buildings as I can gain access to."

H. J. Bach
2209 Stroden Circle
Golden Valley, Mn. 55427

Return Address Optional



Senator Emily Staples

ROOM 235

STATE CAPITOL

ST. PAUL, MN 55155

ed and circulated by Staples Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky, treasurer, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd. 55429.

CH CAUCUS?	Independent Republican	Democratic
YOU PLAN TO ATTEND YOUR PRECINCT CAUCUS ON FEBRUARY 26, 1980?	Yes	No
	#1	#1
	#2	#2
Increased use of State funds for the development and operation of chemical dependency treatment, programs and facilities		
State-wide preschool health screening and immunization programs		
Establish a state-wide nutrition education program		
Provide state programs to assist the elderly to remain in their home environment		
Provide sufficient funding to investigate compliance with state regulations covering nursing home care		
Other		
Establish Health Care Insurance for:		
all ages and illnesses		
catastrophic illness only		
maternal and child health		
elderly and disabled		
Other		

H CARE

ENERGY

Please check the items that you feel are most important.

Voter #1 Voter #2

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Energy conservation education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 2. The use of alternate energy sources, such as solar energy, wood, synthetic fuels, gasahol, etc. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Tax rebate for energy saving devices used in homes, such as wood stoves, insulation, storm windows, etc. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 4. Allocate funds for increased service by public transit to underserved areas of our district | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 5. Enact an emergency fuel assistance program | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Encourage oil companies to refine at full capacity | _____ | _____ |
| 7. Provide mandatory allocations of fuel oil and gasoline based on need | _____ | _____ |
| 8. Other | _____ | _____ |

EDUCATION

Please check below the issues you feel are most significant.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Establish guidelines for the determination of class size | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 2. Provide for strengthening academic skills through state minimum basic standards .. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 3. Increased use of state funds to meet the education needs of: | | |
| the gifted child | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| the learning disabled child | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| the physically handicapped | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| the preschool child | _____ | _____ |
| parents | _____ | _____ |
| senior citizens | _____ | _____ |
| other | _____ | _____ |
| 4. The use of state funds for retraining teachers unable to find teaching positions due to declining school enrollments | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Other | _____ | _____ |

BUSINESS

In your opinion, which items have the greatest impact on the conduct of successful business in Minnesota?

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Reducing the amount of paper work involved with Government regulations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 2. Tax incentives for research and development | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Incentives for employers to hire and train hard-core unemployed, such as youth, minorities, etc. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Adjust the amount of Workman's compensation paid by employers | | |
| Up | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Down | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 5. Tax incentives for investment in new business | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 6. Other | _____ | _____ |

WAC
NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN

Senator 65th District
Majority Leader
208 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
(612) 296-4196

Senate

State of Minnesota

FEBRUARY 25, 1980

TO ALL DFL SENATORS -

ATTACHED IS AN EXCELLENT THEME THAT WAS PREPARED
BY DAVE KARPINSKI FOR DELIVERY AS INDICATED. AS USUAL
I DID SOME TAILORING BUT IT WAS OF A RELATIVELY MINOR
NATURE. I THINK IT IS A VERY GOOD SPEECH FOR PARTICULAR
AUDIENCES AND THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE A COPY.

NICK

ENC.

- I. AS I LOOK BACK OVER MY 17 YEARS IN THE LEGISLATURE AND, PARTICULARLY THE PAST EIGHT YEARS, I FIND THAT THE MOST REWARDING EXPERIENCES INVOLVE MY EFFORTS--AND THE EFFORTS OF THE DFL SENATE CAUCUS -- TO SUCCESSFULLY PURSUE THE NEEDS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THIS STATE.
 - A. I AM PROUD TO SAY THAT OUR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN ARE BETTER OFF TODAY THAN WHEN I WAS FIRST ELECTED TO PUBLIC OFFICE.
 - B. AND I AM PROUD TO SAY THAT IT WAS A DFL-CONTROLLED LEGISLATURE THAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE.
 1. AND WHILE THAT MAY SOUND LIKE A LINE FROM A CAMPAIGN SPEECH, I HAVE A FEELING MY REMARKS TODAY MAY CARRY THE WEIGHT OF A NEW CREDIBILITY--THE CREDIBILITY OF SOMEONE WHO NO LONGER MUST LOOK AHEAD TO A NEW CAMPAIGN--A NEW ELECTION.
 2. WITH THAT IN MIND, I CAN SPEAK FROM THE HEART, I CAN SAY WHAT I FEEL. AND, THAT PROMPTS ME TO INSTILL UPON YOU THE REALIZATION THAT "REPUBLICANS ARE NOT YOUR FRIENDS."
- II. AS I LOOK BACK OVER THE 17 YEARS, IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT DFLERS HAVE CONSISTENTLY HAD TO LEAD THE CHARGE, TO OVERCOME REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION, IN PURSUIT OF THE NEEDS AND WISHES OF THE WORKING MEN AND WOMEN OF THE STATE.
- III. THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.
 - A. LET'S JUST LOOK AT A FEW OF THE BILLS THAT WERE INTRODUCED AND DEFEATED DURING YEARS OF REPUBLICAN CONTROL OF THE LEGISLATURE, BUT WHICH MET WITH SUCCESS ONCE THE DFL TOOK CONTROL.

I. LABOR ISSUES.

- A. LEGISLATION PROHIBITING THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL STRIKEBREAKERS.
- B. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF STRIKES.
- C. LEGISLATION EXPANDING THE BARGAINING RIGHTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.
- D. A STATE MINIMUM WAGE.

2. CONSUMER PROTECTIONS.

- A. A DEFINITION OF LANDLORD-TENANT RIGHTS.
- B. LEGISLATION MAKING IT ILLEGAL FOR EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES TO MISREPRESENT JOB OPENINGS.
- C. THE BILL PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN THE AREA OF CREDIT.
- D. LIQUOR MONOPOLY REFORM.

3. OR HOW ABOUT GOVERNMENTAL OPENNESS?

- A. NEW LAWS REQUIRING ALL GOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS TO BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
- B. RULES PUTTING SENATE MEETINGS ON TAPE AND MAKING THOSE TAPES AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.
- C. PROVISIONS FOR ADDITIONAL ROLL CALL VOTES.

IV. AND, THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE MAJOR PEOPLE-ORIENTED MEASURES WHICH DIED IN GOP LEGISLATURES AND BECAME LAW UNDER DFL STATE GOVERNMENT.

A. NOTABLY, IF IT WILL MAKE THESE EXAMPLES ANY MORE GRAPHIC-- THE MEASURES I HAVE DESCRIBED REPRESENT BILLS KILLED IN GOP YEARS AND APPROVED IN A SINGLE DFL-CONTROLLED LEGISLATIVE SESSION (1973).

V. AND, IF THOSE ISSUES AREN'T PROOF ENOUGH, LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT VOTING RECORDS.

A. IN 1973, FOR EXAMPLE, WE APPROVED LEGISLATION BANNING LIE DETECTOR TESTS FOR EMPLOYEES -- 97 PERCENT OF THE SENATE DFLERS VOTED FOR THE BILL, WHILE 63 PERCENT OF THE REPUBLICANS VOTED AGAINST IT.

B. OR HOW ABOUT 1975'S LABOR-SUPPORTED IMPROVEMENTS IN WORKERS' COMPENSATION BENEFITS?

I. WHILE 86 PERCENT OF THE SENATE DFLERS VOTING ON THE BILL SUPPORTED IT (32 YES, 5 NO), 80 PERCENT OF THE REPUBLICANS VOTING OPPOSED THE IMPROVEMENTS (4 YES, 16 NO).

C. DURING DEBATE ON THAT SAME 1975 BILL, REPUBLICANS SECURED PASSAGE OF AN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE PUT INTO EFFECT A FIXED, RATHER THAN A FLEXIBLE CEILING ON WORKERS' COMP. BENEFITS (A STEP BACKWARD FOR THIS VITAL PROGRAM).

I. WHILE ONLY 27 PERCENT OF DFLERS VOTED FOR THAT AMENDMENT, (10 YES, 27 NO), 96 PERCENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE SENATORS SUPPORTED IT (25 YES, ONE NO).

- D. REPUBLICAN STATE SENATORS WERE CONSISTENT ON THAT ISSUE, AS IN 1977 (WHEN WE AGAIN IMPROVED COMPENSATION BENEFITS) DFL SENATE CAUCUS MEMBERS SUPPORTED THE BILL 34-8 (80 PERCENT), WHILE ALL 14 REPUBLICANS VOTING ON THE BILL OPPOSED IT.
- E. OR HOW ABOUT 1976'S GARNISHMENT REFORM LEGISLATION, THE RESULT OF AN AFL-CIO RESOLUTION?
 - 1. THAT BILL PASSED THE SENATE 34-20.
 - 2. DFLERS SUPPORTED IT 26 TO 5.
 - 3. REPUBLICANS OPPOSED IT 15-8.
- F. IN 1977, GOP OPPOSITION STALLED DFL SENATE EFFORTS TO SEEK A FINAL VOTE ON THE SUCCESSOR CLAUSE. THAT VOTE NEEDED A RULES SUSPENSION, REQUIRING 43 VOTES.
 - 1. 80 PERCENT OF SENATE DFLERS FAVORED SUSPENDING THE RULES (37 TO 9)
 - 2. 88 PERCENT OF GOP SENATORS VOTING OPPOSED THAT EFFORT (14 TO 2).
- G. THEN THERE WAS 1977'S MINIMUM WAGE FINAL PASSAGE WHICH DREW SUPPORT FROM 98 PERCENT OF DFLERS VOTING (45-1) AND ONLY 64 PERCENT OF REPUBLICANS (11-6).
- VI. AND, SENATE REPUBLICANS WERE NO BETTER IN THEIR TREATMENT OF WORKING PEOPLE OF THE STATE IN 1979.
 - A. 1979 MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE, FINAL PASSAGE.
 - 1. 95 PERCENT OF DFLERS SUPPORTED. (36-2).

2. ONLY 61 PERCENT OF GOP SUPPORTED (11-7)

B. A REPUBLICAN--PILLSBURY--OFFERED AN AMENDMENT TO LOWER PROPOSED MINIMUM WAGE FOR MINORS, AS WELL AS TO CUT THE MINIMUM WHICH COULD BE PAID ANY FULL-TIME STUDENT. DURING THE COURSE OF THE DEBATE SENATOR PILLSBURY INDICATED ONE OF THE REASONS FOR HIS OPPOSITION TO INCREASING THE MINIMUM WAGE WAS THAT IT WAS ALREADY DIFFICULT TO GET A CADDY.

1. IT DIED ON A 26-29 VOTE, WITHOUT A SINGLE GOP VOTE IN OPPOSITION.
2. GOP SUPPORTED IT 17-0.
3. DFL OPPOSED IT 29-9 (76PERCENT OPPOSED).

VII. AND, THE GOP RECORD IN SUCH PEOPLE-ORIENTED AREAS AS HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMMING AND CONSUMER PROTECTION IS NO BETTER. LET'S JUST LOOK AT A FEW RECENT CONSUMER PROTECTION BILLS.

A. HOW ABOUT AN INNOCUOUS PRESCRIPTION DRUG LABELING BILL, REQUIRING A WARNING IF THE DRUG, TAKEN ALONE OR WITH ALCOHOL, IMPAIRS DRIVING.

1. 74 PERCENT OF GOP SENATORS VOTING ON THAT BILL OPPOSED IT (20 NO, 4 YES).
2. ONLY 17 PERCENT OF DFL SENATORS OPPOSED IT (30 YES, 6 NO).

B. NEW HOME WARRANTIES WERE OPPOSED BY 23 OF 26 GOP SENATORS VOTING IN 1976, WHILE DFLERS SUPPORTED IT 26-7.

C. IT TOOK AN ELECTION TO MOVE A BILL REQUIRING ITEM PRICING OF GROCERIES THROUGH THE SENATE.

I. IN 1976, THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THAT BILL FAILED ON A 26-28 VOTE, WITH 22 OF 23 DFLERS SUPPORTING IT, WHILE 22 OF 26 GOPERS OPPOSED IT.

D. IN 1977, AFTER ADDING TO THE DFL MAJORITY, WE PASSED THAT BILL, 37-24, WITH 35 OF 44 DFLERS VOTING SUPPORTING IT, AND 15 OF 17 REPUBLICANS OPPOSING IT.

E. AND, ONE FINAL EXAMPLE, THE TRUTH IN REPAIRS ACT--THE FINAL VOTE ON THE AMENDED BILL WAS 37-22.

I. 34 OF 41 DFL SENATORS VOTING, VOTED YES.

2. ONLY 3 OF 18 REPUBLICAN SENATORS VOTING VOTED YES.

VIII. AND, THESE ARE JUST A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTES ON MAJOR ISSUES OF INTEREST TO WORKING PEOPLE THAT I HAVE WITNESSED. BUT, THESE EXAMPLES GIVE YOU A PRETTY GOOD INDICATION OF WHY I FEEL THAT THE PLIGHT OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THIS STATE WOULD BE A SAD ONE IF THE REPUBLICANS HAD RETAINED CONTROL OF THE LEGISLATURE. THERE ARE JUST TOO MANY THINGS YOU--NO WE--WOULD NOT HAVE HAD UNDER GOP CONTROL.

A. WE WOULD NOT HAVE A BAN ON THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL STRIKE-BREAKERS.

B. WE WOULD NOT HAVE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR STRIKE VICTIMS.

- C. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES WOULD STILL BE OPERATING UNDER A BARGAINING ACT WITH LITTLE TEETH, AND WITH ONLY MINIMAL STRIKING RIGHTS.
- D. OUR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM WOULD STILL BE OPERATING UNDER FIXED BENEFIT LIMITS IN NO WAY REFLECTING ECONOMIC REALITY--RATHER THAN UNDER BENEFIT LIMITS TIED TO THE STATE'S AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE.
- E. EMPLOYERS WOULD STILL BE ALLOWED TO REQUIRE JOB APPLICANTS TO TAKE LIE DETECTOR TESTS.
- F. EMPLOYEES WHO BROUGHT ACTION AGAINST EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO UNSAFE WORKING CONDITIONS WOULD NOT HAVE THEIR CURRENT PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.
- G. WE WOULD NOT HAVE A WORKING POOR INCOME TAX RELIEF PROGRAM.
- H. WE WOULD NOT HAVE THE SECOND LOWEST RATE OF PROPERTY TAX INCREASES IN THE NATION.
- I. AND, WE WOULD NOT HAVE ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE CONSUMER PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN THE NATION. IN THAT AREA, I HAVE TO MAKE ONE LAST COMMENT, A COMMENT WHICH MAY REALLY PROVIDE A DEFINITE VIEW ON THE GOP OUTLOOK IN THE VITAL AREA OF CONSUMER PROTECTION. IN 1973, WHEN THE DFL SENATE APPROVED LEGISLATION BANNING THE SALE OF HAZARDOUS TOYS IN OUR STATE--MORE THAN ONE-HALF (53 PERCENT) OF THE GOP STATE SENATORS VOTING ON THAT BILL VOTED NO).

- IX. WITH THE KIND OF RECORD THE GOP HAS RUN UP, THEN, IT IS CERTAIN THAT THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE MINNESOTA WORKING MEN AND WOMEN WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS ATTRACTIVE IF THE REPUBLICANS HAD HAD THEIR WAY.
- X. WE'VE SEEN WHAT WE WOULDN'T HAVE HAD IN THE PAST UNDER REPUBLICAN CONTROL, NOW LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT WHAT THE REPUBLICANS WOULD PREFER WE DIDN'T HAVE IN THE FUTURE.
 - A. IF THE REPUBLICANS HAVE THEIR WAY, WE WILL NOT HAVE A ENERGY PURCHASE AID PLAN WHICH REFLECTS THE NEEDS OF THE WORKING POOR.
 - 1. THE GOVERNOR CONTINUED TO PLEDGE A VETO FOR ANY BILL WHICH INCLUDES -- AS OUR DFL SENATE BILL DOES--ADJUSTMENTS WHICH WOULD MAKE ENERGY PURCHASE AID ELIGIBILITY LIMITS REFLECT NOT GROSS INCOME, BUT TAKE-HOME PAY.
 - 2. THAT STANCE HURTS ONLY THE WORKING PEOPLE, PEOPLE WHOSE GROSS INCOME IS REDUCED BY SUCH DEDUCTIONS AS SOCIAL SECURITY WITHHOLDING, STATE AND FEDERAL TAXES AND OTHER WORK-RELATED EXPENSES.
 - B. IF THE REPUBLICANS HAVE THEIR WAY, WE WILL NOT CONTINUE TO HAVE ONE OF THE LOWEST RATES OF PROPERTY TAX INCREASE IN THE NATION.
 - 1. THE GOVERNOR HAS PROVIDED NO NEW FUNDING FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF DESPITE PROJECTIONS OF 20 TO 30 PERCENT PROPERTY TAX HIKE FOR NEXT YEAR.
 - C. IF THE REPUBLICANS HAVE THEIR WAY, WE WILL NEVER PASS SUCCESSOR CLAUSE LEGISLATION.

- D. IF THE REPUBLICANS HAVE THEIR WAY, WE WILL NOT SEE SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN WORKERS OR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.
- E. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE BARGAINING RIGHTS WILL NOT BE IMPROVED.
- F. THE STATE WILL NOT ESTABLISH A POLICY OF PROMOTING FULL EMPLOYMENT.
- G. AND THE CONSUMER WILL ONCE AGAIN BE FAIR GAME FOR BIG BUSINESS.

XI. THERE ARE A FEW THINGS THAT REPUBLICANS WOULD GIVE US, HOWEVER.

- A. A SALES TAX ON GASOLINE.
- B. AN ADDITIONAL PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
- C. AN ADDITIONAL PROPERTY TAX LEVY TO SUPPORT LOCAL ENERGY PROJECTS.
- D. INCREASED TAX RELIEF FOR BIG BUSINESS AND THOSE IN THE HIGH INCOME BRACKETS. (\$100 MILLION IN RELIEF FOR BUSINESS WAS THE GOVERNOR'S PRICE FOR TAX RELIEF FOR MINNESOTANS IN 1979.)
- E. MUCH HIGHER BUS FARES.
- F. AND UNLIMITED SPENDING BY POLITICAL CANDIDATES.

XII. SO, AS YOU CAN SEE, MY FEELING THAT REPUBLICANS ARE NOT WORKING PEOPLE'S FRIEND, IS MORE THAN JUST A GUT FEELING. IT IS A LOGICAL CONCLUSION, DRAWN FROM A RATHER LENGTHY GOP TRADITION OF REJECTING THOSE PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD DO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THIS STATE THE MOST GOOD.

- A. THEREFORE, I WOULD URGE YOU, WHEN SELECTING GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER, TO DO AS I DO WHEN SELECTING CONSUMER GOODS--LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL. IN THIS CASE, IT IS SPELLED DFL.

Campaign Training Institutes

February 1-3—Los Angeles

(California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Hawaii, Alaska)

Feb. 29-March 2—Indianapolis

(Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan)

April 11-13—Dallas

(New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana)

May 2-4—Syracuse

(New Jersey, New York, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire)

June 6-8—Denver

(Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota)

June 27-29—Savannah

(North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee)

July 11-13—Washington, D.C.

(Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia)

Democratic Congressional
Campaign Committee
400 North Capitol
Suite 319
Washington, D.C. 20001

Nonprofit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Washington, D.C.
Permit No. 500

┌

┐

└

┘

Democratic State Legislators

Chairman:
Representative Richard Hodes
Speaker Pro Tem
Florida

January 17, 1980

Dear Democratic Leader,

A Democratic State Legislators Association is being created to serve our unique interests, and we urge you and your Democratic colleagues to participate. As acting chairman during this organizational stage, I have enclosed a set of draft by-laws, minutes from our organization session in December, a resolution which we have submitted to the Democratic National Committee, and a brochure on a training seminar sponsored by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

1980 is a very important year for the Democratic Party, and Democratic State Legislators must play an active and vigorous role if this is to be a year of successes for the Party. I need not dwell on the energy and resources which are being marshalled by the Republicans in an effort to win control of Democratically controlled Legislatures. I believe that we can work together to effect greater success in campaigns at all levels during this vital year.

During 1980, I anticipate that we will participate actively in the National Convention in New York, in the drafting of the Platform and in the national and state campaigns. Later, I believe our association would play a key role in the implementation of the planks of the national platform.

Many Democratic legislators have expressed an interest in participating actively in this association. The next general meeting of Democratic Legislators is a luncheon scheduled for April 25, during a meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures' State-Federal Assembly. Please mark your calendars now and try to send at least a representative or partisan staff personnel.

A meeting will be held on the afternoon of February 16 in Denver for members of the "Steering Committee" to review the proposed By-Laws and discuss organization plans. This session will be held in conjunction with the National Conference of State Legislatures' Assembly on the Legislature at the Brown

444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-7848

Democratic Leader
Page Two
January 17, 1980

Palace Hotel. All interested Democratic legislators are welcome to attend. If you have any questions, please call me at my Tampa office (813/253-2547) or in Tallahassee (904/488-2831) and ask for my assistant Gail Albritton.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dick Hodes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Richard S. Hodes
Speaker Pro Tem, Florida
President-elect, National Conference
of State Legislatures

RSH/gbh

Enclosures

TENTATIVE AGENDA

National Conference of State Legislatures
Assembly on the Legislature
February 15-16, 1980
Denver, Colorado

Thursday, February 14, 1980

5:30 - 7:30 p.m. Registration
Brown Palace Hotel

6:00 - 7:30 p.m. Reception
Brown Palace Hotel

Friday, February 15, 1980

7:30 - 8:30 a.m. Registration
Brown Palace Hotel

8:00 - 10:00 a.m. Breakfast and Program
Brown Palace Hotel
"The Voting Rights Act and

Speaker: Drew S. Days, III, Assistant Attorney
 General, Civil Rights Division,
 U.S. Department of Justice

Panelists: Representative Richard S. Manley,
 House Speaker Pro Tempore, Alabama
 David Epstein, House Parliamentarian,
 Illinois

10:30 - 12:30 p.m. Committee Meetings
Colorado State Capitol

12:30 - 2:30 p.m. Luncheon and Program
Fairmont Hotel

"The Legislature vs. the Executive: A Matter for the
Courts"

John Vanderhoof, former Governor of Colorado
Justice Ed Pringle, former Chief Justice of the
Colorado Supreme Court
Representative Ron Strahle, Colorado
Chuck Henning, moderator

2:45 - 5:00 p.m. Committee Meetings
Colorado State Capitol

6:00 - 7:30 p.m. Reception
Location to be announced

Transportation will be provided from the Colorado State Capitol to the Fairmont
Hotel for the Assembly luncheon and program.

(OVER)

Tentative Agenda
Assembly on the Legislature
Page Two

Saturday, February 16, 1980

9:00 - 12:00 noon
Colorado State Capitol

Committee Meetings

12:00 - 12:30 p.m.
Colorado State Capitol

Assembly on the Legislature Business Meeting

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

REGISTRATION FORM

Assembly on the Legislature
February 15-16, 1980
Denver, Colorado

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

BUSINESS PHONE: (Area Code) _____ (Number) _____ (Ext.) _____

COMMITTEE: _____

THE REGISTRATION FEE IS \$40.00

The registration fee is payable in advance of the meeting or at registration.
NCSL cannot bill you or your legislature without advance approval.

Please return this form by Thursday, January 24, 1980, to:

Diane Chaffin
National Conference of State Legislatures
1405 Curtis Street, Suite 2300
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 623-6600

National Conference of State Legislatures

Assembly on the Legislature
February 15-16, 1980
Denver, Colorado

Hotel Accommodations: Brown Palace Hotel
321 17th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 825-3111

Room Rates: Single - \$45.00 Double - \$55.00
(These rates apply to the Tower Building)

Registration Fee: \$40.00

The deadline for hotel reservations and meeting registration is January 24, 1980. Room requests received after the above date will be filled on a space availability basis only. When making hotel reservations by phone, please request the NCSL block of rooms to receive the conference room rate.

The Assembly on the Legislature committee meetings will be held in both the Brown Palace Hotel and the Colorado State Capitol.

MINUTES

DECEMBER 7, 1979 MEETING

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS ASSOCIATION

The meeting was called to order. Representative Tom McPherson from Florida substituted for Rep. Hodes in chairing the first part of the meeting. Rep. Hodes was delayed in attending the meeting by reasons of having to attend a White House meeting of the NCSL leadership and the President regarding revenue sharing and the 1980-81 budget. Attendees at the meeting voted to start an organization, and the resolution to the Democratic National Committee asking for representation of legislators from the Democratic Legislators Association to serve on the Democratic National Committee was discussed and passed. The resolution will now be sent to the Democratic National Committee's Rules and By-Laws Committee and then to the DNC for full consideration in the Spring of 1980.

The group decided that no permanent chairman should be appointed at the December 7th meeting, and the preliminary steering committee would consist of those volunteers at the meeting and other legislators who would like to volunteer at a later date. The steering committee will make recommendations involving the draft by-laws which were handed out at the meeting, and specific recommendations will be made by the steering committee to be considered and acted upon at the next meeting.

There was discussion regarding the role of the organization, besides national democratic recognition of democratic legislators. Many suggestions were made concerning aiding democratic legislative candidates in their campaigns throughout the United States either by technical assistance and expertise and, perhaps fund raising strategies or sources. There will be more discussion regarding the role of the Association during the next meeting.

John Rendon, Political Director of the Democratic National Committee spoke. He mentioned that the DNC has been made aware of state legislators and the importance of their participation and involvement with the DNC. He went on to mention the training schools which are being held throughout different regions of the country. There have been 18 schools held by the DNC and seven more coming up. These training schools have been geared more to state wide campaigns. The DNC has asked for each state's election campaign plan. These plans are developed by state party organizations of state campaign committees. There was a suggestion made that the DLA could assist in helping to see that this information is accurate and will be or has been delivered to the DNC. Consideration of how a DNC sponsored direct cash contribution campaign plan which would include legislative candidates is on the "drawing board" Mr. Rendon explained. Different restrictions and changing state election codes makes accomodation to one overall plan difficult, especially for district races. He stated that DNC would work as much as it could with this organization, and offered to answer questions or send campaign information and handbooks on request.

Rep. Hodes asked for future meeting plans. It was suggested and consensus reached that there be a breakfast (dutch treat) meeting on the Friday morning of the 1980 April State-Federal Assembly meeting held in Washington. There was also a suggestion of a cash bar cocktail party to be held during the same meeting time. It was further suggested that perhaps the Steering Committee members get together during the February 15 - 17th Assembly on the Legislature meeting in Denver to talk about by-law recommendations.

Minutes of the meeting, plans for the next meeting and the resolution and draft by-laws are to be distributed to democratic legislative leadership and caucus chairman in January. They will be asked to distribute these materials to interested Democratic legislators. There was some discussion regarding funds for mailouts and minimal operational expenses, but there are possible restrictions regarding contributions at this time. Staff has been asked to report back with suggestions as to modes of accepting operations funding.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Gail Albritton
Executive Assistant to
Rep. Richard Hodes
President-Elect/NCSL

D R A F T

BYLAWS

DEMOCRATIC STATE LEGISLATORS

The name of this organization shall be the Democratic State Legislators of the United States.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall be to encourage state legislators involvement in the democratic party, to foster interstate communication and exchange among Democratic State Legislators, to adopt policy positions on national issues, to participate in the development of the Democratic party platform, and to strengthen the Democratic Caucus in each of the state legislative houses in the United States.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall consist of all elected democratic state legislators in the United States.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall be affiliated with the Democratic National Committee and select three representatives to serve on the national committee for one year terms. The Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall meet in conjunction with the state-federal assembly or annual meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

FUNDING

The Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall be funded through contributions from members or from the Democratic National Committee.

VOTING

Each individual Democratic Legislator shall be entitled to cast one vote on matters on organization or policy in meetings of the Democratic State Legislators of the United States. A forum shall consist of thirty-five members representing at least fifteen states.

OFFICERS

The Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall have a Chairman elected annually by a majority vote. The election shall be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings, appoint committee chairmen and members, and serve ex-officio on the Democratic National Committee.

There shall also be elected a first Vice Chairman and a second Vice Chairman who will serve for one year. The first and second Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

The officers shall represent different regions of the country in order to create geographic balance.

The first and second Vice Chairman shall serve with the Chairman on the Democratic National Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall have an Executive Committee of ten members. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers plus seven additional members selected by the officers on the basis of geographical balance. The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman, but at least twice each year. A quorum shall be six members.

COMMITTEES

There shall be committees established upon a majority vote of the Executive Committee and appointed by the Chairman.

STAFF

The Chairman of the Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall arrange for staff service to facilitate the ongoing activities of the organization.

FINANCE

Funds collected to further the activities of the Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall be kept by the Democratic National Committee for disbursement upon authority of the Chairman or first Vice Chairman. The Democratic National Committee shall make a regular accounting of this fund to the Democratic State Legislators of the United States Executive Committee.

AMENDMENT

The By-laws shall be amended upon a 3/5 vote of the Executive Committee and a majority vote of the membership. In the event of an emergency cleared by the Chairman, the by-laws may be temporarily amended upon a 4/5 vote of the Executive Committee.

ORGANIZATION

The Democratic State Legislators of the United States shall be organized on December 7, 1979 upon the approval of the assembled Democratic State Legislators. The acting Chairman shall preside until a Chairman is elected under the authority of these by-laws.

The following Charter amendment is proposed for submission
to the Democratic National Committee.

#

WHEREAS, the Charter and By-Laws of the Democratic Party of the United States provide for representation on its Democratic National Committee of both Governors, Mayors, and County officials across our country, but do not presently provide for representation of Democratic State Legislators; and

WHEREAS, state legislators have a key role in our federal governmental structure; and

WHEREAS, state legislatures have responsibility for implementing a large portion of issues included in the Democratic Party Platform; and

WHEREAS, state legislators are responsible for public policy affecting local, state and the federal governments, and

WHEREAS, two-thirds of the 7500 elected state legislators are Democrats; and

WHEREAS, state legislators are now the only elected state or local officials without ex officio representation on the Democratic National Committee;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Democratic State Legislators Association hereby requests representation on the Democratic National Committee of the Democratic Party of the United States by the following amendment to its Charter:

Article Three, Section 2. Add new paragraph: "(ix) The Chairperson of the Democratic State Legislators Association and two additional state legislators selected by the association."

(Change existing (ix) to (x) and (x) to (xi).)

And by the following amendments to its By-Laws:

Article Two, Section 2. Membership. Add new paragraph: "(j) The Chairperson of the Democratic State Legislators Association and two additional state legislators selected by the association."

(Changing existing (j) to (k) and (k) to (l).)

Article two, Section 4. Certification and Eligibility of Members. (a) Add new paragraph: "(vii) those authorized under subsection (j) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic State Legislators Association."

(Change existing paragraph (vii) to (viii).)

Article two, Section 6. Vacancies (d) add after "Democratic County Officials Conference." the phrase "Democratic State Legislators Association."



FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tallahassee

Richard S. Hodes
Speaker Pro Tempore
Representative, 68th District

Reply to:

☒ Suite H

238 East Davis Boulevard

Tampa, Florida 33606

(813) 253-2547

☐ 422 The Capitol

Tallahassee, Florida 32304

(904) 488-2831

Committees:

Appropriations

Education Subcommittee, Chairman

Finance & Taxation

Higher Education

Retirement, Personnel & Collective

Bargaining

Rules & Calendar

Legislative Intern Program, Chairman

LEGISLATORS ATTENDING DECEMBER 7th ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING IN
WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Re: PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC STATE LEGISLATORS
ASSOCIATION

Names underlined are those persons who are willing to serve on
the steering committee

ALABAMA

Representative Rick Manley

Speaker Pro Tempore

Alabama House of Representatives

P. O. Drawer U

Demopolis, Alabama 36732

205 289-1384

ALASKA

Representative Sam Cotten

Alaska State House of Representatives

Chairman, Rules Committee

Juneau, Alaska 99801

907 465-2111 (central number)

Representative Mike Miller

Chairman, State Affairs Committee

~~ALASKA~~ State House of Representatives

Juneau, Alaska 99801

Page 2

Attendees/Proposed Democratic State Legislators Assn

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

CONNECTICUT

Representative Irv Stolberg
Chairman, Finance Committee
Connecticut General Assembly
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut 06115
203 566-5722

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DELAWARE

Senator Harris B. McDowell
2311 Baynard Blvd
Wilmington, Delaware 19802
302 571 3724

FLORIDA

Representative Richard S. Hodes*
Speaker Pro Tempore
Florida House of Representatives
238 East Davis Blvd, Suite H
Tampa, Florida
813 253-2547

*temporary organizational chairman

Page 3

Attendees/Proposed Democratic State Legislators Assn.

FLORIDA cont'd.

Representative Tom McPherson
5273 Southwest 106th Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Fl 33328
305 424 8787

Representative George Sheldon
Chairman, Regulatory Reform Committee
P. O. Box 22626
Tampa, Florida 33622
813 272 6718

GEORGIA

HAWAII

IDAHO

Senator John J. Bell
District 21
Rupert, Idaho 83350

ILLINOIS

Representative Lawrence Murphy
Illinois House of Representatives
616 Wood Street
Aurora, Illinois 60507

INDIANA

IOWA

Representative Bob Anderson
RR # 2
Newton, Iowa 50208

KANSAS

Representative Jim Guffey
1120 West 5th Street
Chanute, Kansas 66720

Representative Fred L. Weaver
House Minority Leader
State Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612
913 296-7500

KENTUCKY

LOUISIANA

MAINE

Representative David Brenerman
122 North Street
Portland, Maine 04101

Representative John Martin
Speaker Of The House
Maine House of Representatives
State House
Augusta, Maine 04333

Representative Barry Hobbins
74 Beach Street
Saco, Maine 04072

MARYLAND

Senator Clarence Mitchell
1239 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

MASSACHUSETTS

Senator Daniel J. Foley
Majority Leader
Massachusetts Senate
35 Revere Street
Worcester, Mass. 01601
617 727-2485 (Boston)

MICHIGAN

MINNESOTA

Representative Donald Moe
299 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
612 296 4264

Senator Emily Anne Staples
1640 Xanthus Lane
Plymouth, Minnesota 55447

Page 5

Attendees/Proposed Democratic State Legislators Assn.

MISSISSIPPI

MISSOURI

MONTANA

NEBRASKA

Senator Dave Newell
4027 Bauman Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68112

NEVADA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY

Senator William J. Hamilton, Jr.
Senator, 17th District
96 Bayard Street
P. O. Box 1149
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
201 249-5345

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH DAKOTA

OHIO

OKLAHOMA

Representative William F. Poulos
505 North 70th Avenue
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74115

OREGON

Senator Fred Heard
P. O. Box 337
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

Senator Bill McCoy
6650 North Amherst Street
Portland, Oregon 97203

PENNSYLVANIA

RHODE ISLAND

Representative Robert R. Brousseau
256 Shawneut Avenue
Central Falls, Rhode Island 02863

Representative Edward P. Manning
Speaker of the House of Representatives
State of Rhode Island
State House
Providence, R.I.
401 277 2466

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE

Representative John M. Steinhauer
Suite 17, Legislative Plaza
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Representative Lois M. DeBerry
Legislative Plaza, Rm 17
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
615 741-3830

TEXAS

Representative Betty Denton
501 Franklin #621A
Waco, Texas 76701
817 753-1444

UTAH

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

Representative Ron Keller
1319 Dickinson
Olympia, Washington 98502

Representative Richard King**
Democratic Floor Leader
House of Representatives
Legislative Building
Olympia, Washington 98504
206 753 7906

Senator Ruthe Ridder
5809 South Roxbury
Seattle, Washington 98118
206 723-9457

Senate Majority Leader Gordon L. Walgren
Legislative Building 404-S As-32
Olympia, Washington 98504

WEST VIRGINIA

**Was not able to attend, but wanted to be on Steering Committee

Page 8

Attendees/Proposed Democratic State Legislators Assn. 12/7/79

WISCONSIN

WYOMING

AMERICAN SAMOA

PUERTO RICO

Staff

Gail Albritton
Executive Assistant to
Rep. Richard Hodes
422 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
904 488-0710

Observer

Paul Sweet
Director, Washington Office
California Legislature
116 Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202 624-7700

Jeff Wice
Director, Washington Office
New York State Assembly
340 Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202 624-5860

LEGISLATORS WRITING LETTERS OF SUPPORT -- RE: PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC
STATE LEGISLATORS ASSOCIATION

COLORADO

Representative Bob Leon Kirscht
House Minority Leader
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Denver, Colorado 80203

INDIANA

Senator Frank L. O'Bannon
Minority Leader
Indiana State Senate
303 North Capitol Avenue
Corydon, Indiana 47112

OHIO

Senator Oliver Ocasek
President, Ohio State Senate
Columbus, Ohio 42316
614 466-4822

NORTH CAROLINA

Senator W. Craig Lawing
President Pro Tempore
North Carolina Senate
Route 9, Box 195-G
Charlotte, N.C. 28208

TEXAS

Representative Bill Clayton
Speaker, Texas House of Representatives
P. O. Box 2910, General Delivery
Austin, Texas 78767

VIRGINIA

Senator Adelard L. Brault
Majority Leader
P. O. Box 248
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Senator Hunter B. Andrews
1st Senatorial District
16 South King Street
P. O. Box 566
Hampton, Virginia 23669

Page 2

LEGISLATORS WRITING LETTERS OF SUPPORT -- RE: PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC
STATE LEGISLATORS ASSOCIATION

WEST VIRGINIA

Representative Roger W. Tompkins
Majority Leader
House of Delegates
P. O. Box 1386
Charleston, W.V. 25325
304 344-9621

INTERESTED

Assembly Majority Leader
Dan Walsh, New York

Senate Majority Leader
Nick Coleman, Minnesota

No financial

data available

yes



STATE ETHICAL PRACTICES BOARD
410 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
612-296-5148

REGISTRATION FORM AND STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION
for a
PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

☒ New Registration
☐ Registration Amendment

01 REGISTRATION NO. 1-1051-0343	02 COMMITTEE Name Jim Ramstad for State Senate Volunteer Comm
---	---

03 ADDRESS OF COMMITTEE OR FUND Street P.O. Box 41980 City Plymouth State MN Zip 55447	04 TELEPHONE NO. AREA (612) 559-3800
---	--

05 CANDIDATE SUPPORTED	PARTY AFFILIATION
Last Name Ramstad First Name Jim M.I. M	Independent - Republican
Address 1869 Zanther Lane City Plymouth State MN Zip 55447	Telephone No. AREA (612) 475-3365

06 OFFICE SOUGHT	OFFICE OR DISTRICT NO.
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STATE SENATOR	43
<input type="checkbox"/> STATE REPRESENTATIVE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	
<input type="checkbox"/> SUPREME COURT JUSTICE	

07 DEPOSITORY(IES)
Name Golden Valley State Bank
City Golden Valley State MN Zip 55427
Name Golden Valley State MN Zip 55427
City Golden Valley State MN Zip 55427
ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

08 OFFICERS (Identify only Chairman, Treasurer, and Deputy Treasurer(s) If Any)			
POSITION	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.
CHAIRMAN	LeVonne Sjoberg	16500 29th Avenue North	559-3800
CHAIRMAN		Plymouth, MN 55447	
TREASURER	Kay Weinstock	1430 Kelly Drive North	544-0900
TREASURER		Golden Valley, MN 55427	
DEPUTY TREASURER	Harold J. Bach, Jr	2209 Stroden Circle, Golden Valley, MN 55427	473-0181

09 CUSTODIAN OF BOOKS (If other than Treasurer)			
Last Name Bach, Jr. First Name Harold M.I. J.	Telephone No. AREA (612) 473-0181		
Address 2209 Stroden Circle City Golden Valley State MN Zip 55427			

10 COUNTIES IN LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT	
1. Hennepin	5.
2.	6.
3.	7.
4.	8.

11 CERTIFICATION	
1. Kay Weinstock	CERTIFY
Print or type name	
THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS FORM IS COMPLETE, TRUE AND CORRECT.	
Kay Weinstock	2/25/80
Signature of Treasurer	Date

1. White - Original - File with Ethical Practices Board
2. Yellow - Auditor Copy - File with Ethical Practices Board
3. Pink - Treasurer Copy - Retain

Any person who signs and certifies to be true a statement which he knows contains false information or who knowingly omits required information is guilty of a felony.

Addresses

Pat Hasselmo

377-2188 516 Westwood Drive So.
Golden Valley 55414

Legal
Services
advocacy

222-3749

Ariya Breen
Attorney at Law
370 Selby Ave.
St. Paul, Mn. 55102

Income
Disregard
Bill

~~Mrs. Diana Murphy~~

The Honorable Diana E. Murphy
Government Center
Mpls. Mn. 55487

Richard Kamber

Executive Director Mn. State Council for The Handicapped
Metro Square 7th + Robert St. Suite 208
St. Paul, Mn. 55101

Rick + Dorothy Pierret
12220 60th Ave. N.
Plymouth, Mn. 55442

Peg Wetli
Climb Inc.
900 Lincoln Ave. S.
Mpls. Mn.

Mark Peifer
1536 Boone Ave. W
Golden Valley, Mn. 55427

Mr. + Mrs. Thomas E. Cyr
10890 S. Shore Drive
Plymouth, Mn. 55441

Barbara Yee
2226 Selby Ave.
St. Paul, Mn. 55104

- * Hearings on MFT Discipline Bill Near Completion: Hearings on HF 959/SF 1130, the MFT Discipline bill, are nearly complete. The Senate is expected to take final testimony Thursday and the House sometime during the week of March 3-7. Basically, the bill permits teachers to remove disruptive students from their class for up to 3 days. The principals' group, the School Board Association, and even the MEA are opposing HF 959/SF 1130, while the PTSA has joined the MFT in supporting this bill. The MFT has argued that teachers have too little authority commensurate with their responsibility of educating all students. Disruptive students should not be allowed to interfere with the education of other students. The vote in the two Education Committees will be close so we urge letters to Sen. Skip Humphrey, 121 Capitol; Rep. Jim Heap, 397 State Office Bldg.,; and Rep. Lyn Carlson, 228 State Office Bldg., who sit on the Senate or House Education Committees. Zip code is 55155.

- * Decisions on 1980-81 Layoffs Made by School Board: The School Board voted February 4 to eliminate 25 elementary, 32 secondary, and 5 other bargaining unit positions for next year; the total is 62 positions. Though this is a substantial reduction in the bargaining unit, it is smaller than last year. The Board decided to gamble to the extent of 15 on the number of layoff notices to be sent to elementary teachers. In actual practice there is no gamble involved since annually more than 15 elementary teachers ask for leaves after the Board decision on layoffs is made. The effect is that 15 less people will receive layoff notices than under last year's procedure, but that no elementary teacher will be recalled until the 16th new opening appears. Below is a comparison of data pertaining to this year's and last year's Board action:

	<u>Layoff</u> <u>Notices</u>		<u>Positions</u> <u>Eliminated</u>		<u>Returning</u> <u>from Leaves</u>		<u>District</u> <u>Gamble</u>	
Elem.	32	=	25	+	22	-	15	Feb.4, 1980
Secondary	48	=	32	+	16	-	0	Board action
Other	5	=	5	+	0	-	0	effective
Total	<u>85</u>	=	<u>62</u>	+	<u>38</u>	-	<u>15</u>	1980-81 school
								year
Elem.	65	=	32	+	33	-	0	Jan.22,1979
Secondary	71	=	39	+	32	-	0	Board action
Other	<u>3</u>	=	<u>3</u>	+	<u>0</u>	-	<u>0</u>	effective
Total	<u>139</u>	=	<u>74</u>	+	<u>65</u>	-	<u>0</u>	1979-80 school
								year.

- * This is the Last Call for AFT Delegates: Delegates to the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers will be held in Detroit, Michigan, August 18-22. If you are interested in representing the RFT contact Denny Gornley at Plymouth or the RFT Office. The election will take place on March 5 at the regular monthly meeting of the RFT.

- * A Friendly Legislator Needs Your Help--Editorial by Barry Noack: There are indications that one of the Federation's good friends, Senator Emily Staples, will be challenged in her own party by the pro-life advocates. She has worked hard to assist teachers facing layoff and has consistently supported the aims and goals of the Federation; never has she refused to listen to our concerns and supported bills we have sponsored. Regardless of how individual members might view the abortion issue, Emily Staples deserves our support based on her pro-education record. If you live in Robbinsdale, and parts of Golden Valley, New Hope, and Plymouth show up at the caucuses and support people who will vote for Emily Staples at the district convention. She was endorsed four years ago by the RFT and went on to defeat the then incumbent, Senator Rolf Nelson.



COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BULLETIN

Robbinsdale Federation of Teachers, Local 872, American Federation of Teachers AFL-CIO
2040 Douglas Drive No., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422 Telephone 546-5244

Volume IX, Issue #9
February 25, 1980

LOCAL NEWS

- * Members Urged to Attend Precinct Caucus Meeting February 26: All members of the RFT are urged to attend the precinct caucus meetings which will be held at 8:00 PM, Tuesday, February 26. What are the reasons? Protecting friendly legislators, supporting pro-education resolutions, speaking in opposition to initiative and referendum, opposing single issue candidates, and voting for representatives to the district convention who are both multi-issued and friendly to public education. We also encourage you to submit your name as a candidate for the district endorsing convention.

Some catchy billboards now read, "If You Think Education is Expensive, Try Ignorance". How true! Another has equal merit, "If You Think Your Demands are Ignored, Try Apathy". See you at the caucuses Tuesday.
- * Pay-Deductible Leave Procedure Approved by RFT Membership: The membership voted February 6 to accept the new pay-deductible leave procedure distributed to all members of the bargaining unit in early February. This type of leave is available to be used for personal reasons but entails loss of pay for each day of absence. When the new procedure takes effect July 1, 1980, all members of the bargaining unit will automatically have 5 days credit toward pay-deductible leave; thereafter, each will accrue 3 days per year up to a maximum of 10. Under the procedure the administration has the right to limit the number of leave days to 5 for any one individual during any one year. A maximum of 5 employees may be absent on any one day for a one day pay-deductible leave and another 5 for a 2-5 day pay-deductible leave.
- * RFT Blood Bank Drive to be Held March 20: The 1980 RFT blood bank drive is scheduled for Thursday, March 20, 1980, from 2:00 to 8:00 PM in the cafeteria of Cooper Senior High School. All new members of the RFT and those who have not given for some time will be asked to donate. Notices will be sent about one week in advance to those members from whom blood donations are requested. Fred Peterson, who chairs the RFT Blood Bank Committee, will conduct the drive. Though he is presently on a 5 year leave of absence, Fred has generously consented to continue functioning as chairperson; for this we are, indeed, indebted. Please mark this date on your calendar.
- * Dates:
Monday, Feb. 25 - RFT Executive Council meeting, Cooper, 4:00 PM
Tuesday, Feb. 26 - Precinct caucuses, 8:00 PM, consult your newspaper for location.
Wednesday, March 5 - RFT General Membership meeting, Robb. Sr., 7:45 PM



Senate Majority Research

ROOM 24G STATE CAPITOL ST. PAUL, MN. 55155
(612) 296-4949

ROOM 446 STATE OFFICE BUILDING ST. PAUL, MN. 55155
(612) 296-4113

December 5, 1979

Campaign Republican

TO: Senator Staples *W.F.*
FROM: Greg Failor
RE: Constituent problem - Maria Vasiliou
18325 31st Avenue North
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

The penalty schedule for late payment of property taxes on homestead property is specified in Minnesota Statutes 279.01 and is as follows: June 3%, July 4%, August 5%, September 6%, October 7%, November 8%, *December 8%,* after the first Monday in January 10%.

The penalty is assessed on the sum remaining unpaid. Maria Vasiliou said she paid her first installment on time (by May 31st) but was late on the second installment which was due October 31st. If this is a correct factual statement, she would be assessed an 8% penalty on the amount due with the second payment only, not on the total amount due in 1979.

accept Regarding her question of why Hennepin County refused to payment of her property tax, Hennepin County will not accept a check for property tax payment without the payment of any late penalty which may be due.

I hope I have been of some assistance to you on this matter. If you have any questions, comments, or criticisms, please call me at 296-0165.

GF/olp



Dear Friend:

Thank you for your help in recruiting volunteers for the 41st District DFL phone bank. We have enclosed cards for assigning people to shifts.

The phone bank is located at 5814 Excelsior Blvd. in St. Louis Park; phone is 922-1005. The office is a former H & R Block location and still has those signs in the windows. It is located several blocks west of Highway 100 on Excelsior Blvd.

The supervisor for the project is Mary Anne Page. All questions regarding the project should be directed to Mary Anne or Joe Tesmer at the above number.

Phoning will be done in four shifts per day, Monday through Saturday--9 to noon, noon to 3, 3 to 6, and 6 to 9; and on Sunday for three shifts--noon to 3, 3 to 6 and 6 to 9.

When you fill-in a volunteer card, please indicate which day and shift the person will work and, include the complete address and phone number(s) on each card.

Thanks again for your help. We need to win one.

Return Address Optional



Senator Emily Staples

ROOM 235

STATE CAPITOL

ST. PAUL, MN 55155

Prepared and circulated by Staples Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky, treasurer, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd. 55429.

HEALTH CARE

Please check the issues you believe need to be addressed by the legislature.

1. Establish Health Care Insurance for:

all ages and illnesses

catastrophic illness only

maternal and child health

elderly and disabled

Other

2. Increased use of State funds for the development and operation of

chemical dependency treatment, programs and facilities

3. State-wide preschool health screening and immunization programs

4. Establish a state-wide nutrition education program

5. Provide state programs to assist the elderly to remain in their home

6. Provide sufficient funding to investigate compliance with state

regulations covering nursing home care

7. Other

DO YOU PLAN TO ATTEND YOUR PRECINCT CAUCUS ON FEBRUARY 26, 1980?

Yes

#1

#2

No

#1

#2

WHICH CAUCUS?

Independent Republican

Democratic

#2

#1

ENERGY

Please check the items that you feel are most important.

Voter #1

Voter #2

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Energy conservation education | _____ | ✓ |
| 2. The use of alternate energy sources, such as solar energy, wood, synthetic fuels, gasahol, etc. | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Tax rebate for energy saving devices used in homes, such as wood stoves, insulation, storm windows, etc. | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4. Allocate funds for increased service by public transit to underserved areas of our district | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Enact an emergency fuel assistance program | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Encourage oil companies to refine at full capacity | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7. Provide mandatory allocations of fuel oil and gasoline based on need | _____ | _____ |
| 8. Other | _____ | _____ |

EDUCATION

Please check below the issues you feel are most significant.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|-------|
| 1. Establish guidelines for the determination of class size | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Provide for strengthening academic skills through state minimum basic standards .. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Increased use of state funds to meet the education needs of: | ✓ | ✓ |
| the gifted child | _____ | _____ |
| the learning disabled child | _____ | _____ |
| the physically handicapped | _____ | _____ |
| the preschool child | _____ | ✓ |
| parents | _____ | _____ |
| senior citizens | _____ | _____ |
| other | _____ | _____ |
| 4. The use of state funds for retraining teachers unable to find teaching positions due to declining school enrollments | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Other <i>Reduce administrative costs</i> | ✓ | ✓ |

*do not cut programs from for the kids!
(music, art, sports contribute to self worth, reduce likelihood of
child becoming dependent on drugs for thrills or escape)*

BUSINESS

In your opinion, which items have the greatest impact on the conduct of successful business in Minnesota?

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Reducing the amount of paper work involved with Government regulations | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2. Tax incentives for research and development | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Incentives for employers to hire and train hard-core unemployed, such as youth, minorities, etc. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Adjust the amount of Workman's compensation paid by employers | | |
| Up | _____ | _____ |
| Down | ✓ | _____ |
| 5. Tax incentives for investment in new business | _____ | ✓ |
| 6. Other | _____ | _____ |

ENERGY

Please check the items that you feel are most important.

Voter #1

Voter #2

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| 1. Energy conservation education | (4) | _____ |
| 2. The use of alternate energy sources, such as solar energy, wood, synthetic fuels, gasahol, etc. | (2) | _____ |
| 3. Tax rebate for energy saving devices used in homes, such as wood stoves, insulation, storm windows, etc. | (3) | _____ |
| 4. Allocate funds for increased service by public transit to underserved areas of our district | (5) | _____ |
| 5. Enact an emergency fuel assistance program | (6) | _____ |
| 6. Encourage oil companies to refine at full capacity <i>most important</i> | (1) | _____ |
| 7. Provide mandatory allocations of fuel oil and gasoline based on need | 7 | _____ |
| 8. Other | | _____ |

EDUCATION

Please check below the issues you feel are most significant.

- | | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1. Establish guidelines for the determination of class size | No | _____ |
| 2. Provide for strengthening academic skills through state minimum basic standards .. | (1) Yes | _____ |
| 3. Increased use of state funds to meet the education needs of: | | |
| the gifted child | No | _____ |
| the learning disabled child | | _____ |
| the physically handicapped | | _____ |
| the preschool child | | _____ |
| parents | | _____ |
| senior citizens | | _____ |
| other | | _____ |
| 4. The use of state funds for retraining teachers unable to find teaching positions due to declining school enrollments | No | _____ |
| 5. Other | | _____ |

BUSINESS

In your opinion, which items have the greatest impact on the conduct of successful business in Minnesota?

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| 1. Reducing the amount of paper work involved with Government regulations | (3) | _____ |
| 2. Tax incentives for research and development | (4) | _____ |
| 3. Incentives for employers to hire and train hard-core unemployed, such as youth, minorities, etc. | (5) | _____ |
| 4. Adjust the amount of Workman's compensation paid by employers | | |
| Up | No | _____ |
| Down | (2) | _____ |
| 5. Tax incentives for investment in new business | (1) | _____ |
| 6. Other | | _____ |



Return Address Optional

Senator Emily Staples

ROOM 235

STATE CAPITOL

ST. PAUL, MN 55155

Prepared and circulated by Staples Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky, treasurer, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd. 55429.

HEALTH CARE

Please check the issues you believe need to be addressed by the legislature.

- 1. Establish Health Care Insurance for:
 - all ages and illnesses
 - catastrophic illness only
 - maternal and child health
 - elderly and disabled
- 2. Increased use of State funds for the development and operation of:
 - chemical dependency treatment, programs and facilities
 - State-wide preschool health screening and immunization programs
 - 4. Establish a state-wide nutrition education program
 - 5. Provide state programs to assist the elderly to remain in their home environment
 - 6. Provide sufficient funding to investigate compliance with state regulations covering nursing home care
 - 7. Other

DO YOU PLAN TO ATTEND YOUR PRECINCT CAUCUS ON FEBRUARY 26, 1980?

Yes		No	
#1	#2	#1	#2
WHICH CAUCUS?			
Independent Republican		Democratic	

Handwritten signatures and initials:
- "Yes" (for item 2)
- "Yes" (for item 3)
- "Yes" (for item 4)
- "Yes" (for item 5)
- "Yes" (for item 6)
- "Yes" (for item 7)
- "Yes" (for item 1)

SENATOR EMILY STAPLES

• LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONNAIRE •



Dear District 43 Voters:

The last three years in the Minnesota Senate have been very busy. I continue to learn about our fine state and the people I represent. In your communities and at your doors I have listened to your opinions. As I work for you in the Senate, I have tried to respond to your concerns, as well as to the needs of all Minnesotans.

To help me in the coming session, I am asking you to respond to this questionnaire. Please take a few minutes now and send me your opinions about these issues and any others which are important to you. It would help to receive them by December 15, 1979. Your responses will be carefully considered.

If you would like to receive the results of this survey, please fill in the return address.

Sincerely,

Emily Staples
Senator Emily Staples

MPLS, MN
Return Address Optional



Senator Emily Staples

ROOM 235

STATE CAPITOL

ST. PAUL, MN 55155

Prepared and circulated by Staples Volunteer Committee, Larry Marofsky, treasurer, 5930 Brooklyn Blvd. 55429.

HEALTH CARE

Please check the issues you believe need to be addressed by the legislature.

1. Establish Health Care Insurance for:

all ages and illnesses

catastrophic illness only

maternal and child health

elderly and disabled

Other

2. Increased use of State funds for the development and operation of

chemical dependency treatment, programs and facilities

3. State-wide preschool health screening and immunization programs

4. Establish a state-wide nutrition education program

5. Provide state programs to assist the elderly to remain in their home

environment

6. Provide sufficient funding to investigate compliance with state

regulations covering nursing home care

7. Other

DO YOU PLAN TO ATTEND YOUR PRECINCT CAUCUS ON FEBRUARY 26, 1980?

#1

#2

No

#1

#2

WHICH CAUCUS?

Independent Republican

Democratic

#1

#2

Senator Emily Staples

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER • 296-4137

Senator Emily Staples' Current Activities:

COMMITTEES

- HEALTH, WELFARE AND CORRECTIONS
- ENERGY AND HOUSING
- EMPLOYMENT—Vice Chairman
Economic Development Subcommittee—Chairman
- GENERAL LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
Arts Committee—Chairman
- VETERANS AFFAIRS

NATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

- Minnesota delegate to White House Conference on Balanced National Growth, 1978.
- Member, HEW Committee on National Health Insurance, 1977-78.
- Minnesota Advisor—National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1976-79.
- National Conference of State Legislature, Human Services Committee, 1977-80.
- Arts Task Force
- Aging Task Force

STATE INVOLVEMENT

- Member, Minnesota Press Council, 1979.
- Member, Minnesota Committee on Economic Status of Women, 1976-79.
- Member, Commissioner's Task Force on Juvenile Justice, 1977-80.
- Member, Commissioner's Task Force on Women in Corrections, 1977-80.

SOME AREAS ADDRESSED IN LEGISLATION

Health care costs, economic development, small business, handicapped, senior citizens, gifted children, parks and open space, child care and more.

Legislative Library Hours have been established to help you learn about legislative activities and for Senator Staples to hear from you about your concerns.

November 20, 7-9 p.m.—Golden Valley Library

ENERGY

Please check the items that you feel are most important.

	Voter #1	Voter #2
1. Energy conservation education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. The use of alternate energy sources, such as solar energy, wood, synthetic fuels, gasahol, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Tax rebate for energy saving devices used in homes, such as wood stoves, insulation, storm windows, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Allocate funds for increased service by public transit to underserved areas of our district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Enact an emergency fuel assistance program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Encourage oil companies to refine at full capacity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Provide mandatory allocations of fuel oil and gasoline based on need	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Other		

EDUCATION

Please check below the issues you feel are most significant.

1. Establish guidelines for the determination of class size	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Provide for strengthening academic skills through state minimum basic standards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Increased use of state funds to meet the education needs of:		
the gifted child	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
the learning disabled child	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
the physically handicapped	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
the preschool child		
parents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
senior citizens		
other		
4. The use of state funds for retraining teachers unable to find teaching positions due to declining school enrollments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Other		

BUSINESS

In your opinion, which items have the greatest impact on the conduct of successful business in Minnesota?

1. Reducing the amount of paper work involved with Government regulations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Tax incentives for research and development		
3. Incentives for employers to hire and train hard-core unemployed, such as youth, minorities, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Adjust the amount of Workman's compensation paid by employers		
Up	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Down	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Tax incentives for investment in new business		
6. Other		



DEVELOPING QUALITY INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE

December 31, 1979

Ms. Emily Anne Staples
State Senator
43rd District
235 Minnesota Capitol
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Emily:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 19, 1979.
Please be assured you have my support in 1980.

However, if it makes no difference to your financial
planning, I prefer contributing in 1980 for my tax planning
purposes.

Please keep me abreast as to your fund raising activities.
Meanwhile, have a happy New Year and a successful and
rewarding 1980.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Boisclair
BOISCLAIR CORPORATION

RJB/jmf



Minnesota Senate NEWS DIGEST

Senate Majority Research

October 24-31

State Senate races fuel heated charges

By Lori Sturdevant
Staff Writer

*mp/s.Trib.
10/27/80*

In 1979 some state senators watched with smug satisfaction as St. Paul Rep. Robert Pavlak was drummed out of the Minnesota House of Representatives for distributing false campaign literature.

Messy business, they noted. Typical of the House. The Senate is above all that.

They aren't so smug any longer.

Campaign conduct has become a ma-

for issue in a number of state Senate races (and some House races as well). The outgoing Senate majority leader, Nicholas Coleman, complained from his hospital room two weeks ago about the "serious distortions and outright lies" of Independent-Republican Senate candidates. Strategists for both parties say mud is being slung in unprecedented quantities in a number of races as Independent-Republicans grapple with DFLers to gain control of the Legislature.

The example most often cited has occurred in south Minneapolis Sen-

ate District 61, an area long noted for polite, refined politics.

Frank Knoll, District 61's DFL senator, has filed a criminal complaint accusing his IR opponent, Dan Biersdorf, of lying about Knoll's record in two campaign fliers.

One flier contends that a commission created by legislation that Knoll sponsored drew up new sentencing guidelines that would be lenient on criminals convicted of burglary, child rape, forced prostitution and other crimes. The new guidelines were recommended to Minnesota

judges by the 1980 Legislature.

Specifically, Biersdorf's flier — which has been reproduced in part by IR candidates in at least four other districts — says that "someone who breaks into your home, beats you up and steals your property" would not be given a prison sentence until the fourth offense. Similarly, someone who "uses force to make sexual contact with a child under the age of 13" would not face prison until the fourth offense, the flier says.

Legislature continued on page 4A

Legislature

Continued from page 1A

ty tax burden off individuals and onto business, he said. An IR Legislature would treat business more kindly, he said.

IR control also would lead to a "more orderly legislative process," Ashbach and House IR floor leader Jerry Knickerbocker promised.

"Garbage bills," the late-in-the-session bills used by the DFL majorities as legislative catch-alls, would be abolished, they said.

Joint conference committee rules would be reformed "so there'd be no more 3 a.m. conference committees sneaking in an increase in income taxes," Ashbach said, accusing the DFL of using that tactic in 1977.

And in the House, rules would be written for standing committees that would define and limit the authority of committee chairmen, said Knickerbocker, who would be a candidate for speaker in an IR House. No longer would chairmen be able to block hearings on bills against the wishes of the members of their committees, he said.

Those kinds of tactics have been reported in every session since the DFL took control. But they also were reported during the previous "non-partisan" legislatures controlled by "Conservatives," most of whom had Republican ties.

IR majorities in the House and Senate would look favorably on the ideas of Gov. Al Quie — and make governing more pleasant, the Independent-Republican chief executive added in an interview last week.

When he took office in 1979 the governor was dismayed to discover the intensity of partisan squabbling in the Legislature, a body he'd left during the halcyon days of Conservative control in the 1950s. He talks hopefully about working with leaders from IR majorities who would not be constantly seeking a partisan reason to skewer him.

Quie's top legislative priority for 1981 is passage of a new program to reduce class sizes in kindergarten through third grade. DFL legislative candidates are almost evenly divided over that idea, while IR candidates overwhelmingly support it, according to answers the Tribune received on a questionnaire to candidates.

But the questionnaire answers suggest that IR legislative majorities won't guarantee Quie's programs a favorable reception. IR respondents were cool to his 1979 plan to increase taxes at the gasoline pump to finance highway improvements. DFL respondents were downright frosty to the idea. (The governor says he's reassessing his highway-financing package.)

The likelihood that an IR-controlled Legislature would endorse Quie's program is a good reason to keep the DFL in charge in the House and Senate, DFL leaders say.

DFL candidates say whenever they can that the programs of Al Quie to date have led to a state budget deficit and cuts in necessary state programs. Their presence is needed at the capitol to scrutinize the governor's initiatives, they say.

But more than that, DFLers feel that DFL majorities are needed to preserve the programs enacted during the 1970s, when DFLers controlled both the Legislature and the governorship for the first time in state history.

"If we keep control, it means that the reforms of the '70s will have a chance of surviving," said DFL House Speaker Fred Norton. He fears that an IR Legislature would repeal antipollution and consumer protection laws, allow property taxes to rise as it gives tax relief to business, and undo legislation that has been beneficial to labor.

The school financing scheme known as "the Minnesota Miracle" might even be dismantled, Norton said — a possibility Ashbach and Knickerbocker did not deny. "The Minnesota Miracle" pumped millions of new state tax dollars into school aid, reduced and put ceilings on property taxes and helped equalize the resources of districts that were poor in

property values with those that were rich.

Yearly fine tuning since 1972 has made the school aid plan too complex, Ashbach said. "We ought to simplify the whole thing, so we return to local control of education," he said.

DFLers interpret that comment to mean a return to a system of good education in rich communities, bad education in poor communities and rising property taxes everywhere.

They assume too much, Knickerbocker countered. The IR education plan has not yet taken shape. "First things first — we have to win the election," he said.

To do that, Independent-Republicans have mounted the most intense and expensive legislative election effort Minnesota has ever seen. The state IR Party will pour in excess of \$500,000 into legislative races. Other IR units, the House and Senate IR caucuses and business and individual friends will add another \$1.5 million, most observers estimate.

By comparison, IR candidates spent a total of \$839,000 on the 1978 House campaign, and won 32 seats. The Senate was not up for election then.

About half of the IR candidates have made it legal for themselves to outspend their opponents by refusing public campaign financing (typically, \$1,000 to \$2,500 per candidate) and the spending limits that go with them.

Only 27 of the 60 IR Senate candidates and 62 of the 122 IR House candidates agreed to spend within the limits (\$15,000 for Senate candidates, \$7,500 for House candidates.) Among DFLers, 52 of 67 Senate candidates and 103 of 122 House candidates signed the spending limit agreement.

Several IR Senate candidates are reportedly spending more than \$30,000 to try to unseat DFL incumbents; one, Jim Ramstad of Plymouth, is expected to spend more than \$50,000. The previous reported high for Senate-race spending, set in a special election in 1979, was \$34,000.

In addition to cash, the Independent-Republican Party has given its candidates the services of a full-time professional campaign consultant. Another consultant employed by the Republican National Committee has spent more than half his time in Minnesota since midsummer. They've encouraged candidates to run hard-hitting campaigns that blame DFLers for the state's economic ills.

The party sent its candidates to training schools to learn campaign tactics. It provided sample literature and it provided some candidates with literature that originated at IR headquarters in St. Paul. It bought radio ads for all IR candidates and helped individuals prepare their own radio spots.

The party hired professional voter survey firms that set out to determine the candidate preferences of every registered voter in the state. It paid \$70,000 for polling in 100 of the state's 134 legislative districts.

IR State Chairman Vern Neppi thinks that kind of coordinated effort is the legislative campaign of the future.

For the DFL, it would have to be in the future. The DFL isn't running its legislative races that way now.

Though the DFL House and Senate caucuses are contributing to selected races, the state party is making no cash grants to candidates, said state Rep. John Corbid of Oklee, the DFL's legislative coordinator. The party is paying his salary as a campaign adviser, and it is buying some radio ads on behalf of all its candidates.

"But we aren't telling them how to run their campaigns. Our candidates are too independent — they wouldn't put up with that, anyway," he said.

Corbid hopes that intensive volunteer efforts and a lot of candidates' shoe leather will take the place of the poll, professionally run voter survey and other services Independent-Republicans are providing their candidates.

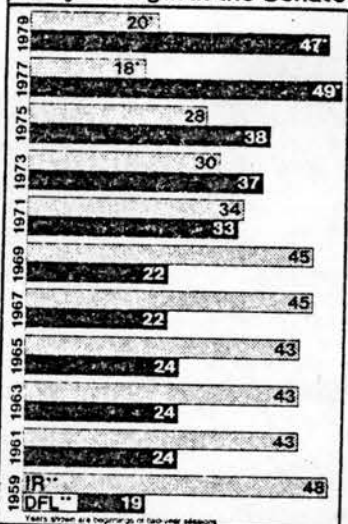
But Independent-Republicans claim more volunteers than ever, too. And their legislative coordinator, John Kivimaki, began nagging IR candidates last spring to go door-to-door in their districts every day.

Corbid says he's sure of one thing: This year, DFL candidates are not suffering from overconfidence.

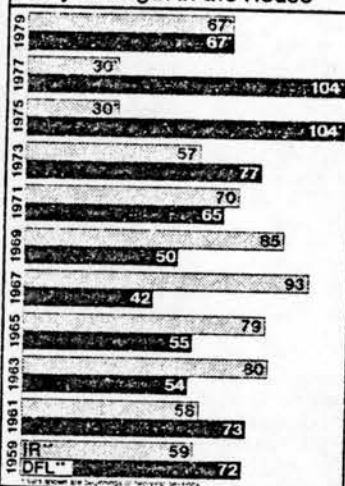
If that mood is creeping in anywhere, it may be in the IR offices at 555 Wabasha St. in St. Paul. There, a bumper sticker on the state chairman's wall seems to capsule the mood: "Hang in there, America. The Republicans are coming."

Monday: Campaign conduct has become an issue in several Senate campaigns.

Party strength in the Senate



Party strength in the House



* Special elections altered these tallies during the course of the two-year sessions. These numbers represent the parties' tallies after the general election.

** Before 1974, legislators caucused as liberals and conservatives rather than DFLers and Independent Republicans.

Columnist bravely makes election prognostications

By CHUCK SLOCUM

Of the Star's Board of Contributors

10/29/80

The days preceding an election tempt many insiders into testing their forecasting acumen. The election itself usually proves that those who are political observers don't know what's going to happen any more than anyone else—a refreshing if not particularly important revelation for most mortals.

Enough said. Listed below are specific predictions concerning what is going to happen as the people express their ballot preferences on Nov. 4.

Minnesota will be among the top three states in the nation in participation with 1.8 million (62 percent) voters going to the polls. While down substantially from the 1976 presidential election (76 percent), this will be well above the national rate of 51 percent.

Minnesota's 10 electoral votes will eventually go to Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, but the state contest will be far closer than DFLers expect. John Anderson will run better in Minnesota (12 percent) than he will nationally, garnering strong support from Minneapolis and Twin Cities suburbs. The Reagan-Bush ticket, spurred on by a last-minute Minnesota push, will get 42 percent while Carter-Mondale will finish with 46 percent. A hollow victory, however, as Ronald Reagan will win the election by carrying more than enough electoral votes in the West, Southwest, Midwest, Border, South and Great Lakes states to become the first contender since FDR in 1932 to unseat a duly elected incumbent president.

On the congressional level, Erdahl (1st) Hagedorn (2nd) and Frenzel (3rd) will win handily in their IR districts. Likewise,

Sabo (5th) and Oberstar (8th) will be re-elected in two DFL strongholds. Of the remaining three contests, incumbents Vento (DFL, 4th) and Stangeland (IR, 7th) have the edge, despite spirited challenges. In the open 6th Congressional district, IR Weber will best DFLer Baumann to give GOP control of the delegation for the first time in a decade. When the two U.S. Senate seats of Durenberger and Boschwitz are considered, the IRs will have seven of 10 members in position to work with the new Republican administration.

In 1980 there are no state constitutional officers up for election. However, 134 House seats and 67 Senate seats will be filled. Since 1972 the DFL has controlled both bodies, often by wide margins.

In the House, IRs will build their strong 66-vote minority into a majority of 73. The House DFLers, plagued by the retirement

of 15 incumbents, will win 61 seats. Both caucuses will elect new leadership. IRs will choose among Knickerbocker, Forsythe, Heinitz, Rose, Sherwood, Friedrich and perhaps one other rural "dark horse" for the House speakership and majority leader posts. DFLers will reject International Falls' Anderson and turn to Hastings' Seiben or Johnson of St. Peter for new minority caucus guidance.

In the more sedate Senate, the 22-member IR caucus has been lonely and run roughshod for the last four years. Arden Hills' Bob Ashbach and his group will remain a strong minority with the election of 29 seats. The 45-member DFL majority has been plagued with unexpected retire-

Predict

Turn to next page

(Predict, from preceding page)

ments and will lose ground as 38 DFLers will caucus to elect a new majority leader—Roger Moe of Ada.

There will be five constitutional amendments considered by the voters in 1980. It will take between 900,000 and 950,000 affirmative votes to pass each of them. Two of the issues are particularly important, initiative and referendum and establishment of a bipartisan reapportionment commission. I&R could produce a change in the lawmaking process by allowing the people themselves to propose new laws or repeal those already passed by the Legislature. The reapportionment commission would permanently reform the way legislative and congressional boundaries are drawn to reflect population shifts. The other three proposals would limit campaign spending, provide more bonding opportunities for trunk highways and change the way notary public appointments are made. Because of a substantial ballot fall-off, only the reapportionment commission will be passed and made a permanent part of the state constitution.

SLOCUM, a communications executive for a Twin Cities manufacturing firm, is a former Independent-Republican state chairman and is active in a number of civic and public affairs groups.

Bigger state budget deficit predicted

By Steve Brandt
Staff Writer

mp/s. Trib
10/30/80

A \$45 million welfare cost overrun now confronts state officials, on top of the \$195 million budget deficit projected by the state last summer.

Gov. Al Quie's administration has deferred action aimed at heading off the projected welfare deficit, unlike the firm action the governor took to cut spending when the \$195 million deficit was predicted.

This stance has prompted criticism from leading House DFLers. "I think it's being swept under the rug,"

charged House Appropriations Chairman Gordon Voss.

Voss complained that Quie is trying to push the problem over onto the Legislature, which meets in January. But Finance Commissioner Wayne Burggraaff said yesterday he doesn't want to act until the state has a clearer picture of the size of the welfare overrun and whether state revenues will improve enough to cover the deficit.

Currently the state is projecting that \$195 million in spending cuts ordered by Quie in August will offset an equal slump in anticipated tax in-

come, leaving the state with a break-even budget next June 30. The state constitution requires a balanced budget.

(State's welfare system likely to become stingier. Page 3B.)

The Welfare Department's projected \$45 million deficit, caused mainly by the spending of \$35 million more than anticipated for medical assistance, would tip the state budget \$45 million into the red.

For now, Burggraaff is clinging to the hope that either the demand for welfare services will drop off or that

the current economic upturn will provide \$45 million more than expected.

Robert Baird, assistant welfare commissioner, said the country's weakened economy has thrown more unemployed people onto welfare at a time when health costs also are rising. He said almost every major welfare program he supervises has spent more than appropriated by the 1979 Legislature.

Quie hinted at the problem in his remarks on the state's budget problems in August, but the administration has not mentioned it publicly

since then. Meanwhile, the Welfare Department periodically has been raising its estimate of its need to overspend.

Such overspending is not uncommon, since budget makers must anticipate welfare needs and costs for more than two years into the future. Normally when the Legislature meets six months before the end of one two-year budget period to set a budget for the next, it can appropriate money from the treasury surplus to cover an overrun.

next
Deficit continued on page 6A

Legislature: 'Split' seen

By GARY DAWSON
Staff Writer

■ Continued from Page 1C

In 1978 the pendulum began to swing against the DFL majority in the Minnesota Legislature. The questions this year are: How much further will it go? Will it stop? Or will it swing the other way?

The consensus among those who coordinate campaign contributions for various special interests — people who like to bet on

Analysis

winners to ensure their own survival — is that Independent-Republicans have a good chance of taking control of the House. The DFL has a narrow 67-66 majority with one vacancy.

Those same sources predict DFLers will maintain control of the Senate, where they have a substantial 44-20 margin, with three vacancies. Independent-Republicans are expected to post some gains, however.

THAT COULD mean I-R Gov. Al Quie, who wants to run for reelection in two years, will face a

See Legislature, Page 2C

"split" Legislature — one "loyal" house and one controlled by the DFL. There will be all kinds of debate about the minuses and pluses of that — should it occur. Quie has attended more than 90 I-R legislative fund-raisers trying to influence the result.

The campaigning for control of the Legislature and its immense power to tax, spend, establish public policy and reward its political friends has been predictably hot and heavy. Independent-Republicans have concentrated on the record of the DFL since it took control of both houses in 1973. In campaign literature that has prompted the DFL to cry "foul," I-R candidates have accused DFLers of fattening their own pay and pensions; of favoring big spending and government; of passing sentencing laws too lenient on property crimes; of enacting anti-business legislation; and of advocating tax increases as a solution to state budget problems.

DFLers say much of the literature is a distortion of voting records and positions of individual candidates and simplistic conservative jingoism lacking in substance.

DFL candidates have zeroed in on the Independent-Republican governor, saying his spending

cuts will hurt schools and local governments and may result in regressive property tax increases.

THE DFL maintains it has a progressive record in the consumer and labor fields and an admirable history of compassion toward the less privileged. The party says in radio ads it still represents the "little guy."

Although there have been charges fired back and forth about campaign spending, totals last month were roughly equal.

Legislative party leaders are naturally optimistic.

News reporters and other political observers predict something like a 69-65 I-R margin in the House and a 38-29 DFL margin in the Senate.

However, House DFL leaders, including caucus leader Irv Anderson, International Falls, and Harry Sieben, Hastings, say they will keep control. They expect to win as many as 75 seats — which would leave I-Rs holding only 59. I-R estimates range up to 72 seats. Retiring House Speaker Rod Searle, I-R-Waseca, predicts a modest four- or five-seat I-R margin.

IN THE Senate, I-R Minority Leader Robert Ashbach, Arden Hills, predicts that his caucus will have 34 seats by the time the voting is over next Tuesday.

Sen. Roger Moe, DFL-Ada, favored to become majority leader if his caucus keeps control, says Ashbach is far too optimistic.

"We will be in the low 40s, I'm convinced of that," Moe said. If that proves to be true, it would be a big disappointment to the I-R Party which has put a major emphasis on the legislative election.

The DFL peaked in the 1976 post-Watergate election when it captured 104 seats in the House, leaving I-Rs with only 30 seats. The DFL also scored a smashing victory in the Senate, grabbing 49 seats to 18 for the I-R.

Since then, politics has taken a more conservative swing in the state.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS have cut the DFL margin in the Senate. In the House, I-Rs gained 33 seats and a 67-67 tie in the 1978 election. A special election gave the margin back to the DFL.

Observers are also wondering what effect the presidential campaign will have on turning out I-R and DFL voters. Legislative races tend to be localized and voters often split their tickets, voting for candidates more than parties.

Ashbach can insist that DFL Senate candidates must face the same voter wrath that prevailed in the 1978 House election. But no one can be sure that same passion exists today. In 1978, the DFL had an unpopular statewide ticket and had to answer for a controversial tax bill that angered traditional DFL constituencies. The DFL doesn't have those handicaps in 1980.

And DFLers can argue that Quie has turned the tide and voters will rebel against his spending cuts.

These are the intangibles that make elections unpredictable and fun for voters. There's no such joy for politicians.

"You might say anxieties are building up for Tuesday," said Ashbach in the understatement of the campaign.

State may cut employees to raise salary levels

United Press International

Minnesota officials will reduce the number of state employees if necessary to remain competitive with private industry in attracting qualified workers, Personnel Commissioner Barbara Sundquist said Tuesday.

She said the state will have to abide by Gov. Al Quie's general salary requirement for the next biennium — a 9.1 percent increase in fiscal 1982 and 8.6 percent in fiscal 1983 — but other steps could be taken.

"We will will negotiate competitive salaries as has been agreed upon — but if it means we have to reduce the state work force by holding vacancies and not filling positions in order to balance the budget, we are prepared to do this," she said.

She confirmed there is a large turnover among computer specialists working for the state — but she said private computer companies have the same problem. For instance, she said, the state turnover in the data processing field is 22 percent while the national turnover rate among private computer firms is 26 percent.

TRIB 10/22/80

Deficit

Continued from page 1A

But if current predictions stand up, there will be no surplus.

The predicted welfare overrun may produce electoral aftershocks since the already projected \$195 million deficit set off frantic political finger-pointing between DFL legislative leaders and Quie. The matter of who is to blame for the cuts made by Quie has provided extra political ammunition in campaigns for the 201 legislative seats up for grab Tuesday.

The governor has blamed the DFL-controlled Legislature for spending the modest budget balance that was projected as of last session. DFLers claim the tax cut law Quie pushed through the 1979 Legislature compounded the loss of revenue caused by the economic slump.

Several options may be considered by the administration for dealing with the welfare problem if the \$45 million projection holds up.

One would be to simply push the costs incurred this biennium over onto revenue to be raised in the next, which begins next July 1. DFLers argue this would violate the constitution by unbalancing the budget, since accounting principles generally would require the welfare bills to be paid from money raised in the period in which the bills were incurred.

Burggraaff said he prefers not to do this, but added that the state would have no alternative in a situation in which revenues suddenly dropped by \$70 million from projections, as they did last June.

Voss, the House appropriations chairman, maintained that the state already has a gloomy enough financial picture in the upcoming two-year budget period. Quie aides say initial estimates of spending requests for that period are running about \$200 million above expected revenue, while Voss's calculations put the gap at \$600 million.

The DFLer also argued that a lack of action by Quie would present the Legislature with the "awesome, awful decision" of making cuts on its own a few months from the end of the biennium. He criticized Quie for not making cuts now from state spending to offset the projected \$45 million extra deficit.

However, state agencies already have absorbed a \$49 million cut ordered by Quie as part of his program to offset the projected \$195 million deficit.

Quie aide Robert Renner also outlined another possibility recently. He said benefits in programs contributing to the welfare deficit could be pro-rated according to the ratio of money on hand to the amount needed.

However, Quie took the position in announcing the August cuts that belt-tightening should "minimize the disruption of services to the people."

Letters to the Editor

Budgets

I can forgive Sen. Ashbach for not knowing that my job doesn't require that I have any knowledge of Minnesota's appropriation processes. It happens, however, that as a citizen I have more than a passing interest in what happens to the taxes I provide to Minnesota through my labor in a state agency.

I do, therefore, really understand that the governor of this state develops budgets which he — or she — presents to the Legislature for action.

I have difficulty, however, forgiving the incumbent for ignoring or perhaps forgetting certain facts regarding fiscal planning and budgeting in our recent political history. In 1979 the DFL leadership's call for additional budget increases was necessary to solve certain difficulties in the governor's budget. Welfare department officials contacted the governor's office as well as legislative leaders to point out that Gov. Quie's recommended 7 percent cost-of-living increase would necessitate an additional

\$51.2 million and an additional \$8.5 million would be required for deficiency funding.

The facts are that another \$3.7 million which the governor's budget did not include was required for court-ordered care for the mentally retarded and yet another \$6 million was required for unavoidable costs in unemployment and worker's compensation programs at the University of Minnesota.

What the Senator also failed to note was that the call for additional funding was really responsible leadership by the DFL to ensure adequate funding of basic and reasonable programs and benefit increases, some of which were, in fact, recommended by the governor himself.

CARL W. BROOKINS

Roseville

The writer is DFL candidate for the Minnesota Senate, District 48.

Neighbors, friends provide most of campaign funds

By Lori Sturdevant
Staff Writer

Mpls. Trib.
10/30/80

Meet Jeff Lambert, campaign financier. The young Wayzata lawyer and his wife gave \$100 each to IR state Senate candidate Dan Biersdorf.

"Dan was a classmate in law school, and a personal friend. He asked, and I think several of us classmates gave to him. I wasn't a Republican at all, up until the last election."

And Kathy Flynn, DFL donor. A tour manager for Don the Guide travel agency, she gave \$160 to Biersdorf's opponent, DFL Sen. Frank Knoll.

"I've been a constituent of his for many years, and a friend. This year I'm managing his campaign too. You shouldn't sit back if you believe in something or someone. You should get involved."

And David Fitzgerald, another Knoll contributor. The Minneapolis attorney and his wife gave \$110 to the campaign.

"I think he's one of the best. He's not partisan, he's a self-thinker, he's a very, very dedicated guy. Of course, my wife and Frank are brother and sister — but I'd give to him anyway."



You've heard that big labor finances DFL legislative campaigns and that big business finances Independent-Republican campaigns?

Forget it.

Knoll's campaign is financed primarily by neighbors and friends, old school chums, fellow lawyers, the DFL Senate caucus and other DFL candidates with extra money to spend. Money from labor groups

Legislature continued on page 4A

LEGISLATURE: Most gifts small

Continued from page 1A

amounts to about 20 percent of the 40-year-old attorney's campaign fund.

Biersdorf, 30, gets most of his money from former fraternity brothers and law school classmates, co-workers at the Hennepin County attorney's office, IR-leaning neighbors, relatives and the IR party. The money he's received from business groups is less than 10 percent of his total contributions.

The financing of their contest in District 61 in south Minneapolis is typical in many ways of races around the state, reports filed with the state Ethical Practices Board suggest. Knoll and Biersdorf both rely on a mixture of financial sources, with no single source predominating. Each used a combination of personal solicitation, mail solicitation and fund-raising parties to accumulate his campaign war chest. Neither received a gift from an individual in excess of \$450. (The legal limit on individual gifts to state Senate candidates is \$1,500.)

The differences between the two campaign funds are also typical of the differences between DFL and IR campaign financing. The Independent-Republican, Biersdorf, has received more than six times as many \$100-plus contributions from individual givers as Knoll has. What labor money has come into the race has gone to Knoll, but he also has received some money from business groups — like most DFL incumbents. Knoll relied more heavily on fund-raising parties with admission charges of \$25 or less than did Biersdorf; Knoll had five such events, while Biersdorf had one.

And, as is typical this year, the Independent-Republican candidate's fund is bigger than the DFLer's.

What distinguishes the District 61 race from other Senate battles in the state, financially speaking, is that it's a big one. Biersdorf expects to spend close to \$35,000 before it's over, and Knoll isn't likely to be far behind. The most spent to win an \$18,500-a-year state Senate seat since record-keeping was required in 1974 was \$34,000.

Reports filed this week with the state Ethical Practices Board provide this information about how the Knoll-

Biersdorf race is financed:

Through Oct. 20, Knoll had received \$24,218 and had spent \$17,589. Of his contributions, \$2,200 came from the DFL state Senate campaign committee; \$4,800 came from nine different labor groups (the largest gift, \$1,500, came from the AFL-CIO's political fund); \$300 came from business political action committees; and \$2,525 came from the campaign funds of other DFL candidates. The remainder, \$14,393, came from individual givers, most of it in gifts of less than \$50.

Through the same date, Biersdorf had received \$26,882 and had spent \$25,408. He's received \$3,700 from Independent-Republican national, state and congressional district units; \$1,475 from business-related political action committees, or PACs; and \$1,054 from other IR campaigns, including \$750 from the campaign fund of state Rep. John Biersdorf of Owatonna, his father. Individual gifts, including more than 75 gifts of \$100 or more, accounted for the remaining \$20,653.

Some of the givers' names stand out. For example:

■ Gary Flakne, former state representative, former Hennepin County attorney, attorney in private practice and lobbyist, gave \$225 to Biersdorf. As county attorney, Flakne hired Biersdorf when he was a defeated Minnesota House candidate in 1976; it's a job Biersdorf still holds.

"I know Dan... I served in the Legislature with his dad, it's my district. I hired him, my wife is working in his campaign... I've acted in a couple of community plays with him, he's a neighbor and a friend. What other reason do you need?" Flakne said.

"Of course, I'm also a lobbyist, and once you file as a lobbyist, you go on a mailing list for every candidate there is, it seems. I've contributed a couple of times to other candidates this year too. You have to. It's all part of the rules of the game."

■ Stan Enebo, former state representative, business representative for the Public Employees Retirement Association, gave \$75 to Knoll. Though technically not a lobbyist, part of Enebo's job is "going to the Legislature to tell them about the legislative programs we'd like to see."

"Lois and I gave because Frank's been a good friend of mine, and because Lois appreciates Frank's work in the housing area," Enebo said. Lois Enebo's duties for the Metropolitan Senior Federation include directing a program for rehabilitation of the homes of senior citizens, a program Knoll helped push through the Legislature.

Enebo said that, although some lobbyists feel an obligation to give to candidates, he does not. He'll give small gifts to half a dozen or so campaigns this year.

"If you give a candidate \$25 or \$50, it doesn't mean a thing as far as legislation is concerned. You just don't buy favors like that. All that gets you is a friendly basis to start a conversation some day."

Most of the 16 people interviewed by the Tribune who gave \$50 or more to Knoll or Biersdorf said they did so because of a personal connection to the candidates as well as agreement with their politics.

Tim and Anne Arimond of St. Louis Park gave \$200 to Biersdorf because they've known him and his family for a long time. Nathaniel Bermond, another member of the Hennepin County attorney's office, gave Biersdorf \$100 because he considers his co-worker qualified for office and because he can get a federal tax credit for political gifts up to \$100.



Frank Knoll

Ann and Dean Zichert gave \$415 to Biersdorf because he's a neighbor and "he sees eye to eye with us on the problems of small business," Ann Zichert said. Frank and Susan Niznick gave \$100 each as a personal favor to Biersdorf, Susan's second cousin.

John Rogers, a Minneapolis insurance agent, gave \$100 to Knoll because they were friends at St. John's University and because he grew up with Knoll's wife, Margot. Bill Mullin gave \$250 to Knoll because the two attorneys have been both political and social friends for more than 12 years. Chuck Neerland of Northwestern National Bank gave \$60 to Knoll, the fellow who beat him out as quarterback when they were freshmen at DeLaSalle High School in the mid-1950s.

People give money to candidates out of a combination of philosophical commitment, habit and desire to be a shaker and mover in the political world, the donors said.

"It's a commitment to the system," said Neerland, NW Bank's vice president for government affairs. "We could all sit back and let the PACs run everything, but I think it's important that lots of people be represented in the political process. I don't want politics financed completely by big special interests."

"Plus, I admit it, I'm a political hack. I like to go and twist some arms myself once in a while. Not that giving money lets you do that, but it gets your foot in the door."

Friday: The Voter's Guide

Teacher cuts in special ed anger parents

By Theresa Monsour *Pioneer Press*
Staff Writer, 10/29/80

Between 30 and 40 parents and teachers of handicapped children packed the St. Paul School Board meeting Tuesday night to protest the elimination of one-third of the teachers in a special education program.

"Do we want to further handicap these children?" asked Alice Peterson, the parent of a child in the Early Childhood Speech and Language Program.

The program is for children ages 5 and under who are delayed in development, language and speech.

Peterson said her son spoke few words when he entered the program. Now he puts together four-word sentences, she said, and last week he even spoke two sentences consecutively. But reducing the number of teachers in the program would hinder his progress, she said.

Deputy Superintendent Kenneth Berg said there are 533 children enrolled in the program, about 126 fewer than projected for this year.

FIFTEEN OF the 46.5 teachers on the program will be reassigned to other positions in the district, he said. The pupil-teacher ratio was 4.2 to 1 before the cuts. It will be 4.8 to 1 after the cuts. If enrollment increases, more teachers may be added, he said.

Berg said if it hadn't been for Gov. Al Quie's budget cuts, they would have left the number of teachers intact, even with enrollment declining.

The reduction in teachers means \$210,000 less will be spent in the program, Charles Hagen, director of special education said. About \$147,000 of that was state aid, he said, and \$63,000 was local money. The district now will use the \$63,000 to pay for four elementary teachers, Hagen said.

He called the teacher cuts "an extreme measure" and said he is "not jubilant" about it.

THE PARENTS and teachers at the meeting were less supportive of the board and definitely "not jubilant."

Joseph Sager, father of a 4-year-old boy in the program, said his son at the age of 2½ couldn't talk.

Doctors examined him, Sager said, and he was "physically A-1," but he just wouldn't talk. A specialist recommended the special education program.

"Now he's talking in five-word sentences," Sager said. "It's like night and day."

Claudia Manke, a teacher with bid to unseat DFL Sen. Emily the program, which is housed in Staples, also of Plymouth. How- seven locations scattered ever, his report had not been throughout the district, said the filed as of late Wednesday.

Staples has spent \$23,950 so far and has another \$6,595 on hand. Ramstad had spent \$24,763 by Sept. 2, the previous reporting deadline.

Based on available reports, DFLer Greg Dahl of White Bear Lake has spent the largest amount on a Senate campaign this year. He has pumped \$32,740 into his bid to defeat incumbent Sen. Dee Knaak, I-R-White Bear Lake, and has an additional \$4,301 in his campaign coffers.

Knaak, who came to office in a 1977 special election, has spent \$22,909 and has \$8,513 left over.

THE SPENDING record for a Senate campaign was set in 1979 when DFLer Irv Stern of St. Louis Park spent \$33,575 to win a special election. Four years ago, the most spent for a Senate race was \$15,342.

St. Paul Pioneer Press 10/30/80

Politicians' campaign tabs rise rapidly

By Jack Rhodes
Staff Writer

Running for the Minnesota Legislature is becoming an increasingly expensive proposition, new campaign spending reports show.

Several state Senate candidates already have spent more than \$20,000 this year, and at least one has exceeded \$30,000. A number of House candidates have spent between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

THE REPORTS filed with the state Ethical Practices Board show campaign spending through Oct. 20. The reports were due Monday, and candidates who don't file by Friday 1, but he just wouldn't talk. A may be fined \$50 a day, up to \$500.

Some political observers expect Independent-Republican Jim Ramstad of Plymouth to spend more than \$50,000 in his bid to unseat DFL Sen. Emily the program, which is housed in Staples, also of Plymouth. How- seven locations scattered ever, his report had not been throughout the district, said the filed as of late Wednesday.

Staples has spent \$23,950 so far and has another \$6,595 on hand. Ramstad had spent \$24,763 by Sept. 2, the previous reporting deadline.

Based on available reports, DFLer Greg Dahl of White Bear Lake has spent the largest amount on a Senate campaign this year. He has pumped \$32,740 into his bid to defeat incumbent Sen. Dee Knaak, I-R-White Bear Lake, and has an additional \$4,301 in his campaign coffers.

Knaak, who came to office in a 1977 special election, has spent \$22,909 and has \$8,513 left over.

THE SPENDING record for a Senate campaign was set in 1979 when DFLer Irv Stern of St. Louis Park spent \$33,575 to win a special election. Four years ago, the most spent for a Senate race was \$15,342.

The biggest spender in a

House race this year is DFLer Tom Harens of St. Paul, who has laid out \$14,428. Harens, who is running against Independent-Republican David Thune for the seat vacated by Senate candidate Donald Moe, spent much of the money to win a hotly contested primary election.

Rep. Frank Rodriguez, DFL-St. Paul, holds the spending record for a House campaign. He put \$25,431 into a 1979 special election. That broke the previous record of \$18,670 set in 1978 by Rep. Robert Reif, I-R-White Bear Lake.

Nearly one-third of the candidates have refused public funds for their campaigns. That means they are free to exceed the spending limits of \$7,500 for House candidates and \$15,000 for Senate candidates.

IN 1978, only 22 of 263 House candidates rejected public funding and avoided the spending limits. Before the campaigns two years ago, spending limits applied to all Minnesota legislative campaigns. That limit was ruled unconstitutional by the courts.

Many more I-R candidates than DFLers are passing up the public money this year. Only 27 of 60 I-R Senate candidates and 62 of the party's 122 House candidates are sticking within the limits. But 52 of 67 DFL Senate candidates and 103 of 122 House candidates will accept campaign subsidies.

DFL leaders have charged that Republicans are trying to "buy" the election, but the latest spending reports indicate DFL candidates are holding their own, for the most part. Of 15 Senate candidates who have spent more than \$15,000, eight are Republicans and seven are DFLers. Of eight House candidates spending more than \$10,000, five are DFLers and three are Independent-Republicans.

70% voter turnout predicted for state

Associated Press

Secretary of State Joan Growe's office is predicting a voter turnout next week of about 2 million in Minnesota, nearly 70 percent of those eligible.

Minnesota led the nation with more than 75 percent of its eligible voters voting in 1976 and nearly 59 percent voting in 1978.

It has been predicted that voter turnout nationwide may decline to about 50 percent this year. In 1976 54 percent of the nation's eligible voters voted for president.

Minnesota has 2,892,000 eligible voters. Those who have moved, changed their names or otherwise are not registered may register at the polls on election day.

If 70 percent of the people vote, Minnesota's vote would be about 2,024,000.

People who have voted within the past four years and who have not moved or changed their names are registered.

A person who registers at a polling place may use a valid driver's license or permit, with the correct address, or a state-issued identification card that resembles a driver's license. He or she also may appear with a registered voter from the precinct who will vouch for the person as a resident of the precinct.

Voter fraud, such as a false registration, is a felony and can be punished by up to five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

State may get alcohol plants for gasohol use

By Warren Wolfe
Staff Writer

Plans are in the works to build two major Minnesota plants to produce alcohol for gasohol production. Together, the plants — one at Mankato, the other at Red Lake Falls — could provide enough alcohol for 190 million gallons of gasohol a year.

Minnegasco and two partners said Thursday that they intend to build a \$45-million plant that would pro-

duce enough alcohol to make 150 million gallons of gasohol yearly.

The plant, at Mankato, would buy steam from a nearby electricity generating plant owned by Northern States Power Co. to provide 90 percent of the power it needs to produce 199.5-proof alcohol, said Minnegasco President Paul Kraemer.

This project is one of seven in the country that has received a U.S. Department of Energy guarantee, which is a 90-percent loan repayment guarantee, Kraemer said.

In addition, the Farmers Home Administration will announce in Crookston, Minn., today that it will guarantee \$6.3 million of the loans needed to build a \$9.8-million coal-fired plant near Red Lake Falls that will produce 4 million gallons of alcohol.

The two projects, if completed, would be the first major alcohol-production plants in Minnesota. A number of farmers have built on-farm stills to produce alcohol for their own use.



Alcohol Continued from page 3B

The 19 million gallons of alcohol from the two plants would be blended with gasoline to produce 190 million gallons of gasohol. That represents about 8.5 percent of the 2.25 billion gallons of gasoline burned in Minnesota last year.

The Mankato project is being planned by Minnesota Alcohol Producers. Minnegasco owns 60 percent of the company, and 20 percent each are owned by Johnson Brothers Corp., a contractor at Litchfield, Minn., and by Renville Agri-Energy Corp., a group of 12 Renville County investors.

While plans remain tentative, "the fact that they've gotten the loan guarantee means we're pretty sure they're going to build," Mankato City Administrator Bruce Moss said yesterday.

Kraemer said the company will decide next spring, following environmental and economic studies, whether to build the plant, which would produce 15 million gallons of alcohol annually from 6 million bushels of corn.

Officials said the alcohol likely would be shipped to the Twin Cities area for blending with gasoline at an oil refinery.

"We've talked with the refineries and we know we won't have any trouble finding someone to put together the gasohol. And we don't think there'll be any problem finding retail outlets for the gasohol in Minnesota," one Minnegasco official said.

The 6 million bushels of corn the Mankato plant would use represents about 1 percent of the 566 million bushels that will be grown in Minnesota this year. Officials of the com-

pany say that would not significantly raise the price of corn, although some observers believe that the new market might result in slightly higher corn prices in the Mankato area.

The plant also would produce a by-product of about 49,500 tons of livestock and poultry feed each year.

Officials said the use of NSP's steam to power the alcohol plant ensures that the plant will be energy-efficient. Some critics of gasohol have argued that it takes more units of energy to produce gasohol than the gasohol contains.

Gasohol advocates reply that, since the shortage of energy centers on liquid fuels, alcohol plants that are powered by coal take the energy from an abundant energy source and convert it into a more limited energy source.

Work on the Red Lake Falls plant will begin in February and begin producing alcohol next October, said Louis Cournia, 47, president of Agri-Energy, Inc., of Crookston.

The firm will issue \$4 million in stock to raise most of its share of the capital needed for the plant, and the rest will be borrowed under the loan guarantee, Cournia said yesterday.

He said Agri-Energy will buy about 2 million bushels of wheat and barley that will be converted to 200-proof alcohol and livestock feed. He said that the alcohol will be blended with gasoline in Minnesota.

The Farmers Home Administration loan guarantee, to be announced by agency Director John Apitz at a noon press conference in Crookston, was the only one granted in Minnesota this year. Three other firms had applied for the guarantees.

Transfer bailed out Quie budget overrun

By Steve Brandt
Staff Writer

When Gov. Al Quie asked state agencies last summer to tighten their belts financially, his office was closing the books on a year in which he'd overspent his budget by \$15,683.

According to records kept by the Department of Administration, Quie financed the small overrun in his \$1.1 million budget by using money budgeted for the lieutenant governor's office.

That's perfectly legal, according to John Pemble, the governor's accounting coordinator, because the governor and lieutenant governor share the same \$1.35 million appropriation.

Victoria Reid, the governor's administrative services director, said she couldn't pinpoint any one reason for the extra spending. She said the two offices share many duties and "work

very closely together."

When he called state department heads together last July to warn of probable budget cuts, Quie noted the impact of the slumping economy on Minnesota families. "If taxpayers have to cut back on their family budgets, government must also tighten their belts," he said.

Robert Anderson, Quie's press secretary, said the budget transfer "seems to fit legislative intent." The Legislature in 1979 combined what previously had been two separate appropriations.

Anderson added that although Quie originally could have cut only 6.1 percent from this fiscal year's budget under guidelines for trimming state expenditures, he voluntarily took the 8.3 percent cut applied to most state spending. That saved more than twice the \$15,683 spent in the previous year, Anderson said.

Vote no on Amendment No. 2

Dispatch 10/28/80
Minnesota voters would be wise to vote against Amendment No. 2, which would raise campaign spending limits for political candidates who accept public funds.

In general, this sort of thing doesn't belong in the Constitution. Specifically, this amendment is written in a deceptive manner and appears to be an effort to trick the voters.

Constitutions are supposed to be statements of principle and broad public policy, not vehicles for handling issues that can be dealt with by specific legislation. The Legislature has attempted to circumvent a gubernatorial veto of a campaign spending limits bill by concocting this proposed constitutional amendment. Our Constitution should not be cluttered with such stuff.

This amendment is worded in such a way that some state laws will be

changed no matter how Minnesotans vote. Approving the amendment would be more damaging than voting it down, however.

The amendment seems to ask the voter whether Minnesota should have campaign spending limits and require disclosure of campaign spending, but the state already has such a system. What the amendment really would do is increase the spending limitations substantially and tie them to the Consumer Price Index for future raises.

If the amendment is not approved next Tuesday, the Legislature again will have to face the controversial question of whether public funds should be used at all for campaigning and, if so, what a realistic limit would be. The ball should be tossed back into the legislators' court. A "no" vote will send it there.

Empty chairs

In answer to Sen. Nick Coleman's recent statement about "liars" [referring to Independent-Republicans], it's a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

It really caused me to laugh when I thought of all the empty chairs there would be from the highest to the lowest, if all liars would be expelled from public office. I feel sure the DFLers would lead all the rest.

Sure it's wrong for one to lie their way into public office and wrong to use unfair practices to gain their selfish ends after they get in.

D.E. MUELLER

St. Paul

Labor, IR pouring funds into legislative races

By David Phelps
Staff Writer

Mpls. Trib 10/28/80
Organized labor, apparently worried about Independent-Republican control of the Minnesota Legislature, is making campaign contributions at a record pace and has spent more than it did in either the 1978 or 1976 state elections.

However, those efforts, largely for DFL candidates, are a mere shadow of the IR effort to finance its candidates' campaigns.

Campaign finance reports filed Monday with the state Ethical Practices Board show that five key groups representing labor in Minnesota have

spent \$309,500 through Oct. 20.

The IR Party finance committee, meanwhile, has contributed \$681,700 to candidates and local party committees for the 1980 election.

The labor organizations are:

■ Minnesota AFL-CIO: \$148,200.

■ Minnesota Education Association: \$87,800.

■ Minnesota Teamsters: \$34,500.

■ American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees: \$20,300.

■ Minnesota United Auto Workers: \$18,700.

During the 1978 election those organizations spent a total of \$298,300. In 1976 they spent \$261,300.

"Our major concern is for a Legislature that continues to represent the working people," said Treva Kahl, director of the state AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE). "We're concerned with the fact that there was a change (in attitude) after 1978."

In 1978 the IR Party made substantial inroads in DFL strength in the Minnesota House and captured the governor's office. In the previous six years, labor had fared quite well in state elections, helping the DFL gain the governor's office and both houses of the Legislature.

As a result, organized labor was able to secure favorable legislation on a minimum wage, unemployment insurance and worker's compensation.

"We're very concerned that we'll be able to keep a progressive Legislature," Kahl said.

In addition to the contributions from the IR finance committee, IR candidates have received \$42,800 from

Spending continued on page 25

Highway bonding amendment should pass

Mpls. Trib 10/28/80
Minnesota's ability to borrow money for highway construction and maintenance is being frustrated by an unnecessary, out-of-date 5-percent interest ceiling in the state Constitution. A constitutional amendment on next month's general-election ballot would eliminate that ceiling, along with an equally unnecessary limit on outstanding bonded debt. The amendment should be passed; its failure would be a setback to the state's lagging highway-improvement program.

The 5-percent interest ceiling, part of the Constitution since 1920, is unrealistic in today's market. Because of the ceiling, the state has found it increasingly difficult to sell bonds. Of a \$50-million bond issue authorized by the 1977 Legislature, for instance, \$19 million remains unsold. Transportation Commissioner Richard Braun says the ceiling has all but eliminated bonding as a means to finance the state's No. 1 highway priority, upgrading and maintenance. As a matter of practicality, interest should be able to rise and fall with the market. As a matter of principle, a hard-to-change constitution

should not be cluttered with details like interest limits.

The \$150-million limit on outstanding highway bonds, a constitutional provision since 1956, has not yet limited the state's bonding ability. The state now has about \$74 million in highway bonds outstanding; even if it were to sell the remaining \$19 million that are authorized, it would still be far from the ceiling. But, like the interest limitation, the outstanding-bond ceiling is the kind of detail that does not belong in a constitution. It can be eliminated without fear of runaway bonding. Even with the constitutional ceiling removed, each bond issue would still have to be approved by the Legislature.

The Constitution's inflexible limits have virtually eliminated bonding as a way to finance the highway improvements the state badly needs. Voters can restore bonding as a practical option — and clean up the Constitution — by voting "yes" on the bonding amendment: No. 3 on next month's ballot.

Spending

Continued from page 3B

their party's caucus in the Senate and \$15,600 from the IR Caucus in the House. Political action committees representing business and professional interests have contributed just over \$100,000 to IR candidates.

The DFL Senate Caucus has contributed \$70,000 to Senate candidates while the DFL House Caucus has spent about \$60,500. The state DFL Party is not making direct cash contributions to legislative candidates.

Other organizations making large contributions to legislative candidates include:

■ Minnesota Real Estate Political Action Committee: \$40,400.

■ Minnesota Life Underwriters: \$20,800.

■ Minnesota Dental Public Affairs Committee: \$22,150.

■ Minnesota Truck Operators Non-Partisan Committee: \$14,100.

■ GOPAC (coordinated by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Governors' Association): \$16,500.

■ Independent Bankers of Minnesota: \$18,850.

■ Minnesota Bankers Political Action Committee: \$12,700.

The campaign spending reports covered expenditures and contributions through Oct. 20. They provide the last glimpse into campaign financing in Minnesota before the Nov. 4 election.

Plymouth. In his previous report, Ramstad had raised more than \$30,000 through Aug. 22. But his latest report has not been filed.

THE POSTMARK deadline for filing the latest report was Monday night, but the Ethical Practices Board does not assess a fine if the reports are received by late Friday.

DFLers have contended that Independent-Republicans are pouring record amounts into legislative races in an attempt to take control of the Legislature. Although DFLers have accused the state GOP organization of attempting to "buy" the election, DFLers appear to be raising comparable amounts for many of their campaigns.

In the Senate, eight Republicans and seven DFLers have exceeded the \$15,000 spending limit for candidates who accept public financing. Many candidates from both parties who face tough races have refused public funds so they can exceed the spending limit.

The all-time spending record for a Senate race was set in a special election in June 1979 by Sen. Irv Stern, DFL-St. Louis Park. Stern spent \$35,575 to win that race.

THE RECORD for a House race is \$25,431 by Rep. Frank Rodriguez, DFL-St. Paul, in a special election in June 1979. His victory gave DFLers a one-vote majority in the House.

Eight House members, five DFLers and three Republicans, have reported spending more than \$10,000 with two weeks remaining in the campaign.

The biggest spender in the House is DFLer Tom Harens, St. Paul, who has spent \$14,428. He won a hard-fought six-way primary to gain the DFL nomination for the seat held by Rep. Donald Moe, DFL-St. Paul.

Moe is running for the Senate and ranks second to Dahl in the latest spending reports with a total of \$28,941.

MRS. STAPLES has spent \$23,949. Totals by other DFL incumbents include Sen. Gerald Willet, Park Rapids, \$22,485; Stern, \$20,007; Sen. Roger Moe, Ada, \$18,119, and Sen. Frank Knoll, Minneapolis, \$17,589.

Sen. George Pillsbury, Orono, leads the spending by I-R incumbents with \$23,715, followed by Sen. Emery Barrette, St. Paul, \$20,493.

Don Anderson of Pillager, Willet's opponent, leads the spending by I-R challengers with \$23,136. Totals by other I-R challengers include Elsa Carpenter, Minneapolis, \$22,798; Wendy Maltzen, Brooklyn Park, \$16,845, and Darrel Peterson, Fairmont, \$15,390.

In the House, Rep. Bill Schreiber, I-R-Brooklyn Park, ranks second in spending with \$13,990, followed by Rep. Steve Novak, DFL-New Brighton, \$13,845, and Rep. William Crandall, I-R-Minneapolis, \$11,562.

Totals of three DFL challengers include \$11,389 by John Brandl, Minneapolis; \$10,711 by Wes Skoglund, Minneapolis, and \$10,548 by Jerry Schoenfeld, Waseca, as well as \$11,091 by Tony Bennett, Shoreview, Novak's I-R opponent.

I-R dollars overshadow labor effort

10/29/80 Pioneer-Press
By the Associated Press

Organized labor in Minnesota has spent more than it did in the 1978 or 1976 state elections, but those efforts — largely for DFLers — are only a shadow of efforts by Independent-Republicans to finance their candidates' campaigns.

Campaign finance reports filed Monday with the Minnesota Ethical Practices Board show that five key groups representing labor in Minnesota have spent \$309,500 through Oct. 20.

The I-R Party finance committee has contributed \$681,700 to candidates and local party committees for the 1980 election.

THE MINNESOTA AFL-CIO has contributed \$148,200; Minnesota Education Association, \$87,800; Minnesota Teamsters, \$34,500; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, \$20,300; and Minnesota United Auto Workers, \$18,700.

During the 1978 election, those organizations spent a total of \$298,300 and in 1976, they spent a total of \$261,300.

"Our major concern is for a Legislature that continues to represent the working people," said Treva Kahl, director of the state AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. "We're concerned with the fact there was a change (in attitude) after 1978."

In 1978, I-Rs made substantial inroads in DFL strength in the Minnesota House and captured the governor's office. In the previous six years, labor had done well in state elections, helping the DFL gain the governor's office and both houses of the Legislature.

In addition to contributions from the I-R finance committee, I-R candidates have received \$42,800 from their party's caucus in the Senate and \$15,600 from the House caucus. Political action committees representing business and professional interests have contributed \$100,000 to I-R candidates.

THE DFL SENATE Caucus has contributed \$70,000 to Senate candidates while the DFL House Caucus has spent about \$60,500. The Minnesota DFL Party is not making direct cash contributions to legislative candidates.

Other organizations making contributions to legislative candidates include Minnesota Committee of Automotive Retailers, \$64,120; and Minnesota Real Estate Political Action Committee, \$40,400.

The Stop the People Mover initiative on the November ballot would adopt an ordinance doing two things:

1) Prohibit use of public funds to construct the Downtown People Mover; and 2) require the withdrawal of the federal grant application for DPM funding.

The ordinance, if adopted by the voters, would prohibit use of federal, state, or local funds to construct the DPM.

The St. Paul City Charter requires a "yes" vote to adopt an ordinance by the initiative process. Therefore, voters wishing to stop the DPM must vote "yes."

Some have asked why a referendum petition was not used against the DPM to avoid the confusion arising from having to vote "yes" to state one's opposition to the DPM. The referendum process permits voters to repeal an ordinance by voting "no." Unfortunately, the City Council passed a resolution, not an ordinance, to approve the people mover project, and resolutions cannot be repealed by referendum. Only ordinances are subject to the referendum process.

The only alternative, therefore, is an initiative to prohibit the use of public funds to construct the people mover. An initiative requires a "yes" vote.

NEIL DIETERICH
State Senator, District 62

St. Paul

Thursday, Oct. 30, 1980 Dispatch

DFL leads campaign spending

By GENE LAHAMMER
Associated Press

The race isn't over yet and all the results are not in, but as of now DFLers are ahead by a nose on the campaign spending lists in reports filed with the state Ethical Practices Board.

The biggest spender to date is DFLer Greg Dahl, a young White Bear Lake attorney who is attempting to unseat Sen. Dee Knaak, I-R-White Bear Lake.

Dahl, 28, spent \$32,750 through Oct. 20, the cutoff date for the latest report. Mrs. Knaak, 51, a next-door neighbor to Dahl, had spent \$22,909.

Dahl's total, however, is expected to be surpassed by Independent-Republican Jim Ramstad, Plymouth, who is running against Sen. Emily Staples, DFL-

Unselfish bunch

A public thank you to many DFL and IR candidates who have spent many hours with international visitors studying our campaigns. "I can't believe the time we have been given," is a common quote from a visiting member of parliament.

Vern Neppi, Republican state chairman, and Mike Hatch, DFL state chairman, have opened their doors willingly during these busy times again and again.

Our candidates and campaign

workers are an unselfish bunch. We could not do our work at the Minnesota International Center without their help.

HARLAN C. CHRISTIANSON
Minneapolis

The writer is vice president for statewide programming, Minnesota International Center.

Campaign cost record is broken

10/31/80 Pioneer Press
A spending record for a Minnesota Senate campaign has been set by Independent-Republican Jim Ramstad of Plymouth.

The 34-year-old attorney had spent \$51,823 as of Oct. 20 in his effort to unseat DFL Sen. Emily Staples, also of Plymouth. He spent an additional \$6,628 to cover fund-raising expenses and other "non-campaign costs."

The previous spending record for a Senate campaign was set in 1979 when Irv Stern of St. Louis Park laid out \$33,575 to win a special election. Four years ago, the most spent for a Senate race was \$15,342.

Ramstad has cash on hand of \$200 and unpaid bills of \$4,683, according to a spending report filed Thursday with the state Ethical Practices Board. He has received contributions of \$38,349.

The report doesn't reflect spending or contributions after Oct. 20. Final reports on campaign spending aren't due until Jan. 31, 1981.

Staples has spent \$23,950 so far and has a \$6,595 balance in her treasury, her report shows.

Both candidates rejected public campaign funds, which would have limited them to \$15,000 in spending.

DFLer Greg Dahl of White Bear Lake has spent \$32,740, the second largest amount in a Senate campaign this year. He is challenging Sen. Dee Knaak, I-R-White Bear Lake, who has spent \$22,909.

District 61 article didn't give an accurate picture

10/30/80 Mpls Star

To the Editor: In Senate District 61 we need the facts to decide who is right about sentencing guidelines: current Sen. Frank Knoll or challenger Dan Biersdorf. What we get from The Star is an incompetent article (Oct. 23). Have you ever thought of sending staff writer Robert Whereatt to school?

If he had gone to school he may have learned that, in Walter Lipomann's terms, the duty of a reporter is to do "what every sovereign citizen is supposed to do, but has

not the time or the interest to do for himself."

District 61 voters would like to know about the Determinate Sentencing Law in Minnesota. Dan Biersdorf says it's too lenient. Frank Knoll says it's dirty of Dan to say it's too lenient. Dan says Frank doesn't know what he's talking about. The voters say, "Who is right? We need facts, but we don't have the time to look for them."

This is where Lippmann's newspaper reporter is supposed to do his or her duty. Instead we get Whereatt.

Had Whereatt gone to school at the University of Minnesota he might have heard Prof. Mitchell Charnley say what he wrote in his book, "Reporting": "Accurate facts carelessly or unfaithfully selected or arranged can be as misleading as outright errors; if some facts are given too little or too much emphasis, or if relevant details are omitted or inappropriate details included, the news consumer may be given a false impression of the story's meaning."

Too much emphasis was given to "seething critics," all of whom were guideline members. No news there, anyhow. We would not expect guideline members to allow their work to be denigrated. If a member had, that would be news.

Very few facts were presented on what the guidelines have done or are doing. Such facts as: (1) reporting how many inmates were released when the guidelines went into effect, (2) reporting that Ellis Olkon was asking that his sentence be reduced according to the guidelines, (3) reporting what Les Green, chairman of the Minnesota Correction Board, said in the Minneapolis Tribune May 2, 1980. Green estimated that 600 to 800 of the 2,200 inmates in Minnesota prisons would not have gone to prison at all if the guidelines had been in force.

Relevant details were also omitted. For example: Why did the Republicans want to delay implementing the guidelines? Were the guidelines too weak? That's something a reporter could have found out, if you had one.

Inappropriate details included introducing Biersdorf's father. The issue is not whether to have guidelines, but whether the guidelines which were developed are too lenient. By the way, Biersdorf's father did not vote for the guidelines.

I think the voters of District 61 were given a false impression. I think the sovereign citizens still don't have the facts about the guidelines or a public discussion on the issue.

Meanwhile, it comes down to this: If sentencing depends on interpretation of the guidelines, then some judges may interpret the law in a lenient manner and some in a harsh manner. So Biersdorf is right in believing some criminals will go unpunished.

—Michael T. Ebnet
Minneapolis

Letters to the Editor

Direct voice

It is with much dismay that I read about the continued excuses that various groups use in their opposition to Amendment No. 4, initiative and referendum. It is difficult to see why people should object to having a direct voice in voting for the important issues. Why do these people wish to deny the citizens of Minnesota the basic constitutional right of government by the people?

It is interesting that the DFL party and its supporting groups (claiming to be for the little people, the minorities, the elderly, and similar disadvantaged) are the strongest in opposition to permitting people to decide for themselves what is best for them.

Consider the issue, for example, of the ERA. If women had I&R in those states in which the legislative bodies have denied ratification, I&R would be the means to open it to the vote of the people. Or another example, our black community fought and some died to get their rights (the right to vote was a key issue); yet some of our black leaders are against I&R. Could it be to continue to deprive the black community full participation in government by the added voice of an I&R vote? Aren't those against I&R really pushing the unfortunate deeper into the depths?

G. RAMBOSEK

St. Paul

Both parties stalk voters in suburbia

By Lori Sturdevant *Mpls. Trib.*
Staff Writer 10/28/80

Time was, not so long ago, when folks in the western Minneapolis suburbs didn't have all these confusing Minnesota House races to contend with.

There was one big district and one big man to elect: Alf Bergerud, Edina lawyer, Red Owl Stores president and western Hennepin County's man at the statehouse almost every year from 1941 to 1962. He was a Republican — of course — but in that more genteel era, legislators didn't carry a party label.

The trouble started in 1959 when Bergerud went on to the state Senate and the talk started about redistricting, that infernal redrawing of legislative districts once each decade. By 1962 there were lots of districts, half a dozen at first, more later. And lots of candidates. And lots of elections.

And beginning in the mid-60s there were DFLers ("Liberals" at first). By the mid-1970s there were lots of them, DFLers by name, representing St. Louis Park, Golden Valley, Richfield and Bloomington, if never Edina or Orono.

The suburbs grew and became fair game for the DFL as younger, more liberal people settled in, some coming from the city carrying their parents' politics with them.

The DFL got more help in suburbia — the Republican Party's national misfortunes, from strong candidates like Hubert Humphrey at the top of state DFL tickets and from the liberal swing of the political pendulum in Minnesota.

The pendulum started swinging the other way in 1978. DFL House incumbents lost to Independent-Republicans in Bloomington, Brooklyn Park, St. Louis Park, Golden Valley and Burnsville.

DFL strategists say that in 1978 the Independent-Republicans regained as many seats as was their political due, and then some. DFLers say they'll take a few seats back in 1980.

But Independent-Republicans say 1978 was only a beginning.

They weren't really trying in 1978, they say, what with a gubernatorial race and two U.S. Senate races consuming their attention. This year, with the statewide field clear and control of the Minnesota House — and maybe the Senate — within their grasp, IR leaders say a much keener effort is being made in the Twin Cities area.

The suburbs are ripe for IR plucking, party leaders say. They believe that the voting public's swing to political and fiscal conservatism is felt nowhere as strongly as in middle-class and upper-middle-class suburbia, areas that did not welcome the higher state income taxes imposed in the mid-'70s by the DFL-controlled Legislature on upper-bracket earners.

The effort made this year to win legislative seats will pay dividends for the next decade, said Vern Neppi, IR state chairman. The redistricting that must be done after completion of the 1980 census will put the legislators elected this year into new districts when they run again.

Preliminary census reports indicate that suburban population is up. That will mean more suburban representation in the Legislature after redistricting — and if the IR thinkers are right, more Independent-Republican strength.

DFLers say that IR thinking is flawed, and that IR strength is already at the saturation point. They note that the House seats that stayed DFL through 1978 in Mound, Richfield, Brooklyn Center and Fridley are considered safe DFL seats, as are most of the DFL seats in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Open seats are admittedly more vulnerable, but the DFL has only one retiring House member from the suburbs, Leo Adams of New Hope, and one seat, in Dakota County, being vacated by a primary defeat.

The IR House caucus is also losing one seat to retirement, that of Rep. Ray Pleasant in Bloomington. DFLers have their eyes on that seat.

Metro-area legislative candidates in both parties are the beneficiaries of the political energies of volunteers. Twin Cities political junkies who aren't being diverted into statewide or hotly contested congressional races. Candidates and party leaders have channeled their energies into long weekend canvassing sessions and phonathons. On one October Saturday the Independent-Republican Party set out to knock on every door in the Twin Cities.

Spending has been intense, too. Some suburban candidates are likely to spend more than \$20,000 to win a House seat.

It's a campaign that Alf Bergerud wouldn't recognize.

Wednesday: Next week's elections will be contests not so much between the candidates as between the candidates' teams of volunteers.

Commission is needed for redistricting

Mpls. Trib. 10/28/80

To the Editor: Legislative reapportionment is inherently political. To be fair, it must follow a very narrow line between protecting all incumbents and punishing present members who have been too independent for the taste of the party leadership.

Partisan advantage is the obvious threat if any one party has a clear majority in both legislative bodies and with the governor of the same party. Overwhelming voting majorities are provided for the "safe" districts of the other party, but districts your party regards as its own have only enough of a majority to provide a safe margin. No votes of your supporters are wasted.

The constitutional amendment on the ballot this fall assures a reasonable balance between the political parties' input, regardless of how the election comes out. With an IR governor in office, it is especially important for DFL voters to support the amendment, should their legislative candidates fare poorly as voters express the new conservative trend of the '80s.

Perhaps the most important reason to pass the amendment is to make sure that the final decisions on legislative district lines don't end up in a three-judge federal panel. It is critical that the drawing of boundaries be out in the open, where obvious gerrymandering can be spotted and corrected before the decisions become permanent for the next decade.

Ten years ago, the governor's veto of the legislatively passed reapportionment bill gave the drawing of the lines to a three-judge panel. It was dominated by a very knowledgeable but partisan ex-Democratic national committeeman. The net result was that one conscientious DFL member of the Senate conference committee who voted for the compromise bill was punished by being given a Senate district so unfavorable that he didn't even file for the seat; Richard Parish chose instead to run for the House. The other idealistic DFL member of the conference committee also spoke elegantly for the fairness of the agreement and lost his bid for re-election to a DFL challenger whom the court plan favored.

A first-term senator from Duluth, Dick Palmer, who had run as an independent, decided to join the Independent/Conservative majority caucus in the Senate. He was punished for turning down the DFL pressure to join their caucus by having his home precinct put in with a new district made up nearly entirely of the Iron Range, where a Duluth-area resident would have no chance of winning.

A bipartisan commission operating in the open is provided by the proposed amendment. It passed the Legislature with broad support from members of both caucuses. Now the citizens have their opportunity to express their preference for a Legislature that will serve them, instead of answering first to a political party machine.

—Mel Hansen
Minneapolis

I-R candidates spending big in key campaigns

By Bill Salisbury
Staff Writer

Pioneer Press
10/28/80

Independent-Republican John Berg is now outspending DFL Rep. Bruce Vento by more than a 2-to-1 margin.

Republican candidates also are spending substantially larger sums than their DFL opponents in the 6th and 7th Districts, the two other hotly contested congressional races in Minnesota.

As of Oct. 16, Berg had spent \$193,673 and Vento \$92,295, according to campaign spending reports filed with the Minnesota secretary of state. In addition, the I-R challenger had an additional \$19,266 in cash on hand, compared to the incumbent's \$18,673.



Berg

Vento

THE TWO candidates have already topped their 1978 spending. In their previous race, Vento outspent Berg, \$80,225 to \$76,705.

This year, Berg plans to spend \$271,000, while Vento expects his

campaign to cost around \$110,000.

The I-R candidate has received \$105,470 from individuals, \$83,681 from political action committees (PACs) and \$21,761 from Republican party sources. Vento has received \$56,868 from PACs, \$20,363 from individuals and lists no contributions from Democratic party organizations. Most of Berg's PAC money comes from business interests, while the majority of Vento's PAC contributors are labor unions.

MINNESOTA'S biggest-spending congressional candidate is Vin Weber, the I-R candidate in the 6th District, the only open congressional seat in the state.

Weber has spent \$296,516 or nearly three times the \$108,328 spent by Archie Baumann, his DFL opponent. In addition, Weber reported \$23,991 in cash on hand, compared to Baumann's \$3,453.

Weber has broken the spending record for a Minnesota congressional candidate. The previous high was \$212,542 by 6th District DFL Rep. Richard Nolan in 1978.

In the 7th District, the state's other hotly contested congressional race, I-R Rep. Arlan Stangeland has spent \$188,329 on his bid for a second full term, while DFL challenger Gene Wenstrom's spending totaled \$133,984. Stangeland had \$49,608

in reserve to Wenstrom's \$23,622.

Amounts spent by other candidates include: 2nd District DFLer Harold Bergquist, \$74,617; 3rd District I-R Rep. Bill Frenzel, \$33,663; 5th District DFL Rep. Martin Sabo, \$56,986; 8th District DFL Rep. James Oberstar \$125,255. The secretary of state's office had not received spending reports from the other candidates by Monday.

Special interests bankroll office seekers

By STEVEN DORNFELD
Dispatch Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Vin Weber, the high-spending Republican congressional candidate in Minnesota's 6th District, has raised at least \$104,000 from special interest groups.

This is more than double the

\$45,000 in special-interest money collected by Archie Baumann, Weber's DFL opponent in the hotly contested race for the congressional seat being vacated by DFLer Richard Nolan.

THESE TOTALS, compiled from reports filed with the Federal Election Commission, include all contributions received during 1979 and the first nine

months of 1980.

They are likely to go even higher by Election Day. Many special interest groups, eager to bet on winners, do not make their picks in tight races such as the Weber-Baumann contest until the last possible moment.

Weber, a former aide to Sen. Rudy Boschwitz, R-Minn., al-

ready has set a new spending record for a Minnesota congressional campaign.

Through Oct. 16, Weber had spent \$297,000, or \$84,500 more than the former record established by Nolan in 1978. Nolan's total that year included \$78,000 in special-interest money.

Baumann, a former Nolan

aide and Farmers Union organizer, has spent \$108,000.

Rep. Arlan Stangeland, the Republican incumbent in the 7th District, and John Berg, the Republican candidate in the 4th District, also have fared well with interest groups in this campaign.

Next
See Spend, Page 2A

Spend: Political bankroll

Continued from Page 1A

Stangeland has received a total of \$62,000 in special-interest money, \$14,000 more than Gene Wenstrom, his DFL challenger. Berg has collected \$61,000, or \$15,000 more than Bruce Vento, the DFL incumbent in the 4th District.

Corporations, unions and trade groups, operating through political action committees, have become an increasingly significant source of support for congressional candidates.

TWO YEARS ago, political action committees pumped \$35.2 million into congressional campaigns, four times the amount they spent in 1972. A total of 112 House members received more than half of their contributions from PACs in 1978.

The House last year passed a bill that would have established a \$70,000 ceiling on the amount of action committee money a

House candidate could accept, but the measure has not moved in the Senate.

Weber's contributions include money from the political action committees of many large corporations, including \$7,500 from Cargill, one of five privately held firms that dominate grain trading, and \$3,100 from Honeywell Inc., the Minneapolis-based electronics firm.

THEY ALSO include the action committees of the National Association of Realtors, which contributed \$6,000; American Medical Association, \$5,000; a half-dozen groups promoting conservative and "pro-family" causes, \$4,340; three chemical manufacturers, \$3,000, and three groups opposed to gun control legislation, \$2,175.

Baumann has received at least \$33,000 from labor political action committees, including \$5,500 from the United Auto Workers, \$5,300 from the Minnesota Education Association,

\$4,500 from the Minnesota Teamsters, and \$4,100 from the Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Vento, a former St. Paul teacher, also received the bulk of his action committee contributions — at least \$31,000 — from organized labor.

Berg's contributions include a total of \$4,000 from action committees of three chemical firms that Environmental Action, a Washington environmental lobby, regards as being among the nation's five worst polluters.

Judith Kidd, a spokesman for Environmental Action, said Monday that Berg was the recipient of the sixth largest amount of money from members of the so-called "Filthy Five."

The action committees that contributed to Berg were those of Dow Chemical Co., \$2,500; International Paper Co., \$1,000; and AMOCO, \$500.

16 St. Paul Pioneer-Press
Tuesday, October 28, 1980

Ashbach seeks lid on spending

By Gary Dawson
Staff Writer

Putting an end to a "chaotic legislative process" and several reforms designed to better control state spending were set as goals Monday by State Senate Independent-Republican Minority Leader Robert Ashbach, Arden Hills.

Ashbach said his I-R Senate caucus will propose several legislative process changes to make the Legislature run more smoothly and set tougher spending priorities.

He said reforms are needed, because while personal income has increased 105 percent the last 10 years, state spending has grown 170 percent, tax collections have risen 156 percent and bonded indebtedness has risen 247 percent. The Legislature has increased its own operational budget 333 percent since the DFL took control in 1973, and Minnesota now ranks among the top 9 states in per capita legislative cost, Ashbach said.

"A CHAOTIC legislative process" is making it difficult to control state spending and "government spending is causing taxpayers to fall further and further behind in their effort to outlast inflation," Ashbach said.

Ashbach complained that the DFL wraps up dozens of spending bills in "garbage" packages that force legislators to vote "for the bad in order to get the good."

The minority leader said he would like to see several reforms including enforcement of a constitutional provision limiting bills to a single subject; clarification of rules covering the amendment of bills; limiting final versions of legislation to items passed by at least one house; stricter deadlines for conference committees writing final bill versions that will allow adequate floor debate time, and limitations on legislative session length in non-budget years.

Sen. Roger Moe, DFL-Ada, DFL Senate campaign head, said Ashbach was "engaging in political rhetoric."

MOE SAID some of Ashbach's proposals "merit discussion," but those items would be considered when rules are adopted to govern the 1981 Legislature's operation. Many Senate procedures were adopted from rules first established when the current I-R minority was the majority prior to 1973, Moe said.

"We have been able to accomplish our work within the time frames that we have been given with minor exceptions," Moe said of the DFL majority. He contrasted that with the 1971 Conservative caucus Legislature, which was in a special session more than two months to finish a tax-budget bill.

Protest and hazardous wastes

Folks in Spring Valley clearly demonstrated the type and intensity of opposition members of the Minnesota Waste Management Board are likely to encounter while searching for a hazardous waste disposal site within the state.

For some time now, owners of a landfill three miles south of Spring Valley have been telling residents they were going to be among the first to apply for a hazardous waste disposal permit.

Thursday night, more than 400 angry residents turned up at a special meeting to protest the application. They hooted and booed when engineers from a company hired to study the potential site claimed the facility would be perfectly safe. And they marched up to the microphone one by one to challenge nearly every point of the proposed project.

Within two hours, owners of the landfill admitted defeat.

But this glorious victory may not be repeated when the Waste Management Board picks a site by 1983 because the 1980 legislation creating it also gave it impressive powers. Considering the controversy surrounding the Spring Valley proposal, those powers will come in handy.

While opposition to a hazardous waste disposal site being located next door is understandable, the need for such a place in this age of the exotic chemical is also understandable. Those two opposed drives will serve as giant flints capable of producing spectacular sparks.

In the end, with old dumps and contaminated wells popping into the news by the week, it's obvious that Minnesota simply must have a hazardous waste disposal facility. If the board, through some strange twist of fate, selects the Spring Valley site, local protest probably would fail to halt the project.

2-million state turnout seen as Birchers say 'don't vote'

Minnesota Secretary of State Joan Grove is predicting about 2 million state voters to turn out for the Nov. 4 general election, while the John Birch Society is advising its 50,000 nationwide members not to vote, and GOP presidential candidate Ronald Reagan still holds a slight lead over President Carter in the latest Louis Harris Survey.



Grove

Grove said about 70 percent of the state's qualified voters will go to the polls, according to registrations and absentee ballot applications which indicate a sharp increase in voter interest in recent weeks.

Minnesota led the nation in the percentage of people voting in 1976 and 1978.

The Birch Society says, "Forget the presidency." Whomever wins will be a lackey for political groups who are working with the Russians to take over the world, only a strong Congress can prevent the U.S. from turning Communist, the group believes.

Reagan has a three-point lead, 45-42 percent, over Carter, and independent John Anderson has leveled off at 10 percent of the total, the Harris Survey of 6,580 eligible voters nationwide indicates.



St. Paul Pioneer Press St. Paul Dispatch

BERNARD H. RIDDER, 1883-1975
BERNARD H. RIDDER JR., Chairman
THOMAS L. CARLIN, Publisher
WILLIAM G. SUMNER, Editor
JOHN R. FINNEGAN, Executive Editor
DONALD J. O'GRADY, Asst. to Executive Editor
W.F. CENTO, Dispatch Managing Editor
DAVID HALL, Pioneer Press Managing Editor

I&R deserves a 'yes'

Amendment No. 4 on the Minnesota ballot this fall is one of the most controversial measures to be put before state voters in many years.

This is the initiative and referendum amendment which is being enthusiastically supported by an organization headed by former Gov. Elmer Andersen and vigorously opposed by a group of special-interest organizations.

Initiative and referendum will give Minnesota citizens an opportunity to participate more directly in state government. A "yes" vote is, therefore, heartily recommended.

If passed, the amendment would permit groups of 50 or more registered voters to circulate petitions proposing laws or repealing laws. Sponsors would have to collect signatures from eligible voters equal to 5 percent of the vote cast in the last general election in each of the state's eight congressional districts. The Legislature could respond to a completed petition by passing a bill to handle the problem. If the sponsors were satisfied, they could withdraw the petition; if not, the

initiated measure — and the legislative version if there was one — would be placed on the ballot for a vote of the people.

Putting the power of initiative and referendum in the hands of the citizens is a good way to keep the Legislature alert and responsive. The will of the people has been ignored more than once in past legislative sessions. At the same time, the restrictions in this amendment, such as the substantial number of signatures needed and the requirement that the Legislature be given an opportunity to pass its own bill, should prevent strong-minded minority groups from imposing their will on the majority.

Most of the opposition to initiative and referendum has come from organizations that already have a strong voice with the Legislature, such as the Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry, the Citizens League and the DFL Womens Caucus. The average citizen also deserves to have a strong lobbying voice. Initiative and referendum can provide it.



St. Paul Pioneer Press

BERNARD H. RIDDER, 1883-1975
BERNARD H. RIDDER JR., Chairman
THOMAS L. CARLIN, Publisher
WILLIAM G. SUMNER, Editor
JOHN R. FINNEGAN, Executive Editor
DAVID HALL, Managing Editor

Amendment 2: bad idea

Amendment No. 2 on next week's Minnesota ballot would raise campaign spending limits for political candidates who accept public funding. The amendment should be defeated for a couple of reasons:

First, it is poorly conceived and deceptively worded.

Second, the thing simply doesn't belong in the Constitution.

DFL legislators conceived this amendment as a means of circumventing a gubernatorial veto of a bill that would have increased the spending limits. The wording is so tricky that some state laws will be changed no matter how Minnesotans vote on the question.

The amendment appears to ask the voter whether the state should have campaign spending limits and require disclosure of campaign spending. The catch is that Minnesota already has such a system. What really will happen is:

If the amendment is approved, a system of campaign spending limits will continue in Minnesota, but the limits will be much higher. The limits would be tied to the Consumer Price Index

and would, immediately, almost double.

If the amendment is defeated, all spending limits will be scrapped but candidates still will be eligible for public funds. Candidates would have to report on their spending, but there would be no limit on what they can spend.

The voter who wants no change in the present system can't win either way. This feature makes the amendment illegal in the eyes of some experts.

This sort of thing has no place in the Constitution. It is an issue that can be dealt with through legislation (and if the supporters can't muster enough votes to override a veto, so be it). Constitutions are designed to cover broad public policies and principles, to establish government's basic framework. They should not be messed up with specific legislation.

Defeating the amendment will keep it out of the Constitution and will at least keep the public-disclosure part of the law in effect. If the legislators want higher spending limits, let them try to work out their differences with the governor in the next session.

Pass these two amendments

Two constitutional amendments that have received little discussion deserve approval by Minnesota voters next week.

These are No. 3, which would remove the 5 percent interest limit on state transportation bonds, and No. 5, which would remove the requirement for state Senate approval of the appointments of notaries public.

The bond interest measure is needed because the state simply hasn't been able to sell transportation bonds for the past year and a half because of the 5 percent limit. The current going rate is about 7½ percent.

The amendment also would eliminate the \$150-million limit on the bonds which could be issued

for highways. Both the interest limit and the bonding amount limit were devised in some wonderful bygone year when the inflation rate was still an insignificant figure.

The requirement that the Senate approve notary public appointments is simply a nuisance. The annual list of appointments usually contains nearly 5,000 names and it is passed without individual consideration. There are other laws that protect the public from irresponsible notaries. This requirement is another provision left over from the past.

Voters should remember these amendments and vote for them. A blank ballot is the same as a "no" vote because a majority of all the persons voting in the election is needed for approval.

Veterans' homes management blasted

By Gene Lahammer
Associated Press

Financial management of Minnesota's two state-operated veterans homes was criticized Monday in a special management audit by the Minnesota Administration Department.

The study team said it was concerned particularly with the lack of controls over contracts, payroll, cash and accounts payable and receivable at the homes in Minneapolis and Hastings.

"The lack of controls creates opportunities for malfeasance, fraud and misappropriation of funds," the draft report said. "The problems must be corrected immediately."

Staff morale at the two institutions is low because of management problems and pay scales, the report said.

THE REPORT was released one week after Minnesota Veterans Affairs Commissioner Donald M. Miller announced his resignation, effective Friday.

Miller said his resignation is not related to the 150-page report and declined to comment.

Welfare budgets used up

10/30/80 Dispatch
Associated Press

Minnesota welfare officials say nearly every major welfare program in the state has overspent its budget, leaving the state with a predicted \$45 million deficit on top of the \$195 million shortfall projected last summer.

Robert Baird, assistant welfare commissioner, said the country's weakened economy has thrown more unemployed people onto welfare at a time when health costs also are rising.

The Welfare Department said its budget difficulty was caused mainly by the spending of \$35 million more than anticipated for medical assistance.

SO FAR Gov. Al Quie's administration has deferred action aimed at heading off the projected welfare deficit, unlike the firm action the governor took to cut spending when the \$195 million deficit was predicted in August.

Finance Commissioner Wayne Burggraaff said Wednesday he doesn't want to act until the state has a clearer picture of the size of the welfare deficit and whether state revenues will improve enough to cover the deficit.

The report blamed low morale on pay, poor management.

until he had studied it. Miller has said that disagreements with the governor's staff prompted his resignation.

Gov. Al Quie and Miller requested the special study last March, following the resignation of William Gregg as administrator of Minneapolis Veterans Home and an audit report by Legislative Auditor Eldon Stoehr.

Criticisms by Stoehr's auditors of fiscal practices at the Minneapolis home were valid and should be implemented immediately, the report said.

The new study says the Minnesota Veterans Affairs Department has the necessary staff to correct the problems and to operate properly.

"IT IS CLEAR the problem has been the lack of commitment on the part of top management in the department and at the home to correct the problems and adopt the legislative auditor's recommendations."

Among problems cited by the management study were ineffective use of existing staff; concentration of all budgetary and fiscal management responsibilities in the hands of top management; and a poor system for reporting actual and budgeted revenues and expenses.

"A major weakness of the homes has been the absence of good planning by top management and line managers," the report said.

The report said top management is too heavily involved in the day-to-day operations of the Minneapolis home, while the Hastings facility has the opposite problem.

The study team audited invoices for dental, ophthalmology and podiatry services paid by the Minneapolis home from mid-1973 to mid-1979. It found 594 overpayments and two duplicate invoices for dental services for a total of \$7,242. The report said there were overpayments of

\$6,571.55 for ophthalmology invoices during the same period.

In another criticism, the report said the homes operate resident work program paying \$1.10 an hour, in violation of state and federal minimum wage laws. A waiver should be sought or the homes must pay the state minimum of \$2.90 an hour or the federal minimum of \$3.10, the report said.

stand the appropriation process. The governor of this state does not pass a budget. Our Constitution specifically gives that power and authority to the Legislature.

The budget shortfall is a product of a DFL-dominated Legislature. The DFL overspent this session just as they have for the past several years. Had it not been for large surpluses gathered through inflated windfall tax revenues for the past several years, we would have been in the hole a long time ago.

Look at the record. In 1979 and 1980 the DFL proposed tens of millions of dollars more in tax programs than the governor proposed. Can you imagine what would have happened if that had passed? In 1979 the DFL called on the governor to increase the budget by \$78 million. As late as April of this year the DFL said the governor was underestimating revenues and that there was more money available to spend and we would still have a large cushion. It was the DFL that called a news conference to complain when the governor vetoed some spending items because appropriations passed by the DFL majority were exceeding projected income.

That, Mr. Brookins, is the DFL spending record that has been consistent since 1972.

ROBERT O. ASHBACH

St. Paul

The writer is Minnesota Senate Minority Leader.

Voss said a lack of action by Quie would present the Legislature with the decision of making cuts on its own a few months from the end of the biennium. He criticized Quie for not making cuts now from state spending to offset the \$45 million welfare deficit.

The welfare cost overrun may create electoral aftershocks since the already projected \$195 million deficit set off frantic political fingerpointing between DFL leaders and Quie.

The governor has blamed the DFL-controlled Legislature for spending the modest budget balance that was projected as of last session. DFLers claim Quie's tax-cut law pushed through the 1979 Legislature compounded the loss of revenue caused by the recession.

DFL spending record

I would like to respond to the comments made by Mr. Brookins in a letter dated Oct. 16.

Mr. Brookins, even though he works for a state agency which depends on the Legislature for funds, apparently doesn't under-

This stance has prompted criticism from leading House DFLers. "I think it's being swept under the rug," charged House Appropriations Chairman Gordon Voss.

Voss complained that Quie is trying to push the problem over onto the Legislature, which meets in January.

SEVERAL OPTIONS may be considered by the administration for dealing with the welfare budget problem.

One would be to simply push the costs incurred this biennium over onto revenue to be raised in the next, which begins July 1.

DFLers argue this would violate the constitution by unbalancing the state budget, since accounting principles generally require welfare bills to be paid from money raised in the period in which the bills were incurred.

Burggraaff said he'd rather not do that, but added that the state would have no alternative in a situation in which revenues suddenly dropped by \$70 million from projections, as they did last June.

QUIE AIDE Robert Renner outlined another possibility recently. He said benefits in programs contributing to the welfare deficit could be pro-rated according to the ratio of money on hand to the amount needed.

EDITORIAL

On the issues, 52 legislative candidates stand out

THE 1981 LEGISLATURE will wrestle with Minnesota's future, and that's no surprise. But the new Legislature's special burden—devising fiscal and social-service priorities for the '80s in the face of a tight budget and shifting attitudes about government's role—makes the outcome of the legislative contests critical. The Star recommends 52 candidates as among those best qualified to plot Minnesota's course.

Divine inspiration did not loom large in endorsement decisions. Most of the candidates who made the list simply agreed with The Star's editorial positions more consistently than did their opponents. We sent metropolitan-area legislative candidates a questionnaire designed to tell us which candidates were better informed and where they stood on issues we consider important. The questionnaire posed more than a dozen questions about current state concerns, and "success" was measured mostly by how closely a respondent's answers paralleled The Star's point of view.

We asked, for instance, whether candidates favor increased gas and motor

taxes to avoid a highway financing crisis (we do), whether the University of Minnesota's constitutionally based autonomy from the Legislature should be rescinded (we say no), whether they'd support "nuclear safe waste" legislation (we would), whether the Metropolitan Council should be elected (we say yes), whether the Metropolitan Transit Commission's rising operating costs should be offset by increased tax subsidy (we think so), whether they support "right-to-work" legislation (we don't), whether they support a cut in corporate income taxes (we favor a moderate cut), whether they favor further state funding of parochial and private education (we don't), and whether they'd vote for an anti-abortion amendment to the U.S. Constitution or rescission of Minnesota's ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (we'd vote for neither). We also asked two questions intended to determine how candidates would react to state budget deficits and to Gov. Quie's recent cuts in state aid to local governments (we favor restoring local aid and offsetting a deficit where necessary with a tax increase or legislated cuts).

Party affiliation didn't turn out to be the best predictor of a candidate's responses. No candidate agreed with the Star's perspective 100 percent, and no candidate disagreed on all issues. In addition to examining candidates' responses to these questions, we looked at campaign material, at voters' guides, news clips and incumbents' voting records, and conducted some telephone interviews to get a sense of candidates' priorities and competence.

The list of endorsees is no doubt imperfect. We tried to evaluate contestants in approximately 60 races and, despite efforts to be thorough, our investigation had to circumvent a late start and considerable time pressure because of the recent four-week newspaper strike.

We looked for proven leaders and thoughtful challengers. We tried to emphasize good (by our standards) Independent-Republicans who could help strike an IR-DFL power balance, even though most choices in our "party-blind" process turn out to be DFLers—by default, not by design. We preferred feminist candidates (male and female), and those unafraid to be specific, to take

stands on issues and to defend their ideas. When the difference between two candidates seemed negligible, we were inclined to go with the incumbent, putting a premium on legislative experience, and reasoning that it is the challenger's burden to prove that the incumbent should be turned out.

In a few districts, we were so impressed by both candidates that we had difficulty making a choice; where that occurred, we offer our endorsement and mention the opponent's name parenthetically. In several other districts, neither candidate ranked high in our evaluation and we couldn't see any substantive difference between the two, so no choice is expressed. Unopposed candidates aren't mentioned, either.

In the Senate, the choices—by district, are:

District 19, Randy Peterson; 37, Helen Yates; 39, Otto Bang; 40, Jim Buckman; 41, Irv Stern; 42, George Pillsbury (but Ben Withhart ranks high, too); 43, Emily Staples; 45, Bill Luther; 47, Gene Merriam; 48, Bob Ashbach; 49, Greg Dahl; 50, Jerry Hughes; 53, Margaret Tilley; 54, Carl Kroening; 56, Robert

Tennessee; 57, Allin Spear; 58, Eric Petty (but Elsa Carpenter scores well, also); 59, Linda Berglin; 60, Jack Davies; 61, Frank Knoll; 62, Neil Dietrich.

House choices—again, by district—are:

19B, Terry Reither; 3A, Bruce Williamson; 38B, Bill Peterson (Jim Logan also looks good); 41B, Elliot Rothenberg; 42A, Tad Jude; 43B, Sam Jaehne; 44A, Lyndon Carlson; 44B, Peter Meintsma; 45B, Bob Ellingson; 46A, Paul McCarron; 46B, Wayne Simonau; 47A, Joel Jacobs; 48A, Steve Novak; 49A, Howard Neisen; 49B, Joel Holstad; 50B, Dick Kostohryz; 53A, Carolyn Rodriguez; 53B, Bob Miller; 55A, Lawrence Pogemiller; 55B, John Sarna; 56B, Dee Long (but Rolf Svendsen is also a strong candidate); 57A, Phyllis Kohn; 57B, Lee Greenfield (but Ray Johnson looks good, too); 58A, Bill Dean (but trace Harkness is not far behind); 58B, Odd Otis; 59A, Karen Clark; 60A, Jant Clark; 60B, Donna Peterson; 61A, Jan Brandt; 61B, Wes Skoglund; 62A, An Wynia (but John Whipple comes close).

—Kate Stanley
for the Minneapolis Star

Candidates' dirty pamphlets poison politics in 'paradise'

By CHARLES WHITING
The Star's Associate Opinion Editor
MPS Star 10/27/80

Tell me more about how politics are so clean and conducted on such a high issues-oriented level in Minneapolis. It will keep me amused while I scrape away the latest of the mudballs flung at my door this fall by some of the legislative candidates in my district.

Presumably, what they've been trying to do is smear each other. But they've been a little careless with their aim and it's me who winds up feeling dirty when I step in the gunk they keep leaving on my doorstep.

Those who read the articles in last Thursday's Star about the level to which political debate has sunk in Senate District 61 and House District 61A will know what I'm complaining about. That's where I live and vote and that's where challenger Dan Biersdorf has been passing out literature that virtually accuses incumbent state Sen. Frank Knoll of promoting "crime in the streets." It's also where challenger John Brandl's leaflets depict incumbent Rep. Bill Crandall as a blundering boob who would destroy the entire neighborhood to protect it from airport noise.

The stuff is poison, pure scare tactics—gross exaggerations at best, lies at worst. It's bad enough that they're spreading it around. It's worse that they seem to think it's necessary, or that it will work on the district's voters.

District 61A, which generally coincides with the city's 11th Ward, has long been a virtual political paradise to live and vote in. I've been doing both there for the better part of the last quarter-century, dating back to my first exercise of the voter's franchise in 1956.

It's an area that through most of those years has given me and my neighbors not only good representation at the state Capitol and in city hall, but some of the best. In my time, we've had a virtually unbroken string of first-class aldermen: Glenn Olson, Gladys Brooks and Walter Rockenstein. We've sent the likes of Lyall Schwarzkopf, Wayne Popham, Gary Flakne and Mel Hansen as well as Knoll, Crandall and Brandl to the Legislature.

We've gotten such generally high-quality representation because both the parties and the voters have taken their responsibilities seriously. The Republicans gave us top-notch candidates even when they had a virtual arm-lock on the district, and the DFL kept pace when it started making in-

roads in the mid-'70s. In return, we've voted in strength, sometimes outpolling other wards and districts by 3 to 1.

We've also tended, once we've elected good aldermen or legislators, to keep them. We haven't thrown them out on a whim every two years nor have we been much tempted to. The offices representing us usually have been what envious politicians from other areas call "safe" seats, ones from which the office-holder can take a broad view of the issues and exercise the leadership roles that less secure office-holders are afraid to assume.

It's been the kind of political climate that stresses the positive, that deals with issues more than personalities, that follows the high road. It's been a climate in which campaign themes usually stress the candidate's own virtues and qualifications rather than downgrading the opponent. It's been a climate, too, that probably has made us a little smug, a little disparaging of the political shenanigans we sometimes see occurring elsewhere.

Well, we in 61A can't sneer any longer. We'd do better to hang our heads in shame for not just allowing, but perhaps even driving such decent and honorable men as Dan Biersdorf and John Brandl to grub in the gutter for our votes.

Neither one of them should have to do

that. Both are bright, experienced and capable. Biersdorf is an assistant county attorney, Brandl a University of Minnesota professor. Against a less effective incumbent than Knoll has been, I might vote for Biersdorf on his merits. And I have too high a personal and professional regard for Brandl to let one piece of over-drawn campaign literature discourage me from voting for him this or any other year.

But the fact remains that Brandl's recently distributed leaflet attacking Crandall's bill to permit removal of certain houses in airport noise zones went beyond fair criticism of the flaws in what is now an essentially dead piece of proposed legislation. It was plainly designed to frighten hundreds of 61A residents into believing that their homes were in imminent danger of governmental confiscation.

A worse piece of fright-inducing trash by far, however, was Biersdorf's notorious "Butch is back on the streets" sheet which, by misrepresenting the sentencing guidelines drawn up under a bill that Knoll authored and that the Legislature passed overwhelmingly, charges Knoll with permitting "child-rapists," "burglars" and other convicted criminals to roam the streets virtually unpunished.

An infuriated Knoll has filed unfair campaign charges against Biersdorf over the

piece and has embarked on a retaliatory literature campaign of his own to try to set the record straight. Biersdorf says he was merely translating legal terminology into laymen's terms (a rather lame claim, considering that it comes from a lawyer and public prosecutor whose very calling entails awareness of and sensitivity to fine and not-so-fine points of the law).

And, undeterred by the furor his earlier attacks have raised, Biersdorf continues to send out literature belaboring Knoll, most recently for being a "triple dipper" who collects both his legislative salary and per diem allowances and his salary between legislative sessions as a county employee. Unmentioned is that Biersdorf could reasonably be expected to do about the same thing should he be elected to serve in the Senate while remaining on the county attorney's staff between sessions.

The saddest part of all of this is that its impact may not end on Nov. 4. Not only does it poison this election campaign but, if it even comes merely close to being successful, it may set a pattern for future District 61A and 11th-Ward politics as well, inevitably affecting the quality of representation the area gets. And we in the area will then have lost a precious part of the quality of life we have come, perhaps, to take too much for granted.

Toxic wastes, like styrofoam cups, aren't 'disposable'

The wastes that were dumped years ago, and may now be poisoning humans, make good enough material for several pages of hand-wringing. Unfortunately, that is about all that it is good for. If the dumps we are now pinpointing, as in Oakdale, have polluted underground water supplies, it appears that we are going to have a great market for clean, bottled water.

This last has been a standard in Southern California homes for years, the chlorination there being so heavy and obnoxious. But I don't think anyone knows how to take carcinogens and other rot out of underground supplies, nor is there a home filter on the market as yet. We always think there will be an answer even though experience shows us otherwise.

Well, those dumpings have been made. Apparently there are more to come. There is a big business in hauling off toxic wastes and simply flushing them down drains, where they reach rivers and oceans. This appears to be another underworld enterprise in the Northeast. A story the other day told of five Santa Monica, Calif., lifeguards, all now suffering various forms of cancer, all having manned



William Sumner

Dispatch
10/24/80

the same beach for several years, which is a flushing area for industrial wastes. Organized or not, this, too, is criminal.

It might occur to us one day that many of the wastes are created in the manufacture of stuff that itself will become permanent and unsightly, if not poisonous, waste. But we can see no signs that anyone is concerned. In fact, man's ingenuity in creating disposable junk is applauded and rewarded.

I don't know what goes into the making of the horrible Styrofoam cups we use in our office to mix up our instant coffee, but I can assure you that the "disposed" cups have to go somewhere, and that is to a dump. One doesn't have to be a graybeard to recall newspaper folk drinking coffee out of real cups. These were washed out occasionally, and they

seemed to fill the bill.

The disposable diaper is another baffling item. By disposing of it, the kids' parents are relieved of some unpleasantness, but it is simply more junk down the drain and into the sewer, where it competes with more legitimate stuff for treatment.

It may be, too, that creating a disposable diaper creates unpleasant toxic waste. What would be wrong with returning to the cloth diaper? I went through the changing of five children with real cotton, with the help of my wife, of course, and only jabbed one of them with a safety pin. It is easy to do. There were classes in "changing baby," but I understand the triangle, requiring but one safety pin, was good too.

It is beyond me, though, why we have to have a disposable diaper, which really isn't disposable (it doesn't disappear), or a disposable anything. Disposable means you just throw it away. We have cans littering the landscape and cans crowding for room in city dumps. Yet when anyone proposes a return to glass where possible, as with soft drinks and beer, he is regarded as a Communist, or anti-labor. Or something. People are out of the habit of

returning bottles for deposit, but not totally, and it might be a process easily resumed if there were any legislative guts.

We spoke of Styrofoam cups for coffee. There are also plastic glasses which are found to be useful when a host or hostess doesn't want to dirty real glasses, or particularly useful when tailgating. They are so easy to throw away. That is what you call disposable.

I haven't sat down to make a list of the disposable things we could do without, or the various useless items which possibly have toxic by-products, but I'll bet it would be formidable.

What we ought to do, in other words, is assess what is being produced, see if there are dangerous by-products and if the goods are useless, or if healthier alternatives exist, as with cloth diapers and real cups and glasses, then cut it out. That is un-American probably, but the alternatives may be rather grim. Like poisoned wells.

What to do with toxic wastes from essential manufacture? Well, what not to do: don't dump them down the sewer and don't fill up old bogs with them. Beyond that,

Berg-Strand race appears to be close

By Lori Sturdevant
Staff Writer

When Independent-Republican leaders say they're going to take control of the Minnesota Senate — or come darn close — they're counting Charlie Berg as a winner.

Berg is running in District 15 on Minnesota's west-central border, smack in the middle of the "Big L" of western and southern border districts that IR strategists say they can sweep. Berg's got more than \$23,000 to spend — and he can spend it all, since he refused to accept public financing and the \$15,000 spending limit that goes with it.

A former state senator and lobbyist, he is well known in the area. A livestock feeder and 640-acre farmer near Chokio, he has both grassroots appeal and business savvy. A political conservative, he has views that mesh well with those of district residents.

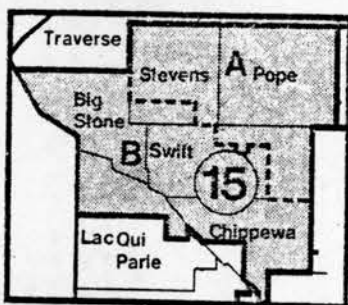
He should win — or so the IR experts say.

But DFL experts don't think first-term state Sen. Roger Strand ought to concede yet. They say that aggressive October campaigning has given Strand a good chance of hanging onto the seat he snatched from Berg in 1976.

For example, Strand took a Berg attack over an illegally large campaign contribution and turned it to his advantage, said Tom McRoberts, District 15's DFL chair.

In late September Berg blasted Strand for accepting a \$1,500 check and \$198.01 in in-kind contributions from the Eight for '80 Committee, a group formed to help first-term DFL senators. State law provides that the maximum a state Senate candidate can receive in both cash and in-kind contributions from a single source is \$1,500, so the gift to Strand and the other seven senators was \$198.01 too big.

Within days, Strand countered that Berg made the attack while knowing that the matter had already been dismissed by the state Ethical Practices Board. The beneficiaries of Eight for '80 had themselves notified the board months earlier about the illegally large contributions, and had arranged to refund \$198.01 with the board's blessings — thereby closing



the matter as far as state law is concerned.

Strand has used radio ads to hammer at the differences between the two candidates' legislative records. He tells voters that he sponsored 22 bills that became law in the past four years, while Berg sponsored just four bills that were enacted during his Senate term. Strand served on four Senate committees and three joint commissions, while Berg served on two, Strand said. Strand served as chairman of the Senate's agriculture subcommittee; Berg, as an independent during his tenure in the Senate, did not have the opportunity to hold any committee's gavel.

"But I can't do the ads very heavy," Strand said. He accepted public financing and the spending limit, and now faces the prospect of being outspent by between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Strand, a 32-year-old bachelor who farms with his father and brother near Cyrus, defeated Berg by less than 1 percent when the DFL tide was at its crest in 1976.

Berg, a one-term, suffered then from an image as a maverick who bolted the Republican Senate caucus during a fight over a liquor distribution bill in 1973 and stubbornly clung to his independent status for three more years. That image has faded; Berg says now he's an Independent-Republican for good.

Meanwhile, IR leaders say, the tide has turned their way.

"I know I'm getting a better reception from voters this time," Berg said. "There's a great deal more acceptance of my philosophy. Every thing I said four years ago about the government getting too big, about high taxes and economic troubles coming — it came true. People remember that."

The charges being hurled back and forth are one sign of how badly the two parties want to control the Legislature.

Neppl said Hanson's tabloid was "the most heinous political rag I've seen this year."

One campaign flier has prompted a request for a grand jury investigation. Sen. Frank Knoll, DFL-Minneapolis, asked the Hennepin County attorney to investigate legal action against his I-R opponent, Dan Biersdorf, for what he termed a false and misleading brochure.

Biersdorf's flier charges that Knoll is responsible for a new criminal sentencing law that would let convicted robbers, rapists and kidnappers escape prison terms. Knoll said Biersdorf's claims range from distortions to outright lies. I-R leaders said the flier is accurate.

NEARLY ONE-THIRD of the candidates have passed up public funds for their campaigns, which means they are free to ignore the spending limits of \$7,500 for House candidates and \$15,000 for Senate candidates.

The vast majority of DFL candidates accepted the public money and spending limits, but at least one exception exists.

See Election, Page 6

Election '80

Many candidates yelling foul as opponents play political hardball

By Bill Salisbury
and Gary Dawson
Staff Writers
Pioneer Press
10/26/80

As the 1980 campaigns head into the home stretch, Minnesota legislative candidates are slamming and hanging each other as hard as ever.

The candidates landing the blows call it standard political hardball. Those on the receiving end complain that it's foul ball.

DFLers have been complaining the loudest. Minnesota DFL Chairman Mike Hatch recently charged that the Independent-Republican Party is circulating "centrally packaged smear sheets."

Senate Majority Leader Nicholas Coleman cited this brochure as an example of "unethical, win-at-all-costs campaign tactics" by the I-R side.

Nonsense, replied Senate Minority Leader Robert Ashbach, I-R-Arden Hills. The I-R literature is aimed at forcing DFLers to defend their record of big spending and high taxes during the past four years, he said.

I-R CHAIRMAN Neppl said some DFL literature is much worse than the I-R material. As an example, he cited St. Paul DFLer Walter Hanson's tabloid calling his opponent, I-R Rep. Mike Fritz, among other things, a "buffoon," "a joke," "a not-too-smart demagogue" and suggesting the incumbent had used foul language around female legislators.

Coleman cited this brochure as an example of "unethical, win-at-all-costs campaign tactics" by the I-R side.

Nonsense, replied Senate Minority Leader Robert Ashbach, I-R-Arden Hills. The I-R literature is aimed at forcing DFLers to defend their record of big spending and high taxes during the past four years, he said.

I-R CHAIRMAN Neppl said some DFL literature is much worse than the I-R material. As an example, he cited St. Paul DFLer Walter Hanson's tabloid calling his opponent, I-R Rep. Mike Fritz, among other things, a "buffoon," "a joke," "a not-too-smart demagogue" and suggesting the incumbent had used foul language around female legislators.

Campaign spending measure tricky

By Jack Rhodes
Staff Writer

Ballot Question No. 2 on campaign spending limits may sound simple and straightforward.

But watch out, it's tricky.

Here's how the question will appear on Minnesota's Nov. 4 general election ballot:

"Shall the Minnesota Constitution be amended to require campaign spending limits for candidates for executive and legislative offices and public disclosure of campaign spending for all state candidates?"

Critics of the amendment say it's downright misleading — a sorry example of political chicanery. That's the position of the Citizens League, Gov. Al Quie and the Independent-Republican Party.

BUT GROUPS such as the League of Women Voters, Common Cause, the Minnesota AFL-CIO and the DFL Party are backing the measure.

The amendment would bring changes in the 1974 state law that made Minnesota one of a few states to provide public subsidies for political campaigns. The law is touted as a means of reducing the influence of special interest lobbies.

Originally, the law limited spending by all candidates. However, a 1976 U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidated spending limits except for candidates who accept state campaign subsidies.

The amendment gets tricky for a couple of reasons. First, the phrasing of the question doesn't really indicate what the amendment will do. The law that would implement the amendment must be read to understand the effect. Second, some state laws are going to change whether voters say "yes," "no" or nothing at all.

Voters might get the idea from reading the question that the amendment will establish campaign spending limits for all candidates and put disclosure requirements into effect. Not so.

THE STATE already has a law requiring public disclosure of campaign spending for all state candidates. As for spend-

Approval would increase the checkoff on Minnesota income tax returns from \$1 to \$2.

ing limits, the requirement still would apply only to candidates who accept public campaign funds.

So what would the amendment accomplish?

• **Public Disclosure** — If the amendment passes, the only effect is that disclosure requirements will be included in the constitution. If the amendment fails, the existing disclosure law will be unaffected. Either way, nothing really changes.

• **Spending Limits** — If the amendment is ratified, spending limits would be tied to the consumer price index and probably double what they are now, starting Dec. 31, 1981. Current limits range from \$7,500 for a state House of Representatives contest to \$600,000 for the race for governor. So, a House candidate could spend around \$15,000 and still accept a campaign subsidy.

Approval of the amendment also would increase the voluntary "checkoff" on state income tax returns from \$1 to \$2 per taxpayer. The money is used for the public campaign fund.

If the amendment fails, the existing campaign spending limits would be abolished. However, candidates would still get public funds, and they would be required to report contributions.

THE FUTURE of public subsidies for campaigns would be in doubt if the amendment fails, as some legislators think the system doesn't make sense without spending limits.

The state Ethical Practices Board

hasn't taken a position on the amendment, but the bipartisan group thinks limiting spending is "misdirected public policy" because it doesn't apply to all candidates. The six-member board, which administers the public disclosure law, thinks part of the answer is to eliminate spending limits and reduce contribution limits, instead.

"Contribution limits are far more equitable to challengers than expenditure limits," a board statement said. "If one assumes incumbents have an advantage over challengers in raising money in large amounts from a few sources, then realistic contribution limits serve not only to limit somewhat the total amount of money available to incumbents but also to prevent a few individuals or groups from funding a campaign. Spending limits, on the other hand, limit a challenger's ability to obtain the voter name recognition and identity which an incumbent has already obtained."

THAT'S BASICALLY the philosophy of Quie, who thinks spending limits serve only to protect incumbents. Quie figures he might not be governor now if he hadn't outspent incumbent Rudy Perpich about 2 to 1 in the 1978 election.

The spending issue has become strongly partisan because the DFL has gotten a bigger chunk of public funds than the I-R Party under the current distribution method. Republican challengers have tended to shun public funds, hoping to replace the DFL as majority party in the Legislature by avoiding expenditure limits and outspending incumbent DFLers.

The DFL argues that inflation has made present spending limits unrealistic. About one-third of the legislative candidates this year refused public funds in order to exceed spending limits.

The issue ended up on the ballot when Quie and the DFL-controlled Legislature couldn't agree last spring. The Legislature opposed initiative and referendum and favored increased spending limits, while the governor favored initiative and referendum and wanted to get rid of

spending limits. The impasse was broken by agreeing to put both issues on the ballot.

THE CITIZENS League, a public issues study group, said the situation "is a clear case of where the elected representatives are abdicating their responsibilities..."

"We understand that the language of disclosure was added to the amendment at the last minute, in the hopes that popularity of disclosure would increase the likelihood of the amendment's approval," a Citizens League statement said. Sen. Steve Keefe, DFL-Minneapolis, a chief architect of the amendment, said it was Quie's "refusal to compromise" on campaign spending that prompted the Legislature to put the issue on the ballot.

"It shouldn't be on the ballot. It shouldn't be in the constitution. But the governor wouldn't let us fix the ravages of inflation. This is the only way to address that issue," he said.

Keefe said it's "a phony and misleading argument" to say spending limits favor incumbents. The fact is, incumbents have a much easier time raising money and can easily outspend their challengers, he said.

The League of Women Voters says spending limits are still needed, and the amendment should be approved.

"THE LEAGUE believes that the best form of public financing combines the concept of limited campaign expenditures with limits set high enough to create incentive for candidates to participate," the organization says.

The Citizens League, along with critics of the amendment like Sen. Jack Davies, DFL-Minneapolis, have questioned the legality of the measure because it delegates lawmaking authority to the public and amounts to a referendum on existing state law.

For the amendment to be ratified, a majority of all voters in the election, not just those voting on the question, must approve it. Voters who abstain are, in effect, voting against the amendment.

Election: Candidates crying foul

Continued from Page 1

most half the I-R candidates rejected them. DFL leaders charged that Republicans are trying to "buy" the election, but early campaign spending reports showed the two sides spending roughly equal amounts.

Except for the 67-67 tie in the House in 1979, DFLers have controlled both houses of the Legislature since 1972, and they are trying to hang on. Their majorities have been slipping in the past four years.

The DFL margins peaked in 1976, when they won 104 of the 134 House seats and 49 of the 67 seats in the Senate.

But the political tide changed in 1978, when the I-R side picked up 32 seats in House. The DFL now has a narrow 67-66 edge in the House (with one vacant seat) and a 44-20 Senate majority (with three vacancies).

The guessing around the Capitol is that the Republicans will take control of the House, and the DFL will keep a majority in the Senate but a smaller one.

In the "Biennial, Seldom Reliable Capitol Pressroom Pool on Legislative Races," entered by more than two dozen reporters, legislators and assorted political hacks, the betting is that the I-R side will have a 69-65 House majority and the DFL will have a 38-29 edge in the Senate.

government at stake in election

By Lori Sturdevant
Staff Writer

*Mpls. Trib.
10/26/80*

Some capitol pundits have reduced this fall's record-breaking battle for control of the Minnesota Legislature to a slogan:

"Buy Minnesota" vs. "Keep Minnesota."

Like most slogans, it's an oversimplification, based on a kernel of truth:

It's true that Independent-Republican candidates will break every spending record in the book in their attempt to gain majorities in both houses for the first time since legislators have been elected under political party labels.

And it's true that DFLers are spending as much as they can and working as hard as they can to keep the majorities they've enjoyed for the past eight years.

But the races to fill 134 House and 67 Senate seats are more than numbers games. They represent a philosophical war over the role of state government in Minnesota, being fought with ever more sophisticated voter-persuasion weapons.

Independent-Republican leaders say they want control of the Legislature to trim the size of state government and return more authority to local governments and the private sector.

DFL leaders say they want to pre-

serve the work of their predecessors in the 1970s, which increased the role — and taxes — of state government in exchange for a reduction in regressive local property taxes.

Most observers predict that Independent-Republicans will win the war in the Minnesota House, where a gain of two seats would give them a majority.

IR strategists say they have their best opportunity for gains in the seats being vacated by 15 retiring DFLers. Only three IR House members are stepping down this year.

An IR gain also is likely in the state Senate, but observers generally think control will remain with the DFL,

which now enjoys a 12-seat edge. In a capitol press corps pool, only three entrants bet that Independent-Republicans would win a majority in both houses.

Strategists for both parties say control of the Senate hangs on six or seven very close races around the state.

A switch to IR control would mean "that we'd stop chasing business and jobs out of state with excessive and abusive laws," said Senate Minority Leader Robert Ashbach. DFL legislation has had the effect of raising worker compensation and unemployment compensation rates to a "punitive" level, while pushing the proper-

Legislature continued on page 8A

4A.

Minneapolis Tribune

Mon., Oct. 27, 1980

Legislature Continued from page 1A

Knoll said that both claims are untrue. In each case, Knoll claims, the guidelines would provide for prison sentences after the first offense.

He's supported in that interpretation by two members of the commission who drafted the guidelines: Jan Smaby, the commission's chairman, a corrections planner for Hennepin County, and a DFLer, and Jack Young, state commissioner of corrections appointed by IR Gov. Al Quie.

Biersdorf won't retract the claims. "All I've done is try to lay out the law," he said. A subsequent piece of literature did note that another section of state law overrules the guidelines where sex crimes are concerned, he said.

Biersdorf, a prosecutor in the office of the Hennepin County attorney, said it's "too bad (Knoll) has stooped to the level" of filing a criminal complaint "when we haven't misrepresented any guidelines. He'd know that if he understood his own legisla-

tion."

But Knoll, an attorney in Hennepin County's public defender's office, says it's Biersdorf who doesn't understand the legislation, or the predicament he could be in if he is indicted by the grand jury that is likely to meet after the election. If he wins the election and is subsequently convicted, he could meet Paviak's fate: eviction from the Legislature.

Knoll isn't the only Senate candidate complaining about the excesses of his opponent. Other DFL incumbents say the opposition is distorting their votes on legislative salaries and pensions, tax indexing and welfare reform.

IR leaders counter that DFLers are using aggressive campaign "attack pieces," too. They cited a flier by former Rep. Wally Hanson of St. Paul that reproduced portions of newspaper articles containing negative comments by his opponent, Rep. Mike Fritz.

Supports Staples

Who is running for the state Senate seat in District 43 anyway? Is it Gov. Quie, Sen. Boschitz, Sen. Durenberger, Rep. Frenzel, the Minnesota Vikings, the Minnesota Gophers? They have all been in the district soliciting votes for someone who moved into the district a little over a year ago for the sole purpose of running for office. On the other hand, we have a 25-year resident of the area, someone of proven concern with an outstanding record of service during her four years in the Senate.

The idea that the Independent Republican party would spend the kind of money it is to defeat someone who supports it on many issues, has carried legislation for Quie and who has a proven track record distresses me as a fiscal moderate. Emily Staples must be someone of whom the IR party is afraid. Her effectiveness might cause them trouble in the future. It seems to me that the "big-spending liberal" and the one who certainly does not reflect the district in this case, is the IR candidate. There are too few women in the Senate as it is, and Staples certainly deserves to be re-elected. — Mrs. Philip Johnson, Plymouth.

"That piece was tough but it didn't lie," Coleman said in its defense.

State IR Chairman Vern Neppi said that much of the negative campaigning on the part of the DFL has been directed at IR congressional candidates and at Quie, who is being blamed by the DFL for the state's budget deficit in this biennium. "Their attacks are totally misdirected," Neppi said. "They haven't laid a glove on him."

Neppi acknowledged that "there could have been some excesses" in literature that tries "to bring the incumbent's voting record to the attention of the voters." When misstatements are discovered in campaign literature, "We insist on a retraction or a correction immediately," he said.

"There've certainly been excesses on the other side, too," he added. "I'll make a deal with the DFL: If they'll stop lying about us, we'll stop telling the truth about them."

The state Ethical Practices Board has acted on complaints about opponents from seven House and three Senate candidates, from both parties; all were dismissed but one, a complaint against DFL Senate candidate Eric Petty of south Minneapolis in District 58 about violation of the board's confidentiality rules, which was referred to the Hennepin County attorney.

The board has more complaints pending, said Ellen Sampson, its acting director, but confidentiality rules prevent her from disclosing how many, or from whom. She said there are "many, many" more complaints this year than two or four years ago.

Sampson said she thinks the number of complaints about "dirty tricks" and violations of the law indicate that the 1980 legislative races are closer, costlier and more contentious than legislative battles in previous years. It also represents greater consciousness of state campaign laws on the part of candidates.

John Corbld, the DFL's state legislative coordinator, explained the vociferous complaining this way:

"The Republicans did the same thing to us in 1978, and caught us unaware. We were quiet, and look what happened. This time we're complaining, every chance we get."

Tuesday: Independent-Republicans think the time has come to take back the suburbs.

District 37 Senate contest remains a white-linen affair

By Gregor W. Pinney
Staff Writer

*M/S. Trk
1/27/80*

The voters in Richfield and the eastern end of Bloomington are being treated to an election campaign whose script comes more from books of etiquette than the annals of hard-knock politics.

While some other legislative campaigns around the state have achieved the quality of barroom brawls, the contest between Helen Yates and Steven Lindgren in Senate District 37 has remained a white-linen affair, suitable for tea in the afternoon.

As the candidates are avoiding incivilities toward each other, they also are keeping a studied distance from public issues. In fact, the most consistent issue in the campaign is the background of the candidates themselves, with such things as taxes and schools and welfare coming up only incidentally.

The gentility of the campaign is noteworthy under the circumstances: The seat is open because veteran GOP Sen. William Kirchner is retiring, and it seems within reach for both Lindgren, the Independent-Republican candidate, and Yates, the DFLer.

For Independent-Republicans in District 37 the campaign is important because it is a chance to hang onto a seat that they have held for a long time, even before Kirchner took it in 1966. For the DFL it is a chance to complete the conquest that began in 1968 when DFL Rep. James Swanson wrested one of the area's House seats away from Independent-Republicans and continued in 1974 when Rep. Shirley Hokanson captured the other.

It is the kind of contest where Yates's campaign manager, Erich Russell, can say, "No matter how it comes down, we're going to be competently represented in the 37th District." And where Lindgren's co-manager Gerald Nye can say, "Helen's a fine person. She's got a great deal of experience in management. But she's not as qualified as Steve in the political arena."

Even Helen Yates would not dispute that. Yates, 37, has held no elected or appointed governmental jobs that could be called political. Her experience has been in private health care agencies, organizing a free health clinic for senior citizens in Minneapolis in 1974 and later supervising a two-year process of merging Abbott and Northwestern hospitals. She



Helen Yates

makes a virtue of that private-sector experience, saying it has developed her management and leadership skills.

"Leadership — that's really what I'm basing my run for the Senate seat on. I believe that is far more important than just being able to spout about dollars for programs or flash statistics."

The 31-year-old Lindgren has spent nearly all his adult life in politics, being elected to the Richfield School Board in 1971, losing a legislative race to Swanson in 1974, working as an aide to state Senate Independent-Republicans from 1973 to 1979 and serving on the Richfield Planning Commission since 1975.

That background will make him "immediately effective" as a senator, he said at a candidates' forum last week, using that phrase three times in the final half-minute of his speech. Most of his speech was devoted to his accomplishments on the school board in the early '70s. State issues weren't mentioned.

In an interview he said he wants to require licensing for home health care agencies so that their charges would be covered by Medicaid or Medicare. He also wants to restore the \$89 million that is being cut this year from state aid to local schools, and at the same time, he added, normal inflationary increases in aid should be granted and money should be allotted to reduce primary-grade class sizes. He does not want to raise taxes to provide those things if state money is short, but he would grant citizens the opportunity to vote their own increases in property taxes or sales taxes for school improvement.



Steven Lindgren



Yates, in a separate interview, would agree to no tax increases. She wants to restore the state aid cutbacks, but only to districts genuinely in need. Something should be done to promote home health care, she added, and welfare spending should be closely scrutinized. But she said she had no specific legislative proposals on the latter two points.

Campaign spending high in District 43 Senate race

By Lori Sturdevant
Staff Writer

*Mpls. Trib.
10/27/80*

They're spending so much money on the Minnesota Senate race in District 43 that it would be cheaper for the candidates to pass out money door-to-door — or so goes the story around the state capitol.

Independent-Republican challenger Jim Ramstad is expected to spend more than \$50,000, a record, in his attempt to unseat DFL Sen. Emily Anne Staples of Plymouth. Staples says that, reluctantly, she'll try to match Ramstad's pace, at least through the first \$35,000.

"It's horrible. That's much more than we'd like to spend," complained Staples's campaign manager, Maria Marofsky.

But it takes a lot of money to run on the defensive, and that's what Ramstad is forcing Staples to do in the upper-middle-class, suburban district. Their hotly contested race has become symbolic of the effort Independent-Republicans are making to wrest control of the Legislature from the DFL.

Ramstad, 34, is an articulate attorney with an aggressive style and a passion for politics that goes back to his growing-up years in Jamestown, N.D. He's a disciple of conservative economics, believing that big government is keeping the free-enterprise system from "producing our way out of" economic difficulties.

Staples "and her big-spending liberal friends" in the DFL-controlled Legislature are "misguided Keynesians" who are "zapping our productivity" with high taxes, he says.

His literature — and there's been plenty of it — criticizes Staples specifically for voting "against inflation-proofing your state income taxes" and voting "to more than double her own salary" and to give herself "a fully vested pension for six years' service."

Not true, Staples counters with ads and fliers almost as numerous as Ramstad's. She voted for the 1979



Jim Ramstad

tax bill that spreads income tax brackets by 85 percent of the inflation rate, thereby "inflation-proofing" them — though she voted against an IR amendment on the Senate floor to spread the brackets by 100 percent of the inflation rate.

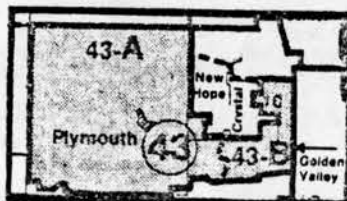
She voted for a legislative salary-reform bill that increased salaries but decreased per-diem rates for metro-area legislators — thereby reducing her own total compensation, she says. And she voted for a pension bill that extended the age of eligibility for legislative pensions from 60 to 62 while it reduced from eight to six years the length of service needed to qualify, or "vest," a legislator for a pension. (Typical private industry pensions become at least partially vested after five to 10 years of employee service.)

Staples is trying to turn voters' attention away from Ramstad's accusations and toward her record, which she describes as being a friend of small business, an advocate for women, minorities and the handicapped, and a voice for improved health care at reduced cost.

Ramstad describes Staples' record as "one we can no longer afford." Staples describes her record as "fiscally moderate," well suited to a district



Emily Staples



long dominated by moderate Independent-Republicans.

Staples says she knows the mindset of the district well. The 51-year-old homemaker has lived in Plymouth for 25 years, raised four children, and worked with her husband, Loring Staples Jr., during his tenure as mayor of Plymouth.

She likes to note that Ramstad has lived in the district only 15 months and in the state only three years since his college days at the University of Minnesota. He admits that he decided where to buy a house after reading some political maps.

Until 1973 Staples was a Republican herself. She changed parties just as District 43 was changing from solid IR territory to a swing district.

IR candidates outspending DFLers

By David Phelps
Staff Writer

mpls. Trib.
10/25/80

Independent-Republican candidates for Congress in Minnesota are heavily outspending DFLers in three closely watched districts, one of which they already hold and two of which they believe they can take out of DFL hands.

Financial reports filed with the Minnesota secretary of state's office show that IR candidates have significant money advantages in the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh congressional districts and are relatively well financed for the final three weeks of the campaign.

In the state's other five congressional districts, incumbents appear firmly entrenched and are well-financed regardless of party affiliation.

In the Fourth and Sixth districts the IR spending advantage is by a better than 2-1 margin. In the Seventh District the edge is closer but noticeably favors the IR candidate.

The campaign reports, which are required by the Federal Election Commission (FEC), show:

■ **Fourth District:** IR challenger John Berg has spent \$193,700 in the campaign against DFL Rep. Bruce

Vento. Vento has spent \$92,300. Berg shows a \$19,300 balance in his campaign treasury.

■ **Sixth District:** In the race for the state's only open congressional seat, IR candidate Vin Weber has spent \$296,500 to DFLer Archie Baumann's \$108,300. Weber has a balance of \$24,000.

■ **Seventh District:** IR Rep. Arlan Stangeland has spent \$188,300 in his campaign for a second full term. DFLer Gene Wenstrom, challenging Stangeland for the second time, has spent \$134,000. Stangeland has a \$49,600 surplus compared with Wenstrom's \$8,600.

The Sixth District race between Weber and Baumann is considered a tossup at this stage. In the Seventh District Stangeland apparently has a slim lead over Wenstrom. In the Fourth District Berg is considered a long-shot candidate to defeat Vento.

In the Second District, DFL challenger Harold Bergquist has spent more than \$75,000 but is given little chance of defeating IR Rep. Tom Hagedorn. Hagedorn has spent \$113,800.

In the state's remaining four districts, the incumbents are running virtually unopposed, judging by the

FEC reports. Candidates are not required to file campaign reports if they raise or spend less than \$5,000. In the First, Third and Fifth Districts, only the incumbents have filed reports.

The reports show:

■ **First District:** IR Rep. Arlen Erdahl has spent \$71,500.

■ **Third District:** IR Rep. Bill Frenzel has spent \$33,700. He has raised \$109,000 and, according to the most recent report, distributed \$29,000 to other Republican congressional candidates throughout the country.

■ **Fifth District:** DFL Rep. Martin Sabo has spent \$57,000.

■ **Eighth District:** DFL Rep. James Oberstar has spent \$125,300. IR opponent Edward Fiore has spent \$7,200.

Judging by the spending reports that were filed Friday, the campaigns of at least three candidates could cost more than the previous most expensive congressional campaign in Minnesota.

In 1978 DFL Rep. Rick Nolan, the Sixth District congressman who is retiring this year, spent \$212,500, the most at that time of any congressional

candidate in the state since detailed expenditure reports became required in 1972.

Weber has already exceeded that amount, and Stangeland and Berg may also break that record by the time the election is over.

No additional campaign reports are required until after the Nov. 4 election.

I & R issue is touchy mess for both sides

10/24/80
By JEFF BROWN
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

There are some tricky problems confronting the antagonists in the battle over initiative and referendum:

How do you argue against it without saying the voters are a bunch of dummies?

And how do you argue for it without slandering your pals in the Legislature?

This week, Gov. Al Quie, self-designated point-man of a kind of nouveau populism, has galloped over the Minnesota countryside trying to solidify already strong public support for his pet issue: "I & R"—the process of direct law-making by the public.

And, leapfrogging Quie—with his plow ready to turn under the governor's harvest of support—is I & R's biggest nemesis, Minnesota AFL-CIO President David Roe, hoping and arguing that those who favor the amendment to Minnesota's Constitution don't really understand what's going on.

The rhetoric is acrimonious. Quie's motives, Roe claimed Wednesday, have nothing to do with the public's welfare, only the governor's.

"They are completely political," Roe raged.

And, the state's top labor leader said, the Independent-Republican governor is using I & R as "a political ploy to draw attention" away from this year's \$195-million budget deficit. Roe blames Quie for the shortage, and he claims the result will be huge tax increases in 1981.

Not to be outdone, Quie labeled the anti-I & R lobby a bunch of self-interest groups striving to keep the public outside in the Minnesota winter while the influence brokers haggle in the cozy lobbies of the state Capitol.

"When you look at the opposition, they're the ones that either have a great deal of clout with the Legislature or are seeking to get a good deal of clout," Quie said. The governor praises the public's ca-

I & R

Turn to Page 36A
next page

(I & R, from Page 1A)

capacity to make laws, but he won't countenance any suggestion that he means the Legislature can't do its job.

Not to be outdone, Roe glorifies the Legislature's capacity to make laws by itself. But he won't countenance any suggestion that he means the people aren't really all that smart.

The war of words will end next week, both sides digging down for their ripest political phrases for the last-minute exchanges.

But although each paints a clear picture of a heavenly or hellish life under I & R, the public will have no real way of knowing what they've got until they get it, if they do.

The reason: The record in states that have I & R is far from clear—hence the philosophical and speculative style of the debate in Minnesota.

The cause of the uncertainty is not that I & R is a new phenomenon: South Dakota adopted it in 1898, and 22 other states have followed. But there is no decisive evidence that I & R has overwhelmingly benefited either conservatives or liberals, the monied or the poor, the politically active or the apathetic.

And opinions on the subject depend for the most part on how well one believes the voters can look after themselves—how well they inform themselves on issues, whether they have a sense of fairness and how well they see through slick propaganda.

California results

Californians, I & R critics point out, fell for the emotionally charged campaign for Proposition 13, the property-tax cut that is widely considered disastrous. But on the other hand, I & R defenders say, Californians in June rejected a similar measure that would have cut income taxes.

Quie has staked a good chunk of his political reputation on the issue. For one thing, it was a centerpiece of his 1978 gubernatorial campaign. He almost certainly will benefit politically from his identification with a "pro-people" cause that polls show to be supported by three-fourths of the electorate.

"I think it's a right and an opportunity people ought to have," Quie said Wednesday. "It is not because of wanting something up for initiative that I do it."

If passed by a majority of those voting Nov. 4, the constitutional amendment called Proposition 4, would work like this:

Prior to March 1 in odd-numbered years, sponsors of an initiative measure or referendum would have to collect 50 names and pay \$200 to get the measure on the ballot. Initiative would be used to enact laws, referendum to repeal them.

The supporters then would have



Star Graphic by Kent MacIntosh

until Oct. 1 to file a petition with signatures of at least 5 percent of the number of people who voted in each congressional district in the last general election.

The measure then would appear on the ballot in the next general election, and it would pass if it received a simple majority of those voting.

I & R limits

The amendment would not allow voters to initiate or repeal constitutional amendments, appropriations or special laws, such as ones that affect only one community.

I & R would bypass not only the Legislature, but also the governor, who would have no veto power over measures adopted directly by the voters.

In other states, initiative has been far more common than referendum. Typical issues include propositions to limit taxes, to place mandatory deposits on bottles or ban cans, to eliminate rent control, to deregulate milk prices and to ban nuclear power or land-use planning.

In Illinois this year, voters will decide whether to reduce the size of the legislature (which would not be possible under the Minnesota initiative proposal). And in North

Dakota they will decide whether to raise the oil-extraction tax paid by the oil companies from 5 percent to 11½ percent.

Quie argues that in states that have it, I & R gives the people a stronger voice in government, stimulates debate and therefore educates the public on key issues, and forces legislators to be more responsive to the public's wishes.

Asked about critics' arguments that the public would fall victim to well-organized, heavily bankrolled interest groups, Quie responds:

"I am confident in the goodness and the capacity of the people to understand [the issues]."

Raising ante

Opposition leader Roe says that I & R "would not usher in an era of easy, no-problem law-making." Roe says I & R would throw the system of checks and balances out of kilter, that "it would enormously raise the ante of politics in Minnesota," oversimplify complex issues, further the trend towards single-issue politics and trample the rights of minority groups and the poor who cannot afford expensive ad campaigns.

But behind the noble-sounding rhetoric of the two sides, there are other motives—the potential politi-

cal harvest for Quie; the fear of anti-union initiatives for Roe.

"Very obviously we would be concerned with a right-to-work law," said Roe, referring to laws common in southern states that prohibit union contracts requiring new workers to join the union. "What's going to happen to education funding, both public and private? I'm sure the abortion issue... is going to be prevalent."

Neither side denies that adoption of I & R would lead to sometimes-costly propaganda campaigns.

It is not a foregone conclusion, however, that the biggest spenders are always the winners, although they tend to be.

A study conducted by the Council on Economic Priorities of the 16 initiatives on the ballots in 12 states in 1978 found that the corporation-backed side, which outspent the opposition by as much as 197 to 1, won eight battles and lost four. In the four fights where the corporate-backed side was outspent by the opposition, the opposition won.

Such figures might suggest that organizations with more money would favor I & R, while the more tightly strapped would oppose it.

Inconclusive results

Such is not always the case. Business constituencies represented by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Minnesota Association of Commerce and Industry, for example, are opposing I & R, preferring to lobby in the more familiar environs of the Capitol than out in the hinterlands.

Why spend a fortune to win the votes of hundreds of thousands of citizens to stave off, for example, an anti-nuclear initiative, when you can focus your efforts on 202 legislators?

And some organizations with limited funds are supporting I & R, such as the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group, a student-based organization. MPIRG has had trouble getting enough support for its ban-the-can proposals. A grass-roots movement might be more successful, both with ban-the-can and anti-nuclear measures, according to James Miller, MPIRG's senior attorney.

But Wayne Popbarn, vice president of the Minneapolis Chamber



and co-chairman of Citizens for Representative Government, an anti-I & R coalition, argues that specific issues do not account for the positions taken by individual organizations.

"I think people that oppose it, on balance, have decided that in the long run their interests are best served by a more orderly, rational process than gambling on uncertainty," he said.

The Minnesota chapter of the League of Women Voters argues that it's best to keep the traditional process—public hearings, committee revisions, give-and-take between groups of legislators, conferences between the House and Senate, and the governor's veto power—rather than adopting a process in which voters are asked simply to approve or disapprove a briefly worded initiative.

But the proponents maintain that the Minnesota proposal has sufficient built-in safeguards to prevent a small group from ramming a law down the public's throat.

Most important, supporters say, is the provision that requires that initiatives or referendum proposals be filed in odd-numbered years. That means there will be a full year before the measures are put before the voters, giving the voters a chance to scrutinize the issue and giving the Legislature a chance to tackle the problem itself.

By requiring that the original petition contain signatures from each congressional district, the process would prevent one group with a regional interest—such as one from the metropolitan area—from dominating the issue, proponents argue.

And finally, they note, I & R carries a "sunset" provision that takes it out of effect at the end of 1984 unless voters endorse the process again.

The NAACP opposes I & R on the grounds that prevailing conservative trends would lead to a dismantling through referendum of laws beneficial to minorities.

For example, says Robert T. Mitchell Jr., president of the Minneapolis NAACP, "We feel that the Minnesota Human Rights Department could be wiped out by a stroke of the pen on the ballot."

"The ERA [equal rights amendment] that was passed by the Legislature—that could be put up for referendum and rescinded," he said.

Quie responds that the courts are always there to prevent discrimination.

Poor legislatures

Opponents also argue that I & R historically has been adopted in states with corrupt, incompetent or unresponsive legislatures—a situation both sides agree doesn't exist in Minnesota. The opponents argue that I & R simply isn't needed in Minnesota. The proponents respond that it's the public's right to have another way of satisfying its legislative needs.

Ultimately, the public's decision on I & R probably will depend on voters' individual feelings about what the rest of the state's electorate is likely to do in the future.

"If all people handled this thing in a clear-cut, honest way, there will be no threat," says Mitchell of the anti-I & R NAACP. "But there will be racism. There will be people who will use this with a hidden agenda to completely slow down the [civil rights] movement, using the backlash that has come up in the last 10 years."

Counters Miller of the pro-I & R MPIRG: "The basic uneasiness that we see on the other side comes from a certain distrust, or a certain unwillingness, to risk it with the general public."

"And, of course, this generally comes from people who normally deal with the Legislature.... There's always a certain inertia.... Gosh, we'd still be in the caves if we didn't take a chance on a few things."

Election '80

DFLers favored to retain control of Senate

By Gary Dawson
Staff Writer

Minnesota DFLers, who now hold a 44-20 edge in the Senate, with three vacancies, are favored to maintain their majority but lose some seats to Independent-Republicans.

While there are several DFL incumbents facing strong challenges, Republicans are thought to be in danger only in four districts they now hold. Here is a rundown on the more interesting Senate races around the state:

District 2

Independent-Republicans would like to pick off incumbent Sen. Roger Moe, DFL-Ada, former teacher and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The popular Moe, likely choice for majority leader if his party keeps control of the Senate, is believed to have an edge over I-R candidate, Leonard Bergan, a Crookston implement dealer.

Bergan says Moe has allied himself too much with Twin Cities liberals. Moe has criticized Gov. Al Quie for the state budget deficit, contending Quie has made a "fiscal mess" out of state finances.

District 4

Another DFL senator targeted by the I-R Party is Gerald Willet of Park Rapids, chairman of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee. The I-R candidate in this race — billed as a tossup — is Don Anderson, 46, who operates a Wadena grocery business.

Anderson has attacked Willet as a "November conservative" who campaigns conservatively in his district but votes too liberal and follows metropolitan labor dictates at the Capitol. Willet has criticized Quie's handling of the budget and says Anderson, who listed his filing address as Pillager, really is fronting for Brainerd area political interests.

District 9

DFLers are charging hard in this district, hoping to unseat I-R Senate incumbent Douglas Sillers, 65, a Moorhead farmer. The DFL candidate is former Rep. Keith Langseth, 42, a Glyndon farmer.



Sen. Roger Moe
Likely choice for majority leader



Leonard Bergan
I-R candidate from Crookston



Sen. Gerry Sikorski
Calls opponent's ideas simplistic



Fran Duncan
Seeks less government action

While several DFLers face strong challenges, I-R senators are thought to be in trouble in only four districts they now hold.

District 15

Former Sen. Charles Berg, a Chokio farmer, hopes to make a comeback against the man who ousted him from the Senate in 1976 — Sen. Roger Strand, DFL-Cyrus, also a farmer.

Berg ran as an independent four years ago, offended both political parties and lost by 630 votes out of more than 30,000 cast. He's had to patch things up with I-Rs and run hard against Strand, a tough campaigner.

District 18

DFLers hope to capture an I-R seat here by winning in a district left vacant by Sen. Robert Dunn, I-R-Princeton, who resigned to become chairman of the Minnesota Waste Management Board.

The DFL candidate is C.R. "Chuck" Davis, a farmer and Princeton vocational teacher. Brad Larson, a Monticello lawyer, is the I-R hopeful.

District 19

Billed as a tossup is the race between DFLer Randolph W. Peterson of East Bethel, a University of Minnesota health community program assistant, and Dick Dahlberg of Champlin, an Anoka County probation officer.

District 26

Independent-Republicans feel they have an excellent candidate in Jim Fellows, a Worthington farmer and chairman of the Worthington School Board. He is also a member of the Minnesota Board of Teaching and served a four-year term on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency board.

But many observers say popular and conservative DFL Sen. Marion "Mike" Menning of Edgerton, a farmer-businessman, fits the district well and will be difficult to beat.

District 27

I-R political operatives have been drooling over this district, hoping to unseat Sen. Howard D. Olson, DFL-St. James, a farmer. The challenger is former State Rep. Darrel Peterson, a Fairmont farmer.

Peterson says the district has been shortchanged on education and highway funding and blames the state budget deficit on the economic policies of the Democratic administration in Washington.

District 30

DFL Sen. Tim Penny, a New Richland sales representative

Yates, a Richfield registered nurse who won a bitter primary battle. She takes on I-R candidate Steve Lindgren of Richfield, a Minnesota Hospital Association executive and former aide to the I-R Senate minority. Lindgren has closely associated himself with the tax and spending cut policies of Gov. Al Quie.

District 41

Independent-Republicans still are smarting over a special election in June 1979, when incumbent DFL Sen. Irv Stern of St. Louis Park won a 142-vote victory in a race in which 9,682 ballots were cast.

The I-R candidate is David Laatvaho of Golden Valley, a General Mills corporate personnel administrator who is running against high taxes and government spending.

Stern has emphasized education funding, energy issues and light rail mass transit during his tenure in the Senate. He warns that the state budget deficit and spending cuts may result in property tax increases.

District 43

Lawyer Jim Ramstad of Plymouth is running a well-

Budde, who started an aggressive campaign early this year. Budde has attacked spending and state policies, including red tape environmental laws that he says have driven business and jobs out of the state and cost consumers millions of dollars.

DFL candidate Don Frank, a businessman and Spring Lake Park councilman for the past eight years, is concerned about the effects of the state budget deficit on education and says it may cause property taxes to rise. He also says he'd rather raise income taxes than property taxes, which he considers regressive and hard on those who have fixed incomes.

District 49

Sen. Dee Knaak, I-R-White Bear Lake, found herself under fire early in the campaign from a young, aggressive lawyer, DFLer Greg Dahl of White Bear Lake.

The across-the-street neighbors are battling it out in a well-financed race featuring personalities and image-making more than issues. Knaak hopes to spend \$28,000 and Dahl set a campaign budget goal of

Sikorski retorts that Duncan is ignorant of problems the Legislature has to deal with and that she has engaged in simplistic sloganeering with a conservative tinge.

District 52

DFL Sen. Conrad Vega of South St. Paul, a teacher, is seeing an aggressive campaign from Minneapolis fireman Dennis Ozment of Rosemount, an Independent-Republican.

Ozment has chastised Vega for claiming to have authored several tax cut bills while he actually voted against such measures several times in the Senate. Vega says his opponent has taken his voting record out of context.

District 61

Dan Biersdorf of Minneapolis, an Independent-Republican and son of Rep. John Biersdorf, I-R-Owatonna, is running a hard-hitting campaign against DFL Sen. Frank Knoll, Minneapolis.

Biersdorf claims Knoll helped pass new state sentencing laws that are soft on criminals. But Knoll says Biersdorf has distorted his record in campaign literature and has asked that unfair campaign charges be brought against Biersdorf.

This race has been billed as a tossup, and I-R strategists admit they need to win here if the party is to have a chance of controlling the Senate.

District 65

Ten-year DFL Rep. Don Moe of St. Paul makes a bid in a heavily DFL district to move into the Senate seat being vacated by retiring Senate Majority Leader Nick Coleman.

However, even DFLers give John Diehl, an attorney for University of Minnesota Hospitals, credit for running the best I-R campaign the area has seen in two decades.

Diehl has criticized Moe for favoring income-tax increases as a solution to the state's budget deficit and for backing sentencing legislation which Diehl says favors criminals more than crime victims.

But Moe says his concern was to create a "fair and equitable" criminal justice system. He adds that he wanted fellow legislators

*Continued -
next page*

this district, hoping to unseat I-R Senate incumbent Douglas Sillers, 65, a Moorhead farmer. The DFL candidate is former Rep. Keith Langseth, 42, a Glynndon farmer.

Sillers is accused of being ineffective at the Capitol. He also is under fire for going on a trip to Taiwan and missing several important votes while a member of a key tax conference committee at the end of the 1980 session.

Sillers also co-sponsored a controversial school consolidation bill, although he since has disavowed it. His supporters point to his strong support of education and rural interests in the Legislature.

District 11

Former Rep. Cal Larson, Fergus Falls businessman and Independent-Republican, is challenging DFL incumbent Sen. Wayne Olthoff, a Herman sales representative.

Independent-Republicans are hopeful of picking up the seat but are up against a strong campaigner and a conservative DFL lawmaker who tailors his views to his district.

District 12

Here's a 1976 rematch, with Little Falls veterinarian John Aldrich, an Independent-Republican, taking on DFL Sen. Myrton Wegener of Bertha, a Realtor.

Aldrich had to get through a tough primary and will have to improve his showing of four years ago, when he lost by 2,825 votes out of nearly 30,000 cast. Wegener is an outstate hero for helping pass a bill allowing rural counties to opt out of the statewide building code.

between DFLer Randolph W. Peterson of East Bethel, a University of Minnesota health community program assistant, and Dick Dahlberg of Champlin, an Anoka County probation officer.

The seat, stretching from Anoka County east to the Wisconsin border, was vacated by the retiring Sen. Jerald Anderson, DFL-North Branch.

Dahlberg says middle-income Minnesotans still are the highest taxed in the nation, and has criticized state spending. Peterson warns that state budget cuts may result in higher property taxes.

District 20

Canby farmer Randy P. Kamrath, an Independent-Republican, is challenging DFL Sen. Jim Nichols, a Lake Benton farmer. The campaign has been overshadowed by the tragic death of Nichols' wife in a July car accident near his home.

District 24

Sen. Clarence Purfeerst, DFL-Faribault, a farmer and chairman of the Transportation Committee, is getting a tough race from Faribault Realtor Erwin D. "Erv" Sorenson.

Sorenson says elected officials have broken too many promises. But Purfeerst points to his record, including sponsorship of inheritance, gift tax and probate reform and enactment of tough trespass laws — key issues in rural areas.

District 25

I-R Sen. Steve Engler, a Randolph farmer, is fighting to hold onto his seat in the face of a formidable challenge from farmer Lowell Peterson of Red Wing, a DFLer. Personalities have overshadowed issues in the campaign.

cratic administration in Washington.

District 30

DFL Sen. Tim Penny, a New Richland sales representative, ousted an incumbent Independent-Republican in his first try for office four years ago. I-Rs want the seat back and are running Reuben Kaiser, a Wells area farmer and longtime member of the Dunbar Township Board.

Kaiser says the DFL-dominated Legislature has chased businesses and jobs out of the state and that rural areas are being shortchanged on school aids. Penny wants school aid cuts restored if possible, tax cuts for small businesses and a comprehensive highway-transportation funding package.

District 34

Veteran DFL Sen. Roger Laufenburger, a Lewiston insurance agency owner and chairman of the Senate Employment Committee, faces another tough race. Laufenburger, who won by just 1 percent of the vote four years ago, is being challenged by Pat Kronebusch, a farm wife and part-time schoolteacher from Rollingstone.

Kronebusch is campaigning for completion of the Highway 43-Interstate 90 connector and against Minnesota Natural Resources Department acquisition of farmland for forest additions, parks and trails in the area. Laufenburger may be awarded a key DFL leadership position if he is re-elected.

District 35

This is a key, hotly contested race for a seat vacated by retiring I-R Sen. William Kirchner of Richfield.

The DFL hopeful is Helen

spending cuts may result in property tax increases.

District 43

Lawyer Jim Ramstad of Plymouth, is running a well-financed I-R campaign in an attempt to unseat DFL Sen. Emily Staples of Plymouth.

Ramstad criticizes Staples for supporting high taxes and government spending, which he says causes inflation. Staples says the Legislature must do a better job of controlling spending and setting budget priorities. She also wants more incentives for small businesses, including a corporate tax rate cut from 12 to 6 percent on the first \$50,000 of profit.

District 45

I-R candidate Wendy Maltzen of Brooklyn Park, executive vice president of the Brooklyn Park Chamber of Commerce since 1973, is challenging DFL Sen. William Luther of Brooklyn Park, a lawyer.

Maltzen says it's time to check the growth of state government and the taxes it takes to support it. She says her area needs better roads and that light rail transit, which she estimates would cost \$10 million a mile, is not a feasible alternative in the near future.

Luther, who points to a strong environmental record, says "wasteful" state spending must be eliminated and that the Legislature must maintain a strong financial commitment to education.

District 46

Independent-Republicans smell a victory here because of a bitter DFL primary in which Sen. David Schaaf of Fridley was defeated.

The I-R candidate is Mounds View school teacher Duane

financed race featuring personalities and image-making more than issues. Knaak hopes to spend \$28,000 and Dahl set a campaign budget goal of \$40,000.

Dahl says Knaak has been ineffective at the Capitol, but she says that's an example of the lack of substance in Dahl's campaign.

District 50

Fourteen-year DFL veteran Jerome Hughes of Maplewood, Education Committee chairman, has a formidable opponent in Don Wiegert, who served 11 years on the Maplewood City Council.

Wiegert claims the DFL-controlled Legislature has driven 133 businesses and 30,000 jobs out of the state since 1970. More businesses and more jobs create a healthy economy and place less demand on government services, he says.

Hughes, an educator, says the Legislature will have to set better spending priorities and maintain a commitment to the state's quality of life. That includes adequate education funding, improved transportation and mass transit and housing assistance to low- and middle-income residents.

District 51

Sen. Gerry Sikorski, DFL-Stillwater, who ran unsuccessfully for Congress two years ago, is seeking re-election in a race against Independent-Republican Fran Duncan of Stillwater.

Duncan says people should be allowed to solve some of their own problems without government involvement but that her opponent, Sikorski, believes constant legislating at the Capitol is the best cure.

But Moe says his concern was to create a "fair and equitable" criminal justice system. He adds that he warned fellow legislators 1979 tax cuts would lead to severe budget problems.

District 66

This East Side St. Paul battle is billed as a tossup. DFLers are after I-R Sen. Emery Barrette, after losing a special election last January, putting up Rep. Eugene Waldorf, a 3M Co. electrical design engineer.

Waldorf says Barrette puts his finger up to the political wind too often before making up his mind on issues. Barrette, an East Side native, says he knows his constituents and his job is to represent their views at the Capitol.

Waldorf sponsored the Downtown People Mover legislation in the House; Barrette opposed it.

District 67

DFLer Marilyn Lantry, an aide to St. Paul City Council member Victor Tedesco, has the traditional labor and DFL Party ties that spell success in St. Paul. But she also has a tough I-R opponent in Northwestern Bank executive Bill White, former president of the St. Paul Urban Coalition.

White says state taxation and spending must be brought under control and a business climate must be created that will provide job growth in Minnesota.

Lantry is concerned about the state budget cuts to local governments and schools and says if a tax increase is necessary, she doesn't want it to come in property taxes. She also says public transportation services must be improved to reduce dependence on gasoline.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1980

Honorable Emily Anne Staples
Minnesota State Senate
235 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Emily Anne:

Misery loves company, and we certainly have plenty of it. I'm sorry you had to be one of those to reap the fruit of this debacle, but I know that with your talent and resilience you'll continue to distinguish yourself.

Keep in touch, and many thanks for writing.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. Moe".

Richard Moe
Chief of Staff

FRANK J. SORAUF
3506 EDMUND BOULEVARD
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55406

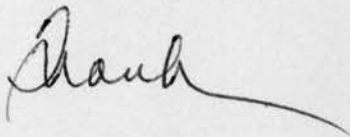
November 27, 1980

Dear Emily Ann,

There were many disappointments in this year's election, but none greater than your loss to -- dare I admit it? -- a former student of mine. Like many people at the University I admired your great courage and clear-eyed vision in the Senate. I also appreciated your generous support of the University and especially its College of Liberal Arts. Your "constituents" outside of your district feel your loss very deeply.

Thanks again for your service to the state and the metropolitan area. Should you decide to run again, let me know who your campaign treasurer will be. All best personal wishes to you.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sorauf", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.



MHHI, St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center
640 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

November 7, 1980

Senator Emily Staples
State Capitol Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

I was absolutly distraught to learn of your defeat. Minnesota, and especially handicapped and disadvantaged Minnesotans, will sorely miss your strong voice. I certainly hope that this is only a temporary set back and that you will return to elected office.

Thank you very much for your interest, encouragement and help.

Sincerely,

John M. Scanlan, M.D.
Director
Mental Health and Hearing
Impaired Program (MHHI)

amm

BASSFORD, HECKT, LOCKHART & MULLIN, P. A.

FORMERLY

RICHARDS, MONTGOMERY, COBB & BASSFORD, P. A.

LAWYERS

1520 PILLSBURY CENTER

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402

(612) 333-3000

CHARLES A. BASSFORD
MELVIN D. HECKT
GREER E. LOCKHART
WILLIAM E. MULLIN
MACLAY R. HYDE
LYNN G. TRUESDELL
JEROME C. BRIGGS
L. H. MAY, JR.
JOHN M. DEGNAN
KEVIN P. KEENAN
REBECCA L. MOOS
JOHN M. ANDERSON
CHARLES E. LUNDBERG
GREGORY P. BULINSKI
THOMAS H. RUTTEN

RICHARD L. LUTHER
OF COUNSEL

EDMUND T. MONTGOMERY
RETIRED

FRED B. SNYDER (1859-1951)
EDWARD C. GALE (1862-1943)
FRANK A. JAMES (1908-1959)
NATHAN A. COBB, SR. (1905-1976)
BERGMANN RICHARDS (1888-1978)

November 25, 1980

William D. Flaskamp
Meagher, Geer, Markham, Anderson, et al
2250 IDS Center
80 South 8th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

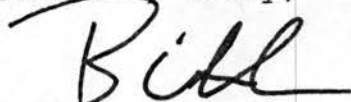
Dear Bill:

You have requested that we postpone for a short period of time the depositions of Mr. Ramstad, Ms. Weinstock and Ms. Rawn. I will give you a call on Friday to discuss whether Mr. Ramstad's deposition may be taken on Saturday, November 29, and to discuss scheduling the other witnesses for next week. You advise that, because of your schedule, depositions may have to be taken in the eveing of next week and I am agreeable with this.

Please let me know the names of the persons that you wish to depose, so that I may alert them that their availability is required.

I also would appreciate it if you would begin collecting the documents to be produced at the various depositions that I have noticed. Advance production of these documents would save everyone time. If you need any documents from me, please let me know.

Yours very truly,



William E. Mullin

cc: / Emily Ann Staples
Lawrence Marofsky

km

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER
MIDDLETOWN, VA, 22645

 **Mailgram**[®]
western union



1-251002U086002 03/27/79 ICS WA08186
00056 MLTN VA 03/27/79

MPSA

3/28

HON EMILY ANN STAPLES
STATE SENATOR
STATE CAPITOL
ST PAUL MN 55155

YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
AT A BRIEFING REGARDING HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT LEGISLATION.
THE BRIEFING WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1979, IN
THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE BRIEFING WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 2 P.M. AFTER THE
BRIEFING, THERE WILL BE A RECEPTION IN THE STATE DINING
ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

OTHER ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPANTS ARE EXPECTED TO INCLUDE
JOSEPH CALIFANO, SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE;
AND CHARLES SCHULTZE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC
ADVISORS.

PLEASE ADVISE THE WHITE HOUSE SOCIAL SECRETARY AT
(202) 456-7787, OF YOUR EXPECTED ATTENDANCE OR OF YOUR
INABILITY TO ATTEND. IF YOU WILL BE ATTENDING, THE
SOCIAL SECRETARY WILL NEED YOUR DATE OF BIRTH AND SOCIAL
SECURITY NUMBER.

YOU WILL ENTER THE WHITE HOUSE VIA THE SOUTHWEST GATE.
I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU ON APRIL 4.

ANNE WEXLER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
23:35 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

5241 (R1/78)

INTRODUCTION: SENATOR STAPLES 4-16-79

Today's meeting was planned sometime ago with the idea that our speaker would come to us fresh from the legislative arena and give us an insider's view of what is going on in the Capitol. While we didn't know it at the time, it has turned out to be a rewarding way to mark our new President's first Management luncheon. He has met ^{an energetic;} a ~~vivacious~~, well-informed and ^{charming} ~~thoughtful~~ Senator; he will learn something about the government of his new home state; and this is the last time for months to come that he will face more than five Prudential people in a group without having to make a speech.

State Senator Emily Anne Staples represents the 43rd legislative district which includes the site of our satellite office in Plymouth. A graduate of the University of Minnesota, she has four children - two boys and two girls - and one husband, Loring M. Staples, Jr.

Senator Staple's activities have been interesting, varied, and extensive. She has been a board member of Abbott-Northwestern Hospital, the United Way, Breck School, and the Minnesota Historical Society.

She was Chairman of the Hennepin County Bi-Centennial Commission; served on the Hennepin County Library Board; is a co-founder of Minnesota Women's Political Caucus; and was Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee, Department of Human Rights.

On the national level she has served ~~on the National Trust for Historic Preservation~~, as a Board member of the Interstate Association of Commissions on the Status of Women, and on the HEW Committee on National Health Insurance. She has attended the White House Conference on Balanced National Growth and the Washington Institute for Women in Politics.

Bob Drake

Dinah Keefe

Ray Slattery

Hugh Gallagher

Oren McDonald

Booker Rice

Charles Bochart

Bob Hill

Those are some of her past activities. In the current legislature she has a number of Committee assignments, including -

Employment, of which she is Vice Chairman,
Health, Welfare and Corrections,
Energy and Housing,
General Legislation and Veterans Affairs.

Special assignments include the Commission on the Economic Status of Women.

I am sure Questions

It is a pleasure to introduce a person with such a distinguished record of service - Senator ~~Emily~~ Staples.



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
TWIN CITIES

Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
909 Social Sciences
267 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
(612) 373-2653

June 5, 1979

The Honorable Emily Ann Staples
State Senator
The Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155

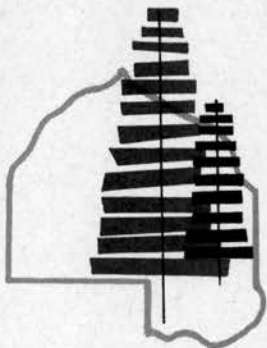
Dear Emily Ann:

Congratulations and thanks for your fine and successful
shepherding of the subsidized adoption bill. The papers
did not play up the bill, but it is through the cumulation
of such legislation that we make this state a more humane
place.

Cordially,

John E. Brandl
Professor

JEB/jka



HENNEPIN COUNTY PARK RESERVE DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 296

• MAPLE PLAIN, MINNESOTA 55359

• TELEPHONE 473-4693

June 7, 1979

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

JUDITH S. ANDERSON
CHAIRMAN
BLOOMINGTON

JUNE HEGSTROM
VICE CHAIRMAN
MINNEAPOLIS

WILLIAM BARBEAU
ST. LOUIS PARK

SHIRLEY A. BONINE
MAPLE PLAIN

AMELIA M. DeMUSE
MINNEAPOLIS

WILLIAM E. GENTRY
NEW HOPE

ALAN K. GREENE
MOUND

CHARLES R. PIHL
ORONO

DONALD C. RINGHAM
MINNEAPOLIS

RAYMOND N. SEAGREN
MINNEAPOLIS

ANNE-MARIE SOLENSKY
MINNEAPOLIS

...

CLIFTON E. FRENCH
SUPERINTENDENT

Senator Emily Anne Staples
235 State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Senator Staples:

On behalf of everyone associated with the Park Reserve District, I want to thank you for your extraordinary efforts in helping secure Senate passage of the District bill. The bill was signed by Governor Quie on May 31.

We are already working with Hennepin County financial experts to determine what effect the change from limited market value to estimated market value might have on the District mill levy to be set for our 1980 operating budget. Regardless of the outcome in that regard, we take great comfort in knowing that we have the additional flexibility of the one mill ceiling as contained in the new law. We anticipate with the new method of assessment that the one mill ceiling should be adequate for at least the next decade. We'll keep in touch with you throughout the year as we receive any and all new budget information for 1980.

Thanks again for shepherding our bill through the Senate.

Sincerely,

Clifton E. French
Superintendent and
Secretary to the Board

CEF:mj

Mika Sun
3/24/82

Emily Staples pondering run for state senate in 48

By EVELYN BURKE

Emily Anne Staples, who was ousted from her State Senate seat in District 43 in 1980 by current State Sen. Jim Ramstad (R-Plymouth) in the most expensive legislative campaign in the history of Minnesota, is strongly considering running for the senate in November's elections in the new 48th District. The Lake Minnetonka Sun has learned.

District 48 is the new number for the senate seat which would encompass northwest Plymouth, Medina, Corcoran and Hassan. Currently, no state senator lives in that new district. Ramstad resides in the new district No. 45, which would seem to eliminate any chance of another head-to-head contest between the two. In that 1980 campaign, the previous legislative spending record of \$36,000 was smashed by both Ramstad, who spent more than \$100,000, and Staples, who spent in excess of \$40,000. Staples was elected to the District 43 seat in 1976 as a DFLer.

Staples, 1640 Xanthus La., Plymouth, is currently attending Harvard University's Kennedy Graduate School of Government on a Bush Fellowship.

According to reliable sources, the telephone lines between here and Cambridge, Mass., are hot with her supporters' calls urging her to come back to Minnesota and the State Senate.

Committees are already being formed, according to Joan Scott, Hamel, and she said Staples "has almost decided to file."

Staples filed an unfair campaign practices lawsuit against Ramstad following her 1980 defeat. Ramstad won 53.9 percent of the vote in the race to Staples' 46.1. The suit was later thrown out.



Emily Anne Staples