



MINNESOTA
DEMOCRATIC
FARMER LABOR
STATE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE

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CHAIRMAN
RUTH CAIN
ASSOCIATE CHAIRMAN
BOB MEEK
SECRETARY
KINGSLEY HOLMAN
TREASURER

August 19, 1974

Mr. Arlan Erdahl
Secretary of State
State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

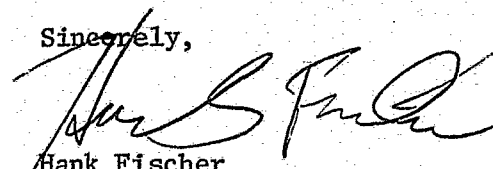
Dear Mr. Erdahl:

Enclosed is a copy of the Constitution as adopted by the DFL Party in convention on June 14, 15 and 16, 1974.

We are submitting this to you as provided in the Election Laws of the State of Minnesota, Ch. 202.20, Subd. 4.

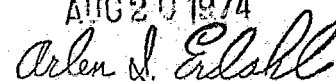
The attached copy is in the proofing stages for final printing, at the completion of which we will submit a final copy to you.

Sincerely,


Hank Fischer
State Chairman

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STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED

AUG 20 1974

Secretary of State

MEMBERS
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
GOV. WENDELL ANDERSON
EARL D. CRAIG, JR.
KORYNE HORBAL
ANN OBER
DAVID ROE

GERALDINE RICHARDSON
BARBARA AMRAM
DARLENE HERZOG
MARY MURPHY
RAY ANDERSON
FORREST HARRIS

LARRY BYE
ARLOA MOLSTAD
JOE GUZINSKI
TOM KELM
STEVE NEHOTTE
CLINT WYANT

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN AND
ASSOCIATE CHAIRMEN
1-BARBARA CLARK
1-OPAL PETERSEN
2-ROBERT SCHMITZ
2-STELLA JENSEN

3-ROSEMARY DAVIS
3-TOM TINKHAM
4-ROGER CHRISTIANSON
4-JEAN MCGINLEY
5-JOAN CAMPBELL
5-ED FITZPATRICK

6-TERRY MONTGOMERY
6-EVELYN TEETER
7-HENRY TWETEN
7-ANNE RICHTER
8-DON L. BYE
8-MARY KAY WHITEHEAD

As adopted at the 1974 Minnesota DFL Convention
in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 14, 15, 16.

CONSTITUTION
of the DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABOR PARTY

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, in the state convention assembled, in order to organize and perpetuate a representative, effective, and responsible party organization in the State of Minnesota, affiliate with and advance the interests of the Democratic Party nationally, sustain and advance the principles of liberal democracy, and uphold human and civil rights, and constitutional government do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

Name, Membership, and Eligibility for Office

Section 1. NAME. The name of this organization is the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota.

Section 2. MEMBERSHIP. Membership in this party is open to all Minnesota residents who support the principles of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. No person may vote on any motion, resolution, nomination, or election at any caucus, convention, meeting, or conference of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party who is a member of any other political party.

Section 3. ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTY OFFICE. Persons of either sex who meet the membership requirements of Article I, Section 2, are eligible for election to any party office, except as limited by Article III, Section 5. There shall be no age requirement for party office save where prescribed by law.

ARTICLE II

Subordination

Section 1. ELECTION LAWS. Minnesota election laws and United States election laws are part of this constitution.

ARTICLE III

General Rules and Policy

Section 1. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. The state party chairperson and other DFL party officers at every level, shall by affirmative steps encourage young people, the elderly, women, and minority groups whether racial or ethnic, to seek election as delegates, members of party committees, and officers; inform all persons how to effectively

for cause only on the grounds of clear nonfeasance in office. For such dismissal a two-thirds majority vote of the total membership is required, but only after the member is given 30-days written notice specifying the cause and is granted a hearing.

Subsection D. FILLING VACANCIES. Each central committee is responsible for declaring vacancies in its membership elected at its governing convention. A vacancy occurs for the following reasons: resignation, death, change of residence to a jurisdiction other than the one from which he was elected, or dismissal for cause.

A majority vote of a quorum at a properly conducted meeting is sufficient to declare a vacancy. The central committee by a majority vote of a quorum may fill such vacancy only at a meeting properly called after notice of intent to elect. Only those vacancies specified in the meeting notice may be filled at that meeting. Vacancies shall be filled within 60 days of their occurrence.

Section 4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RULES

Subsection A. MEETINGS. Executive committees shall meet at least quarterly. Meetings may be called by the chairperson or by one-eighth the membership of the committee.

Subsection B. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. Each executive committee shall be responsible for affirmative action within its jurisdiction. A member of the executive committee shall be designated as Affirmative Action officer.

Section 5. PARTY OFFICER RULES

Subsection A. PARTY OFFICERS. All party officers elected at house district, senatorial district, county, congressional district, and state conventions shall be officers of their respective executive committees and central committees. The term "chairperson" shall be construed as equivalent to the term "chairman" in accordance with state law.

Associate chairpersons shall be of different gender from the chairpersons.

The order of temporary succession of officers shall be: chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and directors and members of the executive committee in the order listed on the report of the convention or commission electing them.

Subsection B. LIMITATIONS FOR PARTY OFFICE. No party officer may serve in an office filled by partisan ballot, nor as an elected salaried official of a city of the first class or of a county containing a city of the first class.

participate in the selection process; and encourage all Democrats to select affirmatively such individuals when voting, so that such groups shall be represented on such delegations, in committees, and in party offices in reasonable proportion to their presence in the state.

Affirmative actions as specified in the Bylaws and printed in the Call to the Convention shall provide a basis for review and challenge of officers and delegations.

Section 2. CONVENTION AND ELECTORAL COMMISSION RULES.

Subsection A. DELEGATE ELECTION GUIDELINES. All delegates to county, district, state and national conventions shall be elected to reflect a fair proportion by age, race, sex, candidate and issue. county, district, state and national conventions shall be elected so as to allow for a fair proportion by age, race, sex, candidate and issue preference. All members of county unit executive committees and congressional and state central and executive committees shall be elected to reflect the same fair proportion.

Subsection B. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. Whenever enough primary electorate to elect one delegate or alternate at any level of the party from the election of precinct delegates and alternates, through the election of delegates and alternates to a national convention or commission, including delegates-at-large to central committees, wish to use a proportional system of voting, proportional voting shall be used. A motion for proportional voting shall be in order any time before voting for delegates begins. The appropriate methods of proportional voting shall be set out in the Bylaws of this Constitution.

Subsection C. ALTERNATE DELEGATES. For each delegate elected to attend a county unit, congressional, or state convention, an alternate delegate shall be elected. Alternates shall be seated as delegates in a manner that is in harmony with the method by which they are elected.

Subsection D. INSTRUCTION AND VOTING OF DELEGATES. No delegate to a convention shall be instructed or bound. Each delegate shall cast his vote independently of the other members of his delegation. No voting by proxy shall be permitted at any convention or meeting of any party organization. At any convention other than the precinct caucus, balloting when called for shall be by ballot and shall be open and not secret, unless a secret ballot is called for by the chair, or moved and then supported by one-third of the voting body.

At congressional district conventions in the First, Second, Sixth,

Seventh and Eighth districts and at the state convention delegates from a county unit shall prorote and cast all the votes allocated the county unit. Third, Fourth and Fifth congressional district conventions shall not prorote.

Subsection E. CONTESTED DELEGATES. A contested or challenged seat shall be decided by the convention at the level the challenge occurs, according to the guidelines recommended by the State Central Committee. No delegate or delegation shall vote on a challenge brought to that delegate's or delegation's seating.

Subsection F. ENDORSEMENTS. Endorsement of a candidate for public office requires a 60 percent affirmative vote of the convention, central committee, or commission making the endorsement, and every ballot shall be a test of a quorum. No convention, central committee, or commission representing a geographical area less than the area competent to elect the public official may endorse a candidate. No one may vote on an endorsement unless he is a resident of the area in which that election will occur. An endorsement given before the primary is void after the primary only if the candidate's name appears on the general election ballot.

Subsection G. LIMITATIONS FOR DELEGATE POSITIONS. No party member serving in an office elected on a DFL partisan ballot or a DFL elected official of a county containing a city of the first class may be elected as a delegate or alternate to the state convention or the State Central Committee. These elected officials shall be entitled to floor privileges without vote at such conventions or meetings.

Subsection H. ALTERNATES AND VISITORS. At all conventions, alternates and visitors must be clearly separated from officially accredited delegates.

Section 3. CENTRAL COMMITTEE RULES

Subsection A. MEETINGS. Central committees shall meet at least semi-annually. Meetings may be called by the chairperson, by one-eighth the membership of the committee, or by a majority of the executive committee.

Subsection B. ENDORSEMENTS. In the absence of any direction to the contrary by a convention or commission, a central committee may endorse candidates between conventions or commissions. Every ballot shall be a test of a quorum.

Subsection C. DISMISSAL FOR CAUSE. A central committee may dismiss a member elected at its governing convention.

Subsection C. LIMITATIONS ON ACTIVITIES. Salaried officers and employees of the party executive committee shall refrain from endorsing or promoting the endorsement of candidates prior to their official endorsement by the appropriate party organization. Nothing in this provision shall be interpreted to prohibit recruitment of candidates. Salaried officers and employees of the executive committee shall support only candidates endorsed by the appropriate party organization.

Subsection D. DISPOSITION OF PARTY RECORDS. Upon leaving office, a party officer shall turn over all party records, books and properties to his successor or to the convention or central committee charged with electing his successor.

Section 6. NOTICES.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. Written notice of the date, time and place of a convention or special endorsing commission shall be mailed or presented to all delegates and alternates to any convention or endorsing commission other than the state convention at least ten days before the date of the convention or commission meeting.

The state chairperson shall notify the state convention delegates and alternates of the time, place, and date of the state convention and any other pertinent information. Such notice shall be mailed to each delegate and alternate at least 20 days before the convention.

Subsection B. EXECUTIVE AND CENTRAL COMMITTEES. Notice of executive and central committee meetings, specifying time and place, shall be sent in writing by United States mail to all members of the committee not less than ten days in advance of the meeting nor less than 72 hours by telegraph.

Section 7. QUORUMS.

The State Executive Committee quorum shall be a majority.

The State Central Committee quorum shall be a majority of the delegates registered and one third of the county units represented.

The state convention quorum shall be the number of delegates sufficient to cast a majority of votes at that convention.

A quorum for all other conventions including endorsing commission shall be a majority of those registered at the convention. A unit may set a higher quorum in its constitution.

Each level shall adopt quorums for the transaction of business by its central and executive committees.

Voting for delegates to the county unit convention shall be in accordance with Article III, Section 2.

Section 2. PRECINCT ORGANIZATION. The precinct caucus shall elect a caucus chairperson and judges of caucus elections and shall elect a precinct chairperson who need not be chairperson of the precinct caucus. Each precinct shall elect delegates and alternates to the county and senatorial district conventions. One delegate and one alternate shall be elected for each 25 Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party candidates average vote (defined in Article III, Section 9) and for a remaining fraction thereof. The caucus report shall indicate order of succession of alternates in accordance with the Bylaws. Persons eligible to be elected by the caucus who are not present at the caucus may be elected delegates or alternates to precinct office only if they have indicated in writing their willingness to serve.

The formulation of official party positions on major issues should begin at the precinct level. The caucus session may adopt resolutions and conduct such other business as may come before it. All resolutions passed at precinct caucuses and all higher bodies should be forwarded promptly to the next higher body for further consideration.

Section 3. PRECINCT CHAIRPERSON. The responsibility of the precinct chairperson shall be organization of the precinct for the party. He may convene regular meetings of the DFL members in his precinct to consider the business of the party. His duties shall include the following: a canvass of residents to ascertain their party affiliation, with a record thereof; distribution of campaign literature; registration of all voters who can be expected to support the party; and organization of committees to get the party vote to the polls.

ARTICLE V

Party Organization in Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Stearns, St. Louis and Washington counties.

Section 1. HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. In districts electing a member of the State House of Representatives, a convention may be held each even numbered year. Such conventions may be held concurrently with the convention of the Senate District.

AUTHORITY. The House District convention shall be the governing

Section 8. DEFINITIONS.

COUNTY UNIT. Whenever the phrase "county unit" occurs in this constitution, it refers to any senatorial district or fraction thereof which conducts a convention as described in Article V, Section 2, and to any county which conducts a convention as described in Article VI, Section 1.

DFL PARTY CANDIDATES AVERAGE VOTE. The term DFL Party Candidates Average Vote as used in this constitution refers to a specific formula used in the allocation of delegates and is defined precisely in the Bylaws.

Section 9. INTER-DISTRICT DELEGATE APPORTIONMENT.

When a county unit is split geographically between congressional districts, state convention delegates shall be apportioned between the congressional district geographic units.

Section 10. PRO-RATING.

Unless the constitution authorizes pro-rating in voting at a convention or endorsing commission, no pro-rating of votes shall be allowed.

ARTICLE IV

Precinct Party Organization

Section 1. PRECINCT CAUCUSES. The basis of party organization structure shall be the precinct caucuses, held on the date prescribed by Minnesota election laws. The caucus call shall be prescribed by the state chairperson subject to the determination of the State Central Committee and the Minnesota election laws. The call shall be issued at least 20 days before the date set for the holding of such caucuses and shall include the notice of county, senatorial district, congressional district, and state conventions. The call to each precinct shall set forth the number of delegates that precinct is entitled to elect to the county unit convention, the number of delegates the precinct is entitled to elect to the state convention, and other pertinent information.

Only persons eligible to vote at the next general election who attend the caucus of this party for the precinct in which they reside and support the purpose of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, as stated in the preamble shall be entitled to vote at the caucus or be elected a delegate, alternate or a party officer.

body of the district party, if such authority has been delegated by the Senate District convention.

MEMBERSHIP. House District conventions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing within the district.

BUSINESS. The House District convention may recruit and endorse a candidate for the State House of Representatives and aid in the election of the candidate.

The House District convention may elect a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary and treasurer.

If granted authority by the Senate District convention, the House District convention may adopt a constitution which shall authorize the election of additional officers and the establishment of central and executive committees; may elect a proportional share of members of the Senate District executive and central committees; may elect a proportional share of the elective members of the Senate District's allotment to the State Central Committee; and may conduct other business as may come before it.

Section 2. SENATE DISTRICTS. (Senate Districts or fractions of a Senate District in these counties are included in the broad category of County Units, like counties covered in the following Article VI.)

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. In districts electing a member of the State Senate, a convention shall be held each even numbered year. Such conventions may be held concurrently with House District conventions in years which the district does not elect a senator. The house district conventions may become sessions of the senate convention. (Article V, Section 1, Subsection A of the Bylaws prescribes a method for this.)

AUTHORITY. The Senate District convention shall be the governing body of the district party.

MEMBERSHIP. Senate district conventions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing within the district.

BUSINESS. The Senate District convention shall elect district party officers, and (in accordance with Article III, Section 2) elect delegates and alternates to the state convention and elect to the Senate District Central Committee the persons elected as precinct chairpersons at the precinct caucuses; and it may adopt or amend the Senate District

constitution, endorse a candidate for the State Senate, adopt resolutions and conduct other business as may come before it.

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The Senate District officers shall consist of chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and eleven directors (not more than seven of the same gender).

Subsection C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

AUTHORITY. The Senate District Central Committee shall be the governing body of the district between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The Senate District Central Committee shall include the executive committee, the precinct chairpersons, and may include each member of the Congressional District Central Committee residing in the Senate District.

Subsection D. SENATE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

AUTHORITY. The Senate District Executive Committee is the governing body of the district between meetings of the central committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The Senate District Executive Committee shall include the Senate District officers and may include each member of the Congressional District Executive Committee residing in the Senate District.

ARTICLE VI

Party Organization in Counties not covered in Article V.

Section 1. COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. In counties other than those described in Article V, a convention shall be held each even numbered year.

AUTHORITY. The County convention shall be the governing body of the County party.

MEMBERSHIP. County conventions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as precinct delegates residing within the county.

BUSINESS. The County convention shall elect County party officers, elect (in accordance with Article III, Section 2) delegates and alternates to the State convention, and elect to the County Central Committee the persons elected as precinct chairpersons at the precinct caucuses; and it may adopt or amend the County party constitution, adopt resolutions, and conduct such other business as may come before it.

House District Central Committee authorized by the House District constitution, a special House District Committee is authorized. Such a special House District Committee shall consist of the House District officers, precinct chairpersons, and all members of the State District Committee residing within the House District and this special committee is authorized to fill vacancies among the House District officers and to endorse candidates between meetings of the House District electoral commission.

Section 3. SENATE DISTRICTS

Subsection A. ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS. In Senate Districts other than those described in Article V, Section 2, an electoral commission shall meet each year that a State Senator is elected from that district.

AUTHORITY. The electoral commission shall be the governing body of the Senate District party.

MEMBERSHIP. Senate district electoral commissions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing within the Senate District. Delegates and alternates seated as delegates may prorata and cast all votes allotted the precinct if the Senate District constitution so provides.

BUSINESS. The Senate District electoral commission shall elect officers, recruit and endorse a candidate for the State Senate and aid in the election of the candidate. The Electoral Commission may adopt a constitution, establish executive and/or central committees, and conduct such other party business as may come before it.

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The Senate District officers shall be a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as may be specified in the Senate District constitution.

Subsection C. SPECIAL COMMITTEE. In the absence of a regular Senate District Central Committee authorized by the Senate District constitution, a special Senate District committee is authorized. Such a special Senate District Committee shall consist of the Senate District officers and the central committees of the House districts within the Senate District. This special committee is authorized to fill vacancies among the Senate District officers and to endorse candidates between meetings of the Senate District electoral commission.

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The County party officers shall consist of a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and eleven directors (not more than seven of the same gender).

Subsection C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

AUTHORITY. The County Central Committee shall be the governing body of the county between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The County Central Committee shall consist of the Executive Committee, precinct chairpersons, and may include each member of the Congressional District Central Committee residing in the county.

Subsection D. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The County Executive Committee shall be the governing body of the county between meetings of the Central Committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The County Executive Committee shall include the County party officers and may include each member of the Congressional District Executive Committee residing in the county.

Section 2. HOUSE DISTRICTS

Subsection A. ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS. In House Districts other than those described in Article V, an electoral commission shall meet each even numbered year.

AUTHORITY. The House District electoral commission shall be the governing body of the House District party.

MEMBERSHIP. House District electoral commissions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing within the House District. Delegates and alternates seated as delegates may prorata and cast all votes allotted the precinct if its constitution so provides.

BUSINESS. The House District electoral commission shall elect officers, recruit and endorse a candidate for the State House of Representatives and aid in the election of the candidate. The electoral commission may adopt a constitution, elect additional party officers, establish executive and/or central committees, and conduct such other party business as may come before it.

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The House District officers shall be chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as may be specified in the House District constitution.

Subsection C. SPECIAL COMMITTEE. In the absence of a regular

ARTICLE VII

Party Organization in Congressional Districts

Section 1. CONVENTIONS

AUTHORITY. Congressional district conventions shall be the governing body of the district and shall be held each even numbered year.

MEMBERSHIP. Congressional district conventions shall be composed of state convention delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing in the Congressional District.

BUSINESS. The convention shall elect Congressional District party officers. It shall be function of the convention to endorse a candidate for the United States House of Representatives in accordance with Article III, Section 2. The convention shall elect two persons, either delegates or alternates to the state convention, for membership on each pre-convention committee established by the State Executive Committee, and two persons, either delegates or alternates to the state convention, to serve as alternates to each pre-convention committee. In presidential election years, the convention shall nominate a presidential elector and elect the national convention delegates and alternates allotted the district in accordance with Article III, Section 2, the Bylaws, and the rules and directives of the State Executive Committee and the Democratic National Committee. The convention may adopt or amend a constitution. The convention may adopt resolutions and conduct other party business as may come before it.

Section 2. OFFICERS. The Congressional District officers shall consist of a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and eleven directors, (not more than seven of whom shall have the same gender).

Section 3. CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The Congressional District Central Committee shall be the governing body of the Congressional District between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The Congressional District Central Committee shall include the Executive Committee and may include members of the State Central Committee residing in the Congressional District and such other members as the Congressional District constitution may provide.

BUSINESS. Between conventions, the Central Committee is

empowered to fill vacancies among the following: the Congressional District delegation to the national convention, the presidential elector nominee, and the endorsed congressional candidate.

Section 4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The Congressional District Executive Committee shall be the governing body of the Congressional District between meetings of the Central Committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the party officers and may include members of the State Executive Committee residing in the district.

BUSINESS. The Executive Committee is responsible for the general management of the Congressional District party business subject to the approval of the Congressional District Central Committee.

ARTICLE VIII State Party Organization

Section 1. CONVENTION

AUTHORITY. The state convention is the supreme governing body of the party in Minnesota.

MEMBERSHIP. (a) DELEGATES. There shall be 1,200 delegate votes at the state convention apportioned among the county units in proportion to the Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidates average vote (defined in Article III, Section 9) provided that no county shall have less than three votes. The method of equal proportions prescribed for allocation of Representatives in Congress shall be applied to the allocation of delegates to county units.

A county unit allotted three votes shall elect six delegates with a half vote each; a county unit allotted four votes shall elect six delegates with 2/3 vote each; a county unit allotted five votes shall elect six delegates with 5/6 vote each; a county unit with six votes or more shall elect delegates with one vote each.

MEMBERSHIP. (b) DELEGATES AT LARGE. State party officers at the time of call shall be delegates at large to the state convention. Members of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party elected to office on the partisan ballot, members of the state legislature caucusing with the Democratic-Farmer-Labor caucuses, and members of the party elected to salaried offices of counties containing cities of the first class shall be entitled to be delegates without vote to the state convention.

For all State Central Committee delegates (including the chairperson, associate chairperson, and delegates elected at large) ranked alternates shall be elected.

A poll by mail of the members of the State Central Committee may be taken on specific questions, provided such a poll is voted by the State Executive Committee. In such polls, at least 15 days must elapse between the mailing of ballots and the date set for the tabulation of returns.

BUSINESS. The State Central Committee shall fill vacancies among state officers, statewide delegates and alternates to national conventions, endorsed candidates for statewide office, and statewide nominees for presidential electors. It may reconvene an adjourned state convention. It may adopt or amend the Bylaws to this Constitution.

Section 4. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The State Executive Committee shall be the governing body between meetings of the State Central Committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The Executive Committee shall consist of the party officers elected at the state convention and the chairperson and associate chairperson (with secretary and treasurer as alternates) from each Congressional District seated in the order of succession. It shall also include as non-voting members one State Senator and two State Representatives who are members of and selected by their DFL legislative caucuses and members of the National Committee not elected by the state convention.

BUSINESS. The State Executive Committee shall be responsible to the State Central Committee for the general management of the party's business. It shall establish standing commissions on Affirmative Action, Issues, and Constitution. It may also establish other standing and temporary committees. It shall establish a budget, subject to State Central Committee approval. All disputes and contests resulting from the holding of County unit conventions, Congressional District conventions, and electoral commission sessions shall be decided by the State Executive Committee, except those disputes to be decided under Article III, Section 2.

The State Executive Committee shall establish procedures for review of party constitutions of County, House District, Senate District, Congressional District and other subordinate party organizations by the Constitutions Commission. Such constitutions shall become operative unless disapproved within 120 days of submission to state

BUSINESS. The state convention shall elect convention officers and state party officers. In presidential election years, it shall elect national committee members, and delegates and alternates to the national convention in accordance with Article III, Section 2, and the Bylaws, and shall nominate presidential electors. It shall be a function of the state convention to endorse candidates for statewide office and adopt a party platform, or provide for such endorsement and adoption. It may amend this constitution and / or the accompanying Bylaws. It may transact such other business as may come before the convention.

COMMITTEES. The state chairperson, subject to the direction of the State Executive Committee shall appoint a convener for the following committees: constitution credentials, endorsements, nominations, platform, rules, and such others as may be required. The appointments shall be made at least 22 days before the opening of the convention.

Section 2. STATE PARTY OFFICERS. State party officers elected at the state convention shall be a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, national committee members and twelve directors (not more than seven of whom shall have the same gender).

Section 3. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The State Central Committee shall be the governing body between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The State Central Committee shall consist of the State Executive Committee, plus the chairperson and associate chairperson of the following 37 Senate districts - 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, and 37 through 67 -- plus the chairperson and associate chairperson (with each having one half vote) of the House districts in each of the remaining 30 Senate districts, plus 332 representatives divided among the county units according to the Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidates average vote (see Bylaws), provided that each county unit shall have at least one vote. A system of equal proportions prescribed for allocation of representatives in Congress shall be used to determine allocation of representation to county units.

A county unit allotted one vote shall send as its representatives the chairperson and associate chairperson each with one-half vote. A county unit allotted two votes shall send as its representatives the chairperson and associate chairperson. A county unit allotted more than two votes shall send as its representatives the chairperson and associate chairperson and in addition they shall elect delegates at large.

party headquarters. Disapproval is subject to appeal to the State Central Committee. The State Executive Committee shall maintain a file of valid constitutions for all party organizations.

The State Executive Committee shall take any action necessary to insure that the use of the designation "Democratic-Farmer-Labor", or any combination thereof, be restricted to persons or organizations authorized by the state conventions, the State Central Committee, or the State Executive Committee.

The State Executive Committee may call a meeting of any central committee. With the consent of the State Central Committee, the State Executive Committee may reconvene an adjourned state convention.

ARTICLE IX

Other Electoral Jurisdictions

Section 1. ELECTORAL JURISDICTIONS NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSEWHERE. In an electoral jurisdiction for which this constitution does not otherwise provide a means of endorsement, the central committee of the party having the smallest jurisdiction which includes the electoral jurisdiction shall be responsible for the party's affairs in elections in that electoral jurisdiction, and may authorize the adoption of a party constitution for the electoral jurisdiction.

Section 2. SPECIAL ENDORSING COMMISSION

AUTHORITY. A special endorsing commission for an election in an electoral jurisdiction not provided for elsewhere may be called by the central committee having jurisdiction, if a commission is not authorized by the constitution of the electoral jurisdiction.

MEMBERSHIP. For an electoral jurisdiction equivalent to, or smaller than, a senatorial district in population, the delegates and alternates elected at precinct caucuses within that jurisdiction shall be delegates and alternates to the special endorsing commission.

For an electoral jurisdiction larger than a senatorial district in population, excluding cities of the first class, which are included in Section 3, below, the delegates and alternates to the special endorsing commission may be either the delegates and alternates to the state convention who reside within the jurisdiction, or the delegates and alternates elected at precinct caucuses within that jurisdiction.

BUSINESS. The special endorsing commission may recruit and endorse a candidate for each office open for election, and aid in the election of the candidate.

Endorsement involving an election in a jurisdiction of such an electoral jurisdiction may be made by delegates to the special endorsing commission who reside within the jurisdiction.

The special endorsing commission may conduct such other business as may be authorized by the constitution of the electoral jurisdiction.

Section 3. CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS. A city of the first class may conduct a special endorsing commission to endorse candidates for local office. Delegates to such a commission shall be elected at caucuses which may be held at a time different from the regular even-year organizational caucuses. Such caucuses and commission shall follow the election laws and guidelines of regular caucuses and conventions. The date and arrangements of these caucuses and commissions shall be established by the central committee having jurisdiction.

ARTICLE X

Amending Procedures for Constitution

This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates at any state convention of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

ARTICLE XI

Bylaws

Bylaws concerning matters not expressly governed by nor in conflict with this constitution may be adopted or amended by majority vote of the state convention.

Bylaws may be adopted or amended by the State Central Committee provided such changes receive majority affirmative vote of the entire membership. A copy of the proposed changes in Bylaws shall be included in the meeting notice of the State Central Committee.

ARTICLE XII

Parliamentary Authority

All state convention matters not governed by this Constitution and its Bylaws or by convention rules, or by law shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, most recently revised.

ARTICLE XIII

New Constitution

This constitution supersedes any and all other previous constitutions of the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

Section 2. CONVENTION AND ELECTORAL COMMISSION RULES.

Reports of all caucus and convention elections of delegates and alternates to higher level conventions or committees shall be submitted within 5 days after said caucus or convention to the succeeding higher jurisdiction authority.

Subsection A. DELEGATE ELECTION GUIDELINES.

Challenges may be made to delegations on the basis of the Delegate Election Guidelines of the Constitution if the challenge shows that either Affirmative Action guidelines or delegate voting system rules were violated in the election of the delegation.

Subsection B. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The intent of the Proportional Representation rule in the Constitution is to elect delegates and alternates to conventions and committees in a proportional way at every level of the party. It is the basic voting rule which makes the Affirmative Action and the Delegate Election Guidelines principles of Article III meaningful and possible.

A motion to use a proportional voting system may be made prior to opening nominations for the election of delegates. If such a motion is not made and passed prior to nominations, and if after nominations are over there are more nominees than delegate positions to be filled, the chairperson should ask, or it can be moved from the floor, if the body will use a majority voting system or a proportional voting system. A motion for a proportional system passes and proportional voting must be used if the motion is supported by a number equal to or more than the number of voters with the strength to elect one delegate. The number of voters with enough strength, as a group, to elect their own delegate, shall be determined by dividing the number of delegates a caucus or convention is to elect into the total number of eligible voters at that caucus or convention. For example: if there are 100 voters at a caucus which is to elect 10 delegates to a convention, a group of 10 of those voters is large enough to elect its own delegate or to require that a proportional voting system be used which will allow it to elect its own delegate.

Several voting methods provide the proportionality required by this rule. At precinct caucuses, state law requires that voters be able to vote secretly. At other levels of the party voting is open unless a secret ballot is called for and supported by one third of the voting body.

The DFL Call to Convention as approved by the State Central

ARTICLE XIV

Nothing in this constitution shall be interpreted to reduce the term of party office of a person elected prior to the 1974 state convention. Where such election confers membership in the state central committee, the elected officer shall serve but shall be counted against the unit's representation. This article shall be deleted when it is obsolete.

BYLAWS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABOR PARTY

These Bylaws to the Constitution of the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota are intended to further define and explain the operating procedures of the party. They are organized in parallel to the Constitution to make easier reference to the specific words of the Constitution being further defined, but this does not absolutely limit the application of the Bylaw to the specific part of the Constitution noted. The Bylaws can be added to or amended by the State Central Committee or State Convention as provided for in Article XI of the Constitution. Such changes can be made when necessary to improve the operation of the party or to enable the party to conform to state or federal law or to rules of the National Democratic Convention or the Democratic National Committee. It is not intended that changes in the Bylaws shall alter principles of the party as set forth in the Constitution.

ARTICLE II

Subordination

Section 1. ELECTION LAWS.

In addition to federal and state election laws the DFL Constitution and Bylaws are subordinate to the National Democratic Convention, charter and committee rules on selection of delegates to the national convention.

ARTICLE III

General Rules and Policy

Section 1. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Affirmative Action shall be explained at the precinct caucuses and any higher level conventions and shall be included in the DFL Call to Convention.

Committee may outline specific procedures for rules which satisfy the requirement of this Bylaw at the various party levels.

Subsection C. ALTERNATE DELEGATES

Notifications shall be made to alternates in the same manner as prescribed for delegates.

If alternates are elected through sub-caucus voting systems they will be upgraded to delegate status in the order reported within each sub-caucus. When all available alternates have been raised within a specific sub-caucus and the delegation is still not at full voting strength, alternates will then be raised by lot from among each sub-caucus' highest ranking remaining alternate.

Subsection E. ENDORSEMENTS.

The phrase, "every ballot shall be a test of a quorum," means that if the total vote on an endorsement fails a quorum, no endorsement takes place at that convention.

The Minnesota DFL shall provide funds to candidates only if they are duly endorsed.

Section 3. CENTRAL COMMITTEE RULES

Subsection B. CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENTS.

The endorsing privilege extended to central committees by the Constitution means that if a convention or endorsing commission fails to make an endorsement, or does not act on a possible endorsement in its jurisdiction, and does not wish an endorsement to be made, it must, by a simple majority vote, so instruct its central committee before it adjourns.

Subsection C. DISMISSAL FOR CAUSE

Before a central committee member may be discharged, the central committee shall notify that person in writing and state its ground for the proposed dismissal in reasonable detail together with a statement that the member may make a written request for a hearing before the committee within 30 days after receipt of such notification. If within 30 days after receipt of this notification the member makes a written request for a hearing before the committee it shall be granted before final action is taken. If no hearing is requested within such period, it shall be deemed acquiescence by the member to the committee's proposed action and the termination shall take effect at the end of the 30-day period.

Any hearing held pursuant to this section of the Bylaws and appropriate section of the Constitution shall be upon appropriate and timely notice to the member and shall be private or public at the discretion of the member. At the hearing, the committee and the member may each be represented by counsel at its or his/her own expense, and such counsel may examine and cross examine witnesses and present arguments. The committee shall first present evidence to sustain the grounds for dismissal and then receive evidence presented by the member. Each party may then present rebuttal evidence. Dismissal of the member shall be based upon substantial and competent evidence in the record. All witnesses shall be sworn upon oath administered by the presiding officer of the committee. The secretary of the committee shall issue subpoenas for witnesses or the production of records pertinent to the grounds upon the request of either the member or committee. If requested, either by the member or the committee, the committee shall employ a court reporter to record the proceedings at the hearing and either party may obtain a transcript thereof at its own expense.

After the hearing, the committee shall issue a written decision and order. If the committee orders dismissal, its decision shall include the findings of fact based upon competent evidence in the record and shall be served on the member accompanied by an order of dismissal within ten (10) days after conclusion of the hearing. If the decision of the committee is favorable to the member the proceedings shall be dismissed and the decision entered into the committee's minutes.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS

The DFL Candidates Average Vote is the sum of votes cast for the five most recent and highest ranking (as listed below) statewide DFL candidates (including the national Democratic presidential candidate if it is among the five most recent election races) divided by five. If five of the races required were in the most recent election, they will be used. If there were not five races qualifying in the most recent election, the immediate previous statewide election is also used. The ranking of the races for this purpose shall be: President, U.S. Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer.

Section 9. COMMITTEE DELEGATE SELECTION

21 At Congressional district conventions and county unit conventions, delegates to pre-convention committees at the next highest levels shall be elected at the convention.

of other party officers. The associate chairperson shall receive a full time salary not less than 3/4 of the chairperson's salary to be set by the Executive Committee.

The secretary shall be in charge of all the files and records of the party and of preparation of necessary documents. He shall preserve such files and records and open them for examination at convenient and appropriate times at the request of any duly elected State central Committee member.

The treasurer shall have custody of the funds of the party and shall render written accounts of his receipts and disbursements to each meeting of the State Central Committee and State Executive Committee. He shall also make a full report for the handling of party funds shall be under sufficient bond, the amount to be determined by the State Executive Committee. An audit of all financial records and transactions of the party shall be made at least once a year, and at other times as may be requested by either the State Central Committee or the State Executive Committee, by a certified public accountant. Copies of his report shall be sent to all members of the State Central Committee.

The Executive Committee shall assign duties to directors. At least one director shall be assigned each of the following: finance, party organization, legislative liaison, new voter registration and involvement, liaison with elected state officials, party ombudsmen functions, communications, issues and platform development and affirmative action.

Section 4. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The State Executive Committee shall have the authority to recommend and implement procedures for commissions. Authority for permanent commissions shall be granted through governing convention or through amending the Bylaws.

The State Executive Committee shall establish a Commission on Volunteerism which shall include but not be limited to rewarding volunteers and establishing recommendations for legislation i.e. social security, tax credits, tax deductions. This Commission on Volunteerism shall be composed of two members from each Congressional district, to be elected, and not more than four persons appointed by the state chairperson. The Commission shall present recommendations to its appropriate governing body.

23 The State Executive Committee shall establish a Commission on

ARTICLE IV Precinct Organization

Section 2. PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

The precinct caucus may elect vice chairpersons to assist and aid in the organization of the precinct for the party in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws. These vice chairpersons should be listed in the caucus report to higher levels of the party.

ARTICLE V

Party Organization in Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Stearns, St. Louis and Washington counties.

Section 1. HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS.

The authority set forth by the Constitution to House districts in the counties mentioned in Article V shall be granted by a Senate district if there is a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the House district convention involved. The quorum requirement for such action will be a majority of the delegates (or alternates seated as delegates) eligible for that convention.

ARTICLE VIII

State Party Organization

Section 2. STATE PARTY OFFICERS.

The chairperson's duties shall be those of a chief executive officer. The chairperson with the consultation and agreement of the associate chairperson may appoint an executive director and a finance director subject to confirmation by the State Executive Committee. The chairperson may appoint other personnel to manage the business and financial affairs of the party subject to confirmation by the State Executive Committee. In accordance with actions taken by the state convention, State Central Committee, and State Executive Committee, the chairperson may determine their duties and functions. The chairperson may provide for the employment of any other office personnel necessary. The chairperson shall be salaried and the salary shall be set by the Executive Committee.

22 The associate chairperson shall do everything necessary to assist the state chairperson in the management of the business and financial affairs of the party. In addition, the associate chairperson will provide leadership in party organization and shall be responsible for political education. The associate chairperson may provide for the employment

Platform and Issues. The chair of this commission would be to develop platform criteria and form procedures for the ongoing process of resolution from the caucuses and an orderly procedure for incoming convention committees to facilitate their work. The commission may develop task forces, it may hold hearings between conventions. The commission's purposes is procedural and shall not, as a commission, issue a resolution or issue statement. It may develop a manner for topical issues to be developed and a procedure to recommend to the State Central Committee for action. The Commission on Platform and Issues shall be composed of two members from each Congressional district, to be elected, and not more than four persons appointed by the state chairperson. The commission shall present specific recommendations for inclusion in the DFL Call to Convention.

The State Executive Committee shall establish a commission on Constitution and Bylaws. The chair of the Commission would be to refine the Constitution and the Bylaws, if necessary and make recommendations to the State Convention Constitution Committee, Committee and/or the State Central Committee. The Commission on Constitution and Bylaws shall also include the responsibility of review as defined in Article VIII Section 4 of the Constitution and make recommendations to its governing body involved. The commission shall be composed of two members from each Congressional district, to be elected, and not more than four persons appointed to the State Chairperson. From within the Commission develop a method and elect a rotating three person review board which shall have the authority to recommend settlement and remedies of constitutional challenges, disputes and interpretations to appropriate governing bodies.

The State Executive Committee shall establish a Commission on Affirmative Action which shall include but not be limited to establishing Affirmative Action officer for each county unit, congressional district and the State Executive Committee. The Commission on Affirmative Action shall include the State Affirmative Action officer, the eight Congressional District Affirmative Action officers and members appointed by the state chairperson and confirmed by the State Executive Committee from special categories, including, youth, senior citizens, men, women, labor, minorities, and farmers. Each congressional district and county unit shall have a similar Affirmative Action Commission. Affirmative Action Commissions and Affirmative Action officers shall be accountable to the state Affirmative Action Commission, which in turn shall be accountable to the State Executive and State Central committees. The Affirmative Action Commission

shall prepare an Affirmative Action plan and submit the plan for approval and implementation to the State Executive Committee. The State Affirmative Action Commission shall be a compliance and review commission in terms of Affirmative Action programs and delegate selection and in turn shall make recommendations to appropriate governing party bodies. It may establish a date for Affirmative Action plan submission. The commission shall be properly funded in order to carry out its mandate.

This copy of the Minnesota DFL Constitution is as adopted by the State Convention. It has not yet been edited for mistakes and typographical errors. If anything comes to your attention that should be corrected please notify the DFL State office by August 15, 1974.

#27455
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
AUG 20 1974
Arden J. Erlsahl
Secretary of State

25



MINNESOTA
DEMOCRATIC
FARMER LABOR PARTY

730 East 38th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407 (612) 827-5421

Henry Fischer
Chairman
Ruth Cain
Associate Chairperson
Tom Mott
Secretary
Kingsley Holman
Treasurer

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

January 17, 1975

Mr. Mark Winkler
Deputy Secretary of State
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1975
SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Mark:

As required by the Minnesota Election Laws, 1974 (202.20, Subd. 4), I am filing a copy of our State Constitution on behalf of the Chairman of the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party's State Central Committee.

In addition, for the information of your office, also note there is a copy of the National Party's recently adopted Charter.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert Meek
Robert Meek
Communications Director

RM/mm
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enc

27455
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FILED
JAN 20 1975
Secretary of State

MEMBERS
NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Earl Craig, Jr.
Koryna Horbal
Ann Ober
Gov. Wendell Anderson
Dave Roe

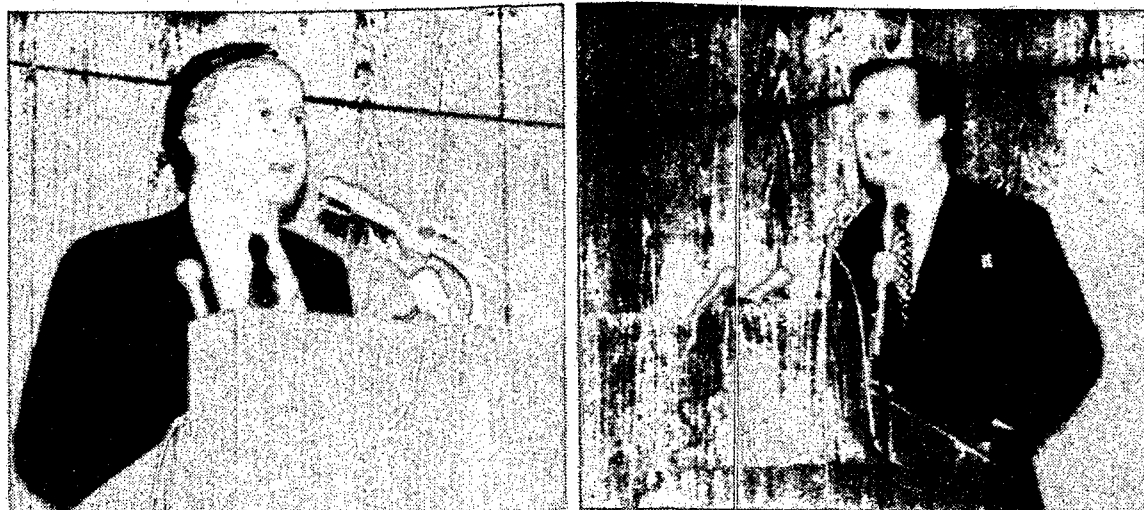
DIRECTORS
Kathy Clardy
Ray Anderson
Arla Molstad
Florine Koolie
Elaine Voss
Tom Kelm

Nellie Stone Johnson
Bob Moran
Barbara Amram
Larry Knowles
Clint Wyant
Sue Rockne

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN AND
ASSOCIATE CHAIRPERSONS
1-Darrell Peterson
1-Alice Keller
2-Robert Schmitz
2-Stella Jensen

3-Tom Collins
3-Bev Huston
4-George Latimer
4-Claire Rumpel
5-Joan Campbell
5-Ed Fitzpatrick

6-Terry Montgomery
6-Shirley Bonina
7-Robert Irvine
7-Anne Siren
8-Dor L. Bye
8-Norma Strand



Two former DFL state party chairmen, Atty. Gen. Warren Spannaus (left) and Senator Mondale's Administrative Assistant, Dick Moe, told State Central Committee members to work on building the D.F.L.'s party organization. In doing so, they joined state chairman Hank Fischer, who urged dedication to strengthening the party in his report to the Central Committee (See page four).

Party Building Urged at State Central Comm.

DFL'ers meeting in Minneapolis December 14th heard numerous calls for strengthening the Party in the aftermath of its greatest election victory in the DFL's thirty year history. Members of the Party's State Central and Executive Committee's were told that building the Party itself "is the greatest challenge the DFL will face in this decade."

Party Chairman Hank Fischer, set the tone for the meetings in a report that stated, "Now is the time for the DFL, as never before, to turn its attention to 'party building.' In the last five years, we have perfected campaign mechanisms that are second to none in the nation. In the next five years, our paramount objective must be to strengthen the Party's voice — the Party's ability to provide balance, to insure accountability, to act as a creative link

Hubert Humphrey for giving the DFL much of its issue orientation and commitment to voter education and volunteer training.

Attorney General Spannaus told the Central Committee they should maintain a close watch on the actions of their elected officials and "make sure you tell us, when you think we're wrong."

Commenting on gun control legislation to be introduced in the coming legislative session, Spannaus said "I've never contended that this legislation alone would eliminate crime or solve all of the problems. We've all worked in numerous ways" he said "to do that. Gun control is not a panacea. Most of us support it because intuitively we know its the reasonable thing to do and one way to help the potential victims of crime."

Moe, Senator Mondale's Administrative Assistant, warned

"disaster." "Some how" he said "we must take the methods used by the DFL Party (its caucus-convention, endorsement process) and bring those to the national level. A candidate for the Party's nomination" Fraser said "should not immediately be judged on his Harris and Gallup ratings" and his ability to "soar like a rocket" on a controversial issue. Fraser contended that a candidate should first be able to meet with members of the Democratic Party around the country and seek the nomination through gaining their individual support. Once that nomination has been given, Fraser said the Party must be in a position to take the candidate to the public and win their support.

Others speaking at the Central Committee meeting included Senator Majority Leader Nick Coleman, Speaker of the House

Senator Mondale's Withdrawal Statement

"I have decided that I will not be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976.

"I have made that final decision after a year of intensively exploring the possibility of seeking the presidency.

"While I have been very encouraged by support I have received from throughout the country, and especially in Minnesota, I have reluctantly concluded that I should not seek that office.

"While there are many reasons that could be given, basically I found I did not have the overwhelming desire to be President which is essential for the kind of campaign that is required. To begin a campaign without a total commitment on my part is unfair to everyone: to those who support me; to all Minnesotans, who are entitled to my services in the Senate; to the Democratic Party and the other candidates seeking the office and to my country.

"I love our state and I love the Senate and the opportunity both have given me to learn and to serve. If I were to seek the

presidency, from here on out I must substantially reduce my role in the Senate and my ability to serve Minnesota. I believe I can serve our state and country better as a full-time Senator than as a full-time presidential candidate.

"I admire those with the determination to do what is required to seek the presidency, but I have found that I am not among them.

"I do not regret my efforts over this past year. I have learned and experienced much about our country which could not have been learned or experienced in any other way. I hope it makes me a better Senator.

"Finally, I am especially grateful to the people of Minnesota who understood and encouraged me in my efforts. I am especially grateful to Senator Humphrey, Governor Anderson, Attorney General Spannaus, Congressman Blatnik, Congressman Bergland, Congressman Fraser, and Congressman Karth, and the other DFL leaders who have been of such help and who have been such good friends. I shall never forget all of the kindness shown to me.

NEWS OF THE DFL PARTY
FOR OVER 8,500 MINNESOTANS

state **DFL** news
VOL. 23, NO. 6 SEPTEMBER, 1974

(with government officials) for each citizen." Fischer's message was echoed by Fifth district Congressman Don Fraser, Attorney General Warren Spannaus and former DFL Chairman, Richard Moe.

Congressman Fraser, reporting on the national Party's Mid Term Conference, said that many of the proposals adopted to govern the national Party relied on the Minnesota DFL as a model political party. He told the Central Committee that part of their relationship with public officials is "to keep their feet to the fire . . . to be good friends, but at arm's length." Fraser praised Senator

that "the pendulum will most certainly swing away from the DFL at some future date and if the Party does not build itself while it is in a position of strength, it will be unable to do so then." Moe, speaking on behalf of Mondale, said the Senator is "enormously grateful for all of the support given him during his exploratory presidential bid. Mondale" said Moe "will always be thankful for the help of his friends in the Minnesota DFL."

Regarding Senator Mondale's decision not to seek the presidency, Fraser said that the present methods for selecting party presidential nominees is a

major issue, Secretary of State-elect Joan Grove and State Treasurer-elect Jim Lord. The Central Committee adopted the balance of the Party's 1974 state platform and adopted a resolution calling for full funding of the national Party's affirmative action work.

The Central Committee also heard reports on a series of newly created permanent state Party commissions. The Executive Committee earlier in the day adopted objectives and procedures for Commissions on Volunteerism, Platform and Issues, Constitution and Bylaws and Affirmative Action.

Official Publication of the
DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABOR PARTY of MINNESOTA

Humphrey Sees "No Retreat"

Placing a high priority on Minnesota's quality of life, protection of our natural resources, caring for the ills of urban areas before they become incurable, and maintaining the public's trust were the themes singled out by Senator Hubert Humphrey as goals for DFL'ers in the next two years.

Humphrey warned that as DFL'ers "we can never afford to indulge in the arrogance of power. The Party must continue to realize that our real strength comes from being close to the people. Responding to people's needs," he said, "has been the key to keeping the public's trust."

Speaking in response to a question about what DFL'ers should be thinking about in the coming months, Humphrey asserted that "we cannot be complacent — we must not let that happen. Our success," said the Senator, "has been based upon character, integrity and substance. People-oriented programs and a people-oriented approach, combined with a commitment to performance has made Minnesota 'the state that works'."

In a wide ranging interview with the DFL NEWS, a thoughtful and sometimes impassioned Humphrey cautioned that "we must be careful about the luxury — the riches — of victory. There is a tendency with a big victory," he said, "to become a little more careless and a little less cooperative. Such an attitude could make a very tight situation for DFL'ers."

"All DFL'ers must sit down with the Governor and hammer out a program. It is essential," he said,



HUMPHREY

"that they agree in advance on a legislative program. Nothing," he warned, "could hurt us more than a feud between the Governor and the legislative leadership. Both parties (the legislative leadership and the Governor) must work in close cooperation."

Humphrey was a tireless campaigner for countless DFL'ers in this fall's elections. Traveling throughout the state, making as many as eight to ten appearances a day, he brought "Humphrey" enthusiasm to thousands of Party workers.

His consistent message, citing the reasons to elect DFL'ers, attracted a tremendously warm response from his audiences. Humphrey took care in his remarks to point out the tough road ahead for Americans who want to put an end to the numerous "rip-offs" being perpetrated by major corporate interests in the country.

And when in Mankato, at a rally for Steve Babcock, he told the over 500 assembled Democrats that he would give all he had to make successful the fight for a return of economic justice and equality in

(See page 3)



SPANNAUS



COLEMAN



SABO

Making DFL Government Work

By Atty. Gen. Spannaus

I was very pleased and grateful at our fine election victory last month. I know very well that it rested in large measure on the efforts of DFLers throughout the state, and I appreciate this opportunity to thank you very much.

We all know that to win requires a lot of work; it is very difficult. But even more difficult — and certainly more important — is to govern well. Adlai Stevenson called it "the acid, final test" in

(See page 3)

By Senate Leader Coleman

January, 1975, we will open the 69th Legislature — a legislature with a number of crucial tasks before it. Of primary importance will be the restoration of public trust and confidence in government. Recent national political scandals, most observers will agree, have left in their wake an erosion of public confidence and involvement in government. If the 69th Legislature can restore that confidence and amplify that in-

(See page 3)

By House Speaker Sabo

What I see ahead, first of all, is that coordination of human services delivery throughout the state will be one of our major concerns. How best can we deliver health, welfare and corrections services to our people? What is the best combination of state and local effort from the standpoint of minimizing cost while maximizing services? We don't have all the answers yet. Our task will be to develop a workable solution.

(See page 3)

9942 #

Second Inaugural Address of Governor Wendell R. Anderson

January 8, 1975



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Mr. Chief Justice and members of the Court, Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, members of the Legislature and fellow citizens of Minnesota:

These proceedings are more than a ceremony. They represent more than the inauguration of elected officials.

This is also a day to inaugurate ideas. Our duty is to assume responsibility, not merely office; to be leaders and not just custodians.

Every Governor, at the outset of every term, has stood here for the purpose of defining where we stand — as a people, and as a government. Each Governor has done so in the light not only of past history, but of the events of the day as well.

Other inaugurations have taken place in the midst of crisis. Other governments have known the ravages of war, depression, and the loss of confidence in leadership.

We begin this new government — this 69th session of the Minnesota Legislature — in a period of severe national economic distress.

Officially, we are told that over 7.1 per cent of the American work force is idle. But it's more serious than that.

In some states unemployment is more than 10 per cent. Among the young of our inner cities, it's over 35 per cent and getting worse.

More Americans are unemployed today than at any time since 1940.

Food costs 30 per cent more today than it did just 22 months ago.

A new construction loan can cost as much as 18 per cent simple interest.

And bankruptcies are up, both personal and business.

Must we allow another 3,184 Minnesota dairy farmers to go out of business this year — as we did last year? Why must the money for a decent farm program be sacrificed at home so that General Thieu can continue to defend his oppressive regime?

Is it really a first priority of the oldest democracy in the world to provide military hardware and handouts for dictators and corrupt generals anywhere?

We understand our international obligations. We are not, nor can we ever be again, any form of isolationists. But it is the underwriting of corrupt dictatorships around the world that has in fact isolated this country from the hope and the allegiance of decent men and women all over the earth.

We all believe in a strong America. We must be able and equipped to defend ourselves. Only fools and weaklings would think otherwise.

But a strong America is more than missiles and military aid. For me and for you, a strong America is productive jobs, decent housing for our people, fair prices for both our farmers and consumers, clean air and water, the opportunity for a decent education no matter where you live, whether you're rich or poor or whatever the color of your skin.

For me, a strong America begins with people living in hope and confidence that they can share in the economic and social greatness of this nation.

I have more faith by far in the strength and confidence and hope of the American people than I do in the power of a B-1 bomber or a new submarine.

This country is spending 3.1 billion dollars on a space program this year.

If we must decide between funding a 3.1 billion dollar space program and funding for sewage disposal, then the moon will have to wait.

Perhaps we'd be better off if the resources of our government and the attention of our people were riveted on a program to explore the space in which human beings must live here on earth.

But if we were willing to do that, then our President could say with confidence, in the near future, to all the foreign oil producers:

"We don't want your oil anymore, we don't need your oil anymore, and we won't buy your oil anymore."

He won't be able to say that unless we start to sacrifice now.

And surely this kind of sacrifice makes more sense than all the loose talk about using military force to insure a supply of cheap imported oil.

I'm willing to make that sacrifice, and I believe the American people are willing to make that sacrifice, because we all know it is a choice between economic chaos and economic stability. We can't have economic stability in this country until we can stop depending on imported oil.

And until we do that, we can't spend those 25 billion American dollars a year on American social and economic justice.

That is the reason, here in this nearly landlocked state in the American midwest, that we are talking today about our national and international economic crisis, our national and international oil crisis.

That economic crisis has affected nearly every decision I have made in preparing the budget recommendations I will bring to you next week.

That economic crisis will hang over the heads of every legislator in this room during every minute of your deliberations in the months ahead. It will affect every decision you make.

I have spoken of national priorities. But these times demand our thoughtful attention as well to priorities for state government and state funds.

I will return here next week with specific recommendations for the budgeting of our resources for the next two years.

But I want to tell you today that those recommendations will concentrate on the most fundamental, useful, and productive efforts of state government in Minnesota.

recite them with dismay, but with resolve as well, because truth is always the threshold of renewal.

Just as it is important to face the hard facts about our economy, it is equally important to remember the basic strength of our people.

Despite everything, we can be optimistic. We can be optimistic about our economic system — our system of government and the political system on which it depends. We can be optimistic about its strength and resilience.

Our system remains today the best framework for human advancement in all history. Our basic institutions still provide the best tools for problem-solving ever devised.

And we can be optimistic about the nature of our people. Americans have a talent and a genius for dealing with economic issues.

We can be optimistic, too, now that we must come to the end of an era of waste. The prolonged and unchecked extravagance in every aspect of national life is drawing to a close. Every one of us knows too well the excesses of our recent past.

But waste is still everywhere. You can see it on the freeways. Thousands of cars stalled bumper to bumper, each with one passenger — the driver. You can see it on an airplane, in which 15 passengers fly across the country in a 747 built to hold hundreds.

Then we reward that waste with tax dollars to subsidize those airplanes.

To drive by a high school that is in great financial need today is to see a parking lot, filled with hundreds of cars belonging to the students. That is the sort of choice we have been making between private waste and public need.

At last we know we can't afford this waste. We can't afford it in our own lives, and we can't afford it in the programs and policies of government.

Let us be grateful that we are forced now to re-examine — under the harshest light — every program, every habit, every commitment.

We are being forced to do what we should have been doing all along: to completely rethink our values.

There is no longer money for everything. We can afford neither the luxury of folly nor the folly of luxury.

What's happened to us? Why must we charge our poorest Americans more money for food stamps at the same time we nearly double foreign military aid?

When there's not enough money to insure clean drinking water for our people, why must our nation continue to prop up and fawn over President Park of South Korea at a cost of a billion American dollars a year?

We have given South Korea the fifth largest army in the world. And what has been received in return? Just two weeks ago, President Park did present a medal to Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

The time for token answers and temporary remedies is over. The problems we face are more than superficial. The solutions we propose cannot be superficial either.

As John Denver has told us:

It's time and time and time again to find another way. It's time to gather forces and get out of yesterday.

So let us face our most urgent problem.

In 1972, we spent less than 4 billion dollars to import oil into this country. Last year we sent over 25 billion dollars out of our country to satisfy our need and our greed.

What does it mean to spend 25 billion dollars for imported oil?

Let us know that every gallon of oil that is imported into this country at inflated prices cheats the future of the children of this land.

Every gallon of oil that is imported into this country at inflated prices makes that social security payment, that pension check, that weekly salary smaller, even if the printed numbers are bigger.

It means the additional dollars we spend on the handicapped won't bring them the better care we want.

It means that a new contract for more wages doesn't give you more money and probably gives you less money.

Every day that we continue to send that money to those oil countries means more denial and sacrifice for the poor, the blacks, the Indians, the old, the handicapped, all those whose needs are urgent and unmet.

A tax cut, more money for social security, public employment programs are fine, but they are just economic band-aids unless we face up to the problems of imported oil.

We must recognize at the beginning that all our economic and social gains are fantasies until we control inflation as a national policy.

And we must tell ourselves the truth. We will never control inflation in this country so long as a single drop of unnecessary imported oil is bought for American consumption.

The choices are simple.

We can keep on doing exactly what we are doing, which is just about nothing. And we all know that.

We've adjusted our speed and our thermostats and we import expensive oil. That's our program.

What can we do? What must we do?

If we really are serious about stopping inflation and waste and bringing economic stability and justice back to America, we must eliminate our gluttonous appetite for someone else's oil.

There are only three ways to do it — rationing, higher prices, or a tough allocation system. And it could take all three.

GOVERNMENT IN MINNESOTA

For example, education.

Wherever I go, I see the educational commitment of the State of Minnesota changing the lives of people for the better.

This is obviously a time of austerity. Some would use that as an excuse to reduce our commitment to education and to our young people.

I reject that.

In times of difficulty and austerity, our commitment to education must be even greater. It is education and enlightenment that help us find our way again.

Our state system of education has produced scientists with the training and skill to develop grains that withstand the mysterious diseases and rusts of India and Africa.

And surely it must have been more difficult to develop, to grasp a procedure to transplant kidneys from one human being to another than it would be to find a substitute for oil.

When World War II began, we lost our supply of rubber. We made synthetic tires, and today they're better tires.

I am convinced that somewhere in Minnesota today there is a young man or woman who is going to produce a better engine, or achieve better productivity for our soil, who will find a new source of energy or a better way to use the energy we have.

If only we give them the education for it.

And we're going to do that.

Today we are spending approximately 1.3 billion dollars of state funds to support elementary and secondary education.

Next week, I will ask the Legislature for 360 million dollars of additional funds, an increase of over 27 per cent.

That will allow us to set state school aids at \$910 for the first year and \$970 for the second year of the biennium, and improve our other aids as well.

The details will be contained in my budget address. But I want you to know today that we will be seeking a substantial commitment to the quality of Minnesota education.

We must also give special attention to our housing needs.

I have a prejudice.

I believe that pride in home ownership is one of the great strengths of our society.

People who own their homes have a stake in their neighborhoods. They are concerned about their schools. They want to make their communities work. Home ownership supports the quality neighborhoods and communities our children deserve.

More than 70 per cent of our Minnesota citizens own their own homes.

But this cornerstone of our quality of life is being threatened today.

Constitution of the DFL Party

#27452

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 20 1975
Chas. Anderson
Secretary of State

CONSTITUTION of the DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABOR PARTY

(As adopted at the 1974 Minnesota DFL Convention
in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 14, 15, 16, 1974)

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, in the state convention assembled, in order to organize and perpetuate a representative, effective, and responsible party organization in the State of Minnesota, affiliate with and advance the interests of the Democratic Party nationally, sustain and advance the principles of liberal democracy, and uphold human and civil rights, and constitutional government do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

Name, Membership, and Eligibility for Office

Section 1. **NAME.** The name of this organization is the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota.

Section 2. **MEMBERSHIP.** Membership in this party is open to all Minnesota residents who support the principles of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. No person may vote on any motion, resolution, nomination, or election at any caucus, convention, meeting, or conference of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party who is a member of any other political party.

Section 3. **ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTY OFFICE.** Persons of either sex who meet the membership requirements of Article I, Section 2, are eligible for election to any party office, except as limited by Article III, Section 5. There shall be no age requirement for party office save where prescribed by law.

ARTICLE II

Subordination

Section 1. **ELECTION LAWS.** Minnesota election laws and United States election laws are part of this constitution.

Subsection G. **LIMITATIONS FOR DELEGATE POSITIONS.** No party member serving in an office elected on a DFL partisan ballot or a DFL elected official of a county containing a city of the first class may be elected as a delegate or alternate to the state convention or the State Central Committee. These elected officials shall be entitled to floor privileges without vote at such conventions or meetings.

Subsection H. **ALTERNATES AND VISITORS.** At all conventions, alternates and visitors must be clearly separated from officially accredited delegates.

Section 3. CENTRAL COMMITTEE RULES

Subsection A. **MEETINGS.** Central committees shall meet at least semi-annually. Meetings may be called by the chairperson, by one-eighth the membership of the committee, or by a majority of the executive committee.

Subsection B. **ENDORSEMENTS.** In the absence of any direction to the contrary by a convention or commission, a central committee may endorse candidates between conventions or commissions. Every ballot shall be a test of a quorum.

Subsection C. **DISMISSAL FOR CAUSE.** A central committee may dismiss a member elected at its governing convention, or his successor, for cause only on the grounds of clear nonfeasance in office. For such dismissal a two-thirds majority vote of the total membership is required, but only after the member is given 30-days written notice specifying the cause and is granted a hearing.

Subsection D. **FILLING VACANCIES.** Each central committee is responsible for declaring vacancies in its membership elected at its governing convention. A vacancy occurs for the following reasons: resignation, death, change of residence to a jurisdiction other than the one from which he was elected, or dismissal for cause.

A majority vote of a quorum at a properly conducted meeting is sufficient to declare a vacancy. The central committee by a majority vote of a quorum may fill such vacancy only at a meeting properly called after notice of intent to elect. Only those vacancies specified in the meeting notice may be filled at that meeting. Vacancies shall be filled within 60 days of their occurrence.

The constitution of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, and the accompanying DFL Party Bylaws, were developed by a special DFL Constitution Commission established in 1973 by the State Central Committee and subsequently by the Constitution Committee of the 1974 State Convention. It was then adopted, as amended, by that state convention.

In addition to several changes in the basic rules and policies of the party, the organization of the constitution has been thoroughly revised from its previous form. It is hoped that this revision will make the constitution more useable to party members as a reference document.

The first three articles of the constitution contain policies and rules which apply to the party as a whole, to all of its governing groups (delegates, committees and offi-

other jurisdictions. The final four articles concern amending the constitution, the relationship of the Bylaws, and the authority of the constitution.

The Bylaws contain further definition and extension of the rules and policies of the Constitution, and carry the same authority as the Constitution, as long as it does not conflict, except that the Bylaws may be changed by action of the State Central Committee. The Bylaws are arranged in parallel to the Constitution, that is, Bylaws concerning Article III of the Constitution and under Article III of the Bylaws.

So, if one needed to know something concerning the work, make up, responsibilities or rules of a senate district central committee, one would review the General Rules and Policies of Article III with special attention to its Section 3 on Central Committee Rules, and then read Ar-

ARTICLE III
General Rules and Policy

Section 1. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. The state party chairperson and other DFL party officers at every level, shall by affirmative steps encourage young people, the elderly, women, and minority groups whether racial or ethnic, to seek election as delegates, members of party committees, and officers; inform all persons how to effectively participate in the selection process; and encourage all Democrats to select affirmatively such individuals when voting, so that such groups shall be represented on such delegations, in committees, and in party offices in reasonable proportion to their presence in the state.

Affirmative actions as specified in the Bylaws and printed in the Call to the Convention shall provide a basis for review and challenge of officers and delegations.

Section 2. CONVENTION AND ELECTORAL COMMISSION RULES.

Subsection A. DELEGATE ELECTION GUIDELINES. All delegates to county, district, state and national conventions shall be elected so as to allow for a fair proportion by age, race, sex, candidate and issue preference. All members of county unit executive committees and congressional and state central and executive committees shall be elected so as to allow for the same fair proportions.

Subsection B. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. Whenever enough primary electorate to elect one delegate or alternate at any level of the party from the election of precinct delegates and alternates through the election of delegates and alternates to a national convention or commission, including delegates-at-large to central committees, wish to use a proportional system of voting, proportional voting shall be used. A motion for proportional voting shall be in order any time before voting for delegates begins. The acceptable methods of proportional voting shall be spelled out in the Bylaws of this Constitution.

Subsection C. ALTERNATE DELEGATES. For each delegate elected to attend a county-unit, congressional, or state convention, an alternate delegate shall be elected. Alternates shall be seated as delegates in a manner that is in harmony with the method by which they are elected.

Subsection D. INSTRUCTION AND VOTING OF DELEGATES. No delegate to a convention shall be instructed or bound. Each delegate shall cast his vote independently of the other members of his delegation. No voting by proxy shall be permitted at any convention or meeting of any party organization. At any convention other than the precinct caucus, balloting when called for shall be by delegations and shall be open and not secret, unless a secret ballot is called for by the chair or moved and then supported by one-third of the voting body.

At congressional district conventions in the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts and at the state convention delegates from a county unit shall prorate and cast all the votes allotted the county unit. Third, Fourth and Fifth congressional district conventions shall not prorate.

Subsection E. CONTESTED DELEGATES. All contested or challenged seats shall be decided by the convention at the level the challenge occurs, according to the guidelines recommended by the State Central Committee. No delegate or delegation shall vote on a challenge brought to that delegate's or delegation's seating.

Subsection F. ENDORSEMENTS. Endorsement of a candidate for public office requires a 60 percent affirmative vote of the convention, central committee, or commission making the endorsement, and every ballot shall be a test of a quorum. No convention, central committee, or commission representing a geographical area less than the area competent to elect the public official may endorse a candidate. No one may vote on an endorsement unless he is a resident of the area in which that election will occur. An endorsement given before the primary is valid after the primary only if the candidate's name appears on the general election ballot.

Section 4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RULES

Subsection A. MEETINGS. Executive committees shall meet at least quarterly. Meetings may be called by the chairperson or by one-eighth the membership of the committee.

Subsection B. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. Each executive committee shall be responsible for affirmative action within its jurisdiction. A member of the executive committee shall be designated as Affirmative Action officer.

Section 5. PARTY OFFICER RULES

Subsection A. PARTY OFFICERS. All party officers elected at house district, senatorial district, county, congressional district, and state conventions shall be officers of their respective executive committees and central committees. The term "chairperson" shall be construed as equivalent to the term "chairman" in accordance with state law.

Associate chairpersons shall be of different gender from the chairpersons.

The order of temporary succession of officers shall be: chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and directors and members of the executive committee in the order listed on the report of the convention or commission electing them.

Subsection B. LIMITATIONS FOR PARTY OFFICE. No party officer may serve in an office filled by partisan ballot, nor as an elected salaried official of a city of the first class or of a county containing a city of the first class.

Subsection C. LIMITATIONS ON ACTIVITIES. Salaried officers and employees of the party executive committee shall refrain from endorsing or promoting the endorsement of candidates prior to their official endorsement by the appropriate party organization. Nothing in this provision shall be interpreted to prohibit recruitment of candidates. Salaried officers and employees of the executive committee shall support only candidates endorsed by the appropriate party organization.

Subsection D. DISPOSITION OF PARTY RECORDS. Upon leaving office, a party officer shall turn over all party records, books and properties to his successor or to the convention or central committee charged with electing his successor.

Section 6. NOTICES.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. Written notice of the date, time and place of a convention or special endorsing commission shall be mailed or presented to all delegates and alternates to any convention or endorsing commission other than the state convention at least ten days before the date of the convention or commission meeting.

The state chairperson shall notify the state convention delegates and alternates of the time, place, and date of the state convention and any other pertinent information. Such notice shall be mailed to each delegate and alternate at least 20 days before the convention.

Subsection B. EXECUTIVE AND CENTRAL COMMITTEES. Notice of executive and central committee meetings, specifying time and place, shall be sent in writing by United States mail to all members of the committee not less than ten days in advance of the meeting nor less than 72 hours by telegraph.

Section 7. QUORUMS.

The State Executive Committee quorum shall be a majority.

The State Central Committee quorum shall be a majority of the delegates registered and one-third of the county units represented.

The state convention quorum shall be the number of delegates sufficient to cast a majority of votes at that convention.

A quorum for all other conventions including endorsing commission shall be a majority of those registered at the convention. A unit may set a higher quorum in its constitution.

Each level shall adopt quorums for the transaction of business by its central and executive committees.

cers) at all or its levels (precinct, district, state). The next six articles (IV through IX) contain rules and outline the organization of each level of the party: precinct, Senate and or House district, Congressional district, state, and

Article V (if an outstate district) with special attention to the Subsections on Central Committees in the Sections on Senate Districts. One should also check the corresponding sections in the Bylaws.

Special Public Information Issue

o STATE CONSTITUTION o NATIONAL CHARTER

**NEWS OF THE DFL PARTY
FOR OVER 8,500 MINNESOTANS**



state **DFL** news

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STATE OFFICIALS: Wendell Anderson, Governor; Rudy Perpich, Lt. Gov.; Warren Spannaus, Attorney General; Joan Grawe, Secretary of State; James Lord, State Treasurer; Robert Mattson, State Auditor; Karl Rolvaag, Ronald Anderson and Richard Sossion, Public Service Commissioners; Martin Sabo, Speaker of the House; Irv Anderson, House Majority Leader; Nicholas Coleman, Senate Majority Leader; Alec Olson, President Pro Tem of the Senate.

5 1

CONSTITUTION (Cont'd)

Section 8. DEFINITIONS.

COUNTY UNIT. Whenever the phrase "county unit" occurs in this constitution, it refers to any senatorial district or fraction thereof which conducts a convention as described in Article V, Section 2, and to any county which conducts a convention as described in Article VI, Section 1.

DFL PARTY CANDIDATES AVERAGE VOTE. The term DFL Party Candidates Average Vote as used in this constitution refers to a specific formula used in the allocation of delegates and is defined precisely in the Bylaws.

Section 9. INTER-DISTRICT DELEGATE APPORTIONMENT.

When a county unit is split geographically between congressional districts, state convention delegates shall be apportioned between the congressional district geographic units.

Section 10. PRO-RATING.

Unless the constitution authorizes pro-rating in voting at a convention or endorsing commission, no pro-rating of votes shall be allowed.

ARTICLE IV Precinct Party Organization

Section 1. PRECINCT CAUCUSES. The basis of party organization structure shall be the precinct caucuses, held on the date prescribed by Minnesota election laws. The caucus call shall be prescribed by the state chairperson subject to the determination of the State Central Committee and the Minnesota election laws. The call shall be issued at least 20 days before the date set for the holding of such caucuses and shall include the notice of county, senatorial district, congressional district, and state conventions. The call to each precinct shall set forth the number of delegates that precinct is entitled to elect to the county unit convention, the number of delegates the county unit is entitled to elect to the state convention, and other pertinent information.

Only persons eligible to vote at the next general election who attend the caucus of this party for the precinct in which they reside and support the purpose of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party as stated in the preamble shall be entitled to vote at the caucus or be elected a delegate, alternate or a party officer.

Voting for delegates to the county unit convention shall be in accordance with Article III, Section 2.

Section 2. PRECINCT ORGANIZATION. The precinct caucus shall elect a caucus chairperson and judges of caucus elections and shall elect a precinct chairperson who need not be chairperson of the precinct caucus. Each precinct shall elect delegates and alternates to the county and senatorial district conventions. One delegate and one alternate shall be elected for each 25 Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party candidates average vote (defined in Article III, Section 9) and for a remaining fraction thereof. The caucus report shall indicate order of succession of alternates in accordance with the Bylaws. Persons eligible to be elected by the caucus who are not present at the caucus may be elected delegates or alternates or to precinct office only if they have indicated in writing their willingness to serve.

The formulation of official party positions on major issues should begin at the precinct level. The caucus session may adopt resolutions and conduct such other business as may come before it. All resolutions passed at precinct caucuses and all higher bodies should be forwarded

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The Senate District officers shall consist of chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and eleven directors (not more than seven of the same gender).

Subsection C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

AUTHORITY. The Senate District Central Committee shall be the governing body of the district between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The Senate District Central Committee shall include the executive committee, the precinct chairpersons, and may include each member of the Congressional District Central Committee residing in the Senate District.

Subsection D. SENATE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

AUTHORITY. The Senate District Executive Committee is the governing body of the district between meetings of the central committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The Senate District Executive Committee shall include the Senate District officers and may include each member of the Congressional District Executive Committee residing in the Senate District.

ARTICLE VI

Party Organization in counties not covered in Article V.

Section 1. COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. In counties other than those described in Article V, a convention shall be held each even numbered year.

AUTHORITY. The County convention shall be the governing body of the County party.

MEMBERSHIP. County conventions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as precinct delegates residing within the county.

BUSINESS. The County convention shall elect County party officers, elect (in accordance with Article III, Section 2) delegates and alternates to the State convention, and elect to the County Central Committee the persons elected as precinct chairpersons at the precinct caucuses; and it may adopt or amend the County party constitution, adopt resolutions, and conduct such other business as may come before it.

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The County party officers shall consist of a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and eleven directors (not more than seven of the same gender).

Subsection C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

AUTHORITY. The County Central Committee shall be the governing body of the county between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The County Central Committee shall consist of the Executive Committee, precinct chairpersons, and may include each member of the Congressional District Central Committee residing in the county.

Subsection D. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The County Executive Committee shall be the governing body of the county between meetings of the Central Committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The County Executive Committee shall include the County party officers and may include each member of the Congressional District Executive Committee residing in the county.

Section 2. HOUSE DISTRICTS

Subsection A. ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS. In House Districts other than those described in Article V, an electoral commission shall meet each even numbered year.

AUTHORITY. The House District electoral commission shall be the governing body of the House District party.

BUSINESS. The convention shall elect Congressional District party officers. It shall be function of the convention to endorse a candidate for the United States House of Representatives in accordance with Article III, Section 2. The convention shall elect two persons, either delegates or alternates to the state convention, for membership on each pre-convention committee established by the State Executive Committee, and two persons, either delegates or alternates to the state convention, to serve as alternates to each pre-convention committee. In presidential election years, the convention shall nominate a presidential elector and elect the national convention delegates and alternates allotted the district in accordance with Article III, Section 2, the Bylaws, and the rules and directives of the State Executive Committee and the Democratic National Committee. The convention may adopt or amend a constitution. The convention may adopt resolutions and conduct other party business as may come before it.

Section 2. OFFICERS. The Congressional District officers shall consist of a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and eleven directors, (not more than seven of whom shall have the same gender).

Section 3. CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The Congressional District Central Committee shall be the governing body of the Congressional District between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The Congressional District Central Committee shall include the Executive Committee and may include members of the State Central Committee residing in the Congressional District and such other members as the Congressional District constitution may provide.

BUSINESS. Between conventions, the Central Committee is empowered to fill vacancies among the following: the Congressional District delegation to the national convention, the presidential elector nominee, and the endorsed congressional candidate.

Section 4. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The Congressional District Executive Committee shall be the governing body of the Congressional District between meetings of the Central Committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the party officers and may include members of the State Executive Committee residing in the district.

BUSINESS. The Executive Committee is responsible for the general management of the Congressional District party business subject to the approval of the Congressional District Central Committee.

ARTICLE VIII State Party Organization

Section 1. CONVENTION

AUTHORITY. The state convention is the supreme governing body of the party in Minnesota.

MEMBERSHIP. (a) **DELEGATES.** There shall be 1,200 delegate votes at the state convention apportioned among the county units in proportion to the Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidates average vote (defined in Article III, Section 9) provided that no county shall have less than three votes. The method of equal proportions prescribed for allocation of Representatives in Congress shall be applied to the allocation of delegates to county units.

A county unit allotted three votes shall elect six delegates with a half-vote each; a county unit allotted four votes shall elect six delegates with 2/3 vote each; a county unit allotted five votes shall elect six delegates with 5/6 vote each; a county unit with six votes or more shall elect delegates with one vote each.

promptly to the next higher body for further consideration.

Section 3. PRECINCT CHAIRPERSON. The responsibility of the precinct chairperson shall be organization of the precinct for the party. He may convene regular meetings of the DFL members in his precinct to consider the business of the party. His duties shall include the following: a canvass of residents to ascertain their party affiliation, with a record thereof; distribution of campaign literature; registration of all voters who can be expected to support the party; and organization of committees to get the party vote to the polls.

ARTICLE V

Party Organization in Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Stearns, St. Louis and Washington counties.

Section 1. HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. In districts electing a member of the State House of Representatives, a convention may be held each even numbered year. Such conventions may be held concurrently with the convention of the Senate District.

AUTHORITY. The House District convention shall be the governing body of the district party, if such authority has been delegated by the Senate District convention.

MEMBERSHIP. House District conventions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates, residing within the district.

BUSINESS. The House District convention may recruit and endorse a candidate for the State House of Representatives and aid in the election of the candidate.

The House District convention may elect a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary and treasurer.

If granted authority by the Senate District convention, the House District convention may adopt a constitution which shall authorize the election of additional officers and the establishment of central and executive committees; may elect a proportional share of members of the Senate District executive and central committees; may elect a proportional share of the elective members of the Senate District's allotment to the State Central Committee; and may conduct other business as may come before it.

Section 2. SENATE DISTRICTS. (Senate Districts or fractions of a Senate District in these counties are included in the broad category of County Units, like counties covered in the following Article VI.)

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS. In districts electing a member of the State Senate, a convention shall be held each even numbered year. Such conventions may be held concurrently with House District conventions. In years which the district does not elect a senator, the house district conventions may become sessions of the senate convention. (Article V, Section 1, Subsection A of the Bylaws prescribes a method for this.)

AUTHORITY. The Senate District convention shall be the governing body of the district party.

MEMBERSHIP. Senate district conventions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing within the district.

BUSINESS. The Senate District convention shall elect district party officers, and (in accordance with Article III, Section 2) elect delegates and alternates to the state convention and elect to the Senate District Central Committee the persons elected as precinct chairpersons at the precinct caucuses; and it may adopt or amend the Senate District constitution, endorse a candidate for the State Senate, adopt resolutions and conduct other business as may come before it.

MEMBERSHIP. House District electoral commissions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing within the House District. Delegates and alternates seated as delegates may prorate and cast all votes allotted the precinct if its constitution so provides.

BUSINESS. The House District electoral commission shall elect officers, recruit and endorse a candidate for the State House of Representatives and aid in the election of the candidate. The electoral commission may adopt a constitution, elect additional party officers, establish executive and/or central committees, and conduct such other party business as may come before it.

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The House District officers shall be chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as may be specified in the House District constitution.

Subsection C. SPECIAL COMMITTEE. In the absence of a regular House District Central Committee authorized by the House District constitution, a special House District Committee is authorized. Such a special House District Committee shall consist of the House District officers, precinct chairpersons, and all members of the State Central Committee residing within the House District and this special committee is authorized to fill vacancies among the House District officers and to endorse candidates between meetings of the House District electoral commission.

Section 3. SENATE DISTRICTS

Subsection A. ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS. In Senate Districts other than those described in Article V, Section 2, an electoral commission shall meet each year that a State Senator is elected from that district.

AUTHORITY. The electoral commission shall be the governing body of the Senate District party.

MEMBERSHIP. Senate district electoral commissions shall be composed of precinct delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing within the Senate District. Delegates and alternates seated as delegates may prorate and cast all votes allotted the precinct if the Senate District constitution so provides.

BUSINESS. The Senate District electoral commission shall elect officers, recruit and endorse a candidate for the State Senate and aid in the election of the candidate. The Electoral Commission may adopt a constitution, establish executive and/or central committees, and conduct such other party business as may come before it.

Subsection B. OFFICERS. The Senate District officers shall be a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as may be specified in the Senate District constitution.

Subsection C. SPECIAL COMMITTEE. In the absence of a regular Senate District Central Committee authorized by the Senate District constitution, a special Senate District committee is authorized. Such a special Senate District Committee shall consist of the Senate District officers and the central committees of the House districts within the Senate District. This special committee is authorized to fill vacancies among the Senate District officers and to endorse candidates between meetings of the Senate District electoral commission.

ARTICLE VII

Party Organization in Congressional Districts

Section 1. CONVENTIONS

AUTHORITY. Congressional district conventions shall be the governing body of the district and shall be held each even numbered year.

MEMBERSHIP. Congressional district conventions shall be composed of state convention delegates and alternates seated as delegates residing in the Congressional District.

MEMBERSHIP. (b) **DELEGATES AT LARGE.** State party officers at the time of call shall be delegates at large to the state convention. Members of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party elected to office on the partisan ballot, members of the state legislature caucusing with the Democratic-Farmer-Labor caucuses, and members of the party elected to salaried offices of counties containing cities of the first class shall be entitled to be delegates without vote to the state convention.

BUSINESS. The state convention shall elect convention officers and state party officers. In presidential election years, it shall elect national committee members, and delegates and alternates to the national convention in accordance with Article III, Section 2, and the Bylaws, and shall nominate presidential electors. It shall be a function of the state convention to endorse candidates for statewide office and adopt a party platform, or provide for such endorsement and adoption. It may amend this constitution and/or the accompanying Bylaws. It may transact such other business as may come before the convention.

COMMITTEES. The state chairperson, subject to the direction of the State Executive Committee shall appoint a convener for the following committees: constitution, credentials, endorsements, nominations, platform, rules, and such others as may be required. The appointments shall be made at least 22 days before the opening of the convention.

Section 2. STATE PARTY OFFICERS. State party officers elected at the state convention shall be a chairperson, associate chairperson, secretary, treasurer, national committee members and twelve directors (not more than seven of whom shall have the same gender).

Section 3. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The State Central Committee shall be the governing body between conventions.

MEMBERSHIP. The State Central Committee shall consist of the State Executive Committee, plus the chairperson and associate chairperson of the following 37 Senate districts -- 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, and 37 through 67 -- plus the chairperson and associate chairperson (with each having one-half vote) of the House districts in each of the remaining 30 Senate districts, plus 332 representatives divided among the county units according to the Democratic-Farmer-Labor candidates average vote (see Bylaws), provided that each county unit shall have at least one vote. A system of equal proportions prescribed for allocation of representations in Congress shall be used to determine allocation of representation to county units.

A county-unit allotted one vote shall send as its representatives the chairperson and associate chairperson each with one-half vote. A county unit allotted two votes shall send as its representatives the chairperson and associate chairperson. A county unit allotted more than two votes shall send as its representatives the chairperson and associate chairperson and in addition they shall elect delegates-at-large.

For all State Central Committee delegates (including the chairperson, associate chairperson and delegates elected at large) ranked alternates shall be elected.

A poll by mail of the members of the State Central Committee may be taken on specific questions, provided such a poll is voted by the State Executive Committee. In such polls, at least 15 days must elapse between the mailing of ballots and the date set for the tabulation of returns.

BUSINESS. The State Central Committee shall fill vacancies among state officers, statewide delegates and alternates to national conventions, endorsed candidates for statewide office, and statewide nominees for presidential electors. It may reconvene an adjourned state convention. It may adopt or amend the Bylaws to this Constitution.

Section 4. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY. The State Executive Committee shall be the governing body between meetings of the State Central Committee

MEMBERSHIP. The Executive Committee shall consist of the party officers elected at the state convention and the chairperson and associate chairperson (with secretary and treasurer as alternates) from each Congressional District seated in the order of succession. It shall also include as non-voting members one State Senator and two State Representatives who are members of and selected by their DFL legislative caucuses and members of the National Committee not elected by the state convention.

BUSINESS. The State Executive Committee shall be responsible to the State Central Committee for the general management of the party's business. It shall establish standing commissions on Affirmative Action, Issues, and Constitution. It may also establish other standing and temporary committees. It shall establish a budget, subject to State Central Committee approval. All disputes and contests resulting from the holding of County unit conventions, Congressional District conventions, and electoral commission sessions shall be decided by the State Executive Committee, except those disputes to be decided under Article III, Section 2.

The State Executive Committee shall establish procedures for review of party constitutions of County, House District, Senate District, Congressional District and other subordinate party organizations by the Constitutions Commission. Such constitutions shall become operative unless disapproved within 120 days of submission to state party headquarters. Disapproval is subject to appeal to the State Central Committee. The State Executive Committee shall maintain a file of valid constitutions for all party organizations.

The State Executive Committee shall take any action necessary to insure that the use of the designation "Democratic-Farmer-Labor", or any combination thereof, be restricted to persons or organizations authorized by the state conventions, the State Central Committee, or the State Executive Committee.

The State Executive Committee may call a meeting of any central committee. With the consent of the State Central Committee, the State Executive Committee may reconvene an adjourned state convention.

ARTICLE IX

Other Electoral Jurisdictions

Section 1. ELECTORAL JURISDICTIONS NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSEWHERE. In an electoral jurisdiction for which this constitution does not otherwise provide a means of endorsement, the central committee of the party having the smallest jurisdiction which includes the electoral jurisdiction shall be responsible for the party's affairs in elections in that electoral jurisdiction, and may authorize the adoption of a party constitution for the electoral jurisdiction.

Section 2. SPECIAL ENDORSING COMMISSION

AUTHORITY. A special endorsing commission for an election in an electoral jurisdiction not provided for elsewhere may be called by the central committee having jurisdiction, if a commission is not authorized by the constitution of the electoral jurisdiction.

MEMBERSHIP. For an electoral jurisdiction equivalent to, or smaller than, a senatorial district in population, the delegates and alternates elected at precinct caucuses within that jurisdiction shall be delegates and alternates to the special endorsing commission.

For an electoral jurisdiction larger than a senatorial district in population, excluding cities of the first class, which are included in Section 3, below, the delegates and alternates to the special endorsing commission may be either the delegates and alternates to the state convention who reside within the jurisdiction, or the delegates and alternates elected at precinct caucuses within that jurisdiction.

BUSINESS. The special endorsing commission may recruit and endorse a candidate for each office open for election, and aid in the election of the candidate.

ARTICLE III

General Rules and Policy

Section 1. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION.

Affirmative Action shall be explained at the precinct caucuses and any higher level conventions and shall be included in the DFL Call to Convention.

Section 2. CONVENTION AND ELECTORAL COMMISSION RULES.

Reports of all caucus and convention elections of delegates and alternates to higher level conventions or committees shall be submitted within 5 days after said caucus or convention to the succeeding higher jurisdiction authority.

Subsection A. DELEGATE ELECTION GUIDELINES.

Challenges may be made to delegations on the basis of the Delegate Election Guidelines of the Constitution if the challenge shows that either Affirmative Action guidelines or delegate voting system rules were violated in the election of the delegation.

Subsection B. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The intent of the Proportional Representation rule in the Constitution is to elect delegates and alternates to conventions and committees in a proportional way at every level of the party. It is the basic voting rule which makes the Affirmative Action and the Delegate Election Guidelines principles of Article III meaningful and possible.

A motion to use a proportional voting system may be made prior to opening nominations for the election of delegates. If such a motion is not made and passed prior to nominations, and if after nominations are over there are more nominees than delegate positions to be filled, the chairperson should ask, or it can be moved from the floor, if the body will use a majority voting system or a proportional voting system. A motion for a proportional system passes and proportional voting must be used if the motion is supported by a number equal to or more than the number of voters with the strength to elect one delegate. The number of voters with enough strength, as a group, to elect their own delegate, shall be determined by dividing the number of delegates a caucus or convention is to elect into the total number of eligible voters at that caucus or convention. For example: if there are 100 voters at a caucus which is to elect 10 delegates to a convention, a group of 10 of those voters is large enough to elect its own delegate or to require that a proportional voting system be used which will allow it to elect its own delegate.

Several voting methods provide the proportionality required by this rule. At precinct caucuses, state law requires that voters be able to vote secretly. At other levels of the party voting is open unless a secret ballot is called for and supported by one third of the voting body.

The DFL Call to Convention as approved by the State Central Committee may outline specific procedures for rules which satisfy the requirement of this Bylaw at the various party levels.

Subsection C. ALTERNATE DELEGATES.

Notifications shall be made to alternates in the same manner as prescribed for delegates.

If alternates are elected through sub-caucus voting systems they will be upgraded to delegate status in the order reported within each sub-caucus. When all available alternates have been raised within a specific sub-caucus and the delegation is still not at full voting strength, alternates will then be raised by lot from among each sub-caucus' highest ranking remaining alternate.

Subsection E. ENDORSEMENTS.

The phrase, "every ballot shall be a test of a quorum," means that if the total vote on an endorsement falls of a quorum, no endorsement takes place at that convention.

ARTICLE IV

Precinct Organization

Section 2. PRECINCT ORGANIZATION.

The precinct caucus may elect vice-chairpersons to assist and aid in the organization of the precinct for the party in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws. These vice-chairpersons should be listed in the caucus report to higher levels of the party.

ARTICLE V

Party Organization in Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Stearns, St. Louis and Washington counties.

Section 1. HOUSE DISTRICTS.

Subsection A. CONVENTIONS.

The authority set forth by the Constitution to House districts in the counties mentioned in Article V shall be granted by a Senate district if there is a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the House district convention involved. The quorum requirement for such action will be a majority of the delegates (or alternates seated as delegates) eligible for that convention.

ARTICLE VIII

State Party Organization

Section 2. STATE PARTY OFFICERS.

The chairperson's duties shall be those of a chief executive officer. The chairperson with the consultation and agreement of the associate chairperson may appoint an executive director and a finance director subject to confirmation by the State Executive Committee. The chairperson may appoint other personnel to manage the business and financial affairs of the party subject to confirmation by the State Executive Committee. In accordance with actions taken by the state convention, State Central Committee, and State Executive Committee, the chairperson may determine their duties and functions. The chairperson may provide for the employment of any other office personnel necessary. The chairperson shall be salaried and the salary shall be set by the Executive Committee.

The associate chairperson shall do everything necessary to assist the state chairperson in the management of the business and financial affairs of the party. In addition, the associate chairperson will provide leadership in party organization and shall be responsible for political education. The associate chairperson may provide for the employment of other party officers. The associate chairperson shall receive a full-time salary not less than 3/4 of the chairperson's salary to be set by the Executive Committee.

The secretary shall be in charge of all the files and records of the party and of preparation of necessary documents. He shall preserve such files and records and open them for examination at convenient and appropriate times at the request of any duly elected State central Committee member.

The treasurer shall have custody of the funds of the party and shall render written accounts of his receipts and disbursements to each meeting of the State Central Committee and State Executive Committee. He shall also make a full report for the handling of party funds shall be under sufficient bond, the amount to be determined by the State Executive Committee. An audit of all financial records and transactions of the party shall be made at least once a year, and at other times as may be requested by either the State Central Committee or the State Executive Committee, by a certified public accountant. Copies of his report shall be sent to all members of the State Central Committee.

The Executive Committee shall assign duties to directors. At least one director shall be assigned each of the following: finance, party organization, legislative liaison, new voter registration and involvement, liaison with elected state officials, party ombudsmen functions, communications, issues and platform development and affirmative action.

Endorsement involving an election in a subjurisdiction of such an electoral jurisdiction may be made by delegates to the special endorsing commission who reside within the subjurisdiction.

The special endorsing commission may conduct such other business as may be authorized by the constitution of the electoral jurisdiction.

Section 3. CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS. A city of the first class may conduct a special endorsing commission to endorse candidates for local office. Delegates to such a commission shall be elected at caucuses which may be held at a time different from the regular even-year organizational caucuses. Such caucuses and commission shall follow the election laws and guidelines of regular caucuses and conventions. The date and arrangements of these caucuses and commissions shall be established by the central committee having jurisdiction.

ARTICLE X

Amending Procedures for Constitution

This constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates at any state convention of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

ARTICLE XI

Bylaws

Bylaws concerning matters not expressly governed by nor in conflict with this constitution may be adopted or amended by majority vote of the state convention.

Bylaws may be adopted or amended by the State Central Committee provided such changes receive majority affirmative vote of the entire membership. A copy of the proposed changes in Bylaws shall be included in the meeting notice of the State Central Committee.

ARTICLE XII

Parliamentary Authority

All state convention matters not governed by this Constitution and its Bylaws or by convention rules, or by law shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, most recently revised.

ARTICLE XIII

New Constitution

This constitution supersedes any and all other previous constitutions of the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

BYLAWS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABOR PARTY

These Bylaws to the Constitution of the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota are intended to further define and explain the operating procedures of the party. They are organized in parallel to the Constitution to make easier reference to the specific words of the Constitution being further defined, but this does not absolutely limit the application of the Bylaw to the specific part of the Constitution noted. The Bylaws can be added to or amended by the State Central Committee or State Convention as provided for in Article XI of the Constitution. Such changes can be made when necessary to improve the operation of the party or to enable the party to conform to state or federal law or to rules of the National Democratic Convention or the Democratic National Committee. It is not intended that changes in the Bylaws shall alter principles of the party as set forth in the Constitution.

ARTICLE II

Subordination

Section 1. ELECTION LAWS.

In addition to federal and state election laws the DFL Constitution and Bylaws are subordinate to the National Democratic convention, charter and committee rules on selection of delegates to the national convention.

The Minnesota DFL shall provide funds to candidates only if they are duly endorsed.

Section 3. CENTRAL COMMITTEE RULES.

Subsection B. CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENTS.

The endorsing privilege extended to central committees by the Constitution means that if a convention or endorsing commission fails to make an endorsement, or does not act on a possible endorsement in its jurisdiction, and does not wish an endorsement to be made, it must, by a simple majority vote, so instruct its central committee before it adjourns.

Subsection C. DISMISSAL FOR CAUSE

Before a central committee member may be discharged, the central committee shall notify that person in writing and state its ground for the proposed dismissal in reasonable detail together with a statement that the member may make a written request for a hearing before the committee within 30 days after receipt of such notification. If within 30 days after receipt of this notification the member makes a written request for a hearing before the committee it shall be granted before final action is taken. If no hearing is requested within such period, it shall be deemed acquiescence by the member to the committee's proposed action and the termination shall take effect at the end of the 30-day period.

Any hearing held pursuant to this section of the Bylaws and appropriate section of the Constitution shall be upon appropriate and timely notice to the member and shall be private or public at the discretion of the member. At the hearing, the committee and the member may each be represented by counsel at its or his/her own expense, and such counsel may examine and cross examine witnesses and present arguments. The committee shall first present evidence to sustain the grounds for dismissal and then receive evidence presented by the member. Each party may then present rebuttal evidence. Dismissal of the member shall be based upon substantial and competent evidence in the record. All witnesses shall be sworn upon oath administered by the presiding officer of the committee. The secretary of the committee shall issue subpoenas for witnesses or the production of record pertinent to the grounds upon the request of either the member or committee. If requested, either by the member or the committee, the committee shall employ a court reporter to record the proceedings at the hearing and either party may obtain a transcript thereof at its own expense.

After the hearing, the committee shall issue a written decision and order. If the committee orders dismissal, its decision shall include the findings of fact based upon competent evidence in the record and shall be served on the member accompanied by an order of dismissal within ten (10) days after conclusion of the hearing. If the decision of the committee is favorable to the member the proceedings shall be dismissed and the decision entered into the committee's minutes.

Section 8. DEFINITIONS.

The DFL Candidates Average Vote is the sum of votes cast for the five most recent and highest ranking (as listed below) statewide DFL candidates (including the national Democratic presidential candidate if it is among the five most recent election races) divided by five. If five of the races required were in the most recent election, they will be used. If there were not five races qualifying in the most recent election, the immediate previous statewide election is also used. The ranking of the races for this purpose shall be: President, U.S. Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer.

Section 9. COMMITTEE DELEGATE SELECTION.

At congressional district conventions and county unit conventions, delegates to pre-convention committees at the next highest levels shall be elected at the convention.

Section 4. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The State Executive Committee shall have the authority to recommend and implement procedures for commissions. Authority for permanent commissions shall be granted through governing convention or through amending the Bylaws.

The State Executive Committee shall establish a Commission on Volunteerism which shall include but not be limited to rewarding volunteers and establishing recommendations for legislation i.e. social security, tax credits, tax deductions. This Commission on Volunteerism shall be composed of two members from each Congressional district, to be elected, and not more than four persons appointed by the state chairperson. The Commission shall present recommendations to its appropriate governing body.

The State Executive Committee shall establish a Commission on Platform and Issues. The charge of this commission would be to refine the platform criteria and form, procedures for the ongoing process of resolutions from the caucuses and an orderly procedure for incoming convention committees to facilitate their work. The commission may develop task forces, it may hold hearings between conventions. The commission's purposes is procedural and shall not, as a commission, issue a resolution or issue statement. It may develop a manner for topical issues to be developed and a procedure to recommend to the State Central Committee for action. The Commission on Platform and Issues shall be composed of two members from each Congressional district, to be elected, and not more than four persons appointed by the state chairperson. The commission shall present specific recommendations for inclusion in the DFL Call to Convention.

The State Executive Committee shall establish a commission on Constitution and Bylaws. The charge of the Commission would be to refine the Constitution and the Bylaws, if necessary and make recommendations to the next-named State Convention Constitution Committee and / or the State Central Committee. The Commission on Constitution and Bylaws shall also include the responsibility of review as defined in Article VIII Section 4 of the Constitution and make recommendations to its governing body involved. The commission shall be composed of two members from each Congressional district, to be elected, and not more than four persons appointed by the State Chairperson. From within the Commission develop a method and elect a rotating three person review board which shall have the authority to recommend settlement and remedies of constitutional challenges, disputes and interpretations to appropriate governing bodies.

The State Executive Committee shall establish a Commission on Affirmative Action which shall include but not be limited to establishing Affirmative Action officer for each county unit, congressional district and the State Executive Committee. The Commission on Affirmative Action shall include the State Affirmative Action officer, the eight Congressional District Affirmative Action officers and members appointed by the state chairperson and confirmed by the State Executive Committee from special categories, including, youth, senior citizens, men, women, labor, minorities, and farmers. Each congressional district and county unit shall have a similar Affirmative Action Commission. Affirmative Action Commissions and Affirmative Action officers shall be accountable to the state Affirmative Action Commission, which in turn shall be accountable to the State Executive and State Central committees. The Affirmative Action Commission shall prepare an Affirmative Action plan and submit the plan for approval and implementation to the State Executive Committee. The State Affirmative Action Commission shall be a compliance and review commission in terms of Affirmative Action programs and delegate selection and in turn shall make recommendations to appropriate governing party bodies. It may establish a date for Affirmative Action plan submission. The commission shall be properly funded in order to carry out its mandate.

CHARTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE

We, the Democrats of the United States of America, united in common purpose, hereby rededicate ourselves to the principles which have historically sustained our Party. Recognizing that the vitality of the Nation's political institutions has been the foundations of its enduring strength, we acknowledge that a political party which wishes to lead must listen to those it would lead, a party which asks for the people's trust must prove that it trusts the people and a party which hopes to call forth the best the Nation can achieve must embody the best of the Nation's heritage and traditions.

What we seek for our Nation, we hope for all people: individual freedom in the framework of a just society, political freedom in the framework of meaningful participation by all citizens. Bound by the United States Constitution, aware that a party must be responsive to be worthy of responsibility, we pledge ourselves to open, honest endeavor and to the conduct of public affairs in a manner worthy of a society of free people.

Under God, and for these ends and upon these principles, we do establish and adopt this Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States of America.

ARTICLE ONE

The Democratic Party of the United States of America

shall:

1. Nominate and assist in the election of Democratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States;
2. Adopt and promote statements of policy;
3. Assist state and local Democratic Party organizations in the election of their candidates and the education of their voters;
4. Establish standards and rules of procedure to afford all members of the Democratic Party full, timely and equal opportunities to participate in decisions concerning the selection of candidates, the formulation of policy, and the conduct of other Party affairs, without prejudice on the basis of sex, race, age (if of voting age), religion, economic status or ethnic origin, and, further, to promote fair campaign practices and the fair adjudication of disputes;
5. Raise and disburse moneys needed for the successful operation of the Democratic Party;
6. Work with Democratic public officials at all levels to achieve the objectives of the Democratic Party; and
7. Encourage and support codes of political ethics that embody substantive rules of ethical guidance for public officials and employees in federal, state and local governments, to assure that public officials shall at all times conduct themselves in a manner that reflects creditably upon the office they serve, shall not use their office to gain special privileges and benefits and shall refrain from acting in their official capacities when their independence of judgment would be adversely affected by personal interests or duties.

ARTICLE TWO

National Convention

Section 1. The Democratic Party shall assemble in National Convention in each year in which an election for the office of President of the United States is held.

Section 2. The National Convention shall be the highest authority of the Democratic Party, subject to the provisions of this Charter. The National Convention shall recognize the state and other Parties entitled to participate in the conduct of the national affairs of the Democratic Party, including its conventions, conferences and committees. State Party rules or state laws relating to the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be observed unless in conflict with this Charter and other provisions adopted pursuant to authority of the Charter, including the resolutions or other actions of the National Convention. In the event of such conflict with state laws, state Parties shall be required to take provable, positive steps to bring such laws into conformity and to carry out such other measures as may be required by the National

office, shall be selected by each state Democratic Party in accordance with standards as to participation established in the By-Laws of the Democratic Party for terms commencing on the day the National Convention adjourns and terminating on the day the next Convention adjourns. Such members shall be selected during the calendar year in which a National Convention is held, through processes which assure full, timely and equal opportunity to participate. Vacancies shall be filled by the state party as provided in the By-Laws. The members of the National Committee from each state shall be divided as equally as practicable between committeemen and committeewomen. Members of the Democratic National Committee who serve by virtue of holding public or party office shall serve on the Committee only during their terms in office. Members of the Democratic National Committee added by the other members shall serve for the period designated at the time of their selection, but in no event beyond the day the next Convention adjourns. Members of the Democratic National Committee who serve by virtue of holding state Party office shall be selected by such Parties in accordance with standards as to participation established in the By-Laws.

Section 4. The By-Laws may provide for removal of members of the Democratic National Committee for cause by a two-thirds vote of the National Committee and may also require continued residence in the jurisdiction represented by the member and affirmative support for the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees as a condition of continued membership thereon.

Section 5. The Democratic National Committee shall meet at least once each year. Meetings shall be called by the Chairperson, by the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, or by written request of no fewer than one-fourth of the members of the Democratic National Committee.

Section 6. The Democratic National Committee shall submit to each National Convention, prior to the commencement thereof, a written report of the activities and affairs of the Democratic Party since the preceding National Convention.

ARTICLE FOUR

Executive Committee

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, which shall be responsible for the conduct of the Affairs of the Democratic Party subject to this Charter, the National Convention and the Democratic National Committee.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall be elected by and serve at the pleasure of the members of the Democratic National Committee. The size, composition and term of office shall be determined by the Democratic National Committee, provided that no fewer than one-half of the members shall be elected from regional caucuses of members of the Democratic National Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times each year. Meetings shall be called by the Chairperson or by written request of no fewer than one-fourth of its members. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings which shall be available to the public.

ARTICLE FIVE

National Chairperson

Section 1. The National Chairperson of the Democratic Party shall carry out the programs and policies of the National Convention and the Democratic National Committee.

Section 2. The National Chairperson shall be elected (1) at the first meeting of the Democratic National Committee held after the National Convention, and (2) at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee held after the succeeding presidential election and prior to March 1 next, and (3) whenever a vacancy occurs. The National Chairperson shall be elected and may be removed by a majority vote of the Democratic National Committee, and each term shall expire upon the election for the following term.

Section 3. The National Chairperson shall preside over

and in all Party affairs, as defined in the By-Laws, the National and State Democratic Parties shall adopt and implement affirmative action programs.

Section 4. The goal of such affirmative action shall be to encourage such participation in delegate selection processes and in Party organizations at all levels, as defined in the By-Laws, of the aforementioned groups as indicated by their presence in the Democratic electorate.

Section 5. This goal shall not be accomplished either directly or indirectly by the national or state Democratic Parties' imposition of mandatory quotas at any level of the delegate selection process or in any other Party affairs, as defined in the By-Laws.

Section 6. Performance under an approved affirmative action program and composition of the Convention delegation shall be considered relevant evidence in the challenge of any state delegation. If a state Party has adopted and implemented an approved and monitored affirmative action program, the Party shall not be subject to challenge based solely on delegate composition or solely on primary results.

Section 7. Notwithstanding Section 5 above, equal division at any level of delegate or committee positions between delegate men and delegate women or committeemen and committeewoman shall not constitute a violation of any provision thereof.

ARTICLE ELEVEN

General Provisions

Section 1. Democratic Party means the Democratic Party of the United States of America.

Section 2. The By-Laws shall provide for state in which the Democratic nominee for President or electors committed to the nominee did not appear on the ballot in elections used for apportionment formulae.

Section 3. For the purposes of this Charter, the District of Columbia shall be treated as a state containing the appropriate number of Congressional Districts.

Section 4. For the purposes of this Charter, Puerto Rico shall be treated as a state containing the appropriate number of Congressional Districts.

Section 5. Recognized Democratic Party organizations in areas not entitled to vote in Presidential elections may elect such voting delegates to National Conventions as the Democratic National Committee provides in the Call to the Convention.

Section 6. The Canal Zone, Guam and the Virgin Islands shall each have one vote on the Democratic National Committee, which vote shall be divided between two members when both are present, except as may otherwise be provided by the By-Laws.

Section 7. The By-Laws shall provide for regional organizations of the Party.

Section 8. To assure that the Democratic nominee for the office of President of the United States is selected by a fair and equitable process, the Democratic National Committee may adopt such statements of policy as it deems appropriate with respect to the timing of Presidential primaries and shall work with state Parties to accomplish the objectives of such statements, provided, however, that such statements of policy shall not be deemed to be binding upon any states in which the state laws are in conflict with such statements.

Section 9. The Democratic National Committee shall adopt and publish a code of fair campaign practices, which shall be recommended for observance by all candidates campaigning as Democrats.

Section 10. The Democratic Party shall not require a delegate to a Party convention or caucus to cast a vote contrary to his or her expressed preference.

Section 11. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted at the National Convention. Voting by proxy shall otherwise be permitted in Democratic Party affairs as provided in the By-Laws of the Democratic Party.

Section 12. All meetings of the Democratic National Committee, Executive Committee, and all other official Party

Convention of the Democratic National Committee.

Section 3. The National Convention shall nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States, nominate a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, adopt a platform and act upon such other matters as it deems appropriate.

Section 4. The National Convention shall be composed of delegates who are chosen through processes which (1) assure all Democratic voters full, timely and equal opportunity to participate and include affirmative action programs toward that end; (2) assure that delegations fairly reflect the division of preferences expressed by those who participate in the Presidential nominating process; (3) exclude the use of the unit rule at any level; (4) do not deny participation for failure to pay a cost, fee or poll tax; (5) restrict participation to Democrats only, and (6) begin within the calendar year of the Convention provided, however, that fairly apportioned and openly selected state Party committees, elected no earlier than January 1st of the preceding mid-term Congressional election year, from states not having state conventions authorized to elect delegates, shall not be precluded from selecting not more than 25% of their respective state delegations according to the standards provided in this Charter or the By-Laws.

Section 5. The delegate vote allocable to each state shall be determined as provided in the By-Laws, consistent with a formula giving equal weight to population, which may be measured by electoral vote, and to the Democratic vote in elections for the office of President. The apportionment of delegates who are to be elected from units no larger than a Congressional district shall be determined by the state Democratic Party in accordance with the Call to the National Convention.

ARTICLE THREE Democratic National Committee

Section 1. The Democratic National Committee shall have general responsibility for the affairs of the Democratic Party between National Conventions, subject to the provisions of this Charter and to the resolutions or other actions of the National Convention. This responsibility shall include: (1) issuing the Call to the National Convention; (2) conducting the Party's Presidential campaign; (3) filling vacancies in the nominations for the offices of President and Vice President; (4) formulating and disseminating statements of Party policy; (5) providing for the election or appointment of a Chairperson, an Executive Vice Chairperson of the opposite sex, a Second Executive Vice Chairperson, a Treasurer, a Secretary and other appropriate officers of the National Committee and for the filling of vacancies; and (6) all other actions necessary or appropriate in order to carry out the provisions of this Charter and the objectives of the Democratic Party.

Section 2. The Democratic National Committee shall be composed of: (1) the Chairperson and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex of each recognized state Democratic Party; (2) two hundred additional members apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the National Convention are apportioned, provided that each state shall have at least two such additional members; (3) the Chairperson of the Democratic Governors' Conference and two additional governors selected by the Conference; (4) the Democratic Leader in the United States Senate and the Democratic Leader in the United States House of Representatives and one additional member of each body appointed by the respective leaders; (5) the Chairperson, two Executive Vice Chairpersons, the Chairperson of the National Finance Council, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee; (6) the Chairperson of the Conference of Democratic Mayors and two additional mayors selected by the Conference; (7) the President of the Young Democrats of America and two additional members selected by the organization biennially in convention assembled; and (8) additional members as provided in Article Eleven of this Charter. No more than twenty-five additional members of the Democratic National Committee may be added by the foregoing members.

Section 3. Members of the Democratic National Committee apportioned to the states and those provided for in Article Eleven, who are not otherwise members by virtue of Party

meetings of the Democratic National Committee and of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the National Chairperson, the next highest ranking officer of the National Committee present at the meeting shall preside.

Section 4. The National Chairperson shall serve full time and shall receive such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the Chairperson and the Democratic National Committee.

ARTICLE SIX Party Conference

The Democratic Party may hold a National Party Conference between National Conventions. The nature, agenda, composition, time and place of the Party Conference shall be determined by the Democratic National Committee. At a meeting held during the first calendar year after each Presidential election, the Democratic National Committee shall vote upon the question of whether such Party Conference shall be held.

ARTICLE SEVEN Judicial Council

Section 1. There shall be a Judicial Council of the Democratic Party appointed by the Democratic National Committee, the function of which shall be to review and approve state plans for the selection of delegates to National Conventions and to decide challenges to such state plans, provided, however, that the right of the Democratic National Convention and Democratic National Committee to settle credentials disputes concerning their respective bodies shall not be abridged.

Section 2. The Democratic National Committee shall determine and provide necessary support for the Judicial Council.

ARTICLE EIGHT National Finance Committee

Section 1. The Democratic National Committee shall establish a National Finance Council, which shall have general responsibility for the finances of the Democratic Party. The National Finance Council shall raise funds to support the Democratic Party and shall advise and assist state Democratic Parties and candidates in securing funds for their purposes.

Section 2. Members of the Finance Council shall be selected and approved as provided in the By-Laws, and the Chairman of the Finance Council shall be elected or approved by the Democratic National Committee.

ARTICLE NINE National Education and Training Council

Section 1. There shall be a National Education and Training Council of the Democratic Party, which shall be responsible for the creation and implementation of education and training programs for the Democratic Party in furtherance of its objectives. The allocation of funds to the National Education and Training Council shall be provided by the Democratic National Committee and shall be budgeted at least one year in advance of anticipated expenditures. In order to encourage a lifetime of meaningful political participation for every Democrat, the National Education and Training Council shall attempt to reach every young citizen as they enter the electorate at eighteen years of age.

Section 2. The National Education and Training Council shall be composed of (1) eight members elected by the Executive Committee and (2) the National Chairperson.

Section 3. The National Education and Training Council shall operate under the guidance of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE TEN Full Participation

Section 1. The Democratic Party of the United States shall be open to all who desire to support the Party and who wish to be known as Democrats.

Section 2. Discrimination in the conduct of Democratic Party affairs on the basis of sex, race, age (if of voting age), religion, economic status or ethnic origin is prohibited, to the end that the Democratic Party at all levels be an open party.

Section 3. In order to encourage full participation by all Democrats, with particular concern for minority groups, native Americans, women and youth, in the delegate selection process

meetings, the Executive Committee, and all other primary Party committees, commissions and bodies shall be open to the public, and votes shall not be taken by secret ballot.

Section 13. The Democratic National Committee shall prepare and make available to the public an annual report concerning the financial affairs of the Democratic Party.

Section 14. In the absence of other provisions, Robert's Rules of Order (as most recently revised) shall govern the conduct of all Democratic Party meetings.

Section 15. There shall be authentic texts of this Charter published in all of the official languages of these United States, which include French and Spanish, as well as English. Authentic French and Spanish texts shall be approved by the Democratic National Committee during calendar year 1975.

ARTICLE TWELVE

Amendments, By-Laws and Rules

Section 1. This Charter may be amended by a vote of a majority of all of the delegates to the National Convention. This Charter may also be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the Democratic National Committee provided that at least thirty days written notice of the meeting and any proposed amendment has been given to all members of the National Committee and has been released to the national news media. This Charter may also be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of any Democratic Party Conference called under the authority of this Charter for such purpose.

Section 2. By-Laws of the Democratic Party shall be adopted to provide for the governance of the affairs of the Democratic Party in matters not provided for in this Charter. By-Laws may be adopted or amended by majority vote of (1) the National Convention or (2) the Democratic National Committee provided that thirty days written notice of any proposed By-Law or amendment has been given to all members of the National Committee. Unless adopted in the form of an amendment to this Charter or otherwise designated, any resolution adopted by the National Convention relating to the governance of the Party shall be considered a By-Law.

Section 3. Each official body of the Democratic Party created under the authority of this Charter shall adopt and conduct its affairs in accordance with written rules, which rules shall be consistent with this Charter, the By-Laws and other provisions adopted pursuant to authority of the Charter, including resolutions or other actions of the National Convention. The Democratic National Committee shall maintain copies of all such rules and shall make them available upon request.

Section 4. Each recognized state Democratic Party shall adopt and conduct its affairs in accordance with written rules. Copies of such rules and of any changes or amendments thereto shall be filed with the Democratic National Committee within thirty days following adoption.

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Section 1. The Democratic Party of the United States of America, assembled in a Conference on Democratic Party Organization and Policy pursuant to resolution adopted by the 1972 Democratic National Convention and the Call to the Conference hereby adopts for the governance of the Party the Charter attached hereto.

Section 2. The Preamble and Articles I, III, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII of the Charter shall take effect and be in full force upon and after the adoption of the Charter by this Conference.

Section 3. All other Articles of the Charter shall take effect and be in full force upon and after the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention next succeeding this Conference.

Section 4. Until By-Laws are adopted pursuant to the Charter, the present Rules of the Democratic National Committee, the Delegate Selection Rules adopted by the Democratic National Committee and the National Convention Rules of the O'Hara Commission shall serve as the By-Laws of the Democratic Party, except insofar as they may be inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter.

The sad truth is that the average American can't build a house, can't buy a home, can't get a loan, can't save, can't move ahead toward a better vision. That's not the American dream.

The national housing policy of the past 30 years has been cut to ribbons. They are not even ribbons — about all that remains is the red tape.

On the one hand, workers who build housing are unemployed all across this country. And on the other hand, there's a housing shortage.

Unemployment won't build the homes we need. High interest rates won't build the homes we need, or put construction workers back on the job again.

The role of government should be to help people into decent housing. The role of government should be to encourage home improvement and not penalize it.

We have been trying to do that here in this state. We already have a 600 million dollar state housing program. But I am going to ask the Legislature for an additional direct appropriation of 45 million dollars so that more of our citizens have a chance to find a good place to live at a price they can afford to pay.

Another priority of this legislative session must be to control the property tax pressure on the homes we already have.

We made a magnificent commitment to our senior citizens when we froze their property taxes two years ago. They are safe from the threat of rising property taxes, and I'm grateful that we froze their taxes when we did.

In fact, no state has done a better job of reducing the burden of the most regressive, most unfair tax we have — the property tax on our homes and farms and businesses.

But now, because of runaway inflation, that effort is in danger.

That's why I am endorsing the Tax Study Commission recommendation for income-adjusted property tax relief, and I will be recommending it in my budget message.

This effort to help Minnesota citizens resist the pressure of property taxes is the most important tax commitment we can make.

But perhaps the greatest economic threat of all to the individual family in Minnesota is the threat of prolonged serious illness.

There is no economic suffering so great and so long lasting as that which occurs when an individual or loved one is struck down by a catastrophic illness or accident.

There is no way to anticipate such catastrophes, and no way to prevent them. But we can prevent families from being wiped out economically forever.

We can have an effective, practical state program to insure every Minnesota citizen against the most severe effects of catastrophic illness. I will present such a program to you next week.

We must also continue to move forward in the humane and effective treatment of Minnesota citizens who are addicted to alcohol and drugs.

We must also make a further commitment to the safety of our people.

Too many Minnesotans are afraid to go out alone or even be home alone at night.

Too many hand guns are available to people who should not be allowed to have them.

Too many drunken drivers are killing and maiming others on our highways.

When we release someone from prison who is still a hardened criminal, not rehabilitated, we don't help anybody.

The first function for which government is established is to protect its citizens against violence. That vigilance remains our first duty, and those who forget it do not deserve to govern.

We must commit ourselves today to toughness — against guns, against drunken drivers, against repeated offenders.

We must also maintain our efforts on behalf of the mentally handicapped children and adults of Minnesota.

Today we are spending an average of 11,680 dollars per year on each retarded citizen in our Minnesota state hospitals. For some of them, of course, we are spending even more.

We have also begun to establish community care and treatment centers — group homes and sheltered workshops and day activity centers — throughout the state.

They provide accomplishment and independence to many who would otherwise be permanent wards of the state.

We have a responsibility to continue that work — to protect the quality of our care and treatment and education of those who need special help.

To do less is to break our commitment to those who cannot help themselves. Instead, we must do more. And we will.

I will have specific recommendations for you next week.

Early next week, you and the people of Minnesota will have a unique opportunity to assess the condition of our state.

Your coming legislative seminar will provide new insights for all of us. I am confident that you will be reassured about the strength and the future of this state.

Your commitment to this special learning effort demonstrates again the Minnesota tradition of legislative excellence.

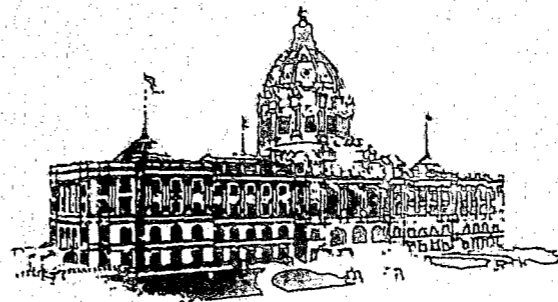
We need that excellence.

Today is difficult. Tomorrow is never easy.

In facing that tomorrow, let us remind ourselves of this:

The people of this state are strong. They are strong enough to accept the truth, however harsh, and to deal with it.

There is evident everywhere among the people, an enormous reservoir of energy and courage. Our people have faith in themselves and in the better future that they know can be achieved. They have the



Making DFL Gov't Work

Spannaus (from page 1)

politics.

Now we must all help make DFL government work as it can for people in Minnesota, so that the many citizens who voted for our candidates can be proud of those votes and so that all the people who helped in the campaign can be proud of that help.

Ironically, the task ahead of us is more difficult in many ways than ever before.

First of all, our election sweep not only carries with it the potential for great accomplishment, but also the possibility of future defeat. We will have to resist many temptations — temptation to excess, to carelessness, to complacency, to fight among ourselves and to shun the new and difficult so as not to rock our boat.

Second, we face our task in a time of lost confidence in government. Many people don't trust government any more. We must show the citizens that government can work for them.

Third, we face great problems in

our state and nation — inflation, recession and many more. DFL government must do what it can in difficult times to make the bad things good in Minnesota and to make the good better.

Finally, the task ahead is made difficult by the fact that the size of our vote means the citizens have great hopes and expectations for our success. As a result, our responsibility to do a good job is even greater than it would be otherwise.

But if our task is difficult, our accomplishment will be great if we succeed.

I believe we can provide government that is honest, hard-working and accessible as well as government that makes life better for people in the years ahead.

I look forward to proposing ideas to the 1975 Legislature and to working with the legislators, the governor and the other members of the DFL team. There is lots to do.

Thank you again for your support. Our state will need your help even more in the job that is ahead.

Coleman (from page 1)

volvement, we will necessarily fulfill the other tasks before us.

It seems obvious that we will not have the flood of legislation that we had in the 1973 and 1974 sessions. Many of the things enacted in the last two years had been

pieces of legislation that we consider help change cynicism to hope and to at least a basic measure of faith. I am deeply disturbed when national polls indicate that far too many citizens are giving up. I hope to help lead our legislature toward people

We took a proper step forward in 1971 when we declared that drunkenness would no longer be a crime in Minnesota. We recognized alcoholism for the illness that it is.

But we still have more than 100,000 Minnesotans with serious alcohol problems. Half of our highway fatalities are still alcohol-related, and 60 per cent of those fatalities are young people between the ages of 14 and 24.

I was shocked to learn recently that as many as 15 per cent of our adolescents — including junior and senior high school students — have problems with alcohol.

We cannot let our economic problems hold back this effort.

We must have a program that saves lives and families and careers — and people.

We must have less misery and pain and tragedy and crime related to alcohol and drugs.

It won't happen unless we make a commitment to it. And I'm setting aside an additional 10 million dollars in my budget recommendations to meet that commitment.

vision of what ought to be, and the willingness to sacrifice to achieve that vision.

Through all our history of affluence, the people knew that softness and drift and waste were not the fair expression of our national character.

Walter Lippman said it for us:

We shall turn from the soft vices in which a civilization decays,

We shall return to the stern virtues by which a civilization is made,

We shall do this because at long last, we know that we must, because finally we begin to see that the hard way is the only enduring way.

What we must demonstrate to our people is that our system can do the hard things, that our political process is the link that was intended between them and their destiny.

We must reaffirm by what we do that our political system is the avenue, not the enemy, of our better selves.

If we can help to make people see that, then we will indeed have inaugurated an age in which our will is equal to our hopes.

Humphrey Urges Public Investment (from page 1)

America, the hall exploded into a prolonged burst of applause.

Humphrey asserted during the interview that "there can be no retreat" from the commitments we have made to the health and welfare of all Minnesotans. "We have a marvelous set of values and particularly high 'Minnesota' standards. We're proud of the quality of life in Minnesota because we have invested in it. And not just private investment. We have made conscious public investment in order to make Minnesota a good place to live and grow. Not just a place in which to cut timber and mine ore. No, we've built a fine state in which families can grow and develop."

• "We must be cognizant of the fact that we are blessed with many natural resources. Among them are good farm land, timber, water and minerals. They must be protected," he said. "Our role is one of stewardship, not just to see that they are developed, but to see that they are protected."

• "I hope the Party continues to

build in the educational field. Education is one of our greatest assets. Pre, elementary, secondary and our system of higher education, the community colleges, state colleges and the university system, each serve to strengthen Minnesota. We must also remember," he said, "the needs of special education."

• "One of our strengths," he said, "lies in our commitment to human programs, such as the housing program adopted by the last legislature. It's an excellent program and much needed. But as with all programs, we must continue to evaluate how effective they are in meeting people's needs. In light of the high interest rates, it may need to be strengthened."

• "We must remain open to a variety of points of view. Even to business interests. When responsible and reasonable proposals are made, they must be acted upon."

... "Our state," Humphrey said, "has many fine small communities, many farm com-

munities, which play an important role in developing our values and concerns. But we must also remember the needs of our large cities, the Twin Cities and Duluth.

"The problems these cities have today are manageable at the present time. But we must make extra efforts to see that the problems of urban development, housing and crime don't get ahead of us to the point they cannot be solved. We can't ease off and hope for the best.

"More and more minorities, particularly persons of low income, are moving into the cities. And there is a danger that we won't make the necessary commitment in terms of money to the welfare of the people in our urban areas. We can't afford to let the problems build to the extent that we see today in the eastern United States. We must invest in the cities. Because if we don't, I am certain we'll have another episode of social explosion.

"We've developed a marvelous set of values. There can be no retreat."

maintained up by republican control. The excitement of being able to pass worthwhile legislation that we had only been able to dream of in previous years led to by far the most active — and fruitful — sessions I have been privileged to witness.

If the "flood" has been handled, there still remains much of the task of legitimate response to the needs of the men and women of our state. Some of the imbalance that still occurs between the "haves" and the "have nots" is appalling. The inequity and the unevenness in our system of justice and in the delivery of educational, health care and other services undermines the people's faith in the basic institutions of government. The inequities all too often make cynics of us.

I want to make the individual

Sabo (from page 1)

Something will also have to be done in the area of housing and housing finance. Livable homes for people at all income levels is a goal we must work hard to reach. How we are to do this will require much thought and perhaps exploration of some ideas not yet tried.

Haunting all of us, of course, is the spectre of runaway inflation. The state can aid here in such areas as adjusting workmen's and unemployment compensation.

Transportation is another area where we still have to find the right combination of mass transit and upgrading highways to provide the best economical and

our legislative would be people-oriented legislation of a very reasonable sort.

Both our individual Senators and subcommittees and committees have been working extremely hard in areas from health care delivery to local levy limits to creative and fruitful ways of handling correctional problems. I expect that the work of these members and these committees will result in meaningful legislation. Our members are not interested in just dotting their i's and crossing a few t's. We want to strike out in innovative ways. I am sure we will.

We are staffed in such a way that we can get the information needed for hard decisions and we are temperamentally well prepared to make our legislative body a model for other states.

energy-saving system.

I see no increase in the state income tax or sales tax and expect an even greater effort in stabilizing the property tax. Minor adjustments in the tax structure may be found to be desirable, but no major shifts are anticipated.

The formula for state aid to school districts will need refinement. We have had three years to learn that fair school financing really works. Now comes the fine tuning. Municipal aids also need adjusting.

It is fortunate that our flexible session provides sufficient time to give these and other problems the detailed attention they deserve.

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5 1

Report of DFL State Chairman Hank Fischer to the State Central Committee (12/14/74)

It has always been my personal goal to help to build in Minnesota, the kind of political party that would serve as a model for the nation. I have dedicated my efforts for almost fifteen years now to achieving that goal. During that time, the campaign and organizational ability of the Party has markedly improved, to the extent that the DFL Party in the last four years has been able to do more for the people of Minnesota than at any other time in the thirty year history of our Party.

I believe very strongly that a political party must serve as an effective link between the people and their government, and as a creative force in the governing process and as a means for insuring the accountability of public officials. A political party must be in a position to balance power, responsibility, accountability and leadership if it is to play an effective, meaningful role in making government work.

As Chairman of the DFL Party, I know that we are not yet in a position to provide the balance required of a political party which would like to serve as an example to the nation. We have made real, substantive progress in the last two years. Each of us can take a measure of satisfaction in our unprecedented election victories. In turn, each of us must take on an additional burden of responsibility.

As we meet in Minneapolis today, the DFL Party holds more public offices than we are ever likely to hold again. The cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are being governed by DFL'ers. Five of eight congressional seats and both U.S. Senate positions are held by DFL'ers. The six state constitutional offices, and both houses of the Legislature complete the DFL's remarkable record of electoral success.

We have accomplished what the Party set out to do in the aftermath of the 1966 elections. Over 56 per cent of the people in Minnesota now identify with the DFL Party. The DFL in unquestionably the majority party in every possible way.

Governing is the unique responsibility of majority parties. And effective governing is also uniquely reserved for political parties whose outlook is toward people's needs and the ability of government to see those needs met. Perhaps it's appropriate then, that as a Party, we cannot afford the luxury of basking in victory. As a Party, if we're really serious about presenting Minnesota as a model to the nation, then

In 1974, we will have raised over \$400,000, approaching the amount raised in 1972. However, we will have spent over \$450,000.

There are several reasons for our deficit:

1. Our overall fundraising capacity was not as successful as we had planned. We had hoped to meet our original budget of \$422,000 without a special fundraiser.

2. In addition to the items in the original budget, the State Executive Committee voted funds for the National Mid-term Conference mandatory assessment — \$4,000; the St. Paul city elections — \$5,000; and staff support for those elections — \$2,500.

3. Inflation accounts for dramatic increases in the costs of many services and supplies. We were not able to see these accurately at the beginning of the year. In addition, the cost of fundraising has gone up leaving smaller net amounts for budgeted items.

4. Unexpected events caused by the new campaign laws had some effect. In the past, the expenses of the Voter Survey and the Voter Turn-out programs have been largely funded by the major candidates campaigns. Under the new rules, this was impossible to resolve and as a result the Party had to fund \$30,000 of the \$40,000 Voter Survey cost, plus the cost of staff support for the program. The Voter Turn-out program cost \$24,000, while we were only able to raise \$12,500 to offset the cost. This created an additional \$11,500 deficit. In addition, we had to add a staff person to our bookkeeping department in order to carry out the responsibilities required by the new Ethic's reporting regulations at a cost of \$7,000.

5. During the summer of 1974 it became apparent that the opportunity for a great DFL victory was present. As a result we intensified our campaign activities. For example, we voted \$5,000 each to the non-incumbent state-wide offices. The first time our Party has ever assisted in these races financially.

6. During the summer and fall, the staff in the finance department concentrated their attention on assisting candidates in the fundraising rather than raising money for the Party. While this did have an effect on our financial situation, it has been my belief that the Party should avoid fundraising competition with candidates during the campaign season. Rather, we should assist them in every way possible and do our fundraising in the off-season.

To remedy our current situation, we have cut the state DFL staff by six persons. A couple of these staff members had planned on leaving after the election in any case. The remainder have been found positions with other organizations. We have trimmed our other expenses so that we will essentially spend less than we are taking in until all of our creditors have been paid.

In addition to the staff cuts we are making strenuous efforts to reduce our operating costs. We are cutting the amount of phone service at headquarters and reducing mailings to the absolute essentials.

On the other side of the ledger, we have been working on several fronts. The Victory Dinner should

candidates of their choice. The Party will be making substantial efforts to see that all taxpayers take advantage of this opportunity to contribute and I think our results will be successful.

However, as a Party, we should keep in mind that these funds, especially on the state level, do not come to the Party itself. In fact, neither the Party organization nor the Party's endorsed candidates will receive benefit from these funds. The money will go to primary election winners, thereby, by-passing the Party's endorsement process and use in Party building projects.

To answer the question of how we are going to build this Party, I will be asking the DFL's Budget Committee and Executive Committee to examine the following proposals:

— The formation of a State Party Finance Council that would bring together Party leadership, DFL elected officials and representatives of DFL interest groups in an effort to broaden their support of uniquely Party projects.

— The State Party would request the Legislature to change the current state income tax check-off so that the Party will receive a reasonable share of these funds. This change in the law would not be effective until 1976 and thereby, would not immediately effect our financial situation. However, the law must be changed to allow for political parties to benefit from contributions made by taxpayers on the basis they are assisting the Party.

— In addition, the state tax credit provisions for political contributions allow a \$12.50 individual — \$25.00 joint contribution credit for candidates, but only \$5.00 individual — \$10.00 joint contribution to a political party. This obviously needs to be changed.

The Above proposals are each necessary and justified on their own merits. But more importantly, they test the sincerity of our commitment to a strong and effective political party. Regardless of what our current financial situation is today, they represent the basis on which we can build, rather than manage the Party.

PARTY BUILDING

Strengthening the voice of the DFL Party with its elected officials and with the public-at-large is not accomplished through better public relations efforts. To the contrary, it is based on block work, voter surveys, affirmative action — community out-reach efforts, and fundraising. Skilled volunteers and the funds to purchase the tools enable a party to be effective.

There are two principal reasons for building the Party. The first is to win elections, and the second is to provide the people a better voice in their own government. At the present time, we have some of the best electioneering talent found in the nation in Minnesota and in the last two years, a DFL Legislature and a DFL Governor enacted the finest programs to be found in the country.

Yet, the Party itself has some serious problems when it comes to winning elections. We have been

the Party's mammoth election victories present us with the greatest challenge we are likely to experience in this decade.

Now is the time for the DFL, as never before, to turn its attention to Party building. In the last five years, we have perfected campaign mechanisms that are second to none in the nation. In the next five years, our paramount objective must be to strengthen the Party's voice — the Party's ability to provide balance, to insure accountability, to act as a creative force and to be an effective link for each citizen.

Infighting among Party factions, feuding among elected officials and taking a casual attitude towards the need to improve the DFL's organizational ability, are very real dangers that would lead to a classic demise of our Party's current position of strength in Minnesota government. Rather than demonstrating that a political party can meet the highest tests of public expectation and do so in a responsible manner, such actions would only confirm that in the aftermath of victory, that political parties are unprepared to do anything but indulge in the furthering of personal aspirations as opposed to promoting the public's interest.

Two critical questions face the Party as we look into the future. First, how do we as a Party work effectively in the governing process? The second, is how do we strengthen and build the Party? There are no textbook answers to these questions. Perhaps, if we are successful, political parties in the future will have our record to guide them. If the Party cannot find ways to participate in the governing process and cannot provide the balance to Minnesota politics that Party building can assure, then I don't think we can expect the people of Minnesota to take us seriously.

Below are some specific ideas I have on Party finances and Party building. I hope you will read them over and give them serious consideration.

FINANCES

As most of you know, the state Party's financial situation is not good. The post-Victory Dinner deficit is likely to be in the neighborhood of \$50,000. This is about 20 per cent greater than I thought the deficit would be at this time and approximately \$15,000 greater than the deficit we had following the 1972 elections.

I am tempted to say that our financial situation is "manageable," which is partly true. We will be able to continue our normal off-election year activities with some additional trimming of staff and low-priority programs.

The reason I reject adopting the attitude that our finance situation is manageable, is that all of what we do in terms of building the Party is based on having a sound financial base. Simply, the current situation means we can manage, but we cannot build, and to me, that is unacceptable.

net us in excess of \$50,000. We have been making an aggressive solicitation on the Sustaining Membership program. In the past one and one-half weeks we have signed up over 150 new members and about 15 new Jefferson Forum members. We have a direct mail appeal going out at the present time. In addition, we are asking our accounts receivable (mostly candidates and local Party organizations) to pay us the amount they owe.

In the past two years, the DFL has greatly expanded its base of contributors. The Telethons and Dollars for Democrats Drive have given us over 15,000 new contributors. The Sustaining Membership program and the Jefferson Forum have had some growth. We have never depended on large contributions, but the number we have received has decreased.

We have also made some decisions along the way that I think have benefited the Party as a whole, but have cost the state DFL a good number of dollars. Reinstating the Sustaining Membership rebate program was such a decision. Sharing the money with local organizations on the Telethon and Dollars for Democrats Drive is another example.

In addition, the Party took on the lion's share of the funding for the Voter Survey and the Voter Turn-out operations. These projects benefited every candidate who runs as a DFL-er and played a major role in our election sweep.

Finally, we really did have more candidates with a "good chance" of winning than at any other time in our Party's history. This situation drained DFL financial contributors and the treasuries of DFL organizations as never before.

The question I've been asking myself, our financial contributors, elected officials and Party officers, is, "If we're really serious about building the Party, how are we going to raise the money to do the job?"

RECESSION AND INFLATION

Because the DFL depends on small individual contributions, the recession is likely to cause additional havoc with our financial situation. Most people regard political contributions as a luxury and I just cannot see either the Sustaining Fund (average \$20 contribution) and the Telethon and Dollars for Democrats Drive (average \$10 contribution) escaping the brunt of the recession.

In addition, let's assume we can raise \$300,000 in 1975. In 1973 we raised \$278,000 and in spite of the recession, with hard work, I think we can realize \$300,000. The problem is that inflation has reduced the value of \$300,000 to \$250,000. Therefore, despite an increase in the amount of money raised, we will end up being able to do less than in 1973.

PUBLIC FINANCING

In 1975, taxpayers will have the opportunity to designate a dollar on their federal returns and a dollar on their state returns to the political party's

successors, because of the special relationship the Party has had with its elected officials. Senators Humphrey and Mondale have done more for the DFL Party than we could ever ask. Their steady dedication to the endorsement system and their ability to take the pulse of the Party has made the Minnesota DFL a model for the nation. And that's one of the reasons the DFL's long-term progressive attitude and effectiveness cannot be easily transferred to any other state.

One needs to take a moment to consider just how great their effect has been. Consider how their issue-oriented nature has been reflected in the Party. Consider how their achievements have attracted so many men and women into the party — many of whom now hold public office. Consider how their commitment to the DFL's endorsement process has made that process work for Minnesota. And all this goes without even trying to take the measure of their campaign efforts on behalf of DFL candidates.

We should also take note of our unique political status as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party. The two last parts of our name, Farmer and Labor, have contributed most effectively to our election successes. One only has to talk to Democrats in other states to be aware of the unique relationship we have with farm and labor organizations in Minnesota.

The Minnesota farm groups and organized labor cooperate with one another and with the Party to a degree unmatched in the nation. We owe a great deal of gratitude to both of these groups and the role they have played within our Party.

Unfortunately, the Party may not always be so lucky as to have the kind of assistance Mondale, Humphrey, and organized farmers and labor have given. And at the moment of our greatest success, it seems imperative to me that we work as never before to solidify the position of the DFL. We will never again have a better opportunity to show that on the county, city and state level, in the Legislature, in constitutional offices and in the Congress, that DFL'ers can perform for the people and that the party itself will make substantial investments of time, money and effort to see that promises are met.

The Party itself must have the ability to win elections if we are too ask for substantial commitments from our elected officials. It is unfair, unreasonable and foolhardy to demand that elected officials take great risks only to return to a party which at election time is unable to return them to office.

It is also unreasonable to expect our endorsement process to continue to be effective if we can't make it stick. Our Party offers the most democratic processes that written rules can lay down. The Party takes on every major issue and concern and has consistently made the making of public policy an issue in the public arena. If we expect to continue to do so, we need to emphasize skills and organization as greatly as any other Party project.

FILED
JAN 20 1975
STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
John Anderson
Secretary of State