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Volume 9, Number 9
September 15, 1992

Minnesota's countryside becoming more diverse

First of two articles.

demographics

by Dana Schroeder

The makeup of Minnesota's countryside is changing.

•In Mankato a group of Southeast Asian refugees has formed a new organization, Community Assistance for Refugees, to help recent refugees in the area settle into a new culture.

•The Worthington *Daily Globe* noted in a recent editorial (Aug. 6) the growth of the minority community in Worthington and the en-

tire area. The editorial acknowledged that there are people "who would have the city march into the future while exhibiting disdain for its Southeast Asian, Hispanic and black members"—an approach the *Globe* called "impossible." "...(T)he only thing allowing the city to have any hope whatsoever of economic prosperity in the foreseeable future is its consistently increasing minority population," the paper said. "If we are to thrive, the city's ethnicity must be embraced

by each and every one of us."

Several weeks later the *Globe* followed up with an informal, unscientific reader survey asking "Has Worthington been enhanced by the recent influx of various minority groups?" Of the 200 responses the paper received, 83 percent said "no" and 17 percent said "yes."

•The annual meeting of the Countryside Council in June featured a

speech by Southwest State University history professor Joe Amato on the ethnic diversity of southwestern Minnesota.

"We are seeing a change in the racial and ethnic makeup of Minnesota," said State Demographer Tom Gillaspay. "Minnesota still has a fairly homogeneous, white, northern European population. But one-third of Minnesota's population growth over the last decade was due to growth in minority pop-

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Grant to help group seek education breakthrough

educ

by Dana Schroeder

"If we want productive workers and responsible citizens, how can we organize the curriculum to make kids problem solvers?"

According to Wayne Jennings, that's a key question driving a new Minnesota project that received a five-year multi-million dollar grant from the New American Schools Development Corporation (NASDC) in July. NASDC is a partisan, nonprofit, national organization developed by the Business Roundtable.

Jennings, president of Designs for Learning, a St. Paul-based educa-

tional consulting firm, is director of the Community Learning Centers project developed by Public Schools Incentives (PSI). The project was one of only 11 selected for funding out of 686 applicants nationally.

PSI—a nonprofit organization based in Minneapolis and founded in 1981 to foster and sponsor education initiatives—hopes to make Minnesota home to possibly 10 new community learning centers by next fall. The learning centers will be new public schools de-

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State cities relying more on local sales tax funds

taxes

by Jody A. Hauer

In recent years Minnesota cities have been relying more heavily on local sales taxes.

A handful of Minnesota cities already has authority to impose a local general sales tax. In 1992 the cities of Ely and Thief River Falls became the latest to receive such authority, joining Duluth, Mankato, Minneapolis, and Rochester. A number of other cities and counties have special authority to impose additional taxes on specific commodities: hotel-motel lodging, restaurant food and drinks, and entertainment, amusement or spectator events.

Rep. Paul Ogren (DFL-Aitkin), chair of the House Tax Committee, believes the state has to look at broad-based taxes for local governments, other than property taxes and service fees, and "be less paternalistic" about micromanaging local government finances. Ogren is retiring from the Legislature this year and says he regrets not having put together a comprehensive approach to local-option taxes. In light of the federal government's abdication of revenue sharing and the state's propensity to either freeze or reduce its general-pur-

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New state budget shortfall could offer opportunity

At the recent meeting of the National Association of State Budget officers, Patrick Callahan, director of the California Higher Education Policy Center, concluded an analysis of government and higher education with this thought: "In the absence of high purpose and responsiveness, higher education is just another interest group jockeying for marginal advantage."

He said the most important element influencing the character of the relationship between government and colleges and universities is the level and quality of the national political discourse. If the nation and states focus on large public purposes—investing strategically in future productivity, achieving social justice, and strengthening democratic values and institutions—colleges and universities can be expected to respond constructively, as they have in the past.

These thoughts, though made in the context of higher education, could have broader currency as Minnesota prepares to address yet another substantial state budget deficit, estimated at upwards of 800 million dollars. While the rational model of policy development is often mocked as unrealistic given political reality, policy-makers need to look broader, deeper, and longer in making deliberations during the upcoming budget struggle.

Vision. It has been said that one measure of leadership is the ability

of a leader to gain the cooperation of citizens to accept short-term sacrifices for long-term gain. To do this seems to require both building and communicating a credible vision of the future and assuring perceived fairness of burdens among those asked to sacrifice. These are difficult challenges, but the Minnesota Milestones process has laid the beginnings for involving citizens in articulating a vision for the future of the state.

We can build upon Milestones to stretch decision-making to a broader and longer-term time horizon. As Callahan says, look to the greater purposes as priorities and see how existing programs can, or should, support them and what strategic moves are needed to produce better results, even in a tough economic climate.

Systems perspective. One approach to dealing with complexity is to adopt systems thinking to make sense of complex relationships and processes. In his best-selling book on management, *The Fifth Discipline*, Peter Senge lays out systems thinking and provides a language for talking about systems. He makes a number of cautions that might apply to the budget process.

He notes the tendency to deal with

sales taxes, according to the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. In fact, local sales taxes are the second largest source of local tax revenue behind the property tax.

However, unlike most states where a local sales tax is an option, Minnesota now requires local governments to receive special authority before imposing a sales tax. (Prior to 1971, Minnesota cities were allowed to impose sales taxes; five cities did so, according to the Minnesota House of Representatives Research Department.) Revenues from local sales taxes are dedicated by law to certain projects in each city.

Minnesota has taken steps to provide local governments with additional revenue-raising capacity. In 1983 the Legislature gave blanket

symptoms, moving us away from dealing with the underlying issues. The problem is that for many complex systems, such as our state budget, significant change may take more time than is available to deal with an immediate crisis. But once the crisis is over, the pressure for additional reform abates.

The challenge is to address short-term issues of the budget shortfall in a way that does not foreclose the longer-term solutions. Establish the expectation that many budget issues will take time to solve and that we will need to work on devising transitional mechanisms for programs and funding to provide for orderly change.

Systems thinking helps in a second area. We have a service system that has grown increasingly complex. Fragmentation and proliferation of agencies and programs leads to significant coordination problems. Whether through linking of budgets or programs, we need to move toward holding programs jointly accountable for jointly produced results.

Quality movement and innovation. Recent Citizens League "Mind-Opener" policy breakfasts highlighted a number of quality initiatives under way in state and local government. Much more re-

authority to cities to impose a partial sales tax: All cities and towns have authority to impose a hotel-motel tax of up to three percent. Revenues from such a tax must be used to market or promote the city as a tourist or convention center. Most lodging taxes of this nature are collected and controlled by the respective cities, not by the state.

Cities in Minnesota collected \$27.3 million in combined sales taxes and hotel-motel taxes in 1990, according to State Auditor data. This total amount is only 1.2 percent of all city revenues, but it represents a 9.5 percent increase over 1989, following a 10.7 percent increase the previous year.

Some cities rely heavily on local general sales taxes to finance specific projects. In Rochester, for example, local sales taxes generated

mains to be done.

As part of the budget process, we should ask whether there are appropriate incentives for innovation and for building quality. Quality and innovation initiatives typically require a long-term commitment and "stop-start" initiatives can be counterproductive. In many cases legislative steps for greater competition among service providers may be a necessary, but not sufficient, part of a push for greater quality and innovation.

Conclusion. Jousting among the interest groups around the margins of the budget process is not likely to posture us for future economic competitiveness and general social progress. Despite the pressing nature of this, and all, budget shortfalls, legislative and executive leaders need to further build and communicate a shared vision for the future of the state—in a way that fairly shares the short-term burdens.

Taking some lessons from systems thinking might make the difficult struggle to balance the state budget a more valuable exercise. We need to be wary of the danger of treating symptoms but avoiding core reforms, and we need to recognize the importance of incorporating measurement and communication of the results of public programs into the budget process.

Lyle Wray is executive director of the Citizens League.

16 percent of the city's total revenues in 1990; in Duluth, 12 percent; and in Bloomington, seven percent.

Local sales taxes can raise significant amounts of money. For example, according to the Department of Revenue:

• **Minneapolis** collected \$27.5 million in fiscal year 1991 from its general and limited sales taxes.

• **Rochester** collected \$9.5 million from its one percent sales tax.

• **St. Cloud** collected \$652,000 from its limited sales taxes.

• **Mankato** collected \$476,500 between May and August of this year from the half-cent sales tax ap-

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Sales tax

Continued from page 2

proved last November.

The state does not have a comprehensive policy on granting authority for local sales taxes. House State Taxes and Tax Laws Committee Chair Ann Rest (DFL-New Hope) said the state now tries to deal with such requests uniformly by including consistent accountability measures for each city, such as requiring a referendum by a certain date, capping the amount that can be raised and ensuring that the city has the capacity to raise enough sales tax revenue to make the project feasible.

"The prospect of certain cities amassing large amounts of sales tax revenues, while others go without concerns some who have analyzed local-option taxes."

Rest said unless more cities begin requesting sales tax authority, the state should continue to deal with such requests on a city-by-city basis. That way the state can pass laws that fit the "real, unique needs" of the city instead of forcing cities to jump through the hoops that would surely accompany a comprehensive, statewide approach to local sales taxes.

The Minnesota Journal

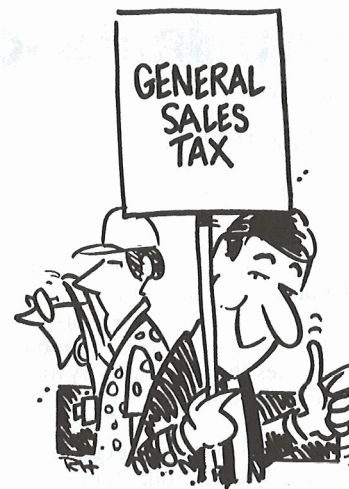
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The prospect of certain cities amassing large amounts of sales tax revenues, while others go without, concerns Rest, Ogren, and others who have analyzed local-option taxes. That is one reason the Minnesota Business Partnership did not come out four-square in favor of a local-option sales tax, according to Executive Director Tom Triplett. The Partnership has generally favored the expansion of local-option taxes as long as accountability provisions, such as a local referendum, are built in.

Ogren believes the state needs a comprehensive approach to local sales taxes. That would mean, he said, collecting and distributing the sales tax within broad regional areas, rather than within a single municipality or even a single county. It would also include setting a maximum allowance for the local tax, graduated to a city's size. Under these circumstances, he believes the revenues should be available for any of the purposes on which city general funds are now spent.

Both Rest and Ogren believe that as they now exist, though, local-option sales taxes seem better suited to financing capital projects than financing operating expenses.

The League of Minnesota Cities has not yet taken an official position on local-option sales taxes, although it has tended to disfavor the proposition of a hodgepodge of local sales-tax systems around the state, according to Gary Carlson, a government finance analyst for the League. The League's concern is the potential for inequities or disparities that could be created under such a system.

Jody A. Hauer is a research associate of the Citizens League and associate editor of the Minnesota Journal.

Recent Sales Tax Changes

Twelve cities and two counties in Minnesota now have authority to levy a general sales tax and/or a limited sales tax on specific items. In the past two years the Legislature has granted new sales tax authority in some of these cities or extended or expanded authority that already existed.

The 1992 Legislature granted or extended sales tax authority in five cities:

• **For Duluth** the 1992 Legislature extended an already-existing sales tax by disallowing a referendum to repeal the tax until bonds issued before Jan. 1, 1993, are repaid.

• **The Legislature allowed Minneapolis** to use proceeds of its half-cent sales tax, formerly dedicated exclusively to the convention center, to support neighborhood early-learning centers. It also required the city to study the option of financing the unfunded liability of the Minneapolis teachers' retirement fund from this sales tax.

• **The City of Ely** received authority in 1992 to impose a general sales tax of one percent, assuming approval by voters this fall. It also received authority to levy an excise tax of \$20 on motor vehicles. Proceeds from both taxes are to finance the Ely Wilderness Gateway Project. The city may receive \$20 million from the taxes, at which point they expire.

The city did not want to use the property tax for the project because of the low valuation of homes there, according to Lee Tessier, Ely's city clerk-treasurer. In addition, Ely has a strong tourist trade, and the city wants to tax those people who use city services but do not live there and pay property taxes. Although some of the city's residents oppose the sales tax, Tessier expects it to pass.

• **Thief River Falls** received authority to impose a general sales tax of half a percent, as well as an excise tax of \$20 on motor vehicles and major farm equipment. The city will hold a referendum this November, as required by law, to decide the fate of the tax. It pursued the sales tax authority because it was a "potential source of new revenue, (and an) unnoticed and effective" tax, according to City Clerk-Treasurer Gerald Wigness.

The local sales-tax authority expires when the proceeds reach \$15 million. Wigness conservatively estimates the half-cent sales tax will raise \$250,000 per year—about half of it from persons who do not reside in Thief River Falls. Proceeds are dedicated to various tourist facility improvements.

To counter what Wigness expects will

be difficulty passing the tax, the city created an advisory committee charged in part with promoting the tax.

• **The City of Rochester** received authority in 1992 to impose a half-cent sales tax and an excise tax of \$20 on motor vehicles. Revenues from the tax are to be spent on capital improvements of the fire hall, city hall and public library facilities. The city may raise up to \$28.7 million from the sales tax.

Unlike Ely and Thief River Falls, Rochester does not have to hold a referendum before imposing the tax. Voters there approved in 1990 the issuance of bonds for the capital improvement projects. Rochester had received authority in 1983 for a half-cent sales tax, the proceeds from which financed \$32 million in flood control and parks and recreation improvement projects.

The 1992 Legislature also granted to two cities, subject to referendum approval, authority for limited sales taxes on certain items:

• **Roseville** received authority to impose a two percent lodging tax to finance a speed skating and bandy ice rink.

• **Brooklyn Center** received authority to finance low-income housing projects with up to a one cent liquor and restaurant tax.

In 1991 the Legislature granted or expanded sales tax authority in three cities:

• **Mankato** received authority in 1991 to impose up to a half-cent sales tax and a \$20 excise tax on motor vehicles to construct and operate a convention center, arena and riverfront park. State law limits Mankato's sales tax authority to \$25 million in proceeds. In a voter-forced referendum Mankato approved the sales tax last November.

• **Winona** received authorization in 1991 for a new one percent lodging tax, with half the proceeds to go to financing the debt of a steamboat center. Once the debt is retired, the city has to either reduce the tax by half a percent or dedicate it all to tourism purposes.

• **St. Paul's** two percent lodging tax on facilities of 50 or more rooms increased to three percent.

• **The 1991 Legislature extended Duluth's** authority for up to a one-cent sales tax on meals and drinks.

Little or no change was made in 1991 or 1992 in the authority of two other cities and two counties that levy limited sales taxes on specific items: **Bloomington, St. Cloud, and Cook and Scott Counties.**

Editors debate wisdom of term limits for politicians

St. Cloud Times called (Aug. 27) "reasonable" a plan to let Minnesotans vote to impose term limits on politicians. **Red Wing Republican Eagle** supported (Aug. 28) term limits, saying they "make legislators less beholden to special interests and more responsive to voters." **Fargo Forum** agreed (Aug. 31) term limits are an issue that should be decided by voters, but said "fingerpointing" those legislative candidates who do not sign a pledge supporting the limits is unnecessary. **Brainerd Dispatch** said (Aug. 11) it's reluctantly jumping on the term limits bandwagon because "too many politicians...elected year after year appear to have abused the public trust." **WJON's** Andy Hilger called (Aug. 21) professional politicians "a major problem and term limits part of the answer." **Mankato Free Press** called (Aug. 31) term limits a "hollow promise of reform" and an "abdication of voters' duty." **West Central Tribune** said (Sept. 1) "the ballot box is still the best means of setting term limits."

Bemidji Pioneer said (Aug. 9) campaign reform and ethics should take "center stage in the 1993 session." **Free Press** recommended (Aug. 7) appointing a bipartisan redistricting board every 10 years to redraw legislative district boundaries.

Bemidji Pioneer advised (Aug. 16) legislative candidates to realize that "unchecked government spending and taxing is a

On Balance

No opinion limits were in place in Minnesota newsrooms.

thing of the past." **Free Press** said (Aug. 14) Minnesota has passed the point where the cost of its high quality of life is in fact "destroying the quality of life by undermining the economy." It suggested (Aug. 26) the Legislature should examine the actual dollar needs of programs instead of giving "automatic inflation increases." **West Central Tribune** told (Aug. 31) readers to emphatically instruct office seekers "no more spending." **Worthington Globe** said (Aug. 12) the additional growth of public sector jobs damages the state's economy and urged citizens to demand "quick answers and immediate cutbacks" from elected officials. **Star Tribune** called (Aug. 26) "tax hogwash" the claim that Minnesota's income tax system has lost its fairness.

International Falls Journal advised (Aug. 28) the state to stay alert to the financial ups and downs of Northwest Airlines "despite the reassurances offered by Northwest."

West Central Tribune recommended (Aug. 12) using the Workers Compensation Reinsurance Association fund to further cut workers' compensation rates.

Hibbing Tribune urged (Aug. 16)

the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board to make a priority the payment of former employees of the defunct Lakewood Industries chopsticks factory for past work performed.

Princeton Union-Eagle cautioned (Aug. 20) that the quality of the state Supreme Court will decline if Minnesotans encourage "political campaigning for top judicial positions." **Brainerd Dispatch** said (Aug. 10) "knowledge of the law and common sense are the qualities we need in judges, not slick advertising campaigns." **St. Cloud Times** complained (Aug. 8) that Minnesota's judicial selection is based more on evolution than constitutional law and called for a "firm, unchanging system of selecting judges and allowing for their removal if warranted." **Duluth News-Tribune** applauded (Aug. 12) the Supreme Court decision that allows challengers to the seat held by Justice Lawrence Yetka to appear on the November ballot.

Globe recommended (Aug. 7) mandatory community service for high schoolers in Minnesota. **St. Paul Pioneer Press** said (Aug. 7) community service for high school students is a good idea but "mandating a specific number of hours

may not be the best approach."

Free Press said (Aug. 28) shared use of school buildings among governmental agencies is "logical" and in many cases "required," sparsely populated areas are to keep their schools open." **St. Cloud Times** called (Aug. 18) turning public schools into community centers "good business."

Duluth News-Tribune advocated (Aug. 25) a simple school reform: "If you demand more of students, you'll get better results." **Forum** said (Aug. 7) regional education cooperatives need to be restructured to "produce a streamlined, efficient system." **Marshall Independent** decried (Aug. 18) mandatory consolidation of small school districts and said "those decisions are best made locally."

Duluth News-Tribune commended (Aug. 12) Gov. Carlson for challenging the generous severance packages negotiated for two top employees of the Minnesota World Trade Center. **Pioneer Press** agreed (Aug. 12). **St. Cloud Times** said (Aug. 11) "such perks can't be tolerated in tax-supported enterprises." **International Journal** applauded (Aug. 21) State Auditor Mark Dayton for questioning severance packages for local government employees. **Pioneer Press** said (Aug. 24) that Dayton's efforts are "serving the public interest" and called "indispensable" the need for reform legislation in 1993.

Learning

Continued from page 1

signed to educate students in more creative ways.

Members of the project's design team include Jennings; John Cairns, a Minneapolis attorney and chairman of Public Schools Incentives; Joe Nathan, director of the Center for School Change at the University of Minnesota's Humphrey Institute; and Elaine Salinas, education program officer of the Urban Coalition.

The New American Schools projects will go through three phases over a five-year period: one year creating new designs for education, two years pilot testing those designs, and two years broadly disseminating information about the designs and what has worked.

PSI has just negotiated a \$1 million grant from NASDC for the first year of its project. Jennings thinks the total five-year grant will be around \$14 million, with the exact amount to be negotiated as the project moves forward.

Minnesota school districts—North Branch, Rothsay, and St. Cloud—are among the design partners in the project. According to Cairns, those three districts are already running innovative programs and could be among the first community learning center sites.

What does the project hope to do?

"We're not trying to change schools as they are," said Jennings. "We're making an institutional bypass, not battling out change within a school."

He said the community learning centers project is based on several assumptions:

- We know how to give all kids a superior education.
- Existing schools can't change in comprehensive ways.
- Education is not going to have significantly more resources, so schools have to reallocate what have.
- We can leverage change from the outside in Minnesota using three vehicles: the charter schools law that allows teachers to set up

outcome-based schools; the private alternative schools law that allows school districts to contract with schools serving special-needs students; or a legal contract with a school district allowing a school to make decisions and allocate resources. Jennings said the last option needs further exploration, but the group thinks Minnesota law allows it.

Jennings said during the design phase the project will research the best thinking in a variety of curriculum areas and weave the findings into "a grand design for education." He envisions one basic design for the learning centers, allowing local modifications at each site. The preliminary design is slated to be finished by March, so pilot sites can be selected for the 1993-94 school year. The 10 sites the project hopes to have in place a year from now will include rural, urban, and suburban locations.

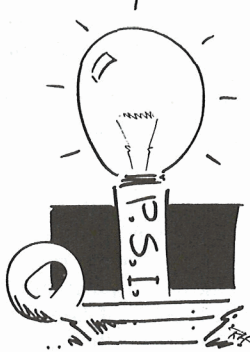
According to Nathan, the project could eventually have as many as 30 sites. "It's very much open-ended," he said. "It depends on their (NASDC) ability to raise money and, to some extent, our ability to raise money locally." NASDC has raised \$50 million of the \$200 million in private funds it is seeking for the five-year program, according to Jennings.

The centers are required under the New American Schools program to operate on the same budget as other public schools, except for extra start-up money for training and equipment.

Key features

According to the project proposal, community learning centers will serve as "headquarters for learning" for people of all ages, with emphasis on preschool and grades K through 12. Key features of the centers will include:

- A learner-centered approach that accommodates different learning styles and involves students in setting goals, determining paths to reach their goals, appraising their progress, and helping other students learn. "Students are a resource themselves," Jennings said. "Kids operate fast-food places. Why not schools?"
- Teacher-managed programs in which teachers manage the learning process, manage instructional assistants, and participate in a major way in policy formation and educational design.



A much better candle.

● Alternative staffing patterns that reallocate resources by making greater use of paraprofessionals to assist teachers and work with students.

● Focus on lifelong learning with a variety of programs aimed at all ages operating year round.

● Integrated social services, with county and private social-service agencies sharing space and coordinating approaches with the schools.

● Decentralized decision-making by empowering staff, students, parents, and community members to make decisions about programs, staffing, and budget.

● Use of modern learning principles, including outcome-based education, real-life tasks, interdisciplinary approaches, service learning, experiential and active learning, brain-based learning, cooperative learning, and new technology applications.

● Accountability for outcomes specified in a contract, agreement, or charter between the learning center and the school district.

Cairns hopes the learning centers will "have enough success that the mainstream will say, 'Why do we keep doing this the old way?'"

"One of the real strengths I see is the schools are going to be outcome-based schools," said Salinas. "They'll be focused on outcomes for students, focused on learners, focused on learning as opposed to focused on teachers."

"We're committed to higher outcomes. If we enter a contract with a site and it's not working, we won't continue to fund it. We're committed to schools being accountable."

Cairns thinks the availability of

start-up funding through the project may give a boost to the charter schools movement. Salinas, though, is quick to note that the point of the project is to produce better outcomes for students, not to produce charter schools. "The charter school is a vehicle," she said.

Cairns predicted that at least several of the learning centers will be charter schools, "although that depends on what happens in the Legislature with the charter legislation." Minnesota's law now limits the number of charter schools in the state to eight, with no more than two in any one district.

Cairns anticipates the most creativity from school boards facing either major growth or the prospect of consolidation due to declining enrollments.

Rapidly growing school districts, Cairns said, face "the question whether it makes sense to build new buildings or to identify needs and get specialized schooling into the school district." Creative options like leasing space and working with a community college might be alternatives to building.

He noted that some small rural school districts have tried innovative new approaches, such as in Rothsay, where high school students run the town's only grocery and hardware stores as part of their schooling.

What will the long-term impact of the project be?

"What I'm hoping is we can get people to think in new ways about what can and should be," Salinas said. "The bottom line is we believe we can create places where educational outcomes for students can be greatly improved."

Nathan views the project as "an extraordinary opportunity" to reach a real breakthrough in education.

"For years people tried to figure out a better kind of wax for candles," he said. "Then someone thought about electricity. We're looking for that kind of giant leap from candles to electricity."

"Once you break a few barriers and can see more effective ways of doing things, there will be more public demand, and the whole thing will break loose," Cairns said. "It's not going to happen in the first year."

Index shows growing crime in Hennepin suburbs

From Hennepin County Crime Report 1991, Hennepin County Office of Planning and Development, Aug. 1992.

The property crime component (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) of the Crime Index comprises 90 percent of the Index total. Larceny (shoplifting, thefts from motor vehicles, and purse-snatchings which do not involve the use of force or fraud) alone accounts for 60 percent of the total. Burglary and motor vehicle theft account for most of the remaining property crime component. The violent crime component comprises just 10 percent of the Crime Index total. This includes aggravated assault, 4.7 percent; robbery, 4.1 percent; rape, 1.2

percent; and murder, 0.1 percent...

Between 1990 and 1991 total Crime Index offenses decreased slightly...Reported Crime Index offenses were down one percent and arrests were up six percent.

Among individual Crime Index offenses in 1991, rape, up 20 percent from 750 to 902, showed the most notable increase... Murder and robbery also increased in 1991. The only property crime showing an increase in 1991 was motor vehicle theft. Burglary decreased 10 percent from 15,123 in 1990 to 13,604 in 1991, a 19-year low....

Arrests increased for rape, up 37 percent, robbery, up six percent, larceny, up six percent, and

motor vehicle theft up seven percent...The categories in which arrests decreased were burglary, down 14 percent, and arson, down 32 percent...

Looking at Crime Index crimes for 1990 and 1991 for large municipalities, Brooklyn Center, up 6.4 percent, Robbinsdale, up 4.7 percent, and Richfield, up 4.1 percent, showed the most growth. Index Crimes decreased by one percent in Minneapolis and decreased or stayed about the same in all other jurisdictions except for Deephaven, the municipalities served by the Hennepin County Sheriff, and the Hennepin County Parks.

Minneapolis continued to rank first in the Crime Index Rate with

11,587 offenses per 100,000 population. Brooklyn Center ranked second, with 9,326, Robbinsdale ranked third with 5,911, and Brooklyn Park ranked fourth, with 5,865.

(Between 1973 and 1991) total crime index offenses peaked in 1987 and have fluctuated in recent years. The violent crime portion of the Index increased by 44 percent between 1984 and 1986. The entire increase during this period occurred within the City of Minneapolis...However, from 1986 to 1992, violent index crimes more than doubled in the suburbs (and in Minneapolis during this period, total violent index crimes remained about the same.

Diverse

Continued from page 1

ulations—still less than the two-thirds that minority growth accounted for nationally.”

“By comparison with Florida, Texas, Mississippi, New York, or California, the changes in Minnesota’s population makeup are relatively modest,” Gillaspay said. “But in Minnesota we are starting from a very small base, and we are changing, and it’s rather remarkable and robust.”

Gillaspay noted that nearly all the population growth over the last decade in Minnesota—and in its four surrounding states, as well—occurred in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. But there have been some areas of population growth outside the Twin Cities, usually due to circumstances such as growth in a particular local industry. And there have been what Gillaspay called “isolated pockets of substantial change” outside the Twin Cities in what had been historically small—or even virtually nonexistent in some areas—populations of color.

A look at the 1990 Census data verifies these observations. Only 15 percent of the growth in Minnesota’s population between 1980 and 1990 occurred outside the seven-county Twin Cities area—43,924 out of the state’s total growth of 299,129. But over 50 percent of the growth in population that did occur in Greater Minnesota was due to growth in four populations of color identified by the U.S. Census—blacks, American Indians, Asians, and Hispanics.

As shown in Table 1, blacks made up seven percent of the nonmetro growth, American Indians, 19 percent; Asians, 17 percent; and Hispanics, 18 percent. Growth in these populations of color also made up a significant—but smaller—share of the population growth in the metropolitan area—less than 40 percent.

Certain communities outside the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area—Gillaspay’s “isolated pockets of substantial change”—saw dramatic growth in these four populations of color over the decade.

An analysis of 1990 Census data from selected nonmetro Minnesota cities showed 29 cities with at

least one percent of their 1990 population represented by one or more of the four population groups of color. (See Table 2.) Only half of these cities would have made this cutoff in 1980.

(Interestingly, Duluth, despite its size—85,493 in 1990—did not meet the one percent criterion in any of the four population groups. Sandstone, a city of 2,057—counting the inmates in the federal prison there—was left out of the analysis because the institutionalized population is such a large share of the city’s population.)

Among the 29 cities:

- Twenty-four cities had Hispanic populations accounting for one percent or more of their 1990 pop-

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TABLE 1 MINNESOTA POPULATION GROWTH, 1980 TO 1990

Percent of growth accounted for by:

	Total Growth	Blacks	American Indians	Asians	Hispanics
Minnesota	299,129	13.9	5	17.2	7.3
Metro Area*	255,205	15.1	2.6	17.1	5.4
Nonmetro	43,924	6.9	19	17.3	18

SOURCE: U.S. Census

*Includes 7-county Twin Cities area: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington

**There may be some overlap, since people of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

TABLE 2 1990 POPULATION: TOTAL AND VARIOUS GROUPS OF COLOR

	Total	Black		American Indian		Asian		Hispanic	
		#	Percent	#	Percent	#	Percent	#	Percent
Minnesota	4,375,099	94,944	2.17	49,909	1.14	77,886	1.78	53,884	1.23
Metro Area	2,045,080	88,170	4.31	21,095	1.03	61,649	3.01	34,447	1.68
Nonmetro	2,330,019	6,774	0.29	28,814	1.24	16,237	0.7	19,437	0.83

SELECTED NONMETRO CITIES

	Total	Black		American Indian		Asian		Hispanic	
		#	Percent	#	Percent	#	Percent	#	Percent
Albert Lea	18,310	5	0.03	39	0.21	92	0.5	531	2.9
Austin	21,907	43	0.2	30	0.14	260	1.19	170	0.78
Bloomington	2,043	7	0.34	0	0	10	0.49	196	9.59
Crookston	8,119	30	0.37	101	1.24	19	0.23	376	4.63
East Grand Forks	8,658	38	0.44	194	2.24	35	0.4	613	7.08
Faribault	17,085	58	0.34	49	0.29	252	1.47	253	1.48
Glencoe	4,648	8	0.17	7	0.15	36	0.77	104	2.24
Heron Lake	730	0	0	1	0.14	0	0	51	6.99
Internat'l Falls	8,325	44	0.53	261	3.14	33	0.4	144	1.73
Jackson	3,559	1	0.03	6	0.17	144	4.05	25	0.7
Litchfield	6,041	9	0.15	2	0.03	36	0.6	162	2.68
Madelia	2,237	4	0.18	9	0.4	19	0.85	198	8.85
Mankato	31,477	218	0.69	93	0.3	714	2.27	331	1.05
Marshall	12,023	57	0.47	41	0.34	90	0.75	162	1.35
Moorhead	32,295	152	0.47	441	1.37	355	1.1	890	2.76
Northfield	14,684	106	0.72	37	0.25	314	2.14	201	1.37
Olivia	2,623	3	0.11	8	0.3	7	0.27	55	2.1
Oslo	362	0	0	1	0.28	0	0	61	16.85
Owatonna	19,386	44	0.23	33	0.17	112	0.58	308	1.59
Red Wing	15,134	53	0.35	215	1.42	67	0.44	90	0.59
Rochester	70,745	728	1.03	214	0.3	2,926	4.14	822	1.16
St. Cloud	48,812	472	0.97	283	0.58	657	1.35	287	0.59
St. James	4,364	4	0.09	9	0.21	19	0.44	332	7.61
Sleepy Eye	3,694	2	0.05	3	0.08	19	0.51	53	1.43
Thief R. Falls	8,010	9	0.11	80	1	31	0.39	92	1.15
Willmar	17,531	62	0.35	122	0.7	46	0.26	1,205	6.87
Winona	25,399	167	0.66	62	0.24	314	1.24	218	0.86
Winnebago	1,565	0	0	5	0.32	8	0.51	91	5.81
Worthington	9,977	44	0.44	62	0.62	371	3.72	242	2.43

Diverse

Continued from page 6

ulations. (See Table 3.) In 1980 or 11 of these cities had Hispanic populations of one percent or more. Fifteen of the 24 cities saw their Hispanic populations more than double over the decade, with six cities—Albert Lea, Bloomington, Prairie, Heron Lake, International Falls, Sleepy Eye, and Willmar—showing increases of eight times or more.

Eight of the 24 cities in Table 3 had Hispanic populations of five percent or more in 1990—Bloomington, Prairie, East Grand Forks, Heron Lake, Madelia, Oslo, St. James, Willmar, and Winnebago.

“In Minnesota we are starting from a very small base and we are changing, and it’s rather remarkable and robust.”

—State Demographer Tom Gillaspay

TABLE 3 1980 TO 1990 HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH IN SELECTED NONMETRO CITIES WITH ONE PERCENT OR MORE HISPANIC POPULATION IN 1990

	#	Percent		#	Percent
Albert Lea	522	5800	Moorhead*	584	190.8
Bloomington	188	2350	Northfield	111	123.3
Crookston*	185	96.9	Olivia	27	96.4
East Grand Forks*	367	149.2	Oslo*	46	306.7
Faribault	176	228.6	Owatonna*	114	58.8
Glencoe*	41	65.1	Rochester	412	100.5
Heron Lake	49	2450	St. James*	229	222.3
Internat'l Falls	129	860	Sleepy Eye	47	783.3
Litchfield*	37	29.6	Thief River Falls	48	109.1
Madelia*	108	120	Winnebago*	14	18.2
Mankato	105	46.5	Willmar	1063	748.6
Marshall	79	95.2	Worthington*	119	96.7

*Indicates one percent or more Hispanic population in 1980

●Ten cities had Asian populations of one percent or more in 1990. (See Table 4.) In 1980 only two of these cities had Asian populations of one percent or more. Nine of the 10 cities saw their Asian populations more than double over the decade, with three cities—Faribault, Jackson, and Worthington—showing increases of four times or more.

Three of the 10 cities in Table 4 had Asian populations of three

percent or more in 1990—Jackson, Rochester, and Worthington.

●Five cities had 1990 American Indian populations of one percent or more—Crookston, East Grand Forks, International Falls, Moorhead, and Red Wing. In 1980 three of these cities had American Indian populations of one percent or more. Three of the five cities—Crookston, International Falls, and Moorhead—saw their American Indian populations more than double over the decade.

●Only one of the cities had a 1990 black population of one percent or more—Rochester, at 1.03 percent.

●Ten of the cities showed net losses in population during the decade—losses that would have been larger still without the gains in the four populations of color. And population gains in five of the cities—Bloomington, Prairie, East Grand Forks, Madelia, St. James, and Winona—were due entirely to growth in their populations of color.

As the examples cited earlier indicate, communities are trying to understand, cope with, and respond to the changes occurring in their makeup. An article in next month’s Journal will explore factors causing the population changes and look at the opportunities and challenges posed by the increasing diversity outside the metro area.

Dana Schroeder is interim editor of the Minnesota Journal.

TABLE 4 1980 TO 1990 ASIAN POPULATION GROWTH IN SELECTED NONMETRO CITIES WITH ONE PERCENT OR MORE ASIAN POPULATION IN 1990

	#	Percent		#	Percent
Austin	163	168	Northfield*	178	130.9
Faribault	195	342.1	Rochester*	2132	268.5
Jackson	122	554.5	St. Cloud	295	81.5
Mankato	457	177.8	Winona	200	175.4
Moorhead	204	135.1	Worthington	283	321.6

*Indicates one percent or more Asian population in 1980

More state children living in one-parent families

From Population Notes, Minnesota Planning, July 1992.

More Minnesota children lived in a single-parent family in 1990 than in 1980...but the proportion of Minnesota children living with only one parent continued to be much lower than the nation. Eight out of 10 of Minnesota’s children in 1990 lived in a married-couple household compared to seven out

of 10 in the nation... Children in the northern half of Minnesota and in Hennepin and Ramsey counties were more likely to live with a single parent than children in other parts of the state...

More than half of black children, 52 percent, resided with single mothers, and only 30 percent of black children lived in married-

couple households. A slightly higher proportion of American Indian children, 34 percent, lived with both parents. However, 40 percent of American Indian children resided with a single mother... American Indian children are much more likely to live with a single father (nine percent) than children of any other race. Black and Hispanic children were more likely to live with single fathers

than white and Asian children... In 1980, 34.9 percent of persons age 20 to 24 were married and living with their spouse. This proportion dropped by almost half to 18.4 percent in 1990. The 25- to 29-year old age group also experienced a large decline.

State credit outlook goes from 'stable' to 'negative'

Economy
Standard and Poor's *Creditweek* in mid-June revised the outlook for the state of Minnesota's credit rating from "stable" to "negative," citing the depletion of the state's financial reserves. Minnesota hadn't had any hint of a negative rating throughout the mid to late 1980s, and, in fact, was looking for an upgraded rating to AAA. While affirming the AA rating for the state's latest issue of \$140 million in general obligation bonds, Standard & Poor's analysts cautioned that the state might lose its ability to maintain "balanced operations" and could be forced into short-term borrowing, if the economy does not improve.

Sen. Gene Merriam (DFL-Coon Rapids), chair of the Senate Finance Committee, said although he doesn't want to overstate the significance of the negative outlook, he is concerned because the revised outlook is a signal of the direction the state is headed.

Minnesota Commissioner of Finance John Gunyou is not overly concerned about the revised outlook. He points out the other two rating firms for the area did not share Standard & Poor's outlook. Plus, the state's economy is better and the shortfall is less than last year. If anything, the negative outlook would have been more appropriate last year when the state faced a \$2 billion shortfall, according to Gunyou. He said the outlook doesn't necessarily indicate a threat to the state's bond rating. Rating downturns have come following stable outlooks as well as negative ones.—*Jody A. Hauer.*

Educ
"I'd like to hear what the students think," Scott Thomas said. He is the nonvoting student member of the State Board of Education and student body president at Anoka High School. The board was considering the application to set up a charter school for deaf children in the Twin Cities.

After some hesitation four shy youngsters came out of the audience. One by one they explained (translated for the hearing) why they would like the new school. "I'd be home at night," one said, who'd previously been at Fari-bault. "I'd have somebody to do my homework with," said another, who'd been mainstreamed. "I understand more in the sign language we use," said another. It may have made a bigger impression on state

Take Note

"He touched the dead corpse of Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet."

—D. Webster on Alexander Hamilton

board members than anything said by any of the adults. The proposal was approved.—*Ted Kolderie.*

Writing in the August 1992 Center for Urban and Regional Affairs Reporter, Joe Galaskiewicz, professor of sociology and strategic management and organization, statistically confirmed what a lot of us have learned the hard way—the past few years have been tough financially on many nonprofits.

Some startling facts gleaned from surveys of Minnesota nonprofits and businesses Galaskiewicz conducted in 1980, 1984 and 1988:

- The number of charitable organizations in Minnesota increased dramatically from 1,601 in 1980 to 2,735 in 1988.

- Government support remained constant from 1980 to 1984, while private donors' support increased by *fourfold* during the same period.

- By the time nonprofits felt the effect of government cutbacks between 1984 and 1988 (the "true crisis," according to Galaskiewicz), private sector donations in 1988 had fallen back to a more modest 50 percent increase over 1980. Nonprofits made up this lost revenue by turning to program services revenue which grew nearly threefold from 1984 to 1988.

- The sector showed substantial turnover. Nearly 25 percent of the organizations in the 1980 survey had merged, turned for-profit or gone out of business by 1988.

- While corporate contributions nationally remained flat between 1986 and 1990, those from Twin Cities-headquartered companies increased. But take out the top two or three corporate contributors and corporate philanthropy in our region looks like any other.—*Phil Jenni.*

A friend reports there really is something to this "customer orientation" in state government.

Her glasses have correction only for reading and she likes to drive without them. So she took them off

for her driver's license exam. And passed. When the license arrived, however, it was restricted to corrective lenses. When she phoned to object she was told, "Our records show you wore glasses." My friend then said what must be the hardest thing for officialdom to hear: "Your record is in error."

Enter a supervisor, required now to choose between "the records" and the customer. "An unrestricted license will be in the mail to you in a few days," he said. And it was.—*T.K.*

Twenty-five years after the narrow legislative decision to make the Metropolitan Council appointive, the Association of Metropolitan Municipalities is moving to propose direct election.

A task force recommends nonpartisan elections for four-year staggered terms (limit of two), with positions part-time and salary corresponding. The campaign would be confined to what could be done with public financing.

"No lawn signs or TV spots? Just biographies and issues on public broadcasting and in a voters' guide?" Verne Peterson, AMM executive director, was asked. "That would be consistent with our intent," he said. The proposal goes to the board this fall.—*T.K.*

Education is sometimes caught in a world of extremes, as evidenced by news coverage about the Rothsay School District. The tiny west-

Educ
ern Minnesota district of 250 students made headlines in the *Wall Street Journal* last January. A *Journal* staff reporter described the school's successful student-run grocery store as both an educational tool and a boon to local residents who had lost their only other grocer in 1991. As if making it to the pages of this prestigious, conservative daily weren't enough, Rothsay also made the news pages of a recent edition of the *National Enquirer*. The headline "Teens run town's only supermarket" ran right below that week's horoscope.—*J.A.H.*

A poll taken for the Coalition for Public Education shows Minnesotans favor "allowing students and their parents to choose which public schools in the area the students attend, regardless of where they live" by a 76/21 margin. That's the highest known level of support yet for school choice.

At the same time people said again they like and have a good opinion of their schools. Inconsistent? Not really. People can like something and still want to make it better.—*T.K.*

Minneapolis voters will not see on their ballot this November proposals to change the organization of city government. Minneapolis' Charter Commission considered and rejected two restructuring proposals in August.

One proposed amendment would have reduced the city council from 13 to nine members. The other would have replaced the Board of Estimate and Taxation with a new finance commission. One commissioner said it is unlikely that the proposals will resurface any time soon.—*J.A.H.*

**Minnesota Journal
Citizens League
Suite 500
708 S. Third St.
Minneapolis, MN 55415**

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Citizens League Matters

September 15, 1992

News for Citizens League Members

Welcome members!

- Mary Absolon
- Mary Ellen Alden
- Nancy Anderson
- Bob Ansel
- Barbara Benner
- Bob Beutel
- Lynn Bolnick
- William R. Bronn
- Linda Burke
- Michael Burns
- Virginia D. Day
- Mary Lillian Dees
- Bill Dunne
- Melvina Fairbanks
- Gertrude Hill Ffolliott
- Patricia Frazier
- Elisabeth Heefner
- Michael Hemesath
- Julie Johns
- Tommy Johns
- Barbara Kanninen
- Thomas W. Keljik
- Carolyn Kompelien
- Nicholas LaFontaine
- Joel Larson
- John T. Laux
- John Lentz
- John M. Mason
- Patricia McCarty
- Patrick McFarland
- Darlene McManus
- Marshall Mintz
- Lynn Nelson
- Anne L. Nightingale
- Louis N. Quast, Jr.
- Carol Schneider
- Ted Schwab
- James Shadko
- Sue Sorenson
- Neal St. Anthony
- Raymond L. Stevens
- Holly Trittipio
- Marian Turner
- Martha Van de Ven
- Dale A. Wahlstrom
- Susan Wallen
- Linda Warner
- Emma S. Whiteside
- Joan Wood
- Gil Young
- Carol Zapfel

Board approves officers for 1992 - 1993

Six board directors will serve in appointed one-year posts

At its first meeting of the 1992-1993 year, the Citizens League Board of Directors approved the organization's officers for the coming year. This year's president is **John Brandl**, professor at the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota. The vice-president is **Kent Eklund**, managing director of Cincinnatus.



John Brandl

Judy Alnes, director of program and public policy at Resources for Child



Kent Eklund

Caring, will be this year's treasurer. **J. David Hutcheson**, staff engineer at Hughes Training Inc., was appointed as one of six directors to serve a one-year term on the board and will also serve in the office of secretary.



Judy Alnes

The board approved five other League members to serve one-year

appointments on the board. In addition to Hutcheson, the appointed directors are:

Charles Denny Jr., retired chief executive officer of ADC Telecommunications, Inc.; **Jim Dorsey**, attorney with Fredrikson & Byron and League board member in 1991-92; **Richard Moberg**, vice-president, Montage Inc. and League board member in 1991-92; **David Rodbourne**, issues advisor for Minnesota Public Radio and League board member in 1991-92; and **Laurisa Sellers**, director of the Honeywell Foundation and League board member in 1991-92.



Charles Denny



Jim Dorsey



Dave Hutcheson



Dick Moberg



Dave Rodbourne



Laurisa Sellers

League's annual meeting will focus on citizenship

Plan to spend the early evening of **Wednesday, September 30** at the Citizens League's annual meeting as we celebrate the League's 40th anniversary. As a reflection of past League achievements and future plans, the theme of the event is *Citizens Shaping Minnesota's Agenda*.

Beginning at 5:00 p.m. with light refreshments, the annual meeting will include addresses from the League's outgoing and incoming presidents, a "tour" of the League's

40 years guided by **Paul Gilje**, former League associate director, and a keynote address by **George Latimer**, dean of the Hamline University Law School and former mayor of the City of St. Paul. Dean Latimer will focus on the role of citizenship in a changing and complex government. The event will conclude at 7:00 p.m.

This year's annual meeting will be held in the auditorium of the **Lutheran Brotherhood** building located at **625 Fourth Avenue**

South in downtown Minneapolis. Parking is available at reduced rates after 5:00 p.m. in two nearby ramps: Centre Village ramp located on Seventh Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, and the Municipal Parking Ramp located on Fifth Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

The cost of the annual meeting is \$15 if you make reservations in advance or \$20 at the door. Make a reservation by Sept. 28 by calling 338-0791 or faxing 337-5919.

The Citizens League at 40: Buying public services

Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series on League history in honor of its 40th anniversary.

Under its new executive director, Ted Kolderie, the League in the late 1960s and early 1970s continued to work on metropolitan issues. The League's report on financing state and local government services played a major role in the 1970 gubernatorial contest between Douglas Head and Wendell Anderson.

In June 1971, the League Board of Directors established a Policy Planning Task Force to seek an understanding of what government and the private sector were doing and should be doing, and

what the League should cover in the next five years. Chaired by Charles Clay, the committee concluded that public problems should not necessarily lead exclusively to governmental solutions. It recommended some purchasing of services.

At a time when most of the political discussion revolved around "new programs," this League report, entitled *Why Not Buy Service*, advocated "new arrangements" for delivering and producing government services. The report established a new

direction for the League, a direction it maintained throughout the 1970s and into the 80s.

Midway through the 1970s, the League approved a series of recommendations changing its internal operations, establishing Program and Operations Committees chaired by Wayne Popham and Peter Heegaard, respectively.

In 1975, the League launched the "Information Services Project," funded in part by the Minneapolis Foundation and designed to improve the League's efforts to

monitor and evaluate information and trends on major Twin Cities' issues. *Public Life*, a new newsletter, shared the information with League members and others.

The League also worked during the 1970s to expand its membership base to reflect its metropolitan focus and support expanded programs. Scores of League volunteers helped recruit new members. Aided by a matching grant from the St. Paul Foundation, business memberships reached an all-time high of 550 contributors.

Members invited to 'Speak Up' on state-spending problems

Computer access to group's work available

In conjunction with the study committee on state spending, co-chaired by **Jean King** and **George Latimer**, the League will hold a series of one-evening "Speak Ups" on the state budget shortfall. The League is also making information on the committee's work accessible via a computerized bulletin board.

Speak Ups will be geared to League members who want to learn about and discuss the major budget problems facing the state. They will be held in League members' homes around the region. The Speak Ups will be small-group discussions allowing you to join other League members in your neighborhood to learn and discuss state-spending issues.

The first of the two rounds of Speak Ups, to be held in mid-November, will provide background information about the major spending areas and solicit reactions to spending

priorities. The second, to be held in mid-January 1993, will ask participants to consider an array of possible solutions developed by the committee and to recommend solutions.

The State Spending committee, that has been meeting on these issues since July, will discuss the Speak Up results.

Information on how to participate will be sent to all members. If you are interested in helping organize Speak Ups in your neighborhood call Phil Jenni at the League.

For members interested in information on the State Spending committee, computerized bulletin board access is available. The League is using Metronet's on-line bulletin board to provide the latest information on the committee's work. To tap into this information call the Citizens League for a brief instruction sheet to guide you to the bulletin board.

Government efficiencies will be theme for November conference

In partnership with the Public Administration Program at Hamline University, the Citizens League is sponsoring a half-day conference on improving local government services. Targeted to local officials, city administrators and legislators, the conference will feature some of the recent work done on this topic by a variety of groups, including the League. It is intended to

provide the next step for local governments that want to turn the theory of innovative public services into reality.

The conference is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, November 16, 1992 on the Hamline University campus. Details on the program and cost will be announced as they become available.

League thanks committee for its work

A committee of 27 League members, co-chaired by **Larry Bakken** and **Bill Blazar**, produced the Citizens League report, *Results for Citizens, Options for Officials*. The Citizens League thanks them for their contributions to this effort.

Duane C. Bojack	Linc Hudson	Nancy J. Nystuen
Curtis K. Carlson	Gary Joselyn	Patrick R. O'Leary
Charles Coskran	John A. Knutson	Edward C. Oliver
Alfred M. Dees	Ted Kolderie	Mark A. Pridgeon
Bright Dornblaser	Scott Loveridge	David O. Renz
Linda Ewen	Ed McGlynn	Robert Rohlf
Jan Feye-Stukas	Malcolm Mitchell	Phillip D. Ruggiero
Lynn Gitelis	Sharon Muret-	Irma Sletten
John Harrington	Wagstaff	Robert A. Walker
		Suzanne Zorn