

NEWS & NOTES

ABOUT WOMEN PUBLIC OFFICIALS

DECEMBER 1986

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1986. . .

Was it a good year for women in politics or was it a bad year? In this issue of News & Notes, we focus our attention on the election results in two feature articles.

We begin by looking at women candidates in an essay by CAWP's director Ruth B. Mandel. (The results of this election, as compiled by Women's Election Central -- a joint project of the Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP), the National Women's Education Fund, National Women's Political Caucus and the Women's Campaign Fund -- also are enclosed with this issue of our newsletter. The results of state legislative contests are not available yet. Our next issue of News & Notes will focus on women state legislators and will include the 1986 election results from the states.)



Issued by:

CENTER FOR THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND POLITICS
Eagleton Institute of Politics ** Rutgers University
New Brunswick * New Jersey * 08901 ** (201) 828-2210

Compiled by:
Kathy Stanwick

Then we turn to look at the role women played as financial players in the 1986 elections. In our interview with Ellen Malcolm, director of Emily's List, we asked her to comment on the role "women's" money played in this year's elections.

We also continue the update on the current status of women's PACs which we began in our last issue of News & Notes (Vol. 4, No. 3, August 1986). In that issue, we described the current activities of women's PACs which are not affiliated with national membership organizations. This issue includes a short article on four women's PACs which are affiliated with national membership organizations.

Finally, this issue of News & Notes includes a status report and fact sheet on women serving as appointed state cabinet officials. We can see from comparing 1986 election results to the cabinet statistics that women are making progress in appointive and elective offices.

Kathy Stanwick
Editor

Some Thoughts on Women and the 1986 Elections
by
Ruth B. Mandel

In 1986, fifteen years of hard work paid off with record numbers of solid nominations for women. Women ran for powerful positions -- both executive and legislative -- across the country. Less than twenty years ago, women claimed virtually no candidacies for any level of office. Then began the slow process of earning a few nominations for local and mid-level positions. In recent years there were more nominations, but many were in unwinnable races. This year's ballots included more viable nominees than ever before. The challenge for the years to come will be recruiting and encouraging still more women to run in races where winning is a reasonable possibility.

Men have dominated the world of politics and power for more than twenty centuries, and while we know that women have manifold talents, we aren't yet wizards who can compress centuries worth of catching up into a few short years. In just fifteen years, women have almost quadrupled their percentages in elected offices; they'll need a few more years to make up for men's two thousand year head start.

Among our observations based on this year's campaigns:

- o Each election season results in incremental gains. At higher levels, competition is fierce, open seats are few, costs are astronomical, and victories are hard to come by.
- o With every election come a few breakthroughs. This year we recorded the first Democratic woman to gain a Senate seat in her own right,¹ the first Republican woman ever elected to a governorship, and a record number of woman versus woman races for Congress and statewide offices.
- o As in the past, women this year dispelled the myth that they lack political ambition. Of the four women who left the U.S. House of Representatives, two did so to seek higher office. In turn, four new women won House seats; all had held previous elective offices in their states and have now advanced their political careers by moving up to the federal level.

¹Maurine B. Neuberger (D-OR) became a Senate candidate in 1960 when her husband, Senator Richard Neuberger, died during the campaign; she won concurrent races for the brief remainder of his unfinished term and for the subsequent full term. She had already acquired substantial political experience as a three-term member of the Oregon state legislature.

The state legislative level provides a good case in point to illustrate women's recent political history. Over the years we have been able to track women's progress by watching how they fare in the legislatures. Back in 1974 only 1,125 women ran for the legislatures; this year 1,807 women were candidates for those posts.

It is important to note that women's political participation is a process. It begins with the decision to run and includes earning a nomination, winning office, and serving as a public official. Looking at all the stages in that process, we have no reason to feel anything but positive, especially when we consider how far women have come in a few short years.

And in that spirit of examining women's progress through the electoral system, it's especially heartening to note the credentials of some of November's winners. The newest woman in the Senate made her way from a local council to the House of Representatives to the world's most exclusive male club. The new woman governor moved up from a statewide elected position. Of the four new Congresswomen, three served in state legislatures and one was a lieutenant governor. If these careers can serve as models for others, we have much to look forward to in the years ahead.

Editor's Note:

The 100th U.S. Congress will convene in January with 25 women members: two in the U.S. Senate and 23 in the U.S. House. Barbara Mikulski (the first Democratic woman elected to the Senate who did not follow her husband) will join Nancy Kassebaum in the Senate. Four new women will serve in the U.S. House -- two Republicans and two Democrats -- keeping the total number of representatives to 23.

While the total number of women holding statewide elective office will be up by only two over 1986's figure (44 up from 42) there has been upward mobility to the highest state offices. There will be three women governors (up by one from 1986) -- Martha Layne Collins (D-Kentucky), Madeleine Kunin (D-Vermont), and Kay Orr (R-Nebraska). And one more woman will join the list of lieutenant governors bringing the total to 6 in 1987. They include: Martha Griffiths (D-Michigan), Marlene Johnson (DFL-Minnesota), Ruth Meiers (D-North Dakota), Evelyn Murphy (D-Massachusetts), Harriett Woods (D-Missouri), and Jo Ann Zimmerman (D-Iowa).

Women's Money in the 1986 Election:
An Interview with Ellen Malcolm

Ellen Malcolm is a founder and director of Emily's List. Established less than two years ago, Emily's List (which stands for Early Money is Like Yeast), is a national membership PAC which supports only Democratic women running for the U.S. Senate.

Members of Emily contribute \$100 to join and pledge to give \$100 or more to at least two women Democrats running for the U.S. Senate. In the 1986 elections, Emily's members contributed \$350,000 to the two Democratic women running for the U.S. Senate -- Barbara Mikulski, Maryland and Harriett Woods, Missouri.

Question: What role did Emily and other PACs play in the 1986 elections?

Malcolm: The most significant role Emily's List played was our contribution of early money. When women candidates have significant money early in their races, they can then go to traditional sources of campaign support from a much more powerful position. With that early money, women's candidacies are more viable. Although women can't contribute the total of \$4 million it takes to run for the U.S. Senate, women's money up front can enable women candidates to raise that money from traditional funders.

Question: Were there any examples of that in the 1986 U.S. Senate races?

Malcolm: Yes, in Barbara Mikulski's race. In the early days of Mikulski's campaign, even though the polls showed her 20 points ahead of her primary opponent, Congressman Mike Barnes, the conventional wisdom among the "old boys" was that Mikulski couldn't raise the money to win. We all worked hard to raise as much money as Barnes so Mikulski could prove her financial viability and she did raise as much as Barnes on her first quarter FEC report. Emily's List members contributed \$60,000 of the \$300,000 Mikulski reported.

Question: What do you think would have happened if Barbara didn't have that early money?

Malcolm: The "old boys" would have been confirmed in their position that Barnes was the frontrunner and would have given him more support. Mikulski probably would have had a much tougher race.

Question: What proportion of Barbara's early money was provided through Emily's List?

Malcolm: 20%. During the first three weeks in February our members contributed \$25,000 to both Barbara Mikulski and Harriett Woods.

Question: Can you draw any conclusions about women giving money to women candidates based on the experience of Emily's List this year?

Malcolm: Women are making substantially larger contributions than ever before. This year 1,500 members of Emily's List alone contributed \$350,000 to Mikulski and Woods. That's big money.

Question: It used to be said that women were small contributors, writing \$10 and \$25 checks. What was the average contribution Emily's members made to the Senate candidates you supported?

Malcolm: Over \$200. That's a big change from ten years ago.

Question: Does the presence of women's PACs encourage women candidates to run for office because they know they can count on financial support?

Malcolm: I think women across the board feel more confident and comfortable when they decide to run for higher offices knowing that some early money will be available to them. It is important that all the women's PACs continue to build their fundraising capabilities because although we've grown tremendously over the past few years, we still have a long way to go.

Question: When we look at women running at the congressional level, there hasn't been a big increase in the numbers of women winning those positions over the past five to ten years. Do you feel discouraged?

Malcolm: I don't feel at all discouraged. Although the numbers of women running and winning hasn't changed significantly, the calibre and experience of the women have. In previous years, women running for the U.S. Senate faced special challenges as "women" candidates. In 1986, Harriett Woods, for example, faced challenges as a candidate, not just as a woman candidate. When Harriett ran in 1982 she faced the challenge of raising money and an opponent who didn't take her seriously. This year her opponent took her very seriously and she raised over \$4 million. She faced the challenges all U.S. Senate candidates have to face -- issues dealing with media consultants, timing of strategic campaign moves and other similar campaign dilemmas. None of the issues she faced were peculiar to a "woman candidate."

Question: Even though Emily's List limits its support to Democrats, is there any observation you can make about Republican women in this year's races?

Malcolm: I think it is very interesting to note that the Republican women who ran for and won seats in the U.S. House were more "progressive" than the Republican party as a whole. The Women's Campaign Fund found that two-thirds of the women statewide and federal candidates were pro-ERA and pro-choice.

Question: What lessons can we learn from the 1986 elections in terms of women's money?

Malcolm: In 1986 Emily's List added a new dimension to a long term project: sharing among PACs. We began to share much more information with other women's PACs around the country. We all agree that we need to build a national financial network of women who are willing to give to women candidates. I think that we will see more money being raised from women for women in the years ahead. If women can contribute significant money early, I think that women candidates will have a better chance of raising the money needed to win major races. We made tremendous strides toward that goal in 1986 and we will do even better in 1988.

ORGANIZATIONS OF WOMEN OFFICEHOLDERS

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Association of Counties -- Women Officials in NACo (WON)

Contact: Grace Starbird
NACo
440 First Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 393-6226

National Association of Women Judges (NAWJ)

Contact: Barbara Littlepage
National Center for State
Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185
(804) 253-2000

National League of Cities (NLC) -- Women in Municipal Government (WIMG)

Contact: Janet Cratsley
Staff Associate
National League of Cities
1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 626-3115

Women Executives in State Government

Contact: Meg Armstrong
Executive Director, WESG
1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW
Suite 814
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 293-7006

STATEWIDE ORGANIZATIONS

Oregon recently announced the formation of a statewide association of elected women. **Elected Women of Oregon (EWO)** held its first meeting a year ago and plan to meet biannually. According to Anne Kelly Feeney, Multnomah County Auditor one of the co-conveners, the association now has about 200 members. Gretchen Kafoury, Multnomah County Commissioner is the other convener of EWO.

For the initial round of membership recruitment, Kafoury and Feeney have invited all county officials, statewide elected officials, legislators, judges and municipal officials. They hope to expand their membership list to include elected community college board members, special service districts officials and school board members. Further information about the association can be obtained from:

Anne Kelly Feeney
Multnomah County Auditor
Room 136, County Courthouse
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 248-3320

California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research (CEWAER)

The California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research recently named a new executive director and moved its office from Los Angeles to Sacramento. Changing personnel and moving haven't prevented CEWAER from continuing its full range of activities, including developing a new category of membership. In September, CEWAER held its annual Supervisors' Retreat which included skills-development seminars by Linda Goldzimer, a session comparing corporate politics with "regular" politics and a discussion with two political consultants on the role of political consultants in today's campaigns.

CEWAER will hold its annual conference in Sacramento on February 18 and 19. The two-day event will include a Legislative Day during the first afternoon of the conference. During the afternoon, CEWAER members will share with women legislators their perspectives on public policy and politics. The theme of the 1987 conference, chaired by Kay Albani, CEWAER Vice President and

member of the Elk Grove School Board, will be "The Changing Face of California."

Bev Homan, CEWAER President, recently announced the creation of a business membership category. Designed for small to medium-sized businesses, this membership is open to any company which supports the goals of the Association. Annual dues for this category of member are \$500, considerably lower than the \$2,000 corporate membership fee. [According to CAWP's files, CEWAER is the first statewide association to develop this type of membership category.]

For further information contact:

Sheila B. Anderson
Executive Director
CEWAER
1400 K Street, Suite 304
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 441-3870

Illinois Women in Government (IWIG)

Contact: Rep. Jane Barnes
Room 220 State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
(217) 782-8186

Maryland Association of Elected Women (MAEW)

Contact: Carol Blum
Councilwoman
7205 46th Street
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Minnesota Women Elected Officials (MWE0)

Contact: Lisa Brienzo
MWE0
c/o P.O. F-8
2004 Randolph Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55105
(612) 690-6819

Nevada Women's Network

Contact: Senator Helen Foley
2080 Karen Ave., #A30
Las Vegas, NV 89109
(702) 734-0888

New Jersey Association for Elected Women Officials

NJAFEWO held its second biennial training conference, "Women and Power: Perfect Together," in August. Funded through a grant from the New Jersey Division on Women, and co-sponsored by NJAFEWO, the Division on Women and the Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP), the two-day seminar featured workshops on managing the media, negotiation and arbitration, and presenting yourself as a woman in politics.

In November, NJAFEWO sponsored its annual breakfast in conjunction with the annual convention of the League of Municipalities. The breakfast was attended by over 300 women elected and appointed officials.

For further information contact:

Nancee May
President, NJAFEWO
532 Polk Street
Riverside, NJ 08075
or Debbie Walsh at CAWP
(201) 828-2210

New York Association of Women Officeholders (NYAWO)

Contact: Nita Lowey
Assistant Secretary of State
270 Broadway, 28th Floor
New York, NY 10007
(212) 587-4250

Pennsylvania Elected Women's Association (PEWA)

PEWA has established increasing membership as its main goal for 1987. The "Each One, Reach One!" program will ask each current member of PEWA to recruit another member. In addition, Barbara Sperry, President of PEWA, has divided the names of all elected and appointed women in Pennsylvania into three regions. She will ask directors in each region to contact elected women about joining the Association.

PEWA's annual meeting is scheduled for April 24-25, 1987 in State College Pennsylvania. The theme of the meeting is "Are You Using your Clout?"

For information contact:

Joan Gaumer
Newsletter Editor
4463 Steuben Road
Bethlehem, PA 18017
(215) 250-5015

**South Carolina Women in Government
(SCWIG)**

Contact: Rep. Harriet Keyserling
Box 1108
Beaufort, SC 29901
(803) 524-5944

Elected Washington Women (EWW)

Contact: Louise Miller
State Representative
Co-Chair, EWW
17005 191st Ave., NE
Woodinville, WA 98072

Texas Women in Government

Contact: Councilmember Pat Doyle
18314 Carriage
Nassau Bay, TX 77058
(713) 333-2941

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

Iowa Women in Municipal Government

Contact: Mary Atherly
Co-Chair, Iowa WIMG
2313 Donald Street
Ames, IA 50010

**Minnesota Women in City Government
(MWICG)**

Contact: Ann Higgins
League of Minnesota Cities
183 University Avenue East
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 227-5600

**Massachusetts--Women Elected Municipal
Officials**

Contact: Patricia Toland
Chair, WEMO
82 Cedar Street
Quincy, MA 02170
(617) 479-4806

**Washington Women in Municipal
Government (WWMIG)**

Contact: Martha Rooney, Staff Liaison
Association of Washington
Cities
1073 South Capitol Way
Olympia, WA 98501
(206) 357-8555

**Michigan Women in Municipal Government
(MWIMG)**

Contact: Vicki Goldbaum
City of Southfield
26000 Evergreen Road
PO Box 2055
Southfield, MI 48037
(313) 557-2952

Virginia Galle, Councilwoman
Co-Chair, EWW
11th Floor, Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, WA 98104

Women in State Cabinets: An Update

Governors are naming more women than ever before to state cabinets, according to the latest figures compiled by the Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP), a unit of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University.

In the 39 states with appointed cabinets, women hold an average of 17.9% of the available slots, the CAWP survey showed. This figure represents a substantial increase from 1981, when women were 12.8% of all state cabinet appointees, and 1983, when women held 15.1% of such positions. Every state with a cabinet counts at least one woman in that group.

Governor Edwin Edwards (D) of Louisiana has the greatest proportion of women in his cabinet, 42.9%, followed by Vermont's Governor Madeleine Kunin (D) (40%) and Virginia's Governor Gerald Baliles (D) (38.9%). Of the top ten states, eight have Democratic governors, while two (New Jersey and North Carolina) are led by Republicans. The two states with women chief executives in 1986, Vermont and Kentucky, rank second and eleventh respectively.

Women in state cabinets most frequently hold posts in the area of health and human services; 17.2% of the female appointees are in that field. Other areas where women appointees are likely to serve include: government services and administration; labor, industrial relations and employment security; and finance, budget, taxation and revenue.

The new figures were obtained by writing to all governors, requesting lists of their cabinet-level appointees. Responses were received from all 50 states.

American Planning Association -- Planning and Women Division

Contact: Marsha Retzdorf
 PPPM-Hendricks Hall
 University of Oregon
 Eugene, OR 97403

American Public Works Association -- Women in Public Works

Contact: Yvonne Taylor-Allen
 APWA
 1313 E. 60th Street
 Chicago, IL 60637
 (312) 667-2200

American Society for Public Administration -- Section for Women in Public Administration

Contact: Lynn Brown
 Chair, SWPA
 6865 Newland Street
 Arvada, CO 80003
 (303) 424-3248

American Society for Training and Development (ASTD)

Contact: Greta Kotler
 Professional Development
 Coordinator
 ASTD
 1630 Duke Street
 Box 1443
 Alexandria, VA 22313
 (703) 683-8100

California Women in Government -- San Diego

Contact: Connie M. Roberts
 P.O. Box 81307
 San Diego, CA 92138
 (619) 560-3875

California Women in Government -- South

Contact: Audrey Mathews
 1098 S. Sycamore Avenue
 Los Angeles, CA 90019

Federally Employed Women (FEW)

Contact: Karen R. Scott
 Executive Director
 1010 Vermont Ave., NW
 #821
 Washington, DC 20005
 (202) 638-4404

Michigan Women in State Government (WSG)

Contact: Nadine Korth
 President, WSG
 Box 14133
 Lansing, MI 48901
 (517) 373-8155

ABOUT WOMEN LEGISLATORS

NATIONAL NETWORKS

National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) -- Women's Network

Contact: Candace Romig
NCSL
1125 17th Street, Suite 1500
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 292-6600

National Order of Women Legislators (NOWLs)

Contact: Joy Stone
Executive Director
1377 K Street, Suite 169
Washington, DC 20005

National Organization of Black Elected Legislators/Women (NOBEL)

Contact: Sen. Diane Watson
4401 Crenshaw, Suite 300
Los Angeles, CA 90043
(213) 445-5215

STATE AND REGIONAL CAUCUSES

Alaska

Contact: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-3818

California

Contact: Assemblywoman Theresa Hughes
3253 South Hoover
Los Angeles, CA 90007
(213)747-7451

Connecticut

Contact: Rep. Alice V. Meyer
18 Lantern Hill Road
Easton, CT 06612
(203) 372-9811

Illinois Conference of Women Legislators (COWL)

Contact: Rep. Ethel Skyles Alexander
610 East 61st Street
Chicago, IL 60637
(312) 288-8446

Iowa Women's Legislative Caucus

Contact: Rep. Sue Mullins
Prairie Flat Farms
RR1, Box 49
Corwith, IA 50430
(515) 583-2156
(515) 583-2230

Kansas Study Group on Issues of Interest to Women

Contact: Rep. Joan Wagnon
Convenor
1606 Boswell
Topeka, KS 66604
(913) 235-5881

Women Legislators of Maryland

Contact: Kathy Brasington
Administrator, Women
Legislators of Maryland
Lowe House Office Building
6 Bladen Blvd., Room 319
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 841-4077

Massachusetts Caucus of Women Legislators

Contact: Barbara J. Talkov
Executive Director
MA Caucus of Women
Legislators
Room 156, State House
Boston, MA 02133
(617) 722-2266

Legislative Women's Caucus of New York State

Contact: Arlene Rosenfeld
Legislative Women's Caucus
of New York State
State Capitol, Room 645
Legislative Office Building
Albany, NY 12248
(518) 455-3016

New England Caucus of Women Legislators (NECOWL)

Contact: Rep. Pauline Kezer, Director
NECOWL Steering Committee
10 River Edge Court
Plainville, CT 06062
(203) 747-8057
(203) 240-8700

North Carolina Legislative Women's Caucus

Contact: Sen. Lura Tally
3100 Tallywood Drive
Fayetteville, NC 28303

Virginia Women's Roundtable (VWR)

Contact: Del. Mary A. Marshall
2256 N. Wakefield Street
Arlington, VA 22207
(703) 528-1710



ATTENTION WOMEN STATE LEGISLATORS!!

Mark your calendar today! CAWP is planning to conduct its second national Forum for Women State Legislators. Scheduled for November 19-22, 1987, the conference will again be held at the Hotel del Coronado in San Diego. For further information, contact Debbie Walsh at CAWP (201/828-2210).



WOMEN'S PACS

A Status Report, Part 2
by
Kathy Stanwick

In a recent report on the status of women's political action committees, we focused our attention on PACs which were not affiliated with national membership organizations (see News & Notes, August 1986).

In that report, we concluded that:

- * the number and sophistication of women's PACs has grown
- * the dollars contributed to candidates by or through these committees have increased dramatically
- * new and innovative strategies for raising funds have been developed by these groups.

In part 2 of our report, we highlight the activities of PACs affiliated with national membership organizations -- the National Organization for Women (NOW), the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC), the National Federation of Business and Professional Women (BPW), and the American Nurses Association (ANA).

The National Organization for Women (NOW) has two national PACs and 75 PACs affiliated with state or local chapters of NOW. At the national level, one PAC is incorporated as a federal PAC, the other gives to state and local candidates. A committee of nine members decides to whom and how much these PACs will contribute. The national NOW PACs give money to women and men running for office. First priority is given to NOW activists; second priority to women candidates who support women's rights; third, the PACs contribute to men who support women's rights. The NOW PACs also contribute to referenda campaigns.

This year, NOW worked to defeat anti-abortion referenda in four states, to defeat a Lyndon LaRouche sponsored AIDS initiative in California and in support of an ERA ballot question in Vermont, according to Molly Yard. "NOW was successful in defeating the anti-abortion and AIDS referenda," commented Molly Yard. "Unfortunately, the ERA ballot question in Vermont failed. We contributed \$350,000 and a lot of volunteer time in these campaigns," she continued. Yard, who spent much of the fall working for the ERA in Vermont, indicated that although the question was defeated, she was encouraged by the gender gap which was identified in the exit polls. Women were much more likely than men to cast pro-ERA ballots -- 61% compared with 39%. Yard observed: "Part of the problem with this

ballot question was its wording. A 'no' vote on the question was a vote in support of ERA.

In addition, NOW contributed \$200,000 to candidates running for office. "I am pleased to report that 1986 was the first time that many of our state and local PACs raised and contributed dollars of their own, above and beyond the \$200,000 our national PACs contributed," observed Yard.

An educational function of the PACs is to encourage NOW members to run for political offices themselves. "This year, our candidate recruitment project really began to pay off," according to Yard. "In Iowa, Jo Ann Zimmerman moved from the State House to serve as Lieutenant Governor; in Ohio, former state NOW coordinator Linda Furney moved up the ladder from the city council of Toledo to the State Senate; Maine and Connecticut both have former NOW state coordinators serving in the legislature. Now I'm waiting for our members to run for the U.S. Congress," ended Yard.

The National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC) also has two national PACs -- the Campaign Support Committee (CSC) and the Victory Fund. The CSC is supported through contributions from NWPC members; the Victory Fund raises its money as an independent PAC. "Most of our state affiliates also have state PACs which give to statewide, state legislative, and local candidates," said Maura Brueger, political director for the Caucus. "The state PACs also contribute up to \$1,000 to federal candidates in their states." [\$1,000 is the maximum amount allowable by law.]

NWPC's national PACs endorse and give money only to women candidates. Some of the Caucus PACs in the states also endorse male candidates, but most limit their dollar contributions to women.

According to Brueger, NWPC contributed roughly \$500,000 in 1986. The half-million includes money raised through the state and national PACs and through fundraising events sponsored by individual Caucus members. In addition, like NOW, the NWPC provides technical assistance to campaigns through the in-kind contributions of its members.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (BPW/USA) first established its federal PAC in 1980. Since 1980, about 60% of the money raised by the BPW-PAC has been given to women candidates. In 1986, the BPW gave \$22,000 to five U.S. Senate races and 19 U.S. House races. On the average, contributions to House races are \$500; to Senate races, \$1,000.

Jo Deutsch, Director of Public Policy for BPW/USA, observed: "We aren't very visible as a PAC yet. Many candidates don't know we exist." This year, the PAC contacted several women candidates to let them know that money was available.

Deutsch anticipates that the BPW will be able to raise more money and make more and larger donations in the years ahead. To date, the PAC has not even solicited members through mail. They have relied, instead, on fundraising in conjunction with their annual convention. Two years ago, that fundraising consisted of a concert with Barbara Mandrell at their annual meeting. To "join" the PAC, the BPW members contribute \$100.

In addition, BPW/USA sponsors a Candidate Training Grant Program. Any member who is planning to run for office can apply for a \$100 grant to be used toward any candidate training program of their choice.

Information about the American Nurses Association PAC was not available as we went to press.

Women's PACs

\$3.00

This report examines the workings of fourteen political action committees which solely or primarily support women candidates. The report examines the key questions such groups have

faced in forming and running a PAC and the different ways in which groups have resolved these questions.

"Groups of politically sophisticated women around the country . . . are beginning to offer a response to the rising cost of getting elected . . . a new breed of hard-nosed political realists has taken up the challenge of amassing and distributing money for women candidates."

from Women's PACs

ALL ORDERS REQUIRE PREPAYMENT. NO REFUNDS.

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Make checks payable to CAWP.

Send Order to:

Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP)
Eagleton Institute of Politics
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

WOMEN'S PACS

A Current List

AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION

Contact: Joanne L. Symons
1101 14th Street, NW, #200
Washington, DC 20005
202/789-1800

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT FUND

Contact: Nancy Kirschner
Democratic National Committee
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202/797-6543

BPW/USA

Contact: Jo Deutsch
Director of Public Policy
BPW/USA
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-1100 or
Contact: Jean Crouch
BPW-PAC Chair
803/445-2937

EMILY'S LIST

Contact: Ellen Malcolm
Suite 410
2000 P Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202/887-1957

CAMPAIGN FUND FOR REPUBLICAN WOMEN

Contact: Wilma Goldstein
1320 21st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202/293-7118

GOP WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION LEAGUE

Contact: Maureen Reagan
1012 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003

COMMITTEE OF 21

Contact: Sandra Duncan
1716 No. Clairborne Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70116
504/943-6622

HAWAII WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION LEAGUE

Contact: Ann Fisher
1526 Wilhelmina Rise
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HOLLYWOOD WOMEN'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Contact: Marlene Saritzky
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LOS ANGELES WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FUND

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ECONOMIC SECURITY PAC

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NATIONAL POLITICAL CONGRESS OF BLACK
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WOMEN'S ISSUE NETWORK PAC
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WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
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