

CAWP News & Notes

CENTER for the
AMERICAN
WOMAN and
POLITICS

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CAWP fact sheets: Women in Elective Office 1989, Women of Color in Elective Office 1989, Women State Legislators: Leadership Positions and Committee Chairs 1989 • CAWP Highlights 1971-1988 • "The Radcliffe Conferences: Women in the 21st Century" reprinted from *Radcliffe Quarterly*

News from CAWP

Katherine E. Kleeman
Senior Program Associate, CAWP

1989 Elections: The Abortion Issue

What role did the issue of abortion play in 1989 elections in New Jersey and Virginia — and what lessons can other states learn as they prepare for their 1990 elections? These questions are addressed in research now underway at the Center for the American Woman and Politics, funded by several foundations and by Rutgers University.

In the wake of the Supreme Court's Webster decision, state legislators and governors are confronted with new and difficult questions about abortion and public policy, and the issue has become central to electoral politics in the states. CAWP's research, co-directed by senior research associate Debra Dodson and CAWP director Ruth Mandel, examines attitudes of voters, candidates and activists through surveys and interviews; the Center is also monitoring related media coverage. *(For more information on this project, contact Debra Dodson at CAWP.)*

National Organizations of Women Public Officials Meet

In October, the Center convened a meeting of leaders of eight national organizations of women public officials under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. Among the organizations represented were associations of women state legislators, county and municipal officials, as well as the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. Such organizations have a proven track record of assisting women in becoming more effective officeholders and change agents, providing invaluable support systems and information networks.

The purposes of the meeting — in addition to the informal agenda of mutual encouragement which infused the gathering with energy and spirit —

were to identify barriers limiting the effectiveness of the organizations, identify potential responses to these challenges and possible sources of assistance, and specify steps they could take to strengthen their groups. Each organization also added items to a "wish list" — actions they wanted to see taken by CAWP or others. Many of their requests focused on training and information-sharing; they wanted to learn more about skills, such as fundraising and dealing with the media, as well as about how to advance legislation in specific policy areas, such as insurance coverage for mammography.

The meeting concluded with remarks from former Congresswoman and vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro, now president of the International Institute for Women's Political Leadership, a group seeking to provide support for political women around the world much as the organizations at the meeting do within the U.S.. *(For more information about the meeting, contact Debbie Walsh at CAWP.)*

Forum for Newly Elected Women State Legislators

CAWP convened its sixth national meeting for women lawmakers, the Forum for Newly Elected Women State Legislators, in November. More than 70 first-term legislators met a faculty of legislative veterans for three days of discussion about the politics, the processes and the issues newcomers are likely to encounter.

Highlights included a keynote address by Vera Katz, Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives and one of only two women Speakers in the nation, as well as sessions on fundraising, communicating with the media, working with lobbyists, and "post-Webster politics." A wrap-up session featuring advice from a panel of experienced women lawmakers reinforced a message conveyed by conferences for women in almost every field — that women coming together across ideological or demographic boundaries always find great value in coming together to learn from and support one another. *(For more information about the Forum, contact Debbie Walsh at CAWP.)*

Bipartisan Coalition for Women's Appointments

As Governor-elect Jim Florio builds his new administration, he will be reminded of his commitment to better Governor Thomas Kean's strong record of appointing women to key positions — and he will have access to resumes of many women eager to fill those positions, thanks to the New Jersey Bipartisan Coalition for Women's Appointments.

Coordinated by CAWP, the Coalition includes some of the top political women from around the state, as well as women from a wide range of professions and representatives of several women's organizations. The group worked prior to the election to ensure that all candidates in both parties agreed to appoint substantial numbers of women to their campaigns and, if elected, to their transition teams and administrations. Since the election the Coalition has focused its attention on assisting Florio and his staff in making good on their promises.

A January luncheon co-sponsored by the Coalition and the New Jersey Women's Political Caucus will recognize Governor Kean for his efforts and highlight again the bipartisan consensus among New Jersey women that the state's government should be representative of its people. *(For more information about the Coalition, contact Joan Crowley at CAWP.)*

1989 Elections: Women Candidates for Selected Offices

Lucy Baruch
Information Services Coordinator, CAWP

New Jersey

In New Jersey the only statewide elected executive is the governor, and neither party had a woman candidate in the general election. Twenty-five (12D, 13R) women won major party nominations for the New Jersey Assembly. Of the 25, 8 (2D, 6R) were incumbents, 15 (8D, 7R) were challengers, and 2

(both Democrats) ran for open seats. All of the incumbents sought re-election and won; they are joined by Marlene Lynch Ford (D-10), who unseated an incumbent to win back a seat she had previously held, and Ann Mullen (D-4), who ran for an open seat. Only two special elections were held for state senate seats and neither involved women candidates. In 1990, 3 (2D, 1R) women will serve in the New Jersey State Senate, and 10 (4D, 6R) will serve in the Assembly.

Virginia

Two women were major party nominees for statewide offices: State Senator Edwina "Eddy" Dalton (R), who lost her bid for lieutenant governor; and incumbent Attorney General Mary Sue Terry (D), who was re-elected.

Eighteen (13D, 5R) women won major party nominations for the Virginia House of Delegates. Of the 18, 11 (8D, 3R) were incumbents, 3 (2D, 1R) were challengers, and 4 (3D, 1R) ran for open seats. All of the incumbents won (1 incumbent did not seek re-election); they are joined by Joyce Crouch (R-22), who ran for an open seat. General elections were not held for state senate seats. In 1990, 3 (2D, 1R) women will serve in the Virginia State Senate, and 12 (8D, 4R) will serve in the House of Delegates.

Women State Legislators: Leaders and Committee Chairs

Lucy Baruch
Information Services Coordinator, CAWP

Included in this issue of *CAWP News & Notes* is an update of the fact sheet "Women State Legislators: Leadership Positions and Committee Chairs 1989." In comparing this new fact sheet with past editions, we noticed several interesting changes over the last decade:

- Between 1979 and 1989 the percentage of women serving in legislative leadership positions more than doubled, rising from 7.2% to 16.0%.

- In 1981, in almost half (24) of all state legislatures women did not hold leadership positions in either chamber; in 1989 there are 12 such states.
- Women legislative leaders are making greater gains in state houses than in state senates. In 1989, there are 14 states in which women do not hold leadership positions in state houses; in more than half (27) of all state senates there are no women in leadership. In comparison, in 1981, in more than half (29) of all state houses and in almost three-quarters (36) of all state senates there were no women in leadership positions.
- Between 1984 and 1989 the percentage of women chairing standing committees rose 3.2 percentage points. In 1984, 9.3% of the standing committee chairs were women; in 1989, 12.5% are women.
- In 1989, there are only two states (Louisiana and Tennessee) in which women do not chair standing committees in either chamber compared with six states in 1984.
- Women have made greater gains in chairing standing committees in state houses than in state senates. Women did not chair any standing committees in 8 state houses and 19 state senates in 1984, whereas in 1989 this is true in 2 state houses and 16 state senates.

Women in Legislative Leadership

	<u>Total Women</u>	<u>Total Leadership</u>	<u>Percent Women</u>
1989	150	938	16.0
1987	122	892	13.7
1985	89	834	10.7
1984	82	805	10.2
1981	64	808	8.3
1979	55	767	7.2

Women Standing Committee Chairs

	<u>Total Women</u>	<u>Total Comm.Chairs</u>	<u>Percent Women</u>
1989	251	2011	12.5
1987	213	1996	10.7
1985	196	2021	9.7
1984	181	1954	9.3

Gender Differences in Policy Priorities

Susan J. Carroll, Senior Research Associate, CAWP
Ella Taylor, Research Assistant, CAWP

In recent years the women's movement has placed increasing emphasis on efforts to elect larger numbers of women to public office, arguing that the presence of larger numbers of women officeholders will help to make our government more responsive to women's perspectives and concerns. Feminists and others who have been concerned with increasing women's representation in government have claimed that women's life experiences and perspectives are different from those of men and that elected women are likely to bring those experiences and perspectives into office with them. Consequently, women officials are more likely than their male colleagues to work to insure that public policy adequately reflects women's interests and concerns.

The Center for the American Woman and Politics recently conducted a study, funded by the Charles H. Revson Foundation, aimed at testing these claims. In the summer of 1988, CAWP surveyed by telephone nationwide samples consisting of one-half of all women state representatives and all women state senators as well as comparison samples of male representatives and senators. Response rates were: 87% for female representatives; 85% for female senators; 73% for male representatives; and 60% for male senators.

One part of this study, which was aimed at assessing the different ways women in office have a distinctive impact, focused on the legislative priorities of state legislators. We asked legislators to describe for us the bill that had been their own personal top priority for the current legislative session, and we also asked them whether they had worked on any legislation during the current session where the bill itself or a specific provision of the bill was intended to help women in particular.

We found that women officeholders do have a distinctive impact on public policy in state legislatures. Women legislators in both houses were significantly more likely than their male counterparts to have as their top legislative

priority for the 1988 legislative session a bill focusing on women and to have worked on legislation to help women during that session (see table below). Women legislators spent as much or more time than their male colleagues working on legislation to help women, and they were effective in having the legislation passed by their house of the legislature. Women were also significantly more likely than their male counterparts to have top priority bills focusing on health care and the welfare of children, two areas where women have traditionally borne greater societal responsibility than men.

The strongest single predictor of whether a woman legislator was likely to promote legislation aimed specifically at women proved to be self-identification as a "feminist." A large majority of those women who were willing to call themselves feminists (78.4% of state senators and 69.1% of state representatives) worked on legislation to help women. Political party affiliation was considerably less important than feminism. Large proportions of women from both parties (66.7% of Democratic state senators, 50.0% of Republican state senators, 61.1% of Democratic state representatives, and 47.4% of Republican state representatives) worked on pro-women legislation.

Self-identification as a feminist was less important for men than for women in determining whether or not they worked on legislation to help women. For male legislators the single most important predictor was political ideology. Men who were self-identified liberals more often worked on legislation targeted at women than men who considered themselves moderates or conservatives.

**Gender Differences in
Proportions of State Legislators
Who Worked on Legislation Targeted at Women**

	<u>State Senate</u>		<u>State House</u>	
	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
	%	%	%	%
Had a women's issue as top legislative priority for current session	9.3	5.1	9.2	3.2
Worked on legislation to help women during current session	59.3	39.4	55.3	33.2
N =	(194)	(137)	(412)	(349)

What It's Like to Be a Woman in Politics

Katherine E. Kleeman
Senior Research Associate, CAWP

To provide our readers with some information beyond the names and numbers which appear in our fact sheets, we will from time to time introduce prominent women in politics and include brief comments by them about their experiences as women in office. For this issue, we asked the three governors and four lieutenant governors currently serving what it's like to be a woman in politics. Here are their responses.

Governor Madeleine Kunin

Madeleine Kunin (D) was first elected governor of Vermont in 1984 and won re-election in 1986 and 1988; she thus became the first woman in U.S. history to be elected to a top state post three times. She is the first woman, and only the third Democrat, elected governor of Vermont. As governor, Kunin has focused attention on educational reform, planning, state fiscal policy, environmental legislation, and child care. She chairs the National Governors' Association's Committee on Energy and the Environment and sits on the executive committee of the National Governors' Association.

Kunin began her political career in 1972 when she was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives, where she served two terms. She was elected Democratic whip in her second term and chaired the House Appropriations Committee for two years. She was elected lieutenant governor in 1978 and re-elected in 1980.

Kunin's professional background is in journalism and education. She has taught at Middlebury College and St. Michael's College and was a fellow at Harvard's Institute of Politics at the Kennedy School of Government.

When women hold political office they are on the inside of the decision-making structure. The result is that women then have a real voice that is heard when the political agenda is set. Instead of pleading

on the outside asking for recognition, there is a seat at the table. With that, of course, also comes some trepidation. Given the choice, however, between being included or being excluded, there is no doubt in my mind that political equity (50% representation at every level of government) for women is critical to the functioning of a true democracy.

Governor Rose Mofford

Rose Mofford (D) became governor of Arizona in April 1988 upon the impeachment and conviction of then-governor Evan Mecham. She had been secretary of state and served as acting governor for two months during Mecham's trial in the state legislature. As governor, she has focused her attention on such issues as education and children's issues, substance abuse, the needs of the homeless and the disabled, and economic development. She has also placed special emphasis on advancing women in her administration.

Governor Mofford's career in state government began in 1941 when she became a secretary in the state treasurer's office. She served for 22 years as assistant secretary of state and two years as assistant director of the Department of Revenue before being appointed to fill a vacancy as secretary of state. She was elected to a full term in that post in 1978 and re-elected in 1982 and 1986.

I believe a woman brings very special qualities to any political office. A woman leader is especially effective because she is sensitive to human concerns and the real needs of people.

Governor Kay Orr

Kay Orr (R) won election as governor of Nebraska in 1986 in a landmark race, the first in the nation to feature women as gubernatorial nominees of both major parties. She became her state's first woman governor and the first Republican woman elected to that post in any state. Governor Orr's top priorities are job creation and education. She chairs the Transportation and Commerce Committee of the National Governor's Association.

Governor Orr has long been active in her party; after co-chairing the gubernatorial campaign of Charles Thone in 1978, she became Governor Thone's executive assistant. In 1981, she was appointed to fill a vacancy as Nebraska's state treasurer; when she won election to a full term as treasurer in 1982, she became the first woman ever elected to statewide constitutional office in Nebraska. In 1988 she chaired the Republican National Platform Committee, the first woman to do so.

I've been a political volunteer for over 22 years, and in that time it has become increasingly apparent that there is a need for women in public service. I'm pleased that more qualified and talented women throughout the nation are entering executive and administrative government service. I'm proud to be a part of that group of women who hold elective executive office and to be the first woman governor in the history of Nebraska. It is an honor to serve the people of our state — to be a pioneer in establishing a precedent which has opened a door for other women who will seek and be elected to executive office in Nebraska and in our nation. I know there are women who have the potential to run for office and win. If you are one of those women, you sense it. I encourage you to do so. I also know that there are women who would not consider being a candidate for public office. I urge you to become part of the support teams for those women who will run for office.

Lieutenant Governor Martha Griffiths

Martha Griffiths (D) is the first woman elected lieutenant governor of Michigan, a post she first assumed in 1983. She has been a strong supporter of programs benefitting women, minorities, and the disabled. Griffiths chairs the Michigan Equal Employment and Business Opportunity Council and serves as chief affirmative action officer of the state.

Griffiths is an attorney, and was the first woman ever appointed to the Detroit Recorder's Court. A former state legislator and judge, she later served

for twenty years (1955-1975) as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, where she was the first woman to serve on the powerful Ways and Means Committee and earned the nickname "mother of the Equal Rights Amendment" for her role in assuring the ERA's passage in Congress.

It has been a tough and constant battle advancing the rights of women. Part of the problem is the press will give no coverage or credit. The most important enactment of this century was the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Only one amendment was added by Congress, prohibiting sex discrimination in employment. I made the argument for this amendment on the House floor leading to passage. Yet not one paper covered it. Women leaders are confronted with the difficult challenge of having to reach people — one by one — to build consensus in the fight for equality.

Lieutenant Governor Marlene Johnson

Marlene Johnson (D) is lieutenant governor of Minnesota, first elected in 1982 and re-elected in 1986. She oversees the Perpich administration's budget policy and legislative efforts, coordinates the state's small business and tourism program, and chairs the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board. She is also the administration's leading advocate for children and chairs the Child Care Task Force of the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors.

Prior to her election, Johnson was founder and president of a St. Paul advertising and public relations firm. She is past president of the National Association of Women Business Owners and founder and past president of the Minnesota chapter of that organization.

Elected office at the executive level means having a position from which to articulate public policy needs and to engage a variety of constituencies in working together on children's needs. I value the opportunity to know my community in such a broad way and to explore many different ways of meeting the needs of our children. The position of lieutenant

governor provides a unique forum from which to be heard.

Lieutenant Governor Evelyn Murphy

Evelyn Murphy (D) is lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, the first woman elected to constitutional office in that state. She won the position in 1986. While in office, she has focused much of her attention on Blueprint 2000, a project which seeks to chart a course of action for state government that helps assure that all residents of Massachusetts enjoy the highest possible quality of life into the 21st century.

The lieutenant governor's public officeholding experience dates to the mid-seventies. She was appointed secretary of environmental affairs by Governor Dukakis in 1975. After an unsuccessful bid for lieutenant governor in 1982, she rejoined the governor's cabinet as secretary of economic affairs. Murphy has been especially interested in programs advancing the interests of working women. She served one term as chair of Women Executives in State Government.

Murphy holds a doctorate in economics. Before entering public life, she founded her own companies addressing issues of economic development, education, and health care; she later formed a non-profit corporation to address her state's hazardous waste disposal problem.

Women have come a long way. But even as far as we've come, there is still a long way to go. We have success stories but we still have barriers — some things never change. Today as never before the time is right for women. The time is now for whatever we want to do. For today's emerging professionals the role models and the networks are in place. We are the role models. We are the networks. The job has fallen to us to advise, to lead, to inspire the next generation. Our job is to lead the way. Our successes, our triumphs, and our failures have paved the way for many women. Women are the key: women helping other women, women leading other women. We are the instruments of change.

Lieutenant Governor Jo Ann Zimmerman

Jo Ann Zimmerman (D) was elected Iowa's first woman lieutenant governor in 1986. In that capacity she presides over the state senate. She also serves as chair of the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors Task Force on Agriculture and Rural Development.

Prior to her election to statewide office, Zimmerman was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives, elected in 1982 and re-elected in 1984. She served as vice chair of the Human Services Committee and sat on the Education and Agriculture standing committee. A registered nurse and health planner, she has been active in nursing organizations and the Iowa Women's Political Caucus. She and her husband also raise cattle.

It's still tough to be in a man's world; women can do great things and be absolutely ignored for what they've done. It's especially difficult to be recognized for one's accomplishments as lieutenant governor!

A Post-Script: Elections 1990 — Kunin and Orr have not declared their intentions; Mofford is running for governor. Griffiths has not declared; Johnson is running for re-election; and Murphy and Zimmerman are running for governor in their respective states.

FOR THE NEW DECADE

CHEERS

to Women In Politics

WISHES

for more Women in Politics

California Women Get on Board

Kate Karpilow

Project Director, California Board & Commission Project
Executive Director, California Elected Women's Association
for Education and Research

At the request of the California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research (CEWAER), the California Women Legislators Caucus proposed in January of 1988 that the California State Senate Rules Committee sponsor The California Board and Commission Project, a research effort to investigate the representation of women on boards and commissions at both the state and local levels.

The results of this year-long study, now available in a report entitled *California Women Get on Board*, provide the most comprehensive survey to-date of women's participation on public advisory boards. The following is a summary of the report.

The findings provide hard facts to back up more informal observations that there is significant under-representation of women on both statewide and local boards and commissions in California. Moreover, the results aid in the process of identifying where additional attention is needed if parity is to be achieved.

Due to the considerable cooperation of local jurisdictions, board and commission lists were gathered from a representative sample of 18 counties and 24 cities in California. The Office of the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Office of the Speaker were also generous in providing information on their more than 3000 state appointments.

State Appointments

Women's participation on statewide boards was only 27.6% for the 3,044 appointments made by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee or Senate Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Women did not reach parity, or 51%, on any type of board. The highest representation was on health and social services boards (41%), followed by education boards (35%).

Participation on state boards was particularly low on boards advising in fields where women have not been traditionally employed. Women held only 10% of the public safety appointments, 11% of the transportation and public works appointments, 19% of the appointments to boards dealing with environmental and natural resources issues, 20% of the appointments to tourism boards, and 21% of the appointments to boards advising on finance and economic development.

We also found that women were somewhat less likely to hold salaried positions. Overall, women held 26% of the board positions receiving no compensation and 27% of the positions providing expenses or per diem, but 22% of the positions receiving salaries.

Men were more likely to hold regulatory positions (50%) than they were to hold advisory positions (44%), while women were more likely to hold advisory positions (47%) than they were to hold regulatory positions (44%).

Compared to men, women were somewhat less likely to be appointed to boards requiring Senate confirmation. 24% of all male Gubernatorial appointees held positions requiring Senate confirmations, compared to 20% of all women appointees.

The appointees political party appears to have affected the likelihood of appointment. The percentage of male Republican appointees was more than two times their representation in the voting population. In stark contrast, the percentage of Democratic female appointees was one-fifth their representation in the voting population. Republican men received 48% of all statewide appointments; Republican women received 20%; Democratic men received 14%; and Democratic women received 5%.

It appears that women from the opposite political party of the appointing authority, be it Democratic or Republican, had the least likelihood of being appointed. 60% of the Republican Governor's appointees were Republican men and 25% were Republican women, while only 9% of his appointees were Democratic men and 2% were Democratic women. 47% of the Democratic Speaker's appointees were Democratic men; 26% were Democratic women; 12% were Republican men; and 3% were Republican women. Party information was not available for 4% of the Gubernatorial

appointees and 12% of the Speaker's appointees. Reliable information on political party was not available for Senate appointments.

While ethnic information was not available for 26% of the appointees, at least 57% of all appointees were Caucasian, 7% were Latino, 5% were African-American, and 4% were Asian/Pacific Islander.

Statewide population statistics as projected by the Department of Finance for 1988 show the Caucasian population at 59.5%, the Latino population at 23.7%, and the African-American population at 7.5%. The Department does not have specific 1988 projections for the Asian/Pacific Islander population, but the 1980 Census figures reported 5.5% for 1980.

Given the fact that ethnic information for one-quarter of the appointees was not available, it is not possible to make any definitive statements comparing the representation of ethnic groups. However, the possibility of significant Latino underrepresentation deserves further scrutiny.

Caucasian women and Latinas had 27% of the appointments held by their ethnic group, while Asian/Pacific Islander women had 35%. African-American women were the nearest to parity with their male counterparts, holding 41% of the appointments by their ethnic group.

Local Appointments

In our sample of 24 cities, we found that women held only 35.5% of the 2,835 seats analyzed. Women reached parity participation on only two types of boards — health and social services and libraries. Women's participation on arts and culture boards neared parity at 46%, but statistically, was significantly less than 51%. As with state appointments, women's representation on city boards advising in non-traditional employment areas was much lower than their appointment to boards advising in traditional employment areas. Women were almost two times as likely to be appointed to city social service, library, and arts and culture boards than to fiscal and development boards. The opposite held true for men.

In our sample of 18 counties, women held only 34.3% of the 7,417 seats. 100% of the

appointments to women's rights boards were women. Health and social service boards were the only other board-type where women's participation was at parity. All other board-types had below-parity representation.

For both cities and counties, we found that increases in population were significantly and positively associated with the appointment of women. More women were also appointed in cities with higher African-American populations and in counties with higher Asian/Pacific Islander populations. The percentage of Democratic or Republican voters in the communities was not associated with the percentages of women on boards and commissions. Cities with a higher percentage of women elected in 1982 had a higher percentage of women in appointed office, but this association was not found for the counties.

Models for Increased Outreach

During the course of this study, it became clear that different jurisdictions place different priorities on the importance of gender-balance on their boards and commissions and the degree that they dedicate resources to accomplish this goal.

Several communities have established in-house outreach programs to solicit the applications of women and minorities. For example, the City of Visalia applied its affirmative action policies to their boards and commissions and conducted a study of the representation of women and minorities. Their Director of Voluntary Services works actively to publicize and conduct outreach for board and commission vacancies.

The County of San Diego has a Community Involvement Office under the jurisdiction of the County Administrator's Office which tracks appointments and makes official reports on age, ethnic and gender-balance.

Other appointment projects throughout the country, most notably the New Jersey Bipartisan Coalition for Women's Appointments and the national Coalition for Women's Appointments sponsored by the National Women's Political Caucus and other national women's organizations, are examples of non-governmental organizations that have monitored the appointment of women and worked

with the appointing authorities to recruit candidates.

Finally, the American Association of University Women has proposed legislation that would require gender-balance on boards and commissions. [see *CAWP News & Notes*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Spring 1989] Based on such a law passed in Iowa, legislation is pending or under consideration in at least ten states throughout the country. In California, Senator Diane Watson has proposed a gender-balance resolution that has received the support of the Women Legislators Caucus.

Also in California, CEWAER is pursuing funding for a California Board and Commission Outreach Project. Based on successful efforts in other states, the Outreach Project will form an Appointments Coalition of women's organizations and work to improve notification and outreach for both local and statewide board and commission appointments.

For a copy of the complete report, California Women Get on Board, send \$5.00 per copy (California residents please add 6.5% sales tax) to Joint Publications, State Capitol, Box 942849, Sacramento, CA, 94249-0001. Checks should be made payable to the State of California. For more information contact: Kate Karpilow, Executive Director, California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research, 1823 11th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Nurturing Leadership for the Future: PLEN

Marianne Alexander
Executive Director, PLEN

Our nation cannot afford to underuse the substantial talents of half its population. Women need to be full participants in making decisions that affect their lives. The "different voice" of women must be heard so that public policy encompasses their views and perspectives.

Preparing women to lead in the public arena is the mission of the Public Leadership Education Network (PLEN). PLEN is a consortium of fourteen women's colleges from around the country.

PLEN colleges work together to offer programs both on and off campus that prepare women for public leadership. The Center for the American Woman and Politics, which helped to found PLEN in 1978, continues to serve as the consulting organization to the consortium.

New programs designed to prepare young women for public leadership are being launched this year by PLEN. The programs provide college women with opportunities to learn from women leaders who make and influence public policy. Located in Washington, DC and abroad, the programs include seminars on "Women and Congress" and "Women and Public Policy in Europe." Also offered is a conference on "Women and the Law."

At the Women and Congress seminar, students will be learning about the role of women in the law-making process. They will meet with women members of Congress and examine a bill of particular interest to women. Students will stage their own committee hearing after interviewing interest groups on each side of the issue. Students will also be attending Committee hearings and sessions of the House and Senate. The seminar dates are March 19-23, 1990. Participation in this seminar is limited to students from PLEN member colleges.

Participants in the seminar on "Women and Public Policy in Europe" will meet with women in the European Parliament. The seminar will focus on women's public policy roles as Europe moves toward economic unity in 1992. Current policy issues will be discussed with members and staff of the European Parliament in London, Brussels and Strasbourg. A limited number of women public leaders from the U.S. will be accepted as seminar participants along with students. The dates are tentatively set for June 12-16, 1990, but will not be firm until the European Parliament sets its 1990 calendar.

Women students considering law school attended PLEN's first annual public leadership career conference on "Women and the Law." Participants met with women lawyers in Washington who make and influence public policy. Seminar speakers included women who practice public-interest law and serve as counsel to congressional committees and executive agencies. Serving as panelists were women attorneys representing advocacy groups and corporations. The conference, held November 3-5, 1989, was open to students from any college.

In addition to its new programs, PLEN will continue to offer the Women and Public Policy Seminar for two weeks each January. Now in its eighth year, this seminar gives students a first hand look at how national policy is made in Washington. Students learn from women leaders who make and influence public policy. Visits to the State Department and an observation of a session of the Supreme Court are included. Students also meet with women staff from the Congress and executive agencies as well as representatives of interest groups and the media. This year's seminar will be held January 2-12, 1990. PLEN membership is not required for participation in this seminar.

PLEN colleges members of 1989-90 are: Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA; Carlow College, Pittsburgh, PA; College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, MN; College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, MN; College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, NJ; College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore, MD; Douglass College, New Brunswick, NJ; Hood College, Frederick, MD; Mount St. Mary's College, Los Angeles, CA; Mount Vernon College, Washington, DC; Stephens College, Columbia, MO; Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, VA; Trinity College of Vermont, Burlington, VT; Wells College, Aurora, NY.

For further information about PLEN and its programs, contact Marianne Alexander, Executive Director, PLEN, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #925, Washington, DC, 20036. Phone: 202-872-1585.

Center for Global Issues and Women's Leadership

Charlotte Bunch
Director, Center for Global Issues and Women's
Leadership, Douglass College, Rutgers University

The opening of the Center for Global Issues and Women's Leadership at Douglass College of Rutgers University was announced in September 1989. The Center seeks to deepen an understanding of the ways in which gender affects the exercise of power and conduct of public policy internationally. The Center's goals are to:

- develop ways of bringing women's perspectives and strategies into greater visibility in public policy deliberations nationally and internationally;
- identify means of increasing the participation and influence of women leaders in decision-making roles in their countries and in global institutions; and
- build international linkages among women in local leadership that enhance their effectiveness and increase their global consciousness.

The Center will embrace the concerns of women from diverse regions and ethnic backgrounds with a focus on topics critical to women's lives globally. In the first three years, the Center will look at women, violence, and human rights — including issues ranging from individual sexual violence to militarism and state violence. Each year the Center will bring together women from around the world who are taking leadership on various aspects of these themes for a Women's Leadership Institute. It will address questions of how to increase women's power, to assist female leaders in the formulation of policy alternatives on global issues, and to strategize about ways to ensure that women's perspectives are included more in public debates. During 1990, the Center will hold several small meetings with women from various countries to formulate the agenda for its focus on women, violence, and human rights and to discern areas that need to be addressed in its leadership development and global education programs.

The first Women's Leadership Institute, to be held in May of 1991, will bring together 25 to 30 participants (1/3 from the US and 2/3 from abroad) who are taking leadership in the area of violence and human rights. Participants in the Institute will be drawn from many fields and may be policy makers, public officials, activists, and scholars, but all will be women who have influenced this theme and/or have potential for moving into significant decision-making roles in the area. Through creating a multicultural and interdisciplinary environment, the Center will provide an opportunity for these women to compare, contrast, and learn from each other as well as consider common strategies for the future. For the U.S. participants, the Institute will broaden their global understanding of issues and thus prepare them for

greater participation in national foreign policy debates and in the global community.

Research, documentation, and publications will be vital to the Center. We will compile an annotated directory of groups and a bibliography of theoretical and practical work on women, violence, and human rights. The Center also plans to collect essays, editorials, and think pieces that outline different ways women perceive issues of violence and human rights and how these have been approached in varying cultures. From these, we will prepare background papers for the Institute as well as develop study guides for the classroom and publish occasional papers and anthologies of important work in the field. Through these publications and public outreach programs, the Center will also be involved in global education endeavors at Rutgers University and in New Jersey.

The Center will offer a Visiting Scholars program for researchers and activists working in its theme area. We will invite two women (at least one from outside the U.S.) to work at the Center for a few months prior to each Institute, beginning in 1991. They will assist in preparation of background documentation and agenda development for the Institute as well as pursue their own work in the area.

The Center for Global Issues and Women's Leadership is a project of Douglass College that builds on the national leadership that Rutgers University has taken over the past two decades in addressing issues of gender and politics. It will function as a global counterpart to the Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP). The Center will be located in a new facility at Douglass College that will also house the Institute for Research on Women and the Laurie New Jersey Chair in Women's Studies. An adjoining building will be constructed for the Women's Studies Program and project associates of CAWP. By bringing these entities together in a permanent location, Rutgers will create a prominent unit that facilitates collaboration among those involved with issues related to women as well as making that work more accessible and visible to others.

For further information about the Center for Global Issues and Women's Leadership, contact Charlotte Bunch, Director, Box 270, Douglass College, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903-0270.

UN Meeting on Equality

Kathleen Staudt
Political Science Dept., University of Texas at El Paso

The United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women sponsored the Expert Group Meeting on Equality in Political Participation and Decision Making to: generate overview and country-specific data on women in high-level political and civil service decision making; to encourage dialogue among an international group of scholars, politicians, and political appointees; and to develop concrete recommendations for the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women. The meeting, held September 18-22 in Vienna, was exhilarating and informative. While the diverse, international participants often engaged in heated exchanges, they reached consensus on an extensive and focused set of recommendations that challenged governments, parties, non-governmental organizations, and international bodies to move toward greater gender balance in political decision making.

The meeting began with remarks from Chafika Sellami-Meslem, Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women. Following that, two overview papers were presented: "Women in High-Level Political Decision Making: A Global Analysis" (Kathleen Staudt, Political Science, University of Texas at El Paso); and "The Global and Regional Situation of Women Top Civil Servants" (Denise Conroy, Public Administration/Management, Queensland University of Technology). The next day and a half were devoted to case studies on sixteen nations — Philippines, Spain, Algeria, Poland, Japan, Greece, Venezuela, Netherlands, Sweden, Tanzania, Costa Rica, India, United States, France, Soviet Union, Austria — and two regions.

By Day 3, participants joined one of two working groups, devoted to developing recommendations to later be considered by the whole. In working groups, other participants and international non-governmental organization observers had some opportunity to participate, including representatives from the Inter-Parliamentary Union, United Nations University, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Institute of Administrative Sciences, International Planned Parenthood Federation, and many others.

Working Group sessions were lively, owing to the diverse backgrounds of participants. For example, politicians often disagreed with nonpoliticians about the importance of challenging existing political structures. Most participants, however, shared strong interests in mobilizing large numbers of women into politics, further widening the political agenda into the "politics of everyday life," and creating accountability mechanisms between political women and the constituencies from which they came.

From the meeting, recommendations go to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women where they will hopefully be endorsed. Whether member states respond is, of course, an open question, but women inside member states will have added leverage for working toward their further empowerment in the political process.

For more information contact: Kathleen Staudt, Department of Political Science, The University of Texas at El Paso, Benedict Hall, El Paso, TX 79968-0547.

National Organizations of Women Public Officials: Update 1989

Lucy Baruch
Information Services Coordinator, CAWP

Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues

Contact: Lesley Primmer
Executive Director
2471 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-6740

Co-chairs: Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, CO
Congresswoman Olympia Snowe, ME

Founded in 1977 to improve the status of women, the Caucus promotes legislation to remedy inequities in public policy, eliminate economic disparities, and update existing programs to reflect the changes in women's lifestyles and needs. The centerpiece of the current legislative agenda is the Economic Equity Act, which includes employment, economic security, dependent care, and health care issues. Additional priorities include: child support

enforcement, educational equity, insurance, family and medical leave, and pension reform. The Caucus serves as a clearinghouse for information on women's issues; it acts as a liaison between women's organizations and members of Congress, provides background papers and presents briefings. The Caucus has 111 members — 21 women who comprise the executive committee and 90 men. First established as the Congresswomen's Caucus, it was renamed in 1981 and became the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues; at that time membership was opened to male members of the House. The two women who serve in the Senate are also members. The Caucus publishes *Update* monthly and issues a weekly newsletter for legislative assistants.

Women Executives in State Government

Contact: Meg Armstrong
Executive Director
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 730
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 293-7006

Maralyn Budke, Chief of Staff, Governor of
New Mexico, Chair
Cindy Rambo, Executive Director, State Board
of Equalization, CA, Vice Chair

Women Executives in State Government (WESG) was founded in 1983 to provide management and leadership education for top state government leaders through peer-to-peer sharing. WESG also seeks to enhance: executive branch management skills; public leadership strategies; government/business relations; public policy development. WESG activities include: an annual meeting; executive management roundtables; fellowships at Harvard University; management education materials; leadership trips; annual governors' reception; state membership receptions; members' mentor system; interaction with major companies. WESG has over 200 women members who hold one of the following positions: statewide elected official; cabinet secretary, commissioner or director; head of a major department reporting directly to the governor; senior staff to the governor; commissioner of a major regulatory agency. WESG publishes *Information Letter* bimonthly and a membership directory annually.

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

Contact: Lee Palmer, Staff Liaison
Women Officials in NACo
440 First Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 393-6226

Commissioner Barbara Todd, Pinellas County,
FL, President
Supervisor Barbara Shipnuck, Monterey County,
CA, Vice President

Founded in 1975, Women Officials in NACo (WON) serves as a forum and communications network for elected and appointed women in county government. Among the goals of WON are to: help women improve their effectiveness as public officials; increase the influence of women public officials within NACo; support equal opportunities for women in the political process; serve as a focal point for issues which are in the interest of all women; support and foster passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. WON organizes special programs, workshops, and receptions at NACo's Legislative, Annual, and Western Interstate Region Conferences, highlighting individuals and issues that affect women and developing networks among women county officials. Current issues include: women and violence; child care; communications skills; and improving self-image. There are 225 elected and appointed women county officials who are members of WON. *WON Newsletter* is published semiannually; articles in *County News* and periodic mailings also provide up-to-date information on legislative and policy issues.

National League of Cities —

Women in Municipal Government (WIMG)

Contact: Jamie Quarrelles, WIMG Liaison
National League of Cities
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 626-3130

Manhattan Borough President Ruth Messinger,
NY, President
Alderswoman Beth Boosalis Davis, Evanston, IL
First Vice President

Women in Municipal Government (WIMG) was founded in 1974 to serve as a forum for communi-

cation and exchange among women local elected and appointed government officials within the framework of the National League of Cities (NLC). Among the objectives of WIMG are to: encourage active participation of women officials in NLC; identify qualified women for service in NLC and in other national positions; promote issues of interest to women and the status of women in the nation's cities. WIMG conducts training sessions and holds its business meetings at NLC's Congress of Cities and Congressional-City Conferences. Current issues focus on the family, including: AIDS, drugs, education, and opportunities for women. Although WIMG is not a membership organization, it has a mailing list of 400. Activities of WIMG are reported on in *Update*, a combined quarterly newsletter for all NLC constituency groups.

National Conference of Black Mayors — Black Women Mayors' Caucus

Contact: Michelle Kourouma
Executive Director
National Conference of Black Mayors
Suite 700
1430 West Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 892-0127

Mayor Unita Blackwell, Mayersville, MS, Chair
Mayor Callie Mobley, Alorton, IL, Vice Chair

Founded in 1988, the Caucus seeks to highlight and enhance the role of Black women mayors; to focus attention on the needs of Black women elected officials; and to expose young women to the challenges of elected office. The Caucus holds an annual half-day workshop and collaborates with other women's groups on issues of mutual concern. Purposes of the April 1989 workshop were: to enhance women mayors' awareness of the issues inherent in their multiple roles as career women, mothers, wives, and elected officials; to present strategies for effectively fulfilling these multiple roles; and to provide a forum for a nationally-recognized role model to share elements of her experiences and successes in balancing career, family, and elected office. Current issues of concern include: child care; teenage mothers; and developing the potential of Black and minority youth. All (62) Black women mayors are considered members; approximately 50 are active. Caucus activities are reported on in the quarterly newsletter of the National Conference of Black Mayors.

National Association of Women Judges

Contact: Barbara Oliverio
National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798
(804) 253-2000

Judge Sophia H. Hall, Cook County Circuit Court,
Chicago, IL, President

The National Association of Women Judges (NAWJ) was founded in 1979 and recently celebrated its tenth anniversary with four hundred women judges from across the United States and 50 women judges from around the world in attendance. The primary goals of NAWJ are to: promote fair administration of justice; discuss legal, educational, social, and ethical issues presented to women judges and propose ways to deal with them; increase the number of women judges so that the judiciary appropriately reflects the role of women in a democratic society; and educate judges — male and female — about the problems encountered in the judicial system by female colleagues, attorneys, witnesses, litigants, and jurors. NAWJ holds an annual meeting, convenes periodic district meetings, and sponsors and cosponsors conferences and seminars aimed at achieving its goals. There are 850 elected and appointed women judges serving in federal and state courts who are members of NAWJ. *NAWJ Counterbalance* is published three times a year.

Women's Legislative Organizations: Update 1989 Part II

Lucy Baruch
Information Services Coordinator, CAWP

National State Legislative Networks

In our last issue of *CAWP News & Notes*, we described the activities of the three national organizations of women legislators; the updated list follows.

National Order of Women Legislators (NOWL)

Contact: Representative Lela Steffey
President
1439 East Ivyglen Street
Mesa, AZ 85203
(602) 542-5760

**National Organization of Black Elected
Legislative Women (NOBEL/Women)**

Contact: Holly Mitchell, Field Deputy
Office of Senator Diane Watson
4401 Crenshaw Boulevard, Suite 300
Los Angeles, CA 90043
(213) 295-6655

Senator Diane Watson, CA, President

**Women's Network of the National Conference
of State Legislatures**

Contact: Sue Mullins, Executive Director
RR One, Box 49
Corwith, IA 50430
(515) 583-2156

Representative Louise Miller, WA, Chair
Representative Naomi Cohen, CT, Vice Chair
Annette Durlam, NCSL Staff Liaison

State Legislative Caucuses

In our last issue we described the activities of five of the women's legislative caucuses; although we did not hear back from two of the caucuses (CA, NC), we are able to report on the remaining four.

California Women Legislators

Contact: Assemblywoman Sally Tanner
State Capitol, Room 4146
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-7783

Connecticut Order of Women Legislators

Contact: Representative Norma Gyle
6 Milltown Road
New Fairfield, CT 06812

The Connecticut Order of Women Legislators was founded in 1928. The caucus meets two or three times a month and all 41 of the women serving in the legislature are members; the caucus also has male members. Members pay biennial dues of \$5; the caucus does not receive any additional funding and does not have any paid staff.

The issues the caucus focused on in 1989 were:

- teen pregnancy
- infant mortality
- abolishing use of mandatory lie detectors for victims of rape.

**Illinois Conference of Women Legislators
(COWL)**

Contact: Joyce Nardulli, Staff Assistant
1114 Stratton Building, D-Wing
Springfield, IL 62706
(217) 782-4468

Representative Suzanne Deuchler
Representative Mary Flowers
COWL Co-conveners

Iowa Women's Legislative Caucus

Contact: Senator Elaine Szymoniak
Co-chair
2116 44th
Des Moines, IA 50310
Representative Janet Metcalf
Co-chair
1808 79th Street
Des Moines, IA 50322

The Iowa Women's Legislative Caucus was founded in 1981. All 25 women serving in the legislature are automatically considered members. Meetings are held weekly during session; however in 1990 they will be scheduled less frequently. Beginning in 1990, dues of \$5 will be charged and only paid members will have voting privileges. The Caucus does not receive any additional funding and does not have any paid staff.

The issues the Caucus focused on in 1989 were:

- minimum wage increase
- gender discrimination in insurance
- expansion of child care.

In the coming year, the Caucus hopes to organize half-day programs focusing on issues such as insurance equity and bioethics to which all legislators will be invited.

Louisiana Women's Legislative Caucus

Contact: Representative Diana Bajoie, Chair
P.O. Box 15168
New Orleans, LA 70175
(504) 568-7760

The Louisiana Women's Legislative Caucus was established in 1986. All three of the women serving in the legislature are members and meetings are held weekly during the session. Members do not pay dues. During session a paid

staff person and office are provided by the legislature.

The issues the Caucus focused on in 1989 were:

- teenage pregnancy
- Medicaid benefits for pregnant women
- drug abuse
- education.

The Caucus hopes to expand its focus so that it functions year-round and works more with women outside the legislature.

Women Legislators of Maryland

Contact: Karen O. Dorsey
Executive Director
6 Bladen Boulevard
Lowe House Office Building, Room 200
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 841-3013

Delegate Eileen Rehrman, President
Senator Mary Boergers, President-Elect

Massachusetts Caucus of Women Legislators

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

New York State Legislative Women's Caucus, Inc.

Contact: Shawn Morris, Director
Legislative Office Building, Room 539A
Albany, NY 12248
(518) 455-4347

Assemblywoman Geraldine L. Daniels, Chair

New York State Legislative Women's Caucus, Inc. was established in 1983. Of the 24 women serving in the legislature, 22 are members of the Caucus. Meetings are held once or twice a month during session and as needed when not in session. Members pay dues of \$50 annually. The Assembly provides office space, supplies, and staff salaries; the Caucus has two paid staff members.

The issues the Caucus focused on in 1989 were:

- family support act
- welfare reform
- prenatal care

North Carolina Legislative Women's Caucus

Contact: Representative Ruth Easterling
811 Bromley Road, Apt 1
Charlotte, NC 28207
(704) 375-5934

Rhode Island Caucus of Women Legislators

Contact: Representative Linda Kushner
President
560 Lloyd Avenue
Providence, RI 02906
(401) 831-3771

Women's Round Table (WRT)

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

Women's PACs: Update 1989 Part II

Lucy Baruch
Information Services Coordinator, CAWP

To the best of our knowledge, there are thirty-five PACs which either give money predominately to women candidates or have a predominately female donor base (not including state affiliates of national organizations or issue PACs). In the last issue of *CAWP News & Notes*, we reported on the activities of many of the women's PACs; in this issue, although we did not hear from ten of the PACs, we have news from the remaining seven.

Of the 35 women's PACs, 19 responded to questions about the number of candidates they supported in 1988; 14 gave financial assistance only to women and 5 gave to both women and men. Those 19 PACs gave direct financial assistance to 793 candidates, 464 of whom were women. Seventeen of the 35 women's PACs responded to questions about direct financial contributions made to candidates in 1988. Those 17 PACs contributed \$1,380,612; of that amount, \$1,139,315 was given to women candidates. (See section on summary of support, page 20.)

Contact List

PAC contact list key:

- * reported on in the Spring 1989 issue of *CAWP News & Notes*
- ** address may not be current
- *** PAC is currently inactive

If applicable, in the information about the seven PACs reported on in this issue, the number in parentheses indicates the first, second, third, and fourth priorities ranked by the PACs for each level of office they support.

American Nurses' Association, Inc. (ANA-PAC)*

Contact: Pat Ford-Roegner
Political Director
1101 14th Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 789-1800

Campaign California/Women's Equity Fund

Contact: Barbara Perzigian
40 N. First Street, Suite 204
San Jose, CA 95113
(408) 286-6113
(408) 248-2332

East Bay Women's Political Action Committee**

Contact: Kare Anderson
c/o Taylor Associates
958 Alma Place
Oakland, CA 94610

Eleanor Roosevelt Fund***

Contact: Nancy Kirshner
Democratic National Committee
430 South Capitol Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 863-8011

Eleanor Roosevelt Fund of California

Contact: Andrea Leiderman
3117 Middlefield Road
Palo Alto, CA 94306
(408) 277-5257
(415) 856-4175

Eleanor Roosevelt Fund of New Mexico*/***

Contact: Kathleen Casey, Treasurer
1820 Gabaldon NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 242-6516

Emily's List*

Contact: Rosa DeLauro, Executive Director
2000 P Street, NW, Suite 412
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 887-1957

GOP Women's Political Action League*

Contact: Maureen Reagan, Chair
P.O. Box 66011
Washington, DC 20035
(202) 785-8242

Hollywood Women's Political Committee*

Contact: Margery Tabankin, Executive Director
10536 Culver Boulevard, #H
Culver City, CA 90232
(213) 559-9334

Los Angeles Women's Campaign Fund*

Contact: Nancy Main
1900 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 2450
Los Angeles, CA 90067
(213) 553-7176

Marin County Women's PAC*

Contact: Johanna Willmann, Chair
4 Third Street
Sausalito, CA 94965
(415) 331-7974

Michigan Women's Campaign Fund*

Contact: Representative Maxine Berman, Chair
480 Roosevelt Building, State Capitol
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 373-1788

Minnesota Women's Campaign Fund*

Contact: Virginia Ward, Chair
26 E. Exchange Street, Suite 206
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 293-1298

Missouri Women's Action Fund*

Contact: Vivian Eveloff
1108 Hillside Drive
St. Louis, MO 63117
(314) 781-1081

National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs (BPW/PAC)*

Contact: Marilyn Heath, BPW/PAC Chair
2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 293-1100

National Organization for Women*

Contact: Alice Cohan, Political Director
1000 16th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20026
(202) 331-0066

National Political Congress of Black Women

Contacts: Shirley Chisholm, Chair
Portia Dempsey, Executive Director
P.O. Box 411
Rancocas, NJ 08073
(609) 871-1500

National Women's Political Caucus*

Contact: Marie Morse, Political Director
1275 K Street, NW, Suite 750
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 898-1100

Pennsylvania Women's Campaign Fund

Contact: Shawn Murphy, President
63 North Franklin
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701
(717) 829-0490

Republican Women's PAC**

Contact: Diann Rogers
P.O. Box 163192
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 324-0773

Sacramento Women's Campaign Fund

Contact: Andrea Rosen
P.O. Box 162212
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 457-6721

Santa Barbara Women's Political Committee

Contact: Gayle Binion, President
P.O. Box 90618
Santa Barbara, CA 93190-0618

Founded in 1988, the PAC has 300 individual members, 90% of whom are women. The PAC provides monetary contributions, technical assistance, and volunteers to Democratic and Republican women and men running for: statewide offices (3rd); state legislatures (2nd); county offices (1st); municipal offices (1st). In 1988, the PAC contributed \$3,500 (\$2,700 to women) to 3 candidates (2 women); both women candidates ran for county offices and won.

The Sullivan PAC**

Contact: Stephanie Cartwright
18600 Sheffield Road
Castro Valley, CA 94546

WISH List

Contact: Representative Peg McDonnell Breslin
1700 Champlain
Ottawa, IL 61350
(815) 433-0534

Although it is not yet a registered PAC, WISH List was informally founded in 1988. WISH List has 100 individual donors, 98% of whom are women. Monetary contributions are given to Democratic women running for state legislative seats. In 1988, the PAC contributed a total of \$6,000 to 5 women candidates; two were successful.

Women For:

Contact: Marilyn Kizziah, Coordinator
8913 West Olympic Boulevard
Beverly Hills, CA 90211
(213) 657-7411

Founded in 1964, the PAC has 2,000 individual donors, 99% of whom are women. Monetary contributions and volunteers are provided to Democratic and Republican women and men running for: president; US Senate; US House; statewide offices; state legislatures; county offices; municipal offices. In 1988, the PAC contributed to 32 candidates, 21 of whom were women. They gave a total of \$28,387; women candidates received \$20,487. Three of the women running were successful.

Women For: Orange County

Contact: June Bickford
 P.O. Box 4065
 Orange, CA 92613-4065
 (714) 974-2739

Women in Illinois Needed Now

Contact: Senator Joyce Holmberg
 Chair
 P.O. Box 1555
 Rockford, IL 61105

Women in Psychology for Legislative Action

Contact: Toni Bernay, Ph.D.
 Co-chair
 436 N. Bedford Drive #404
 Beverly Hills, CA 90210
 (203) 271-2608

Founded in 1987, the number of PAC donors was not supplied, however 99% of the contributors are women. Monetary contributions are made to Democratic and Republican women running for: president (3rd); US Senate (1st); US House (2nd). In 1988, 7 women candidates running for the U.S. House were given a total of \$9,500; two were successful.

Women Organizing Women PAC (WOW PAC)

Contact: Barbara Pearce
 Treasurer
 P.O. Box 1652
 New Haven, CT 06507-1652
 (203) 865-0615

Founded in 1989, WOW PAC thus far has 125 individual donors, 99% of whom are women. Monetary contributions are given to Democratic and Republican women and men running for: statewide offices (1st); state legislatures (3rd); municipal offices (2nd).

Women's Campaign Fund*

Contact: Jane Danowitz
 Executive Director
 Suite 800
 1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20009
 (202) 234-3700

Women's Investment Network (WIN PAC)*

Contact: Jewel Lansing, Treasurer
 3333 SW Arnold
 Portland, OR 97219
 (503) 246-6022

Women's Issue Network PAC**

Contact: Donna Cordova, Treasurer
 51 Warrenton Avenue
 Hartford, CT 06105
 (203) 683-8708

Women's Political Action Committee of NJ

Contact: Patricia Connolly, President
 P.O. Box 170
 Edison, NJ 08818
 (201) 638-6784

Founded in 1984, the PAC has 325 individual donors, 97% of whom are women. Monetary contributions are given to Democratic and Republican women running for: statewide offices; state legislatures (1st); county offices (2nd); municipal offices (3rd). In 1988, 6 women running for county offices were given a total of \$2,400; two were successful. New Jersey did not hold legislative or gubernatorial races in 1988.

Women's Political Committee

Contacts: Marsha Kwalwasser, Co-chair
 Marcia Herman, Treasurer
 c/o 600 Hanley Way
 Los Angeles, CA 90048
 (213) 655-2711

The PAC was founded in 1976 and has 100-200 donors (all women). Monetary contributions are made to Democratic women running for: president (1st); US Senate (1st); US House (2nd); statewide offices (2nd); state legislatures (2nd); county offices (4th); municipal offices (3rd). In 1988, 14 women candidates were given a total of \$61,000; one woman won her race.

Women's Political Fund*

Contact: D.J. Soviero, Chair
 P.O. Box 421811
 San Francisco, CA 94142-1811
 (415) 474-6808

Women's PACs in 1988: Summary of Support*

	<u># Women Cand.</u>	<u># Total Cand.</u>	<u>\$ Women Cand.</u>	<u>\$ Total Cand.</u>
American Nurses' Association, Inc.	25	303	71,803	292,000
Campaign California/Women's Equity Fund	--	--	--	--
East Bay Women's Political Action Committee	--	--	--	--
Eleanor Roosevelt Fund (inactive)	--	--	--	--
Eleanor Roosevelt Fund of CA	--	--	--	--
Eleanor Roosevelt Fund of NM	4	4	1,500	1,500
Emily's List	9	9	600,000	600,000
GOP Women's Political Action League	36	36	25,000	25,000
Hollywood Women's Political Committee	--	--	--	--
Los Angeles Women's Campaign Fund	10	10	--	--
Marin County Women's PAC	8	8	7,000	7,000
Michigan Women's Campaign Fund	28	28	18,000	18,000
Minnesota Women's Campaign Fund	50	50	36,875	36,875
Missouri Women's Action Fund	24	29	7,300	8,450
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs	26	60	13,750	25,000
National Organization for Women	--	--	--	--
National Political Congress of Black Women	--	--	--	--
National Women's Political Caucus	48	48	--	--
Pennsylvania Women's Campaign Fund	--	--	--	--
Republican Women's PAC	--	--	--	--
Sacramento Women's Campaign Fund	--	--	--	--
Santa Barbara Women's Political Committee	2	3	2,700	3,500
The Sullivan PAC	--	--	--	--
WISH List	5	5	6,000	6,000
Women For:	21	32	20,487	28,387
Women For: Orange County	--	--	--	--
Women in Illinois Needed Now (founded 1988)	--	--	--	--
Women in Psychology for Legislative Action	7	7	9,500	9,500
Women Organizing Women PAC (founded 1989)	--	--	--	--
Women's Campaign Fund	131	131	233,000	233,000
Women's Investment Network	10	10	23,000	23,000
Women's Issue Network PAC	--	--	--	--
Women's Political Action Committee of NJ	6	6	2,400	2,400
Women's Political Committee	14	14	61,000	61,000
Women's Political Fund (inactive in 1988)	--	--	--	--
Total	464	793	\$1,139,315	\$1,380,612

*Unless noted, where no information appears, the PAC did not respond to: the survey; the questions about the number of candidates they contributed to; the amount of direct financial assistance they gave.

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