

NEWS & NOTES

ABOUT WOMEN PUBLIC OFFICIALS

AUGUST 1986

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In this Issue

In the final issue of News & Notes for this subscription year, we focus attention on women's PACs. Since 1982, when CAWP convened the first meeting of women's PACs, we have: α maintained a current list of women's PACs; α followed the growth in their numbers; α reported on their development in News & Notes; α provided information to women around the country who were interested in forming PACs; α responded to requests from the press about the current status of women's PACs.

This past May, in response to a request from a number of PACs, we had planned to convene a third meeting of these groups. Since a number of committees were unable to send a representative, we decided to cancel the meeting. Instead, we focused our



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energy on conducting interviews with representatives from nearly every women's political committee on our list. The report from these interviews is the feature article in this edition of News & Notes.

Also included with this issue is a series of fact sheets which include the latest data on women elected to municipal offices. As you can see, women have made significant gains in municipal government. The proportion of women serving as mayors and municipal council members across the country now stands at 14% -- up from less than 5% a decade ago.

CAWP has also been busy following the progress of women candidates as well as officeholders. As the fourth organization to join Women's Election Central (with the National Women's Political Caucus, the Women's Campaign Fund and the National Women's Education Fund), CAWP is tracking women candidates for federal and state offices in 1986. A report on their status is enclosed with this issue of News & Notes.

Finally, we have enclosed a fact sheet on comparable worth. With pay equity/comparable worth being a hot topic from city halls to state houses, we thought this clear, concise description would be useful to our subscribers.

Kathy Stanwick
Editor

ORGANIZATIONS OF WOMEN OFFICEHOLDERS

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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(202) 293-7006

STATEWIDE ORGANIZATIONS

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

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326 S. Lincoln Blvd. #J
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Illinois Women in Government (IWIG)

Contact: Rep. Jane Barnes
Room 220 State Capitol
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Maryland Association of Elected Women (MAEW)

Contact: Carol Blum
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MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

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**Michigan Women in Municipal Government
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ORGANIZATIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

American Planning Association -- Planning and Women Division

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

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American Society for Training and Development (ASTD)

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California Women in Government -- San Diego

Contact: Connie M. Roberts
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Contact: Audrey Mathews
1098 S. Sycamore Avenue
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Federally Employed Women (FEW)

Contact: Karen R. Scott
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Michigan Women in State Government (WSG)

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ABOUT WOMEN LEGISLATORS

NATIONAL NETWORKS

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

Contact: Candace Romig
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National Order of Women Legislators (OWLs)

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National Organization of Black Elected Legislators/Women (NOBEL)

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Iowa Women's Legislative Caucus

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Kansas Study Group on Issues of Interest to Women

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Contact: Kathy Brasington
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Legislators**

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**Legislative Women's Caucus of New York
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**New England Caucus of Women Legislators
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WOMEN'S PACS

A Status Report
by
Kathy Stanwick

Significant successes, a few failures and mild growing pains mark the recent development of women's political action committees across the country. Since the Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP) convened the first meeting of these groups in 1982 and published its report documenting their establishment a year later:

- o the number and sophistication of most women's PACs has grown
- o the dollars contributed to candidates by or through these committees have increased dramatically
- o one PAC has disbanded, while others have recently re-organized
- o new and innovative strategies for raising funds have been developed by many of the groups.

Today there are twenty-two political action committees across the country with the primary goal of raising money for women candidates. As was the case in 1982, the PACs have varied organizational structures including: those affiliated with national membership organizations; national nonmembership fundraising groups; national independent membership committees (which are unaffiliated with national organizations such as NOW, NWPC or the political parties); state or local membership organizations; state or local nonmembership fund-raising groups.*

National PACs

The **Women's Campaign Fund**, oldest of the women's PACs, continues to flourish. After having a peak year in 1984, during which WCF distributed \$400,000 in cash and technical assistance to women candidates, the WCF noted a decline in enthusiasm but not in fundraising. "Gerry Ferraro's candidacy helped

*In this report we do not focus on the status of PACs affiliated with national membership organizations. We will report on these groups in another issue of News & Notes. The National Organization for Women (NOW) and the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC) have a number of affiliated PACs. Both NOW and NWPC have PACs which contribute to candidates running for federal office. State and local chapters of these organizations also maintain PACs which contribute both money and volunteers to local and state campaigns. Other national women's organizations, for example the American Nurses Association and the Business and Professional Women, also maintain PACs which contribute heavily to women candidates.

to focus attention on women candidates and their problems," observed Stephanie Solien, executive director of WCF. "In 1985 and 1986 we faced the challenge of maintaining the momentum for women in office generated by her candidacy. After a sluggish start in 1985, we're back on the track and have set a goal of \$450,000 for this year," she continued.

In order to meet their 1986 fundraising goal, the WCF is seeking to expand its donor base. With a mailing list of 26,000, about half of whom are active donors, the WCF is trying new ways to increase the number of active donors. For example, this year the Fund conducted "Outreach Breakfasts" in New York City and in Washington, D.C. at which prominent political women spoke about the difficulties women face when they run for office and about the importance of the Women's Campaign Fund. The breakfasts, hosted by corporations and attended by business women, were educational only; they included no pitch for money. Solien describes the strategy behind these breakfasts: "We know that to increase our donor base we must first educate women to the importance of giving to women candidates. We hope that these breakfasts will accomplish that goal." In 1987, a slow election year, the Fund hopes to have more of these breakfasts, with the goal of generating \$50,000-\$100,000 a year from women who have never before contributed to WCF.

While the Women's Campaign Fund is bipartisan -- giving to Democratic and Republican women, there are also national nonmembership PACs which give money to only Democrats or only Republicans. Both political parties have established PACs which raise money for women candidates in their own parties. The Republicans have established the **GOP Women's Political Action League** headed by Maureen Reagan. The Democrats maintain the **Women's Congressional Council** -- an offspring of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee (DCCC) -- and the **Eleanor Roosevelt Fund**.

The **Eleanor Roosevelt Fund** is undergoing a major transition. A board is being organized to help raise money for Democratic women candidates around the country who are running for state and local offices. Originally an arm of the Democratic National Committee, the Eleanor Roosevelt Fund will ultimately be an independent PAC. In order to develop an independent identity and to activate the thousands of small donors who sent contributions to Geraldine Ferraro in 1984, the ERF is about to launch its first direct mail fundraiser.

This year, the ERF will contribute about \$100,000 to women candidates at state and local levels. In order to qualify for the money, a candidate must meet

four criteria: have no opposition in a primary; run a viable and vigorous campaign; strongly support the Democratic Party platform; support the state party. The average contribution of \$250-\$500 can be applied for through state party organizations.

Republican women also have another independent source for their campaign -- the **Campaign Fund for Republican Women**. The group, headed by Wilma Goldstein, formerly of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, has no formal ties with the Republican National Committee.

A new entry on the list of national women's PACs is **Emily's List**. 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. Since its establishment only a year ago, Emily's List has raised \$150,000 from its over 1200 members and has been responsible for funneling nearly \$200,000 into two campaigns this year.

Emily's List has taken an innovative approach to raising funds. To join, an individual contributes \$100 to the List and pledges to give \$100 or more to at least two women Democrats running for the U.S. Senate. As of June, Emily's donors had contributed over \$86,000 to the campaign of Harriett Woods (Missouri) and more than \$81,000 to Barbara Mikulski (Maryland). A candidate supported by Emily's List doesn't have to fill out questionnaires or be interviewed by the PAC; she just receives the checks from individuals who are part of the list. Emily's List has an advisory committee of about 25 people, about 10 of whom serve as an executive committee.

Another new entry on the list of membership PACs which contribute to women's campaigns is the **Hollywood Women's Political Committee (HWPC)**. The members of the HWPC, all of whom are active within the entertainment industry, pay a membership fee of \$1500 per year. Although the Hollywood group has only women members, the group does not contribute only to women candidates. According to Marlene Saritsky, executive director, the HWPC is actively supporting seven candidates for the U.S. Senate. "The U.S. Senate races of Tom Daschle (South Dakota), Patrick Leahy (Vermont), Alan Cranston (California), Harriett Woods (Missouri), Barbara Mikulski (Maryland), Bob Edgar (Pennsylvania) and Tim Wirth (Colorado) are our first priority," commented Saritsky. "We have, however, contributed some money to Bella Abzug's race for the U.S. House and plan to give to some candidates for governor, including Madeleine Kunin in Vermont," she added.

The HWPC has a fundraising goal of \$250,000 this year. Some of that money will be raised from membership dues and some will be raised at a Los Angeles opening night benefit performance of Lily Tomlin's "The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe."

Although the HWPC does contribute money directly to candidates it supports, like Emily's List it also funnels money directly from individuals to campaigns on its list. Using its members' clout within the entertainment industry, the HWPC is frequently a co-sponsor of fundraising events where people write checks directly to the candidate, not to the PAC. For example, in early September, the WPC plans to sponsor a joint fundraiser with the seven Senate campaigns they are supporting. The fundraiser, priced at \$5000 per couple, has a goal of \$500,000. The event will be hosted by Barbra Streisand, a HWPC member, and will include dinner and a private performance.

Another recently-formed PAC on the list targets its money to black women candidates for federal, state and local offices. The **National Political Congress of Black Women**, established in 1984, has organized its PAC this year. The group has set its fundraising goal at \$50,000 for 1986 and plans to target key congressional races where black women are running. The races include those of incumbent Cardiss Collins from Illinois and challengers Jan Douglas (Georgia), Faye Williams (Louisiana), and Sandra Stewart (Maryland). NPCBW also supported Katie Hall (Indiana) in her losing primary bid to regain the seat she lost in 1984.

Organized within the last few months, the **Economic Security PAC** is the most recently formed group. Initiated by Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio), this PAC will help candidates with proven records on economic issues which concern women. Although ESP will not limit its contributions to only women, a significant amount of the dollars raised will be targeted to women's campaigns.

State and Local PACs

The number of women's PACs organized at the state or local level has shown some increase -- from 10 in 1982 to 13 today. Seven states now have one or more women's political committees. They include: California (which has six committees not including the Hollywood Women's Political Committee), Connecticut, Hawaii, Michigan, Minnesota, Louisiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Most, but not all, of these PACs raise a significant proportion of the money they contribute from membership dues.

In California, the **Los Angeles Women's Campaign Fund** is in the process of strengthening its fundraising efforts after a period of transition. When the LAWCF was first established it has a two-tiered membership -- \$1000 or \$250. Recently they added a third membership category with dues of \$100 per year. The majority of members pay \$250 a year to belong, but the \$100 membership is the fastest growing category. The LAWCF gives to candidates for federal, state, and local offices. The board of directors, composed of about 15 women, decides to whom contributions are made. The LAWCF tries to make its money count by targeting its races carefully. Currently, the LAWCF is struggling with the question of whether or not to endorse/contribute to men.

The newest PAC in California is located in Marin County. In 1986, the **Marin County Women's PAC** plans to raise \$25,000 and contribute around \$20,000. Preference is given to "local" candidates -- those candidates for federal, state, county or municipal office who represent Marin County.

The 45 members of the Marin County Women's PAC pay \$250/year to belong. The Marin group, now three years old, had its highest membership the first year. After its membership declined 20% in the second year, the board of directors began analyzing why membership declined and started work on a plan to develop new members.

The **Women's Political Committee**, based in Los Angeles, is not a membership PAC. To be active in the WPC (which means serving on the Board of Directors) an individual must agree to donate or raise \$2000 per year. Currently, the Board has 22 members. The WPC contributes to federal, state and local candidates. This year the group plans to raise about \$53,000 and spend about \$40,000. Like the Hollywood Women's Political Committee, members of the Women's Political Committee also co-chair and host fundraising events for individual candidates. Unlike the HWPC, however, the WPC contributes only to women candidates. At a fundraiser for Barbara Mikulski earlier this year, the WPC, working in conjunction with other PACs including the Hollywood Women's Political Committee, raised \$80,000 for Mikulski's campaign. The largest contribution ever given by the WPC was to Lisa Specht in her Los Angeles City Attorney race -- \$50,000.

Women candidates in the San Francisco area can reach out to the **Women's Political Fund** for help. The WPF gives primarily to candidates in the San Francisco area, as well as to those in Marin and San Mateo counties. Although the WPF distributes most of its money to candidates, they have contributed in

support of or opposition to certain California ballot initiatives, including one dealing with the nuclear freeze and another dealing with abortion.

Although the Women's Political Fund is incorporated as a federal PAC, most of its resources are used in California races. However, in 1984, the WPF joined together with several other women's organizations to form an ad hoc group called the Women's Economic Agenda. Gathering resources from women all across the Bay area, the group raised \$25,000; \$15,000 of which was contributed to Geraldine Ferraro.

The WPF began as a membership organization. They found, however, that general fundraising works as well as or better than attempts to keep "members." Thus, the group functions with a small acting Board of Directors which determines to whom the PAC will contribute, sends updates to contributors, and plans fundraising activities.

One California-based PAC which was very active in 1982 -- the **East Bay Women's Political Action Committee** -- has recently reorganized after a period of minimal activity. The EBWPAC has about 56 members, each of whom contribute \$1000 in dues annually. Rather than giving small donations to a large number of candidates, this group has chosen to give \$1000-\$3000 to each of fewer candidates. They are also reinforcing their financial support by helping to activate community-based organizations, which have typically been "apolitical," on behalf of the candidates they support. The group's energies are currently being focused on the campaign of Delaine Eastin, former mayor of Union City, who is in a tight race for the California General Assembly.

In the northeast, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have organized women's PACs. The **Women's Issues Network PAC**, based in Connecticut, gives money to state and local candidates, with most of its limited funds given to state legislative races. Formed in 1981, this group contributes to both men and women; however, women candidates take precedence over men. In 1986, WIN-PAC plans to raise about \$3500. In addition to contributing financially to the eight or ten candidates a year they choose to support, they also contribute volunteers. Although WIN-PAC is not a membership group, part of their strategy is to elect "pro-woman" candidates by working actively in campaigns.

The **Pennsylvania Women's Campaign Fund** uses all of its resources for state legislative races. So far in 1986 the group has distributed \$12,000 to 12 candidates. They plan to distribute an additional \$15,000-\$18,000 during the

general election. Not a membership organization, the Pennsylvania Women's Campaign Fund has a Board of Directors which is actively engaged in fundraising.

The Pennsylvania Women's Campaign Fund has suffered some growing pains over the last year. Because the PAWCF gives relatively large contributions, candidates are anxious to receive the group's endorsement. To ensure donors that their money is going to "pro-woman" candidates, the PAWCF prominently displays its criteria for endorsement in a descriptive brochure. However, when making a final decision on which candidates to endorse, the board also factors in a candidate's viability. In a few cases, that has generated criticism from candidates who meet the group's criteria based on issues, but who aren't running for seats where there is a reasonable chance of winning. According to PAWCF President Helen Seager, "We would like to support all women candidates who support our issues. However, since we have limited resources, we must target those resources very carefully. Pennsylvania has one of the lowest proportions of women legislators in the country -- 5%. Our goal is to elect women to the Pennsylvania legislature. That's why we must evaluate women candidates on 'winnability' as well as on their stands on issues of concern to women."

Pennsylvania legislators are among the highest paid in the country. With annual salaries of \$35,000, competition for the seats is great, making it difficult for women to get party nominations in competitive districts and even, in some cases, to keep party nominations when they are incumbents. In the 1986 primaries Ruth Harper, a long-time member of the lower house representing Philadelphia, faced her first challenge since 1977. With the help of \$4000 from PAWCF, Harper was able to fend off her opponent by a margin of 400 votes.

Although New Jersey's is the most recently-organized of the east coast women's PACs, it too has faced growing pains similar to those experienced in Pennsylvania. Organized in late 1984, the Women's Political Action Committee of New Jersey, like the Pennsylvania PAC, contributes only to candidates for the state legislature. In 1985, the group contributed \$6000 in ten legislative races. Also, like the Pennsylvania PAC, WPACNJ came under attack from a legislative candidate who met the group's issue criteria, but was not running in a winnable district. "We can't expect every candidate to agree with our decisions," according to Pat Gentile, president. "We have to use our resources wisely," she added.

WPACNJ now has about 215 members. Although membership renewals are coming in slowly, Gentile is confident that the number of women who choose to join the

group will continue to grow. "This fall we are sending out a second newsletter to our contributors and plan to send a recruitment mailing to a list of about 3000 business and professional women. We also increased our visibility by holding a successful fundraiser in May. By the end of 1986, I think we will have \$25,000 in our treasury and by the 1987 legislative election season, our goal is to have close to double that amount," remarked Gentile.

One of the east coast PACs which is now defunct is the **Maryland Women's Campaign Fund**. After the initial organizers of the PAC were stalemated in their efforts to expand the groups' membership, the burden of reactivating the group fell on the shoulders of a few women who in turn became frustrated in their attempts to convince professional women of the importance of giving to a campaign committee dedicated to electing women in Maryland. According to Anne Canby, one of the women recently involved in trying to keep the PAC alive, "Women need to be educated about the importance of giving to political campaigns."

In the upper midwest, both Michigan and Minnesota have campaign funds. In the south, the New Orleans-based **Committee of 21** raises money for women candidates.

The **Minnesota Women's Campaign Fund** has had great success in raising money, with about \$100,000 presently in its treasury. This year they plan to contribute about \$15,000 -- most of it to candidates for county commissions. In the past they have made contributions to women running for all levels of office, including federal office.

The Minnesota Women's Campaign Fund is not a membership group. Individuals who give to the group are classified as guarantors, donors or contributors, depending on the size of their contributions.

According to Barbara Stuhler, chair of the PAC, consistency in leadership has been the formula for success of the group. A substantial nucleus of the women involved in starting the group are still involved. This steady leadership has allowed the Minnesota WCF to get involved in a new project -- grooming women candidates.

The Minnesota WCF and the Minnesota Women's Consortium, a coalition of major women's organizations in the state, have joined together to form the **Women's Candidate Development Coalition (WCDC)**. With an initial start-up budget of \$10,000, the WCDC plans to hire a staff person who will develop contacts in communities throughout the state, identify potential candidates, and conduct informal meetings with those interested in possibly seeking office. The meetings

with potential candidates will focus on the support that the WCDC and the Minnesota WCF can provide in the form of training, money, issues briefings and personal assistance, such as babysitting or carpooling. The Minnesota WCF hopes that this effort will increase the number of women candidates for office in their state.

Unique among women's PACs in its structure and style is the Hawaii Women's Political Action League. In its early stages, the HWPAL was organized into units with ten members in each. In turn, each unit was allowed one voting representative on the board. The goal of the group was to put womanpower, rather than money, into campaigns that it chose to support.

Since its early days, the HWPAL has undergone a number of structural changes. First, although it is still an independent PAC, it is now affiliated with the National Women's Political Caucus. This affiliation has not altered the PACs decision making structure; the HWPAL still maintains its own fifteen member board. It does, however, give them access to national expertise. Second, the group now has a general membership with every member, not just one representative from each unit, able to vote. Presently the Hawaii PAC has 86 active members and a mailing list of about 300. The primary focus of the group remains "womanpower" rather than money. To date, the HWPAL has given money only to one candidate and sponsored ads for some of the candidates they have endorsed.

According to HWPAL's current chair, Ann Fisher, 1986 is a time for re-assessment of the group's goals and strategies. After a decline, membership is again on the rise and a concerted effort is being made to reach out to Republican and Independent women and representatives from all of the ethnic groups found in Hawaii.

Conclusion

Women's PACs are a growing force in American politics. Just four years ago the Women's Campaign Fund was the only independent PAC (not affiliated with a national membership organization such as NOW or NWPC) which raised and distributed more than \$100,000. Today several PACs, including the Hollywood Women's Political Committee, the Women's Political Committee, and Emily's List have raised, or helped to raise, well over \$100,000 for women's campaigns.

Among state and local PACs, few contribute less than \$10,000 per year. Since most of the money raised by state and local PACs is distributed in county or state legislative races where campaign budgets are often modest and donations are usually small, the donation from a women's PAC may well be the single largest

contribution to a woman's campaign. Those PACs which contribute smaller amounts offer assistance to candidates in another very valuable commodity -- people. Volunteers provided through groups like the Women's Issues Network PAC in Connecticut or the Hawaii Women's Political Action League often provide the winning margin in a campaign.

In order to increase the amounts of money they contribute, these groups have become very sophisticated in their fundraising techniques. Although on the whole most of the PACs raise more money every year, competition for raising these dollars is stiff and some of the officers we interviewed expressed concern that too many PACs were now competing for the same pool of money. Ellen Malcolm, president of Emily's List, disagrees with this assessment of the fundraising prospects for women's PACs. "We can't think small," says Malcolm. "We have to identify new contributors and encourage our old ones to give even more." Indeed almost every PAC is attempting to identify new large contributors and increase their number of small donors.

While generally the PACs have built a solid base of contributors and dollars, many face new challenges -- increasing membership, lack of staff, transition in leadership, finding candidates to support, deciding whether to be a "women's" PAC (giving only to women) or a "women's issues" PAC (giving to both men and women who support the PAC's agenda), and criticism from disgruntled women candidates. As problems arise, leaders of these groups attempt to find solutions, but often they wish they had some help. "I really need to meet with members of other PACs to discuss some of the issues facing the Pennsylvania Women's Campaign Fund," commented Helen Seager.

There was almost universal agreement that women's PACs need to communicate more with each other -- to trade fundraising strategies, to discuss problems, to work cooperatively. The Center for the American Woman and Politics is committed to encouraging that communication through its reports, its research and its meetings and conferences. Within the next year, we plan to convene a meeting of women's PACs. Meanwhile, if you know of other women's PACs which we haven't included on the following list, please let us know. In the next issues of News & Notes, we will bring you up to date on the status of women's PACs affiliated with national membership organizations and of those PACs which didn't respond to our calls for interviews in time to be included in this article.

WOMEN'S PACS

A Current List

CAMPAIGN FUND FOR REPUBLICAN WOMEN

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

COMMITTEE OF 21

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

EAST BAY WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

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

ECONOMIC SECURITY PAC

PO Box 33245
Washington, DC 20033-0245

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT FUND

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

EMILY'S LIST

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

GOP WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION LEAGUE

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

HAWAII WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION LEAGUE

Contact: Ann Fisher
1526 Wilhelmina Rise
Honolulu, HI 96816

HOLLYWOOD WOMEN'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Contact: Marlene Saritzky
2029 Century Park East, Suite 600
Los Angeles, CA 90067

LOS ANGELES WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FUND

Contact: Donna Bojarsky
Mayor's Office, City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

MARIN COUNTY WOMEN'S PAC

Contact: M. Lee Hunt
Hunt & Oliver
1000 4th Street, Suite 475
San Rafael, CA 94901
415/457-5700

MICHIGAN WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FUND

8100 East Jefferson
Suite 115D
Detroit, MI 48214
313/823-1830

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FUND

Contact: Barbara Stuhler
126 N. Third Street, Suite 401
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612/293-1298

NATIONAL POLITICAL CONGRESS OF BLACK WOMEN

Contact: Maxine Waters
7900 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90001
213/582-7371

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN

Contact: Molly Yard
1401 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005-2102
202/347-2279

NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

Contact: Irene Natividad
1275 K Street, NW, Suite 750
Washington, DC 20004
202/898-1100

PENNSYLVANIA WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FUND

Contact: Helen Seager
508 Roslyn Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15232
412/682-1271

SACRAMENTO WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FUND

Contact: Gail Hensley
3112 O Street, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95816
916/453-1639

THE SULLIVAN PAC (for Women Democrats)

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

WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN FUND

Contact: Stephanie Solien
815 15th Street, NW, Suite 601
Washington, DC 20005
202/638-3900

WOMEN'S CONGRESSIONAL COUNCIL--
DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE

430 South Capitol Street
Washington, DC 20003
202/863-1500

WOMEN'S ISSUE NETWORK PAC

Contact: Elaine Bursic
739 Broadview Terrace
Hartford, CT 06106

WOMEN'S POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
OF NEW JERSEY

Contact: Pat Gentile
PO Box 170
Edison, NJ 08818
201/638-6784

WOMEN'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE

11355 West Olympic Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90064

WOMEN'S POLITICAL FUND

Contact: Franza Newsom
PO Box 421811
San Francisco, CA 94142-1811
415/924-9704
415/861-5168

