



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

1982: DATES TO NOTE

March

- 4-6 California State Party Platform Convention, Los Angeles.
- 6-7 California State Convention, Los Angeles.
- 8 Washington, D.C. fundraiser for Jorge Rangel, Candidate for U.S. Congress, 27th District, Texas.
- 12-14 DNC Regional Training Academy, Woodlake Inn, Sacramento, California.
- 16 Illinois Primary.
- 19-21 National Political Training Conference, Washington, D.C. sponsored by Young Democrats of America.
- 19-22 A Strategy to Win, training workshop sponsored by Comision Femenil Mexicana Nacional, Los Angeles, California. Contact: Leticia Quesada (213) 932-6263.
- 20 Colorado State Central Committee Meeting.
- 20-21 New Mexico State Pre-Primary Nominating Convention, Albuquerque.
- 23 DNC Platform Accountability Commission meeting, Washington, D.C.
- 24 Washington, D.C. fundraiser for Jerry Apodaca, Candidate for U.S. Senate, New Mexico.
- 24-26 DNC Executive Committee meeting/full DNC meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- 25 Washington, D.C. fundraiser for Esteban Torres, Candidate for U.S. Congress, 34th District, California.

April

- 2 Illinois State Party Convention, Springfield.
- 16-17 College Democrats of America/UCLA Humphrey Campaign Training School, Los Angeles, California.
- 23-24 "Western Energy and Natural Resources: The West and the Nation," Denver, Colorado. Sponsored by the Center for Democratic Policy.

May

- 1 Texas Primary
- 4 Indiana Primary
- 6-9 Nevada Democratic State Convention, Las Vegas.

- 8 Wyoming State Democratic Party Convention, Rock Springs.
15-19 National League of Women Voters Convention, Houston, Texas.
28 DNC Executive Committee meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JUNE

- 1 Primaries in: Mississippi, New Mexico, South Dakota, West Virginia.
4-5 Virginia State Democratic Party Convention, Roanoke.
8 Primaries in: California, Iowa, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia.
11-12 Wisconsin State Democratic Party Convention, Oshkosh.
12 Washington State Democratic Party Convention, Spokane.
18-19 Colorado Democratic State Assembly.
19 Iowa State Democratic Party Convention, Des Moines.
24 DNC Executive Committee meeting/full DNC meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
25-27 DNC 1982 National Party Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

July

- 9-10 Utah State Democratic Party Convention, Salt Lake City.
18-20 Council of State Governments, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
26-30 National Conference of State Legislatures Annual meeting, Chicago, Illinois.

August

- 3 Primaries in: Kansas, Missouri, Michigan
28-29 Michigan State Democratic Party Convention, Flint.

September

- 7 Primaries in: Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Washington, D.C., Florida, North Dakota.
10-11 Texas State Democratic Party Convention, Dallas.
14 Primaries in: Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
18 Primaries in: Hawaii, Louisiana.

November

- 2 Election Day

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Vice Chair

1982 Democratic National Party Conference

The Democratic Party will hold its 1982 National Party Conference (NPC) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on June 25-27. The Conference will differ from the 1974 midterm in Kansas City and the 1978 midterm in Memphis in both size and scope. There will be less than one thousand Participants who will include members of the Democratic National Committee and persons selected by in-state processes.

Chairman Charles T. Manatt has called this Party Conference an excellent opportunity at a critical time in our country's history to clearly articulate the Party's commitment to economic and social progress for all citizens, and to help define the real differences that separate Democrats and Republicans on major issues facing our nation.

The purpose of the Conference is to provide a forum for the discussion of public policy issues and to serve as a mechanism for Party building and the training of candidates and political workers. To serve these purposes, one day of the Conference will be devoted to Political Skills and Party Building Workshops, and one day will be devoted to Issue Discussion Workshops.

The Executive Committee has recommended that the Issue Discussion Workshops develop broad Statements of Principle on the following topics:

- Promoting Economic Growth and Opportunity
- Foreign Policy, Defense and Arms Control
- Protecting the Environment and Promoting Energy Security
- Citizens Rights and Personal Security
- Making Government Work Better
- Food and Agricultural Policies
- Investing in Human Capital

A thirteen-member Program Committee Task Force has been named to review all draft statements and background materials in order to prepare a draft consensus statement for each workshop. Hispanics named to the Task Force are Richard Alatorre, California Assemblyman and Chairman of the DNC Resolutions Committee, and Alfredo Duran, former Florida Democratic State Chair and currently a member of the DNC Commission on Low and Moderate Income Participation. Each workshop will include a Chair and a panel of technical experts as well as the Participants to the workshop. Any Participant may submit to the Task Force a draft statement for any of the seven issue discussion workshops. Interested non-participants may submit to the Task Force relevant background materials for their use in drafting workshop statements. Draft statements and background materials must be mailed to the Task Force by Friday, April 16, 1982.

The deadlines for selection of Participants (delegates) and Replacements (alternates) is March 31, 1982. Attached is a table of states that have made or set a date to make their selections. If your state is not listed, please contact your State Democratic Chair or the Democratic National Committee for information.

1982 SELECTION OF NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

<u>STATE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>STATE CHAIR</u>
Alabama	1/23/82	Birmingham/Jefferson Ctr. Birmingham, Alabama	James R. Knight 205/252-4143
Arizona	3/20/82	Painters Hall, Phoenix, AZ	Samuel P. Goddard 602/258-6629
Arkansas	12/12/81	Ramada Inn, Jonesboro, AR	Herby Branscum 501/889-5101
California	1/16/82	San Francisco Airport Hilton San Francisco, CA	Nancy Pelosi 415/981-8333
Colorado	3/20/82	Plaza Cosmopolitan Hotel Denver, CO	Anne M. Bormolini 303/758-4444
Connecticut	3/ 4/82	State Headquarters Hartford, CT	James M. Fritzgerald 203/278-6080
Delaware	2/24/82	Central Middle School Dover, Delaware	Henry Topel 302/656-3384
District of Col.	3/25/82	District Building	Ted Gay 202/546-2700
Florida	3/20/82	Host International Hotel Airport, Tampa, FL	Charles Whitehead 904/763-5336
Hawaii	1/19/82	Washington Intermediate School, Honolulu, HI	James Kumagai 808/536-2258
Idaho	1/30/82	Fort Boise Community Ctr. Boise, ID	Marie Hanzel 208/678-1723
Illinois	2/23/82	Bismarch Hotel; Chicago Ill.	John Touhy 312/372-1161
Iowa	2/13/82	Hotel Sauery, Des Moines, IA	Dave Nagel 515/244-7292
Kansas	2/27/82	Holiday Inn, Topeka, KS	Robert E. Tilton 913/233-9665
Kentucky	3/15/82	State Democratic Hq. Frankfort, KY	Paul Patton 502/695-4828
Louisiana	2/27/82	City Parish Council Chambers Baton Rouge, LA	Jesse Bankston 504/926-3110
Maine	1/17/82	Democratic St. Hq. Augusta, ME	Barry J. Hobbins 207/282-5985
Maryland	3/18/82	Community College of Baltimore Baltimore, MD	Rosalie Abrams 301/539-1500
Massachusetts	2/ 5/82	Mechanics Hall Worcester, MA	Chester Atkins 617/367-4760
Michigan	3/ 6/82	Holiday Inn, Three Rivers, MI	Olivia Maynard 517/371-5410
Mississippi	2/27/82	Coliseum Ramada Inn, Jackson, MS	Danny Cupit 601/355-1553
Missouri	3/13/82	Governor Hotel; Jefferson City, MO	Pat Lea 314/471-2275
Montana	3/27/82	Civic Ctr. Helena, MT	Ron Richards 406/443-3740

Nebraska	3/ 7/82	Interstate Holday Inn, Grand Island NE	Dianna Schimek 402/475-4584
Nevada	3/ 6/72	Tonopah Convention Ctr.	Ken Haller 702/322-7414
New Hampshire	3/28/82	Vault Restaurant Manchester, New Hampshire	Richard Boyer 603/889-0015
New Jersey	3/30/82	Capitol Plaza Hotel, Trenton, NJ Trenton, NJ	Jim Maloney 609/429-0260
New Mexico	2/ 6/82	Santa Fe Hilton Inn Santa Fe, NM	Nick Franklin 505/266-7786
North Carolina	2/20/82	Mission Valley Inn Raleigh, NC	Russell Walker 919/821-2777
Ohio	3/ 5/82	Columbus Sheraton Hotel Columbus, OH	Paul Tipps 513/228-6357
Oregon	3/27/82	Ashland Hills Inn, Ashland, Oregon	Louise Beaudreau 503/745-5002
Pennsylvania	2/27/82	Host Inn, Harrisburg, PA	Edward MeZvinsky 717/238-9381
Puerto Rico	3/19/82	Restaurant La Reina Puerta de Tierra, PR	Angel Viera Martinez 809/725-4969
Rhode Island	3/16/82	Biltmore Plaza Hotel Providence, RI	Rocco Quattrocchi 401/273-8700
South Carolina	2/27/82	South Carolina State Prty. Hq. Columbia, SC	Wm Jennings Bryan Don 803/223-4848
South Dakota	2/6/82	Holiday House, Pierre, SD	Loila Hunking 605/338-4675
Tennessee	4/10/82	Jackson Auditorium Nashville, TN	Bart Gordon 615/244-1336
Texas	3/20/82	Quality Inn, Arlington, TX	Robert Slagle 214/893-1107
Utah	3/13/82	City Council Chambers	Michael T. Miller 801/539-0112
Vermont	3/ 6/82	Sheraton Burlington Burlington, VT	Edwin Granai 802/863-1066
Washington	1/23/82	Stadium H.S. Tacoma, WA	Karen Marchioro 206/583-0664
West Virginia	3/28/82	State Capitol Charleston, W, VA	J.C. Dillon Jr. 304/342-8121
Wisconsin	3/27/82	Various Locations for the eight districts	Matt Flynn 414/277-5000
Wyoming	2/13/82	Casper Community College, Casper, WY	David Freudenthal 307/634-2240
Latin America	3/ 4/82	Panama Canal Training Ctr. Balboa, Panama	Richard M. Koster 23/3361
At Large	5/28/82	Philadelphia, PA Bellevue Stratford	
House	2/ 3/82	Hall of House of Representatives	
Young Democrats	11/21/81	Stoffers Greenway, Plaza, Houston, Texas	
Dem. County Officials	2/21/82	Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C.	

* Not all states are listed. For additional information contact your state chair of the Democratic National Committee 202/797-5900.

I. Election of D.N.C. Chair

A. Nominations

1. Nominations may be made only by D.N.C. members. Each candidate shall file with the Secretary's Office nominating papers signed by ten (10) D.N.C. members by 1:00 P.M. (EST) on February 26th (Thursday).
2. The order of nominations shall be determined by lottery.
3. Each candidate is entitled to five (5) minutes total for all nominating and seconding speeches. This five minute total may be divided between no more than four (4) D.N.C. members.
4. Each speaker will address the meeting from the podium.

B. Majority needed for election

1. The new Chair will be elected by receiving a vote total equaling fifty (50) percent of the number of votes eligible to be cast plus one vote.

C. Voting

1. The voting will be conducted by an alphabetical roll call of the states, and then other categories of D.N.C. members in this order: Governors, Senators, Congressmen, DNC Officers, Mayors, Young Dems, County Officials, Nat'l Federation of Dem. Women, Latin American, Guam, Virgin Islands, Dems. Abroad, and At-Large members. For state delegations, the State Chair or ("Acting Chair") shall serve as chair of the delegation, and shall announce the vote. For D.N.C. At-Large members, the Secretary, or her designee, shall poll the members and announce the vote. For all other categories of D.N.C. members, the head of the organization, (or the Chair of the delegation) shall announce the vote. Any person holding a proxy must report the vote of the proxy to the Chair of the absent member's delegation.
2. On a roll call by states, the vote of a delegation as announced may be challenged by any member of the delegation before the next state is called and the votes of that delegation shall then be recorded as polled. The Parliamentarian or his or her designee will conduct any polling of delegations. A demand to poll a delegation may be withdrawn at any time before the actual polling has begun. All tally sheets will be available for inspection following the adjournment of the D.N.C. meeting.

3. The vote may not be interrupted for any purpose other than a point of order directed to the conduct of the vote.
4. The vote shall remain open until all categories of D.N.C. members have voted. Any vote switches must be made before the last category of D.N.C members has voted (ie. the vote closes).
5. Once the voting has commenced, no recesses will be allowed until a Chair has been elected.
6. No recesses will be allowed until voting for all officers to be elected has been concluded.
7. Once the nominations have been closed, no additional nominations will be allowed.
8. If a Chair is not elected on the first ballot, a second ballot shall be conducted.
9. If a Chair is not elected on the first or second ballots, additional ballots will be conducted--but the candidate having received the least number of votes on the preceding ballot will be eliminated. The voting will continue until a Chair has been elected.

II. Election of Other Officers

A. Nominations

1. Nominations may be made only by D.N.C. members. All nominations must be filed with the Secretary Office by 1:00 P.M. (EST) on February 26th (Thursday).
2. The order of nominations shall be determined by lottery.
3. Each candidate is entitled to three (3) minutes total for all nominating and seconding speeches. This three (3) minute total may be divided between no more that three(3) D.N.C. members.

B. Majority Needed for Election

1. The new Officers will each be elected by receiving a vote total equaling fifty (50) percent of the number of votes eligible to be cast plus one vote.

C. Voting

1. Vice Chairs

- a. The balloting will be conducted by signed, written ballots, which will be available for inspection after the adjournment of the D.N.C. meeting.
- b. One ballot will be conducted for the Vice-Chairs. Each D.N.C. member must vote for the appropriate number of men and women to be elected. The candidate receiving a majority and the greatest number of votes (and who is of the opposite sex of the Chair) shall be elected Executive Vice-Chair. The candidate (other than the individual elected Executive Vice-Chair) who receives a majority and the greatest number of votes shall be elected Second Vice-Chair. If all Vice-Chair positions are not filled on the first ballot, additional ballots will be conducted for the positions remaining to be filled; provided, however, that the candidate having received the least number of votes on the preceeding ballot shall be eliminated.
- c. The Secretary's office will provide ballots indicating the candidates' names in alphabetical order, and their state of residence.
- d. Every D.N.C. member must both sign his or her ballot and vote for the appropriate number of women and men to be elected, or else his or her ballot will be deemed invalid.
- e. The State Chairs will collect their delegation's ballots and provide the ballots to the pages. Other categories of D.N.C. members will provide their ballots directly to the pages.

2. Treasurer, Secretary, National Finance Council Chair

- a. The voting will be conducted by first an alphabetical roll call vote of the states, and then other categories of D.N.C. members in this order: Governors, Senators, Congressmen, D.N.C. Officers, Mayors, Young Democrats, County Officials, National Federation of Democratic Women, Latin American, Guam, Virgin Islands, Democrats Abroad and At-Large D.N.C. Members. For state delegations, the State Chair or ("Acting Chair") shall serve as chair of the delegation and shall announce the vote. For DNC At-Large members, the Secretary, or her designee, shall poll the members and announce the vote. For all other categories of D.N.C. members, the head of the organization (or the Chair of the delegation) shall announce the vote. Any person holding a proxy must report the vote of the proxy to the Chair of the absent member's delegation.
- b. On a roll call by states, the vote of a delegation as announced may be challenged by any member of the delegation before the next state is called and the votes of that delegation shall then be recorded as polled. The Parliamentarian or his or her designee will conduct any polling of delegations. A demand to poll a delegation may be withdrawn at any time before that actual polling has begun. All tally sheets will be available for inspection following adjournment of the D.N.C. meeting.
- c. The vote may not be interrupted for any purpose other than a point of order directed to the conduct of the vote.
- d. The vote shall remain open until all categories of D.N.C. members have voted. Any vote switches must be made before the last category of D.N.C. members have voted (ie. the vote closes).

3. Once the voting has commenced for Chair, no recesses will be allowed until voting for all officers has been concluded.
4. Once the nominations have been closed, no additional nominations will be allowed.
5. If an officer is not elected on the first ballot for that office, on each subsequent ballot the candidates receiving the least number of votes shall be eliminated. The voting shall continue until an officer has been elected for that office.

D. Order of Elections

1. Elections for offices shall be conducted in the following order: Executive Vice-Chair, Second Vice-Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, Chair of the National Finance Council.

III. Election of At-Large Members (25)

A. Nominations

1. Nominations may be made only by D.N.C. members. All nominations must be filed with the Secretary's office by 10:00 P.M. on February 25th (Wednesday). Each nomination must list the state of residence of each candidate and must be signed by the nominator. Nominations may be made either of twenty-five (25) member slates or of individuals. An individual may only be nominated once (ie. either as an individual candidate or as a member of one slate).
2. The Secretary shall announce the names and respective states of residence of all nominated candidates. No nominating speeches shall be allowed.

B. Number of Votes Needed for Election

1. The top twenty-five (25) candidates receiving a plurality shall be elected.
2. If there is a tie for the last position(s), a run-off election will be conducted, by a division of the house, between the candidates who have tied. Additional run-offs will be conducted between candidates who have tied on subsequent ballots, if necessary.

C. Balloting

1. Voting will be conducted by signed, written ballots, which will be available for inspection after the adjournment of the D.N.C. meeting.
2. The Secretary's Office will provide ballots indicating the candidate's state of residence. Slates and other candidates will be listed separately on the ballot in the order their nominations have been filed with the Secretary. D.N.C. members may vote for either one twenty-five (25) member slate or for twenty-five (25) candidates (who may appear either on a slate or as individual candidates.
3. Every D.N.C. member must both sign his or her ballot and vote for 25 candidates, or else his or her ballot will be deemed invalid. Nobody may cast more than one vote for any one candidate.
4. Ten minutes will be allowed for voting. The State Chairs will collect their delegation's ballots and provide the ballots to the pages. Other categories of D.N.C. members will provide their ballots directly to the pages.

D. Printing Services

1. Printing services are available at the Sheraton Washington copy center from 8:30 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. daily.

Election of At-Large Executive Committee Members

A. Nominations

1. Nominations may be made only by D.N.C. members, and must be filed with the Secretary's Office by 10 P.M. (EST) on February 26 (Thursday).
2. Each candidate will be allowed one 30-second nominating speech by a D.N.C. member. No seconding speeches will be allowed.

B. Number of Votes Needed for Election

1. The top two (2) male candidates and the top two (2) female candidates receiving a plurality will be elected.
2. If there is a tie for the last position(s), a run-off election will be conducted, by a division of the house, between the candidates who have tied. Additional run-offs will be conducted between candidates who have tied on subsequent ballots, if necessary.

C. Balloting

1. Voting will be conducted by signed, written ballots, which will be available for inspection after the adjournment of the D.N.C. meeting.
2. The Secretary's Office will provide ballots with the candidates' names in alphabetical order, and indicating the candidates' state of residence.
3. Separate balloting will be conducted for male and female candidates.
4. Every D.N.C. member must both sign his or her ballot and vote for two (2) female and two (2) male candidates, or else his or her ballot will be deemed invlaid.

5. Five minutes will be allowed for voting. The State Chairs will collect their delegation's ballots and provide the ballots to the pages. Other categories of D.N.C. members will provide their ballots directly to the pages.

FOR EXPLANATION OF ANY OF THESE PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE, PLEASE CALL D.N.C. LEGAL COUNSEL, STUART APPELBAUM, AT (202) 797-5900. MESSAGES MAY ALSO BE LEFT WITH THE DNC MESSAGE CENTER AT THE SHERATON WASHINGTON HOTEL--(202) 328-2000.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

December 2, 1980

Hispanic Members of the Democratic National Committee

***Carmela Lacayo**

1730 W. Olympic Blvd., #401
Los Angeles, CA. 90015
213/487-1922

Richard Alatorre

6810 N. Figueroa St.
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213/255-7111

Dina Beaumont

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Juan Maldonado

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* Indicates member of the Executive Committee

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

January 28, 1981

Below is a TENTATIVE list of meetings and times for Wednesday, February 25 through Saturday, February 28, 1981. A final schedule and agenda will be forwarded to you as we approach our meeting dates.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1981

1:00 P.M. State Executive Directors Meeting
3:00 P.M. DNC Ad Hoc Credentials Committee
4:00 P.M. DNC Rules & By-Laws Committee
4:00 P.M. DNC Resolutions Committee
6:00 P.M. DNC Executive Committee Dinner
7:30 P.M. DNC Women's Caucus
8:00 P.M. Reception in honor of Hispanic Members of Congress, Hispanic Members of the DNC and HAD Executive Committee Members hosted by Virginia HAD

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1981

8:30 A.M. DNC Hispanic Caucus/HAD Executive Committee Meeting
9:00 A.M. Association of State Democratic Chairs
10:00 A.M. DNC Black Caucus
11:30 A.M. Democratic National Committee Meeting
4:00 P.M. Regional Caucuses
 Eastern States Midwestern States
 Western States Southern States

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1981

8:30 A.M. Registration
9:30 A.M. Democratic National Committee Meeting
 Election of DNC Officers, 25 Members At-Large, 4 Executive
 Committee Members At-Large

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1981

9:00 A.M. HAD Executive Committee Meeting
 Offices of the Democratic National Committee, 4th Floor
 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C.

Please note that all meetings and events will be held at the Sheraton Washington Hotel, 2660 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. unless otherwise indicated.

THE GENDER GAP

The Gender Gap is the popular name for an exciting new phenomenon in political behavior. Beginning with the presidential election in 1980 and continuing through the 1982 post election surveys, and the most recent nationwide polls, American women are thinking, deciding, and voting differently than men; and the difference is good news to the Democratic Party. Women voters are consistently more likely to:

- identify as Democrats and with Democratic issues
- disapprove of Ronald Reagan and his policies; and
- support the Democratic Party and Democratic candidates

This significant shift in attitude among the majority of the population - and the majority of the electorate - has tremendous implications for the American political system. The gender gap has given women enormous new leverage in politics.

The August 26, 1983 publication of the American Political Report concludes:

"It is estimated that out of the 46-49 million or so female voters that can be projected for 1984, Reagan can expect to pick up two million less than in 1980, while the Democrats may increase their female vote by 3-5 million....there's no significant offset elsewhere in the electorate."

A look at newspaper headlines and poll data in the last three years demonstrates the momentum of the gender gap since the 1980 presidential election:

Sept. 1983: REAGAN AIDES VIEW GENDER GAP IN POLLS AS GOP'S PROBLEM

... Washington Post

Aug. 1983: GALLUP POLL: REAGAN'S JOB RATING TAKES 5 POINT DROP Traced to Women... 17 POINT GENDER GAP

PITFALLS... REAGAN'S GENDER GAP SEEN WIDENING
... Washington Post

July 1983: POLITICAL STRATEGISTS AIM AT WOMEN AND MINORITIES
... New York Times

June 1983: WOMEN KEY TO '84 VOTE, AIDES SAY
Reagan advisor sees Gender Gap as Threat to GOP
... Washington Post

May 1983: WIDER GULF INDICATED BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND
WOMEN VOTERS
... Wall Street Journal
GAP BETWEEN SEXES SEEN AS OUTLASTING THE RECESSION
... New York Times

April 1983: THE GOP VS. WOMEN
... New York Times

March 1983: REAGAN IS REPORTED SLIPPING IN OPINIONS OF WOMEN
IN SURVEYS
... New York Times

Nov. 1982: GENDER GAP: NEW FACTOR AT THE POLLS
... USA Today
HARRIS POLLS SHOW MEN GOING DEMOCRATIC BY 3 POINTS
WOMEN GOING DEMOCRATIC BY 17 POINTS
DRAMATIC DIFFERENCES RECORDED IN MALE FEMALE
VOTING PATTERNS
... Washington Post
MICHIGAN: MEN SUPPORT DEMOCRAT JIM BLANCHARD FOR
GOVERNOR BY 6 POINTS, WOMEN SUPPORT
JIM BLANCHARD BY 29 POINTS
WISCONSIN: MEN SUPPORT DEMOCRAT TONY EARL BY 11%
WOMEN SUPPORT DEMOCRAT TONY EARL BY 29%

Oct. 1982: MALE-FEMALE SPLIT ON POLITICS FOUND DECISIVE
IN SOME POLLS
... New York Times
NEW YORK: MEN SUPPORT REPUBLICAN LEW LEHRMAN 47-44%
WOMEN SUPPORT DEMOCRAT MARIO CUOMO 52-44%
ARKANSAS: MEN SUPPORT REPUBLICAN FRANK WHITE 45-42%
WOMEN SUPPORT DEMOCRAT BILL CLINTON 53-25%
WOMEN MAY HOLD ELECTION KEY
... Knoxville, TN News Sentinel

Sept. 1982: SURVEYS ON WOMENS RELATIONS WORRY WHITE HOUSE
... New York Times
WOMEN, REAGAN SPLITTING
... Philadelphia Inquirer

Aug. 1982: HARRIS POLL:
MEN SPLIT BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS 45-45%
WOMEN VOTING DEMOCRATIC 49-44%

July 1982: ADVISORS WORRY ABOUT REAGAN'S STANDING WITH WOMEN
... St. Louis Globe Democrat

May 1982: WIDER GULF INDICATED BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND WOMEN VOTERS
... Wall Street Journal

March 1982: WASHINGTON POST/ABC POLL:
MEN APPROVE OF REAGAN'S PERFORMANCE 53-41%
WOMEN DISAPPROVE 50-43%

Sept. 1981: CBS/ N.Y. TIMES POLL:
61% OF MEN APPROVE REAGAN PRESIDENCY
46% OF WOMEN APPROVE

WOMEN SHIFTING SHARPLY AWAY FROM REAGAN, REPUBLICAN
PARTY
... Washington Post

Nov. 1981: A Washington Post Poll of the Virginia Governor's
Race Shows:
MEN FAVOR REPUBLICAN MARSHALL COLEMAN 49-46%
WOMEN FAVOR DEMOCRAT CHUCK ROBB 56-39%

WOMEN'S VOTES ARE A REAGAN WOE
... N.Y. Times

Nov. 1980: MEN VOTE FOR RONALD REAGAN 56-36, A 20 POINT MARGIN
WOMEN VOTE FOR RONALD REAGAN 47-45, A 2 POINT MARGIN

Last month's Gallup Poll (August 11, 1983) reported that "President Reagan's current gender gap of 17 percentage points is the largest recorded in the 50 Gallup polls conducted since Reagan took office.

The Republicans disagree as to where their problem lies. A Washington Post article on September 19, 1983 reported that "White House officials have concluded that the gender gap is largely a Republican problem, not President Reagan's problem, and that it would damage any Republican running for president." In the same article, the chairman of the Republican Party is quoted as saying, "If you get away from a few personalities, particularly the President's, the party has no problem with a gender gap."

All the data indicates that the gender gap will continue - women will be more likely to vote for Democrats than for Republicans in the 1984 elections. But the Democratic Party cannot afford to take the women's vote for granted. Women vote Democratic because women and the issues they care about - the Equal Rights Amendment, the feminization of poverty, and peace - are a priority for the Democratic Party.

The Democratic record on a major factor behind the gender gap - women's economic status - is impressive. In Congress:

- Democrats led the way in passing the Equal Rights Amendment in 1972, and will do the same in this Congress.
- Democrats initiated fair pension reform that acknowledged women's economic contribution to a marriage by entitling

them to a share of their husband's pension.

- Democrats are fighting Reagan budget cuts that threaten legal services, health services, housing, and other basic services that the poor, who are primarily women, need.
- Democrats initiated the 1983 Jobs Bill and made sure that it addressed women's needs by including jobs for women and by adding additional funds for day care.

These initiatives and others that address the essential concerns of American women must continue.

As a Party, we must work together to recruit and support women candidates, speak out on the issues, and organize early to register women voters and to get out the women's vote in 1984.

Working with the party structure, with Democratic candidates, and with organizations supporting women's rights, Democratic women can play an important role in making sure that the gender gap works for us.

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For further information, contact Missy Burke Bryant, Women's Vote '84 Program Coordinator, Democratic National Committee.

Democrats Issue Alert

Democratic National
Committee
1625 Mass. Ave. NW
Washington, D.C.
20036

Charles T. Manatt
Chairman
(202) 797-5900

6/3/83

NEW INITIATIVES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Over the past several months Democrats in the House and Senate have been working on legislation to implement the Democratic plan for long-term economic growth.

This Issue Alert outlines three bills which are an outgrowth of this effort.

- * The Fair Tax Act of 1983, authored by Senator Bill Bradley and Congressman Dick Gephardt. This legislation would make the Federal income tax system simpler and fairer, while reducing tax rates for the vast majority of Americans.
- * The High Technology Morrill Act sponsored by Senators Tsongas, Stennis, Hart, Pell, Randolph and Baucus which establishes a program to help fund joint initiatives by private industry, educational institutions and state governments to strengthen science, engineering and technical education.
- * The National Industrial Strategy Act sponsored by Congressmen Lundine, Bonior, Wirth, Gephardt and Pepper. This legislation establishes an Economic Cooperation Council to develop national industrial revitalization strategies and a National Development Bank to provide capital to help implement these strategies.

THE FAIR TAX ACT OF 1983

The Federal income tax system isn't working well anymore. It's unfair, overly complex and distorts investment decisions. The 1981 Reagan tax bill only compounded these problems.

What's needed is a new system which:

- * Treats all citizens with equal incomes essentially the same way.
- * Is simple enough so that all citizens understand how it works.

- * Produces investment decisions which are consistent with the requirements of a free market economy.

The Fair Tax Act meets these requirements. It reduces tax rates and broadens the tax base by eliminating most existing deductions, credits and exclusions.

For individuals the Fair Tax Act provides:

- * A simple, progressive tax with three rates: 14%, 26% and 30%.
 - About 80% of all taxpayers will pay only the 14% rate.
 - The 26% rate will apply to individuals with adjusted gross incomes exceeding \$25,000 and to couples with adjusted gross incomes exceeding \$40,000.
 - The top rate of 30% will apply only to those individuals with adjusted gross incomes over \$37,500 and couples with adjusted gross incomes over \$65,000.
- * The personal exemption is increased from \$1,000 to \$1,600 (\$1,800 for a single head of household) and the standard deduction from \$2,300 to \$3,000 for single returns and from \$3,400 to \$6,000 for joint returns.
 - A family of four could earn up to \$11,200 before receiving their first dollar of taxable income.
- * Most itemized deductions, credits and exclusions would be repealed. The following, however, would not be repealed:
 - the \$1,000 exemption for dependents, the elderly and the blind;
 - deductions for home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, state and local income and real property taxes, payments to IRAs and Keogh plans and employee business expenses; and
 - exclusion of veterans benefits, and Social Security benefits for low and moderate income persons.

For corporations the Fair Tax Act provides:

- * a tax rate of 30%;
- * a repeal of most existing tax deductions, credits and exemptions that currently distort investment decisions; and
- * a new depreciation system that doesn't favor one type of asset over another.

THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY MORRILL ACT

The competitiveness of U.S. industry depends upon U.S. scientific and technological leadership. This, in turn, depends upon the availability of scientists, engineers, technicians and managers with the right technological skills.

Assessment after assessment has shown, however, that we are failing to develop our human capital resources in these areas.

To remedy this situation cooperative efforts are necessary between educational institutions, industry and State government. A Federal commitment is also required. But the Federal government must build on initiatives of industry and the States -- not compete with them.

The High Technology Morrill Act authorizes a program of competitive grants for technology education projects and programs jointly sponsored by industry, educational institutions and state governments.

- * In order to be eligible for a 50% matching grant under the Act, private industry would have to contribute 20% and a state 30% of the total project cost.
- * This formula ensures that federal dollars are spent in a manner consistent with the economic development policies of States, the educational needs of our schools and colleges and the priorities of the private sector.

Grants made under the Act can be used to, among other things:

- * establish university research and education centers;
- * initiate programs to maintain technical skills of the workforce and retrain workers for jobs where more technical skills are required;
- * make math, science and engineering teaching more attractive careers; and
- * establish computer literacy programs in elementary and secondary schools.

The Act would make available approximately \$500 million in Federal matching grants each year for five years. Three percent of all Federal revenues from the sale of energy and mineral resources on Federal lands would be placed in a new trust fund to pay for this program.

There is a precedent for this legislation in the Morrill Act of 1862 which set aside 17 million acres of Federal land for founding agricultural colleges across the country. Proceeds from the sale of these lands was invested and the interest earned accumulated in a perpetual fund for the support of land grant colleges.

* in the case of mature industries, require that a project demonstrate that:

- it will be viable in the long run without additional Federal assistance
- the results of the project are consistent with the goals of the recommendations of the Economic Cooperation Council
- the necessary funding is unavailable from any other source

* in the case of emerging industries, require that a project demonstrate that:

- it is viable both technically and economically
- the results of the project are consistent with the intent of the recommendations of the Economic Cooperation Council
- some private capital has been committed to the project, although the sum committed is insufficient to proceed with the project.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY ACT

To improve our international competitiveness also requires the development of a comprehensive national industrial strategy which has the support of business, labor, government and the public.

The National Industrial Strategy Act establishes an Economic Cooperation Council, to advise on issues crucial to the development of a national industry strategy, and a National Industrial Development Bank, to supplement private capital investment in the long-term growth of both basic and emerging U.S. industries.

The Economic Cooperation Council is made up of 20 individuals, 5 from government, 5 from business, 5 from organized labor and 5 from other sectors of the public. It will be responsible for:

- * gathering and analyzing information on the changing nature of the U.S. industrial economy and its capacity to provide marketable goods and services in the domestic market and to respond to international competition;
- * preparing and publishing reports containing recommendations of the Council with respect to industrial development priorities. Policy areas which the Council might address include:
 - antitrust
 - regulation of capital markets
 - export promotion
 - cooperative research and development efforts
 - basic educational policies
- * establishing area and sectoral councils consisting of representatives of business, labor, government and the public, to develop long-term strategies for sectors of the economy such as steel, autos, aircraft and computers as well as for particular regions of the country; and
- * providing policy guidance for the National Industrial Development Bank.

The National Industrial Development Bank would be established as an instrumentality of the U.S. government and authorized to make loans and loan guarantees and to issue debt instruments, so as to improve the overall economic goals of the Nation and broad public interest.

The bank, which will be capitalized at \$12 billion, will:

- * provide equal amounts of financial assistance and emphasis to basic and emerging industries;
- * support strategies which emphasize long-term job creation and improved productivity;

DEMOCRATIC


NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

John C. White
Chairman

MEMORANDUM

TO: All DNC Members

FROM: Chairman John C. White 

RE: Proposed Rules of Procedure for DNC Elections

DATE: February 20, 1981

Enclosed please find a set of proposed rules of procedure for the elections which will be held during the February 26th and 27th meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

If you have any questions regarding these proposed rules, please contact our legal counsel, Stuart Appelbaum, at (202) 797-5900 or through the DNC Message Center in the Sheraton Washington Hotel at (202) 328-2000.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1125 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Dorothy V. Bush
Secretary

FINAL SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

February 25, 26, 27, 1981

All meetings listed below will be held at the Sheraton Washington Hotel, 2660 Woodley Rd., NW Washington, D.C. Any changes in meeting times or dates will be posted at the DNC's Message Center and Information Area which will be located next to the hotel's Convention Registration Desk.

WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1981

1:00 PM	DNC Black Caucus	Warren Room
1:00 PM	Executive Directors Meeting	Baltimore Room
1:00 PM	Ad Hoc Credentials Committee	Rockville Room
3:30 PM	Rules & By Laws Committee	Annapolis Room
6:00 PM	Executive Committee Meeting	Virginia Suite
7:30 PM	DNC Women's Caucus	Baltimore/Annapolis Room

THURSDAY, February 26, 1981

8:30 AM	DNC Hispanic Caucus	Holmes Room
9:00 AM	Registration (for DNC Meeting)	Convention Registration Desk
10:00 AM	Association of State Chairs	Delaware Suite
10:00 AM	DNC Asian/Pacific/American Caucus	Warren Room
10:00 AM	DNC Black Caucus	Marshall Room
10:00 AM	DNC Ethnic Caucus	Room #1091
11:30 AM	Democratic National Committee	Cotillion Ballroom
4:00 PM	DNC Regional Caucuses	
	Eastern States	Annapolis Room
	Western States	Baltimore Room
	Midwestern States	Wilmington Room
	Southern States	Dover Room

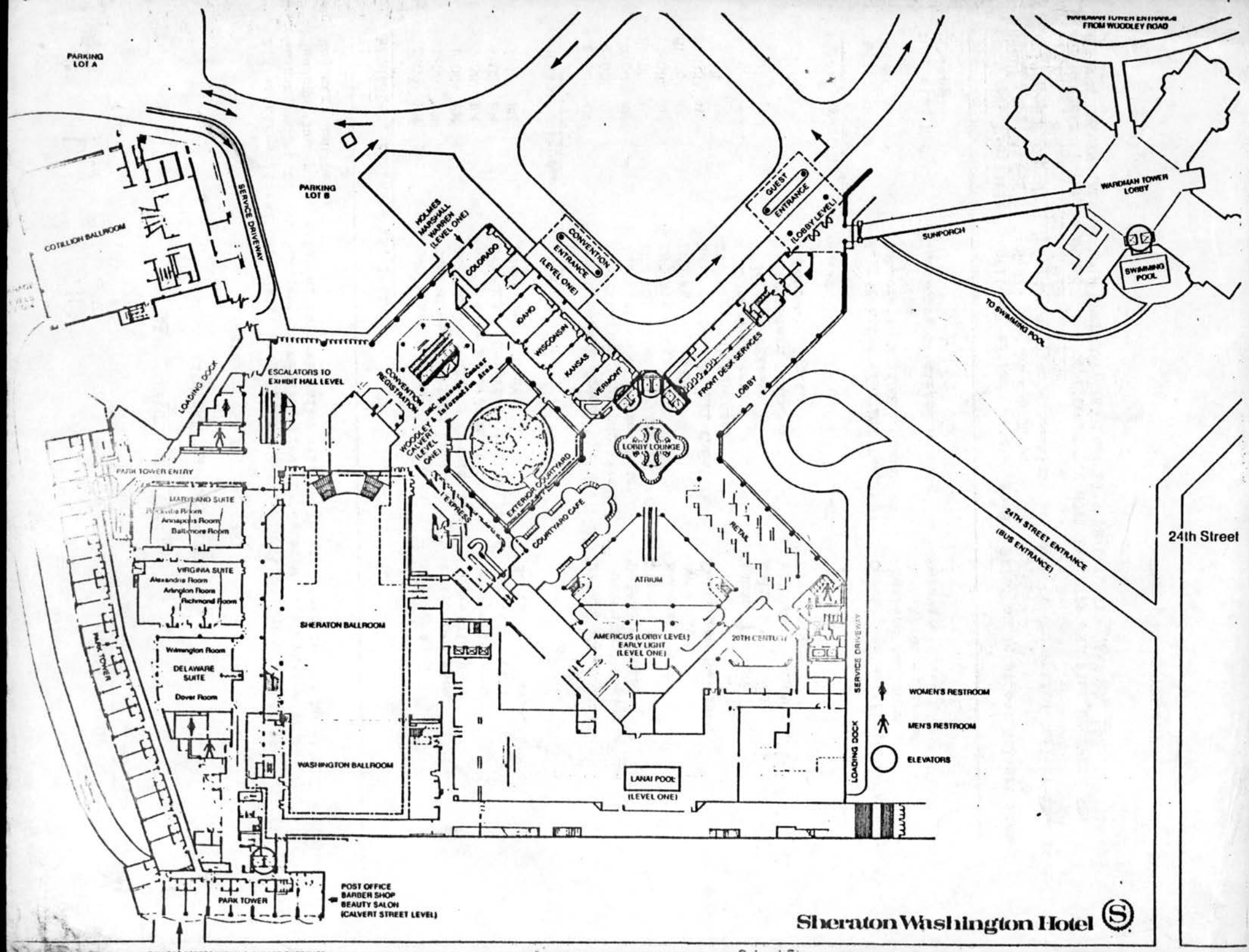
FRIDAY, February 27, 1981


8:30 AM	Registration (for DNC Meeting)	Convention Registration Desk
9:30 AM	Democratic National Committee Luncheon	Sheraton Ballroom
following DNC Meeting	Executive Committee Meeting	Washington Ballroom
		Delaware Suite

DNC Press Facilities - Office location: Woodley Room - Briefing location: Calvert Room
Hotel Copy Center - Hours 8:30 am - 8:00 pm
DNC Message Center & Information Area - location: adjacent to Convention Registration Desk

ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MUST REGISTER AND PICK UP THEIR MEETING CREDENTIALS ON BOTH THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26 & FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1981.

OVER -- HOTEL MAP



Sheraton Washington Hotel 

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

December 15, 1983

Dear DNC Member:

In lieu of an interim Vice Chair's report between our July meeting and our next full meeting in 1984, I am taking the opportunity now to share with you some of the activities of my office.

Our Campaign '84 Hispanic programs are in full gear; I've attached a summary for your information. Three important points: 1) Our '84 theme is the "Working Partnership between Hispanics and the Democratic Party"-- showing that the Party reaches out to and fully involves Hispanics at all levels and that Hispanics "reach back" to support our Party and our candidates--with work, time, commitment, dollars, and votes. 2) We are developing a fine core of Hispanic Party activists and elected officials and would like input from all of you regarding the Hispanic activists in your state. 3) And, finally, please let us help you with your outreach to Hispanics as you implement your delegate selection processes. There are great expectations out there and, if we can meet them, we will have taken a giant step in backing Reagan off of the Hispanic community.

In other matters, I have spent a lot of time on speaking engagements and meetings around the country recently--with women's groups, community groups, and many of you in the states. Foremost among these was a highly successful DNC sponsored meeting of Democratic women state legislators which I hosted with our Political Director Ann Lewis and the coordinator of our Women's Vote '84 program, Elizabeth Burke Bryant. Our meeting was held during the First National Conference for Women State Legislators in San Diego this month. The Democratic women were very enthusiastic and interested in working to elect a Democratic President in 1984, and they expressed a willingness to work with their state parties on the Women's Vote '84 program.

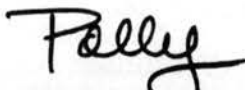
I am pleased to announce the new coordinator of Nationalities in the Political Division is Rick Reidy. He is developing a program with Ann Lewis to reach out to this very important constituency of our Party and can be reached at (202) 797-6600.

DNC Member
Page 2
December 15, 1983

And, finally, as a member of the Compliance Review Commission I have appreciated working with all of you in the states on fair and equitable plans to select the delegates to our National Convention.

With best wishes for a happy holiday season and a new year of peace, prosperity, and Victory! I am,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Polly".

Senator Polly Baca
Vice Chair

Enclosures

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Charles T. Manatt
Chairman

August 12, 1982

FROM: Landis Neal
Director
Women's Division

RE: Women's Equality Day — August 26, 1982

The enclosed information on Women's Equality Day has just been mailed to Democratic state party chairs and vice chairs. You might wish to follow up with a phone call, urging them to make the best possible use of the materials and perhaps offering your personal suggestions.

August 12, 1982

TO: STATE CHAIRS AND VICE CHAIRS

FROM: CHAIRMAN CHARLES T. MANATT

Greetings!

On August 26, the nation will celebrate Women's Equality Day. Sixty-two years ago, America struck a blow for justice when the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote became part of our Constitution. In less than two weeks, in hundreds of meetings across the country, women and men will enthusiastically join together to celebrate the anniversary of the suffrage amendment, and to reaffirm our commitment to equality for all citizens.

Although the June 30, 1982, deadline passed without ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, our fight for equality continues. Reintroduction of the Amendment took place July 14 in the Congress, with hundreds of sponsors. The Democratic Party again will lead the ranks of those who have so valiantly carried the brunt of the long and difficult struggle.

As Rep. Peter Rodino, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said, "Women today still suffer from discrimination in employment, in education, in pensions, and in many other areas. Fairness, decency, and simple justice demand that while there is still discrimination, the struggle for equality must go on."

The November elections are of critical importance to the Democratic Party, and increased Democratic voter registration could provide our winning margins. At a time when there is a widening "gender gap" in the negative perception of women and men toward the Republican Administration, we must make every effort to reach out to those millions of women who are disenchanted. We must seek out those not registered to vote, and make certain that not only are they registered, but that they vote in November.

We must seize the opportunity to send a strong message that the actions of the Reagan Administration in turning the clock back on the hard-won gains made by women during the past decade will not be tolerated.

On August 26, I urge you to make clear in your state the Democratic Party's strong commitment to equality for women, and following are some suggestions for action:

1. Issue the enclosed press release in the name of an appropriate Party officer (s) either for statewide or local media. Revise and add to meet your special needs. You may want to add a cover note to editors and reporters that you know personally. Often a personalized note will draw attention to an article and create a better chance for publication.
2. Send the "Op-Ed" piece by Lynda Bird Robb to those editors whom you feel will be most likely to run it.
3. Enclosed is a brief summary of recent poll findings by Dotty Lynch, Director of Polling for the DNC. Please use this material in any way you wish, whether in speeches, radio and TV interviews, or radio call-in shows.
4. Immediately contact your state Commission on the Status of Women and/or women's organizations to learn the location of Women's Equality Day rallies and Walkathons.

Call the appropriate person (s) to express your interest in promoting attendance and ask for the opportunity to speak at the rally.

You may have already planned your activities for Women's Equality Day. If so, fine! If not, we urge you to do so as quickly as possible.

Not only is our cause just, it's good politics.

Let's make the Party visible and heard on Women's Equality Day, August 26!

P.S. If you have any questions or need additional information, please call Landis Neal, Director of the Women's Division, Democratic National Committee, 202/797-5900.

Sample Press Release

(today's date)
For Immediate Release

(Use headline with local news peg)

"Sixty-two years ago, America struck a blow for justice when the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote became part of our Constitution," said (state party official name). "On August 26 our country will celebrate this most important anniversary, and men and women will recall how far we have come on the road toward equal opportunity for all Americans, and reaffirm our commitment to full equality for women."

(State party official name) urged all Democrats and all persons interested in fairness and justice to demonstrate their commitment both on August 26 and at the polls in November. "Voter registration and increased participation will be critical in many hotly-contested races," (state party official name) stated, "and we must vote our solid disapproval of Reaganomics and this Administration's especially harmful policies toward women and children. Economic fairness in an economic downturn requires in the national budget that all parties share in the belt tightening. This Administration is extremely unfair, and one result has been the feminization of poverty."

(Last paragraph: your state and local concerns)

(possible insert -- see note**)

###

For further information contact (local contact) at (local phone).

**Note: If there is a local event taking place celebrating Women's Equality Day, it might be appropriate to mention here.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY - WOMEN'S CLOUT

BY - Lynda Bird Robb (wife of Governor Charles Robb of Virginia)

The right to vote is important to all Americans. It is a right that transcends race, creed, status, role and sex. Thursday, August 26 - Women's Equality Day - celebrates the sixty-second anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment to the American Constitution, the measure giving all adult American women the right to vote. The potential for political power is enormous, since today women constitute over 52% of the electorate. By supporting candidates sensitive to their concerns and philosophies, women can strengthen the victory won with the 19th Amendment and make it complete.

Women are involved in all aspects of American life, and issues that are important to America are especially important to women. All issues are women's issues - from the economy to nuclear proliferation. The majority of women work, so unemployment is important to us - those who work outside the home and those who are household executives. We comprise 60% of all the elderly, therefore social security is an extremely important issue for women. As more and more of us become heads of single-parent households, child care becomes more of a crucial issue to women. The cutbacks in social programs are women's issues, since the vast majority of welfare recipients, Medicaid beneficiaries, foodstamp dependents and legal service clients are women. These issues are a basic part of everyday life to millions of women. Although we have effected change through our political voice in recent years, we cannot become complacent because the recent Justice Department findings on women show discrimination still exists. To preserve and strengthen the values and ideals that are important to each of us, we will have to vote continuously and consistently for those who understand and are sympathetic to our concerns.

The right to vote is an individual right, not an empty ritual to be repeated as thoughtless legacy, the hollow echo of old stereotypes: it is a serious, thoughtful, enduring right, an act of conscience and judgment. It is an expression of choice as important in the individual values which motivate it as in the collective effects which result from it. Above all, it is a right without meaning unless exercised. I urge all women who are not registered, to register immediately; all women unfamiliar with the important issues, to study them immediately; and all women who are eligible, to vote without fail on election day.

Women are no longer an emerging political force in America. By number they are the dominant political force in America. By putting to work the right given us by the 19th Amendment, we can strengthen our rights and enrich our lives; we can change America and shape tomorrow.

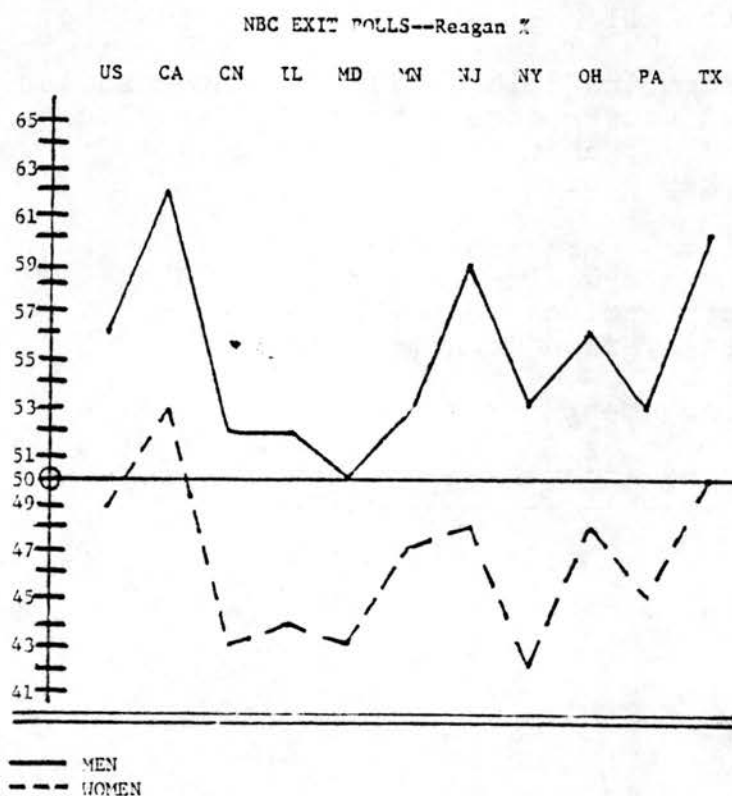
As Susan B. Anthony said, "Failure is impossible." But success will only be ours when we make the force of our numbers felt where it counts -- by voting.

WOMEN, REAGAN AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Throughout the past year, the "gender gap" has become one of the most discussed political phenomena in years. Poll after poll has found that women's attitudes toward Ronald Reagan have varied considerably from men's attitudes. The June Harris Poll, for example, showed men splitting evenly (49% Positive, 51% Negative) in their evaluation of Ronald Reagan, while women were overwhelmingly negative (38% Positive, 62% Negative). There has been tremendous speculation about the emerging "women's vote" and while it is premature to conclude that the diverging social and political attitudes of men and women will be translated directly into support for different candidates, there is evidence that women are making linkages between social policy and political parties.

While the gender gap has suddenly become the "trendy issue" of 1982, there is in fact data which shows attitudinal differences between men and women on social policy over the last 10 years. Throughout the 1970s, surveys showed that women were more anti-war, pro-environment and anti-nuclear than men. Attitudes on violence-related issues--gun control, war and peace, death penalty--have always divided the sexes with women taking the more anti-violence stance. Interestingly, on the traditional "women's issues" of ERA and abortion, there has been no significant difference in opinion between men and women, although the intensity of opinion on these issues was stronger among women. However, while these differences on social policy existed, we witnessed almost no difference in partisan orientation or support for candidates until 1980.

In that year, men and women differed substantially in their Presidential vote with all major exit polls showing a 20 point margin for Ronald Reagan among men and an even split between Carter and Reagan among women. This national trend held up in 10 states surveyed by NBC News:



The "conventional wisdom" behind this diverging vote support was that women were reacting against the Reagan "hawkish-machismo" image, as well as his blatant anti-ERA stance. However, during the first two years of the Reagan administration, we have observed not only negative attitudes on the feminist and violence issues, but also on issues of competence in handling the economy, the fairness of the economic program and concern for people.

Throughout 1981, women were skeptical that the Reagan economic program would be successful and never bought into the "supply side" theory to the extent that men did. Recent polls indicate that women are as pessimistic as ever about the economy: 50% believe the country is in a depression today and 71% believe more people will be losing houses and farms because they can't meet mortgage payments. (Harris, July '82).

The CBS/NYT poll conducted in May illustrates the continuing differences between the sexes in their evaluation of Reagan's handling of the economy:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
"How about the economy? Do you approve or disapprove of the way Ronald Reagan is handling the economy?"		
Approve - - - - -	42%	33%
Disapprove - - - - -	49%	58%
"Whatever its effect on you, do you think the economic program has helped or hurt the country's economy so far?"		
Helped - - - - -	26%	18%
Hurt - - - - -	54%	62%
Too Early to Tell - - - - -	8%	8%

In the Democratic National Survey conducted last winter, huge numbers of women voters agreed that the Republicans have "tilted toward the rich" and that an important reason for voting Democratic was to protect key social programs:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
"The Republicans are too concerned with helping the wealthy and big business corporations at the expense of the average working person."		
Convincing argument for voting Democratic - - - - -	63%	71%
Not Convincing argument for voting Democratic - - - - -	37%	29%

"The Democrats are going to protect key federal programs like Social Security and school lunches and aid to the handicapped from the Reagan budget cut."

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Convincing argument for voting Democratic	72%	78%
Not convincing argument for voting Democratic	28%	22%

Women have personalized their dissatisfaction with Reagan and believe that he lacks compassion. In a Gallup poll conducted in May, only 24% of women felt that Reagan cared about the poor and only 37% felt that he cared about the elderly. (Interestingly, 74% felt that Reagan cared about upper income people.)

Classic "self interest" as well as compassion for the poor and elderly is another explanation of the anti-Republicanism of women. A Harris poll conducted in April found that the Democratic Party was perceived as more likely to provide job opportunities for women:

"If you had to choose, which do you think would do a better job of giving women a break on jobs, pay and opportunities, a Republican or Democratic-controlled Congress?" (Harris - April '82)

	<u>Republican- Controlled Congress</u>	<u>Democratic- Controlled Congress</u>	<u>No Difference</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
All Voters	23%	59%	10%	8%
Women	24	58	10	8
Men	22	60	10	7

Thus, by a large margin, both men and women view the Democrats as better for the advancement of women. These perceptions have led analysts to predict that the pro-Democratic tendencies of women may go beyond the Reagan administration and have long-term implications. As women become a larger influence in the workforce, the realities of power and the need to politicize to achieve their goals may make this emerging women's vote an important force for the Democrats over the next decade.

The Census study of Voter Participation in the 1980 elections showed that turnout for women was as high as it was for men, and among women under 45 turnout was higher than for men. In questions measuring intended vote support in 1982, women have been showing a marked Democratic tendency. The Harris poll conducted in mid-July showed men picking the Democrats by 4 points, while women were 15 points pro-Democratic:

"If the 1982 election for Congress were held today, would you vote for the Republican candidate or the Democratic candidate?" (Harris, July '82)

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Democratic	48%	52%
Republican	44	37%
Undecided	8	9

Thus, the alliance between women and the Democratic Party appears to be holding. As the campaign season goes into full gear, it will be crucial for candidates to capitalize on this increasing influential voting bloc.

For further information contact:

Dotty Lynch
Director of Polling
Democratic National Committee

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT FUND - SPECIAL ALERT

The Democratic National Committee's Eleanor Roosevelt Fund, which was established in March, is attracting nationwide attention - both from Democratic women candidates and from those wishing to host events on behalf of the Fund.

Several fundraisers have already been held, and a large event is being planned for early October in the Washington, D.C. area.

Financial contributions are now being made, after proper consultation with state parties. Please alert your state candidates about this Fund, and urge them to apply for assistance.

Chairman Manatt stated in March at our kick-off event that "The establishment of the Eleanor Roosevelt Fund is the logical extension of our programs to assist Democratic women candidates. We recognize that many highly capable and electable women candidates will have difficulty in raising campaign funds, especially at the beginning of their political careers. Through the fund, the Democratic Party will be able to provide financial assistance to women candidates just when it is most needed."

For further information, please contact either Landis Neal, Director of the Women's Division or Ann Lewis, Director of the Political Division.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

ANNUAL REPORT OF VICE CHAIR POLLY BACA BARRAGAN

Prepared for Democrats Today
January 1982

Serving as Vice Chair of the Democratic National Committee over the past eleven months has been challenging, exciting, and rewarding. During this time our Party has taken great strides to build new coalitions and strengthen coalitions of the past--with women, labor, minorities, and other groups. We have realized and taken steps to meet the demands of effective political campaigning--raising funds, training candidates and campaign workers, establishing closer ties with state parties--while continuing to pull together all the interests of our great Party.

As a Vice Chair from Colorado, it has been my distinct privilege to travel to fifteen states on more than sixty speaking engagements for the Party. These have been important and rewarding visits, as much for what I have received as for what I may have given. The visits have given me an opportunity to feel the political mood, gauge the political demands, and learn first-hand what people are feeling, needing, and thinking. There are no greater unifiers than bridging the gaps and building the ties among local, state, and national efforts. And because of the structure and nature of our Party, and the present DNC administration, there can be no doubt that we are beginning to do that.

Colorado was delighted to host the first meeting of the full DNC in the West in two decades. The June meeting resulted in a better working relationship between the state and national parties and was further highlighted by a fundraiser hosted by Senator Gary Hart, a joint fundraiser by the Colorado State Party and the DNC, and the political skills workshop which was attended by more than 250 Democrats. At that meeting the DNC Hispanic Caucus elected Sylvia Rodriguez of Texas to be its first Chair.

During the year, my office has engaged in a number of activities designed to meet our goals. We have developed, in consultation with Democrats in the field, a plan for effective communications with Hispanics, state legislators, and other groups, a plan that will anticipate your need for information and support your efforts to distribute information throughout your states. The coming year will see an implementation of this plan; I will look forward to comments and suggestions on the value of the information we send.

The office of this Vice Chair, the DNC Hispanic office, and the Hispanic Caucus have cooperated on a variety of activities to extend the outreach and concern of the national office to Hispanics throughout the nation. Specifically, we worked closely with the civil rights community to assure House-passage of a strong Voting Rights Act including an extension of the critical bilingual provisions; that effort is continuing as the measure comes before the Senate. And, as Democrats, we can take pride in the visibility and support our Party gave during Hispanic Heritage Week. No less than four functions were attended by the officers and senior staff of the DNC. Among these, Chairman Manatt and I were honored to host a reception for Congressman Robert Garcia (D-NY), Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. And my office, with the help of Hispanics and supporters around the country, hosted a highly profitable DNC fundraiser on September 16.

Hispanic staff gave strong support to the gubernatorial races in New Jersey and Virginia last year, working with Hispanic and ethnic groups in New Jersey and the Virginia Hispanic American Democrats in Virginia. We are outraged by the intimidation and harassment of Hispanic and Black voters at the New Jersey polls, and we commend Chairman Manatt and our Party for the strong and swift action taken to assure that civil and voting rights violations against our citizens do not occur again in 1982.

Throughout the year we have been working to involve Hispanics at every level of DNC activity. Hispanic Democrats have been appointed to all DNC commissions, committees, councils, and task forces. In addition, Hispanic staff worked hard coordinating the DNC Solidarity Day activities, assisting with the training academies, conducting voter registration workshops for various groups, and assisting the finance division with a successful fundraiser in San Antonio, Texas.

The year ahead will require a great concentration of energy and effort as we prepare for the 1982 elections and the National Party Conference in June. As a Conference Co-Chair and a member of the Program Committee for the Party Conference, my office will be heavily involved in the June meeting. We will also be targeting key congressional races as November approaches. Supplementing these two principal activities, Hispanic staff will implement year-long fundraising and communications plans that have been developed; and we look forward to working with the California State Party on the first campaign skills workshop for Hispanics in February.

I know Democrats around the country will join me as we approach 1982 with renewed hope, renewed vigor, a commitment to people, and a determination to win. Tommorrow's victories will be based on the work we do today.

DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

March 1982

Dear Colleague:

On the anniversary of the first year since my election as Vice Chair of the Democratic National Committee I thought it appropriate to report to you on the status of the Party and my activities as one of your officers.

It has been an active year during which the Party has taken seriously its responsibility to rebuild, renew, and respond to Democrats nationwide. The office of this Vice Chair and the DNC Hispanic Office have been actively involved in every aspect of Party activity. For your information and review I have prepared the following documents:

- Annual Report of Vice Chair Polly Baca Barragan - an article prepared for Democrats Today.
- 1982 Democratic National Party Conference - information on the NPC (midterm) June 25-27 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- DNC Sues GOP Over Harassment of Hispanic and Black Voters in New Jersey.
- Two articles on my views of Reagan economic policies.
- 1982 Dates to Note - for your information.

Currently on staff of the DNC are three Hispanics, two of whom are senior staff members. Magdaleno (Len) Rose-Avila works in the DNC Political Division as Director of Hispanic Affairs and Hispanic Voter Registration. Bettie Baca serves on the Vice Chair's staff as my Special Assistant, and Leticia (Letty) Martinez is support staff to the Vice Chairs.

Prior to joining the DNC, Len was Country Director of the Peace Corps in Nicaragua and Guatemala. His former experience includes serving as Deputy Campaign Manager for a congressional campaign, Director of the Colorado Migrant Council, and a union organizer for United Farmworkers of America and the International Molders and Allied Workers Alliance.

Bettie came to the Party from InterAmerica Research Associates in Washington, D.C. where she was an Executive Associate and Editor of Forum. Her previous experience includes serving as Director of Publications for the National Congress of Hispanic American Citizens, an Editorial Assistant for a labor union publication, and an organizer of the Texas Vista Minority Mobilization Program. She is also a founder of the Virginia Hispanic American Democrats, MANA, and the Northern Virginia Women's Political Caucus.

A Texas native, Letty has extensive financial and banking experience which involved the co-editing of a business forum newsletter. Other past experience includes Assistant to the General Manager of Channel 41 in San Antonio, Texas, a network center for SIN (Spanish International Network) where Letty touched on all aspects of the media, including sales, translations, and technical duties.

Please take note of the information on the 1982 Democratic National Party Conference (NPC) to be held June 25-27 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is vitally important that Hispanics be elected by their states as Participants to this National Party Conference. If you are interested in being a Participant, and your state has not yet made its selections, please contact your State Democratic Party Chair immediately. In addition, we have a unique opportunity to have vital input to the Statements of Principles that will be issued from the NPC workshops. Draft statements and background materials will be accepted at the DNC offices until April 16, 1982. Please send us your ideas.

As Election '82 approaches, we have an opportunity to restore reason and compassion to government by nominating and electing good candidates to office at every level. There is every chance that Hispanics might double our numbers in the United States Congress and increase our numbers in state and local offices as well. We are encouraging Hispanic candidates for Congress, state wide office, or state legislatures to contact our DNC offices. The DNC Campaign Services Division might be able to provide some assistance. Let us know when Hispanics in your state formally announce for an elective office.

Our DNC office will be sending out information on a regular basis. If you know of others who should be on our mailing list, please mail us their names and addresses. We are anxious to extend the services and support of the National Democratic Party to all of you who have served us so well in the past.

Sincerely,

Polly

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair

PBB/lam
enclosures

**DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE**

1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

March 6, 1981

*Sitty
Bitty
Baca*

Irene Gomez Bethke
4649 Decatur Avenue, North
New Hope City, Minnesota 55428

Dear Irene:

Just a short note to say how much I enjoyed meeting you. I want to thank you for all of your support, encouragement and friendship throughout last week's meetings. I am happy to report that a very orderly and exciting transition is taking place here. Polly Baca Barragan and David Lizarraga have followed through on every responsibility.

John Echeveste and I are working on the next HAD newsletter. You should be receiving it sometime in April. I look forward to the next time our paths cross.

Remember, siempre, mi casa es su casa.

Very truly yours,

Kathleen

Kathleen Doria
Director of Hispanic Affairs

DNC CAMPAIGN SKILLS WORKSHOP

AGENDA

- 9 AM Registration
- 9:30 AM Welcome and Orientation
- 9:45 AM Workshop Session 1 (choose one):
1. Campaign Planning, Budget & Management
--John Rendon, DNC Staff
 2. Voter Registration
--Willie Velasquez, Southwest Voter Registration Project
- 10:45 AM Workshop Session 2 (choose one)
1. Fundraising (direct mail, events) (speaker not confirmed)
 2. Targeting & Demographic Research (speaker not confirmed)
 3. Campaign Activity (events, scheduling, advance)
--Chuck Campion, political consultant
- 12 noon Lunch -- Gov. Bill Clements, guest speaker
- 1 - 3 PM Workshop Session 3 (choose two)
1. Media (planning, production, purchase)
--Paul Tully, media consultant; Bob Neuman, DNC staff
 2. Polling (issues and opposition research)
--Bob Hirschfeld, Dottie Lynch
 3. Voter Contact (volunteers, phone banks, direct mail, GOTV)
--Colorado State Sen. Ron Stewart; Sylvia Rodriguez, DNC;
Colorado State Sen. Polly Baca Barragan
- 3 - 4 PM Workshop Session 4 (choose one)
1. Constituency Groups & Campaign Outreach
--Polly Baca Barragan, Lynn Cutler, DNC Vice Chairs
 2. Question & Answer Session with workshop speakers

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

DATE: SATURDAY, JUNE 6

TIME: 9 AM

LOCATION: DENVER HILTON HOTEL, 1550 Court Place, Denver, Colorado 80202

REGISTRATION FEE: \$15 per person. Payment in full must accompany the attached registration form. Checks should be made payable to the COLORADO DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Fee includes luncheon.

REGISTRATION FORM

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Office Phone _____

MAIL FORM AND CHECK TO: COLORADO DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 1835 Race Street,
Denver, Colorado 80206. For additional information, contact Margie
Pound at 303/320-1000

DNC/HAD MEETINGS
JUNE 3-7, 1981
DENVER HILTON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3

1 PM	Association of State Chairs
1 PM	Executive Directors Meeting

THURSDAY, JUNE 4

9 AM	Association of State Chairs
9 AM	Executive Directors Meeting
9 AM	Temporary Credentials Committee
10 AM	Temporary Rules and Bylaws Committee
11:30 AM	Temporary Resolutions Committee
11:30 AM	DNC Women's Caucus
12:30 PM	DNC HISPANIC CAUCUS/HAD MEETING
12:30 PM	DNC Asian/Pacific American Caucus
12:30 PM	DNC Black Caucus
12:30 PM	DNC Ethnic Caucus
2 PM	Executive Committee Meeting
4 PM	Regional Caucuses (Western, Midwestern, Southern, Eastern)

FRIDAY, JUNE 5

8 AM	Registration
9:30 AM	DNC Meeting
1:30-3:00 PM	Panel Discussion with DNC staff members
Evening	Reception honoring Chuck Manatt, hosted by Senator Gary Hart, \$250 per person

SATURDAY, JUNE 6

9 AM - 4 PM	Political Skills Workshop (Information attached)
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SUNDAY, JUNE 7

10 AM - 1 PM	HAD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
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THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
SHERATON WASHINGTON HOTEL INFORMATION

RESTAURANTS

Lobby Level: AMERICUS - Buffet Luncheon 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.
 Dinner 5 p.m. - 10 p.m.

 COURTYARD - Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
 Open 7 days, 7 a.m. - Midnight

 L'EXPRESS - 24 Hour Snack Shop

 CENTURY - Breakfast and Lunch - Self Service

Level One: EARLY LIGHT - Cocktails from 5 p.m.
 Live Entertainment from 9 p.m.

ROOM SERVICE: Hours - 7 a.m. - Midnight; Call 17 on house phone.

CHECK CASHING POLICY: Guests with American Express Cards may cash
 personal checks up to \$100.00 per check at
 the Cashier's Booth, Registration Area, Lobby
 Level. All other checks must be approved by
 the Assistant Manager.

COPY CENTER: Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 8 p.m. daily, ext. 2769;
 Located on the Lobby Level next to the Convention
 Registration Desk.

OTHER HOTEL SERVICES

-Ellson's Drug Store (and gift shop), Hours: 7 a.m. - 11 p.m.,
 ext. 2768, Lobby Level.

-Beauty Shop, Hours: 7 a.m. - 6 p.m., ext. 2842

-Barber Shop, Hours: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., ext. 2830

-Post Office, Hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., ext. 2766,
 Park Tower, Street Level.

-Hotel T.V.: Channel 11 - All meetings in hotel listed
 Channel 13 - Washington, D.C. Color Film
 Channel 2 - Free Home Box Office

TAXI CABS: Taxi cabs are available at the Woodley Road entrance,
 Lobby Level.

BALTASAR CORRADA
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, PUERTO RICO

KENNETH MARTY-LÓPEZ
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1319 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
AREA CODE: 202-225-2615

DISTRICT OFFICES:
DEGETAU FEDERAL BUILDING
ROOM 229
CHARDÓN STREET
HATO REY, PUERTO RICO 00918
AREA CODE: 809-753-4240

P.O. Box 128
PONCE, PUERTO RICO 00731
AREA CODE: 809-843-5540

February 20, 1981

Dear Fellow DNC Member:-

At the DNC meeting on February 26 you will be asked to vote to accept or reject the report of the Ad Hoc Credentials Committee on the matter of Puerto Rico.

As National Committeeman from Puerto Rico, I urge you to support this report, which provides the following:


- 1) Dismiss the challenge made by Mr. Franklin López.
- 2) Dismiss the challenge made by the intervenor, Dr. Víctor Gutiérrez.
- 3) The next election of the Executive Committee of the New Democratic Party of Puerto Rico must be held no later than December 31, 1982.
- 4) Procedures for that election must be submitted to the DNC three months prior to the elections.
- 5) Assurances must be made that the New Democratic Party of Puerto Rico is open to people of all ideological persuasions (Statehood, Commonwealth, and Independence).
- 6) The DNC should appoint a person to oversee the next election of the Executive Committee of the New Democratic Party of Puerto Rico.

I believe this is a fair and equitable report. The Hearing Officer in making his recommendations correctly interpreted both the by-laws of the New Democratic Party of Puerto Rico and the charter and by-laws of the DNC. Furthermore, the recommended actions will help strengthen the party in Puerto Rico.

The acceptance of this report will give us in Puerto Rico an opportunity to normalize our state party affairs and begin the task of building an efficient and vital political organization.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially,


Baltasar Corrada, M.C.
National Committeeman from
Puerto Rico

CON SU VOTO

With Your Vote

Democratic National Committee

Fall 1983

DNC Hosts Hispanic State Legislators in San Antonio

"The Hispanic community won't be fooled by the Reagan Administration's cynical attempt to win their votes with a public relations blitz, while ignoring the pressing needs of nearly 20 million Americans," Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles T. Manatt, flanked by more than a dozen Hispanic State Legislators, said at a San Antonio press conference in August.

The press conference was the culmination of a series of events sponsored by the DNC for Hispanic State Legislators in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures and the National Hispanic Voter Registration Conference.

The State Legislators also attended a dinner in their honor which was sponsored by Chairman Manatt, Vice Chair Polly Baca Barragan, Mayor Henry Cisneros, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Fritz of Corpus Christi, Texas.

The Democratic "truth squad", as one Texas paper called it, included Manatt; State Senator Baca Barragan; Mayor Cisneros; State Rep. Gonzalo Barrientos, Chair of the Mexican American Legislative Caucus of Texas; Texas Democratic Chair Robert Slagle; and Hispanic State Legislators from Texas, California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Illinois.

They pointed out these examples of the Reagan Administration's record on issues of importance to the Hispanic community:

- Reagan economic policies contributed to the closing of 26,000 small

businesses in 1982, a fact particularly disturbing to the Hispanic community, in which 90 percent of all businesses are classified as individual proprietorship;

- Reagan Administration cutbacks in housing programs have diminished hopes for decent housing among the 29 percent of the Hispanic community that lives in substandard dwellings;

- Reagan plans to cut back federal student aid makes a bad situation worse for the 92 percent of Hispanic students in public colleges who must rely on federal assistance;

Continued on page 3



Mayor Henry Cisneros with Vice Chair Baca Barragan and Chairman Manatt in San Antonio.

Hispanic Campaign Fund Announced

Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles T. Manatt and State Senator Polly Baca Barragan of Colorado, DNC Vice Chair, have announced the formation of a fund to financially assist Hispanic Democratic candidates for local, state, and federal office.

In announcing the DNC Hispanic Campaign Fund, Chairman Manatt noted that Hispanics "have always been supportive of the Democratic Party and its candidates—with their ideas, commitment, work, vote and dollar. Hispanics are helping to mold the Democratic Party of today," he said.

Within the Democratic National Committee, Hispanics are active at all levels, as officers, staff, and as members of every DNC commission, com-

mittee, and council. "Our presence as a vital, integral force within the Party is one that is not taken lightly," Senator Baca Barragan said. "With the creation of the DNC Hispanic Campaign Fund, the Party has taken still another step to encourage members of the Hispanic community to participate at the candidate level."

The creation of the Fund will allow the DNC to raise and contribute funds directly to Hispanic Democratic candidates at all levels of government.

Chairman Manatt said the Democratic Party "recognizes the value and importance of Hispanic political participation. It is a resource we must continue to use as we develop public policy in all issue areas."

Hispanics and Democrats: A Working Partnership

The Democratic National Committee (DNC) has long been committed to full participation of Hispanics at all levels of Party activity. That commitment is reflected in real terms by the numbers and areas of involvement of Hispanics with the DNC. Compare the figures—

- One of the three elected National Vice Chairs of the Party is an Hispanic.
- The elected body of the National Committee includes 16 Hispanics.
- One State Chair and three State Vice Chairs of the Party are Hispanic.

- In addition to the National Vice Chair, the Chair of the Hispanic Caucus is an automatic member of the Party's 41-member Executive Committee.

- Hispanic Democrats sit on each and every appointed or elected DNC council, commission, committee, or advisory panel of the Party—a relationship unprecedented by any major American Political Party.

- The DNC has had a Hispanic Affairs Division since 1972.

- The DNC employs nine Hispanic staffers in seven different Divisions;

these include the Special Assistant to Chairman Manatt, the Deputy Vice Chair/Director of Hispanic Affairs, and the Director of State, County, and Local Programs of the Political Division.

- A full 25% of the at-large delegate appointments made by Chairman Manatt to the 1982 National Party Conference were Hispanic.

- It is a goal of the 1984 Convention Delegate Selection rules to achieve a proportion of Hispanic delegates which equals if not surpasses the proportion of Hispanic Democrats in each state and territory.

Democrats and Hispanics: A Partnership That Works

Four new Hispanic Members of Congress in 1982—Democrats; 94 Hispanic State Legislators—Democrats; Hispanic Governors in New Mexico and Puerto Rico—Democrats; Hispanic Mayors in Miami, San Antonio, Santa Fe, Denver—all Democrats.

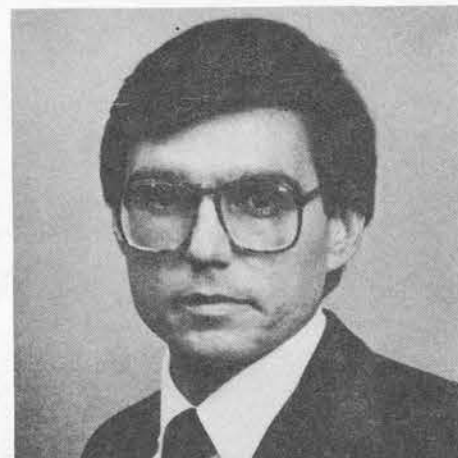
In state after state and race after race, the partnership between Hispanics and Democrats proves to be one that works. Two-thirds of the Hispanics in New York voted for Democratic Governor Cuomo, and Hispanics came out in record numbers to elect the statewide Democratic slate in Texas last year. At the same time, the Democratic National Committee targeted funds and resources to the state of New Mexico that helped elect a new Hispanic Governor and Congressman.

In Denver, the former Minority Leader of the Colorado House of Representatives built a broad-based coalition of minorities, women, business people, environmentalists, young professionals, and labor unions to become the Mile High City's first Hispanic mayor. Federico Peña's June 21st election inspired the largest voter turnout in Denver history, a city whose population is only 18 percent Hispanic.

And in Chicago, a similar coalition paved the way to victory for Demo-

cratic Mayor Harold Washington. With the strong support of DNC Chairman Charles Manatt and Vice Chair Polly Baca Barragan; Chicago-area Hispanic Democrats; the DNC Divisions of Hispanic Affairs and State and Local Government; Governor Toney Anaya; Congressmen Robert Garcia and Edward Roybal; former Congressman Herman Badillo; Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre; and the UAW's Henry L. (Hank) Lacayo and the AFL-CIO's Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, Mayor Washington secured 75 percent of the Latino vote on election day.

As Hispanic political participation continues to grow—with more registrations and voters, candidates, campaign workers, and policy devel-



Federico Peña—Denver's New Mayor

opers—so will the partnership continue to grow. It is a partnership that the Democratic Party encourages, and it is a partnership that works.

Hispanic Voter Registration/Turnout Increasing

"The hands that have historically picked the lettuce, and the hands that have historically picked the cotton in this country, are the hands that can pick the next President of the United States." Governor Toney Anaya (D-NM).

Hispanic voter registration in the United States grew by 30 percent between 1976 and 1980; and turnout increased by 19 percent. In 1982, 52 percent of the eligible Hispanics registered and, of those registered, 72 percent

voted. The growing trend to register and vote is fueled in the Hispanic community by increasing political activity; numerous and effective voter registration campaigns; and by the fact that Hispanics are the nation's fastest-growing minority. In addition, the biggest concentrations of Hispanics live in the states with the most electoral votes—California, Texas, and New York. Clearly, the Hispanic vote will be a major factor in the next Presidential election.

Comentario/Commentary

Rhetoric Without Reality—The Truth About President Reagan

The 1984 elections are drawing nearer and suddenly Ronald Reagan and the Republicans have remembered the Hispanic vote. Transparently political attempts to woo Hispanics, such as his recent first-ever appearances before Hispanic groups in Texas and California, can have little or no effect given the record of disdain, ignorance, insult, and injury by this Administration with respect to the Hispanic community.

Hispanic voters will not be swayed by Reagan's tiresome references to "similarities" between his policies and Hispanic values. Knowledgeable Latinos will not be moved by his often repeated claim to having made many high level Hispanic appointments. Although Administration personnel claim 130 Hispanic appointments, recent research by a nonpartisan Hispanic organization found only 27 full time active appointments to major positions requiring Senate confirmation, and 31 part-time active appointments, primarily to boards and commissions. By contrast, under the last Democratic Administration there were more than 110 full time Hispanic appointments including the Secretary of the Navy, the Undersecretary of Agriculture, several assistant

secretaries, and a Special Assistant to the President. This was in addition to over 100 part-time appointments.

Moreover, President Reagan is trying to remove the only Hispanic member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights which has had a Hispanic member for the last 15 years.

In the area of voting rights, a report by the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), a nonpartisan Hispanic organization, states, "In no other area of domestic policy have the President's anti-Hispanic attitudes been more clear than in his opposition to the Voting Rights Act. At the time of his inauguration . . . no civil rights issue pending was more critical. . . . Rather than supporting the House bill the President and his attorney General supported alternatives and weakening amendments. Despite this opposition, the strong bipartisan support for the bill with strengthening amendments resulted in an overwhelming vote of 389 to 24. The country had spoken through the legislative process. The President through inaction had spoken as well."

The Hispanic community will not be fooled by the thinly-veiled overtures of the Republican Party. They

will remember what it is like to live under a Reagan Administration, having to bear the brunt of his "rich get richer" policies. Once again separating his rhetoric from reality, Reagan's so-called tax cut gave 85 percent of the real reductions to five percent of the population earning over \$50,000 a year. In fact, most people who earn less than \$20,000 a year actually pay higher taxes.

Presidential candidate Reagan said he would balance the federal budget by fiscal year 1983, maybe even 1982. In fact, the FY 1982 budget deficit climbed to the highest level ever—\$110.6 billion; for FY 1983 the deficit will nearly double that. Moreover, over 30 percent of the federal budget has absorbed all of the major cuts, affecting education, employment and training, nutrition, civil rights, health, and social services. Despite this, in a callous misrepresentation of the facts, Reagan continues to blame domestic spending for his budget deficits.

There is no issue more important to the Hispanic community than education, yet, with 92-96 percent of Hispanics in postsecondary four-year schools receiving financial aid, Continued on page 4

DNC HOSTS LEGISLATORS

Continued from page 1

- Reagan cutbacks in health, nutrition, and other programs has had a tremendous impact on the 30 percent of Hispanic Americans who live below the poverty level, twice the 15 percent poverty level for the nation as a whole (the highest level since 1965);

- Reagan policies have kept Hispanic unemployment well over the national average at 14 percent, with Hispanic teenage unemployment at a staggering 30 percent; and

- Reagan cutbacks in bilingual education make it even more difficult for Hispanic children (by far the fastest growing segment of the nation's elementary and secondary school population) to pull themselves out of poverty with a decent education.



Chairman Manatt and Vice Chair Baca Barragan with Congressman Abraham Kazen (D-Tex.) and Texas Hispanic State Legislators.

CONVENTION '84— DELEGATE SELECTION

Delegate Selection Plans for the 1984 Convention for all states and territories have been received and are in the process of review by the DNC Compliance Review Commission. Commissioners Cordelia Sanchez, Rep. Robert Garcia (D-NY), and State Senator Polly Baca Barragan are working on behalf of the Party and the Hispanic community to insure that affirmative action representation goals are met. For information on the process or on any state party plan, call your state party, the DNC Compliance Review Commission (202)797-6609, or the Division of Hispanic Affairs (202)797-6610.

RHETORIC WITHOUT REALITY

Continued from page 3

Reagan cuts financial assistance to college students. It's fine to say let those who want an education pay for it themselves—but what about those who can't? Recent figures cite the proportion of Hispanics living below the poverty level at 30 percent, compared to 15 percent for all persons—the highest national poverty rate since 1965. One reason that Hispanic incomes are lower than the general population is that Hispanics have less formal education . . . *Catch 22.*

On a visit to Kansas President Reagan said that a major factor in the decline of public education in America has been the efforts of the federal judiciary to correct the "long-standing injustices in our society, racial segregation, sex discrimination, lack of opportunity for the handicapped."

The President is wrong. American education has not been weakened because we did away with the shameful practice of segregation, because our nation said that citizens with physical disabilities deserve a quality education, because children who can't speak English are taught in a language they understand, or because we acknowledged that female stu-

dents have the same rights as male students. American education was strengthened by the federal judiciary, and so was our democracy.

President Reagan's message is clear—you cannot have excellence with equality. The Democratic Party has a very different message. We believe you cannot have excellence without equality.

The Democratic National Committee

Officers

Charles T. Manatt
Chairman
Senator Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair
Mayor Richard G. Hatcher
Vice Chair
Lynn Cutler
Vice Chair
Dorothy Bush
Secretary
Paul G. Kirk, Jr.
Treasurer
Peter G. Kelly
National Finance Chair

Hispanic Caucus

Commissioner Louis F. Moret
Chair
Assemblyman Richard Alatorre
California
Senator Polly Baca Barragan
Colorado
Dina Beaumont
Washington, D.C.
Fran Martinez Bussie
Louisiana
Bea Castellano
New Mexico
Resident Commissioner
Baltasar Corrada
Puerto Rico
Marlene I. Gillette
Puerto Rico



Los Angeles Commissioner of Public Works, Louis F. Moret, was elected to a two-year term as Chair of the DNC Hispanic Caucus in February.

Commissioner Irene Hernandez
Illinois
Juan J. Maldonado
Texas
Nivea Hernandez McClintock
Puerto Rico
Jack F. Otero
Virginia
Carmen O. Perez
California
Charles A. Rodriguez
Puerto Rico
Sylvia Rodriguez
Texas
Ada Torres
New York

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
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