



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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WEAL Facts

Women's Equity Action League

805 15th Street NW, Suite 822, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 638-1961

FAMILIES HEADED BY SINGLE WOMEN

Families headed by single women are one of the fastest growing economic units in America. Today, women maintain almost 16% of the nation's 61.4 million families,¹ an increase of 70% since 1970 when women maintained only 11% of the nation's 51.5 million families.^{2*}

No capsule summary can describe single women who are economically responsible for their families--they may be divorced, separated, widowed or never married. Some support adult relatives, a majority have children, most work and many share living space in order to make ends meet. However, these women have in common the financial responsibility of supporting a family...aggravated by single parenthood, pay inequity, job segregation and outdated public policies that discriminate against women.

- 16% of America's 61.4 million families are maintained by single women.³
- 63% of the 9.7 million families headed by single women have children under 18 years of age.⁴
- 18% of the nation's 58 million children live in single parent families headed by women while only 2% of these children live in single parent families headed by men.⁵

AGE

- Almost 75% of single women who head families are between the ages of 25 and 54. Her median age is 42, down from 48.2 ten years ago.⁶
- During the last decade the number of women younger than 45 maintaining families with children INCREASED by 2.2 million, or 99%, while the number of single women older than 45 maintaining families with children increased by only 204,000 or 27%.⁷

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

- Most single women who head families work--economic necessity allows them little choice. In 1979 the workforce included 5 million single women heads of families with children, an increase of 60% from 1970. Today, 60% of all single mothers work compared to 53% ten years ago.⁸
- 78% of all divorced women family heads and 60% of all those widowed, separated or never married were either in the labor force or seeking employment in March 1981.⁹
- The unemployment rate for single women family heads with children under 18 is 12.9%, double that of single women family heads without children under 18.¹⁰
- 63% of the 11 million children in families headed by single women have mothers in the labor force.¹¹
- Single women maintaining families had a median income of \$10,802 in 1981 which was 55% of that of single men maintaining families (median income of \$19,771), 50% of that of married men maintaining families (median income of \$21,707) and 36% of that of a family where both the husband and wife worked (median income of \$30,119).¹²
- 33% of all single female-headed families live in poverty. They are 50% of the nation's 6.4 million poor families even though they comprise only 16% of the total families.¹³ 80% of the poor families headed by single women have children.¹⁴

RACE

- 28% of single women family heads were black and 6% were of Spanish origin in 1978.¹⁵
- 41% of black families were headed by single women in 1979 compared to 20% of Spanish families headed by single women and 12% of white families headed by single women.¹⁶

* A family, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, is a group of two or more persons who reside together and are related by blood, marriage or adoption.

CONCLUSION

Families headed by single women are becoming an increasingly visible segment of today's society. Unfortunately, they are being noted NOT for their excellent achievements or outstanding contributions, but instead for their startling existence at the bottom of the economic ladder. In spite of the fact that most of these families have members that work, the absence of a male adult practically guarantees their reduced circumstances if not impoverishment.

Outmoded stereotypes of "women's work," "women's place," "women's roles" and "women's technical abilities" must be abandoned. The job discrimination and pay inequities that hobble these women must be eliminated. The women themselves must acquire the self-confidence and the job skills that enable them to fulfill the responsibility of supporting their families.

The government and the private sector can and must play an important supportive role in the lives of families headed by single women. Local, state and national initiatives, both public and private, can help these families become, and stay, economically self-sufficient. Education, training and job opportunities should be opened, not closed, to these families. Programs of sustenance, such as AFDC, food stamps, low income energy and housing assistance, childcare and nutrition, etc. should be made cost effective, streamlined and strengthened--but in no way should they be reduced to a skeletal existence or eliminated.

Insuring the future of one-sixth of America's families--those headed by a single woman--is an important and costly accomplishment and merits the attention of today's leaders. The payoff for tomorrow will be worth it.

NOTES

¹US Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Education Level of Labor Force Continues to Rise," News, August 10, 1982, Table 3.

²US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Families Maintained by Female Householders, 1970-1979, Series P-23, No. 107 (Wash., DC: US Government Printing Office, Oct. 1980), p. 7, Table 3.

³News, Table 3.

⁴News, Table 5.

⁵News, Table 6.

⁶Families Maintained by Female Householders, 1970-1979, p. 13.

⁷Families Maintained by Female Householders, 1970-1979, p. 14.

⁸Families Maintained by Female Householders, 1970-1979, p. 32.

⁹Howard Hayghe, "Marital and Family Patterns of Workers: An Update," Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 105, No. 5, May 1982, p. 55.

¹⁰News, Table 5.

¹¹News, Table 5.

¹²News, Table 3.

¹³Monthly Labor Review, p. 55.

¹⁴Monthly Labor Review, p. 56.

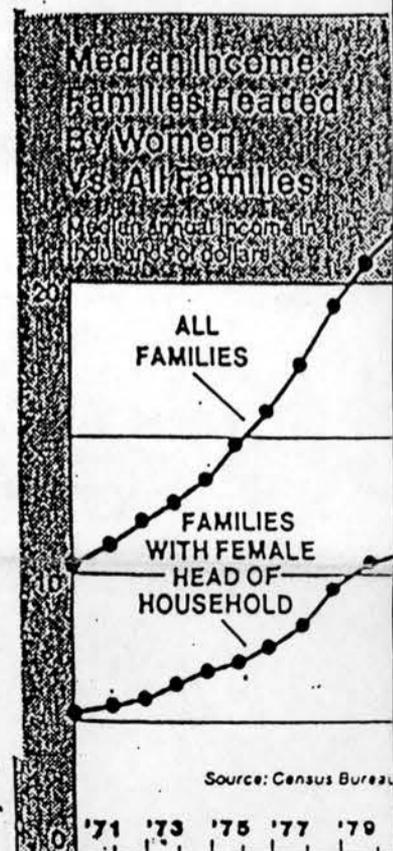
¹⁵Families Maintained by Female Householders, 1970-1979, p. 2.

¹⁶Families Maintained by Female Householders, 1970-1979, p. 7.

COMPILED BY: Brenda Fraser
Amy DeShong
Mimi Castaldi

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Pat Reuss
WEAL Legislative Director





WEAL Facts

Women's Equity Action League

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APRIL 1983

BUDGET CUTS HURT WOMEN

For the 3rd consecutive year, the Administration has placed before Congress a federal budget proposal with CUTS aimed directly at social programs that provide crucial assistance to the nation's women and children. Almost 10 million families are maintained by women, with a median income of \$10,000 a year. One-third of these women-maintained families survive at or below the poverty level. Women-maintained families comprise over one-half of America's poor families; 74% of the elderly poor are women. The economic survival of these women, both alone and supporting families, is possible only with the aid of programs targeted to their needs - food stamps, infant and school nutrition programs, public health clinics, legal services, housing and utility bill assistance, educational loans, special job training and reentry programs, child care, family planning, and the like.

The response to the inequities aimed at women and their families has been an increased political awareness at the ballot box. Women voters are an emerging bloc demanding political leadership in formulating a national policy for economic recovery that is FAIR to all.

The Administration's proposals for FY82 were practically rubber-stamped by Congress. The FY83 proposals, equally devastating to women and their families, were scrutinized more carefully by Congress and, while cuts were again made, some of the most harmful were abandoned. The FY84 proposals, now before Congress, cut domestic spending by \$10.2 billion. Democrats and Republicans in both the House and the Senate will be analyzing these proposals and recommending alternatives. It is critical that Congress take steps to ensure that the trend toward the feminization of poverty is reversed.

WIC <i>Women-Infants- Children Food Program</i>	100%	of the recipients of WIC funds are women & children identified as "nutritional risks." Program provides diet supplements for pregnant & nursing mothers & children under 5. Proposal to freeze at FY83 level (\$1.1m). Many states are cutting back & up to 7m eligible women & children still aren't being served.
WEEA <i>Women's Edu- cational Equity Act</i>	100%	of the efforts of this program affect women. Administration proposes to rescind FY83 funds (\$5.78m) and provide NO money for FY84. Program helps implement sex-equity in education with materials and models for use at local level.
FAMILY PLANNING	99%	of family planning users are women (almost 5m). Proposal is to include in Primary Care Block Grant at FY83 levels. Proposed "parental notice" regulations will curtail programs' ability to serve young women in confidence.
AFDC <i>Aid to Families with Dependent Children</i>	94%	of almost 11m recipients are women & children; 70% are children, under 18. Proposed cuts in eligibility would result in \$1.2b loss in benefits, a 24% cut from 81-84. 365,000 families already terminated and many have also lost Medicaid benefits.
FOOD STAMPS	85%	of the 22m food stamp users are women & children (conservative estimate); 11m are children. Proposed 6 month COLA delay results in \$1.1b loss in benefits, adding to \$2.5b cut in two previous years, meaning a 14.3% reduction for 81-84. One million have been terminated and several million "working poor" families face cuts/elimination.

m = million

b = billion

LOW-INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE	85%	of recipients are elderly or women-maintained households. Program to be included in Social Services Block Grant, with funds cut by one-third (\$686m).
WIN <i>Work Incentive Program</i>	75%	of the AFDC recipients in this training program are women. Proposal is to totally eliminate program (\$300m).
HOUSING	68%	of all households in federally assisted housing are maintained by women. Proposal to defer one-third of FY83 funds results in budget authority of <u>minus</u> \$2.3b for FY84. Proposal counts food stamps as income for eligibility.
LEGAL SERVICES	67%	of Legal Service clients are poor women. FY84 proposal eliminates categorical funding (currently \$24lm) and puts LS in Social Services Block Grant with NO allocated funds.
MEDICAID	66%	of the 22 million eligible persons are poor females, either old and living alone or single AFDC mothers with kids. Proposal to require co-payments for hospital stays and doctor visits would result in \$249m additional out-of-pocket costs. Proposal to make adult children share costs for parents adds extra burden to struggling families.
SSI <i>Supplemental Security Income</i>	66%	of approximately 4 million SSI recipients are poor, old and/or disabled women. 6 month COLA delay cuts benefits by \$255 million.
SOCIAL SECURITY	65%	of beneficiaries are women and children. 6 month COLA delay results in \$4.1b benefit loss.
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING	62%	of all women 18-64 are in the workforce. Many more are looking for work, discouraged workers, displaced homemakers or untrained. Proposed funding for Job Training Partnership Act of \$3.6b is 52% reduction from similar programs in FY80. Jobs creation bills need to include women.
MEDICARE	60%	of the beneficiaries are women, mostly over 65. Proposed changes reduce benefits by \$1.8b. Recipients, already paying over 40% of medical costs out of own pocket, would pay more for first 60 days of hospital stay in return for catastrophic coverage (benefitting only .6% of recipients). Co-insurance payment proposal would cost \$710m in 1984.
TITLE I <i>Education</i>	60%	of families served by this education program for low income and disadvantaged children are maintained by women. 200,000 students will be eliminated if proposed recissions are passed. Funding would be \$150m below FY83 and a 24% cut from 81-84.
STUDENT AID	51%	of students are girls and women. Recission proposal is for \$900m less for Guaranteed Student Loans plus \$152m proposed reductions for other student aid. Students would have to contribute 40% of education costs above parent's contrib.
CHILD NUTRITION	48%	of the families with children in programs are maintained by women. Proposal is to put summer food, child care food and school breakfast into block grant with 30% reduced funding (cut \$224m). 42% cuts from 81-84. 3.5 million children have been dropped from lunch and breakfast programs since '81 reductions began.

For more information, call or write to WEAL

Pat Reuss, Legislative Director

Maxine Forman, Director, Research and Policy Analysis

Leila Steiner gathered statistics and updated factsheet

For an 82-page analysis of the impact of the budget on women, INEQUALITY OF SACRIFICE, SEND \$2.00 to the Coalition on Women and the Budget, c/o National Women's Law Center, 1751 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 872-0670



WEAL Facts

Women's Equity Action League

805 15th Street NW, Suite 822, Washington, DC 20005 (202) 638-1961

ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT

JUNE 1983

On March 14, 1983, the ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT was introduced in Congress. 31 Senators and 128 Representatives from both political parties are co-sponsoring this streamlined and revised package of legislative reform for women.

S.888 - The Senate bill's key sponsors are Durenberger (R-MN), Packwood (R-OR), and Hatfield (R-OR) along with Hart (D-CO) and Kennedy (D-MA). Most of the package will be referred to the Senate Finance Committee, chaired by Robert Dole (R-KS), with hearings slated for June 20 & 21.

H.R. 2090 - The House bill is sponsored by the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues. Each section of the package has been introduced as a separate bill with individual sponsors and separate hearings.

The ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT has identical wording in both the House and the Senate and is comprised of five titles focusing on reform in PENSIONS, INSURANCE, TAXES, REGULATORY REFORM, CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND DEPENDENT & CHILDCARE ISSUES.

TITLE I: TAX AND RETIREMENT MATTERS

- A. Private Pension Reform H.R. 2100, Ferraro (D-NY) & S. 918 Hatfield (R-OR) & Kennedy (D-MA)
- Joint and Survivor Annuities. Bill would:
 - Establish automatic survivor's benefits unless both spouses sign a statement waiving this option.
 - Require pension plans to provide benefits for the widow if the worker has worked past early retirement age and has chosen survivor's benefits, but dies before retirement age.
 - Allow a widow to collect survivor benefits if her working spouse was fully vested but dies before early retirement age (55).
 - Pensions and Divorce Reform. Bill would:
 - Provide that the anti-assignment provision of ERISA not apply in decrees related to child support and divorce. Pensions become a property right in divorce cases.
 - Provisions for Working Women would:
 - Lower the minimum age for participating in a pension plan from 25 to 21 years old.
 - Modify break-in-service rules to give partial pension credits for up to one year of employer-approved maternity or paternity leave, provided the worker returns to his/her job.
- B. Spousal Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA) H.R. 2099, Ferraro (D-NY)
- Improve on current law and allow a homemaker to contribute up to \$2,000 a year to a total spousal IRA of \$4,000 a year. (Currently, the maximum combined contribution to a spousal IRA is \$2,250).
- C. Displaced Homemakers Tax Credit would: H.R. 2127, Kennelly (D-CT)
- Give tax credits of \$3,000 in the first year and \$1,500 in the second year to employers who hire displaced homemakers.
- D. Civil Service Retirement Equity Act H.R. 2300, Schroeder, (D-CO)
- This legislation, modeled after the enacted Foreign Service and CIA spouse bills, would:
 - Entitle the divorced spouse, or widow, married ten years or more, to a pro-rata share of the retirement benefits, subject to court review.
 - Establish automatic survivor's benefits unless both spouses sign the waiver.

E. Heads of Households. Bill would: H.R. 2126, Kennelly (D-CT)

- Permit single heads of households to use the \$3,400 zero bracket amount currently available to married persons in figuring federal income taxes.

TITLE II: DEPENDENT CARE

A. Sliding Scale for Tax Credits. H.R. 1991, Conable (R-NY) Bill would:

- Raise the deduction for dependent care tax credits for work-related expenses from the present 30% at the lower end of the scale (income of \$10,000 or less) to 50%.

B. Tax-exempt Status for Dependent Care Facilities. H.R. 1991, Conable (R-NY)

- Provide eligibility for tax-exempt status to non-profit organizations which provide work-related day care.

C. Refundability. H.R. 2093, Mikulski (D-MD) Bill would:

- Enable low income working providers to participate in dependent care tax credit even though they earn too much to be eligible for Title XX direct service programs but not enough to benefit from the tax credit. The difference between their tax and credit would be refunded.

D. Information and Referral. H.R. 2242, Mikulski (D-MD) S. 1360 Hart (D-CO)

- Establish federal money to fund community based clearinghouses matching families needing dependent care with available space, by providing technical assistance at the local level.

TITLE III: NON-DISCRIMINATION IN INSURANCE: H.R. 100, Dingell (D-MI) & S. 372, Packwood (R-OR)

- Prohibit sex, race and religious discrimination in all types of insurance, including life, auto, disability, health, annuities and pensions; with respect to access, availability of coverage, terms, conditions, rates, benefits and requirements, and in the methods of determining them.

TITLE IV: REGULATORY REFORM Bill would: H.R. 2410, Schroeder (D-CO)

- Require each federal agency to review regulations and codes to ensure sex neutrality and re-write those regulations which contain sex-based distinctions.
- Require federal agencies to refrain from promulgating future regulations which contain gender-based distinctions unless the subject matter specifically applies to one sex only, or if the words do not result in sex-based discrimination.

TITLE V: INTERSTATE ENFORCEMENT OF ALIMONY AND CHILD SUPPORT

A. Amendment to the Child Support Program. H.R. 2374, Kennelly, (D-CT)

- Provide a clear statement of purpose for the Title IV-D program where none now exists. The purpose would clarify Congress' intent that the program secure child support for non-AFDC cases as well as AFDC cases.
- Allow states to withhold federal income tax refunds from absent parents who owe past due child support. Currently, states can only use this procedure for absent parents of AFDC children.
- Improve State Administration under Title IV-D by requiring states to:
 - Provide for mandatory wage assignments in the case of delinquent child support.
 - Impose liens against property and estates when child support payments are delinquent.
 - Establish administrative procedures to establish and support orders.
 - Require states to implement a variety of other innovative collection techniques.

B. Federal Mandatory Wage Assignments would: H.R. 2411, Schroeder (D-CO)

- Create a standard to apply mandatory assignment of wages and pensions for all federal civilian employees, automatically, when child support is ordered, modified, or enforced by the states.

For more information on the Economic Equity Act or a more detailed analysis of the sections of the Act, please contact:

Pat Reuss, Legislative Director, WEAL 638-1961
John Riley, Office of Senator Durenberger, 224-3244
Ann Smith, Director, Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues, 225-8790

- I would like information on my state or local Federation activities.
- Please send information on how a Democratic Women's Club can be organized in my community.
- Enclosed are my individual membership dues of \$10.00.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____

*Please make checks payable to
National Federation of Democratic Women*

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National Federation of Democratic Women



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National Federation Of Democratic Women

1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
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National Federation Of Democratic Women



National Federation Of Democratic Women

WHAT IS THE NFDW?

The National Federation of Democratic Women is a confederation of autonomous state Democratic women's organizations, and Democratic women's clubs in those states and territories yet to join together in local federations.

HOW DID IT START?

Democratic women from sixteen states met in the Nation's Capital in October, 1971 and voted to establish the NFDW. The following May, an organizing convention met in Nashville, Tennessee and, twelve months later, the first annual convention convened in Washington, D.C. Since 1973, membership has increased rapidly and states are now represented in each of the NFDW's four geographical regions. The NFDW was officially recognized by the Democratic National Committee in October, 1973 when a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted by that Committee.

WHY WAS THE NFDW ORGANIZED?

An organized women's group was needed in the Democratic Party and there was a strong desire to develop leadership among women locally and nationally, both as Party workers and elected public officials.

WHAT ARE ITS OBJECTIVES?

Since its inception, the goal of the National Federation has been to unite the women of the Democratic Party and to encourage full and equal participation of women on every level of the Party structure, primarily by promoting the exchange of ideas and communication among Democratic women. Influencing Party policy and supporting legislation of prime concern to women are vital objectives of the NFDW.

WHAT BENEFITS DO MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS DERIVE?

Communicating with Democratic women's organizations throughout the United States and sharing ideas, campaign techniques and mutual concerns are the prime benefits to be obtained through Federation membership. The NFDW encourages and assists local clubs and federations to be active and effective in their own communities and sponsors informative workshops and seminars at its national conventions for the training and education of members and campaign workers.

WHO CAN BE MEMBERS?

Membership in the National Federation is divided into four classifications: Full Member states, Provisional Member states, Club Memberships and Individual Memberships to a member club. A full Member state is one with a statewide Democratic Women's organization recognized by its state party organization; such women's groups have twenty votes at annual conventions. A Provisional Member state does not have a statewide organization recognized as such by its state party organization; provisionals are entitled to five votes. Club memberships are granted to clubs in states which do not hold either Full or Provisional memberships. Individual memberships are available to women who do not live in a member state or belong to a member club. Individual Members attending the convention shall meet and select from their group one who shall have one vote.

MEMBERSHIP DUES SCHEDULE

Full Member States	\$100.00
Provisonal Member States	\$75.00
Club Membership	\$25.00
Individual Membership	\$10.00

HOW CAN WE JOIN?

Copies of the NFDW Bylaws and further information about the National Federation are available from the National President: (please use form on reverse side):

Patty Evans
814 Wallbridge Dr.
Indianapolis, IN 46241
317-635-8581
317-241-4162

Lecturers' Suggested Readings (partial list)

- o Real Security: Restoring American Power in a Dangerous Decade, Richard J. Barnet
- o Thinking About National Security: Defense and Foreign Policy in a Dangerous World, Harold Brown
- o National Defense, James Fallows
- o The Evolution of National Strategy, Lawrence Freedman
- o Perspectives on the Strategic Balance, Raymond L. Garthoff
- o The Wizards of Armageddon, Fred Kaplan
- o The Nuclear Delusion, George Kennan
- o Cold Dawn: The Story of Salt, John Newhouse
- o With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War, Robert Scheer
- o The Fate of the Earth, Jonathan Schell
- o Doubletalk, Gerard Smith
- o Endgame, Strobe Talbott

Seminar Committee

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The fee for the seminar is \$35.00, payable to "WNDC," and should be mailed with your name, address, and telephone number (printed) to Mrs. Farrington, 3004 R St., N.W., D.C., 20007.



U.S. NATIONAL DEFENSE:

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- OCT. 18 How has the U.S. arsenal been shaped by our world-wide interests?
CAPTAIN JAMES T. BUSH, U.S. Navy (Ret.)
Senior Analyst, Center for Defense Information, Washington, D.C.
Past Advisor for National Security Affairs to Senators Hart and Bentsen and to Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder.
- OCT. 25 What is the U.S. "Defense Establishment" and what is its role in shaping America's arsenal?
DAVID WOOD, Los Angeles Times Defense Correspondent; Formerly Time Magazine Correspondent and Bureau Chief in Nairobi and Boston; Formerly Washington Star State Department Reporter.
- NOV. 1 How has the Russian arsenal been shaped by Soviet world-wide interests?
RAYMOND L. GARTHOFF, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, Washington; Formerly U.S. Ambassador to Bulgaria; Past Executive Officer and Senior Advisor on U.S. SALT Delegation; Past Counselor to U.S. Mission to NATO.
- NOV. 8 Where is the Reagan defense program taking us?
ROBERT SHERMAN, Legislative Director for Congressman Bob Carr (Michigan); Military Assistant to Congressmen Thomas Downey (New York) and Les AuCoin (Oregon).
- NOV. 15 What has been accomplished in the past two decades of arms control negotiations?
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution, Washington; Author and Contributor to The New Yorker; Past Assistant Director and Counselor, U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency.
- NOV. 22 What are the alternatives to a continuing arms race?
PAUL WARNKE, Attorney, Clifford & Warnke; Chairman, Committee for National Security; Past Director U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Chief U.S. Negotiator, Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, 1977-78.
- NOV. 29 What would be the economic effects of major cuts in defense spending?
RICHARD J. BARNET, Co-founder and Senior Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington; Author of numerous books and Contributor to Science, Foreign Policy, The New Yorker, etc; Formerly Advisor to Department of State and Consultant to Department of Defense.
- DEC. 6 What can we do to influence defense policies and halt the arms race?
DR. ALAN GEYER, Executive Director, The Churches' Center for Theology and Public Policy; Advisor to Non-Governmental Organizations concerned with arms control and disarmament; Advisor on International Affairs to the Sixth World Council of Churches Assembly; Author of The Idea of Disarmament: Rethinking the Unthinkable.

July 27, 1983



Congressional Record

POSITION PAPER ON FISCAL
YEAR 1984 REAGAN BUDGET
PROPOSAL

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 1983

Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, for the second year in a row, the Woman's National Democratic Club has produced a position paper critiquing the administration's budget proposals—this time for fiscal year 1984. As in the past, members of the group's budget task force have spent a good deal of time carefully reviewing the President's proposals and realistically assessing how they do or do not meet our real national and international needs. The final conclusion of the policy paper represents the thinking of many of us as we look at the economic policies that have been pushed by this administration:

To summarize, the President's proposed fiscal year 1984 budget is long on missile-rattling and woefully short of compassion for the poor and of constructive vision for the future of America. The American people deserve better of their government and must, through the Congress, insist on the kind of budget they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to read the Woman's National Democratic Club's analysis of the President's budget.

POSITION PAPER ON FISCAL YEAR 1984
REAGAN BUDGET PROPOSAL

The Public Policy Committee of the Woman's National Democratic Club joins a distinguished and diverse company of critics of the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1984 (beginning October 1). In effect, the President has asked the nation to "stay the course" with fiscal policies that were based in part on grossly optimistic economic forecasts that have not been realized during the first two years of the Administration. Following this prescription would step up defense spending and further reduce domestic spending. It would forego major tax increases (except those imposed by the recent social security legislation) until fiscal year 1986, and even then only on a contingency basis. This combination of policies would keep annual deficits at near-record levels through 1988. Thus, the Administration has

clearly abandoned its often-proclaimed goal of achieving a balanced budget in 1985.

To avoid the potential economic disaster inherent in the President's 1984 budget, the Public Policy Committee urges a reduction in the rate of increase of defense spending, the restoration of some of the 1981-1983 cuts in domestic spending, the addition of some prudent antirecession measures, and the raising of some additional revenues before 1986—thus reducing prospective deficits. We believe that the Congress must act this year to bring down deficits in 1984 and 1985, because the interest on borrowing to cover them will compound the deficits in later years.

Despite the Administration's claims in earlier budgets, the chief—if not the only—economic gains recorded during 1981-1982 were a pronounced reduction in inflation (due in large part to the declines in the prices of food and imported oil) and a substantial reduction in interest rates during the latter half of 1982. These two developments are touted in the 1984 budget message, with only a passing reference to the key role played by monetary policy, which is largely shaped by the Federal Reserve Board.

However, most of the economic news during 1981 and 1982 was bad. Insignificant gains were recorded over the past two years for the gross national product (0.7%), per capita income (0.9%), and retail sales (1.4%). Total unemployment swelled to about 12 million as 1982 ended, and the prospect is many of the jobless will never be rehired. Factories were operating at barely more than two-thirds capacity (the lowest rate ever recorded) and corporate profits fell by almost 22% over the two years. Business investment, which the Administration's proposals were supposed to boost, actually fell as a proportion of GNP, under the impact of high interest and declining demand. At the same time, the dollar's exchange value soared by almost one-third, increasing the volume of imports by making them cheaper, while eroding the country's export markets. Finally, in 1982 alone, the recession cost the Federal Government \$25 billion in lost revenues and increased its outlays by \$15 billion.

Now, in the first months of 1983, a number of signs point to a modest economic recovery. The Federal Reserve's shift in monetary policy has lowered interest rates enough to trigger an encouraging pickup in housing starts and sales of automobiles and other "big ticket" items. Manufacturers in a number of industries have made rapid progress in liquidating their inventories, which is usually a harbinger of a rebound in production. However, a number of top officials of leading companies have made it clear that such a rebound will not result in the hiring of substantial numbers of new workers.

The prospect of massive deficits still overhangs the economic scene. The danger is that, as the recovery proceeds, the Government (in order to cover these deficits) will crowd private investors out of the financial markets.

It is clearer than ever that the Administration's tax cuts of 1981 went too far. In order to reduce the impending deficits, tax revenues must be increased and expenditures reduced. The Public Policy Committee therefore recommends capping of the scheduled 1983 income tax cut so that no taxpayer would receive more than a \$500 tax cut. We also urge closing the enormous loopholes in the current income tax system, and postponement of the indexing of tax bracket provisions. Further, we urge consideration of our 1982 recommendations, as follows:

Rescinding the corporate tax giveaways, revising depreciation rules to eliminate current inequities among industries, and imposing a minimum corporate income tax;

Improving tax collections—e.g., by providing the Internal Revenue Service with adequate funds to insure the collection of all taxes legitimately due and by maintaining tax withholding on dividend and interest income;

Considering seriously other ways of increasing tax revenues, such as:

Excise taxes for luxury items and higher taxes on alcohol and tobacco;

Oil import taxes, with appropriate subsidies for the poor (this will also encourage conservation);

Imposing or increasing current user fees for Federal services, such as those at airports or on the waterways.

On the spending side, the greatest opportunity for reducing the deficit is offered by deep but prudent cuts in the Administration's extravagant requests for defense spending authority—\$280.5 billion in 1984 compared with \$245.5 billion in 1983. A growing number of the most responsible and experienced defense experts in our country are convinced that the rapid increase in costly and sometimes exotic weaponry proposed by the Administration will decrease rather than increase our national security. The vast majority of experts hold that essential parity between the United States and the Soviet Union exists, and that now is the time for a bilateral nuclear freeze as a giant step toward ending the arms race. This could lead to a halt in the development of ever more provocative weaponry and provide a breathing space and a climate in which the United States and the Soviet Union can negotiate seriously and productively for the actual reduction of arms levels on both sides. We concur with Governor W. Averell Harriman that the comprehensive test ban negotiations be resumed and brought to a successful conclusion.

The Public Policy Committee strongly urges that the increase in defense expenditures be held to the 3% real growth agreed with our NATO allies. We recommend that the Congress, in deciding which proposed expenditures to disallow, give priority consideration to the Geneva INF and START talks, and how best to contribute to their success. We believe that the Congress, in determining how to limit expenditures on new weaponry, should give most urgent consideration to those nuclear systems that: (a) are especially destabilizing, such as the MX and Trident II missiles; (b) seriously complicate achievement of verifiable arms control agreements, such as the sea-launched cruise missiles; (c) lead us into dangerous new areas of competition, such as space weaponry; or (d) are redundant to our needs and are an unnecessary drain on our national economy, such as the B-1 bomber.

The billions of dollars proposed to be spent upon nuclear arms and on a 600-ship navy do not address our real security problems. Instead, they result in the neglect of the urgent human needs in our society. The huge jump in defense outlays proposed by the President for fiscal 1984 would lead to even greater outlays in future years, once the planned weapons begin rolling off assembly lines. This will fuel inflation, particularly through the concentration of technological expertise in the defense industry at a time when it is needed in the civilian economy. The growing military burden would put severe pressure upon money available for social, health, education, and other domestic programs. National security is not a matter of weapons alone; it involves

the economic security and well-being of all Americans.

It is high time, also, that our nation move towards assuming its full obligations to world stability—economic and social—particularly with regard to assistance in eliminating the desperate poverty in the developing nations. Military assistance and sales should be sharply reduced. The Public Policy Committee recommends that appropriations for economic overseas aid, particularly through such multilateral institutions as the World Bank, the International Development Association, the UN Development Fund, and the Inter-American Development Bank, be sharply increased.

At home, children—America's future, in human terms—have been the particular victims of the Reagan budgets of the past two years. According to an authoritative study by the Children's Defense Fund:

An estimated 1.5 million children have lost Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Most have also lost Medicaid.

725,000 people, including about 200,000 children, have lost health services as a result of funding cuts affecting 230 community health services.

Over 200,000 children and mothers have lost preventive maternal and child health services.

One million people have seen their food stamps eliminated and about four million have had them reduced.

1.1 million low-income children have lost free or reduced-price lunches; thousands no longer receive school breakfasts, nor nutritious snacks in day care centers.

The 1984 budget proposed by the President continues on this disastrous course. For the third year in a row, deep cuts are proposed in the food stamp program, totaling \$1.1 billion. A cut of \$750 million in AFDC is proposed. In the Medicaid program, the Administration has again proposed mandatory copayments of \$1 to \$2 for doctor, clinic, and outpatient hospital visits. In the Supplementary Security Income program (SSI), the Administration is relying on the six months' delay in the cost of living adjustment to bring about savings. It proposes to hold the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and

Children (WIC) for FY 1984 at the same level as FY 1983 (\$1.1 billion) without any provision for inflation. It also proposed drastic cuts in the Older American Acts program and the total elimination of Title XX Community Service grants.

The Administration also proposes to merge the child welfare services and the child welfare training program into one formula grant and to cut the total funding by approximately \$4 million. It also proposes to put a cap on foster care expenditures. The Public Policy Committee opposes both of these recommendations.

The Administration has proposed a particularly drastic cut in subsidized housing—from \$5.8 billion to \$2.3 billion. The Administration estimates a decrease in unemployment compensation from \$36.9 billion in 1983 to \$28.8 billion in 1984, and opposes proposals for the continuation of health insurance for the unemployed.

All of these proposals, as in past years, bear most heavily upon the poor, and particularly on families headed by women—the most rapidly expanding pool of poverty in our country. Rather than the further cuts mandated by the Reagan FY 1984 budget, the drastic cuts made in the 1982 and 1983 budgets should be reconsidered and, wherever possible, restored.

Despite authoritative reports and warnings on the declining quality of U.S. education, the Reagan Administration continues to reduce Federal support for this essential function—by \$900 million in FY 1984 as compared with FY 1983. Indeed, it has deplored the increase in Federal funding for education in the 1960's and 1970's, maintaining that it resulted in "a growing and inappropriate [Federal] influence on parental, State, and local decision-making." The Administration, it boasted, "has moved forcefully to change that trend." The proposed FY 1984 budget calls for particularly severe cuts in vocational and adult education (39%) and in bilingual education (31%).

The Public Policy Committee urges the restoration of the cuts made in Federal support to education. Adequate funding is essential for such programs as the Women's Equity Education Act, Title I of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act

(handicapped, vocational, and continuing education); science education, student assistance, and other secondary education programs; and in higher education programs.

The Public Policy Committee urges an increase in the FY 1984 budget for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) operations to \$1.25 billion, rather than the reduction from \$1 billion in FY 1983 to \$950 million in FY 1984 proposed by the President. We urge an increase in EPA's research and development budget to \$250 million and in its Superfund for cleaning up hazardous waste dumps to \$300 million. These increases should enable the EPA, under its new leadership, to measure up to its responsibilities rather than evading them.

The Reagan proposals for FY 1984 would have a particularly drastic impact on the Department of Energy. They would turn it into a Department of Nuclear Weapons and, secondarily, of Nuclear Power. Sixty percent of its budget would go for nuclear weapons, and 84% of the rest for nuclear power. All other (i.e., non-nuclear) functions would be starved of funds—including solar and other renewable energy sources. The cut proposed for energy conservation would be particularly severe—from \$367 million in FY 1983 to \$74 million in FY 1984.

The Public Policy Committee urges the Congress to reject this disastrously skewed, one-sided approach to our energy needs. Specifically, we call upon the Congress to:

1. Increase the energy budget from the \$3.3 billion proposed by the Administration for FY 1984 to the level of FY 1983, about \$4.5 billion.

2. Provide for an adequate Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

3. Terminate funding for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

To summarize, the President's proposed FY 1984 budget is long on missile-rattling and woefully short of compassion for the poor and of constructive vision for the future of America. The American people deserve better of their government and must, through the Congress, insist on the kind of budget they deserve.

NEWS

Congresswoman

Mary Rose Oakar

20th District, Ohio

2436 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Contact: (202) 225-5871
(216) 522-4927

Statement of Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar
Chair, Task Force on Social Security and Women
September 22, 1983

Good Morning. I would like to thank Chairman Roybal for his support for the Task Force on Social Security and Women. As Chair of this Task Force, I would like to welcome all of you to this hearing on the inequities which today affects over 10 million women who receive monthly checks from the largest retirement insurance program in the world--Social Security. As you know, the Social Security Amendments of 1983 mandate that the Department of Health and Human Services review the bill I introduced, H.R. 2742, and Senator Cranston's bill, S. 3, and propose legislation on earnings sharing by 1984.

This inequity of the Social Security System toward women is the essence of the gender gap in economic justice. Women, who have been historically discriminated against in wages, come full cycle during retirement. Their retirement benefits reflect both their low wages as workers--where they earn 59 cents for every dollar earned by men--and the inherent inequities in the Social Security System. Make no mistake about it, 90 out of 100 women who are covered by the Social Security System can expect to experience some form of discrimination during retirement.

- Working spouses can usually expect to receive a benefit that is less than if they had never worked or paid into the system at all.
- Homemakers who go in and out of the labor force to have and to raise children or care for a sick parent are not eligible for disability if they have been out of the work force for more than five years.
- Divorced women who were married for less than ten years receive no benefits.
- Widows cannot receive benefits before the age of 60 unless they are disabled or caring for a child under the age of 17.
- Widows, who chose to accept benefits at age 60 receive greatly reduced benefits for their entire lives.

Social Security has commanded much public and Congressional attention in the past two years. In 1981, Congress fought to restore the monthly minimum benefit that the Administration proposed eliminating. And, earlier this year there was a bipartisan effort to ensure the financial solvency of the system. Unfortunately, the legislation did not fully address the inequities and inadequacies of the system toward women recipients and, therefore, did not deal with the problem in the Social Security System comprehensively.

The architects of Social Security designed a program that would provide basic financial support for the aged and disabled. The system was based on assumptions about the role of women's work patterns in the late 1930's. Today, the demographics of our country are vastly different:

- 53 percent of all adult women now work outside the home.
- More women than ever before are combining careers as workers and homemakers; 47 percent of all married women work outside the home.
- Half of all marriages end in divorce.
- 55 percent of all children under 18 have working mothers.
- 90 percent of all single parents are women.
- Most homemakers have spent many years in the labor force before marriage.

But, Social Security, based on notions 50 years old, assumes that most women have never been in the labor force. It is almost unfathomable to realize that if no action is taken to correct the problems, 45 million women in the year 2030, will be victims of this cycle of inequity.

Today, we will not only look at the problems in the current system but at ways to solve them. We must bridge this gender gap with legislation and not simply with explanations. A woman should not have to go to the Supreme Court for economic justice related to pensions. The Administration and the Congress should correct these inequities now. In 1977, Congress first directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to study ways to update Social Security, and to "eliminate sex discrimination under the Social Security program." The law was clear and the report of HEW stated unequivocally that the Social Security System discriminates against women. Yet, no action has been taken.

I have introduced legislation to remedy these problems. I am proud to say that H.R. 2742--Mandatory Earnings Sharing--is cosponsored by 40 of my colleagues. This legislation views marriage as an economic partnership. It recognizes the economic importance of women who work outside and inside the home. It places all women--single, married, divorced, homemakers, and workers in the paid labor force--on equal footing. This legislation assures that all women will be treated equally and fairly during retirement.

As I stated earlier, the Department of Health and Human Services is currently working on a legislative proposal which will incorporate my earnings sharing bill and will finally address the inequities which concern us all.

I am proud to chair this hearing today as the first step in taking serious action on an integral part of the legislative agenda, to give women the inalienable right to economic equity.

This issue affects the majority of our population. It should be a priority with the President and this Congress. I look forward to working in a bipartisan spirit to get results.

NOW is the time for ACTION. The report from the Department of Health and Human Services will be completed in July 1984, right before the Presidential elections. This is an item that must be on the national political agenda.

NEWS

Congresswoman

Mary Rose Oakar

20th District, Ohio

2436 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Contact: (202) 225-5871
(216) 522-4927

September 26, 1983

SOCIAL SECURITY IS A WOMEN'S ISSUE

Social Security and Women:

The issue of reforming Social Security to ensure that all women receive equitable and adequate benefits is basic to ensuring that women are not poor during retirement.

- More than half of the 36 million Social Security recipients are women.
- The average Social Security monthly benefit for women is \$335, while the average monthly benefit for men is \$450.
- 18 percent of the women 65 years old and over are living at or below the poverty level.
- Only 10 percent of the women 65 years old and over receive private pension payments.
- Women 65 years old and older average \$4,757 in annual income from all assets, while men average \$8,173 annual income.

How Social Security Discriminates Against Women:

Nearly half of all female Social Security recipients are receiving low benefits because of inequities in the system. If the problems are not corrected soon, it is estimated that 45 million women could be victims of discrimination in Social Security by the year 2030.

- Working spouses can usually expect to receive a benefit that is less than if they had never worked or paid into the system at all.
- Homemakers who go in and out of the labor force to have and to raise children or care for a sick parent are not eligible for disability if they have been out of the work force for more than five years.
- Divorced women who were married for less than ten years receive no benefits.
- Widows cannot receive benefits before the age of 60 unless they are disabled or caring for a child under the age of 17.
- Widows who chose to accept benefits at age 60 receive greatly reduced benefits for their entire lives.

Why Social Security Discriminates Against Women:

The Architects of Social Security designed a program that would provide basic financial support for the aged and disabled. The system was based on assumptions about the roles of men and women in the 1930's. Today, the demographics of our country are vastly different.

- 53 percent of all adult women now work outside the home.
- More women than ever before are combining careers as workers and homemakers; 47 percent of all married women work outside the home.
- Half of all marriages end in divorce.
- 55 percent of all children under 18 have working mothers.
- 90 percent of all single parents are women.
- Most homemakers have spent many years in the labor force before marriage.

Republicans have had a Long History of Opposition to Social Security:
In 1981 and 1982 alone, the GOP proposed extensive cuts in the Social Security System.

- In 1981 the GOP voted for legislation containing \$22 billion in Social Security and Medicare cuts. A major part of the FY '82 budget cuts affected Social Security Minimum benefits to future recipients. 76 percent of all minimum benefit recipients are women.
- In 1981 the Republicans supported the Administration in proposing a three month delay in cost-of-living adjustments to Social Security recipients. The cut would have cost recipients approximately \$90 each.
- The 1982 budget package supported by the Administration and Senate Republicans called for \$40 billion in unspecified benefit cuts in Social Security over the next three fiscal years.

In each of the cases explained above, two characteristics were evident. One, the majority of the GOP proposed reductions had a severe affect on elderly women--the majority of whom rely solely on their monthly Social Security checks. Two, Democrats in both the House and Senate attempted to save the system.

Democrats and the issue of Social Security and Women:

Democrats need to continue protecting the underlying assumptions of Social Security; to protect recipients from financial uncertainty. My mandatory earnings sharing legislation, H.R. 2742, is a comprehensive reform. It views marriage as an economic partnership by dividing Social Security earnings equally among spouses. It recognizes the economic importance of women who work inside and outside the home. Most importantly, it places all women--single, married, divorced, widowed, homemakers, and workers--on equal footing and assures that all women will be treated fairly during retirement.

Democrats need to take the lead in enacting such reforms in 1984. We can begin by committing ourselves to making earnings sharing a major item in the 1984 platform.

Social Security Reform Legislation

Mandatory Earnings Sharing

H.R. 2742

The combined earnings of a husband and wife during their marriage would be divided equally between them for purposes of determining eligibility for, and the amount of, Old Age and Disability Benefits. The bill maintains the current treatment of, among other things, children's benefits, requiring that all earnings be credited to the wage earner for the purpose of calculating those benefits. It contains a present-law guarantee that, if the combined benefits of an individual and his or her spouse would be greater without application of earnings sharing, it shall not apply. It also mandates periodic Congressional studies of the operation of earnings sharing. Full-scale earnings sharing (excluding present-law guarantees) will be implemented by 2010, contingent upon the assessments, evaluation, and recommendations of the Congressional studies.

Inheritance of Earnings Credits by Surviving Spouses or Surviving Divorced Spouses

H.R. 2744

When a spouse dies, the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse automatically "inherits" the deceased spouse's earnings credits to the extent that the credits were earned during their marriage. The couple must have been married to each other for a continuous period of at least three years immediately prior to the spouse's death or the date the divorce became final. Disabled worker benefits could be paid at any age to disabled individuals based on their records as altered by inheritance. Disabled widow(er)s who gain disability insured status only through the use of inherited credits must meet the test of disability that is presently applied for disabled widow(er)s who claim survivor's benefits. The bill contains a present-law guarantee that, if the benefits of a widow(er) would be greater without application of credit inheritance, it shall not apply. Present-law guarantees will terminate by 2010, contingent upon the findings and impact. Where the deceased spouse has other survivors entitled to benefits on his or her account, for benefit purposes, the Social Security Administration will treat his or her earnings as if the inheritance had not occurred.

Credit Splitting at Divorce

H.R. 2739

Credit splitting at divorce will make earnings sharing mandatory upon application by either party following a divorce. At the time of the divorce, if the marriage lasted at least three years, either party could apply for earnings credits. The Social Security earnings credits received in the years of marriage by both spouses would be added together and each spouse would be credited with half of the combined total. Earnings credits from years before or after the marriage could be unaffected. Thus, divorced homemakers or secondary earners could gain entitlement to benefits as retired workers. Credits gained as a result of credit-splitting could be used to gain entitlement to disability benefits. In those cases where combined benefits of both spouses would be higher under present law, credit splitting would not apply.

Transition Benefits H.R. 2745

Transition benefits would be given to the widow(er) of an insured individual upon the wage earner's death, if the surviving spouse is at least 50 years old at the time of the wage earner's death and not otherwise immediately eligible for benefits. The benefits would be available only for the month in which the death occurred and for the next three months. The benefits would be 71.5 percent of the wage earner's primary insurance amount (PIA), or if the spouse's own primary insurance amount is higher, 71.5 percent of that amount.

Disabled Widow(er)s Under Sixty H.R. 2743

Under the present law, disabled surviving spouses are eligible for benefits at an actuarially reduced rate beginning at age 50, based on the deceased worker's primary insurance amount (PIA). This bill would make disabled surviving spouses eligible for benefits at any age and with no restrictions.

Childcare Credit H.R. 2741

The Special Minimum benefit for long-term, low wage earners would be amended to allow childcare credits to be counted in the determination of benefits. (The Special Minimum benefit only applies to long-term, low wage earners whose payments would be low if computed by another method.) A benefit earner could be credited with up to 10 years for the care of any children six years old or younger, with the stipulation that the applicant's care lasted at least 6 months out of the year. (For example: a person who was caring for a 6 year old for 6 years would only be entitled to 6 years of credit; however, if the applicant was caring for other younger children, he or she could use the time and credit up to 10 years of childcare time.) The number of years countable toward Special Minimum benefit would be increased from 30 to 36.

Restoration of the Minimum Social Security Benefit H.R. 2738

As a result of a provision contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (section 2201), Minimum Social Security Benefits were eliminated for those persons who would have been otherwise eligible after January 1982. Minimum benefits were awarded to workers who would receive a lesser amount of low earnings record or short-term work. Of the 3 million currently receiving the \$122 monthly payments, 2.3 million are women. This bill will restore the benefit to those needy people beginning with the date of enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

Elimination of the Government Pension Offset Provision H.R. 2740

Under the Social Security Amendments of 1977, a government pension offset provision was established which reduced dollar-for-dollar the amount of Social Security spouse benefits by the amount of a spouse's public (local, state, or federal) pension. Exemption clauses, delaying full implementation of women recipients have proven ineffective. Last Congress the law was amended so that both male and female spouses eligible for both benefits were exempt from the offset if they could prove dependency under Social Security regulation. The exemption clause will become invalid July 1983. However, beginning in July 1983 all those eligible to retire from public service will have their Social Security spousal benefits reduced by 2/3 of the amount of the public pension. This bill will eliminate the Government Pension Offset Provision completely.



NEWS

FROM
**CONGRESSWOMAN
CARDISS COLLINS**

Democrat, 7th District of Illinois
2264 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202-225-5006

March 9, 1983

DEAR FRIEND:

WERE YOU AWARE THAT...

- o IF YOUR WORKING SPOUSE SHOULD DIE BEFORE REACHING NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE, YOU MAY RECEIVE NONE OF HIS OR HER PENSION BENEFITS?
- o IF A WOMAN SHOULD LEAVE HER JOB TO HAVE A CHILD OR RAISE A FAMILY, SHE CAN LOSE ALL THE ACCUMULATED BENEFITS PRIOR TO THE LEAVE?
- o IF YOU WORKED FOR A COMPANY FOR 14 YEARS, FOR INSTANCE FROM AGE 18 - 32, YOU MAY NOT BE ENTITLED TO ANY PENSION BENEFITS BECAUSE YOU LEFT THE COMPANY BEFORE AGE 35?
- o PRESENT PENSION LAW DOES NOT GIVE A DIVORCED SPOUSE A RIGHT TO A PENSION EARNED DURING THE MARRIAGE?
- o YOUR SPOUSE COULD WAIVE THE OPTION TO PROVIDE FOR SURVIVOR BENEFITS WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT OR PRIOR KNOWLEDGE?
- o SIX OUT OF TEN PEOPLE OVER AGE 65 ARE WOMEN AND THE POVERTY RATE FOR ELDERLY WOMEN IS 60% HIGHER THAN THAT FOR MEN (2.8 MILLION WOMEN OVER AGE 65 LIVE IN POVERTY)?

Unfortunately many people do not begin to think about retirement income until too late. When problems of the sort described above arise, they are confused and don't know how to protect their retirement financial security.

Pension law is complex and oftentimes participants and beneficiaries are not aware of the rules of their pension plan. Similarly, many are often unaware of the safeguards the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) provides.

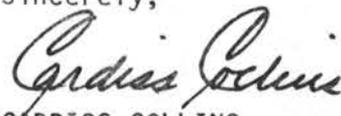
I am writing to notify you that I will hold a forum entitled "WOMEN AND PRIVATE PENSIONS: ISSUES OF FAIRNESS AND EQUITY". The discussion will focus on current legislation, pension information, and pension issues that are important to all workers, spouses and beneficiaries. Experts will be present to provide testimony, and to answer questions.

The forum will be held on MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1983 from 7:00 - 9:00 P.M. at the OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY, VETERANS ROOM, 834 LAKE STREET, OAK PARK.

If you have any questions or desire additional information, please contact Sandi Byrd, at the Seventh Congressional District Office, 230 South Dearborn, Suite 3880, 353-5754.

I look forward to seeing you on APRIL 4 at the Oak Park Library.

Sincerely,


CARDISS COLLINS
Member of Congress

SCHOOL FACILITIES CHILD CARE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

• Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues Representatives PATRICIA SCHROEDER and GERALDINE FERRARO today in introducing the School Facilities Child Care Act. My concern for the welfare of our Nation's children was a centerpiece of my recent campaign and is one of the primary reasons I sought an assignment to the Education and Labor Committee.

The School Facilities Child Care Act will provide a greatly needed service. When parents must both work, or when a single parent works, they often have little alternative but to leave their schoolage children alone before and after school. For many of these children this means several hours a day of loneliness, boredom, and fear.

What happens to a child who is filled with a youngster's natural curiosity, but has no one there to answer his or her questions? At best, that child's development is stalled by many extra hours of TV viewing. At worst, as all parents know, the child's curiosity, and vigorous investigative of the household, can lead to disaster.

In San Francisco, the city I represent, the problem is acute. Child-care specialists have estimated that in San Francisco there are 40,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 whose mothers work outside the home. There are 3,300 existing spaces for children in licensed after-school facilities, and 420 in licensed private facilities. This means that less than 10 percent of the children needing after school care can be provided for under existing programs. The average time spent on waiting lists for participation in these programs is 12 to 18 months. It is projected that there will be a 32-percent increase in the number of children between the ages of 5 and 9 in San Francisco over the next decade, and a continued increase in the work force participation rate of women with families. It would be unconscionable to ignore the problem as we watch it grow worse. We need to begin new programs now.

The School Facilities Child Care Act offers a simple, inventive, and cost-effective approach to establishing extended-day child-care programs. The Department of Health and Human Services will provide local public agencies or private, nonprofit groups with startup grants to establish after-school child-care programs in public school facilities. The structure and content of the program will remain a local initiative. The sponsoring group or agency will decide for themselves what kind of program they want in their schools. Extended-day-care providers will work together with the local schools and with parents to design programs that best meet their particular needs. Furnishing day care for children becomes a community initiative. Most importantly, eliminating the "latchkey syndrome" becomes a community priority.

While the child-care programs will be developed locally, I firmly believe it is appropriate and crucial that the Federal Government take a leading role on this issue. Leaving millions of schoolage children alone for several hours a day while classroom facilities sit unused is unacceptable. We cannot afford to gamble with the physical and psychological well-being of our Nation's children. ●

DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE
Robert C. Byrd, Chairman

Robert G. Liberatore, Staff Director
(202) 224-5551

August 2, 1983

"...if anyone wants to really dig into the facts, I will match our record against any other administration that has ever been here with regard to what we have accomplished for women.... It's just a case of our record isn't known."

President Ronald Reagan
White House News Conference
July 26, 1983

THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION AND WOMEN

(or "A Pocketful of Tokens")

Since assuming office two and one-half years ago, President Ronald Reagan frequently has exhibited a propensity to misstate facts and figures on numerous issues. In addition, the President also has been known on occasion to make statements which have surprised friend and foe alike. In his latest nationally televised news conference, the President managed to accomplish both of these feats in answering a question about his Administration's record concerning women.

When asked if the absence of women on his commission on Central America added to the perception that the Reagan Administration has been insensitive to women, the President attempted to defend his Administration's record. He claimed that more women had been appointed to positions in the Federal government during the first two years of the Reagan Administration than during the first two years of any other administration. According to the President,

"...I noticed the other night that someone on the air was comparing our record to that of the previous administration, and we came out a little behind with regard to the appointment of women to positions in government, except that it turned out that, without their acknowledging it, they were comparing the four-year record of the previous administration with our first two years. And when you compare our first two years with their first two years, well, we're quite a ways out ahead."

(over)

According to the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC), the President had his facts all wrong: When it comes to appointing women to high-level positions within the Federal government, rather than being "quite a ways out ahead," the Reagan Administration is "quite a ways" behind its predecessor, the Carter Administration. President Carter appointed 97 women to full-time positions requiring Senate confirmation during his first two and one-half years in office, according to the NWPC. President Reagan has appointed only 78 women to such positions—a full 20 percent fewer than President Carter.

President Reagan not only got his numbers wrong, he also cast serious doubt on the integrity of the 78 women he actually has appointed. When questioned further on why he failed to appoint any women to his Central America commission, President Reagan responded that *"maybe it's because we're doing so much and appointing so many that we're no longer seeking a token or something."* Did the President mean to say that the women he has appointed thus far have been nothing more than tokens? Did he mean to say that the Reagan Administration has already filled its quota of token women appointments?

Whatever President Reagan meant to say, his comments on the Reagan Administration's record of appointing women to top positions within the Federal government, as inaccurate as they were, clearly showed why the President and his Administration are perceived to be insensitive to the concerns of American women. While President Reagan may believe that he is in touch with women, his news conference performance provided a very striking example of why he suffers from a gender gap among American voters.

It's a man's world.
unless women vote!

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.
American Association of University Women
American Nurses Association
Church Women United
Coalition of Labor Union Women
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.
Displaced Homemakers' Network
Girls' Clubs of America
League of Women Voters
Mexican American Legal Defense Fund
Mexican American Women's National Association
National Abortion Rights Action League
National Association of Social Workers
National Coalition of One Hundred Black Women
National Commission on Working Women
National Congress of Neighborhood Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Education Association
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Institute for Women of Color
National Organization for Women
National Women's Conference Committee
National Women's Education Fund
National Women's Law Center
National Women's Political Caucus
National YWCA
Nine to Five Organization for Women Office Workers
Older Women's League
Rural American Women, Inc.
Wider Opportunities for Women
Women's Campaign Fund
Women's Equity Action League
Women in Communications
Women's Legal Defense Fund
Women USA
Women USA Fund, Inc.
United Food and Commercial Workers

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

FACT SHEET

OVERVIEW -- Since its founding by Thomas Jefferson in 1787 the Democratic Party has never had a truly permanent home. Indeed, some Americans still insist the Democratic party headquarters remains in the Watergate Building, a legacy of the infamous 1972 break-in that resulted in exposure of the scandalous and illegal activities of Richard Nixon and his associates. The National Party headquarters operation has moved about Washington to a series of rental locations, rental that siphons off valuable resources that could be put to much better utilization for party organizing and candidate services. In 1982 alone, \$500,000 was spent on rent.

FACILITIES -- Some five years ago the National Democratic Club purchased a parcel of land suitable for construction of an appropriately-sized office structure that could house the headquarters operations of the Democratic National Committee, the Democratic House and Senate Campaign Committees and the Democratic Governors Association, all within two blocks of the Capitol. The Club's officers have agreed to sale of this parcel to house the Democratic organizations.

SERVICES -- Among the improved services available from the Democratic headquarters building would be a state-of-the-art computer services installation for fund raising and operations; a fully equipped media center enabling Democratic use of satellite television transmissions, teleconferencing, augmented radio services, political and issue advertising production and other electronic communications services; a completely stocked research library including computer links to state Democratic offices, and a display of historical political/election memorabilia as well as the administrative offices for the Democratic organizations.

FINANCING -- Under existing law, the national party can, as has been done by the Republican Party, accept and use non-regulated monies towards the ownership of a national headquarters facility. The Democratic Party can receive individual contributions as well as corporate, labor union and other institutional grants without any maximum limits. The cost of construction is estimated at \$6 million.

GOALS -- The George Hyman Construction Company was selected in May and construction will begin in August, 1983. Having the full authority and cooperation of the Democratic leadership at all level, a special project organization composed of leading Democrats will serve as directors and trustees of a fund raising effort seeking to reach full funding of the project by the end of 1983.



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House of Representatives

"WORK AND WOMEN IN THE 1980'S" RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RAY MARSHALL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1983

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the Women's Research and Education Institute of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, recently published "Work and Women in the 1980's"—a perspective by Ray Marshall on basic trends affecting women's jobs and job opportunities.

Mr. Marshall describes the trends which have important implications for all parties involved in the labor market—women's groups, labor organizations, management, and government. National policy, he points out, must give greater weight to women's issues. While the Federal Government's antidiscrimination programs have been effective in improving the economic position of women, they are not enough. The report notes that general economic policies to reduce employment, specially targeted programs to meet the needs of women, as well as systematic policies to deal with the reality that women are permanent parts of the work force are all necessary. Tax and spending policies enacted over the last 2 years have adversely affected women. For example, over 70 percent of the cuts now in place affect programs serving low income groups, in which women predominate.

An executive summary of Mr. Marshall's article follows.

The increased labor force participation of women is one of the most important labor market trends of this century. From being peripheral and often temporary parts of the labor force during the early part of the century, women have become permanent and integral participants in the labor market. As late as 1950, 70 percent of American households were headed by men whose income was the sole source of household income; today, less than 15 percent of American households fit this "traditional" model. Major economic and labor market tensions are created by the fact that employment policies are still based on the traditional model.

Increased labor force participation by women has been accompanied by other im-

portant trends which interact to condition the nature and extent of employment opportunities for women. The internationalization of the American economy has intensified competition, caused the policies of multinational corporations to be important labor market actors, intensified competition between workers in the U.S. and other countries (especially low-wage Third World countries), and made it necessary for American firms to pay much more attention to the efficiency and productivity requirements of international competition. Internationalization has contributed to rising unemployment among women because they are heavily concentrated in the industries most vulnerable to competition, even though unemployment has risen most in male-dominated industries in recent recessions, reversing the traditional pattern where the unemployment rates for women were higher than those for men. Nevertheless, current unemployment rates for women are higher in the management and professional ranks, where women's breakthroughs have been most recent.

International competition also has called into question the traditional American management system, which tends to be authoritarian, is driven mainly by short-run profit maximizing, and pays little attention to long-run technological viability. This model is commonly contrasted with the Japanese management system, which pays more attention to long-run technological viability and emphasizes worker participation in production decisions and "life-time" employment for workers. While there is some truth in these models, both are stereotypes. American management across-the-board is more productive than the Japanese. In addition, the Japanese system applies to only one-third of the economy, provides security for only about 15 percent of the work force, is made possible by less secure "shock absorbers," and tends to discriminate against women. Moreover, well-managed companies everywhere have many characteristics in common. Indeed, the Japanese management system, while adapted to the Japanese realities, was developed from the experiences of enterprises in other countries, especially the United States.

Another important trend is the declining rate of productivity growth, which reduces the competitiveness of American firms, makes it difficult to improve real incomes, and aggravates social tensions. Real wages in the U.S. declined during the 1970s, but real per capita incomes rose, mainly because of the increased employment of women. Obviously, this is a self-limiting process, because fewer and fewer families have wives who are not already in the work force. In the future, greater attention will therefore have to be given to improving productivity as a way to increase real incomes or to pre-

vent them from declining.

The reasons for the decline in productivity are not well understood, but many experts give heavy weight to capital formation and the American management system. While these and other things are important, uncoordinated, discontinuous, and unstable national economic policies probably are more important causes of our productivity disadvantages relative to other countries.

The trends toward higher inflation and unemployment also have important implications for the employment of women. The inflationary biases built into traditional demand management macroeconomic policies were aggravated by external shocks to the economy during the 1970s. The monetarist policies adopted to reduce inflation have greatly increased unemployment. Structural unemployment is a serious problem for the U.S. and other countries, especially Third World countries, and is likely to continue to be a worldwide problem, at least for the rest of this century. High levels of unemployment limit the nature and extent of jobs available to women at the very time that increasing unemployment of other family members put greater pressure on women to work. Federal budget cuts, driven by the deficits resulting from the recession and the Reagan Administration's 1981 tax cuts, have a disproportionately adverse impact on women, who were most dependent on federal human resource programs and are least likely to benefit from the regressive 1981 tax cuts. Moreover, the decline in federal employment has been detrimental to women to whom federal employment has offered higher positions and more advancement than has the private sector.

There also are a number of demographic and labor market trends that affect women workers. The decline in fertility rates influences, and is influenced by, lifestyles associated with increased labor force participation of women. In combination with declining productivity growth, unemployment and inflation, the aging of the work force has placed a great strain on retirement systems. This is of concern to women because it has probably dimmed the prospects for redesigning retirement systems so that they will be more appropriate for women workers. Most retirement systems are still geared to the traditional male-supported family model.

With respect to the trend toward higher education levels of workers, there have been significant increases in female enrollments in professional training programs and, while there are still important differences, male-female undergraduate college enrollments are converging. Moreover, younger women have more than closed traditional gaps with young men. These educational trends are very likely to form the basis for continued changes in the quality of the labor force

participation by women.

A more highly-educated work force is likely to have more interest in what have traditionally been managerial decisions. While the worker participation movement in the U.S. has not reached the level that it has in other industrialized countries, it is growing and could be important to women because decisions in which they participate are more likely to reflect the unique labor market needs to women.

Some important occupational shifts have been significant for women workers. The rapid growth of services, which now represent about three-fourths of the American labor force, has greatly increased the demand for women workers. Technological changes which have lengthened female life expectancy, reduced the number of years spent in childbearing and child care, and mechanized housework have greatly increased the time women have for work outside the home. The growth in the information occupations has decentralized economic activity, reduced the size of work places, and greatly altered the nature of work. Most workers now produce information, not goods. This has increased the demand for women and changed the definition of "women's work." Moreover, the greatest impact of these new information technologies is likely to be in office work, where women are concentrated.

These trends have been accompanied by significant shifts in female employment patterns. Women have entered many nontraditional occupations, especially in the professions, but are still heavily concentrated in occupations with other women. Moreover, women tend to be concentrated in the lower income classifications, even within nontraditional or male-dominated occupations. Much of the change in occupational segregation has been by white women, but black women have higher labor market participation rates and earnings ratios relative to men.

even though black women are more heavily concentrated in minority- and female-dominated occupations.

Women have made less progress in improving their relative earnings than their occupational positions. That job segregation is an important determinant of these earnings differentials is suggested by the fact that women's earnings are greatest in predominantly male occupations. Moreover, the earnings ratios of white women relative to men have declined in recent years—unlike the experiences of women in other industrial countries, where female-male earnings ratios have increased. The reasons for these different experiences are not known, but undoubtedly reflect tighter labor markets throughout the post-war period, which have caused managements and governments to provide more supportive services as well as policies to make it possible for women to work. Some other countries also have pursued more egalitarian policies to reduce the income differentials between low-wage jobs (where women are concentrated) and higher-paying jobs, which have been dominated by men. Part of the lower earnings of American women can be accounted for by such labor market factors as less experience, discontinuous employment, and educational differences; however, detailed studies show a fairly large residual that cannot be accounted for except by labor market segregation and discrimination.

In the U.S., the incidence of poverty is very high among women, especially minority women, who have been unable to work. The poverty problem is particularly serious for women with young children; most of these women do not receive support payments from the children's fathers.

These trends are very significant for women and the country. Private management systems and public policies must

change to reflect the fact that women are permanent and integral participants of the labor force. For women, as for men, work has become important not only as a way to improve incomes, but also as a unifying experience and an important means for self-fulfillment and identification. The dominant model has become the dual-earner family where both the man and woman work, even when there are young children. Attention therefore should be given to a family policy which will recognize this reality. Of course, stable economic growth at low levels of unemployment would improve the quality of family life, which is greatly strained by the social pathologies resulting from unemployment. Greater attention to human resource development would also strengthen families. Policies likewise are needed to meet the particular needs of women: strengthening affirmative action (especially equal pay for comparable work and eliminating job segregation), changing policies which discriminate against women in the conditions of employment, providing supportive services to facilitate the entry and reentry of women into the work force, and paying particular attention to the needs of female-supported poor families. Pressure for these changes will come mainly from women, but these pressures undoubtedly will be strengthened in the future by labor organizations (which must cater to women's needs in order to enhance their relative position in the labor market), by the political process (because women are becoming a more important political force), and by enterprise managers, who will increasingly see better-educated, more experienced women as productive, permanent parts of the work force. Thus, the economic, political, and social health of the country will depend heavily on how we adapt the needs of women to the realities of the modern world.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202)797-6609

Nancy Pelosi
Chair
Compliance Review Commission

The Compliance Review Commission was first established in 1974 to administer and enforce the Delegate Selection Rules of the Democratic Party and to maintain the delegate selection process. The Compliance Review Commission was also designed to serve as the preliminary Credentials Committee to hear delegate challenges and complaints. This Commission was designed to streamline the delegate selection process, assist states parties in the preparation of delegate selection plans, and to prevent future conventions from being bogged down by challenges. The success of the Commission was apparent when the number of challenges in 1976 and 1980 were drastically reduced from the challenges filed at previous conventions.

The Commission on Presidential Nomination, headed by North Carolina Governor Jim Hunt (Hunt Commission), is the latest party body to look at our delegate selection system. It completed its work this year and proposed rules for the 1984 convention. The new rules have several important changes, all designed to strengthen the process. They reaffirm the party's commitment to equal division and affirmative action, shorten the primary/caucus season, offer more options to the states in the area of fair reflection, and provide a meaningful convention role for our party leaders and elected officials.

The Compliance Review Commission for the 1984 Democratic National Convention is comprised of 17 Commissioners under the leadership of Chair, Nancy Pelosi. The staff of the Commission is located at the Democratic National Committee and is directed by Louise T. Lindblom.

1984 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATE ALLOCATION

	Allocation Factor	PLEGGED DELEGATES				UNPLEGGED DELEGATES				Total Delegate votes	Total Alternates	Total Delegation Size
		Allocated Base Delegates			10% add-on for Party & Elected Officials	State Chair and Vice Chair	Add-on for Party and Elected Officials	Additional add-ons*				
		Total Base Delegates	District Level (75%)	At-Large (25%)								
AL	01572475	47	35	12	5	2	6	2	62	21	83	
AK	003352	10	8	2	1	2	1		14	5	19	
AZ	0100179	30	23	7	3	2	4		39	13	52	
AR	0107738	32	24	8	3	2	4	1	42	14	56	
CA	0925112	278	209	69	28	2	37		345	115	460	
CO	0129255	39	29	10	4	2	5	1	51	17	68	
CT	0157069	47	35	12	5	2	6		60	20	80	
DE	0043079	13	10	3	1	2	2		18	6	24	
D.C.	0046636	14	11	3	1	2	2		19	6	25	
FL	03740375	112	84	28	11	2	15		143	48	191	
GA	02138935	64	48	16	6	2	9	3	84	28	112	
HI	0055409	17	13	4	2	2	2	4	27	9	36	
ID	0052225	16	12	4	2	2	2		22	7	29	
IL	0515328	155	116	39	16	2	21		194	65	259	
IN	02332235	70	53	17	7	2	9		88	29	117	
IA	0151366	45	34	11	5	2	6		58	19	77	
KS	01137295	34	26	8	3	2	5		44	15	59	
KY	0159687	48	36	12	5	2	6	2	63	21	84	
LA	0171999	52	39	13	5	2	7	2	68	23	91	
ME	0066271	20	15	5	2	2	3		27	9	36	
MO	01873375	56	42	14	6	2	8		74	25	99	
MA	0301690	91	68	23	9	2	12	2	116	39	155	
MI	0414234	124	93	31	12	2	17		155	52	207	
MN	0226936	68	51	17	7	2	9		86	29	115	
MS	0109488	33	25	8	3	2	4	1	43	14	57	
MO	0226738	68	51	17	7	2	9		86	29	115	
MT	0055542	17	13	4	2	2	2		25	8	33	
NE	0073492	22	17	5	2	2	3	1	30	10	40	
NV	0047847	14	11	3	1	2	2	1	20	7	27	
NH	0054852	16	12	4	2	2	2		22	7	29	
NJ	0323807	97	73	24	10	2	13		122	41	163	
NM	0070646	21	16	5	2	2	3		28	9	37	
NY	0764448	229	172	57	23	2	31		285	95	380	
NC	0227076	68	51	17	7	2	9	2	88	29	117	
NO	0042843	13	10	3	1	2	2		18	6	24	
OH	0466061	140	105	35	14	2	19		175	58	233	
OK	0130359	39	29	10	4	2	5	3	53	18	71	
OR	0128576	39	29	10	4	2	5		50	17	67	
PA	0519739	156	117	39	16	2	21		195	65	260	
RI	0066593	20	15	5	2	2	3		27	9	36	
SC	0124972	37	28	9	4	2	5		48	16	64	
SD	00464085	14	11	3	1	2	2		19	6	25	
TN	01954305	59	44	15	6	2	8	1	76	25	101	
TX	0512101	154	116	38	15	2	20	9	200	67	267	
UT	0066977	20	15	5	2	2	3		27	9	36	
VT	0038835	12	9	3	1	2	2		17	6	23	
VA	020656	62	47	15	6	2	8		78	26	104	
WA	00184697	55	41	14	6	2	7		70	23	93	
WV	0106993	32	24	8	3	2	4	3	44	15	59	
WI	0236468	71	53	18	7	2	9		89	30	119	
WY	0035277	11	8	3	1	2	1		15	5	20	
Dems Abrd		3	3			2			5	2	10**	
Guam		3	3			2		2	7	2	10**	
Lat. Amer.		3	3			2			5	2	10**	
P.R.		44	33	11	4	2		3	53	18	71	
Virg. Is.		3	3			2		1	6	2	10**	
Am. Sam.		3	3			2			6	2	10**	
Totals		3,060	2,304	756	305	114	400	52	3,931	1,313	5,255	

*Additional add-on allocation for unpledged Party and Elected Officials is subject to change due to scheduled or special elections between now and convention time. Democrats Abroad, Guam, Latin American Regional Democratic Party, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa may select eight delegates to cast the votes of the delegation.

TENTATIVE AND
UNOFFICIAL PRIMARY & CAUCUS
DATES

DATE	STATE	SYSTEM
February 27	Iowa.....	Caucus
March 6	New Hampshire.....	Primary
March 13	Massachusetts.....	Primary
	Alabama.....	Primary
	Florida.....	Primary
	Georgia.....	Primary
	Oklahoma.....	Caucus
	Washington.....	Caucus
	Rhode Island.....	Primary
	Democrats Abroad.....	Mail-In Primary
	Hawaii.....	Caucus
	Nevada.....	Caucus
March 14	Delaware.....	Caucus
	Alaska.....	Caucus
March 17	Mississippi.....	Caucus
	Latin American.....	Caucus
	South Carolina.....	Caucus
	Arkansas.....	Caucus
	Michigan.....	Caucus
	Kentucky.....	Caucus
	North Dakota (14 -- 28).....	Caucus
March 18	Puerto Rico.....	Primary
March 20	Illinois.....	Primary
	Minnesota.....	Caucus
March 24	Kansas.....	Caucus
March 25	Montana.....	Caucus
March 27	Connecticut.....	Primary
April 7	Wisconsin.....	Caucus
	Louisiana.....	Primary
April 14	Arizona.....	Caucus
April 16	Utah.....	Caucus
April 17	Missouri.....	Caucus
April 24	Vermont.....	Caucus
	Pennsylvania.....	Primary
May 1	District of Columbia.....	Primary
	Tennessee.....	Primary
May 5	Texas.....	Caucus
May 7	Colorado.....	Caucus
May 8	Indiana.....	Primary
	North Carolina.....	Primary
	Maryland.....	Primary
	Ohio.....	Primary
May 15	Nebraska.....	Primary
	Oregon.....	Primary
May 22	New York.....	Primary
May 24	Idaho.....	Caucus
	Virginia (or 26).....	Caucus
June 5	California.....	Primary
	New Jersey.....	Primary
	New Mexico.....	Primary
	South Dakota.....	Primary
	West Virginia.....	Primary
Others:		
Maine	- Caucus, March 4th date in non-compliance, must reschedule.	
Wyoming	- Caucus, March, date uncertain	
Virgin Islands	- Caucus, date uncertain	
Guam	- Caucus, date uncertain	
American Samoa	- Caucus, date uncertain	

DEMOCRATIC

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

DEMOCRATS '84

Charles T. Manatt
Chairman

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES

The Honorable Reubin Askew

Askew for President Committee
1465 S. Miami Ave., 2nd Floor
Miami, FL 33130
305/358-8708

Mr. Jim Krog
Campaign Manager

(Declared for nomination Feb. 23, 1983)

The Honorable Alan Cranston

Cranston for President Committee, Inc.
1120 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/626-2900

Mr. Sergio Bendixen
Campaign Mgr.

(Declared Feb. 2, 1983)

The Honorable John Glenn

John Glenn Presidential Committee
444 North Capitol St., Suite 407
Washington, D.C. 20001
202/783-1984

Mr. William White
Campaign Mgr.

(Declared April 21, 1983)

The Honorable Gary Hart

Americans With Hart
225--4th St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
202/675-9000

Mr. Oliver Henkel
Campaign Mgr.

(Declared Feb. 17, 1983)

The Honorable Ernest Hollings

Fritz Hollings Committee
P.O. Box 2609
Washington, D.C. 20013
202/628-8660

Mr. William Keyserling
Campaign Mgr.

(Declared April 18, 1983)

The Honorable George McGovern

McGovern for President
1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Suite 922
Washington, D.C. 20009
202/332-2662

Ms. Mary McGovern
Deputy Campaign Mgr.

(Declared Sept. 13, 1983)

The Honorable Walter Mondale

Walter Mondale Presidential Campaign Committee
2201 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Suite 100
Washington, D.C. 20007
202/625-1600

Mr. Bob Beckel
Campaign Mgr.

(Declared Feb. 21, 1983)

Eleanor Roosevelt Fund

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Democratic National Committee, in the name of spirit of Eleanor Roosevelt, established the Eleanor Roosevelt Fund in 1982 to assist Democratic women candidates running for office at all levels of government. The Democratic Party has a strong commitment to electing women to office and we recognize that women continue to have greater difficulty raising money.

The candidates whom the Eleanor Roosevelt Fund assists have strong commitments to issues of special concern to women and have demonstrated that they will run vigorous and viable campaigns.

In 1982, the Fund's first year, we raised \$50,000 which enabled us to support a number of women candidates, thirty-six whom are now serving in national, state and local office. The election of these women to office is a major gain for women in politics and will, we hope, encourage other women to seek political office.

We are now moving forward quickly on our 1983-84 program, and have begun by sponsoring fundraising events all over the country. The urgency of our work is well recognized and we are gaining momentum and support. We need your help and support and invite you to join us.

_____ I agree. We need more women in office. Here's my check for _____

_____ I'd love to help with an Eleanor Roosevelt Fund event. Please contact me.

To comply with FEC regulations, please complete the following.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

OCCUPATION: _____

FIRM: _____

Here are the names and addresses of friends who should hear about the Eleanor Roosevelt Fund. Please use other side if necessary.

ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL
WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR U.S. HOUSE - 1984

<u>State</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>
AR	2	Julia Hughes-Jones 158 Ridge Road Little Rock, AR 72207
FL	9	Betty Castor 204 Senate Office Building Tallahassee, FL 32301
FL	9	Pat Frank 312 Senate Office Building Tallahassee, FL 32301
IA	2	Joanne Reynolds Dubuque County Courthouse 720 Central Ave Dubuque, IA 52001
MT	2	Carol South 2231 Lockey Helena, MT 95601
NH	1	Dudley W. Dudley 25 Woodman Road Durham, NH 03284
NJ	4	Barbara Sigmund P.O. Box 1349 Princeton, NJ 08540
NV	2	Frankie Sue Delpappa 133 North Sierra Suite 205 Reno, NV 85901
NY	15	Betty Lall 230 East 81st Street New York, NY 10028
NC	9	Susan Green P.O. Box 322 Pineville, NC 28134
OH	12	Fran Ryan City Hall, City Clerk's Office 90 West Broad Street, Room 218 Columbus, OH 43215

<u>State</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>
OR	2	Larryann Willis Route 2, Box 2574 Vale, OR 97918
OR	5	Ruth McFarland Capitol Building, Room S 305 Salem, OR 97310
PA	15	Jane Wells-Schooley 6427 Tupelo Road Allentown, PA 18104
SC	2	Nancy Stevenson Route 1 Box 159 Columbia, SC 29203
UT	2	Frances Farley 551 East South Temple Salt Lake City, UT 84102
VA	8	Sandra Duckworth 3712 Maryland Street Alexandria, VA 22309
VA	8	Gladys Keating 5911 Brookview Drive Franconia, VA 22310
VT		Madeline Kunin 122 Dunder Burlington, VT 05401
WA	1	Kathy Douglas Suite 1001 815 Connecticut Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006
KY	4	Sylvia Watson Jefferson County Courthouse Louisville, KY 40202
TX	19	Sarah Pyle 421 New Jersey Avenue Washington, D.C. 20003
CA	4	Mary Fagan Bates 609 Duke Lane Fort Collins, CO 80525
CA	40	Carol Ann Bradford 5 Surfside Newport Beach, CA 92663

Actual and Potential Democratic
Women Candidates for U.S. Senate - 1984

<u>State</u>	<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
Colorado	The Honorable Nancy Dick Lieutenant Governor State of Colorado State House Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-2087	Announced
Idaho	The Honorable Marjorie Ruth Moon State Treasurer State of Idaho State Capitol Boise, Idaho 83720 (208) 334-3260	Early Exploration
Kansas	Dr. Carrol Mills P.O. Box 234 Topeka, Kansas (913) 296-3469	Actively Exploring
Minnesota	The Honorable Joan Growe Secretary of State State of Minnesota State House St. Paul, MN 55155 (612) 296-2079	Actively Exploring
Oregon	The Honorable Margie Hendriksen State of Oregon State Capitol, Room S-210 Salem, Oregon 97310 (503) 378-5670	Actively Exploring
South Carolina	The Honorable Nancy Stevenson c/o Hollings for President P.O. Box 2609 Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 628-8660	Inactive
Virginia	The Honorable Edith Harrison (former Assemblywoman) 7305 Barberry Lane Norfolk, VA 23505 (804) 423-0928	Exploring

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

Charles T. Manatt
Chairman

September 25, 1983

MEMORANDUM

To: Leadership Conference Participants

From: Arlene Berlin, Chair Women's Council

On Thursday, September 29, 1983 at 10:00 am, the Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee will hold its fall business meeting at the Democratic National Committee, 1625 Mass. Ave. NW, 4th floor.

We cordially invite you to join us for an informative meeting and open discussion on the role of the Democratic National Committee's various divisions, at the 1984 Democratic Convention in San Francisco.

Please RSVP to Sally Eckstrom at (202) 797-6543.

Information provided by the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation

Table 1. Black Voting Age Population by Registration Status For States, 1982

Rank by Number of Unregistered Blacks*	State	Unregistered Black Voting Age Population 1982	Registered Black Voting Age Population 1982	Total Black Voting Age Population 1982	Increased Registration 25% Goal 1984
1	New York	893,773	737,199	1,630,972	184,300
2	Texas	519,942	678,081	1,198,023	169,520
3	North Carolina	505,711	390,940	896,651	97,735
4	Georgia	472,207	509,513	981,720	127,378
5	California	461,969	835,698	1,297,667	208,924
6	Florida	458,779	464,318	923,097	116,079
7	Virginia	331,134	382,516	713,650	95,629
8	Pennsylvania	293,565	425,958	719,523	106,489
9	South Carolina	292,082	333,361	625,443	83,340
10	Alabama	272,390	371,558	643,948	92,889
11	Illinois	257,316	819,318	1,076,634	204,829
12	Maryland	256,119	407,401	663,520	101,850
13	Louisiana	255,978	556,652	812,630	139,163
14	New Jersey	246,985	362,855	609,840	90,713
15	Ohio	246,633	470,323	716,956	117,580
16	Michigan	213,942	552,876	766,818	138,219
17	Tennessee	157,673	321,577	479,250	80,394
18	District of Columbia	149,007	171,439	320,446	42,859
19	Mississippi	130,910	410,040	540,950	102,510
20	Arkansas	85,383	147,267	232,650	36,816
21	Indiana	83,624	181,848	265,472	45,462
22	Missouri	78,875	259,645	338,520	64,911
23	Connecticut	68,058	74,622	142,680	18,655
24	Massachusetts	63,781	85,588	149,369	21,397
25	Kentucky	61,615	113,925	175,540	28,481
26	Oklahoma	56,280	81,660	137,940	20,415
27	Washington	41,557	34,139	75,696	8,534
28	Wisconsin	13,413	97,435	110,848	24,358
29	Kansas	NA	NA	84,432	
30	Colorado	NA	NA	71,200	
31	Delaware	NA	NA	62,906	
32	Arizona	NA	NA	51,525	
33	West Virginia	NA	NA	45,056	
34	Nevada	NA	NA	35,033	
35	Minnesota	NA	NA	32,868	
36	Nebraska	NA	NA	29,744	
37	Iowa	NA	NA	25,128	
38	Oregon	NA	NA	23,448	
39	Rhode Island	NA	NA	18,150	
40	New Mexico	NA	NA	15,912	
41	Hawaii	NA	NA	13,604	
42	Alaska	NA	NA	9,758	
43	Utah	NA	NA	6,902	
44	New Hampshire	NA	NA	2,788	
45	Maine	NA	NA	2,493	
46	Wyoming	NA	NA	2,415	
47	Idaho	NA	NA	1,983	
48	North Dakota	NA	NA	1,892	
49	South Dakota	NA	NA	1,446	
50	Montana	NA	NA	1,138	
51	Vermont	NA	NA	758	

* States in positions 29 through 51 are ranked according to total black voting age population.

NA - Not available

Reported Black Voter Participation for 1982, 1980, 1978, 1976, 1974, 1972, 1970, 1968, and 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Subject	Presidential election				Congressional election				
	1980	1976	1972	1968	1982	1978	1974	1970	1966
Black persons of voting age.....	16,423	14,927	13,493	10,935	17,624	15,636	14,175	11,472	10,533
Number who reported that they registered.....	9,849	8,725	8,837	7,238	10,422	8,921	7,778	6,971	6,345
Percent who reported that they registered.....	60	59	65	66	59	57	55	61	60
Number who reported that they voted.....	8,287	7,273	7,032	6,300	7,581	5,812	4,786	4,992	4,398
Percent of total voting age population who reported that they voted.....	51	49	52	58	43	37	34	44	42
Percent of registered population who reported that they voted.....	84	83	80	87	73	65	62	72	69

Information provided by the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation, Inc.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

impact '84

A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

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The Woman's National Democratic Club • The National Federation of Democratic Women • The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee

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DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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

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Chairman

The Women's Council

Co-Chairs

Arlene Berlin

Carol Tucker Foreman

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The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee was formed because Democrats believe that the responsibility to shape national policy belongs to women as well as men. For too long, American women have been denied input into national policy debate, denied access to power sources, and generally excluded from the mainstream of public life. Today, as women organize for full political and economic equality the Democratic Party welcomes our participation and supports our initiatives. The Democratic Party is the only national political institution that consistently affords equity to the women of America. The Women's Council of the DNC was established to provide committed Democratic women with a financial and educational program to further the principles of the Democratic Party.

The DNC

The Democratic National Committee has a commitment to women which is embodied in the Charter of the national Party, in the Party Platform, and in the statements adopted at the 1982 National Party Conference.

Charter

"... The membership of the Democratic National Committee, the Executive Committee, Democratic state central committees, and all national official Party Conventions, committees, commissions and like bodies shall be equally divided between men and women."

Platform

"... The Democratic Party commits itself to a Constitution, economy, and society open to women on an equal basis with men."

Policy

"... Today and in the years ahead, women's concerns will remain in the forefront of the Democratic agenda. Together we have accomplished much; together we shall do what remains to be done."

Your Involvement

The Women's Council serves as a financial and educational resource for the DNC. Your membership in the Women's Council will give you the opportunity to serve on DNC Advisory Task Forces, to receive regular informational mailings, and to fully participate in all National Party activities.

Membership Criteria

To become a member, an individual contributes \$1,000 annually. The annual commitment may be given in one sum, semi-annually or quarterly.

Benefits

Regular briefings in both policy and political developments, including quarterly meetings with elected officials and regular updates on Party processes.

Credentials and special meetings at Democratic Party events such as the Annual DNC Gala and the 1984 Democratic National Convention.

Participation in the Party's policy development process, including economic policy, foreign policy, defense and arms control, health and human resources, civil liberties, and energy and environmental concerns.

Receipt of regular and special DNC informational mailings, including a quarterly Women's Council newsletter, and Democrats Today.

Growth

As it grows, the Women's Council will be organized on a regional and state basis. State and regional coordinators will be designated to lead Women's Council programs in their respective areas with access to all national activities.

"Commitment to Women"

For the first time since the passage of the 19th Amendment the political behavior of men and women has begun to differ drastically, resulting in what has become known as the "gender gap." This phenomenon may have started in large part at the 1980 Republican National Convention when the Republican Party sent a clear message to women that their concerns were not a high priority. The repudiation of

the Equal Rights Amendment after a 40-year commitment was just the beginning of what has become consistent Republican Party retrogression on all issues of concern to women.

In contrast, at the 1980 Democratic National Convention, the Democratic Party pledged continued support for the ERA and - at our 1982 National Party Conference - that support was strongly reaffirmed. The Democratic Party will continue to work, for however long is necessary, to achieve full Constitutional guarantees of equality for American women.

The Democratic Party is strongly on record in fighting for homemakers' benefits and strengthening family opportunities. Further, Democrats are fighting for economic equity and equal pay for jobs of comparable worth. Reform of pension laws, support of equal educational opportunities, protection of Social Security benefits and other such issues of special concern to women will remain top priorities for the Democratic Party.

Electing More Women to Office

The Democratic Party is committed to electing more Democratic women to office. Among the programs supporting women candidates is the new Eleanor Roosevelt Fund, developed solely to assist Democratic women candidates. Membership in the Women's Council makes possible the successful implementation of this special fund.

As Eleanor Roosevelt said in December, 1952:

"I believe we will have better government when men and women discuss public issues together and make their decisions on the basis of their differing areas of concern for the welfare of their families and their world - too often the great decisions are originated and given form in bodies made up wholly of men, or so completely dominated by them that whatever of special value women have to offer is shunted aside without expression..."

nancy dick for U.S. Senate

September 26, 1983

Good Morning!

With your help and a little luck, on November 6, 1984, the people of the state of Colorado will elect the first woman to the U. S. Senate who wholeheartedly supports feminist goals and ideals. Over 1500 people are now working to make this happen, and I'm asking you to join our effort.

This race is winnable, and I'd like to tell to why.

- First, my candidacy has already received an outpouring of support which is unprecedented in the state. Governor Lamm, Senator Hart, and Representatives Wirth, Schroeder, and Kogovsek have all enthusiastically given me their endorsement, as have 37 out of 39 Democratic state legislators (the other two are coming along...). In the past two months, over 1500 people have volunteered to assist us in the state, and have been entered into the campaign's computer data base, coded by location, skills, resources, and concerns.

- Second, the incumbent, William Armstrong, has proven himself to be an ardent opponent of feminist goals. Armstrong is vulnerable. A recent poll by Peter Hart indicated that Armstrong would receive less than 40% of the vote when running against a strong challenger. While Colorado is a moderate state, Armstrong has compiled a voting record which the National Journal concluded was the second most conservative in the Senate--worse than Helms, Hatch, East, Goldwater, or anyone but Jerimiah Denton. And Armstrong is vulnerable because he has alienated even his own constituencies: bankers, small businessmen, farmers, and real estate developers.

- Third, we are putting together a top-notch, professional campaign. We have the time, talent, and we hope to have the money needed to run the most vigorous and effective campaign in the history of the state. I have waged eight campaigns in my life, most of them as a complete underdog, and have never lost.

I need your personal support to win. I need it now, early in the campaign. Please send your suggestions and your contribution today to:

Nancy Dick for U. S. Senate
4320 Zenobia Street
Denver, Colorado 80212

I look forward to working with you, during the campaign, and in the Senate, and I really appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

nancy
Lt. Governor Nancy Dick

PAID FOR BY NANCY DICK FOR U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE, CLIFF LAMB, TREASURER

POSTAL PATRON — LOCAL
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Maryland



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House of Representatives
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BYRON LEGISLATION SUPPORTS FIREFIGHTERS AND RESCUE SQUADS

Under current law, volunteer fire companies and rescue squads are forced to pay copyright fees for the use of music or other copyrighted materials at a charitable fundraising event. These organizations are composed of dedicated men and women who risk their lives for our safety, and I feel that they deserve our wholehearted support.

I have introduced H.R. 2975, which would give these volunteer companies the same exemption from copyright fees that fraternal and veterans' organizations currently have. I hope that this measure receives immediate and bipartisan support.

Looking forward to seeing you in:			
Cumberland	June 11	Senior Citizen's Center 19 Frederick St.	11:00 am
Hagerstown	June 11	District Office 100 W Franklin St. Suite #110	3:30 pm



... presenting the Southland Olympia award for amateur athletic excellence to Donald Driskill of Clarksville, a nationally ranked fencer.
... Mr. Driskill received the award at a reception in the Capitol.



BEVERLY BYRON

... MAKING YOUR VIEWS
KNOWN IN WASHINGTON

June 1983

SPECIAL REPORT ON ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

We are currently faced with a unique problem in world history. The United States and the Soviet Union have nearly equal nuclear force strengths. Somehow, we must strike a balance between the goals of reducing existing nuclear stockpiles and keeping America strong and secure from outside aggression. In order to accomplish this goal, we must modernize our outdated systems, such as the B-52 bomber, while still working towards better relations with the Soviet Union.

In this report, I will outline the different sets of arms negotiations currently being held in Europe and explain my views on the issues involved.

BYRON NAMED CHAIRMAN OF SPECIAL PANEL ON ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

I have recently been named chairman of the special panel on Arms Control and Disarmament, established by the House Armed Services Committee. Among the responsibilities of the panel are monitoring the arms control talks in Europe, taking testimony from key officials on the negotiations, and doing studies on various technical aspects of arms control proposals, such as providing for adequate verification measures.

The panel has already heard from Kenneth Adelman, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and will continue to hold hearings throughout the summer. It is important that this panel be able to report to Congress that the arms control process is making progress toward reducing existing nuclear forces while ensuring our security through a more stable force system. I am looking forward to chairing this panel and will keep you informed about its activities.



... discussing the operations and flight testing of the new F/A-18 dual mission aircraft.



...reviewing arms control proposals with Kenneth Adelman, the recently confirmed director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Mr. Adelman testified in front of the arms control panel that I chair, giving a statement and answering questions about the Administration's arms control policies.

THE NUCLEAR FREEZE DEBATE

On May 4, 1983, the House completed an epic debate of over 55 hours on House Joint Resolution 13, which proposed a freeze on nuclear arms. By a 278-149 vote, the House passed an amended version of the measure.

The final resolution is a non-binding arrangement calling for a negotiated mutual verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons. However, the House adopted an amendment which requires that the freeze must be followed by weapons reductions within a specified time period or the freeze will be lifted.

I did not support the final resolution, as I feel

that the United States must maintain and modernize our strategic systems in response to the aging of our present systems or to changing Soviet capabilities. The freeze would preclude replacing the outdated B-52 bomber with the B-1, deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, and other systems which are necessary to maintain parity with the Soviets and ensure our security.

After this lengthy debate, I believe that everyone now has a better appreciation for the tasks ahead of us in achieving equal, verifiable, and militarily significant reductions in existing nuclear forces.

OUTLINE OF ARMS CONTROL TALKS IN PROGRESS

Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) — Conducted in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is the most comprehensive set of negotiations, involving the inter-continental strategic nuclear arsenals of both countries. U.S. objectives include substantial reduction in the number of nuclear weapons, while ensuring equality of forces and adequate verification procedures. Our chief negotiator is Ambassador Edward Rowny.

Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) — These negotiations are also in Geneva between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. They center on nuclear forces based in Europe, which include Soviet SS-20's, SS-4's, and SS-5's, and scheduled U.S. deployment of Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles. Paul Nitze is the chief U.S. negotiator.

Mutual Balance Forces Reduction (MBFR) — Conducted in Vienna between the U.S. and its NATO allies and the Soviets and the Warsaw Pact nations. The main subjects of these negotiations are reductions in conventional force levels. The U.S. delegation chief is Morton Abramowitz.

Committee on Disarmament — Held in Geneva, these negotiations are multi-lateral and under the auspices of the United Nations. They are currently discussing a U.S. proposal to provide for adequate verification procedure concerning the storage and production of chemical weapons. The U.S. delegation is headed by Louis Fields.

LEGISLATIVE SCOREBOARD

HOW I VOTED

98th CONGRESS

- To repeal the 10% withholding provision on interest and dividend income YES
- To restore the West Front of the Capitol rather than extend it for extra office space YES
- To approve a budget resolution for FY 84 that would necessitate repeal of the third year of the tax cut NO
- To provide increased assistance for math and science education in U.S. schools YES
- To provide financial assistance to unemployed veterans facing foreclosure on home mortgages YES

BYRON INTRODUCES BILLS TO AID SENIOR CITIZENS

I have recently introduced two pieces of legislation that are designed to assist senior citizens. The first, H.R. 2522, would make the first \$10,000 of retirement income from annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits tax exempt. The second, H.R. 2888, would allow a tax deduction of up to \$2,000 for amounts paid or incurred in providing care for a family member over the age of 65. This bill would help allow families to support elderly relatives within the home. Both bills have been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, and I am urging their prompt consideration.



...showing the winners of the Frederick County Homebuilders' Association's Builder Olympics where part of the west front facade of the Capitol recently collapsed. I voted along with the majority of my colleagues to restore the Capitol to its previous condition rather than a more expensive plan to extend this wall to put in more office space. The Senate has also passed a plan for restoration.

Congresswoman **BARBARA BOXER'S**

Environmental Report

August, 1983

98th Congress

HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM IN TROUBLE

Serious problems exist within California's hazardous waste program. Because of these problems, we don't know the extent of groundwater contamination in our state, although preliminary information indicates that public health and safety may well be at risk in some areas.

These are inescapable conclusions which are evident from reports obtained and information submitted to Congresswoman Boxer during the course of hearings on groundwater contamination being conducted by her Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee.

At a press conference in Washington, the Congresswoman disclosed that a recent EPA report shows that of 105 California hazardous waste facilities which require groundwater monitoring, many, if not most, are not in compliance with federal law, and regional EPA and state officials know very little about the extent of the problem. Also, hazardous waste may be entering sewer systems; there may be major problems with transportation of hazardous wastes; and inadequate state staff exists to process hazardous waste site permit applications.

The Congresswoman has written to the Governor requesting his immediate attention and has obtained personal assurances from EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus that he will assign a team of top level people to meet with her and investigate solutions to the California problem.

On a related matter, Representative Boxer and her subcommittee solicited and obtained testimony, and a report, from the Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board which shows that pesticide and chemical contamination of domestic water supplies is "significant and widespread." The testimony indicates that nearly 14,000 gallons of TCE, a solvent and suspected cancer causing agent, leaked from an underground tank over an 18-month period in Santa Clara County and entered water wells.

Further, it indicates that a recent report undertaken for the Board finds that more than 50 different pesticides have been identified in groundwater in 23 California counties, none of them in our congressional district. The soil fumigant DBCP has been found in over 2000 wells in California since 1979.

Some 400,000 Californians in 13 San Gabriel Valley cities have alternate water supplies because of contamination from TCE. And in the San Joaquin Valley, nearly 15 percent of all samples collected contain at least one of four pesticides. Sites from Bakersfield in the south to Del Norte County near the Oregon border in the north have recently been found with ground water contaminated with one or more toxic chemicals. The problem is aggravated by the fact that ground water usage continues to increase each year. Rural areas depend on ground water for 96 percent of their water needs while urban areas take 20 percent of their water from the ground.

According to Congresswoman Boxer, "The first step in cleaning up hazardous waste is knowledge of the problem. We are just beginning to understand how serious the problem is in California. I intend to follow this situation closely during the coming months and work with state and federal officials to begin to solve the problem and do the job we should be doing to protect the health and safety of all Californians."

NUCLEAR SUB DUMPING OPPOSED

Congresswoman Barbara Boxer, following up on earlier written testimony she had submitted to the Navy, participated in a news conference recently where she warned of the dangers of dumping dozens of nuclear submarines off the California coast.

Mrs. Boxer pointed out that the Navy has been a good neighbor for most Californians in the past, but it won't be seen as a good neighbor if it proceeds with its submarine dumping proposal.

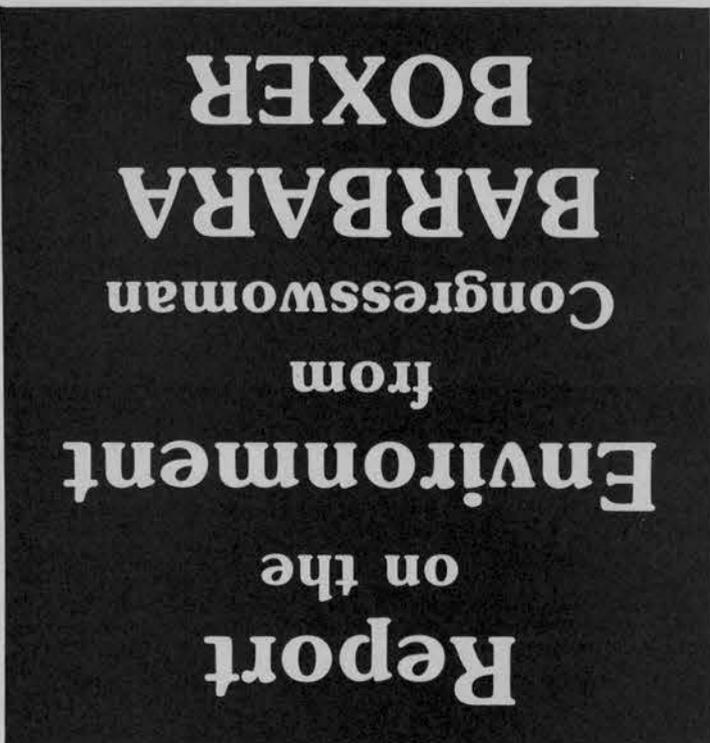
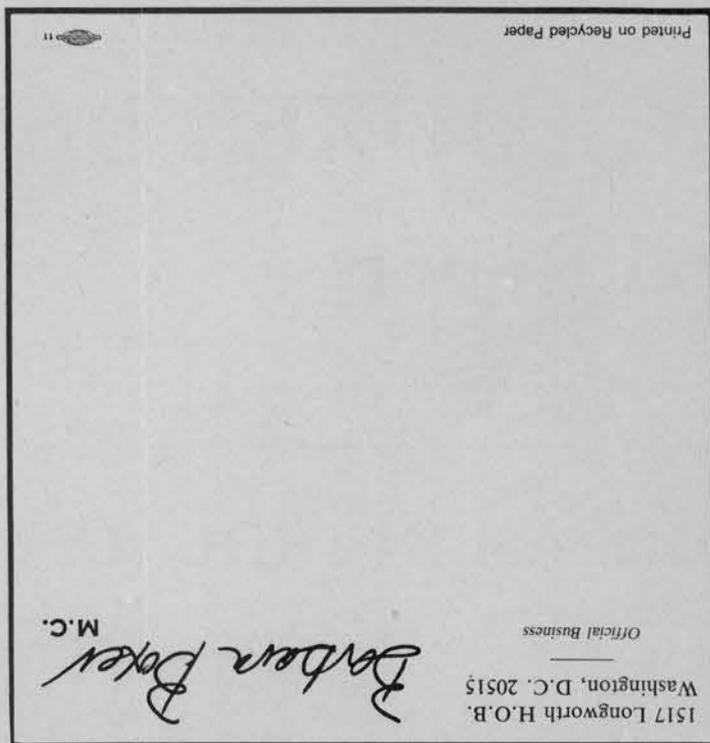
Basic information about potential radioactive leakage into the ocean environment and danger to human beings is lacking. "It would be irresponsible to proceed with such a plan without knowing the extent of environmental damage and human health problems which might result from its implementation," Congresswoman Boxer noted. She has urged the Navy to retreat from the ocean dumping plan.

EPA BUDGET INCREASE APPROVED

Both Houses of Congress have approved a new operating budget for the Environmental Protection Agency at a level of \$1.1 billion, exceeding the \$949 million requested by the Reagan Administration in January.

Congresswoman Barbara Boxer spoke on the House floor during the EPA budget debate in support of a higher level of funding. She pointed out that "the very air we breathe and water we drink are in jeopardy because EPA funds have been so severely cut by this Administration. The agency cannot do necessary monitoring and enforcement of its regulations, let alone respond to new public health emergencies as they arise, without an adequate level of funding.

"This budget will allow new Administrator William Ruckelshaus to begin moving the agency in a positive direction," according to Boxer, "but we still have a long way to go."



BOXER AIDS ENDANGERED ANIMALS

"One of the measures of a society is the way it treats all living creatures," according to Congresswoman Boxer. And, unfortunately, our society has not made the progress it should in protecting endangered animals. The Congresswoman has become involved in animal protection issues in a number of areas.

Boxer introduced an amendment to a bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives, to protect the North Pacific Fur Seal. The amendment was needed because the seal population in the North Pacific has declined significantly in the past couple of decades and is approaching an endangered position. A number of organizations including International Fund for Animal Welfare, Center for Environmental Education and Defenders of Wildlife have written to express their appreciation for the Congresswoman's leadership in this area.

Boxer has also initiated action to protect porpoises and whales. On the latter, she has asked the National Marine Fisheries Service to hold public hearings on the proposal of Sea World to capture and experiment on 100 orca whales. "The proposal needs to be thoroughly aired in public to prevent unnecessary harrassment and destruction of this protected mammal," she said. With regard to porpoises, the Congresswoman wrote and obtained the signatures of other members of Congress on a letter to the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration urging him to take whatever action is necessary, including issuance of warrants, to ensure that observers are allowed on tuna boats. Observers are necessary to assure that fishing boats use approved netting practices which do not unnecessarily injure or kill porpoises.

The Congresswoman is active in other areas as well, including the cosponsorship of legislation to prevent the use of the steel jaw leghold trap.

OIL SPILL BOARD BALANCED

Congresswoman Boxer succeeded recently in having an amendment adopted which ensures that the public interest will be represented on the board of directors which will oversee oil spill cleanup liability and compensation.

The Boxer amendment to H.R. 3278 ensures that at least one-third of the board will be composed of public interest representatives who shall not come from the oil industry; the original formula could have resulted in domination of the board by oil company interests.

GGNRA / PT. REYES

After testimony, letters and lobbying by Congresswoman Boxer and others, the House of Representatives approved \$1 million for land acquisition at Pt. Reyes National Seashore. The House bill then went to the Senate Appropriations Committee which approved \$2.2 million for Golden Gate National Recreation Area without funding for Pt. Reyes.

Congresswoman Boxer will closely follow the deliberations of the Conference Committee when Congress reconvenes and will be in touch with its members to insure that funding remains in the bill for land acquisition in this vital scenic and recreational area.

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AWAIT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Interested in what's on Congress's environmental agenda when members come back in September? The following is a sampling of major issues which Congress is expected to deal with: reauthorization of hazardous waste management and clean water laws, potential ban on coal and some offshore oil and gas leasing, acid rain control legislation, natural gas decontrol, coal slurry proposals, proposed amendment to Alaskan Lands Act, and a new financing scheme for Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

impact '84

A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN GATHER IN WASHINGTON, D.C. TO PLAN FOR 1984

Democratic women representing over 30 states will gather in Washington, D.C. September 25-28 to discuss methods of increasing voter registration and get-out-the-vote and to explore ways to make the 'gender gap' have greater impact in the 1984 elections.

The National Federation of Democratic Women, the DNC's Women's Council and the National Woman's Democratic Club will sponsor a three-day forum, "Impact '84: A Leadership Conference for Democratic Women," to be held at the Woman's National Democratic Club and the Dupont Circle Hotel, NW (off Dupont Circle, 1526 New Hampshire Avenue, NW).

Over 150 women will participate in panel discussions including: Dollars and Sense: Where to Put Our Resources, The Impact of Coalitions, Reagan Reversals: Women's Rights and Civil Rights, and Making the Issue Work for You.

DNC Chairman Charles T. Manatt will address the conference on Monday, September 25th at 9:00 a.m. at the opening session. Also scheduled to address the conference are: NEA President Mary Hatwood Futrell, San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, Massachusetts Senator Edward M. Kennedy, and Pamela C. Harriman, chair of Democrats for the Eighties.

DNC Vice Chair Lynn Cutler, Jean Jenson, president of the Woman's National Democratic Club, Carol Tucker Foreman, co-chair of the DNC's Women's Council, Arlene Berlin, co-chair of the DNC's Women's Council and Angie Elkins, president of the National Federation of Democratic Women will be available to the press at 1:45 pm on Wednesday, September 28 to discuss the goals and outcome of the Leadership Conference.

A complete schedule of events and speakers is enclosed.

- 30 -

The Woman's National Democratic Club • The National Federation of Democratic Women • The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee

Steering Committee: Jeannette Wedel, Chair • Arlene Berlin • Angie Elkins • Ronnie Feit • Carol Tucker Foreman • Mary Lou Friedman • Lillian Huff • Mary Ivey • Jean Jensen • Annette Jones • Judi Levin • Kathleen Manatt • Peggy Mann • Dorothy Miller • Landis Neal • Maryanne Sandretti • Carole Segal • Priscilla Sweeney • Loretta Watson • Schnelle Wilks

Democratic News

Democratic National Committee
1625 Mass. Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 797-5900

For Release:
Monday, Sept. 26, 1983
Contact:
Diane Dewhirst
202/797-6575

Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles T. Manatt today addressed the opening session of a three-day conference, "Impact '84: A Leadership Conference for Democratic Women," at the National Woman's Democratic Club.

In response to the gender gap, Chairman Manatt announced the Democratic National Committee's women's vote initiative:

"...Today we take the next step forward. I am announcing a major new initiative in the Democratic Party to reach out to women voters at the national, state and local level.

We have already begun this process with the formation of our National Women's Vote '84 Task Force including every constituency within the Democratic Party. This week I am asking every state party to form a similar women's vote task force which will be responsible for developing and implementing a women's vote program in each state.

The State Party Works! program, our major party-building operation already underway in twenty targeted states, will devote their next session to an intensive course in building women's vote coalitions, and we will have workshops on this important subject at the conference of State Democratic Chairs in West Virginia in November.

The Democratic National Committee has commissioned a set of reports and analyses devoted to women's voting patterns which will be available to state parties at the Association of State Democratic Chairs meeting. And we are preparing model materials for Democratic campaigns specifically designed to reach women voters and assist women candidates."

The Woman's National Democratic Club was founded by a group of Suffragettes in 1922 to ensure that Democratic women be well informed on national and international issues. The Club's 2,000 plus membership strives to continue this goal of political education for women at its twice weekly speaker luncheons and through its Public Policy Committee.

The National Federation of Democratic Women founded in 1970, has now grown to encompass over 30 states and 400,000 women. Its objectives are to unite women of the Democratic Party, encourage full and equal participation of women on every Party level, promote the exchange of ideas and communication among women, and support legislation of prime concern to women.

The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee, established in 1982, has over 100 members in 18 states. The Council provides Democratic women with a financial and education program to further the principles of the Democratic Party. Council members are establishing a national network of Democratic female fundraisers that is unmatched by any other organization.

impact '84

A Leadership Conference for Democratic Women
September 25-28, 1983 • Washington, DC

*The Woman's National Democratic Club
The National Federation of Democratic Women
and*

*The Women's Council of the Democratic
National Committee*

*invite you to participate in
a Leadership Conference of
influential Democratic women*

from across the country

to create a National Agenda for maximum

impact

on the 84 elections

At this three day Conference, the leadership of Democratic women's organizations and the Democratic Party will discuss strategies and develop plans to be implemented at national, state, and local levels.

This Conference will cover such topics as:

- ... Articulating Democratic women's priorities for 1984
- ... Making the issues work for us
- ... Raising money
- ... Recruiting and supporting women candidates
- ... Drawing the blueprints for a successful campaign
- ... Making the most of the gender gap
- ... Getting out the women's vote

*Conference Participants
include...*

Michele Aisenberg
Bettie Baca
Polly Baca Barragan
Mayor Marion Barry
Dina Beaumont
Maria Bechily-Hodes
Arlene Berlin
Rep. Lindy Boggs
Rep. Barbara Boxer
Rep. Sala Burton
Dorothy Bush
Rep. Beverly Byron
Rep. Cardiss Collins
Ranny Cooper
Betsy Crone
Lynn Cutler
Lt. Governor Nancy Dick
Sharon Pratt Dixon
Angie Elkins
Rep. Walter Fauntroy
Rep. Geraldine Ferraro
Carol Tucker Foreman
Mary Hatwood-Futrell
Frances Garcia
Lt. Governor
Martha Griffiths
Rep. Katie Hall
Pamela C. Harriman

Alexis Herman
Commissioner
Irene C. Hernandez
Jean Jensen
Mildred Jeffrey
Lt. Governor
Marlene Johnson
Rep. Marcy Kaptur
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy
Rep. Barbara Kennelly
Ann Lewis
Louise Lindblom
Rep. Marilyn Lloyd
Dotty Lynch
Charles T. Manatt
Rep. Barbara Mikulski
Eleanor Holmes Norton
Rep. Mary Rose Oaker
Amelia Parker
Esther Peterson
State Treasurer
Ann Richards
Maryanne Sandretti
Rep. Pat Schroeder
Alice Travis
C. Delores Tucker
Jeannette Wedel
Addie Wyatt

Daytime Events

- Featured Speakers and Panel Discussions with time for questions and answers.
- Action Planning Workshops
- Democratic Congresswomen's Forum on Capitol Hill.

Evening Events

- Opening Reception — honoring The Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry and Congressman and Mrs. Walter Fauntroy. *Sunday 6-8 p.m. cocktail-buffet.*
- Presidential Spotlight — an opportunity to meet and talk with presidential candidates in a relaxed setting. *Monday 6-8 p.m. cocktail-buffet.*
- Impact 84 Dinner — a Keynote address by Ann Richards, State Treasurer of Texas. *Entertainment by Joan Cushing, political satirist, Tuesday 6:30 cocktails 7:30 dinner.*

Registration

Registration is Sunday, September 25 from 2-6 p.m. at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. All events with the exception of the Democratic Congresswomen's Forum will take place at the Woman's National Democratic Club, 1526 New Hampshire Avenue or at the hotel.

The Registration fee of \$125 includes all day and evening events, transportation to Capitol Hill, program materials and kits, and daily continental breakfasts and lunches.

Confirmation will be mailed upon receipt of your check. Reservations are limited to 300. **Register early.**

Hotel Information

The Dupont Plaza Hotel room rates:
single room \$75.00/day
double room \$95.00/day

Please fill out and mail the enclosed reservation form directly to the hotel.

impact '84

A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

September 12, 1983

Dear Ms. Bethke

This is to confirm your registration as a participant in IMPACT '84
A Leadership Conference for Democratic Women, September 25-28 in Washington, D.C.

Registration will be held at the DuPont Plaza Hotel, 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, NW (next door to the Woman's National Democratic Club), on Sunday September 25 from 2:00 to 6:00 P.M. and on Monday, September 26 from 8:00-9:00 A.M. You will receive your official conference credentials and packet when you register.

This Conference is a call to action and an opportunity for women of the Democratic Party to claim a strengthened role within the Party structure and electorate at large. Women increasingly identify with the views of the Democratic Party and many political analysts project that we will provide the key to Democratic victories in 1984.

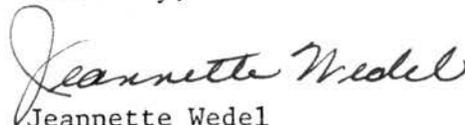
It is up to us as women in leadership positions to articulate strategies which reflect the new power of women in politics in bold and creative ways which will produce results. We must not allow the women's vote to be taken for granted.

Within this context, we will of course focus on basic political action skills and programs. A key area will be increased female voter registration and voter participation. Other areas of emphasis will include:

- Issue development and advocacy
- The increased impact of coalition building
- Development of a women's component in Party programs and procedures at national, state and local levels
- Recruitment and support of women candidates
- Fundraising techniques.

I look forward to meeting you and working with you on this important task at the end of the month. In the meantime I urge your careful consideration of the agenda items to be addressed.

Sincerely,



Jeannette Wedel
Conference Chair

The Woman's National Democratic Club • The National Federation of Democratic Women • The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee

Steering Committee: Jeannette Wedel, Chair • Arlene Berlin • Angie Elkins • Ronnie Feit • Carol Tucker Foreman • Mary Lou Friedman • Lillian Huff • Mary Ivey • Jean Jensen • Annette Jones • Judi Levin • Kathleen Manatt • Peggy Mann • Dorothy Miller • Landis Neal • Maryanne Sandretti • Carole Segal • Priscilla Sweeney • Loretta Watson • Schnelle Wilks

Washington Post

September 27, 1983

Democrats Urged to Pick Woman as No. 2 in '84

Associated Press

Two top Democratic women officeholders said yesterday that the party should have a woman as its vice presidential candidate in 1984 to "put its money and its candidates where its mouth is."

Minnesota Lt. Gov. Marelene Johnson and Michigan Lt. Gov. Martha Griffiths told a meeting of more than 150 Democratic women from across the nation that all the words of support for women from the party and its presidential hopefuls should be backed up by action.

"Since we're not going to have a woman for president in 1984, at least we should have a woman for vice president," said Johnson, who is supporting former vice president Walter F. Mondale for the pres-

idential nomination. "The Democratic Party will have to put its money and its candidates where its mouth is."

Griffiths said a woman in the No. 2 spot would ensure victory next year.

"If we have a woman for vice president, we will walk into the Oval Office," she told the opening day of meetings designed to plot the strategy to win elections with women's votes in 1984 and ensure women a share of power in the party. The sessions will focus on tactics to exploit the gender gap in 1984.

Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles T. Manatt opened the three-day conference by making fun of the Reagan administration and praising his own party for its stance on women.

SMALL BUSINESS COUNCIL AN ORGANIZATION OF SMALL BUSINESS LEADERS

Democratic National Committee

1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington D.C. 20036

(202) 797-5900

Robert Bender
Executive Director

I. Croom Beatty, V
Executive Director

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Leadership Conference for Democratic Women
FROM: Democratic Small Business Council
DATE: September 26, 1983
RE: Small Business Council Meeting

You are cordially invited to attend the Small Business Council meeting on Wednesday, September 28, 1983, at the Capitol Hill Quality Inn (across from the Hyatt Regency), in the Federal Room, South.

at 2 p.m., Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona will address the Council, at 3 p.m., Governor John Carlin of Kansas will speak.

The Small Business Council congratulates you on your accomplishments and looks forward to working with you.

impact '84

A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

Leadership Conference for
Democratic Women
September 25 - 28, 1983
Washington, D.C.

AGENDA

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

- Registration -

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

- Opening Reception

- Guests of Honor:

Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry
Congressman and Mrs. Walter Fauntroy

- Informal Remarks:

Jean Jensen, President
Woman's National Democratic Club

Angie Elkins, President
National Federation of Democratic
Women

Arlene Berlin, Co-Chair
Democratic National Committee Women's
Council

- Moderator: Jeannette Wedel,
Conference Chair

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.

- Registration

9:00 - 9:05 a.m.

- Welcome: Polly Baca Barragan,
Vice Chair, DNC
Colorado State Senator

9:05 - 9:20 a.m.

- Opening Address: Charles T. Manatt,
Chairman, DNC

- Introduction: Alexis Herman, Vice President,
Green - Herman and Associates;
former Director of the Women's
Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

9:20 - 9:30 a.m.

- Conference Goals: Jeannette Wedel,
Conference Chair

9:30 - 9:45 a.m.

- Remarks: Pamela C. Harriman, Chair,
Democrats for the 80's

- Introduction: Frances Garcia,
Partner, Quezada Navarro and Company,
Certified Public Accountants

The Woman's National Democratic Club • The National Federation of Democratic Women • The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee

Steering Committee: Jeannette Wedel, Chair • Arlene Berlin • Angie Elkins • Ronnie Feit • Carol Tucker Foreman • Mary Lou Friedman • Lillian Hutt • Mary Ivey • Jean Jensen
Annette Jones • Judi Levin • Kathleen Manatt • Peggy Mann • Dorothy Miller • Landis Neal • Marvonne Sandretti • Carole Segal • Priscilla Sweeney • Loretta Watson • Schneile Wilk

9:45 - 11:30 a.m.

- Panel Discussion: "Dollars and Sense - Where to Put Our Resources"
- Moderator: Polly Baca Barragan
- Panelists: Ranny Cooper, Political Director, Office of Senator Edward Kennedy
- Betsy Crone, Political Consultant - Fundraiser
- C. Delores Tucker, Vice Chair, DNC Black Caucus; Former President, National Federation of Democratic Women
- Carol Tucker Foreman, Co-Chair, DNC Women's Council; President, Carol Tucker Foreman Associates
- Evy DuBrow, ILGU

11:30 - 11:45 a.m.

- Break

11:45 - 1:00 p.m.

- Lunch - Woman's National Democratic Club

1:00 - 2:30 p.m.

- Panel Discussion: "Our Lieutenant Governors Speak Out"
- Moderator: Dina Beaumont, Assistant to the President, Communication Workers of America
- Panelists: Lt. Governor Nancy Dick, Colorado
- Lt. Governor Martha Griffiths, Michigan
- Lt. Governor Marlene Johnson, Minnesota

2:30 - 4:00 p.m.

- Remarks Alice Travis, Democratic Task force Chair, NWPC
- Panel Discussion: "The Impact of Coalitions"
- Moderator: Addie Wyatt, International Vice President and Director of Civil Rights and Women's Affairs, United Food and Commercial Workers
- Panelists: Dotty Lynch, President, Lynch Research, Inc.
- Maria Bechly-Hodes, Assistant to Senator Alan S. Dixon (D - Illinois)
- Ann Lewis, Political Director Democratic National Committee
- Esther Peterson

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

- Presidential spotlight

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

9:00 - 9:05 a.m.

- Welcome: Angie Elkins

9:05 - 9:35 a.m.

- Opening Address: "Reagan Reversals: Women's Rights and Civil Rights"
- Eleanor Holmes Norton, Former Chair, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
- Introduction: Mildred Jeffrey, Member, Wayne State University Board of Directors; Chair, Voters for Choice

- 9:35 - 11:30 p.m. - Panel Discussion: "The National Party Focus: Targeting for Victory"
- Moderator: Michele Aisenberg, Chair, DNC Women's Caucus
- Panelists: Amelia Parker, Director DNC Black Affairs
- Louise Linblom, Director Compliance Review Commission, DNC
- Bettie Baca, Director Hispanic Affairs, DNC; Deputy to Vice Chair Polly Baca Barragan
- Lynn Cutler, Vice Chair, DNC Director, Women's Division, DNC
- 11:30 - 11:45 a.m. - Break
- 11:45 a.m. - Board Buses for Capitol Hill
- 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. - Lunch - Cannon Caucus Room
The Honorable Tip O'Neill, Speaker of the House
- 1:15 - 4:00 p.m. - "Making the Issues Work for You"
Democratic Congresswomen's Forum
- Speakers from the House of Representatives:
- Honorable Lindy Boggs, Louisiana
Honorable Barbara Boxer, California
Honorable Sala Burton, California
Honorable Beverly Byron, Maryland
Honorable Cardiss Collins, Illinois
Honorable Geraldine Ferraro, New York
Honorable Katie Hall, Indiana
Honorable Marcy Kaptur, Ohio
Honorable Barbara Kennelly, Connecticut
Honorable Marilyn Lloyd, Tennessee
Honorable Barbara Mikulski, Maryland
Honorable Mary Rose Oaker, Ohio
Honorable Pat Schroeder, Colorado
- 4:00 p.m. - Board Buses for Woman's National Democratic Club
- 6:30 - 7:30 p.m. - Cocktails
- 7:30 p.m. - Banquet
- Speaker: Ann Richards, State Treasurer, Texas
- MC: Irene C. Hernandez, Commissioner Cook County, Illinois

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

- 9:15 - 9:25 a.m. - Welcome: Arlene Berlin, Co-Chair DNC Women's Council
- 9:25 - 9:45 a.m. - Opening Address: Senator Edward Kennedy
- Introduction: Sharon Pratt Dixon, Chair Eastern Regional Caucus, DNC
- 9:45 - 11:00 a.m. - "Strategies for Victory - What Will Work for You"
- Moderator: Jeannette Wedel
- 11:00 - 12:00 noon - Plenary
- 12:00 noon - 12:30 p.m. - Closing Address: Mayor Dianne Feinstein, San Francisco
- Introduction: Mary Hatwood Futrell, President, NEA
- 12:30 p.m. - Lunch
- Adjournment

WORKING DRAFT

Impact 84 Statement

We, the women leaders of the Democratic Party, have come together at a historic moment -- when the women of the country have begun to emerge -- politically ~~not only~~ with their own voices, ^{and} ~~but~~ with the power of numbers and votes.¹

We are no longer content to hold our values in our hearts or to practice them only in our homes and communities. We want our values translated into our nation's policy and legislation. Women want a humanitarian approach to government that works. And we believe this can be accomplished with more responsible leadership and more effective and efficient use of our economic and human resources.

Ironically, just as we assert this demand we have witnessed three years of an administration with a philosophy and program insensitive to women's needs and concerns. It has engaged in a process of systematic withdrawal of government resources and leadership from the issues concerning women. It has abdicated humanitarian responsibilities in the name of freedom and self-reliance, pretended that our economy is healthy even if it impoverishes large segments of the population in ever growing numbers, and has spoken seductively of peace through strength while it escalates tensions, underwrites irresponsible defense spending and neglects the injustices that lead to war.

To insure that we turn our new consciousness into action, we pledge ourselves to the following goals and steps to realize them:

impact '84

A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

WORKING DRAFT

GOALS

1. Make registration of new women voters and getting women to the polls our number one priority.
2. Insure that women understand the devastating impact of the Reagan Administration's programs and policies on women and women's concerns —
women's economical survival
peace
preservation of our environment
education
health care
poverty
irresponsible defense budgets
Civil Rights / Human Rights.
3. Elect more Democratic women to public office
4. Assert our partnership in the Democratic Party to carry out our goals and ideals.

① Gov
Mayors
Senate Leaders } Min Attorney Assoc.
Hispanic Ad Hoc -
Hispanic Am. Demo
Wm. Attorney Assoc. Harriette Woods } 1,000 women
Hispanic Am. Demo. } \$1,000. - Contrib.
27 issue dinner Missouri } \$1,000,000.
1/2 million dollars } issues dinner
with candidates

② *Adelie Weyant*

20 500
 100 20
 2,000/0,000

Fundraising

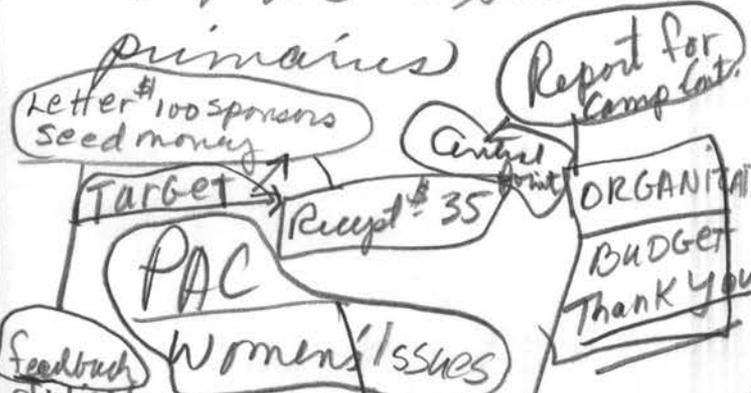
3400 political
 (action groups)

physical labor
 money

W Pac = state
 primaries

grooming candidates
 for elections

We have to give for our
 candidate.



Feedback
 Political
 List

Women's Issues

Physical Labor
 Volunteer

Fundraising

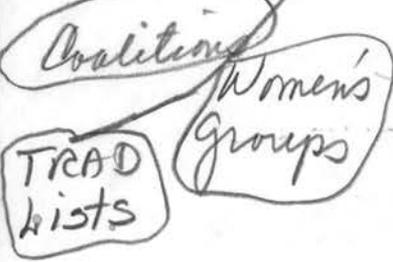


Identify
 Resources
 Printers etc
 Depternal

Individual

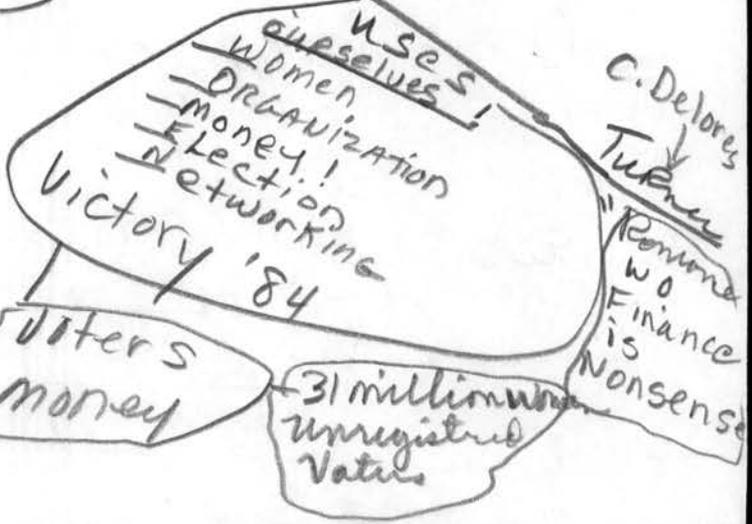
Goals to reach
 \$1,000,000
 1000 w @ \$1,000 donation

Direct
 mailing



Grooming
 Candidates

Event under
 \$25.00 NOT
 fund raise
 #



Accountability
 Building
 course

WORKING DRAFT

Plan for Empowerment

1. Women as Voters

Registration

Get out the vote

2. Women as Advocates

Education and advocacy of issues

Outreach/coalition building

3. Women as Candidates

Recruit women

Support women

4. Women and the Democratic Party

Ensure party programs, at all levels, have a female component

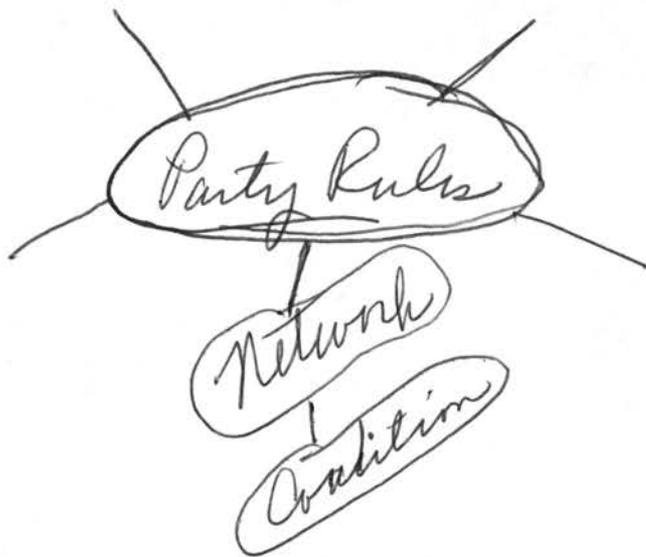
maximum utilization of party rules and processes

Push for more support for women candidates

Women take more responsibility for giving and raising money

1. grassroots level Big Sister
2. State
3. National

*Princeton
Coalition
1) Com.-based
organizations
2) Church
3) Labor groups
4) Apathy*



State
Chair
appoints

National Convention
Delegates

State will appoint temp.
2 members. for Committee

Credentials
platform
rules

Run for slot.

Fundraising
Women's table



impact '84

A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

AGENDA

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

2:00 - 6:00 p.m.

- Registration (Dupont Hotel)

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

- Opening Reception (Woman's National Democratic Club)

- Guests of Honor:

Congressman and Mrs. Walter Fauntroy
Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry
India Edwards

- Greetings

Jean Jensen, President
Woman's National Democratic Club

Angie Elkins, President
National Federation of Democratic Women

Arlene Berlin, Co-Chair
Democratic National Committee Women's Council

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.

- Registration (WNDC)

9:00 - 9:15

- Welcome: Jean Jensen

- Greetings: Lynn Cutler, Vice Chair, DNC;
Director, DNC Women's Division

Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair, DNC; Colorado State
Senator

9:15 - 9:40 a.m.

- Opening Address: Charles T. Manatt
Chairman, DNC

- Introducer: Alexis Herman, Vice President,
Green - Herman and Associates;
former Director of the Women's
Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

The Woman's National Democratic Club • The National Federation of Democratic Women • The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee

Steering Committee: Jeannette Wedel, Chair • Arlene Berlin • Angie Elkins • Ronnie Feit • Carol Tucker Foreman • Mary Lou Friedman • Lillian Huff • Mary Ivey • Jean Jensen
Annette Jones • Judi Levin • Kathleen Manatt • Peggy Mann • Dorothy Miller • Landis Neal • Maryanne Sandretti • Carole Segal • Priscilla Sweeney • Loretta Watson • Schnelle Wilks

1. Issues : developing Agenda
outreach
locations
2. To party Platform Women Candidates
recruiting / supporting
Fundraising

3. Elect Candidates

9:40 - 9:50 a.m. - Conference Goals: Jeannette Wedel, Conference Chair

9:50 - 10:05 a.m. - Remarks: Pamela C. Harriman, Chair, Democrats for the 80's

- Introducer: Frances Garcia, Partner, *U.S. Tribunal* Quezada Navarro and Company, Certified Public Accountants

10:05 - 11:05 a.m. - Panel Discussion: "Dollars and Sense - Where to Put Our Resources"

- Moderator: Polly Baca Barragan *Action Com*

Panelists: Ranny Cooper, Political Director, Office of Senator Edward Kennedy

Betsy Crone, Political Consultant - Fundraiser

C. Delores Tucker, Vice Chair, DNC Black Caucus; Former President, National Federation of Democratic Women

Carol Tucker Foreman, Co-Chair, DNC Women's Council; President, Carol Tucker Foreman Associates

Evelyn DuBrow, International Ladies Garment Workers Union



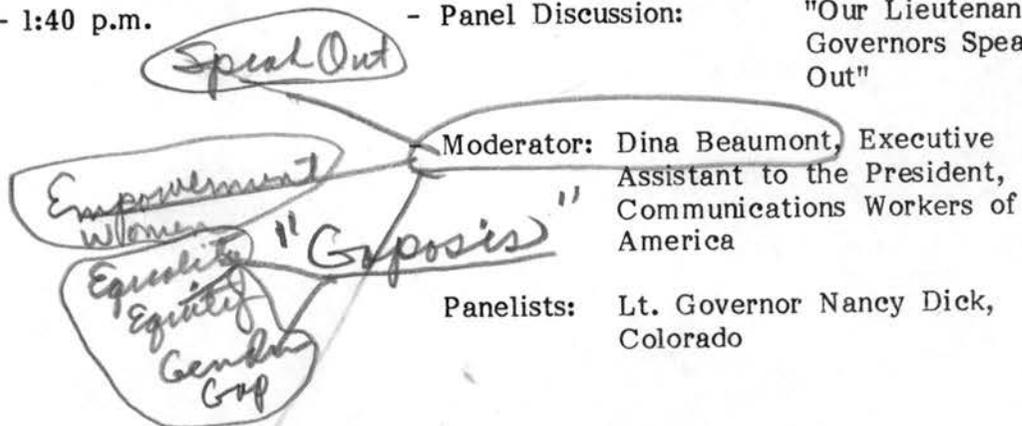
11:05 - 11:15 a.m. - Break

11:15 - 12:00 noon - Question and Answer Session with the Panel

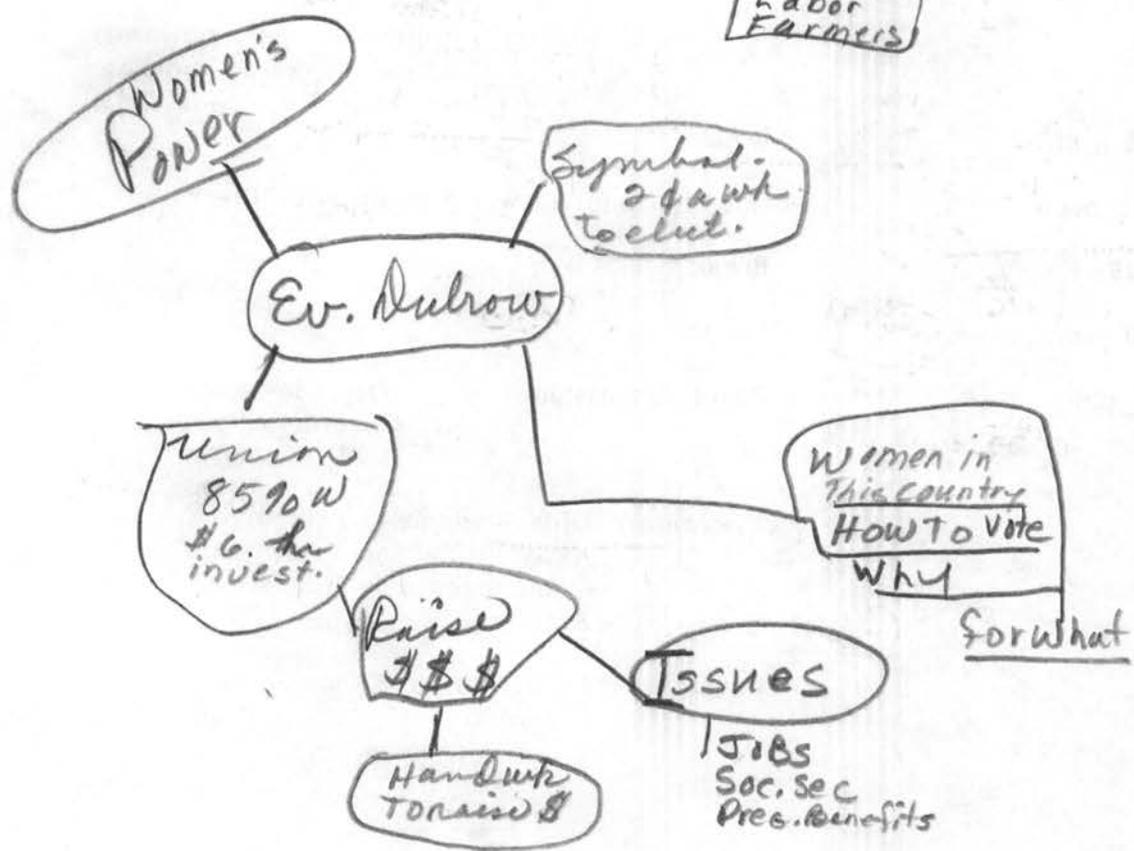
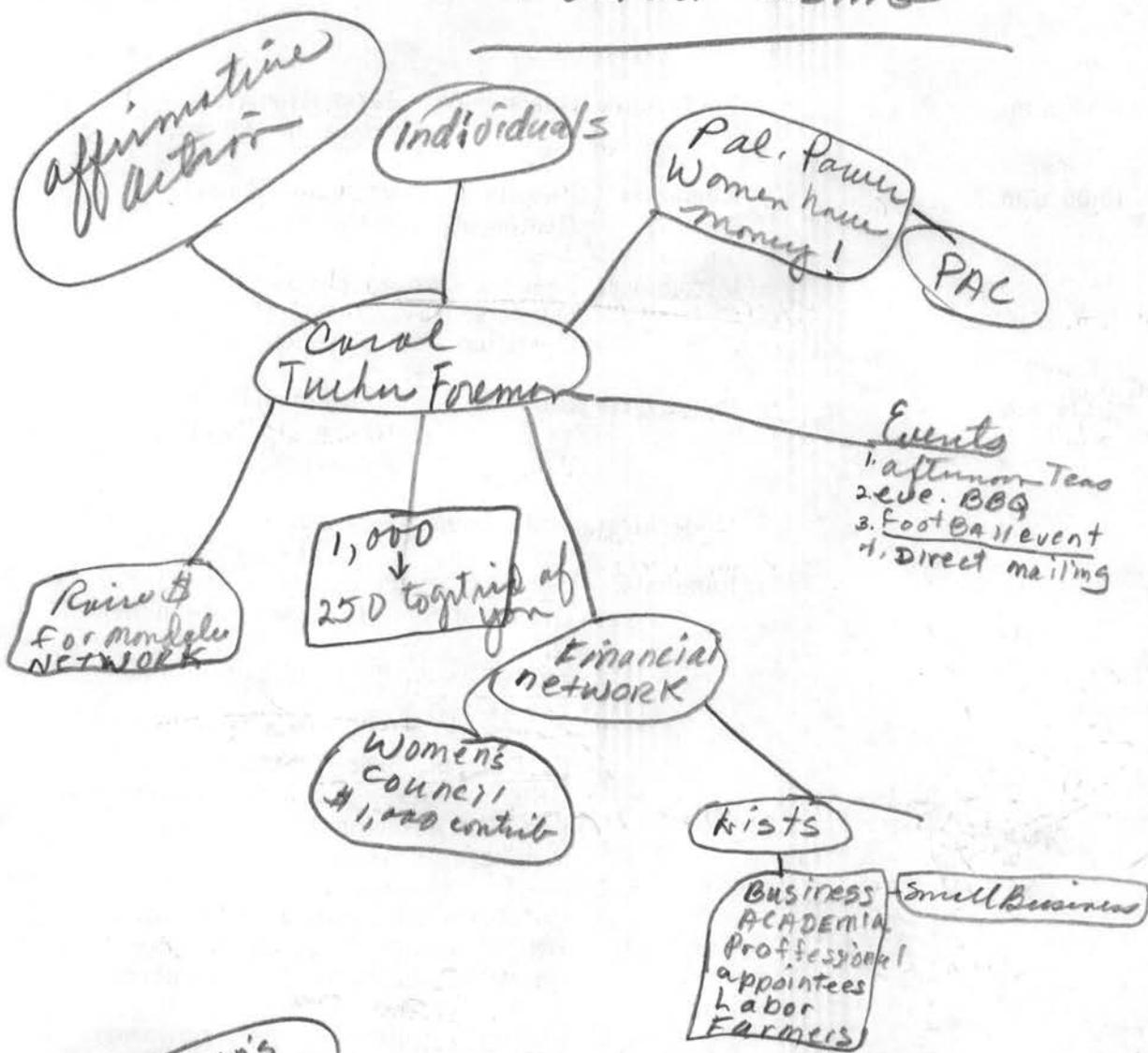
12:00 - 12:15 - Break

12:15 - 1:00 p.m. - Lunch

1:00 - 1:40 p.m. - Panel Discussion: "Our Lieutenant Governors Speak Out"



Fund Raising



Lt. Governor Martha Griffiths,
Michigan

Lt. Governor Marlene Johnson,
Minnesota

1:40 - 2:10 p.m.

- Question and Answer Session with Panel

2:10 - 2:20 p.m.

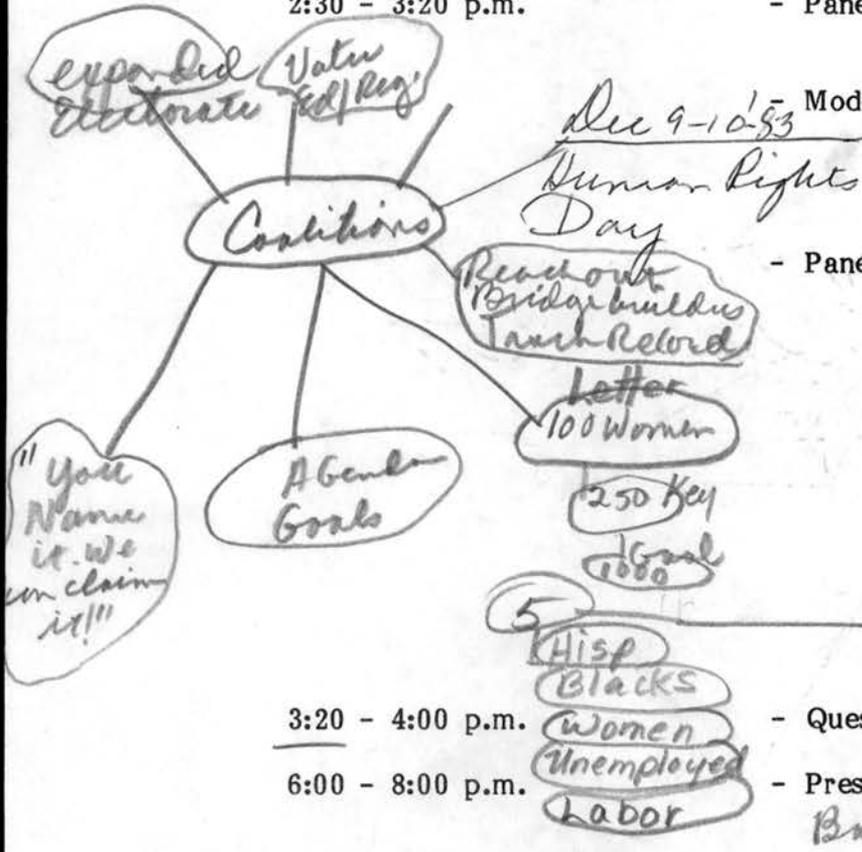
- Break

2:20 - 2:30 p.m.

- Remarks: Alice Travis, Democratic Task Force
Chair, National Women's Political Caucus

2:30 - 3:20 p.m.

- Panel Discussion: "The Impact of Coalitions"



- Moderator: Addie Wyatt, International Vice President and Director of Civil Rights and Women Affairs, United Food and Commercial Workers

- Panelists: Dotty Lynch, President, Lynch Research, Inc.

Maria Bechily-Hodes, Assistant to Senator Alan S. Dixon (D - Illinois)

Esther Peterson, Consumer Advisor to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Carter

Ann Lewis, Political Director Democratic National Committee

3:20 - 4:00 p.m.

- Question and Answer Session with Panel

6:00 - 8:00 p.m.

- Presidential Spotlight
Bar/ Buffet

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

9:00 - 9:05 a.m.

- Welcome: Angie Elkins

9:05 - 9:35 a.m.

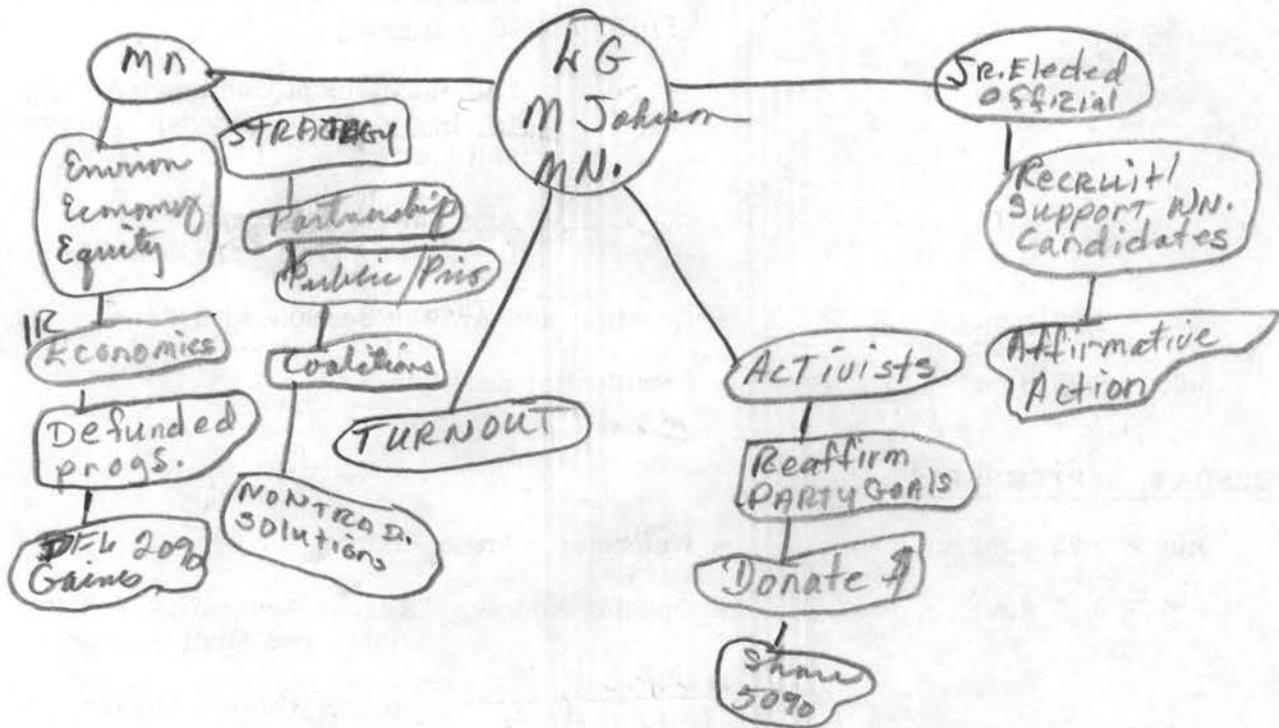
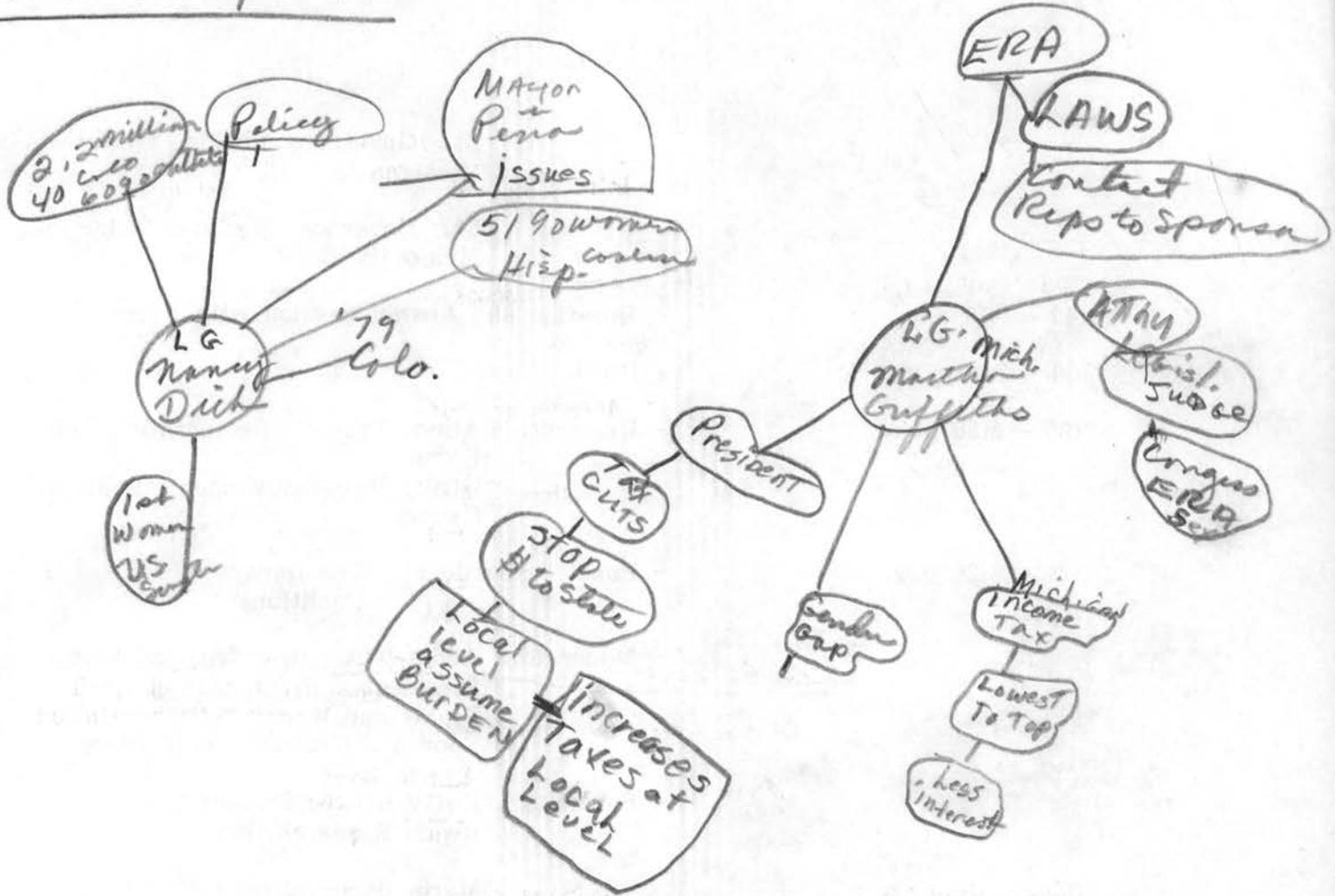
- Opening Address: "Reagan Reversals: Women's Rights and Civil Rights"

Patty Barr
Barragan

speaker for Human Rights Day Dec. 9-10, 83

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Professor of Law
Georgetown University
Law Center; Former Chair,
Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission

Gov's Speak Out



9:35 - 10:25 a.m.

- Introducer: Mildred Jeffrey, Member, Wayne State University Board of Directors; Chair, Voters for Choice

- Panel Discussion: "The National Party Focus: Targeting for Victory"

- Moderator: Michele Aisenberg, Chair, DNC Women's Caucus

- Panelists: Lynn Cutler, Vice Chair, DNC; Director, Women's Division

Amelia Parker, Director
DNC Black Affairs

Louise Lindblom, Director
Compliance Review Commission,
DNC

Bettie Baca, Director, Hispanic
Affairs, DNC; Deputy to Vice
Chair Polly Baca Barragan

1st Mtg.
Rules/Credentials
Com.

Positions of
Power

Equal div.
women

Jan. 1984
temp members.

Melina

10:25 - 11:30 a.m.

- Question and Answer Session with Panel

11:30 a.m.

- Board Buses for Capitol Hill

12:20 - 1:00 p.m.

✓ Lunch, Cannon Caucus Room;
Brief Remarks, Speaker Thomas P. ("Tip")
O'Neill, Jr.

1:00 - 1:30 p.m.

- "1983-84 Democratic Candidate Focus"

✓ Ann Lewis, Political Director, DNC

Marta David, Deputy Director, Democratic
Congressional Campaign Committee

Audrey Shepherd, Director of Campaign
Services, Democratic Senatorial Campaign
Committee

- "Making the Issues Work for You"
Democratic Congresswomen's Forum

* Moderator: The Honorable Barbara Mikulski,
Maryland

- Speakers from the House of Representatives:

The Honorable Lindy Boggs, Louisiana
The Honorable Barbara Boxer, California
The Honorable Sala Burton, California

Policy

Hispanic
Affairs

Hispanic
Force

Outreach
Speeches
DNC

Hispanic
Campaign
Fund.

Female
Candidates

Resumes
Constituents

1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

Defining

Budget
Cuts

Appointments

Environment

Education

atch Key bill
new facilities
to keep children

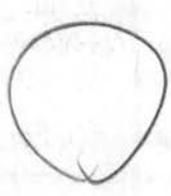
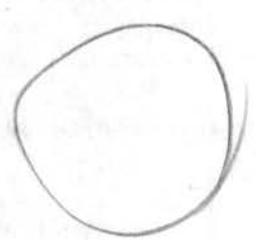
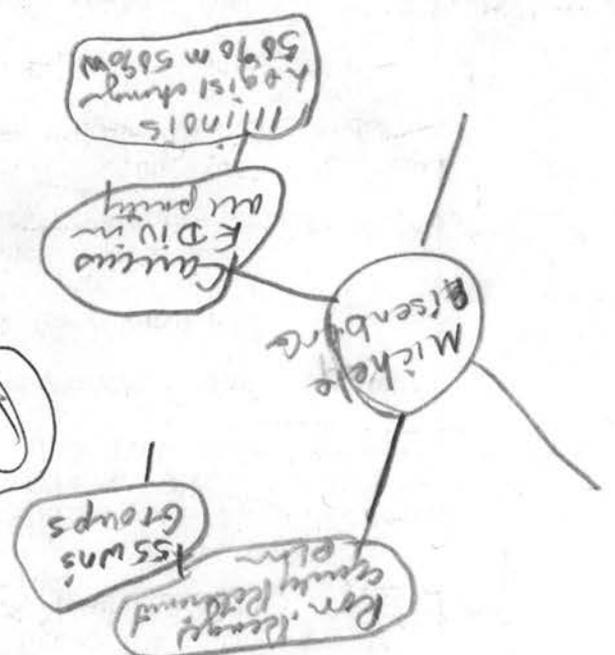
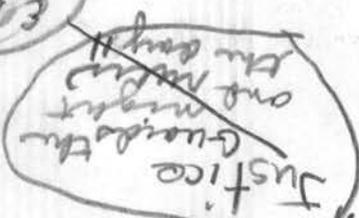
1984
Summit Mtg
Conference

FEED
Merid
Pagan

Fire
Women

Pat
Williams

Tues. Sept 27



22 Congresswomen
13-DFW 5

Defense 1190 above
discr. #

200 Billion 11 million

Issues
environmental
programs
War/Peace
Budget
Discretionary #

- The Honorable Beverly Byron, Maryland
- The Honorable Cardiss Collins, Illinois
- The Honorable Geraldine Ferraro, New York
- The Honorable Katie Hall, Indiana
- The Honorable Marcy Kaptur, Ohio
- The Honorable Barbara Kennelly, Connecticut

deficits
200
million

Women
Congresswomen
500+ members
Network
KIP, Kase, etc.
Sales
Economy
Follow
Cook
State
of
Nation
Mind
Skills
Civil
Rights
International
Markets
Public
Policy

50 more
years
Transition
Cause
3:30 p.m.
6:30 - 7:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.
1972
Partners
Palmer
Palmer
Humor Resource
Africa
Continent
ASIA
State Dept.

- The Honorable Mary Rose Oaker, Ohio
- The Honorable Pat Schroeder, Colorado

- Board Buses for Woman's National Democratic Club
- Cocktails
- Banquet
- Speaker: Ann Richards, State Treasurer, Texas

HR 2100	590	Private
HR 2300	1090	172.00
Equity	60%	MONTH
Dad	higher	

Women's
Problems
Pattie
INS
Law
72 Billion
TRADE
JOBS

Political Satirist: Joan Cushing

- MC: Irene C. Hernandez, Commissioner Cook County, Illinois

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

9:15 - 9:20 a.m.

- Welcome: Arlene Berlin, Co-Chair DNC Women's Council

9:20 - 9:45 a.m.

- Opening Address: Senator Edward Kennedy, Massachusetts

9:45 - 11:00 a.m.

- Introducer: Sharon Pratt Dixon, Chair Eastern Regional Caucus, DNC

11:00 - 12:00 noon

- "Strategies for Victory - What Will Work for You"

12:00 - 12:15 p.m.

- Plenary

12:15 - 1:30 p.m.

- Break

1:30 p.m.

- Lunch

1:45 p.m.

- Closing Address: Mayor Dianne Feinstein, San Francisco

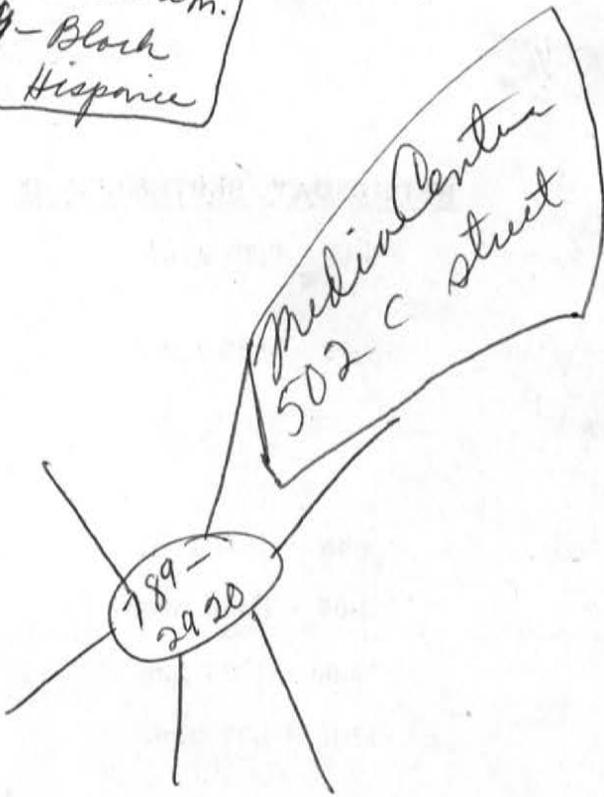
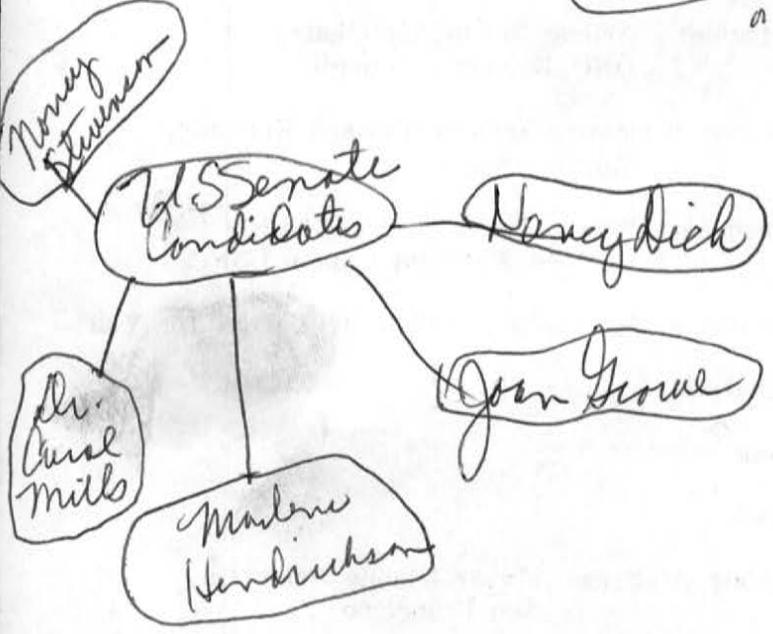
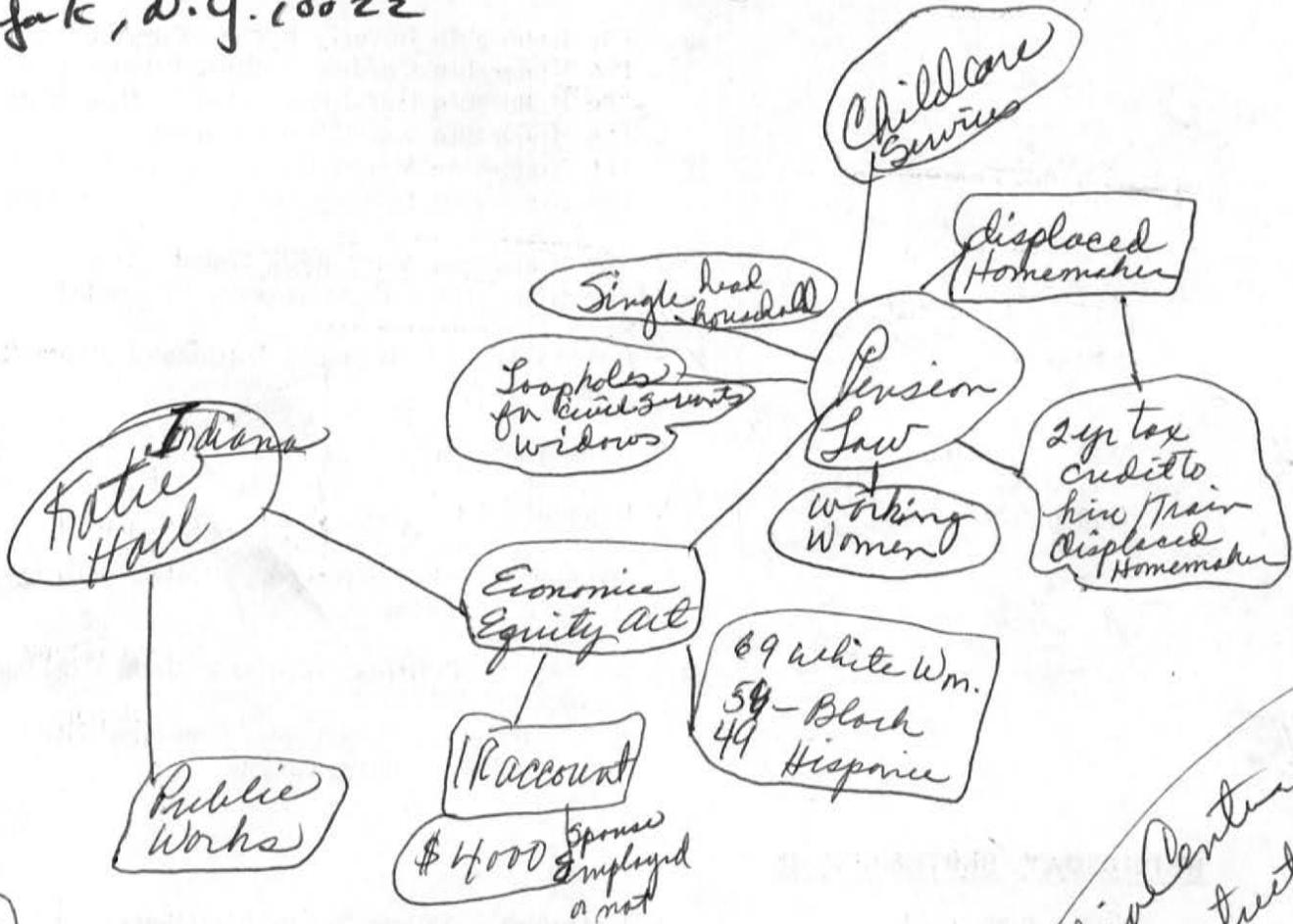
- Introducer: Mary Hatwood Futrell, President, NEA

- Adjournment

- Press Conference

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Ronnie Lucia
 220 E. 57th St. Apt 3E
 New York, N.Y. 10022



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1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

Conference Registration List

Katherine L. Acuff
3212 Leland St.
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Phyllis R. Alexander
26 Hesketh St.
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Pat Anderson
9421 E. Newton
Tulsa, OK 74115

Mildred Arnold
2601 Woodley Pl., N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Shirley W. Bartok
4138 Broadway
Grove City, OH 43123

Arlene Berlin
404 Ridgely Avenue
Annapolis, MD 21401

Helen W. Berthelot
2261 Gulf to Bay #225
Clearwater, FL 33575

Irene Gomez Bethke
4649 Decatur Ave., No. ✓
New Hope, MN 55428

Lou Bevill
3827 N. Military Road
Arlington, VA 22207

Mary Ann Blackwell
626 A St., SE
Washington, DC 20003

Lorraine Bonnell
13023 15th S.W.
Seattle, WA 98146

Roberta Booth
1564 Orson Drive
Columbus, OH 43207

Bernice E. Bowman
91 Eaton St
West Haven, CT 06516

Joyce Ann Bradley-Lanzilla
115 Settler St.
So. Portland, ME 04106

Anne Wells Branscomb
5 Hidden Oak Lane
Armonk, NY 10504

Jane Bullock
6230 E. Turquoise Ave.
Scottsdale, AZ 85253

Patricia Brown
1049 30th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20007

Mary Burke
9933 Neuens Rd.
Houston, TX 77080

Sandra C. Burt
8531 Atwell Road
Potomac, MD 20854

Karen Carlin
Cedar Crest, Governor's Residence
Topeka, KS 66606

Carol Carlin
722 Wisconsin St.
Lake Geneva, WI 53147

Susan C. Chaires
1737 Desales St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Eleanor Coakley
420 O St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Virginia M. Collins
3 Washington Circle, NW #502
Washington, DC 20037

The Woman's National Democratic Club • The National Federation of Democratic Women • The Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee

Steering Committee: Jeannette Wedel, Chair • Arlene Berlin • Angie Elkins • Ronnie Feit • Carol Tucker Foreman • Mary Lou Friedman • Lillian Huff • Mary Ivey • Jean Jensen • Annette Jones • Judi Levin • Kathleen Manatt • Peggy Mann • Dorothy Miller • Landis Neal • Maryanne Sandretti • Carole Segal • Priscilla Sweeney • Loretta Watson • Schnelle Wilks

Virginia K. Conger
PO Box 37-1068
Miami, FL 33137

Elizabeth M. Cox
3348 Military Rd., N.W.
Washington, DC

Goldie Cutler
37 West Clay Park
San Francisco, CA 94121

Carol Dobbs
901 S. Omni International
Atlanta, GA 30303

Cynthia Dahlin
1777 N. Kent St.
Arlington, VA 22209

Concetta L. D'Ambrosio ?
40 Orchard St.
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Rose Merry Davis
1698 Bryden Road
Columbus, OH 43205

Suzie Dick
6223 30th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20015

Celia Eckhardt
122 Third St., SE
Washington, DC 20003

India Edwards
725 S. Eliseo Drive, Apt. 1
Greenbrae, CA 94904

Adelaide K. Eisenmann
607 G St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Angie Elkins
3723 Kenmore Road
Durham, NC 27705

Jane G. Eskind
6000 Dunham Springs Road
Nashville, TN 37205

Margaret M. Farrar
5162 34th St., NW
Washington, DC 20008

Ronnie Feit
40 G St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Phyllis H. Fineshriber
7214 Rollingwood Drive
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Carol Foreman
Suite 508, 2000 P St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Pat Frank
Box 118
Park Hill, OK 74451

Florence Franklin
DNC, 1625 Mass. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Gloria Godell
10771 Bellagio Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90077

Mary Gravalos
1426 36th St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Bertha Greenebaum
Pennswood Village, #D-106
Newtown, PA 18940

Chris Greene
1014 Norwood Avenue
Durham, NC 27707

Luveta Gresham
1426 Whittier St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20018

Mary P. Haney
4353 Verplanck Pl., NW
Washington, DC

Betty Joe Hanners
P.O. Box 429, 9018 Holsey Rd.
Damascus, MD 20872

Thelma M. Harper
714 Ringgold Drive
Nashville, TN 37207

Naomi Foster Harris
3224 Walbridge Pl., NW
Washington, DC 20010

Anne Slattery Healy
5621 Newington Rd.
Bethesda, MD 20816

Regina Goff Henry
2306 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, MD 21214

Betty G. Hubbell
947 6th St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Lillian J. Huff
5124 - 12th St., N.E.
Washington, DC 20011

Gwendolyn K. Kumphrey
4760 Gearhart Rd.
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Katie Hurley
Box 157
Wasilla, AK 99687

Barbara Insel
1800 R St., NW
Washington, DC 20009

Mary E. Ivey
6120 Oregon Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20015

Jean R. Jensen
7416 Admiral Dr.,
Alexandria, VA 22307

Annette C. Jones
5422 2nd St., NW
Washington, DC 20011

Kathleen McGuire Kenety
3100 Hawthorne St., NW
Washington, DC 20008

Rose C. Dramer
9350 Harvey Rd.
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Mary-Anne Lansburgh
3900 Cathedral Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016

Judith W. Levin
13 Grafton St.
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Alice R. Liebson
712 Farmington Ave.
West Hartford, CT

Jane Little
50 St. Francis Lane
San Rafael, CA 94901

Ronnie Livia ✓
220 E. 57th St., Apt. 3E
New York, NY 10022

Catherine S. Long
2500 Virginia Ave., NW #612
Washington, DC 20037

Phyllis Patillo McCall
3660 Southern Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20020

Gwen McFarland
828 Lemont Dr.
Nashville, TN 37216

Jacque McNulty
Box 87
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Peggy Mann
14525 Montevideo Rd.
Pooleville, MD 20837

Ellen Louise Marcus
700 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20037

Olya Margolin
3511 30th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Jean E. Marshall
317 W. Freemason St.
Norfolk, VA 23410

Joan Millen
3601 Connecticut Ave., NW #308
Washington, DC 20008

Dorothy A. Miller
5597 Seminary Rd., #1704
Falls Church, VA 22041

Joann E. Miller
304 Aspen Place
Alexandria, VA 22305

Marjorie Miller
2116 Bartlett
Houston, TX 77098

Cathy Mohan
3501 Macomb St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20016

Dolores H. Murray
1149 N. Inglewood St.
Arlington, VA 22205

Yoland L. Napple
1100 Morningstar Lane
Fairmont, WV 26554

Landis Neal
7913 Lewisville Rd.
McLean, VA 22102

Kay O'Connell
10 D, Harbour Village
Branford, Ct 06405

Sally J. Patterson
1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Diane C. Peranich
Rt. 3, Box 804-Le Chene Dr.
Pass Christian, MS 39571

Linda J. Perry
1527 139th Ave.
San Leandro, CA 94578

Mildred Ploxzay
9 Ridgewood Dr.
Old Saybrook, CT 06475

Loucile Putman
1116 Fall River Road
Lawrenceburg, TN 38464

Nell Lindner Richmond
1401 College
Topeka, KS 66604

Marie Ripley
9003 Eastbourne Lane
Laurel, MD 20708

Rose G. Rosofsky
530 N St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Bernice Ross
608 S. Olive
Holden, MO 64040

Lynn Hecht Schafran
132 West 43 St.
New York, NY 10036

Sue Schumacher
2030 F St., NW, #408
Washington, DC 20006

Carole Segal
4717 Fulton St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Betty K, Shapiro
3001 Veazey Terrace, NW, #1604
Washington, DC 20008

Katherine Slatt
Box 278
Farmington, WV 26571

Ruth L. Smith
700 7th St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Josephine C. Stein
6512 Bannockburn Drive
Bethesda, MD 20817

Antoinette B. Stewart
4000 Cathedral Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016

Dorothy Sortor Stimpson
3620 Upton St., NW
Washington, DC 20008

Eddie Stokes
3660 Southern Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20020

Christina Sturgell
306 Hopkins Ave.
Danville, WV 25053

Priscilla Sweeney
4920 Sentinel Drive, #302
Bethesda, MD 20816

Alice Travis
17753 Calle de Palermo
Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

Solar America Inc
Ed Pomero

Mary Jean Vining
1164 Whitney Ave., Apt. T
Hamden, CT 06517

Carmala Walgren
2102 Wilkinson Pl.
Alexandria, VA 22306

Bennetta B. Washington
408 T St., NW
Washington, DC 20001

Loretta M. Watson
3118 N St., SE
Washington, DC 20019

Frances Wattenberg
7508 Granada Drive
Bethesda, MD 20817

Jeannette Wedel
7520 17th St., NW
Washington, DC 20012

Mary R. Weiler
700 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20037

Rose K. Wiener
6203 E. Halbert Rd.
Bethesda, MD 20817

Caroline Wilkins
3311 N.W. Roosevelt
Corvallis, OR 97330

Tommie Willis
1124 Postell Rd.
St. Simons Island, GA 31522

Barbara D. Wills
708 Dawnwood Court
Raleigh, NC 27609

Ellen Woo
5161 River Road
Bethesda, MD 20816

Helen Wood
4612 Albemarle St., NW
Washington, DC 20016

Joan Wrather
3318 Valley Drive
Alexandria, VA 22303

Joanne Wyman
706 Potomac Knolls Drive
McLean, VA 22102

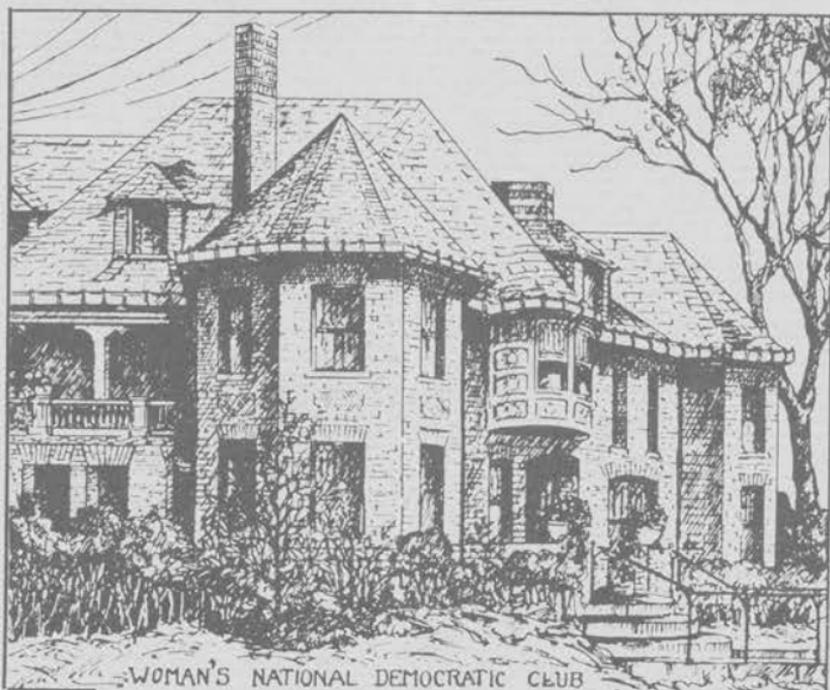
Harriet Young
1443 Channing St., NE
Washington, DC 20818

Dorothy Church Zaring
1519 31st St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Janice Zarro
1660 L St., NW, Suite 715-16
Washington, DC 20036

Barbara Zelenko
7516 Vale St.
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

FACTS ABOUT THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB



The Founding

In 1922, two years after women had won the vote, a group of nationally prominent Democratic women approached Mrs. J. Borden (Daisy) Harriman to help them start a woman's Democratic club on a national scale. She agreed and enlisted the support of then N.Y. Governor and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and other leading Democrats. When she sought President Woodrow Wilson's endorsement, his reply was firm: "You will have my blessing if its purpose is political and educational, but not if it is to be merely social."

Accordingly, Mrs. Harriman proposed that the purposes of the club be:

"To meet women's expanding role in politics;

To meet challenges of civic and national responsibility;

To seek public office by appointment and election;

To assume the duties of expanding government in local, State and National levels,"

and, in the words of a founding member and third club president, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair:

"To make the club a place of tolerance, where minds may meet, where we may sometimes listen to things in which we do not believe, a place where we may learn to iron out our difficulties . . ."

From its inception the Woman's National Democratic Club has provided a unique forum for informed Democratic opinion. It is a place of education, service and political action, where differing views on vital national problems are aired and issues studied, where measures to resolve them are agreed upon and advocated within the Democratic Party and before elected officials.

Club members, now over 2,200 in number, represent the entire spectrum of Democratic Party interests. The roster includes an impressive group of women with high-level experience in Government, in Democratic Party circles and among civic and professional groups.

The Beginning

After a series of meetings, the founders elected Mrs. Harriman as their president; a constitution was adopted; members were enrolled; a house at 820 Connecticut Ave. was rented; and the club was formally opened to members and guests on January 15, 1924.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was a founding member. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was among the club's first non-resident members; her steadfast and active support of its purposes and her involvement in its programs were continuous over the years.

The decision to create a seal portraying "Democracy Encompassing the Globe" was among the first recorded acts of the club; the seal is still its official emblem.

In spite of many financial crises, the founders managed to pay the bills, and the club quickly became a growing, influential and powerful organization.

About the Clubhouse

The present home of the Woman's National Democratic Club, at 1526 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., was purchased in 1927. Philip Johnson, one of this country's greatest architects, once described it as an architectural masterpiece. The house was designed by architect Harvey Page and was built in 1892 for Mrs. William C. Whittemore, an opera singer. Dr. Loren B. T. Johnson, a subsequent owner, sold it to the club.

It is built of bricks made from a small, freak deposit of clay from a New Jersey yard, which have never been reproduced. The roof is of slate shingles from England. The delicate design of the small dining room (now called the Hamlin Room) was executed by Nathan Wyeth; the ceiling, with its musical motifs, is particularly outstanding. The notable wood paneling in the entrance hall is of an English oak quite rare in this country. The club was one of the first houses in Washington to be wired for electricity.

On July 16, 1973, the State Historic Preservation Officer of the District of Columbia, at the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Landmarks, entered the clubhouse in the National Roster of Historic Places, describing it as one of the "Landmarks of importance which contribute significantly to the cultural heritage or visual beauty and interest of the District of Columbia and its environs, and which should be preserved or restored, if possible."

Wartime

During World War II the club's activities were curtailed, along with gasoline, and the clubhouse was leased to the British Service Club from July 1, 1943, to Feb. 15, 1946, with the proviso that the club have reasonable use of the building. The celadon green umbrella stands serve as a reminder of the "British Occupation."

Meanwhile, the members busied themselves with various wartime activities and managed to sell almost a million dollars' worth of war bonds.

Expansions

After the war, with the renewal of former activities and the addition of numerous others, the clubhouse began to bulge, and in 1966, after much deliberation, it was decided to undertake a major expansion. The two adjoining buildings were purchased: 1526 New Hampshire Ave. was, and is now, leased, and the house on Q St. was torn down to make way for a two-story addition, designed by architect Nicholas Satterlee, which included the Stevenson Dining Room, a new kitchen and the Rayburn Lounge.

In 1980, with an expanded membership, there literally wasn't enough space to carry on the activities demanded. So, with the talented assistance of architect Thomas Manion, another major renovation was undertaken in 1982. Second-floor offices were moved to what had been a large, bare attic, and a fourth floor was hung from the 27-ft. rafters in the center of the building to add a conference room and create an apartment for the club manager. In addition, a series of third-floor offices for committees was designed around a sky-lighted atrium.

Now the club is barrier-free for handicapped members and guests: there is a ramp at the Q St. entrance; there is an elevator, which can and does take members and guests to the second and third floors (perhaps never before seen by some); and there is a unisex restroom for their use on the first floor.

Historical Records and Collections

Throughout the building are portraits, paintings, antiques and political memorabilia presented to the club by members, distinguished Democrats and friends. The Empire furniture in the **entrance hall** came from the collection of Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, as did many other pieces in the club, including those in the **Hamlin Room** and other club rooms.

The **First Ladies' Room** pays tribute to the wives of recent Democratic Presidents and contains their portraits and photographs as well as personal gifts from them to the club.

Mrs. Merriweather Post was responsible for many of the furnishings in the elegant **drawing room** that bears her name.

Club members meet for luncheon and dinner programs in the **Adlai Stevenson Room**, where a portrait of him, drawn by the British artist John Spencer Churchill, hangs above the framed first page of his hand-annotated acceptance speech, delivered when he was nominated as the Presidential candidate by the 1952 Democratic Convention.

The room on the second floor facing the top of the stairs is called the **1870's Room**. It is furnished with antiques, some of which belonged to and were donated by President and Mrs. Wilson.

To the right is the **Volunteers' Room**, furnished with antiques and dedicated to all members who give so generously of their time.

The **Library** contains many volumes by and about prominent Democrats. The desk belonged to Frances Perkins, President Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, and was given to the club by her daughter. The carved wooden chest was made from a cedar on President Andrew Jackson's estate.

The **Daisy Harriman Room** is a replica of her celebrated drawing room, where she entertained leading figures in the worlds of politics and the arts. The furniture, antiques, art objects, paintings and memorabilia are from her estate, as are the photographs, the antique cabinet and its porcelains in the hall nearby and the original Hogarth prints in the Rayburn Lounge.

The **Corridor of the Presidents** contains portraits of past Democratic Presidents and souvenirs from various campaigns.

The **Rayburn Lounge** is named for Sam Rayburn, long-time Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is open for cocktails and luncheons. Many of its pictures, cartoons and documents dramatize historic moments in his career.

At the entrance to the lounge are autographed photographs of Democratic Presidents and presidential candidates and their wives, as well as a page from President John F. Kennedy's inaugural address in his own handwriting.

The **Past Presidents' Room** is hung with photographs of all the former presidents of the club and is a favorite meeting room for committees and members.

In April 1973 **the garden** was dedicated to Lady Bird Johnson, in recognition of her efforts to beautify our nation. Mrs. Johnson was present at the ribbon cutting. The garden wall, called the "Tattoo Wall," was financed from proceeds of the sale of objects trimmed with tattooing, made under the direction of Dorothy Vredenburg Bush, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. The wrought iron furniture is from Mrs. Harriman's Georgetown garden.

Programs and Activities

The club offers a diversified program. Its activities include twice-weekly speaker luncheons, monthly speaker dinners, panel discussions, seminars and numerous opportunities for political action. The Public Policy Committee studies issues of national concern and advocates policies and programs to promote responsible government and citizen involvement. Activities

also feature trips to places of beauty or historical interest, classes, parties, receptions, and art shows by members as well as by established area artists and art groups.

The speaker luncheons and dinners are planned to appeal to all segments of the membership. Invited speakers address a wide range of topics in the areas of legislative and national affairs, foreign affairs, and music, literature and the arts.

The club's rostrum is recognized nationally and internationally as one of the most prestigious in Washington. Over the years, most Democratic cabinet officers, Senators, members of the House of Representatives, ambassadors, governors, mayors and other high Democratic government officials have spoken from it. The list of other distinguished speakers from the scientific, educational and cultural communities is a veritable "Who's Who" in the world.

Membership

The club offers the following classes of membership to Democrats: Resident, Junior Resident, Special Resident, Congressional, Life, Non-Resident, Associate, Spouse Associate, Honorary and Non-Citizen.

Members may use the club facilities for entertaining at any time, including weekends, for luncheons, dinners, parties, weddings, bar mitzvahs or business meetings. They may also sponsor guest use of the club for private parties, and members and guests alike can be assured of excellent food and deft, attentive service in the club's gracious surroundings.

Member Participation and Management

Club matters are directed by the membership, represented by elected officers, an elected Governing Board and appointed committee chairmen. Members are encouraged to serve on committees so that the club can benefit from their varied skills.

The club employs a manager, an assistant manager and a small permanent staff.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Mrs. Aristotle S. Onassis Mrs. Jimmy Carter

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Irvin A. Hoff
Mrs. Herbert T. Edwards Mrs. Francis B. Sayre
Mrs. James H. Mann Mrs. Alva A. Dawson

PAST PRESIDENTS

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman	1923-26
Mrs. Andrieus A. Jones	1926-28
Mrs. Emily Newell Blair	1928-29
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman	1929-31
Mrs. Samuel Herrick	1931-33
Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin	1933-35
Mrs. Edward B. Meigs	1935-37
Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard	1937-39
Mrs. David Tucker Brown	1939-40
Mrs. Claude Pepper, November 1, 1940 to February 26, 1941, due to the resignation of Mrs. David Tucker Brown	
Mrs. Curtis Shears	1941-43
Mrs. Francis B. Sayre	1943-44
Mrs. William L. Clayton	1944-45
Mrs. William H. Davis	1945-47
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman	1947-49
Mrs. Julien N. Friant	1949-50
Mrs. Fred W. Morrison	1950-52
Mrs. Charles F. Brannan	1952-53
Mrs. Oscar L. Chapman	1953-55
Mrs. Minier Hostetler	1955-56
Mrs. Mastin G. White	1956-57
Mrs. J. Allen Frear, Jr.	1957-58
Mrs. Hale Boggs	1958-59
Mrs. Joseph E. Casey	1959-61
Mrs. James H. Mann	1961-63
Mrs. Leon H. Keyserling	1963-64
Mrs. Irvin A. Hoff	1964-65
Mrs. Leonard H. Marks	1965-67
Mrs. Melville E. Locker	1967-69
Mrs. Oliver Peterson	1969-70
Mrs. Ross D. Davis	1970-72
Mrs. Bernard Koteen	1972-74
Mrs. Pat Munroe	1974-76
Mrs. Edward D. Friedman	1976-78
Mrs. William J. Driver	1978-79
Mrs. J. D. Williams	1979-81
Mrs. Robert N. Levin	1981-83
Mrs. Robert E. Jensen	1983- —

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A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

IRENE GOMEZ-BETHKE

MINNESOTA

The Woman's
National Democratic Club

The National Federation of
Democratic Women

The Women's Council
of the Democratic National Committee

REPORT
of the
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC WOMEN
held
September 25-28, 1983
Washington, D. C.

Prepared by
Jeannette Wedel
Conference Chair

impact '84

A Leadership Conference
for Democratic Women

1526 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-232-7363

FOREWORD

In convening this Leadership Conference for Democratic Women, the three sponsoring organizations recognized the importance of Democratic women assuming leadership roles in articulating the aspirations and political concerns of the women around the country.

This recognition is also reflected in the Democratic Party's Charter and Bylaws which mandate equity for women in all Party programs and processes.

The objectives of the Conference were simple and straightforward. They were to:

- (1) identify the types of activities Democratic women can uniquely perform or contribute in furthering the political power of women, and
- (2) consider ways in which the activities so identified might be implemented.

The results of this Conference speak for themselves. The productive and collegial interaction of a wide spectrum of Democratic women engaged in a common task of such importance was especially satisfying. I believe we have an agenda that will be of value in the coming months. More importantly, this Conference and its Report will serve as a launching platform for future discussions, planning and actions by Democratic women and the Democratic Party.

The success of the Conference was due to the hard work and talents of many individuals. Representatives from the Woman's National Democratic Club, the National Federation of Democratic Women, and the Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee, forming the Steering Committee, participated in the planning and execution of the Conference from the start.

The Conference Program Chair, Landis Neal, is due a large measure of credit for a well-planned and logically structured Conference.

A special note of thanks is due also to Annette Jones, Maryanne Sandretti, Carole Segal, and Priscilla Sweeney who worked tirelessly on the Conference preparations.

The Chairs and Rapporteurs of the four Working Groups effectively executed their responsibilities, meeting an extremely tight schedule after shepherding discussions over very broad and complex topics. The Drafting Committee in turn did a superb job in integrating these diverse strategies into a well organized and very readable Statement of Goals.

Most important of all were the competence, knowledge, and enthusiasm of the Conference participants. Rarely has a group of such stature been assembled to discuss a topic of such importance.

As Democratic women, we now must utilize our political strength to build a more just and peaceful nation and world. When the choices in the 1984 Elections are so clear, and when the options are so precisely drawn, we cannot afford to do less.

Jeannette Wedel
Conference Chair
October 24, 1983

I. INTRODUCTION

Impact 84 - A Leadership Conference for Democratic Women brought together some 200 Democratic women from thirty states, representing all regions of the country, to create a national agenda for maximum impact on the 1984 Elections.

The three-day Conference, held September 25-28, 1983, at the Woman's National Democratic Club in Washington, D.C., was sponsored by the National Federation of Democratic Women, the Women's Council of the Democratic National Committee, and the Woman's National Democratic Club.

The specific tasks of the Conference participants were:

- to define the issues of importance to women in next year's elections;
- to insure that these issues are reflected in our Party's Platform and programs; and
- to elect candidates who will work for these views.

During the first two days of the Conference, through program speakers, panel discussions, and question and answer sessions, these key points were covered: increased female voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts; issue education and advocacy; the impact of coalitions; the recruitment, training and support of women candidates; improved fund-raising techniques; and the development of a strong women's component in all Party rules, processes and programs.

After these sessions, Conference participants broke up into four working groups to discuss the following strategies for Democratic women

and our Party:

- I. Women as Voters
- II. Women as Advocates
- III. Women as Candidates
- IV. Women and the Democratic Party.

The dominant focus of these Working Groups was the planning of strategies that would enable Democratic women to make a significant contribution to returning the leadership of the White House and the United States Senate to the Democrats, while at the same time increasing our Democratic numbers in the House of Representatives, and in State and local elected offices.

The recommendations and strategies identified in each of these areas were then presented in plenary session to all conferees. The Statement of Goals and the Action Plan adopted by the Conference participants are on the following pages.

A copy of the final Program Agenda, and a list of Conference participants are also included in this Report.

II. IMPACT '84 STATEMENT OF GOALS

We, the women leaders of the Democratic Party, have come together at a historic moment when women of the country have begun to emerge politically not only with our own voices, but with the added power of numbers and votes.

We are no longer content to hold our values in our hearts or to practice them only in our homes and communities. We want our values translated into our nation's policy and legislation. Women want a humanitarian approach to government that works. And we believe this can be accomplished with more responsible leadership and more effective and efficient use of our economic and human resources.

Ironically, just as we assert this demand we have witnessed three years of an Administration with a philosophy and program insensitive to women's needs and concerns. It has engaged in a process of systematic withdrawal of government resources and leadership from the issues concerning women. It has abdicated humanitarian responsibilities in the name of freedom and self-reliance, pretended that our economy is healthy even if it impoverishes large segments of the population in ever growing numbers, and has spoken seductively of peace through strength while it escalates tensions, underwrites irresponsible defense spending and neglects the injustices that lead to conflict and war.

To insure that we turn our new consciousness into action, we pledge ourselves to the following goals and plan to realize them:

1. Increased female voter registration and female get-out-the-vote efforts as our top priority.
2. Priority allocation of financial and human resources at all levels of the Party to the election of more Democratic women to public office, including a specific effort to elect at least three (3) Democratic women to the United States Senate.
3. Serious consideration by all Democratic Presidential candidates of a woman as the Vice Presidential nominee, and of women for top Cabinet posts.
4. Passage of the Equal Rights Amendment by the United States Congress and ratification by the states.
5. Ratification of the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment by the states.
6. A clear understanding by voters of the devastating impact of the Reagan Administration's programs and policies on women and women's concerns, including, but not limited to:
 - Women's economic survival and equity at all ages;
 - Human and civil rights;
 - Preservation of our environment;
 - Peace;
 - Education;
 - Health care;

- Poverty;
 - Irresponsible defense budgets;
 - Fiscal and monetary policies.
7. Assert our partnership in the Democratic Party to carry out our goals and ideas.

III. IMPACT '84 PLAN OF ACTION

A detailed Action Plan to achieve these goals follows. Strategies are clustered into four groups -- Women as Voters, Women as Advocates, Women as Candidates, and Women and the Democratic Party.

A. Women as Voters

The women of the Democratic Leadership Conference believe the key to a 1984 Democratic victory is the woman's vote. To insure a large women vote, the following actions are recommended:

Voter Registration

- Work with your State Party in developing a Women's Vote '84 Task Force.
- Gain familiarization with the regulations for registering and voting in your community and state, including absentee ballot procedures.
- Coalesce with organizations in your community that may already be involved in voter registration, such as Operation Big Vote and the Women's Vote Project.
- Target traditional Democratic constituencies, including senior citizens, minorities, youth, single heads of households, and working women with emphasis in fields where employees are predominately women, and identify specific precincts for voter registration efforts.

Getting Out The Vote

The second step in making 1984 the woman's year is getting out our vote. To insure this we must:

- Motivate women to vote by stressing the power and importance of an individual's vote.
- Work with state and local campaigns to insure a high voter turn out by coordinating phone banks, car pools, baby sitting, and other activities as necessary.

B. Women as Advocates

To insure that voters understand the devastating impact of the Reagan Administration's policies and programs on women and women's concerns, the women of the Democratic Leadership Conference recommend that women:

- Work with others in your state and community to educate women and men about the Reagan Record and the Democratic alternative on the issues of concern to women.
- Make available materials on our concerns for specific audiences which will be sensitive to cultural diversity, life style, regional differences, educational and income levels, race and class. Work with the national leadership of your member groups and the Democratic National Committee to coordinate this material productions. [Such material can then be duplicated locally to reduce cost.]

- Disseminate these materials, information and women's view-

points through:

- distributing printed flyers;
- using speaker's bureaus or making speeches to traditionally allied groups and others;
- organizing networks to utilize call-in radio and television shows, and to concentrate letters-to-the-editor efforts;
- organizing one-to-one advocacy efforts through door-to-door petitioning, surveying, canvassing, block parties, coffee klatches, and precinct meetings;
- organizing "truth squads" to follow opposition candidates;
- presenting educational workshops;
- producing and distributing advertising items, e.g., shopping bags, bumper stickers, etc.

C. Women as Candidates

In speaking out on the need to elect Democratic women to office, the women of the Democratic Leadership Conference call for:

- Recruiting and developing Democratic women candidates at all levels of government, from the local to national levels.

- Using specific Party capabilities to target winnable seats.
- Raising substantial campaign funds for Democratic women candidates who support the Democratic philosophy and platform.
- Concentrating energies on the election of at least three Democratic Women to the United States Senate.
- Increasing the number of Democratic women in the United States House of Representatives. Supporting Lt. Governor Martha Layne Collins, the Democratic nominee for Governor in Kentucky, and other women for state offices.

The conferees also urged that serious consideration be given to the selection of a woman on the national ticket.

D. Women and the Democratic Party

To assert women's partnership at all levels of the Democratic Party, the women of the Democratic Leadership Conference recommend that Democratic women do the following:

- Know and understand the Party rules and structures at the local, state and national levels.
- Contact local party officials and request their support in involving more women in your local and state party activities.

- Request local officials to publish lists of all vacancies on board, commissions and party committees.
- Recruit women to serve as precinct captains, committee members, etc., at local and state levels.
- Nominate and work for the election or appointment of party officials amicable to women's concerns.
- Recruit new women members for all Democratic organizations in your area. Utilize a "big sister" approach to involve young women in politics.
- Make certain that your Democratic Party women officials are invited to and attend other professional, educational, civic, etc., meetings to introduce more women to the political arena.
- Contribute and raise money for your local and state Party through various approaches -- local and state women's PAC's; state women's councils utilizing the Kansas model which has a membership fee of \$200 divided as follows: \$100 for the State Democratic Party; \$90 for a fund for women candidates, and \$10 for the National Democratic Party. This model could be adjusted to serve local needs.

IV. POST CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

To continue the dialogue and help carry out the recommendations of this Conference, the participants endorsed several follow-up activities for the Sponsoring Organizations to coordinate:

1. Convening a series of regional workshops to: (a) fine-tune the Action Plan to the various local and state needs; and (b) develop strategies for presentations to the regional hearings of the DNC Platform Committee.
2. Arranging meetings with appropriate Party officials and candidates to discuss our Statement of Goals and Plan of Action.
3. Communicating progress of the Action Plan implementation at the local, state and national levels.

To assist with the planning of regional workshops, the following Conference participants volunteered their assistance:

Marjorie C. Bennett	Katie Hurley
Lorraine Bonnell	Barbara Insel
Mary Burke	Marion Thomas Jones
Karen Carlin	Marjorie Miller
Goldie Cutler	Kay O'Connell
Concetta L. D'Ambrosio	Linda Perry
Regina Goff Henry	Mary Jean Vining
Gwen Humphrey	

IMPACT '84
A LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC WOMEN
September 25-28, 1983
Washington, D. C.

FINAL AGENDA

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

- 2:00 - 6:00 p.m. - Registration (Woman's National Democratic Club)
- 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. - Opening Reception
- Guests of Honor:
 - Congressman and Mrs. Walter Fauntroy
 - Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry
 - India Edwards
- Greetings
 - Jean Jensen, President
Woman's National Democratic Club
 - Angie Elkins, President
National Federation of Democratic Women
 - Arlene Berlin, Co-Chair
Democratic National Committee Women's
Council

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

- 8:00 - 9:00 a.m. - Registration (WNDC)
- 9:00 - 9:15 a.m. - Welcome: Jean Jensen
- Greetings: Lynn Cutler, Vice Chair, DNC;
Director, DNC Women's Division
 - Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair, DNC;
Colorado State Senator
- 9:15 - 9:40 a.m. - Opening Address: "WOMEN AND THE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY - A WINNING COMBINATION"
 - Charles T. Manatt, Chairman
Democratic National Committee
- Introducer: Alexis Herman, Vice President
Green-Herman and Associates;
former Director of the Women's
Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

9:40 - 9:50 a.m.

- Conference Goals: Jeannette Wedel
Conference Chair

9:50 - 10:05 a.m.

- WOMEN AND FUNDRAISING - MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Speaker: Pamela C. Harriman, Chair
Democrats for the 80's

Introducer: Frances Garcia, Partner
Quezada Navarro and Co.
Certified Public Accounts

10:05 - 11:05 a.m.

- DOLLARS AND SENSE - WHERE TO PUT OUR RESOURCES

Panel Moderator: Polly Baca Barragan

Panel Members:

Ranny Cooper, Political Director
Office of Senator Edward Kennedy

Betsy Crone, Political Con-
sultant-Fundraiser

C. Delores Tucker, Vice Chair
DNC Black Caucus; Former
President, National Federation
of Democratic Women

Carol Tucker Foreman, Co-Chair
DNC Women's Council; President
Carol Tucker Foreman Associates

Evelyn DuBrow, International
Ladies Garment Workers Union

11:05 - 11:15 a.m.

- Break

11:15 - 12:00 noon

- Question and Answer Session with the Panel

12:00 - 12:15 p.m.

- Break

12:15 - 1:00 p.m.

- Lunch

1:00 - 1:40 p.m.

- THE STATE PERSPECTIVE AND THE '84 CHALLENGE

Panel Moderator:

Dina Beaumont, Executive
Assistant to the President,
Communications Workers of
America

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Panelists:

Lt. Governor Nancy Dick
Colorado

Lt. Governor Martha Griffiths
Michigan

Lt. Governor Marlene Johnson
Minnesota

1:40 - 2:10 p.m. - Question and Answer Session with Panel

2:10 - 2:20 p.m. - Break

2:20 - 2:30 p.m. JOINING FORCES

Speaker: Alice Travis, Democratic
Task Force Chair, National
Women's Political Caucus

2:30 - 3:20 p.m. THE IMPACT OF COALITIONS

Panel Moderator:

Addie Wyatt, International Vice
President and Director of Civil
Rights and Women Affairs,
United Food and Commercial Workers

Panelists:

Dotty Lynch, President
Lynch Research, Inc.

Madeleine Kunin
Former Lt. Governor, Vermont

Elizabeth Burke Bryant
Coordinator, Women's Vote '84
Democratic National Committee

Ann Lewis, Political Director
Democratic National Committee

3:20 - 4:00 p.m. - Question and Answer Session with Panel

6:00 - 8:00 p.m. - Presidential Spotlight

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

9:00 - 9:05 a.m. - Welcome: Angie Elkins, President
National Federation of
Democratic Women

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

9:05 - 9:35 a.m.

- REAGAN REVERSALS: WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Speaker: Eleanor Holmes Norton
Professor of Law
Georgetown University Law Center;
Former Chair, Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission

Introducer: Mildred Jeffrey, Member
Wayne State University Board
of Directors; Chair, Voters
for Choice

9:35 - 10:25 a.m.

- THE NATIONAL PARTY FOCUS: TARGETING FOR VICTORY

Panel Moderator:

Michele Aisenberg, Chair,
DNC Women's Caucus

Panelists:

Lynn Cutler, Vice Chair, DNC
Director, Women's Division

Amelia Parker, Director
DNC Black Affairs

Louise Lindblom, Director
Compliance Review Commission, DNC

Bettie Baca, Director, Hispanic
Affairs, DNC; Deputy to Vice
Chair Polly Baca Barragan

10:25 - 11:30 a.m.

- Question and Answer Session with Panel

11:30 a.m.

- Board Buses for Capitol Hill

12:20 - 1:00 p.m.

- Lunch, Cannon Caucus Room

Brief Remarks: Speaker Thomas P. ("Tip")
O'Neill, Jr.

1:00 - 1:30 p.m.

- 1983-84 DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOCUS

Ann Lewis, Political Director, DNC

Marta David, Deputy Director,
Democratic Congressional
Campaign Committee

Audrey Shepherd
Director of Campaign Services
Democratic Senatorial Campaign
Committee

-16-

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

- MAKING THE ISSUES WORK FOR YOU

Congresswomen's Forum Moderator:

The Honorable Barbara Mikulski, Maryland

Speakers from the House of Representatives:

The Honorable Lindy Boggs, Louisiana
The Honorable Barbara Boxer, California
The Honorable Sala Burton, California
The Honorable Beverly Byron, Maryland
The Honorable Cardiss Collins, Illinois
The Honorable Geraldine Ferraro, New York
The Honorable Katie Hall, Indiana
The Honorable Barbara Kennelly, Connecticut
The Honorable Mary Rose Oaker, Ohio
The Honorable Pat Schroeder, Colorado

3:30 p.m.

- Board Buses for Woman's National Democratic Club

6:30 - 7:30 p.m.

- Cocktails

7:30 p.m.

- Banquet

Speaker: Ann Richards
State Treasurer, Texas

Political Satirist: Joan Cushing

MC: Irene C. Hernandez
Commissioner Cook County
Illinois

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

9:15 - 9:20 a.m.

- Welcome: Arlene Berlin, Co-Chair
DNC Women's Council

9:20 - 9:45 a.m.

- Address: Senator Edward Kennedy,
Massachusetts

Introducer:

Sharon Pratt Dixon
Chair, Eastern Regional Caucus
Democratic National Committee

-17-

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

9:45 - 11:00 a.m.

- STRATEGIES FOR VICTORY - WHAT WILL WORK FOR YOU

Four Concurrent Sessions

1. Women as Voters

Chair: Dorothy Miller, Woman's
National Democratic Club

Rapporteur: Annette Jones, National
Federation of Democratic Women

2. Women as Advocates

Chair: Ronnie Feit, DNC Women's Council

Rapporteur: Chris Greene, National
Federation of Democratic Women

3. Women as Candidates

Chair: Angie Elkins, President
National Federation of Democratic
Women

Rapporteur: Pat Frank, National
Federation of Democratic Women

4. Women and the Democratic Party

Chair: Polly Baca Barragan
Vice Chair, DNC

Rapporteur: Arlene Berlin, Co-Chair
DNC Women's Council

- Plenary Session: Jeannette Wedel
Conference Chair, presiding

- Break

- Lunch

Closing Address: "A MAYOR'S PERSPECTIVE --
RUNNING: WINNING, AND LOOKING TOWARD '84"

Speaker: Mayor Dianne Feinstein
San Francisco

Introducer: Mary Hatwood Futrell
President, National Education
Association

- Adjournment

- Press Conference

11:00 - 12:00 noon

12:00 - 12:15 p.m.

12:15 - 1:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m.

1:45 p.m.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

Landis Neal, Chair
 Arlene Berlin
 Sally Eckstrom
 Adelaide Eisenmann
 Phyllis Fineshriber
 Carol Foreman
 Lillian Huff
 Mary Ivey
 Amanda MacKenzie
 Kathleen Manatt
 Dorothy Miller
 Carole Segal
 Bennetta Washington
 Jeannette Wedel
 Schnelle Wilkes

CONFERENCE STATEMENT DRAFTING COMMITTEE:

Ronnie Feit
 Lillian Huff
 Dorothy Miller
 Landis Neal
 Jeannette Wedel
 Caroline Wilkins

Conference Registration List

Katherine L. Acuff
 3212 Leland St.
 Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Phyllis R. Alexander
 26 Hesketh St.
 Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Pat Anderson
 9421 E. Newton
 Tulsa, OK 74115

Mildred Arnold
 2601 Woodley Pl., N.W.
 Washington, DC 20008

Shirley W. Bartok
 4138 Broadway
 Grove City, OH 43123

Arlene Berlin
 404 Ridgely Avenue
 Annapolis, MD 21401

Helen W. Berthelot
 2261 Gulf to Bay #225
 Clearwater, FL 33575

Irene Gomez Bethke
 4649 Decatur Ave., No.
 New Hope, MN 55428

Lou Beville
 3827 N. Military Road
 Arlington, VA 22207

Mary Ann Blackwell
 626 A St., SE
 Washington, DC 20003

Lorraine Bonnell
 13023 15th S.W.
 Seattle, WA 98146

Roberta Booth
 1564 Orson Drive
 Columbus, OH 43207

Bernice E. Bowman
 91 Eaton St
 West Haven, CT 06516

Joyce Ann Bradley-Lanzilla
 115 Settler St.
 So. Portland, ME 04106

Anne Wells Branscomb
 5 Hidden Oak Lane
 Armonk, NY 10504

Jane Bullock
 6230 E. Turquoise Ave.
 Scottsdale, AZ 85253

Patricia Brown
 1049 30th St., N.W.
 Washington, DC 20007

Mary Burke
 9933 Neuens Rd.
 Houston, TX 77080

Sandra C. Burt
 8531 Atwell Road
 Potomac, MD 20854

Karen Carlin
 Cedar Crest, Governor's Residence
 Topeka, KS 66606

Carol Carlin
 722 Wisconsin St.
 Lake Geneva, WI 53147

Susan C. Chaires
 1737 Desales St., NW
 Washington, DC 20036

Eleanor Coakley
 420 O St., SW
 Washington, DC 20024

Virginia M. Collins
 3 Washington Circle, NW #502
 Washington, DC 20037

Virginia K. Conger
PO Box 37-1068
Miami, FL 33137

Elizabeth M. Cox
3348 Military Rd., N.W.
Washington, DC

Goldie Cutler
37 West Clay Park
San Francisco, CA 94121

Carol Dabbs
901 S. Omni International
Atlanta, GA 30303

Cynthia Dahlin
1777 N. Kent St.
Arlington, VA 22209

Concetta L. D'Ambrosio
40 Orchard St.
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Rose Merry Davis
1698 Bryden Road
Columbus, OH 43205

Suzie Dicks
6223 30th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20015

Celia Eckhardt
122 Third St., SE
Washington, DC 20003

India Edwards
725 S. Eliseo Drive, Apt. 1
Greenbrae, CA 94904

Adelaide K. Eisenmann
607 G St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Angie Elkins
3723 Kenmore Road
Durham, NC 27705

Jane G. Eskind
6000 Dunham Springs Road
Nashville, TN 37205

Margaret M. Farrar
5162 34th St., NW
Washington, DC 20008

Ronnie Feit
40 G St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Phyllis H. Fineshriber
7214 Rollingwood Drive
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Carol Foreman
Suite 508, 2000 P St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Pat Frank
Box 118
Park Hill, OK 74451

Florence Franklin
DNC, 1625 Mass. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Gloria Godell
10771 Bellagio Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90077

Mary Gravalos
1426 36th St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Bertha Greenebaum
Pennswood Village, #D-106
Newtown, PA 18940

Chris Greene
1014 Norwood Avenue
Durham, NC 27707

Luveta Gresham
1426 Whittier St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20018

Mary P. Haney
4353 Verplanck Pl., NW
Washington, DC

Betty Joe Hanners
P.O. Box 429, 9018 Holsey Rd.
Damascus, MD 20872

Thelma M. Harper
714 Ringgold Drive
Nashville, TN 37207

Naomi Foster Harris
3224 Walbridge Pl., NW
Washington, DC 20010

Anne Slattery Healy
5621 Newington Rd.
Bethesda, MD 20816

Regina Goff Henry
2306 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, MD 21214

Betty G. Hubbell
947 6th St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Lillian J. Huff
5124 - 12th St., N.E.
Washington, DC 20011

Gwendolyn K. Humphrey
4760 Gearhart Rd.
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Katie Hurley
Box 157
Wasilla, AK 99687

Barbara Insel
1800 R St., NW
Washington, DC 20009

Mary E. Ivey
6120 Oregon Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20015

Jean R. Jensen
7416 Admiral Dr.,
Alexandria, VA 22307

Annette C. Jones
5422 2nd St., NW
Washington, DC 20011

Kathleen McGuire Kenety
3100 Hawthorne St., NW
Washington, DC 20008

Rose C. Kramer
9350 Harvey Rd.
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Mary-Anne Lansburgh
3900 Cathedral Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016

Judith W. Levin
13 Grafton St.
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Alice R. Liebson
712 Farmington Ave.
West Hartford, CT 06119

Jane Little
50 St. Francis Lane
San Rafael, CA 94901

Ronnie Livia
220 E. 57th St., Apt. 3E
New York, NY 10022

Catherine S. Long
2500 Virginia Ave., NW #612
Washington, DC 20037

Phyllis Patillo McCall
3660 Southern Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20020

Gwen McFarland
828 Lemont Dr.
Nashville, TN 37216

Jacquie McNulty
Box 87
Bisbee, AZ 85603

Kathleen K. Manatt
4814 Woodway Lane, NW
Washington, D. C.

Ellen Louise Marcus
700 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20037

Olya Margolin
3511 30th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Jean E. Marshall
317 W. Freemason St.
Norfolk, VA 23410

Joan Millen
3601 Connecticut Ave., NW #308
Washington, DC 20008

Dorothy A. Miller
5597 Seminary Rd., #1704
Falls Church, VA 22041

Joann E. Miller
304 Aspen Place
Alexandria, VA 22305

Marjorie Miller
2116 Bartlett
Houston, TX 77098

Cathy Mohan
3501 Macomb St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20016

Dolores H. Murray
1149 N. Inglewood St.
Arlington, VA 22205

Yoland L. Napple
1100 Morningstar Lane
Fairmont, WV 26554

Landis Neal
7913 Lewisville Rd.
McLean, VA 22102

Kay O'Connell
10 D, Harbour Village
Branford, Ct 06405

Sally J. Patterson
1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Diane C. Peranich
Rt. 3, Box 804-Le Chene Dr.
Pass Christian, MS 39571

Linda J. Perry
1527 139th Ave.
San Leandro, CA 94578

Mildred Ploszay
9 Ridgewood Dr.
Old Saybrook, CT 06475

Loucile Putman
1116 Fall River Road
Lawrenceburg, TN 38464

Nell Lindner Richmond
1401 College
Topeka, KS 66604

Marie Ripley
9003 Eastbourne Lane
Laurel, MD 20708

Rose G. Rosofsky
530 N St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Bernice Ross
608 S. Olive
Holden, MO 64040

Lynn Hecht Schafran
132 West 43 St.
New York, NY 10036

Sue Schumacher
2030 F St., NW, #408
Washington, DC 20006

Carole Segal
4717 Fulton St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Betty K. Shapiro
3001 Veazey Terrace, NW, #1604
Washington, DC 20008

Katherine Slatt
Box 278
Farmington, WV 26571

Ruth L. Smith
700 7th St., SW
Washington, DC 20024

Josephine C. Stein
6512 Bannockburn Drive
Bethesda, MD 20817

Antoinette B. Stewart
4000 Cathedral Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20016

Dorothy Sortor Stimpson
3620 Upton St., NW
Washington, DC 20008

Eddie Stokes
3660 Southern Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20020

Christina Sturgell
306 Hopkins Ave.
Danville, WV 25053

Priscilla Sweeney
4920 Sentinel Drive, #302
Bethesda, MD 20816

Alice Travis
17753 Calle de Palermo
Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

Mary Jean Vining
1164 Whitney Ave., Apt. T
Hamden, CT 06517

Carmala Walgren
2102 Wilkinson Pl.
Alexandria, VA 22306

Bennetta B. Washington
408 T St., NW
Washington, DC 20001

Loretta M. Watson
3118 N St., SE
Washington, DC 20019

Frances Wattenberg
7508 Granada Drive
Bethesda, MD 20817

Jeannette Wedel
7520 17th St., NW
Washington, DC 20012

Mary R. Weiler
700 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20037

Rose K. Wiener
6203 E. Halbert Rd.
Bethesda, MD 20817

Caroline Wilkins
3311 N.W. Roosevelt
Corvallis, OR 97330

Tommie Willis
1124 Postell Rd.
St. Simons Island, GA 31522

Barbara D. Wills
708 Dawnwood Court
Raleigh, NC 27609

Ellen Woo
5161 River Road
Bethesda, MD 20816

Helen Wood
4612 Albemarle St., NW
Washington, DC 20016

Joan Wrather
3318 Valley Drive
Alexandria, VA 22303

Joanne Wyman
706 Potomac Knolls Drive
McLean, VA 22102

Harriet Young
1443 Channing St., NE
Washington, DC 20818

Dorothy Church Zaring
1519 31st St., NW
Washington, DC 20007

Janice Zarro
1660 L St., NW, Suite 715-16
Washington, DC 20036

Barbara Zelenko
7516 Vale St.
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

ADDENDUM - Conference Registration List
September 28, 1983

Marjorie C. Bennett
Main Street
Bethlehem, CT. 06751

Mary Eva Candon
1110 Vermont Ave. NW # 840
Washington, D. C. 20005

Shelia Caudle
Box 7858
Washington, D. C. 20044

Esther Chayt
P. O. Box 5812
Takoma Park, MD 20912

Maureen van Emmerik
4654 Charleston Terrace, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Kathy Foster
2224 38th Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20007

Roni Goodman
358 El Brillo Way
Palm Beach, FL 33480

Norma Hackler
Route #1 Box 1775
Kearneysville WV 25430

Madeleine Kalb
100 Oxford Street
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Irene Hernandez
2301 North Spaulding Avenue
Chicago, IL 60647

Mabel B. Kelly
54 Loomis Street
Milford, CT 06460

Virginia Littlejohn
2205 California Street, NW #304
Washington, D. C. 20008

Debra Livingston
3302 Valley Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302

Christine Long
325 E. North Oak Park
Oak Park, IL 60302

Pat Mathis
1716 U Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20009

Marjorie N. Pease
14 Maple Drive
Randolph, NJ 07869

Joyce Rey
1177 Angelo Drive
Veverly Hills, CA 90260

Ruth C. Rudy
RD #1 Box 570
Centre Hall, PA 16828

Maryanne Sandretti
430 13th Street, NE
Washington, D. C. 20002

Victoria Schuck
4101 Cathedral Ave., NW
Washington, D. C. 20016

Paula Siegel
6429 Spear Street
San Diego, CA 92120

Barbara Lett Simmons
415 12th Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20004

Ann Smith
Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues
Room 2471
Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Addendum - Continued

Kathy Stanwick
Center for the American Woman in Politics
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Elizabeth Stevens
3050 Avon Lane, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Charlotte Taylor
1815 18th Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20009

Schnelle G. Wilks
1355 Sheridan Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20011

Daria Winter
48 54th Street, SE
Washington, D. C.

Anne Martindell
One Battle Road
Princeton, NJ 08540

Joyce Jacobs
Los Angeles, California

Jane Gilcrest
Oklahoma

Kathy Bocree
Washington, D. C.

Womens's Newsletter

from

CONGRESSWOMAN

CARDISS
COLLINS

7th District Illinois



Summer 1983

CHICAGO OFFICE
230 S. DEARBORN, SUITE 3880, CHICAGO, ILL. 60604 353-5754
SUBURBAN OFFICE
505 MAIN STREET, MAYWOOD, ILL. 60153 450-1600

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2264 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5006

UPDATE

Dear Women of Ill., District 7,

The first half of the 98th Congress has been a busy one! I'd like to briefly update you on some of the pending legislation that has a potential effect on women — whether they be in the work force, homemakers, students or little girls in the process of growing up (and maybe dreaming of imitating Sally Ride on her trek through space or Sandra Day O'Connor on her historic appointment as the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court).

Changing laws require more women to get involved in the political processes at their local, state and federal levels. Like all other changes in life, this is a slow, ongoing process. But organizations such as the National Women's Political Caucus are seeking out qualified women and providing both the moral and financial support.

On the legislative level, I am one of 23 women now in the House of Representatives (versus 412 men). Sen. Nancy Kassenbaum and Sen. Paula Hawkins are the only women among 100 senators. On the judiciary level, women now constitute 14.1 percent of the 581,000 lawyers and judges (based on 1981 figures).

Of immediate and far-reaching concern to us all is the Women's Economic Equity Act (WEEA), which now has 128 cosponsors in the House of Representatives and 31 in the Senate. A tough fight lies ahead, however.

Here is a look at some of its major provisions.

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EQUITY ACT (WEEA) LEGISLATION

RETIREMENT INCOME

As our Baby Boom population and their parents move up the aging curve, we will find more and more women moving toward the poverty level. For a boy and girl baby born in 1980, the life expectancy for the male is 72 years versus 81 years for the female.

All of us who work want to save for our retirement. Thanks to the revised provisions of the Individual Retirement Accounts



At the invitation of Rep. Collins, Chicago priest Father George Clements (second from right), pastor of Holy Angels Church, delivered the invocation before the House of Representatives on July 26. Speaker of the House Thomas "Tip" O'Neill presents a congressional certificate to Father Clements as House Chaplain James Ford looks on.

(IRAs), all workers can now set aside \$2,000 each year for this purpose. But a non-working spouse is only allowed to put in \$250 each year. **I have cosponsored legislation to allow homemakers to cushion their retirement just as their working counterparts do.** WEEA would permit non-working spouses to contribute \$2,000 to their own IRA accounts as long

(continued on page 2)

WEEA (continued from page 1)

as they or their husbands had earnings of at least that amount. Alimony would be considered as income.

PENSION REFORM

Women who work also need better protection within the private pension system. So do homebound women who are depending on their husband's pension benefits for their old age security.

ERISA (Employment Retirement Income Security Act) revisions would require BOTH the participant in the pension program and the spouse to waive survivor annuity options. Under the current law, a husband is "under no obligation to ask his wife what she wants (regarding a pension annuity) or even (to) tell her what he has decided," an Illinois woman told me. Some women don't learn until after the funeral that their husbands waived the annuity that their surviving wives were counting on for financial support.

We held a forum on Pension Reform for women in Oak Park earlier this year to discuss among other things H.R. 2100, the Private Pension Reform Bill, which I am cosponsoring. The bill increases a spouse's role in ALL pension decisions. The bill recognizes that both partners contribute to the family's ability to earn wages and that both should share in the eventual retirement benefits. You may receive a summary of the bill by calling our Chicago Office: 353-5754.

During the forum, I was shocked to learn that only 11% of all women receive pension benefits in old age, either as survivors or as retirees. As a result, an estimated 2.8 million women over age 65 live in poverty. For many, a meagre Social Security check is their only source of subsistence income.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER TAX CREDIT & HEAD-OF-HOUSEHOLD REFORMS

WEEA would provide Tax Credits to employers who hire and train displaced homemakers. Many divorced women are suddenly thrust, unprepared, into the workforce, with little financial or emotional support. During initial hearings, Rep. Olympia Snowe, my colleague in the Congressional Women's Caucus, noted that "Women who maintain families constitute an ever-increasing proportion of poor Americans . . . (They) incur the same kinds of expenses, such as supporting a dependent and maintaining a house, as married couples, yet average half the income."

DEPENDENT CARE

Women have always been portrayed, in fact and fiction, as the caretakers of society. Thus, the burden for raising the children and caring for the elderly falls most heavily on them.

It has been discovered that 1 out of every 10 women between the ages of 45 and 65 must provide some care for an elderly relative. Moreover, almost one million women, age 44 to 58, added that the poor health of an aging family member limits their options for outside work. WEEA would provide a sliding scale of tax credits for caring for dependents.

Child-care would also be affected by WEEA regulations. The Census Bureau statistics reveal that half of all American women



Rep. Cardiss Collins (right) was all smiles as she welcomed Alan Alda, TV hero of "M*A*S*H" series, and his wife, Arlene, to a reception sponsored by a bipartisan group of 180 legislators. Mrs. Collins serves on the executive board of the Congressional Arts Caucus and chairs the Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee, which oversees the National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, Institute for Museum Services and the Smithsonian Institution.

over the age of 16 now work outside the home. Of these, 8.5 million mothers have children under age 6. By 1990, the Labor Department predicts that two-thirds of all mothers will be in the work force.

Adequate child care is a major impediment to obtaining equal employment. A woman or man who is worried about their child's welfare during the day is not able to do their best work at the job.

NONDISCRIMINATION IN INSURANCE

Gender-based tables now penalize women who pay much higher premiums for long-term disability and life insurance coverage.

Under H.R. 100, which I cosponsored, companies would be able to base their rates on other factors such as lifestyle, age, general health, income level, job risks etc. instead of primarily using sex as a criteria. Young, healthy women may now pay double the rates for a male counterpart.

Capitol Hill observers are watching to see what effect the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing pension discrimination based on sex will have on insurance rates.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Rep. Marge Roukema, has proposed a new bill that would set up mandatory statewide systems under which child support payments would be withheld from a delinquent parent's wages. Reciprocity agreements among the states would make the system national.

Only 35 percent of the 8.4 million women raising children with an absent father received ANY child support payments in 1981, according to the Washington Post. Of these, only 22 percent received the expected full payment.

In New York City, where such a law is already mandatory and goes into effect after three missed payments, child support payments to the custodial parent are up by 50 percent.

For copies of the Women's Economic Equity Act or for information on any questions you may have regarding its provisions, please contact:

Rep. Cardiss Collins
Attn: Dottie Ross
2264 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5006

VOTING POWER

Women are taking the lead in shaping the opinions of elected leaders, according to a survey by Ms. Kathleen Frankovic, director of surveys for CBS News, in her remarks before the Women Research and Education Institute in Washington.

Tracing the history of the women's vote since the 1920s, Ms. Frankovic noted that it was not a decisive factor in elections until the 1980 and 1982 campaigns. In last year's gubernatorial races in New York, Texas and Connecticut, voting patterns of women were attributed with deciding the election.

In her analysis, Ms. Frankovic said that 1980 and 1982 voting patterns showed a widening gender gap between married men and women, with the widest gender gap existing in the Midwest. In the South, however, the gender gap is very narrow between the sexes. During the spring poll, 47 percent of the women were concerned that the current Administration position on foreign policy would eventually lead to war. This contrasted to only 30 percent of the men questioned. The women's percentage rose by 10 points in a four-month period.

WOMEN AT SEA

By September 1985, the Navy plans to add 2,400 women crew members to its non-combat ships. This would boost the number of seagoing women to 5,200. Since 1978, the Navy has been placing women on ships. They are barred from serving aboard ships during combat, but may serve up to 180 days on a temporary assignment if a combat mission is not anticipated during that time.

CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE

SUBCOMMITTEE CONCERNS: As chairwoman of the Govt. Activities and Transportation Subcommittee, I also want to inform you about some of the other legislative matters we have been involved in thus far in 1983.

TRANSPORTATION: I held hearings in New York,

Washington, D.C. and Chicago on the transportation of hazardous wastes by trucks through city and suburban neighborhoods. We are seeking tighter controls at the state and federal levels for your protection.

THE ARTS: Mindful of Chicago's many artistic and cultural treasures, we held a hearing on funding for the arts on June 17 in Illinois while the Illinois Arts Council was being held hostage in a budget battle in the State Legislature. Our concern was that Illinois would lose thousands of dollars in federal funding from the National Endowment for the Arts if the state council, which is the approved channel for such funds, went out of business.

Three weeks after the hearing, Gov. Thompson finally signed the Arts Council bill, boosting the appropriation from \$2.8 million to \$5.4 million. But the continued state of uncertainty since last March has taken its toll, with several outstanding Council staffers throwing in the towel after two years of budget hassles. This includes its outstanding director, Carl Petrick, who moves to the Seattle (Wash.) State Arts Council as its new director.

MINORITY BUSINESS: As part of the \$70 billion transportation bill, which affects many of the Chicago and suburban thoroughfares, we held oversight hearings to ensure that the 10 percent set aside for minority business operations would be allotted. As an oversight subcommittee, we wanted to determine whether the provisions are being strictly enforced at state and local levels.

SELECTED BILLS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN SPONSORED BY REP. COLLINS

H.R. 3179 — "The Child and Family Development Act."

A bill to improve the quality and availability of child care services while protecting parental rights.

H.R. 1155 — "The Minority Telecommunications Development Act." A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1974 to provide for greater participation of minorities in telecommunications.

H.R. 2012 — Natural Gas Consumers Relief Act. A bill to reduce home heating cost for natural gas users by eliminating price increases since 1978 for causes other than inflation.

H.R. 2011 — A bill to provide coverage under Medicare for "PAP" test for the diagnosis of uterine cancer.

H.R. 85 — "The National Social Security Lottery Act." A bill to provide for the establishment and operation of a national lottery to assist in financing the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

H.J. RES. 131 — To provide for the designation of September 4, 1983 as "Working Mothers' Day."

ERA ON FALL AGENDA

Rep. Don Edwards, chairman of the House Judiciary, Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, plans to hold hearings this fall on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Over half the Senate and 220 in the House have cosponsored the legislation. An additional 450 organizations representing 50 million Americans have added their support.

Under the present U.S. Code of Laws, there are some 800 instances showing discrimination against women. Women STILL earn 59 cents for every dollar earned by a male worker — a ratio that has changed very little in the past 25 years.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has stated that "The ERA is needed to help end governmental action that limits opportunities available to women throughout the labor force and to close loopholes in existing anti-discrimination laws."

Federal and state laws that discriminate against women solely on the basis of sex would be erased, simply and irrevocably.

SUPREME COURT DECISION WILL RADICALLY ALTER PENSIONS

In a 5 to 4 vote, the Supreme Court voted that existing federal statutes prohibit sex discrimination in employer-sponsored retirement plans which give men and women unequal benefits. The ruling was not retroactive and will only effect **future contributions** to such pension plans. The ruling went into effect on Aug. 1.

All subsequent employee contributions must be considered without consideration for the sex of the beneficiary. In its decision, the court required that employers treat employees as individuals, not as a member of a class — i.e. women.

At present, the decision has **no effect** on sex-based actuarial tables which are used to determine premium rates for life, health, auto and long-term disability insurance. For all categories, rates vary widely, depending on the sex of the customer.

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

Official Business



In Washington to discuss their health care legislation concerns were twin sisters Mrs. Henrietta Hughes (left) and Mrs. Marietta Lalish of the Home Care Medical Services firm of Maywood. Rep. Collins serves on the House Energy and Commerce Committee which has jurisdiction over several phases of federal health care policy.

KEEPING INFORMED

As your elected representative in Congress, I am anxious to hear your concerns and to make government more responsive to your needs.

For any assistance, please contact either of my district offices:

230 S. Dearborn, Chicago, ILL. 60604
(312) 353-5754

or

505 Main Street, Maywood, ILL. 60153
(312) 450-1600

Our Washington office is:

2264 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5006

Please don't hesitate to call or write if we can be of service to you.

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1 teachers, parents, school administrators, college faculty and
 2 administrators, school board members, State education offi-
 3 cials, State legislators, Governors, students, and business and
 4 labor. The Conference participants, as a whole, shall be ra-
 5 cially and politically balanced.

6 SEC. 103. One-fourth of the participants in the Confer-
 7 ence shall be appointed by the President, one-fourth of the
 8 participants shall be appointed by the President from among
 9 recommendations made by the Governors of the States, one-
 10 fourth of the participants shall be appointed by the Speaker
 11 of the House of Representatives, and one-fourth of the par-
 12 ticipants shall be appointed by the majority leader of the
 13 Senate. Each Governor shall recommend no more than two
 14 individuals.

15 SEC. 104. The President of the United States, the
 16 Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate major-
 17 ity leader, and Governors of the States as a group shall each
 18 designate two individuals to serve on an Executive Commit-
 19 tee. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for select-
 20 ing the presiding officer for the conference.

21 SEC. 105. The Conference shall develop workable edu-
 22 cational solutions in response to the findings of the National
 23 Commission on Excellence in Education, and other relevant
 24 documents, including solutions relating to student achieve-
 25 ment, student discipline, teacher quality and compensation,

1 curriculum content, and the role of the Federal Government
 2 and other levels of government and of private institutions in
 3 improving the educational system of the United States and
 4 relating to the resources needed for such solutions.

5 SEC. 106. The Conference shall prepare and transmit
 6 its recommendations to the President, to the Congress, and
 7 to the Governors not later than January 15, 1984.

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