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This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13690
Folder ID Number: 13690-001

Folder Title:
National Federation of Republican Women (NFRW) 10/8/89 [OA 6269]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	4	3

Weather

Today: Mostly sunny, windy. High 76. Low 50. Wind 12-25 mph.
Wednesday Sunny, windy, cool. High 65.
Yesterday: Temp. range: 65-75. AQI: 40. Details on Page B2.

Clean Air Agreement Is Reached

Tailpipe Emissions Would Be Reduced Under House Plan

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Staff Writer

Traditional House adversaries reached agreement yesterday to reduce drastically the level of pollution permitted from motor vehicles, breaking a 12-year impasse and enhancing prospects for early overhaul of the nation's air pollution laws.

The agreement, approved unanimously by the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment, calls for new limits on tailpipe emissions of smog-producing substances, cutting them as much as 60 percent by 1996. A 50 percent reduction in the remainder would be required by the year 2006 if the Environmental Protection Agency decides it is necessary and technologically feasible.

The breakthrough was achieved by a rare political marriage between Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.) and Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), the subcommittee's two most influential members, whose sharp differences have divided the 23-member panel and dominated the clean air debate for years.

The two men sealed their compromise with a handshake at a closed meeting yesterday morning, prompting one participant, Rep. Michael Bilirakis (R-Fla.), to say, "I knew the Earth had moved."

Crafted by a broad coalition of Republicans and Democrats, the accord is all but certain to be backed by the full House, which since 1977 has rejected efforts to curb auto emissions blamed for most of the smog choking 85 cities today.

The issue was expected to be a major obstacle to revision of the

See CLEAN AIR, A16, Col. 1

Auto Pollution Compromise Is Reached

CLEAN AIR, From A1

Clean Air Act, with environmentalists calling for stringent tailpipe cutbacks proposed by Waxman while the powerful auto industry supported more modest reforms proposed by the Bush administration and sponsored by Dingell.

Their compromise would extend to the nation the tailpipe standards adopted last June for California, home of the nation's smoggiest cities. Auto makers would be required to cut emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides by 39 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Baked in the sun, the two pollutants produce ozone, a serious respiratory irritant that turns into smog when mixed with dust.

Waxman had sought the same reductions by 1993, roughly the same timetable as California, and a second round of cuts—50 percent for both pollutants—by the year 2000.

The agreement calls for a phase-in for the first round of cuts between 1994 and 1996. The second round would stretch from 2003 to 2006, although the EPA could alter the timing and degree of cutbacks after reviewing their feasibility in 1998.

According to officials' estimates, the first phase is expected to add $150 to the price of a new car. The administration had opposed the second phase, saying it would cost an additional $500 per car.

Dingell, a longtime champion of the auto industry rooted in his congressional district, had promoted only one round of cutbacks—39 percent in hydrocarbons and 30 percent in nitrogen oxides—by 1995.

Yesterday's compromise resolved other controversial provisions with measures stronger than the administration bill. Among them was a 50 percent reduction between 2003 and 2006 in emissions of carbon monoxide, which causes pulmonary damage and exceeds air quality standards in dozens of places, including Washington.

The agreement would double the number of miles in which antipollution devices on cars are supposed to function effectively—to 100,000—and require the EPA to draft rules for control of cancer-causing emissions within 4½ years.

Waxman, the subcommittee chairman, was outvoted last week on his more far-reaching proposals for control of tailpipe emissions and carcinogens, and he faced likely defeat in the full committee headed by Dingell.

But Waxman considers his strength to be greatest on the House floor, and he was prepared for a major battle there. Nevertheless, House sources said, he faced uncertainty over how free-wheeling a debate would have been permitted by the House leadership, which includes Dingell.

Dingell, according to sources, apparently viewed the compromise as damage control in a year when even a Republican administration was getting tough on pollution. With Waxman committed to the compromise, moreover, Dingell is better positioned to block what is expected to be a stronger Senate bill.

"The compromise is stringent but fair," Dingell said. "It will impose harsh burdens on the auto industry. But effective clean air legislation imposes burdens on every industry to do more."

Waxman called the agreement a "landmark compromise" that finds middle ground between environmentalists and industry while assuring cleaner air.

Environmentalists praised the agreement as long overdue, while industry representatives expressed concern about the cost and technical feasibility of the measure.

Photocopy-Preservation

National Federation of Republican Women

Leading America's Women Since 1938



History of NFRW

The National Federation of Republican Women (NFRW) has a proud history and an exciting future. Both are important because they illustrate the growth and strength of one of America's largest women's political organizations.

In 1938 NFRW was founded to bring hundreds of independent Republican women's clubs across the country together in a unified, national organization.

Throughout the years, while remaining true to our purpose and goals, NFRW has grown and adapted to the changing role of women in American society.

Today, NFRW is one of the largest women's political organizations in the United States with approximately 140,000 members in over 2,500 clubs throughout the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

A Future with Direction

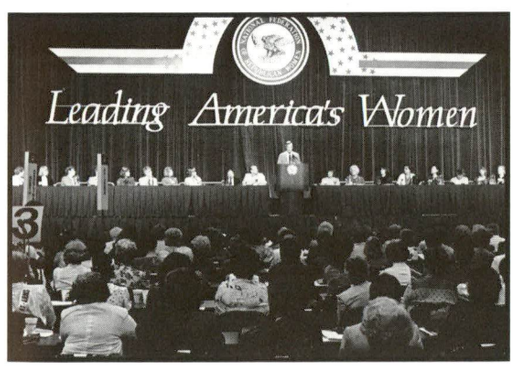
For over half a century, NFRW has provided opportunity for women in politics. Today NFRW programs continue to provide support and information, service and training to the women of the 1980's.

Our main thrust continues to be practical politics. That is what makes our organization unique in all the world.

As campaign managers and fundraisers, volunteers and candidates, NFRW members are dedicated to electing Republicans to office at all levels of government.

But we have another purpose: to make politics a real and vital force in the lives of American women—women of all ages and all walks of life who want to have a voice in their future.

For them, for you...NFRW continues to be the first step to joining those who are LEADING AMERICA'S WOMEN.





Benefits of NFRW Membership:

Leadership and Management Training

■

Practical Political Experience

■

Campaign Training

■

Candidate Support

■

Employment Opportunities

■

Fellowship and Networking

■

Impact on Policy and Legislation

For more information:

NFRW
310 First Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 547-9341

NFRW

Leading America's Women

Judy Hughes, President

Share the Excitement! Join NFRW Today!

_____ YES, I would like to join NFRW.

_____ Please let me know about the Republican Women's Club meetings in my area.

(Please print clearly):

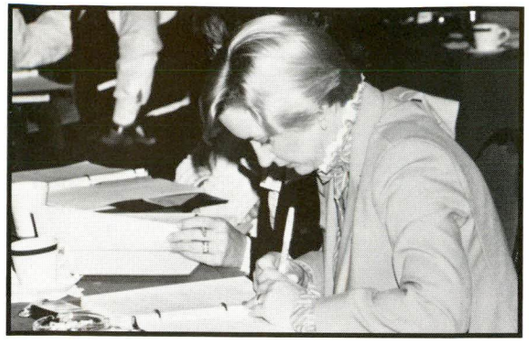
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone (home) _____ (office) _____

Mail to: NFRW, 310 First Street, SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.



NFRW

Leading America's Women . . .



...through EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Campaign Management Schools

Since 1979, NFRW's Campaign Management Schools (CMS) have provided training in all phases of campaign management to thousands of Republican men and women.

These two-and-a-half-day courses are conducted in cities across the country to help individuals develop the skills needed to assist in planning, financing, and operating campaigns for public office.

Women Candidates Seminars

NFRW's Women Candidates Seminars (WCS) provide training and support for Republican women running for public office. These seminars have assisted hundreds of women in planning and implementing effective campaigns on the local, state, and national levels.

Conducted by top campaign specialists, WCS explores the unique aspects of the candidates role—personal, career, political, and financial—through a combination of lectures and small group exercises.

Polling School

The NFRW Volunteer Polling System provides low cost, professionally accurate and reliable political polling to state and local candidates who otherwise might not afford this critical campaign tool.

The system has grown to include trained pollsters in over twenty states. It features a Polling School to train NFRW members in the system, as well as hands-on experience and a step-by-step manual.

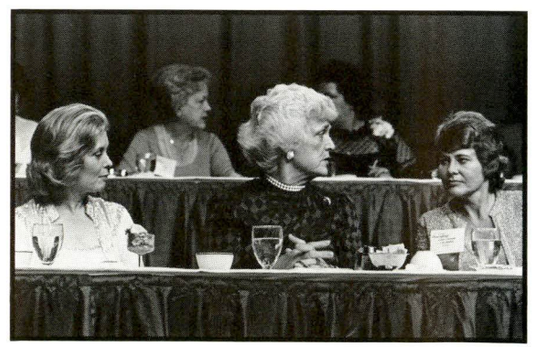
...through COMMUNICATION AND SERVICE

Communication is key to maintaining the unity and effectiveness of any organization.

To help keep our members informed, NFRW publishes a variety of periodicals, manuals, and educational materials. These include:

- *The Republican Woman*, NFRW's magazine
- *Consider Yourself for Public Office*
- *Lobby? Who Can? You Can!*
- *Why America is Called the "Land of Opportunity"; the Story of Free Enterprise*
- Membership, Leadership, and Campaign manuals
- Club development manuals

NFRW headquarters also maintains a toll-free line to provide members with instant access to information on issues and events, as well as assistance with planning and program development.



...through INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH

Comprehensive Advocacy Program

NFRW keeps its members informed about current legislative issues through the Comprehensive Advocacy Program (CAP).

This program includes a legislative report in *The Republican Woman*, issue briefings by top political and policy experts, and special reports on current issues.

NFRW also maintains the Hotline telephone network to alert the membership nationwide to urgent legislative activities.

Caring for America

NFRW's Caring for America program encompasses a wide variety of state federation and club activities designed to help the needy.

In firm support of President Reagan's belief in "neighbor helping neighbor," Federation clubs work hand-in-hand with local groups, leading efforts to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, protect the children—efforts designed to replace government dependency with private sector initiatives.

Candidate Support

NFRW encourages Republican women to run for public office—local, state, or federal—by offering the training and support needed to become a candidate.

NFRW members are also trained, through Campaign Management School and practical experience, to assume any position in support of a candidate—from volunteering on a phone bank to managing a race.

final copy

(Lange/Simon)
October 6, 1989
10:00 a.m.
[REPWOM.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1989
12:15 P.M.

Thank you, [Judy]. First, let me commend you for two years of outstanding leadership of the NFRW. [PAUSE] And I'd offer best wishes to your newly-elected President, Huda (HYOU-da) Jones. [PAUSE] Let me also offer my heartfelt respects to Helen Bentley and Connie Morella. We need more like them in Congress.

Ambassador Kirkpatrick; RNC Co-Chair Jeannie Austin; and all of you here today -- Barbara and I are delighted to be with you.

You know, as much as I love it when Barbara and I travel together, I get the feeling -- at least with this crowd -- that most of that fantastic applause was, as it should have been, for Barbara. [PAUSE]

[[We're spending this long weekend up at Camp David. Most of you probably know that President Eisenhower named Camp David after his grandson. Well, not too long ago, a friend of my son Marvin's started lobbying me to change the name to Camp Marvin.

I told him we Bushes do things democratically, and called all of the kids for a vote. It was a tie -- one vote for Camp Marvin... one for Camp Neil... one for Camp Jeb... one for Camp George... and one for Camp Doro. [PAUSE]

You know, the only member of the Bush clan who didn't speak on her own behalf was Millie.]]

Judging from the theme you've chosen for this conference -- "Meeting the Challenges of the 90s" -- your eyes are focused firmly on the future. But you're not just waiting for the future to happen. You're the kind of people who are **doing** something, right now, to make sure that the right voices are heard -- and the right decisions are made.

You're working hard to elect and train the highest quality candidates for public service -- at **all** levels. Your Campaign Management Schools and Polling Schools provide the kind of advanced training that brings the best to the ballots -- election after election.

So I want to begin by wishing you luck with your new nation-wide candidate recruiting program -- Project '90. I'd also congratulate you for your community service efforts like the "Caring for America" project.

[[You know, last week I said in a speech that I'm a practical man -- that I'm not much for the airy and abstract. A fellow came up to me later and said "Fine -- so explain the thousand points of light."]]

Well, when I spoke of a "thousand points of light," you understood -- and you didn't hide your light under a bushel basket, or try to bury it in a bureaucracy. No, you've brought that light into the open, turning an abstract ideal into a shining reality.

Your brand of community service and coalition-building make an unbeatable combination. You're seeking out capable people,

interested in public service -- and bringing their candidacies to life.

Many of you were in Orlando in the fall of 1987, when I spoke to your last Biennial Convention. That was just before I announced my candidacy for President. On that day I outlined five priorities that would shape this administration's work.

Today I'm going to sketch out a picture of the progress we've made since then. But I want to tell you up front that this isn't "my" record I'm talking about -- it's **our** record.

Every step we've taken in the White House, every initiative, every new idea, has gained momentum with your support. And with every step we take in the future -- whether it's working to improve education at the state level, or fighting to curb drug abuse -- I know you'll be right there with us.

The victories you've won -- and will continue to win -- aren't just victories of one candidate over another. They represent the victory of a philosophy. The vindication of Republican ideas. And proof positive, that **the Republican Party is the only party that delivers on its promises.**

We promised America peace and prosperity -- and we're keeping that promise. So let's look at the record.

Number One: Peace. Today the promise of change is everywhere, as mankind's natural desire for freedom compels a movement toward democracy around the world.

Two years ago, meeting with you, I said I was for extending our progress on arms control with a verifiable agreement to eliminate all chemical weapons from the face of the earth.

Just two **weeks** ago, at the United Nations General Assembly, I announced steps we're proposing toward a treaty to ban -- **eliminate** -- **all chemical weapons** around the world, within ten years of signing that treaty.

Also, I have put forward proposals to drastically reduce **conventional** forces in Europe. And I expect progress on **START** -- steady movement toward an agreement on verifiable reductions in U.S. and Soviet **nuclear** arsenals. No, peace isn't breaking out all over -- but because of our policies, the potential for world peace may be greater now than ever before.

Number Two: Prosperity. I told you two years ago I wanted to bring economic growth to **all** Americans, because "a job is the best anti-poverty program ever created." Well, we've just begun the **83rd month** of uninterrupted economic growth -- a record-breaking recovery that has put more Americans to work, at better jobs, than ever before.

In the two years since we last met, nearly half a million Black Americans have found jobs. This year Hispanic employment has reached an all-time high.

And regions of America that were hardest-hit by the misguided economic policies of the late 1970s -- especially the Midwest -- are flourishing again today.

[[But let's be fair. The policies of the late 1970s weren't ideas to be thrown aside lightly -- no, they were to be thrown aside with great force.]]

Number Three: Good government. Two years ago I called for a "stronger sense of honor in public service, attracting people who want to make a contribution, not to make a buck."

In the first months of this administration we've sent a very clear signal to all branches of government. We've submitted Ethics legislation to level the playing field between the legislative and executive branches of government.

We've also sent to the Congress comprehensive legislation to reform the way Congressional elections are financed. My proposals would **enhance** the role of the political parties, **increase** the role of the individual, and **lessen** the undue influence of special interests on elections.

This legislation would also make Congressional elections more competitive. A 98.5 percent re-election rate in the House is unhealthy in a Democracy.

[[The way it is now, incumbents don't have to **run** for office -- why run, when you can waltz?]]

Part of governing well is making sure that the best are chosen to serve. So we've sought out the best -- and our record of appointing talented and qualified women to important offices **proves** it.

As of today, we've appointed **139** women to senior positions in this administration -- **88** nominated or announced for Senate-

confirmed senior positions, 21 Presidential Appointees, and 30 Deputy Assistant Secretaries. That's more women appointed in our first nine months, than any previous administration managed in any given year. [PAUSE] And that's a great step toward good government.

Number Four: Education. Two years ago I said I wanted to educate our children for the 21st Century. Well, as you know, a week and a half ago America's governors convened with an American President for the first time since 1933 -- this time, to undertake a major state-by-state effort to restructure our system of education.

That summit wasn't a conclusion, of course -- it was a commencement: the beginning of a process, whose only and ultimate goal is excellence in American education.

We seek national standards, flexibility, and accountability -- and together, in a spirit of cooperation and courage, **we will make the grade.**

I'm especially proud of the efforts of one woman here today, who has made literacy her personal cause: your First Lady and mine, Barbara Bush. [PAUSE]

Number Five: When I last saw you, I said I was for "making the protection of our environment a Republican issue again." But you know, we've done something even better than that. We've found new ways to move beyond partisanship in the battle against pollution.

Earlier this year we brought people together from a wide range of perspectives -- Republicans and Democrats, environmentalists and industry leaders -- and offered new proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels.

With that first step, we've created momentum. Just this week, a coalition of Republicans and Democrats in the House agreed on cuts in tailpipe emissions that had been a source of contention for years. The compromise that was reached -- while it wasn't perfect -- did demonstrate that progress is possible. The subcommittee is now finishing work on the bill, and I fervently hope that we will have a new clean air law within these next few months.

Finally, Number Six: Something I know is on all of your minds -- the struggle against drugs. When I was inaugurated as President, I said "this scourge will stop" -- and I believe it **will** -- if **all** of us work to see that America no longer tolerates so-called "casual" users; and that drug dealers -- America's merchants of death -- get the penalties they deserve.

So those are some of the promises we're keeping. Peace and prosperity. Good government. Progress toward excellence in education, a sound environment, and working to put a stop to drugs. **But we've got many more promises to keep.** Like ensuring that America has a more flexible workforce to meet the challenges ahead. Finding new ways to encourage creative solutions in the workplace -- even encouraging work at home. And meeting the

pressing need for quality childcare -- unburdened by bureaucracy.

One of the best ways to meet these challenges is through the efforts of concerned women like yourselves. We need leaders at **all** levels of government, who understand the changes before us. Leaders who can make those changes lead to positive results for men, women, and children all across America.

Those of you gathered here today are putting that kind of leadership on the ballot. And while the NFRW is known for its success stories, I'd single out one of your members as symbolic of your achievements. She is young; Hispanic; a member of the National Federation of Republican Women -- and the only woman member of the United States Congress with young children. Her name is Ileana Ros-Lehtinen. [PAUSE]

Like the NFRW itself, she symbolizes our understanding of the future. Like all of you, she is part of something profoundly important. Part of a Republican Party that understands the American people -- and that keeps its promises.

So keep looking toward the future. By working together, we can make the next century the next **American** century -- and will build the kind of nation that future generations deserve to inherit.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

3/22/89 Memo letter

Beth Petrone on Rudy's retirement

White & Case

2242

to GB

(Lange/Simon)
October 5, 1989
5:40 p.m.
[REPWOM.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1989
12:15 P.M.

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No, you've brought that light into the open, turning an abstract ideal into a shining reality.

Your brand of community service and coalition-building make an unbeatable combination. You're seeking out capable people, interested in public service -- and bringing their candidacies to life.

[[In a way, I have to feel sorry for your opponents. They tend to come up with contenders that run the whole gamut from "A" to "B"... Candidates about as inspiring as a speed bump.]]

Many of you were in Orlando in the fall of 1987, when I spoke to your last Biennial Convention. That was just before I announced my candidacy for President. On that day I outlined five priorities that would shape this administration's work.

Today I'm going to sketch out a picture of the progress we've made since then. But I want to tell you up front that this isn't "my" record I'm talking about -- it's **our** record.

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We've also sent to the Congress comprehensive legislation to reform the way Congressional elections are financed. My proposals would **enhance** the role of the political parties, **increase** the role of the individual, and **lessen** the undue influence of special interests on elections.

This legislation would also make Congressional elections more competitive. A 98.5 percent re-election rate in the House is unhealthy in a Democracy -- we need to give challengers a fairer shake in elections.

Part of governing well is making sure that the best are chosen to serve. So we've sought out the best -- and our record of appointing talented and qualified women to important offices **proves** it.

As of today, we've nominated or announced intent to nominate [**86**] women to Senate-confirmed senior positions in this administration. That's more women appointed in our first nine

months, than any previous administration managed in any given **year**. [PAUSE] And that's a great step toward good government.

Number Four: Education. Two years ago I said I wanted to educate our children for the 21st Century. Well, as you know, a week and a half ago America's governors convened with an American President for the first time since 1933 -- this time, to undertake a major state-by-state effort to restructure our system of education.

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We seek national standards, flexibility, and accountability -- and together, in a spirit of cooperation and courage, **we will make the grade.**

I'm especially proud of the efforts of one woman here today, who has made literacy her personal cause: your First Lady and mine, Barbara Bush. [PAUSE]

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With that first step, we've created momentum. Just this week, a coalition of Republicans and Democrats in the House agreed on cuts in tailpipe emissions that had been a source of contention for years -- new standards that will bring us another step closer to clean air. The subcommittee is now finishing work on the bill, and I fervently hope that we will have a new clean air law within these next few months.

So those are some of the promises we've kept. Peace and prosperity. Good government. Progress toward excellence in education, and a sound environment.

But we've got many more promises to keep. Like ensuring that America has a more flexible workforce to meet the challenges ahead. Finding new ways to encourage creative solutions in the workplace -- even encouraging work at home. But especially, meeting the pressing need for quality childcare -- unburdened by centralized bureaucracy [insert from Porter to come].

These are issues where we're building a record to be proud of -- because we want to build an **America** we can be proud of.

One of the best ways to meet these challenges is through the efforts of concerned women like yourselves. We need leaders at **all** levels of government, who understand the changes before us. Leaders who can make those changes lead to positive results for men, women, and children all across America.

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So keep looking toward the future. By working together, we can make the next century the next **American** century -- and will build the kind of nation that future generations deserve to inherit.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

(Lange/Simon)
October 3, 1989
5:00 p.m.
[REPWOM.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1989
[TIME]

Thank you, _____. [Acknowledgements]

speech 9-19-87 It's great to be with you again. Many of you were in Orlando in the fall of 1987, when I spoke to your last Biennial Convention.

[[Now, I was a little nervous back then -- but it wasn't just because the election hadn't been won. No, I was worried that the **real** draw down there might have been Mickey Mouse...

Nothing against Mickey, of course. Sure, maybe you think we both look a little funny in shorts...

But Mickey's luckier than your average President. At least he doesn't have Sam Donaldson doing tours of Disneyland... Not yet, anyway...]]

speech 9-19-87 You know, when I met with this group back in 1987 -- just before I announced my candidacy for President -- I outlined five priorities that would shape this administration's work.

Well, we've been at it for eight months now. So in the interest of accountability in government, today I thought I'd give you a brief report on our progress -- because **we are the party that delivers on its promises.**

Number One: Two years ago I said I was for "extending our progress on arms control with a verifiable agreement to eliminate all chemical and biological weapons."

Two **weeks** ago, before the United Nations General Assembly, I announced steps we are ready to take toward a treaty to ban -- **eliminate** -- all chemical weapons around the world, within ten years of signing that treaty. We believe this ban will be achievable; verifiable; and **essential to the future of mankind on earth**.

Number Two: I told you I wanted to bring economic growth to **all** Americans, because "a job is the best anti-poverty program ever created." Well, we've just begun the ~~82nd~~ **83rd month** of uninterrupted economic growth -- a record-breaking recovery that has more Americans working, at better jobs, than ever before in our history.

In the two years since we last met, over half a million Black Americans have found jobs. Hispanic employment has reached an all-time high.

And regions of America that were hardest-hit by the misguided economic policies of the late 1970s -- especially the Midwest -- today they're flourishing again. Unemployment which used to be in double digits is now at or **below** the national average in almost every midwestern state.

Last year agricultural exports rose by a third over 1987 levels. Farm income looks like it's going to set a new record this year -- running at a rate **double** that of 1985. And since

this recovery began, our industrial production has grown **twice** as fast as that in Europe -- faster than the industrial production of the Japanese.

So if anyone tells you America is de-industrializing, they've got it wrong. Let me pronounce this one slowly: the word is "RE-industrializing." And stronger than ever.

Number Three: Two years ago I called for a "stronger sense of honor in public service, attracting people who want to make a contribution, not to make a buck."

In the first months of this administration we've sent a very clear signal to all branches of government. People of integrity may disagree on the issues facing government -- but government must have no doubt about the integrity of its people. It's very simple: **The American people deserve good government -- and the Republican Party is going to make sure they get it.**

Part of governing well, of course, is making sure that the best are chosen to serve. So we've sought out the best -- and our record of women appointees proves it.

As of today, we've nominated or announced intent to nominate [88] women to Senate-confirmed senior positions in this administration. That's more women appointed in our first nine months, than any previous administration managed in any given **year. And that's a great step toward good government.**

Number Four: Two years ago I said I wanted to educate our children for the 21st century. Well, as you know, a week and a half ago America's governors convened with an American President

for the first time since 1933 -- this time, to undertake a major state-by-state effort to restructure our system of education.

That summit wasn't a conclusion, of course -- it was a commencement: the beginning of a process, whose only and ultimate goal is excellence in American education.

We seek national standards, flexibility, and accountability -- and together, in a spirit of cooperation and courage, **we <u>will</u> make the grade.**

<u>And Number Five</u>: When I last saw you, I said I was for "making the protection of our environment a Republican issue again." But you know, we've done something even better than that. We've found new ways to get partisanship <u>out</u> of the battle against pollution.

Earlier this year we brought people together from a wide range of perspectives -- Republicans and Democrats, environmentalists and industry leaders -- and offered new proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels.

With that first step, we've created momentum. Just this week, a coalition of Republicans and Democrats in the House agreed on cuts in tailpipe emissions -- new standards that will bring us another step closer to clean air.

Other proposals we've made -- from a world-wide ban on the CFCs that destroy the ozone layer, to a ban on elephant ivory imports, to stopping medical waste on beaches, to expanding dozens of our parks, forests and refuges -- all of these

initiatives promise to make the 1990s an environmental decade -- a new era for the careful stewardship of our precious natural resources.

So those are some of the promises we've kept. On arms control and chemical weapons, widespread economic growth, good government, excellence in education, and a sound environment, Republicans have a record to be proud of.

These are the issues of the next decade. And judging from the theme you've chosen for this conference -- "Meeting the Challenges of the 90s" -- your eyes are focused firmly on the future.

You represent the kind of people who are **doing** something, to make sure that the right voices are heard -- and the right decisions made.

Your Campaign Management Schools and Polling Schools provide the kind of advanced training that makes all the difference. And you're working hard to elect and train high quality candidates for public service at **all** levels.

So let me wish you luck as you launch your new nation-wide candidate recruiting program -- Project '90. And I'd also congratulate you for your many community service efforts -- like the "Caring for America" project.

The National Federation's brand of community service and coalition building make an unbeatable combination. [[You're a shining example, if you'll excuse me, of what the "democratic process" **ought** to be about.]]

Now, I'm more cautious about announcing anniversaries these days... But I understand that in Hong Kong they celebrate a festival on October 8th, that relates to an old story of the Han Dynasty.

The legend says that a soothsayer advised a man to take his family to a very high place on this date, to avoid disaster. The man obeyed -- and when he returned home, he found that all living things had died suddenly in his absence.

So the festival that is celebrated today, on the other side of the world, involves people climbing to high places.

Judging from the kind of work you've been doing, you understand that government **can't** simply climb to high places -- and that the only sure route to disaster is to stay apart and uninvolved.

You understand that the purpose of power is to help people. On all of the issues where we share concern, what must remain uppermost in the mind of the Republican Party, is how government can serve a greater good.

We are keeping our promises -- and we will keep looking toward the future. By working together, we can build the kind of nation that future generations deserve to inherit.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

(Lange/Simon)
October 4, 1989
5:40 p.m.
[REPWOM.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1989
[TIME] 12:15 p.m.

2500 people

Thank you, _____. [Acknowledgements] Barbara and I are delighted to be with you here today. You know, as much as I love it when we travel together, I get the feeling -- at least with this crowd -- that most of that fantastic applause was, and should have been, for Barbara. [PAUSE]

[[We're spending this long weekend up at Camp David. Most of you probably know that President Eisenhower named Camp David after his grandson. Well, not too long ago, a friend of my son Marvin's started lobbying me to change the name to Camp Marvin.

I told him we Bushes do things democratically, and called all of the kids for a vote. It was a tie -- one vote for Camp Marvin... one for Camp Neil... one for Camp Jeb... one for Camp George... and one for Camp Doro. [PAUSE]

In fact, the only member of the Bush clan who didn't speak on her own behalf was Millie.]]

Judging from the theme you've chosen for this conference -- "Meeting the Challenges of the 90s" -- your eyes are focused firmly on the future.

But you're not just waiting for the future to happen. You're the kind of people who are **doing** something, right now, to

make sure that the right voices are heard -- and the right decisions are made.

You're working hard to elect and train the highest quality candidates for public service -- at **all** levels. Your Campaign Management Schools and Polling Schools provide the kind of advanced training that brings the best to the ballots -- election after election.

So I want to begin by wishing you luck with your new nation-wide candidate recruiting program -- Project '90.

I'd also congratulate you for your community service efforts like the "Caring for America" project.

[[You know, last week I said in a speech that I'm a practical man -- that I'm not much for the airy and abstact. A fellow came up to me later and said "Fine -- so explain the thousand points of light."]]

Well, when I spoke of a "thousand points of light," you understood -- and you didn't hide your light under a bushel basket, or try to bury it in a bureaucracy.

No, you've brought that light into the open, turning an abstract ideal into a shining reality.

Your brand of community service and coalition-building make an unbeatable combination. You're an example, if you'll pardon the expression, of what the "democratic process" **ought** to be about: you're seeking out capable people, interested in public service -- and bringing their candidacies to life.

[[In a way, I have to feel sorry for your opponents. They tend to come up with contenders that run the whole gamut from "A" to "B"... Candidates about as inspiring as a speed bump.]]

Many of you were in Orlando in the fall of 1987, when I spoke to your last Biennial Convention. That was just before I announced my candidacy for President. On that day I outlined five priorities that would shape this administration's work.

Today I'm going to sketch out a picture of the progress we've made since then. But I want to tell you up front that this isn't "my" record I'm talking about -- it's **our** record.

The victories you've won -- and will continue to win -- aren't just victories of one candidate over another. They represent the victory of a philosophy. The vindication of Republican ideas. And proof positive, that **the Republican Party is the only party that delivers on its promises.**

We promised America peace and prosperity -- and we're keeping that promise. So let's look at the record.

Number One: Peace. Two years ago, meeting with you, I said I was for "extending our progress on arms control with a verifiable agreement to eliminate all chemical and biological weapons."

Just two **weeks** ago, before the United Nations General Assembly, I announced steps we're taking toward a treaty to ban -- **eliminate** -- all chemical weapons around the world, within ten years of signing that treaty. No, peace isn't breaking out all

over -- but because of our policies, the potential for world peace may be greater now than ever before.

Number Two: Prosperity. I told you two years ago I wanted to bring economic growth to **all** Americans, because "a job is the best anti-poverty program ever created." Well, we've just begun the **83rd month** of uninterrupted economic growth -- a record-breaking recovery that has put more Americans to work, at better jobs, than ever before.

In the two years since we last met, over half a million Black Americans have found jobs. Hispanic employment has reached an all-time high.

And regions of America that were hardest-hit by the misguided economic policies of the late 1970s -- especially the Midwest -- are flourishing again today.

[[But let's be fair. The policies of the late 1970s weren't ideas to be thrown aside lightly -- no, they were to be thrown aside with great force.]]

Since this recovery began, our industrial production has grown **twice** as fast as that in Europe -- faster than the industrial production of the Japanese.

So when anyone tells you America is "de-industrializing," they've got it wrong. Pronounce it to them slowly, like I do: The word is "RE-industrializing." And stronger than ever, thanks to a Republican Party, and Republican policies, that continue to bring prosperity to all Americans.

Number Three: Good government. Two years ago I called for a "stronger sense of honor in public service, attracting people who want to make a contribution, not to make a buck."

In the first months of this administration we've sent a very clear signal to all branches of government. People of integrity may disagree on the issues facing government -- but government must have **no** doubt about the integrity of its people. It's very simple: **The American people deserve good government -- and the Republican Party is making sure they get it.**

Part of governing well is making sure that the best are chosen to serve. So we've sought out the best -- and our record of appointing talented and qualified women to important offices **proves** it.

As of today, we've nominated or announced intent to nominate [**86**] women to Senate-confirmed senior positions in this administration. That's more women appointed in our first nine months, than any previous administration managed in any given **year**. [PAUSE] And that's a great step toward good government.

Number Four: Education. Two years ago I said I wanted to educate our children for the 21st century. Well, as you know, a week and a half ago America's governors convened with an American President for the first time since 1933 -- this time, to undertake a major state-by-state effort to restructure our system of education.

That summit wasn't a conclusion, of course -- it was a commencement: the beginning of a process, whose only and ultimate goal is excellence in American education.

We seek national standards, flexibility, and accountability -- and together, in a spirit of cooperation and courage, **we will make the grade.**

I'm especially proud of the efforts of one woman here today, who has made literacy her personal cause: your First Lady and mine, Barbara Bush. [PAUSE]

Finally, Number Five: When I last saw you, I said I was for "making the protection of our environment a Republican issue again." But you know, we've done something even better than that. We've found new ways to move beyond partisanship in the battle against pollution.

Earlier this year we brought people together from a wide range of perspectives -- Republicans and Democrats, environmentalists and industry leaders -- and offered new proposals to stem acid rain, cut urban smog, clean up air toxics, and encourage the use of alternative fuels.

With that first step, we've created momentum. Just this week, a coalition of Republicans and Democrats in the House agreed on cuts in tailpipe emissions -- new standards that will bring us another step closer to clean air.

Other Republican ideas -- to protect our forests, water, atmosphere, and irreplaceable habitats -- promise to make the

1990s an environmental decade: a new era for the careful stewardship of our precious natural resources.

So those are some of the promises we've kept. Peace and prosperity. Good government. Progress toward excellence in education, and a sound environment. These are issues where we're taking action. Building a record to be proud of. Building an **America** we can be proud of.

Earlier I mentioned the number of outstanding and talented women we've appointed to senior positions in this administration. There's a reason for that -- and it's more than a matter of social justice.

The world is changing -- whether or not we all agree with those changes. You all know about the dramatic increase of women in the workforce. The pressing need for quality child care. Changing demographics that make it all the more crucial that those women who do want to work, **can** work.

One of the best ways to meet such challenges is through the efforts of concerned women like yourselves.

We need leaders at **all** levels of government, who understand the changes before us. Leaders who can make those changes lead to positive results for men, women, and children all across America.

Those of you gathered here today are putting that kind of leadership on the ballot. And while the NFRW is known for its success stories, I'd single out one of your members as symbolic of your achievements.

She is young; Hispanic; a member of the National Federation of Republican Women -- and the only woman member of the United States Congress with young children. Her name is Ileana Ros-Lehtinen. [PAUSE]

Like the NFRW itself, she symbolizes our understanding of the future. Like all of you, she is part of something profoundly important. Part of a Republican Party that understands the American people -- that keeps its promises -- and that makes sure the American dream endures.

So keep looking toward the future. By working together, we can make the next century the next **American** century -- and will build the kind of nation that future generations deserve to inherit.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

October 5, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK LANGE

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: NFRW SPEECH IN BALTIMORE

Below is some additional information you will need to complete the NFRW speech.

TIME: 12:15 pm

AUDIENCE SIZE: 2500

INTRODUCTION: The President will be introduced by Judy Hughes, outgoing President of NFRW. Huda Jones ((HYOU-da)) is the incoming president.

ACKNOWLEDGE: Congresswoman Helen Bentley (R-MD)
Congresswoman Connie Morella (R-MD)
Jeane Kirkpatrick (MD)
RNC Co-Chairman Jeannie Austin

Note: Bentley and Austin are big Bush supporters and friends of the President's. Bush and Kirkpatrick are not close.

National Federation of Republican Women

NFRW is the largest women's political organization in the country, with 140,000 members in 2,600 clubs throughout the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Since its founding in 1938, NFRW's grassroots strength has helped elect Republicans to office at all levels of government, promote Republican philosophies among citizens of all ages, support Republican initiatives in state and federal legislatures, and advance the participation of Republican women in all areas of our political system.

NFRW PROGRAMS

Campaign Management School (CMS)—NFRW's two-and-a-half day weekend course to train Republicans in all phases of campaign management and activities. CMS is taught by experienced Republican campaign professionals, and a comprehensive campaign manual is included in the registration fee. NFRW works with the state federations and state Republican parties to schedule CMS in locations throughout the country.

Caring for America—NFRW's community service program to promote volunteerism and private sector initiatives at the local, state, and national levels.

Comprehensive Advocacy Program (CAP)—NFRW's legislative and lobbying program to inform members about current issues and to direct lobbying efforts in support of Republican initiatives through issue bulletins, workshops, the CAP Alert telephone hotline, and ongoing contact with local, state, and federal legislators.

Conventions—NFRW holds biennial national conventions in the odd-numbered years to elect national officers, review past progress, plan future programs, and provide speakers, seminars, and workshops on Republican leadership.

Dorothy Kabis Memorial Internship—NFRW's summer internship program to provide practical political experience to young Republican women through one month's employment at NFRW headquarters. Each year, state federation presidents may nominate one student each, from which four interns are selected by NFRW's Executive Committee.

Free Enterprise—NFRW's newly-established program to promote the philosophy of private enterprise and the free market economy as fundamental to democracy and the American way of life. A primer entitled *Why America is Called "The Land of Opportunity": The Story of Free Enterprise* was published by NFRW as a tool for this program.

Mamie Eisenhower Library Project (MELP)—As a tribute to former First Lady Mamie Eisenhower, NFRW promotes Republican philosophy through donations of NFRW-approved books to libraries, schools, hospitals, and other public institutions. The scope of NFRW's MELP book list encompasses not only Republican philosophy and personalities but our American heritage as well.

Nancy Reagan Pathfinder Scholarship—In honor of First Lady Nancy Reagan's efforts to fight substance abuse, NFRW awards annual scholarships to young Republican women in graduate or undergraduate studies of substance abuse prevention. State federation presidents submit scholarship nominees from which NFRW's Executive Committee selects the scholarship recipients.

Volunteer Polling System—NFRW trains federation members as volunteer political pollsters to assist Republican candidates, particularly on the state and local levels. Polling schools are scheduled regionally throughout the country to provide detailed instruction on the system and hands-on training in modern polling techniques. All polls are conducted in coordination with the Marketing Research Institute to assure professionalism, accuracy and maximum effectiveness.

Women Candidates Seminar (WCS)—NFRW's two-and-a-half day training course for Republican women running, or considering a run, for public office. Through a combination of lectures and small group exercises, the personal, career, and financial aspects of the candidate's role are explored, and special skills are developed including fund raising, campaign staffing, and public speaking.

NFRW RESOURCES

Books:

The following monographs, published by NFRW, are available for purchase through NFRW headquarters:

Consider Yourself for Public Office—examines the many aspects of running for public office, and provides guidelines for putting together an effective campaign. ($2.50)

Crime: You Don't Have to Live With It—outlines how Republican women can help fight the battle against crime through lobbying and volunteerism. ($2.00)

Why America is Called "The Land of Opportunity":
The Story of Free Enterprise—easy-to-understand primer on the strengths and fundamentals of America's free enterprise system. Designed for use as a tool in promoting the philosophy of private enterprise and a free market system to both students and adults. ($2.50; lower rate when ordered in bulk)

Lobby? Who Can? You Can!—provides guidelines and techniques on how to lobby effectively at the local, state, and national levels. ($.80)

50 Years of Leadership: 1938-1988—Brief history of NFRW during the last 50 years ($3.00; lower rate when ordered in bulk

Manuals:

Educational manuals on the following subjects are available for purchase from NFRW headquarters: Campaign, Community Relations, Fund Raising, Leadership, Legislative, Membership, Program, Public Relations.

Videos:

The following video tapes—for use in program, membership, and/or promotional activities—are available in Beta or VHS from NFRW headquarters:

"Caring for America"—18-minute video which highlights NFRW's community service and volunteer programs, and provides guidelines for club involvement in private sector initiatives. ($25.00)

"Share the Excitement"—new 10-minute NFRW promotional video highlighting the benefits of membership in the federation. ($25.00)

"50th Anniversary: NFRW Fifty Years of Leadership 1938-1988"—a film featuring NFRW history and presidents during the last 50 years.

NFRW LEADERSHIP

Judy Hughes of Colorado was unanimously elected President of the National Federation of Republican Women at NFRW's biennial convention Phoenix, Arizona, September 1985. She was re-elected to her 2nd term at NFRW's biennial convention, September 1987 in Orlando, Florida. Serving with her for the 1988-1989 term are the following members of NFRW's Executive Committee:

Betty Rendel, *Immediate Past President*
Huda Jones, *First Vice President*
Charlotte Mousel, *Second Vice President*
Mary Jo Arndt, *Third Vice President*
Lou Brown, *Fourth Vice President*
Joyce Glass, *Secretary*
Dodie Londen, *Treasurer*
Pat Barton, *Member at Large*
Audrey Carragher, *Member at Large*
Hope Nelson, *Member at Large*

NFRW's Board of Directors consists of the elected state federation presidents, and the appointed chairmen and vice-chairmen of NFRW's standing and special committees. NFRW's Executive Committee and Board of Directors meet twice a year.

For more information about NFRW, please write to:
National Federation of Republican Women
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

or call:
Toll-free: 800-424-9342
D.C. area: 202-547-9341

George Bush for President

CONTACT: ALIXE GLEN
(202) 842-1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE CONTACT: 202/456-6772

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1987

I am delighted to be here with you today because we Republicans have a great story to tell. Our Administration's economic recovery program has meant more jobs, lower taxes, and renewed prosperity for the nation.

Now it looks like we're going to have an arms control agreement with the Soviets -- one that for the first time in the nuclear age will reduce -- not limit, but reduce -- the number of nuclear weapons.

For the past seven years, I've stood side by side with one of the greatest Presidents this country has had -- and I'm proud of it. We've had triumphs and we've had setbacks, but I'm not a guy to cut and run when the going gets tough.

Now it's time to define my own agenda, and I'm rarin' to go. Mark down October 12. That's when I plan to announce I'm running for President. And let me tell you -- I'm not going to pursue the nomination by tearing down the President, or by tearing down our fellow Republicans. I'm going to follow the Eleventh Commandment.

My campaign will look to the future, not to the past. Here are just five of the things I'm for:

-- Number One -- I'm for extending our progress on arms control with a verifiable agreement to eliminate all chemical and biological weapons. These terrible weapons have no place in a civilized world. They should be banned from the face of the earth.

-- Number Two -- I'm for bringing economic growth to the areas of our country and the segments of our population that have not yet participated in this, the longest peacetime expansion in more than 100 years. A job is the best anti-poverty program ever invented.

The American economy has created more than 13 and a half million new jobs in the last five years -- more than Europe and Japan combined. The Europeans call it "the American miracle." The percentage of working-age men and women who are employed is now the highest in our history.

I'm sure you all heard about the Census Bureau report that women who work full-time earn about 70 percent of what men do. Now, that's up from 62 percent just since 1979 -- but it's not good enough. I have a little message for the business leaders of this country: We've had enough excuses. It's time we had equal pay for equal work.

We need to extend equality from the boiler room to the board room. We should not be satisfied until women earn not just 70 percent of what men do, but 100 percent.

-- Number Three -- I'm for a stronger sense of honor in public service, attracting people who want to make a contribution, not to make a buck.

It makes me sick when those in privileged positions fail to uphold the trust that is placed in them. Those of us in leadership positions in government -- and in all walks of life -- must make something very clear: Unethical behavior will not be tolerated.

-- Number Four -- I'm for educating our children not just for today, but for the 21st century -- with teachers who impart values along with information.

I'm going to make this issue a priority of mine in the months ahead. It's a crime that such a high percentage of our teenagers are functionally illiterate. We can do better, and we must do better.

I've also proposed a tax-free College Savings Bond, to make it easier for parents to save for college tuition.

-- And Number Five -- I'm for making the protection of our environment, our national heritage, a Republican issue again, as Teddy Roosevelt did way back at the turn of the century.

The Democrats would take us "back to the future" with their discredited tax-and-spend policies, their liberal agenda of increased government intrusion in our lives, and their attitude of "blame America first." They are swimming in a swamp of malaise, complaining that it's "midnight in America." Believe me, the American people are looking for a different message -- a message of prosperity, opportunity, and peace.

Some of you may have seen the marvelous exchange between Prime Minister Thatcher and a leading American journalist on "Face the Nation" last month. It went like this:

Mrs. Thatcher first: "I think you are taking far too downbeat a view. Now, why are all you media taking a downbeat view? Cheer up, America's a strong country, with a great present, a great people, and a great future."

The reporter replied: "I must say, you are being a cheerleader about it, but we do hear that our influence has been greatly damaged, we hear that our credibility has been shredded, we hear that we have to take extraordinary steps to prove ourselves to the moderate Arab states, we have to reflag ships."

And Mrs. Thatcher said: "But why are you doing your level best to put the wrong foot forward? Why? America is a great country, she's a strong economy, she's a remarkably strong economy, she has a people who are enterprising, self-reliant.... I beg of you, you should have as much faith in America as I have."

We Republicans must spread that Thatcher faith. We can't allow the Democrats to bring back their policies of failure: Tax increases. Budget-busting spending. Isolationism. Trade protection. Weakness on national defense.

They never learn -- the same old themes, programs, and rhetoric that we whipped in 1980, that we whipped in 1984, and that we will whip again in 1988.

Now they're attacking the President's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court. I have known Bob Bork for 20 years, and he is a brilliant jurist and scholar of the Constitution, who will respect judicial precedent. But when the President sent his name to Capitol Hill, Senator Kennedy greeted him like a pit bull terrier meeting the mailman.

I believe the American people want a Supreme Court that will interpret the law, not make it -- a Court that will balance the rights of victims with the rights of criminals -- a Court that will not attempt to rewrite the Constitution just as we celebrate its 200th birthday.

Mary Ann Glendon, a professor at Harvard Law School, has examined the record. She concluded, and I quote, "Judge Bork is likely to be a strong supporter of women's rights."

And why is that? Because the most important legal gains that American women have made in the 20th century have been through legislation, and Judge Bork believes the Court should interpret the laws, not make them. And I believe the Senate will confirm Judge Bork to our highest court, despite rhetoric from the liberals that borders on character assassination.

Let me tell you a story -- a true story. A man in Virginia Beach, Virginia, who weighed 305 pounds, wanted to lose weight in the worst way -- so he went to the hospital for an operation to have his stomach stapled. A surgeon implanted more than 70 tiny staples to constrict part of his stomach.

Two days later the man walked down a hospital hallway and spotted a refrigerator.... Now he's suing the hospital for $250,000 -- because he ate so much he popped his staples.

Now, does that remind you of Congress, or what?

Here's a crowd that appropriates every dime the federal government spends and runs $200 billion deficits in the midst of sustained economic growth. They go to the hospital for some Gramm-Rudman surgery.... Then they see a refrigerator filled with pork, and boom! there go the staples.

How do you get these guys to stay on a diet?

I'll tell you how -- with a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, and a line-item veto for the President. Those are tools almost every governor in America already has -- and they are tools the President needs.

The nation faces some difficult challenges in the years ahead -- but challenge is just another word for opportunity. If we seize those opportunities, we can lead America into a new era of peace and prosperity.

The Republican Party is the party of the national interest, not the special interest. We are the party of the future, not the past. We are the party of boom, not gloom.

We live in the freest, the fairest, the most generous nation on the face of the earth. Faith in America -- Mrs. Thatcher has it, you have it, the American people have it. As for me, I will defend this great land, I will lead it, and I will help it spread the light of freedom. And I will never apologize for America.

Thank you.

# # # #

President
Judy Hughes, CO
Immediate Past President
Betty Rendel, IN
First Vice President
Huda Jones, KY
Second Vice President
Charlotte Mousel, CA
Third Vice President
Mary Jo Arndt, IL

National Federation of Republican Women

est. 1938

Fourth Vice President
Lou Brown, TX
Secretary
Joyce Glass, NC
Treasurer
Dodie Londen, AZ
Executive Committee
Members at Large
Pat Barton, FL
Audrey Carragher, NH
Hope Nelson, AK

Lynn Rosenberg

SUNDAY AWARDS LUNCHEON
HEAD TABLE LISTING

NFRW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Judy Hughes	President	Colorado
Betty Rendel	Immediate Past President	Indiana
Huda Jones	First Vice President	Kentucky
Charlotte Mousel	Second Vice President	California
Mary Jo Arndt	Third Vice President	Illinois
Lou Brown	Fourth Vice President	Texas
Dodie Londen	Treasurer	Arizona
Joyce Glass	Secretary	North Carolina
Pat Barton	Member at Large	Florida
Audrey Carragher	Member at Large	New Hampshire
Hope Nelson	Member at Large	Alaska

elected Saturday

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Joyce Lyons Terhes	Chairman 25th Biennial Convention	Maryland

VIP GUESTS

Richard Taylor	National Committeeman	Maryland
Mrs. Richard Taylor	NFRW Regent	Maryland

Senate Republican Leader Robert Dole	Kansas (pending)
U.S. House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich	Georgia (pending)
Congresswoman Helen Delich Bentley	Maryland
Congresswoman Connie Morella	Maryland
The Honorable Jeane Kirkpatrick	Maryland
RNC Co-Chairman, Jeanie Austin	Florida (pending)

definite

NFRW AWARDS WINNERS

Bonnet Winter	"Best in Nation" Membership Recruiter	California
Marjorie Anderson President- Rancho Mirage Republican Women		California
Lisa Biagiarelli President- Easton Republican Women		Connecticut
Rosie Minyard President- Knox County Republican Women		Indiana
Joy Stewart President- Bakersfield Republican Women		California
Valerie Woods President- Republican Women of Wilmington		Delaware

NFRW STATE FEDERATION PRESIDENTS

Martha Foy	Alabama
Hope Nelson	Alaska (also Member at Large)
Norma Steinbrenner	Arizona
Toni Phillips	Arkansas
June Wallin	California
R.J. Doria	Colorado
Jane Jepsen	Connecticut
Marianne Weber	Delaware
Cornelia Slavoff	District of Columbia
Pat Barton	Florida (also Member at Large)
Reva Jennings	Georgia
Dorothy Gardner	Hawaii
Renee Stucki	Idaho
Maralee Lindley	Illinois
Shirley Baker	Indiana
Dawn Roberts	Iowa
Selma Steele	Kansas
Mae Hoover	Kentucky (pending)
Marilyn Thayer	Louisiana
Eleanore Mueller	Maine
Janet Steed	Maryland
Phyllis Johansen	Massachusetts
Irene Mitchell	Michigan
Linda Westrom	Minnesota
Carolyn Pugh	Mississippi
Ruth Ann Compton	Missouri
Joan Kurz	Montana
Jayne Mann	Nebraska
Doris Steiner	Nevada
Mary Starke	New Hampshire
Catherine Colaprico	New Jersey
Vivian Petura	New Mexico
Joan T. Hudson	New York
Iris Dlugos	North Carolina
Eileen Larson	North Dakota (President Elect)
Carolyn Wallace	Ohio
Clare Rattan	Oklahoma
Eleanor Boese	Oregon
Peggy Madigan	Pennsylvania
Miriam de Ferrer	Puerto Rico (pending)
Karen Carroll	Rhode Island
Irby Schultz	South Carolina
Pam Roberts	South Dakota
Ellida Fri	Tennessee
Ruth Fox	Texas
Louise Everton	Utah
Linda Bogardus	Vermont
Mary Vaughan Gibson	Virginia
Frances Pettit	Washington
Mary Ann Winter	West Virginia
Ruth Johnson	Wisconsin
Shirley Hoese	Wyoming



NFRW

FIFTY YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

1938-1988

NFRW

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1938-1988



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FOREWORD

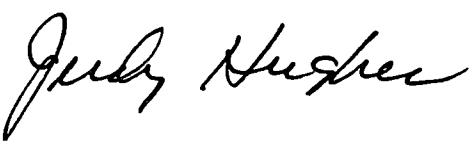
What is it that makes an organization not only survive, but grow and flourish through three wars, nine presidents, and fifty of the most tumultuous years this great Nation has experienced?

What is it that distinguishes a successful, enduring cause from the "movements," the short-lived crusades, and the ebb and flow of public opinion?

For the National Federation of Republican Women, the Nation's largest women's political organization, the key to success lies in a devotion to purpose, a dedication to the principles of common sense government, and most importantly, the tireless efforts of thousands of outstanding Republican women.

In the pages that follow, I invite you to look back over NFRW's first fifty years—our founding, our goals, our growth and successes.

Join us in celebrating Fifty Years of Leadership: NFRW 1938-1988.





NFRW

HISTORY IN BRIEF

Republican women's clubs have existed for more than 100 years. The oldest club on record was founded in Salt Lake City in the early 1870's.

Inspired by the Republican Platform of 1872, which said: "The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. . .," Republican women's clubs were off and running.

Hundreds of independent Republican women's clubs grew up around the nation in the years to come. There were, for example, 140 clubs in Indiana alone by the late 1930's.

It was in 1938 that Miss Marion Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called a meeting at the Palmer House in Chicago to organize these clubs into a national organization.

States which had Republican women's clubs organized on a "statewide" basis — with 60 percent of their counties organized — sent delegates and alternates to that meeting with a request to affiliate with such an organization.

The delegates adopted rules governing the establishment of a National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, with the following purposes:

> *"to foster and encourage loyalty to the Republican Party and the ideals for which it stands — to promote education along political lines — to encourage closer cooperation between independent groups and the regular party organization, which are working for the same objective, namely sound government — to promote an interchange of ideas and experiences of various clubs to the end that the policies which have proven particularly effective in one state may be adopted in another — and to encourage a national attitude and national approach to the problems facing the Republican Party."*

Eleven states became the charter states of NFRW — California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

At the age of 31, Joyce Arneill of Denver, Colorado, was elected the first president of the Federation, and the organization began to grow.

At the time of NFRW's founding, three states — Maryland, Virginia, and Alabama — had not even ratified the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution granting suffrage to women. The campaign of 1936 had re-elected Franklin D. Roosevelt over Alf Landon with only two states — Maine and Vermont — going Republican. There were only six Republican governors, 89 Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives, and 16 in the Senate.

And yet the National Federation of Republican Women — born in a climate of defeat — grew in size and strength, providing a vehicle for women concerned with the direction of our government.

In 1940, NFRW reported that, "Since the founding of the Federation, there has been a steady and consistent progress." Thirty-four states, as well as the District of Columbia, were represented in the Federation through statewide federations and/or individual clubs.

In its earliest days, the Federation became a lobbying group. In 1940, NFRW enlisted the support of its members to urge their representatives in Washington to hold free and open hearings and a full investigation on the amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act. They wrote their representatives during National Debt Week to impress them with the fact that constituents were concerned over the national debt. And on June 10, 1940, NFRW President Joyce Arneill sent a letter to all club presidents urging their help in keeping Congress in session until the immediate crisis of the "foreign situation" was past.

By September 1, 1943, 23 statewide federations held membership in the national organization, along with 98 individual clubs from 16 states.

Today, NFRW consists of approximately 140,000 members in approximately 2,500 clubs throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Twenty-three national conventions have been held in cities across the nation, with U.S. presidents and vice presidents, homemakers and first ladies, cabinet members and celebrities attending. Presidential candidates never miss these meetings. They know that many of those attending will be delegates to the national party convention or will be instrumental in the delegate selection process. They know that these women *are* the Party's grassroots activists.

Programs such as NFRW's Campaign Management Schools, Women Candidates Seminars, and Polling Schools have trained literally thousands of Republican women and men to help elect GOP candidates. Communities throughout the nation have benefitted from the volunteer services of NFRW's Caring for America program. And millions of American women, from age nineteen to ninety, have helped shape our nation through wartime and peace, through depression and prosperity, through good times and bad — all through the National Federation of Republican Women.

And so it was with a deep sense of personal conviction, and faith in the leadership abilities of women, that the National Federation of Republican Women was born.

Fifty years later, the goals of those women who met in Chicago in 1938 continue to be the goals of the NFRW—to encourage women's participation in the governing of our Nation, to elect Republicans to office at all levels, and to promote public awareness of the issues which shape America.

LEADERSHIP THROUGH VISION: FOUNDING OF THE NFRW



NFRW's founder, Miss Marion E. Martin, was born on January 14, 1900 in Kingman, Maine.

After completing grade school in Kingman, she was graduated from Bradford Academy, attended Wellesley College, and the University of Maine where she earned a B.A. degree.

During the 1920's and 1930's, Marion Martin became active in the civic and social affairs of Bangor, during which time she served as president of Quipus Club

and the Junior League of Bangor, vice president of Zonta Club, and member of the Business and Professional Women.

In 1930, she was elected to the Maine House of Representatives, was then re-elected to a second term, and won two terms in the state senate, where she served as chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee. Being the only woman and non-lawyer on the committee, she studied law at Yale and Northwestern Universities between legislative sessions.

From the legislature, she went on to become the first woman to head a state committee for the Republican Party; then RNC Assistant Chairman, and head of women's programs for the national GOP. It was during her tenure as Assistant Chairman that she founded what is now the National Federation of Republican Women.

Recognizing the need for a unified voice of Republican women, she invited 38 women members of the Republican National Committee to meet in Chicago on November 4, 1937, to discuss the feasibility of federating local women's Republican clubs. Less than one year later — in September of 1938 — the NFRW was founded, with 11 statewide federations joining as charter members.

Addressing the women gathered at that first meeting in Chicago, Marion Martin said:

> *"We are about to embark upon a new venture — a venture which gives recognition to the place that Republican women have earned for themselves in the Party councils. . . . The reasons for clubs coming into being originally are twofold — first, in response to the need that women feel for political education; second, as an avenue of expression of their loyalty to the Republican Party. They have been a very effective force locally, and it is now right and proper that they be given the same opportunity nationally. . . . This is an epoch making event, fraught with possibilities of service and success. With your help and cooperation, we will make it so."*

Miss Martin continued the Federation's activities until she left the Republican National Committee in 1946 to return to her home state of Maine and accept an appointment by the governor to become state Commissioner of Labor, a position in which she remained until 1972.

Miss Martin passed away in January of 1987, just one year short of NFRW's 50th anniversary. During her lifetime, however, she was able to see her dreams realized as the Federation grew to include hundreds of thousands of individual members in over 2,500 clubs in every state in the Nation.

The services and programs which have been developed under 15 NFRW presidents have continued to build upon her vision of an organization designed to promote Republican women's participation in politics, and to help build the Republican Party, one woman at a time.

LEADING REPUBLICAN WOMEN: PRESIDENTS OF THE NFRW

Since NFRW's founding, 15 Republican women have served as president of the Federation — leading the membership, initiating programs, and continuing the vision of NFRW's founder.



Joyce Arneill

Joyce Arneill, of Denver, Colorado, served as the first president of the National Federation of Republican Women, from 1939–1941. At the time of her election, she was serving as president of the Colorado Federation of Republican Women.

A young, attractive, and dedicated woman, she brought to the Federation the know-how, leadership and enthusiasm necessary for a new organization. As president, her calm judgment and the respect that she commanded from leaders throughout the country contributed immeasurably to the growth and success of NFRW's first years.

By January 1, 1941, there were 24 statewide Federations, as well as affiliated clubs in 14 other states. NFRW's constitution and bylaws were adopted under Mrs. Arneill's leadership at the 1940 biennial convention.



Judy Weis

Judy Weis, of Rochester, New York, served as president from 1941 to 1943, following her term as First Vice President from 1939 to 1941.

She was a popular and attractive leader and lent an aura of charm and poise to the office which endeared her to the members in the same way she was loved by her colleagues in the Republican National Committee and the Congress in later years. She was dedicated to the cause of women in politics, and, as she traveled the 48 states as NFRW President, she inspired women to become active in the Federation and in the political arena.

The states of Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Utah affiliated with the NFRW during her administration.

Following her term of office as NFRW President, she was elected Republican National Committeewoman from New York in 1943, and served in that capacity until her death in 1963. While serving as National Committeewoman, she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1958 and re-elected in 1960.



Marie Suthers

Marie Suthers, of Chicago, Illinois, served as president from 1943 to 1947. These were war years and Republican activity was geared to winning the war. Because of limited travel facilities, the biennial convention in 1942 was cancelled. Instead, the Advisory Board met in Denver and Mrs. Suthers was elected by the board, which was later ratified by the state federations.

Her four years of leadership were years of establishing strong organizational procedures and fulfilling the Federation's goal of being the educational arm of the Republican Party.

By September of 1946 there were 25 statewide federations, and affiliated clubs in 16 other states.

Mrs. Suthers was a registered parliamentarian and was known throughout the country as a strong political leader. She counseled and impressed upon the NFRW clubs the need and the effectiveness of following parliamentary procedures.

Peggy Greene

Peggy Greene, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, served as president from 1947 to 1949. She was past state president of the Massachusetts Federation of Republican Women, and was a member of the Holyoke Board of Aldermen for 13 years. She served as Vice Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, and as Republican National Committeewoman from 1940 to 1948.

Mrs. Greene was an eloquent speaker and traveled extensively throughout the states developing and training women leaders in practical political techniques.

During her administration, the states of Hawaii and Kentucky affiliated with the National Federation.



Elizabeth Farrington

Elizabeth Farrington, of Hawaii, served as president from 1949 to 1953. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin with a degree in journalism, she was married to the Honorable Joseph Farrington, who served many years as delegate to Congress from Hawaii. As such, she spent many months each year in Washington, D.C., and assumed many of the details and direction of the NFRW office.

She was influential in the establishment of the School of Politics organized for the Republican National Committee, and the initiation of the "Washington Newsletter."

During her administration, the states of Nevada and Rhode Island affiliated with the Federation.

In 1954, Mrs. Farrington herself became a delegate to Congress from Hawaii, and served in that position until 1957.



Nora Kearns

Nora Kearns, of Pennsylvania, served as president from 1953 to 1957. The wife of a former congressman from Pennsylvania, she received her M.A. in history at the University of Pittsburgh, and attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York.

A former program chairman of the NFRW, she served two terms as president of the D.C. League of Republican Women, from 1949 to 1954.

While serving as NFRW President, Mrs. Kearns traveled to Los Angeles on the Campaign Express for Eisenhower, originated the first Lincoln Day Box Supper, and organized a cross-country Platter-Chatter Wives for Victory program.

During her administration, the states of Delaware, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia affiliated with the National Federation.



Mary Catherine Gibson

Mary Catherine Gibson, of Monroe, Michigan, served as president from 1957 to 1961.

To maintain the tradition of a president being in residence to run the Federation office, she moved to Washington, D.C. She wisely advocated, and saw enacted, a change to become effective with her successor which provided the NFRW president with living quarters in the Nation's capital.

During the congressional campaign year of 1958, Mrs. Gibson and Clare Williams, Assistant Chairman and Director of Women's activities of the Republican National Committee, coordinated their plans and pooled their efforts to mobilize strength among Republican Women to assure maximum utilization of "womanpower."

During her term of office, Puerto Rico and the state of Georgia affiliated with the NFRW.



Ruth Parks

Ruth Parks, of Pueblo, Colorado, served as president from 1961 to 1963. She was a past president of the Colorado Federation of Republican Women and served on the NFRW Board of Directors as Member-at-Large and as Fourth and Third Vice President.

As NFRW President she initiated the SCORE program (Service Committee on Republican Education) which sent educational materials to clubs on a monthly basis, and the "Double The Score Membership Contest" which brought a large increase in NFRW membership, increased finances, and helped make the NFRW more self-sustaining.

During the 1962 campaign, she organized "7 Keys to Victory" a NFRW precinct plan to WIN. She also initiated the Mamie Eisenhower Library Project (MELP) through which approved books on American history and politics would be presented in honor of our former First Lady to libraries and community institutions.

During her term of office, the states of Alabama, Alaska, Mississippi, and South Carolina affiliated with the NFRW.



Dorothy Andrews Elston Kabis

Dorothy Andrews Elston Kabis, of Delaware, served as president from 1963 to 1968. She was past president of the Delaware Federation of Republican Women and served on the NFRW Executive Committee as Fourth and First Vice President.

In 1966, an amendment to NFRW's bylaws was adopted changing the biennial convention year to the odd-numbered year, and Mrs. Kabis was re-elected to serve an additional year.

She possessed outstanding talents as an executive and administrator, was dedicated to good government, and proved the unlimited potential for achievement by women.

Under her stewardship, the STARS (Sub Teen-age Republicans) was launched. NFRW's silver anniversary was celebrated in Chicago in 1963 during her term, and in 1964, she addressed the Republican National Convention as NFRW President.

After the Republican defeat in 1964, NFRW adopted the theme of BUILD — a crusade for the resurgence of the GOP. Mrs. Kabis crisscrossed the Nation, often speaking to three to five groups a day. Her endurance payed off when, in 1968, the Republicans gained 47 House seats, 5 Senate seats, and 8 new gubernatorial seats.

In March, 1969, Mrs. Kabis was appointed Treasurer of the United States by President Nixon, a position she held until her death in July of 1971. Later, in her honor, NFRW established the Dorothy Kabis Internship program, to continue her efforts of encouraging women's participation in politics.



Gladys O'Donnell

Gladys O'Donnell, of Long Beach, California, served as president from 1968 to 1972. Past president of the California Federation of Republican Women, she also served on the NFRW Board of Directors as national program chairman.

She attended Long Beach City College, the University of Southern California, and Otis Art Institute. An accomplished pilot, she entered and won the first cross-country national air derby for women, and trained fighter pilots during World War II.

During her term as NFRW President, training manuals were compiled — guidelines on practical techniques for campaigning, community service, fundraising, leadership, membership building, program development, public relations, and youth activities.

At the invitation of the Republican National Committee, she co-sponsored "Voteswagon" — a coast-to-coast bus campaign in 1968. She initiated the 1969 GOP Safari, covering the states with workshop programs, and in 1971 she led the mission "Womanpower '72" team across the country.

Mrs. O'Donnell was appointed by President Richard Nixon as an alternate representative of the United States to the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.



Constance Dean Armitage Antonsen

Connie Armitage, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, served as president from 1972 to 1976. She was charter president of the South Carolina Federation of Republican Women and served on NFRW's Executive Committee for 12 years.

A professor of art history, she speaks eight languages, and earned language fellowships and scholarships from the American Council of Learned Societies. She was also a member of several U.S. international fencing teams.

In 1972, she initiated "A Day for the President" — a nationwide club commitment to re-elect President Nixon. She adopted "Challenge" as the theme of her administration, and traveled more than 200,000 miles in 1972 speaking on behalf of the President and emphasizing the importance of political participation of women in the Republican Party.

As NFRW President, she expanded the heritage, youth and senior citizen outreach efforts of the Federation, and established the Dorothy Andrews Kabis Memorial Internship Fund to bring young Republican women to NFRW headquarters during the summer months to learn first hand the workings of politics and American government.

Mrs. Armitage served as a member of the President's 27-member Advisory Council on European Affairs, addressed the Republican National Convention in 1972, and was named Republican Woman of the Year by the Women's National Republican Club of New York.



Patricia Hutar

Pat Hutar, of Chicaco, Illinois, served as president from 1976 to 1978. Before her election as president, she served as NFRW Public Relations Chairman, Fourth Vice President, and First Vice President.

In 1974, she was appointed by the President to serve as U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, and was the first woman ever to lead a U.S. delegation to a U.N. world conference, heading the U.S. delegation to the World Conference on International Women's Year in Mexico City in 1975.

As 12th president of the NFRW, she focused her efforts on three fronts: mobilizing NFRW candidate recruitment committees nationwide to seek outstanding individuals to run for public office, with special emphasis on recruiting women candidates; promoting more women to campaign and party leadership positions; and developing a NFRW program designed to encourage more young women to become involved in the political process through the National Federation and the Republican Party.

Following in the footsteps of NFRW's founder, Marion Martin, Mrs. Hutar also served as Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee.



Betty Green Heitman

Betty Heitman, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, served as president from 1978 to 1980.

During her administration, several milestones were reached for the Federation: she led NFRW to financial independence from the Republican National Committee — a move which allowed further growth and development of NFRW programs and services; she initiated NFRW's Campaign Management Schools, which have since trained thousands of Republicans for leadership roles in GOP campaigns; and she started NFRW's Polling School to train volunteers to conduct political polls for state and local Republican candidates.

From 1980 to 1985 she served as Co-Chairman of the Republican National Committee during which time she founded the "Target '80s" program — the first talent bank for women at the RNC; initiated the Republican Women's Network to facilitate interaction among female appointees of President Reagan's Administration; and expanded the RNC's Working Partners program of volunteerism and Republican community service.

She was recently appointed by President Reagan to serve as Chairman of the President's Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad.



Betty Rendel

Betty Rendel, of Peru, Indiana, served as president from 1980 to 1986. Prior to becoming president, she held the offices of Vice-Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, President of the Indiana Federation of Republican Women, and NFRW First Vice President.

As president, she combined compassion, humor, and dedication to lead the NFRW to new heights. An effective fundraiser, she brought the NFRW to its current status of a one-million-dollar-plus organization.

She traveled tirelessly to every state during her administration to encourage continued growth of Federation clubs and to inspire women of all ages to become involved in the governing of our Nation through the Federation and the Republican Party.

With a deep concern for our Nation's less fortunate, she channeled NFRW funds towards the further development of NFRW's Caring for America program to promote volunteer community service. As part of that program, she established the NFRW's Pathfinder Scholarship fund for young women in research of substance abuse prevention.

Following her term as NFRW President, she returned to her home state of Indiana to work in support of the Indiana Republican Party and Republican candidates for public office. She was appointed by the Secretary of Defense to serve on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.



Judy Hughes

Judy Hughes, of Denver, Colorado, has served as president since January 1, 1986.

Past president of the Colorado Federation of Republican Women, she served as national public relations vice chairman for two years, Member-at-large on NFRW's Executive Committee for two years, and 2nd Vice President and 1st Vice President for four years each.

An activist in the Republican Party for the past twenty-four years, she has literally "grown up" in the Federation. In 1962, at the age of twenty-three, she joined the Pikes Peak Republican Women's Roundtable. A little over a decade later, she was state federation president, and organized the largest fundraiser in the history of that group.

During her term as president, Judy has developed greater outreach and visibility for the NFRW. Believing in the great value of communications, all NFRW members are reached directly and regularly through the mailing of a bi-monthly magazine, and the increased use of NFRW's telephone hotline to activate support of

Republican policies. She has taken NFRW's Polling School "on the road", training more Federation members than ever before, and doubling NFRW's support of Republican candidates through volunteer polling. Similarly, a Leadership Seminar has been initiated encompassing a wide range of training programs.

In further support of GOP philosophies, she commissioned the publication of NFRW's most popular book, *Why America is Called the Land of Opportunity: The Story of Free Enterprise,* to promote the importance of private enterprise as a Republican philosophy, and a program designed to further communicate this message in communities and schools throughout the country.

One of the most significant points of her term came when she led the move of NFRW headquarters from a small section of the RNC building to an independent location in the heart of the Republican complex on Capitol Hill which provides more space and visibility for NFRW. She has also established a building fund for NFRW headquarters to ensure future generations of visibility and involvement.

LEADING EVENTS OF NFRW'S FIRST FIFTY YEARS

1937

August 11...Republican National Committeewomen met in Washington, D.C., and elected Marion E. Martin of Maine as Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee (RNC) and head of its Women's Division. As such she was charged with uniting and directing the many Republican women's clubs already in existence around the country.

November 4...The women members of the RNC met at the Palmer House in Chicago to discuss the feasibility of forming a federation of women's clubs. Committees were formed to draw up plans for such a federation.

December 11...Marion Martin sent to the National Committeewomen a tentative draft of rules under which a federation would be governed, and a ballot on the question of whether or not they favored a National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs. A deadine of January 1, 1938 was set for all votes to be submitted.

1938

January 1...No changes were suggested to the draft of rules, and with a vote of 28 For, 6 Against, 2 Passing, and 13 Abstaining, the Federation came into being. That month, Miss Martin sent a letter to Republican women's clubs throughout the country, and started travelling to the states to raise interest in joining the Federation.

June...Three states and 54 individual clubs had joined, and 135 clubs had written discussing the question favorably. June 18...In her report to the RNC Chairman, Miss Martin indicated her decision to have the first meeting of the Federation later that Fall in a centrally located city. She also reported her ambition for the Federation to be "well organized and fully effective for the 1940 campaign." And among her stated goals for the Federation was an ultimate desire to be self-sustaining.

September 23-24...The first official convention of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs was held in Chicago. Delegates elected the first officers, with Joyce Arneill of Colorado becoming NFRW's first national president. At the time, 85 clubs had affiliated. The primary purpose was to set up the organization; the secondary to outline opportunities for women's participation in Party affairs. A Constitution and By-Laws were drawn up which, among other items, provided for the Assistant Chairman of the RNC to serve as NFRW Executive Director to ensure a liaison with the Party organization.

November 30...Miss Martin reported to the Chairman that, since the meeting, 28 additional clubs had applied for affiliation, with numerous others indicating an interest. The Federation's Advisory Board—consisting of national officers, state presidents, and the Executive Director—met in Washington, D.C. to work out the details on a proposed scale of dues. It was the announced ultimate goal to someday make the organization a financially independent unit of the Party.

1940

June. . .Eighteen statewide federations had joined, as well as individual clubs in 17 additional states. September. . .The Federation's biennial convention was held in Detroit, and By-Laws were adopted. Registration totalled 1,636, with delegates reporting from 29 states and the District of Columbia. New officers were elected, including Judy Weis of New York as president.

November. . .In Miss Martin's regular report, she recommended that a "50-50 Law" should be adopted, giving women an equal share with men in Party councils, to "carry out the spirit of our national party platform which has declared in favor of equal rights for women."

1942

August 6. . .The Advisory Board, meeting in New York, voted to amend the By-Laws, permitting the postponement of the biennial convention and allowing the Advisory Board to meet and perform the necessary functions of the convention. This was to assist in curtailing travel during wartime.

September 21-22. . .The Advisory Board met in Denver, Colorado, and elected Marie Suthers of Illinois president—the first president to serve a four-year term, beginning January 1, 1943.

1944

September. . .The biennial convention was held in Louisville, Kentucky, with an estimated attendance of 10,000 despite wartime travel difficulties. Republican presidential candidate Thomas Dewey, delivered the keynote address.

1946

September. . .The biennial convention was held in Philadelphia, with registered delegates, alternates, and board members totalling 344. Peggy Greene of Massachusetts was elected president, who, during her term, travelled extensively throughout the country training Republican women in practical political and leadership techniques. The Federation's emblem was introduced in 1946, on the invitation to the convention, showing the American eagle, the quill, and the ballot box.

1948

October 14-15. . .The biennial convention was held in St. Paul, Minnesota. A total of 155 delegates and Board members attended and elected Elizabeth Farrington to succeed Mrs. Greene as president. Because of her husband's position as Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, Mrs. Farrington became the first national president who was available on a day-to-day basis. As a result, she assumed many of the details and direction of the Federation office previously handled by the Executive Director (RNC Assistant Chairman). As such, the Advisory Board amended the By-Laws to make the Executive Director a "liaison" between the RNC and the Federation, and to give the Federation president more "hands-on" direction of the organization.

1950

August 30-31. . . Mrs. Farrington was elected to a second term at the biennial convention held in Cleveland, Ohio. During her second term she was instrumental in the establishment of the School of Politics organized by the Republican National Committee. She also initiated the "Washington Newsletter" to continue the educational program of the Federation.

1952

July. . . At a meeting of the Advisory Board, the Federation's By-Laws were completely revised and submitted to the state federations for ratification. The first amendment was to Article I, changing the organization's name from the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs of America to the National Federation of Republican Women. In the new By-Laws, the office of Executive Director was dropped, and the president of the NFRW was designated as the liaison officer between the NFRW and the Republican National Committee. Section 1 of Article 5 set forth that the NFRW Board of Directors consist of the elected officers, presidents of the state federations, chairmen of the standing committees, and the immediate past NFRW president. The two vice chairmen of the RNC were invited to Board of Directors meetings.

August. . . At the Republican National Convention, for the first time, the NFRW president was given ex officio membership on the Executive Committee of the RNC.

September 19-20. . . The voting delegates and board members attending NFRW's convention in St. Louis, Missouri, elected Nora Kearns of Pennsylvania president. Like Mrs. Farrington, Mrs. Kearns' husband served in Congress at the time of her administration, allowing the business of the NFRW to be conducted under her direction from NFRW's Washington headquarters at the RNC.

1953

December. . . The NFRW membership report showed members in 43 states, plus D.C. and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

1954

September. . . Nora Kearns was re-elected president at NFRW's biennial convention in Los Angeles. A total of 480 voting delegates and officers were present.

1956

August. . . Mrs. Kearns became the first NFRW president to address the Republican National Convention.

September 6-7. . . Federation delegates and officers met in Chicago for NFRW's 9th biennial convention. The membership report showed that 47 states plus D.C. and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii were represented in the Federation. Mary Catherine Gibson of Michigan was elected NFRW's seventh national president. As a result of the expanded duties of the president, she moved to Washington, D.C. and took up residence there at her own expense. During her term, she advocated and saw enacted a change, to become effective with her

successor, which would provide living quarters for the president by the NFRW in Washington, D.C.

1958

September 25-26. . . Mrs. Gibson was re-elected at the convention in Boston. During the crucial congressional campaigns that years, she joined forces with Assistant Chairman of the RNC, Clare Williams, to pool their resources and maximize the strength of Republican women's support for GOP candidates in the face of the rising Democratic tide. Their cooperative efforts continued through the 1960 campaign and grew to include the Co-Chairman of the Young Republican National Federation and the leaders of the Nixon-Lodge Women's Committee. As a result, though the White House was lost, the majority of Republican votes were cast by women, and approximately 52% of all women voters voted Republican.

1960

September 14-15. . . NFRW's convention was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Ruth Parks of Colorado was elected president. During her term, Mrs. Parks expanded NFRW's education programs by initiating SCORE (Service Committee on Republican Education), and brought NFRW closer to its ultimate goal of being self-sustaining by initiating the "Double the Score" membership contest. The result was a large net gain of new dues-paying members.

1962

It was also during Mrs. Parks term that the Mamie Eisenhower Library Project (MELP) was established, through which approved books on American heritage and Republican philosophies would be presented to libraries and community institutions in honor of our former First Lady.

September 27-28. . . Dorothy Elston (Kabis) of Delaware was elected NFRW president at the convention in Phoenix, Arizona—the convention at which, for the first time, all 50 states plus D.C. were represented. Within another year, 32 clubs became activitated in Puerto Rico. It was also at the Phoenix convention that the NFRW kicked off its silver anniversary celebration.

1964

September. . . Mrs. Kabis was elected to a second term, during which she launched STARS (Sub Teen-Age Republicans) to involve even greater numbers of young Americans in government and political events.

1966

NFRW President Kabis' extensive travel and outreach to Republicans throughout the country was a key element in the elections of 1966 in which the GOP gained 47 House seats, 5 Senate seats, and 8 gubernatorial seats. At NFRW's convention in 1966, a By-Laws amendment was adopted which changed the biennial convention to odd-numbered years, and Mrs. Kabis was re-elected for an additional year.

1968

January 1. . .Gladys O'Donnell of California began her term as president of the NFRW, during which term programs such as the "GOP Safari" were initiated, taking workshops on the road to further train Republican women in practical politics and leadership. President O'Donnell also developed manuals for NFRW members which provided guidelines on fundraising, membership building, public relations, program development, and campaigning.

1972

Connie Armitage began her term as NFRW president, and established "Challenge" as the theme of her administration. In October, she sponsored a nationwide "Day for the President" when NFRW members throughout the country reached out to voters to support President Nixon's re-election. She also developed programs to provide greater outreach to young women, senior women, and women of different nationalities to join the Republican Party and the NFRW. During Mrs. Armitage's term, the Dorothy Kabis Internship program was established, in honor of the past NFRW president, in order to provide one-month's working experience at NFRW's headquarters to young Republican women.

1973

September 26-29. . .Connie Armitage was elected to serve a second term as NFRW president at the convention held in Los Angeles, California.

1975

September 10-13. . .At NFRW's biennial convention in Dallas, Texas, Patricia Hutar was elected president, with her term beginning January 1st of 1976.

1976-77

During her administration, President Hutar developed a candidate recruitment program to concentrate the efforts of NFRW members in searching out new Republican talent to run for public office. She also developed NFRW's "New Founders" program to reach out to young women to participate in politics and the Party through the National Federation.

1977

October 20-22. . .NFRW convention delegates and officers meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, elected Betty Heitman to serve as NFRW president, a position she held through 1980. During her term, NFRW's Campaign Management Schools and Polling Schools were established, through which thousands of Republicans across the country have been trained in campaign and polling techniques. It was also during her administration that NFRW reached what had been outlined as one of the original goals in the 1930's for the Federation—to become self-sustaining. Through the establishment of NFRW's Regents major donor program and a dues increase, NFRW became a financially independent unit of the Republican National Committee—a move which allowed for more growth and development of NFRW programs.

1981

Betty Rendel was elected president at NFRW's convention in 1981 in Denver, Colorado. During her administration, President Rendel brought NFRW to its current status of a one-million-dollar-plus organization. She travelled extensively across the country, encouraging membership building throughout the states.

1983

September. . . Betty Rendel was elected to her second full term as president at NFRW's convention in Louisville, Kentucky. During her second term, she expanded the community service element of NFRW club programs into a "Caring for America" program to promote volunteerism and private sector initiatives. As part of that program, she established the Nancy Reagan/National Pathfinder Scholarship program to award annual scholarships to young women in undergraduate or graduate research of substance abuse prevention.

1985

September. . . Judy Hughes of Colorado was elected as NFRW's 15th and current president at the biennial convention in Phoenix, Arizona.

1986

NFRW members, for the first time, started receiving the national newsletter of the Federation on a bimonthly basis, increasing the communications and cooperative efforts between clubs and state federations. NFRW's highly successful Polling School was "taken on the road" to train even greater numbers of NFRW members in modern polling techniques in order to assist Republican candidates at the state and local levels. A Free Enterprise program was established to promote free market principles as basic to our system of government. And in March, to allow even further growth of and visibility for the Federation, a new, independent NFRW headquarters was established in the heart of the Republican complex on Capitol Hill.

1987

September 18-20. . . A record number of NFRW members attending the 23rd biennial convention in Orlando, Florida, participated in the kick-off of NFRW's golden anniversary—In celebration of "Fifty Years of Leadership"—and made plans for achieving even greater success over the next fifty years.

LEADERSHIP THROUGH INVOLVEMENT: NFRW PROGRAMS

As the National Federation of Republican Women celebrates Fifty Years of Leadership, we realize that it is through our involvement — in the Party, in our communities, in the governing of our Nation — that we succeed in reaching our goals.

For fifty years, NFRW has been leading America's women...

THROUGH INVOLVEMENT — realizing that the most effective way to influence government is by being involved in the governing process... as volunteers, as candidates, as elected and appointed officials, and as party activists.

It is largely because of the millions of hours and the commitment of talents generously contributed by NFRW members throughout the years that Republican women today do not have to spend their time "hitting the streets," as the so-called feminists have done, to have an equal voice. Our voices *are* heard — from city hall to the halls of Congress.

THROUGH SUPPORT OF GOP PHILOSOPHIES — philosophies which say that our Nation's strength lies with the equal rights of each individual to achieve his or her goals... philosophies which have led to the great American comeback of recent years.

Thanks in part to the NFRW's focus on education and outreach, Republican philosophies are bringing America back.

THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICE — the NFRW's Caring for America programs are proving the critics wrong who claim that Republicans don't care.

Through the policies of the Republican Party and the hard work of NFRW members, we are proving that the best way to help our fellow Americans is through basic, old-fashioned neighbor helping neighbor. And NFRW is out in front providing that help.

THROUGH LEADERSHIP — leading today's women into the future by providing a vehicle for learning, for growth, and for involvement — and doing so through the Party of hope, the Party of opportunity, and the Party of the Future — the Republican Party.

Since its founding in 1938, NFRW's grassroots strength has helped elect Republicans to office at all levels of government, promote Republican philosophies among citizens of all ages, support Republican initiatives in state and federal legislatures, and advance the participation of Republican women in all areas of our political system.

Throughout the years, NFRW has remained true to its primary goals of

— Educating and Training
— Electing Republicans to Office
— Promoting GOP Philosophies
— Encouraging Women's Participation in Politics
— Providing Community Service

through NFRW Programs such as:

Campaign Management School (CMS) — NFRW's two-and-a-half day weekend course to train Republicans in all phases of campaign management and activities. CMS is taught by experienced Republican campaign professionals, and a comprehensive campaign manual is included in the registration fee. NFRW works with the state federations and state Republican parties to schedule CMS in locations throughout the country.

Campaign Volunteerism — providing volunteer support to help elect GOP candidates to public office. In 1986 alone, NFRW members contributed 4.25 million hours to Republican candidates throughout the Nation — a contribution equal to $21 million based on minimum wage times hours served.

Caring for America — NFRW's community service program to promote volunteerism and private sector initiatives at the local, state, and national levels.

Comprehensive Advocacy Program (CAP) — NFRW's legislative and lobbying program to inform members about current issues and to direct lobbying efforts in support of Republican initiatives through issue bulletins, workshops, the CAP Alert telephone hotline, and ongoing contact with local, state, and federal legislators. NFRW's publication *Lobby? Who Can? You Can!* provides guidelines and techniques on how to lobby effectively at the local, state, and national levels.

Conventions — NFRW holds biennial national conventions in the odd-numbered years to elect national officers, review past progress, plan future programs, and provide speakers, seminars, and workshops on Republican leadership. NFRW conventions have been held in cities across the Nation since 1940.

Dorothy Kabis Memorial Internship Fund — NFRW's summer internship program to provide practical political experience to young Republican women through one month's employment at NFRW headquarters. Each year, state federation presidents may nominate one student each, from which four interns are selected by NFRW's Executive Committee.

Free Enterprise — NFRW's newly-established program to promote the philosophy of private enterprise and the free market economy as fundamental to democracy and the American way of life. A primer entitled *Why America is Called The Land of Opportunity: The Story of Free Enterprise* was published by NFRW as a tool for this program.

Mamie Eisenhower Library Project (MELP) — As a tribute to former First Lady Mamie Eisenhower, NFRW promotes Republican philosophy through donations of NFRW-approved books to libraries, schools, hospitals, and other public institutions. The scope of the MELP book list encompasses not only Republican philosophy and personalities but our American heritage as well.

Manuals and Publications — In addition to seminars and courses, NFRW trains its members through publications such as *Consider Yourself for Public Office, Lobby? Who Can? You Can!,* and comprehensive manuals which provide guidelines on campaigning, fundraising, membership building, program development, public relations, and leadership.

National Pathfinder Scholarship — In honor of First Lady Nancy Reagan's efforts to fight substance abuse, NFRW awards annual scholarships to young Republican women in graduate or undergraduate study of substance abuse prevention. State federation presidents submit scholarship nominees from which NFRW's Executive Committee selects the scholarship recipients.

Regents — Through annual contributions of $1,000 or more, NFRW Regents provide critical leadership and support for NFRW programs throughout the states.

Volunteer Polling System — NFRW trains Federation members as volunteer political pollsters to assist Republican candidates, particularly on the state and local levels. A series of regional polling schools are held throughout the country, conducted by Marketing Research Institute, to provide detailed instruction on the system and hands-on training in modern polling techniques.

Women Candidates Seminar (WCS) — NFRW's course for Republican women running, or considering a run, for public office. Through a combination of lectures and small group exercises, the personal, career, and financial aspects of the candidate's role are explored, and special skills are developed including fundraising, issue development, and public speaking.

LEADERSHIP THROUGH OPPORTUNITY: WOMEN IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

1896... For the first time ever, a major political party included in its platform a plank outlining the "Rights of Women." That historic event occurred at the Republican National Convention.

1916... A national party broke new and courageous ground by endorsing women's suffrage in federal elections. That national party was the Republican Party.

1919... The newly-elected Congress, in its first act of legislative business, passed the Equal Suffrage Amendment. That Congress was controlled by Republicans. The amendment, first introduced by a Republican Senator, had failed four times previously — defeated each time by a Democrat-controlled Senate.

1920... Women were given the right to vote in federal elections, after 36 states ratified the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. Twenty-nine of those states had Republican-controlled legislatures. Of the nine states which refused to ratify the 19th Amendment, eight were controlled by Democrats.

Indeed, since Abraham Lincoln declared in 1836 that, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens...by no means excluding females," the Republican Party has taken the lead in recognizing the contributions of women in governing the Nation — and acted upon that recognition by encouraging women to assume leadership roles in the Party's activities.

Thus, it is no surprise that the first woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, the first woman whose name was placed in nomination for President of the United States, and the first woman to deliver a keynote address to a major party convention, were all Republicans.

And that tradition of leadership by Republican women continues today.

Why?

Since the 1800's, the Republican Party has been the party which recognized the value of giving opportunity to women — opportunity to work in the party; opportunity to participate not just in ceremony, but in substance; opportunity to lead; and opportunity to reap the rewards of public service. As in all endeavors, the greatest opportunity attracts the greatest dedication and the greatest talent. And nowhere in modern-day politics has this proven more true than in the ascendancy of Republican women.

In his first term of office, President Ronald Reagan appointed more than 1,200 women to executive positions throughout the federal government. Likewise, he became the first president to have three women serving simultaneously in cabinet-level positions, and the first to name a woman to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Behind these impressive accomplishments of the 1980's is no grand scheme or political ploy. No, what has made this success possible is the simple fact that, for decades, tens of thousands of Republican women across the nation have put their talents and energies into their county committees, Republican State Committees, the campaigns of Republican candidates, and, of course, the programs of the National Federation of Republican Women.

From providing millions of hours of priceless volunteer efforts to running for — and winning — statewide offices, GOP women have proven themselves time and time again to be the backbone of Republican progress.

As a result, today, Republican women can stand proud in American politics and go forward with the confidence that comes from having earned their position in the Party. It is indeed ironic that the party which, not so long ago, was labeled as the party with a "gender gap" is the party which, historically, has led the nation in providing women with real opportunities. Perhaps the reason can be found in the fact that Republican women have devoted their energies to substance, actions, and real accomplishments, while others have been preoccupied with rhetoric.

The facts are clear. The Republican Party of today is a party in which women are playing an increasingly vital role not only in the process of electing Republican candidates, but in the process of governing the nation. And most significantly, that role is one that has not been "given" to women, but rather has been earned through hard work, talent, and dedication.

Republican women can, and should, be proud of their accomplishments— and secure in the knowledge that theirs is a party which respects them, depends upon them, and in which continued progress is virtually certain.

And in the not-too-distant future, a woman will run for president of the United States and win. And predictably, because of the talent existent in our party, she will be a Republican.

GOP "Firsts for Women"

For more than 100 years, women have been an active and vital force in the Republican Party.

Because it seems only natural for men and women to work together on matters that affect the Nation, the GOP has focused not as much on advertising what they were "doing" for women, but instead on simply utilizing the talents and energies of any individual who wanted to share in the work for the benefit of our country.

In so doing, the unique talents of individual Republican women — as well as the combined energies of multitudes of Republican women — have proven the Republican Party to be the party of opportunity, the party of true equality.

Below are highlights of the role of women in the Republican Party and examples of the unique and vital contributions women have made to our Party:

1872 The first official recognition of women in a major party platform appeared in the Republican Party platform.

1876 *Sarah J. Spencer* of Massachusetts became the first woman to address a committee at the Republican National Convention when she spoke on "Women's Suffrage" to the Resolutions Committee.

1892 *Therese A. Jenkins* and *Cora Carleton,* alternates from Wyoming, were the first women to be officially seated at a Republican National Convention.

The first woman to address the Republican National Convention, *J. Ellen Foster,* declared in her speech, "We are here to help you and we are here to stay."

1896 The first equal rights of women plank carried in any major party platform was contained in the Republican Party platform.

1900 The first woman delegate seated at a Republican National Convention was *Frances Warren* of Wyoming.

1916 The first woman elected to Congress was a Republican — *Jeannette Rankin* was elected Member-at-large from Montana.

The first major party to favor federal women's suffrage was the Republican Party.

1919 The first act after regaining Republican control of Congress was the passage of the Equal Suffrage Amendment.

That same year, the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee was established.

1920 *Lenna Lowe Yost* became the first woman tally clerk at a Republican National Convention. She later became Republican National Committeewoman from West Virginia, vice chair of the Republican Executive Committee, and Director of the Republican National Committee Women's Division.

1924 The first time women were given equal representation on the Republican National Committee with a rule change providing for a national committeewoman and committeeman from each state.

1928 The first woman to serve as chairman of a convention committee was *Mabel Walker Willenbrandt,* Assistant Attorney General of the United States — a Republican.

1937 The first woman to hold the title of Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee was *Marion E. Martin* — founder of the National Federation of Republican Women.

1940 The first endorsement of an equal rights amendment for women in the platform of a major political party was from the Republican Party.

The first equal representation of women on all committees of the Republican National Committee came through passage of Rule 29.

Gladys Pyle of South Dakota was the first woman to nominate a Republican presidential candidate at a national convention.

1944 The first time women were given equal representation with men on the Resolutions Committee of the Republican Party.

1945 *Mrs. Dudley C. Hay* of Michigan became the first woman to be elected secretary of the Republican National Committee.

1948 *Judy Weis* of New York — second NFRW president — became the first woman to run a Republican nominee's headquarters. She subsequently became the first woman to hold a high office in a presidential election campaign, serving as Associate National Director of the Thomas E. Dewey campaign.

1952 The first time there was an organized effort to mobilize the American woman's vote — for Republican presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower. The drive was led by *Ivy Baker Priest,* later Treasurer of the United States.

1953 The first woman ever appointed Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was *Oveta Culp Hobby,* appointed by President Eisenhower.

The first woman appointed as a U.S. ambassador to a major power— Italy — was Republican *Clare Booth Luce,* also appointed by President Eisenhower.

1960 *Conseulo Northrop Bailey* of Vermont was the first woman to serve as chairman of one of the four convention committees when she chaired the Committee on Call.

The first time a campaign was launched featuring a presidential candidate's wife as a vote-getter in her own right. The "Pat [Nixon] for First Lady" campaign was directed by *Clare B. Williams Shank,* then Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The first time in the history of any political convention that a woman served as executive director of the Convention she was a Republican — *Josephine Good.*

1964 The first woman ever nominated for president by a major American political party was a Republican woman — *Margaret Chase Smith* of Maine.

1965 The first woman chairman of a state committee of any major political party was a Republican — *Elly Peterson* of Michigan.

1971 The first woman in political history to be elected to the national co-chairmanship of either party was a Republican — *Anne Armstrong* of Texas.

1972 The first woman to be the keynote speaker at a national convention of any major political party was a Republican — *Anne Armstrong* of Texas.

1974 *Mary Louise Smith* of Iowa became the first woman chairman of the Republican National Committee.

1975 The first woman to be appointed Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development was a Republican — *Carla Hills* — appointed by President Gerald Ford.

1978 The first woman elected to the U.S. Senate on her own right (without first having been preceded by her husband in Congress or first being appointed to fill an unexpired term) was a Republican — *Senator Nancy Kassebaum* of Kansas.

1981 The first time in history that two women members of the U.S. Senate served concurrently in their positions without first being appointed to fill an unexpired term, they were both Republicans — Senators *Nancy Kassebaum* of Kansas, and *Paula Hawkins* of Florida.

The first woman Justice of the Supreme Court — Sandra Day O'Connor, a Republican — was appointed by President Reagan.

The first woman appointed U.S. Representative to the United Nations, *Jeane Kirkpatrick,* was appointed by President Reagan.

1983 The first woman appointed Secretary of the Department of Transportation was a Republican — *Elizabeth Dole* of Kansas — appointed by President Reagan.

The first time in history three women served concurrently in a president's cabinet — *Elizabeth Dole,* Secretary of Transportation; *Margaret Heckler,* Secretary of Health and Human Services; and *Jeane Kirkpatrick,* U.S. Representative to the United Nations — they served in a Republican administration.

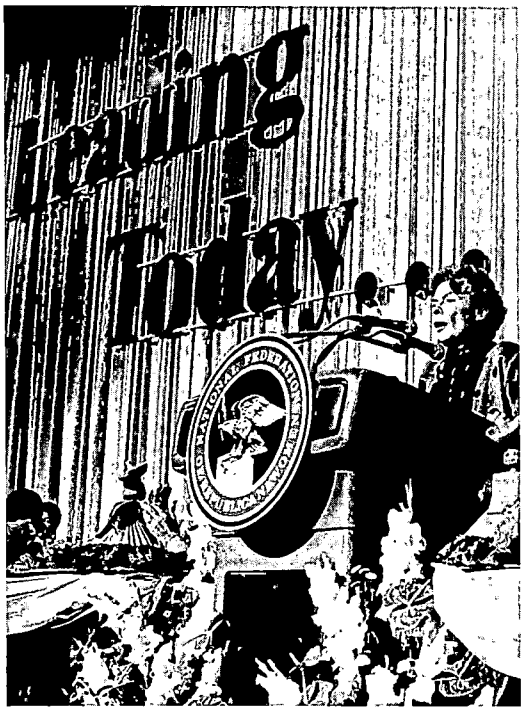
1986 The first woman and the first Republican ever to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Hawaii, and the first Asian-American woman ever elected to Congress was *Pat Saiki.*

The first time in history that five Republican women received the party nomination for governor — *Kay Orr* of Nebraska, *Julie Belaga* of Connecticut, *Norma Paulus* of Oregon, *Arliss Sturgelewski* of Alaska, and *Patty Cafferata* of Nevada.

The first Republican woman ever elected governor — *Kay Orr* of Nebraska.

LEADING AMERICA'S WOMEN

NFRW: THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS



It is from history that we truly gain insight into the future — and the history of the National Federation of Republican Women is no exception.

Since its founding fifty years ago, the NFRW has grown to be the largest women's political organization in the country — both in numbers and in its real impact in the political process.

In the chapters of this history, it is clear that the secret to the success of Republican women is found in their commitment, their foresight, and in their millions of hours of hard work. Thus, as we look to the future, it is equally clear that the years ahead hold tremendous opportunities for the women of the GOP.

If we remember the lessons of those Republican women who led the fight for womens' suffrage, who earned positions of authority — without the help of "quotas" — and who overcame countless obstacles to hold some of the highest offices in our land, we will enter the twenty-first century as the true leaders of womens' involvement in the political process.

In every one of the fifty states, there are women today who can, and will, be the Marion Martins of the future. There are Republican women who will speak for the women of America, and who will continue the long tradition of Republican leadership in giving women real and meaningful opportunities. And yes, there are women today who will take full advantage of those opportunities and make the next fifty years of the NFRW as notable and proud as the last.

We, the National Federation of Republican Women, enjoy a legacy of which we can be proud, and of which we must be ever mindful. Leadership, devotion to purpose, and a commitment to common sense government have brought us a very long way, and if we remain true to those qualities, we will have a future that is even more impressive than our past.

SYMBOL OF LEADERSHIP: NFRW EMBLEM



The seal of the National Federation of Republican Women is the Golden American Eagle, king of birds, holding a quill pen and standing guard over our most treasured tool of democracy — the ballot box.

Adopted in 1944, it portrays the Federation's interest in the protection and integrity of our electoral process.

The American Eagle is adopted from the great seal of the United States. The quill is symbolic of the power of words, especially as contained in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER B. PORTER

FROM: LARRY LINDSEY

SUBECT: The Midwest Economy

- The Midwest was hurt harder than any region of the country by the economic policies of the late 1970s. The unemployment rate soared to double digits in just about every state in the midwest.

- In the 1980s, the Midwest bounced back further than any other region. Today the unemployment rate is at or below the national average in every midwestern state except for Michigan. The road back hasn't been easy -- but midwesterners are a tough breed.

Agriculture

- Last year our agriculture exports rose by a third over their 1987 level. This year looks like another good year. Agriculture exports are running well above last year's record levels.

- Net farm income has also recovered nicely. It looks like it's going to set a new record this year. So far it's been running at a rate ($60 billion per year) double the pace of of 1985.

Steel and Autos

- It looks like the auto industry's pricing incentives of the last couple months have paid off remarkably well. Inventories are down sharply.

- The VRA decision on steel is a good one. Our domestic steel industry has made good strides over the past few years and should be able to stand by itself when the VRAs expire in 2.5 years.

Competitiveness

- Today manufacturing makes up a bigger share of our nation's economy than it did 10 years ago, 25 years ago, or 40 years ago. The country is REindustrializing, not DEindustrializing.

- Since 1982 our industrial production has grown twice as fast

as that in Europe, and even faster than the industrial production of the Japanese.

- America is still the biggest beneficiary of the world's free trade - free capital movement ethic. We own more overseas assets than any other country on earth. Last year those assets produced $108 billion in income for Americans. Foreign investment in this country produced only $105 billion in income for foreigners. So, we still came out ahead. By the way, the biggest foreign investor in this country isn't Japan -- they're fourth, after Britain, Holland, and Canada.

September 1, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY

As the Bush Administration enters its eighth month, the President has set the agenda on a number of fronts domestically -- from the environment and education to the fight against drugs and crime. The economy is strong, with the current economic expansion continuing to set new records and create new jobs. Meanwhile, America continues to lead in the international arena, after President Bush's success at two multilateral summits paved the way for greater understanding among the allies and improved relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc nations.

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

- **Record expansion:** During the current economic expansion -- now in its 80th month as of July -- over 20 million jobs have been created and the unemployment rate has fallen to levels not seen in 15 years. Income levels have risen sharply and growth in industrial output is nearly double that of Western Europe. Consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.

- **Budget agreement:** The President has put forth a budget which restrains overall growth of spending and meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets -- with no new taxes in fiscal year 1990. The President and Congress announced on April 14 a budget plan to reduce the estimated fiscal year 1990 deficit by about $64 billion below fiscal year 1989.

- **Savings and Loans:** On August 9, the President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin solving the savings and loan crisis. The President's plan calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.

- **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries.

- **Capital gains tax cut:** The President has sent to the Congress a proposal that would re-establish a capital gains differential to lower the cost of capital, create incentives for investment, make American business more competitive and create new job opportunities.

- **Minimum wage:** The President, by vetoing the excessive across-the-board increase in the minimum wage proposed by Congress, preserved job opportunities for the disadvantaged and blunted the adverse economic impact such a move would have had.

- **International Trade:** The Bush Administration successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and advanced its proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with important trading partners to discuss structural impediments to expanding trade and encourage them to open their markets to our exports.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

- **"Europe Whole and Free":** In two State visits to Europe, a series of major speeches and frequent meetings and contacts with European leaders, the President has set forth a vision of a new Europe -- secure, prosperous, whole and free -- successfully culminating four decades of Western policies and seizing an historic opportunity to move toward ending the postwar division of Europe.

- **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for unprecedented democratic change in Hungary and Poland was highlighted by his visits to those nations, where he encouraged internal reconciliation and cooperation. The President offered political and moral support as well as economic and trade incentives for further steps along the path of reform.

- **Economic summit:** Under President Bush's leadership, the Paris Economic Summit agreed to support Polish and Hungarian economic reforms and to concert efforts for maximum effectiveness of Western assistance. The Economic Summit also made further progress on key U.S. economic and political objectives such as a strengthened debt strategy, economic policy coordination, completion of the Uruguay Round by December 1990 and, for the first time, international cooperation on protection of the environment.

- **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. He has established a new American policy, "Beyond Containment," that seeks to integrate the Soviet Union into the community of nations. The President has accelerated the pace of arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union, and broadened the dialogue beyond human rights, bilateral and regional issues to include problems of global concern such as the environment, terrorism, and narcotics.

- **NATO Summit:** The President seized the arms control initiative and won the strong support of our Allies with a bold proposal to reduce conventional forces in Europe. Calling for completion of negotiations within six months to a year, the President proposed deep cuts in manpower and equipment.

- **China:** Visiting China soon after taking office, the President underscored the long-term strategic importance of the Sino-U.S. relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the subsequent suppression of the democratic movement in China, the President took actions making clear that we do not condone repression even while he worked to preserve the basic elements of this important relationship.

- **Central American Accord:** The President and Congressional leaders agreed on March 24 on a bipartisan strategy for peace and democracy in Central America. With the agreement, for the first time in years, the U.S. has a broadly supported strategy aimed at bringing about free and fair elections in Nicaragua.

- **Strengthening our Strategic Deterrent:** After a thorough review of U.S. defense strategy, the President submitted to the Congress a defense budget that will modernize our ability to deter war including, after more than a decade of debate, specific proposals for two mobile ICBMs. The strategic modernizations program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber and funding to support an informed development and deployment decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative within the next four years.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

- **Education:** The President proposed and sent to the Congress a comprehensive education package, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989,** which includes seven initiatives -- on merit and magnet schools, alternative certification of teachers, excellence awards for teachers, emergency grants to help urban schools to fight drugs, increased funding for endowments at Historically Black Colleges, and a National Science Scholars program.

- **Natural Gas Deregulation:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which ends all remaining price controls on natural gas. This will phase out all federal price controls on natural gas by January 1, 1993.

- **Clean Air Act revisions:** On July 21, President Bush transmitted to the Congress the first revisions to the **Clean Air Act** since 1977. His legislation is designed to drastically reduce three major threats to the nation's environment: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

- **Hazardous waste:** The President announced that he will seek new legislation to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement already exists with the receiving country to provide for its safe handling.

- **Ozone depletion:** In order to prevent further damage to the earth's protective ozone layer, the President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available.

- **Medical Waste:** The EPA has begun a tracking system for medical wastes and the Justice Department has started a task force to prosecute those who deliberately dump medical wastes into the Nation's waters -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.

- **Wetlands:** The President is committed to "no net loss of wetlands" and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal. He has also proposed $206 million in his budget to expand parks and wildlife refuges.

- **Combatting Violent Crime:** President Bush transmitted to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** proposing measures to augment enforcement and prosecution,

strengthen current law, restrict certain semi-automatic weapons, and expand prison capacity.

- **Fighting Drug Abuse:** The Administration is requesting over $6 billion in funding for FY 1990 to fight the drug war, increasing outlays by nearly $1 billion for drug education, treatment and enforcement. In September, the President will announce the Administration's new drug strategy and budget.

- **Drug-free Public Housing:** The Bush Administration is working to make public housing drug free, and to protect the rights of decent, law-abiding public housing residents.

- **D.C. Anti-Drug Efforts:** The Office of National Drug Control Policy has responded to the drug emergency in the District of Columbia by expanding the Metropolitan Area Task Force, by working for more prisons, and by providing support in enforcement and local treatment efforts.

- **Space:** The President announced a three-step commitment to establish America's preeminence in space -- Space Station Freedom, a permanent presence on the Moon, and a manned mission to Mars -- for this and future generations.

- **Transportation:** The Department of Transportation has begun a public outreach effort to develop a national transportation policy to move America into the 21st Century.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

- **Child Care:** The President has transmitted to the Congress a child care package, the **Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989** which provides a new refundable child care tax credit of up to $1000 per child under age four, for low income working families. This legislation will also make the existing Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable, and does not discriminate against religious or family-based child care or a parent who chooses not to work outside the home.

- **Head Start:** The President has also transmitted legislation to Congress that would allow a $250 million increase in Head Start FY 90 appropriations. This will pay for enrollment of up to 95,000 more four-year-olds in the program.

- **National Service:** The President is spearheading a movement to call all Americans to national service. He has announced the formation of a foundation known as the **Points of Light Initiative** to identify, enlarge and duplicate those community service initiatives that are working and to discover and encourage new leaders.

- **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued proposed rules on April 18 to **implement the major provisions of the Family Support Act of 1988**, as the next step in welfare reform. The Administration is proposing to spend $3.6 billion over the next five years to implement the JOBS program. The Act will help reduce the number of individuals who need welfare.

- **Medicaid:** To address the all-too-high infant mortality rate, the Administration forwarded to Congress legislation to improve federal Medicaid assistance to pregnant women, infants, and children.

- **Homelessness:** President Bush has called for full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and for a new $50 million matching grant program to promote public/private partnerships to assist homeless families and the mentally ill.

- **Enterprise Zones:** President Bush asked Congress to enact labor and capital-based incentives -- through enterprise zones -- to create jobs and entrepreneurial activity in our most distressed communities.

- **Campaign Finance Reform:** On June 29, the President announced comprehensive campaign finance proposals designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.

- **Civil Rights:** The President has called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights and is committed to seek legislation extending civil rights protections to disabled Americans. The Administration has endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has vigorously pursued the enforcement of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 which became effective in March.

- **Ethics:** President Bush sent his ethics reform legislation, **The Government-Wide Ethics Act**, to the Congress on April 12, and he issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees.

- **Whistleblower Protection:** On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the **"Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989."** This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights available to those federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.

# # #

September 1, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

Maintaining the current expansion with low inflation is the key to improving standards of living, increasing job opportunities for all Americans, and increasing investment in productive capacity. Economic performance during this expansion has been exceptionally good with extraordinary job growth. The policies of the Bush Administration are designed to preserve this strong record.

- **Record peacetime expansion:** The current expansion reached 80 months in July. This is the second longest peacetime economic expansion in U.S. history, tying the World War II expansion of 80 months (from June 1938 - February 1945).

- **Job creation:** Over 20 million new jobs have been created during this expansion, and this year, the unemployment rate has reached levels not seen in 15 years. During this decade, America has created more new jobs than Japan and the nations of Western Europe combined.

- **Record income:** Real per capita disposable personal income -- personal income after taxes and inflation -- has risen 19 percent during this expansion. Real median family income set a new record in 1987, the last year for which data are available.

- **Industrial output:** During this expansion, American industrial output has grown almost 40 percent, nearly double Western Europe's growth rate in industrial output.

- **Higher national saving and investment:** During the first nine months of fiscal year 1989, the Federal Government budget deficit was less than during the same period in the previous fiscal year. Partly due to the discipline of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, the Federal deficit has declined from 6.3 percent of GNP in fiscal year 1983 to an estimated 2.9 percent this fiscal year. The personal saving rate rose to 5.5 percent during the first half of this year. Real, non-residential fixed investment as a percent of real GNP rose to 12.4 percent in the second quarter of 1989.

- **Inflation under control:** Consumer price inflation has remained under five percent in each of the seven years from 1982 to 1988, and the recent slowing in economic growth to a sustainable rate will lessen price pressures in the near future.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Presenting a budget:** The President put forth a budget that provides for investment in future growth and competitiveness and addresses our fundamental obligations for national security and support of the needy. It also provides sufficient funds to advance high-priority initiatives such as protection of the environment, the fight against drugs, and the improvement of our educational system. The President's budget restrains overall growth of spending and meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets -- with no new taxes in Fiscal Year 1990.

- **Reaching a budget agreement with Congress:** The President and Congress announced on April 14 a budget plan to reduce the estimated Fiscal Year 1990 deficit by about $64 billion below Fiscal Year 1989. The plan called for reducing the deficit to $99.4 billion, meeting the targets set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. **This is the first budget agreement in recent years reached before the start of the budget year and not framed in the context of crisis.**

- **Savings and Loan reform:** The President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** on August 9. This legislation comes to grips with the problems facing our savings and loan industry, and will safeguard and stabilize America's financial system. The Act assures that the long developing problems in our savings industry will never happen again. It significantly reforms the regulation of the thrift industry and separates the chartering of the institutions from the insurance of deposits. It establishes strict new guidelines to assure the solvency of thrift institutions in the future, including new capital requirements, and sets stiff penalties for wrongdoing by the officers of insured institutions. Further, the act establishes new agencies to remedy existing problems in the thrift industry and authorizes funds to finance the restructuring of insolvent institutions.

- **Addressing the international debt problem:** The Administration has taken the lead in encouraging commercial banks to reduce the debt and debt service burdens of developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have agreed to support debt and debt service reduction in conjunction with their debtor programs to promote investment, growth, and the return of flight capital to these countries. The recent agreement between Mexico and commercial banks, with its emphasis on debt and debt service reduction, attests to the viability of the Administration's plan for resolving the debt problems of developing countries.

- **Capital gains tax rate cut:** A lower tax rate for long-term capital gains is a key element of President Bush's economic program. It will reduce the cost of capital in the U.S., create incentives for investment, and increase job opportunities. The President's proposal includes:
  - -- A 45 percent capital gains exclusion for qualified capital gains, or a 15 percent maximum capital gains tax rate at the taxpayer's option.
  - -- A phased-in increase in the qualifying holding period from one year to three years.
  - -- An exemption from the capital gains tax for families earning under $20,000.

- **Minimum wage proposal:** The President believes in keeping job opportunities available for youth and for those seeking to enter the economic mainstream. The excessive across-the-board increase in the minimum wage which was passed by Congress would have had an adverse economic impact and cut job opportunities drastically. Accordingly, the President vetoed the bill. The veto was later sustained.

- **International Trade:** The Administration is forcefully promoting the opening of world markets. It successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round's mid-term review and put in place a framework, agreed to by the 96 member nations, to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with important trading partners to encourage them to open their markets to our exports. The Administration has created a high level interagency group to assure that U.S. trade and investment interests are addressed as the European Community works to create a single market in 1992.

- **Steel imports:** The President initiated a two-and-a-half year Steel Trade Liberalization Program designed to phase out, in a responsible and orderly manner, the Voluntary Restraint Arrangements (VRAs) that currently limit steel imports into the U.S. and to negotiate an international consensus to address trade-distorting practices.

- **Agricultural initiatives:** The Administration has announced additional advance deficiency payments of 10 percent to producers of wheat, feed grains, rice, and upland cotton. In addition, a top-level Working Group on Rural Development was established to focus on an action-oriented agenda.

- **National Energy Plan:** The President directed the Secretary of Energy to develop a comprehensive national energy strategy for the nation. The strategy will help the nation meet our energy security and environmental responsibilities and, at the same time, allow a sensible mix of energy sources to protect America's economic competitiveness.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

The President assumed office at a time of dramatic and vibrantly promising change in the world. From the Third World to the Communist World, surging internal forces of democratization and economic reform have shaken Marxist and other authoritarian regimes to their foundations. As they respond to these internal crises, unprecedented opportunities have arisen to resolve longstanding international disputes, to reduce the level of arms and military expenditures, and to promote the further spread of market economies and political pluralism. While this worldwide process of reform and change has and will inevitably encounter setbacks, a new course in history has been set. The President is determined to move on a broad front to seize this unique opportunity to strengthen world peace and the course of freedom.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **"Europe Whole and Free":** In two State visits to Europe, a series of major speeches, and frequent meetings and contacts with European leaders, the President has set forth a vision of a new Europe -- secure, prosperous, whole, and free -- successfully culminating four decades of Western policies and seizing an historic opportunity to move toward ending the postwar division of Europe.

- **Western Europe:** The President for the first time has declared the United States' unequivocal support for European unity and defense cooperation. He has proposed new mechanisms for consultation with the EC Commission and member states as the European Community heads toward a single market in 1992. Seeing the resurgence of Western Europe as a triumph of Western values and principles, the President welcomed its success, confident that a mature partnership will serve mutual interests.

- **NATO Summit:** At the successful NATO Summit, the President's vision of Europe as well as agreement on a new conventional arms reduction initiative helped restore Alliance unity and confidence and define the Alliance's future agenda.

- **Eastern Europe:** As Poland and Hungary take unprecedented steps toward pluralism, democracy, and market economic policies, the United States has signaled its strong support. These steps provide an opportunity not only for a democratic transition in these countries, but also for a broader process of European reconciliation. Offering political and moral support as well as economic assistance during his visits to Poland and Hungary, the President proposed major new initiatives for Poland and Hungary designed to further structural change that promises improved economic performance.

- **Poland:** Following up on the program he announced earlier this year in Hamtramck, Michigan, the President called for action to declare Poland a beneficiary country under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation will be authorized to operate in Poland, and the US is proposing a private business agreement that will promote contacts between the private sectors of both countries. The President will ask Congress to provide a $100 million fund to help capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector and encourage the World Bank to move ahead with new loans to help Polish agriculture and industry. He has encouraged other members of the Paris Club to agree to an expeditious rescheduling of Polish debt. Finally, he will ask Congress for $15 million in a cooperative venture with Poland to help fight air and water pollution in Krakow.

- **Hungary:** The President will ask Congress to authorize a $25 million fund as a source of new capital to invigorate the Hungarian private sector. As soon as new emigration legislation has passed the Hungarian Parliament, the President will inform Congress that Hungary is in full compliance with the restrictions of the Jackson-Vanik Amendments of the 1974 Trade Act. This will make Hungary eligible for Most-Favored-Nation tariff treatment for the maximum period allowable under the law. The President also declared Hungary a beneficiary country under our Generalized System of Preferences which will allow duty free entry of Hungarian products into the U.S. market. He also called for legislation to allow OPIC to operate in Hungary, and for greater scientific, technical, educational, and cultural exchanges between the US and Hungary. The President will seek to establish an International Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe in Budapest. Finally, he announced that the Peace Corps would operate in Hungary to enhance English language training -- the first time in a European country.

- **The Economic Summit in Paris:** The mission of the President's historic visit to Poland and Hungary and his successful effort at the Paris Economic Summit was to promote concerted actions among the industrial democracies in the economic and political arenas. The industrial democracies demonstrated their unity, as they dealt with a variety of issues on the international economic agenda, as well as the problem of drugs and the environment.

- **"Beyond Containment":** Seeing an historic process of change in the Soviet Union, the President has declared his intention to move beyond the successful policy of containment of Soviet power to a new policy whose goal is integrating the Soviet Union into the world community as a constructive partner. Positive changes so far in Soviet policies -- in human rights, economic reforms, and settlement of some international conflicts -- need to be encouraged and broadened. The United States will be ready to respond to such further developments. Already:
  - -- The US-Soviet dialogue on conflicts in regions of the Third World has resumed intensively, and discussions have begun on a new range of global problems that require global cooperation, such as terrorism, the environment, and narcotics.
  - -- In arms control, the President has accelerated the pace of negotiations, with new American initiatives on reducing conventional forces in Europe (endorsed by the NATO Summit), and on strategic arms reduction. U.S. initiatives also aim at early progress on verification issues to further early agreement on strategic arms reductions.

- **China:** On his visit to China in February, the President emphasized the long-term strategic importance of the U.S.-China relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the subsequent tragic suppression of the democratic movement in China, the President ordered the suspension of all government-to-government sales and commercial exports of weapons, suspension of visits between US and Chinese military leaders, sympathetic review of requests by Chinese students in the United States to extend their stay, and review of other aspects of US-PRC bilateral relations. The President's policy signals that repression cannot be condoned. But it also seeks to preserve the basic elements of a strategically important relationship that has, itself, played a major part in China's recent policy of reform and openness -- and can do so again in the future.

- **Latin America:** The President has established a close, working relationship with Latin American neighbors to foster a new partnership on hemisphere problems like democracy, debt, and drugs. Relations with Mexico are closer than at any time in recent memory. The U.S. has also worked with the Organization of American States to develop a hemispheric consensus urging Manuel Noriega to leave power.

- **Bipartisan Accord on Central America:** On March 24, the President and Congress agreed on a bipartisan plan for peace and democracy in Central America:
  - -- Regional peace: The President and Congress agreed that the region's democracies deserve our support, that

Nicaragua's subversion of its neighbors must end, and that Soviet support for violence and subversion in the hemisphere must also end.

-- Humanitarian aid: Congress agreed to support the Administration's request for continued humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan Resistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February, 1990.

-- Democracy: The Communist Sandinistas are being put to the test to permit a real democratic electoral contest for political power, fulfilling the promises of democratic pluralism that they have made (and broken) so often before.

o **Middle East:** The Administration is devoted to promoting progress toward peace in the Middle East by supporting the Government of Israel's May 14 initiative calling for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories. These elections can be a step toward a comprehensive peace settlement that assures Israel's security and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. The Administration also has supported the efforts of the Arab League and others to end the internecine warfare and slaughter of innocents, and to bring peace to Lebanon.

o **A Strong Defense:** The President proposed to Congress a two-missile plan to maintain a strong, modernized strategic deterrent. The plan to deploy the rail-mobile Peacekeeper and the road-mobile Small ICBM will also give the U.S. momentum in strategic arms control negotiations.

-- The President proposed to Congress an integrated package on strategic modernization that capitalizes on the revolutionary potential of the B-2, and modernizes the third leg of the Triad -- essential also to our arms control positions.

-- The President requested a funding level of $4.6 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative to support an informed development and deployment decision within the next four years.

-- The President also directed the Department of Defense to implement its recent blueprint to strengthen and streamline the weapons procurement process.

o **Air Transportation Security:** The Administration has taken several measures to enhance security and efficiency in the air transportation system. These efforts include:

-- A proposed 17% increase in the budget for the Federal Aviation Administration.

-- New requirements for installation of explosive detection devices in high-risk airports.

-- Intense international negotiations to enhance security abroad.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

Record economic growth has provided America with the opportunity to invest in a brighter future. Because America's available resources are limited, the President's programs are designed to focus our efforts on those initiatives most likely to create growth in the years ahead.

EDUCATION

The President's actions to improve education are guided by **four key principles:** that **excellence** and success in education should be recognized and rewarded; that federal funding should be targeted to those who **need** it most; that **choice and flexibility** -- for educators, parents and students -- are important to educational reform and to achieving excellence; and finally, that greater **accountability** is needed in the education system to assure that students are actually receiving the highest quality education.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- On April 5, the President proposed and sent to the Congress a comprehensive education package, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**, which includes seven initiatives:
  - **The Presidential Merit Schools program** -- to reward schools that are making substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the drop-out rate.
  - **A new Magnet Schools of Excellence program** -- to support the establishment, expansion or enhancement of magnet schools, increasing parental choice and improving quality education.
  - **The Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals program** -- to assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals.
  - **President's Awards for Excellence in Education** -- to be awarded to public and private school teachers in every state who meet the highest standards of excellence.
  - **Drug-free Schools Urban Emergency Grants** -- to provide special assistance to selected urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse.
  - **A National Science Scholars program** -- to provide college scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics.
  - **Additional Funding Authorization for Endowment Matching Grants at Historically Black Colleges and Universities** -- to strengthen HBCUs by building endowments, an especially effective way to create financial strength and long-term security.

- On April 24, the President issued a new **Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).** Highlights of the order include:
  - -- Establishing the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the Department of Education.
  - -- Directing Federal agencies to increase opportunities for HBCU involvement in Federal programs and directing the Secretary of Education to develop an Annual Federal Plan for Assistance.
  - -- Calling for the White House Office of National Service, along with other Federal offices to work to encourage private sector support of HBCUs.

THE ENVIRONMENT

President Bush, a long-time environmentalist, has taken strong action to protect the environment. He believes that environmental protection, conservation, and wise management of our national resources must have a high priority on our national agenda.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Clean Air legislation:** President Bush transmitted to the Congress a sweeping program to ensure clean air for all Americans. The President's plan, transmitted to Congress on July 21, 1989, calls for the first revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977 and is designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.
  - -- **Acid Rain:** Sulfur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain will be cut, by ten million tons from 1980 levels, and nitrogen oxide levels cut by two million tons -- by the end of this century. The Administration's bill is the only one which imposes a cap on emissions after the year 2000 to ensure that a ten million ton reduction is maintained. Companies will be allowed to trade credits among themselves for reductions they make, so that they can decide how to bring aggregate emissions down as cost-effectively as possible.
  - -- **Urban Air Pollution:** By employing a mix of federal measures and state initiatives, this legislation will sharply cut air pollution in our cities by the year 2000. The federal measures alone will cut hydrocarbon emissions -- which contribute to urban ozone -- by almost half.

    Currently, 100 cities don't meet Federal air quality standards. This legislation will bring all but 4 cities into attainment with the ozone standard by 2000 -- and within 20 years, even Los Angeles, Houston and New York.

In the nine urban areas with the greatest smog problems, smog will be cut through the introduction of alternative fuels and clean-fueled vehicles. The President is calling for the phased-in introduction of a half a million clean-fueled vehicles in 1995, building up to sales of a million clean-fueled cars a year in 1997 through 2004.

Automobile and fuel companies will be allowed to trade reduction credits among themselves.

-- **Toxic Air Emissions:** All categories of airborne toxic chemicals should be cut by 75 percent by the year 2000. In its first phase, the President's plan should substantially reduce the number of deaths from cancer that are suspected to have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions.

Until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only seven of the 280 known air toxics. The President's plan will allow EPA to do its job better, and will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne poisons. The legislation promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

o **Natural Gas Decontrol:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which ends all remaining price controls on natural gas. This will phase out all federal price controls on natural gas by January 1, 1993.

o **Alaskan oil spill:** A Cabinet-level team was sent to assess the Alaskan oil spill, and a joint federal-state resource recovery team was convened. The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident. Exxon has accepted responsibility for paying for the clean up, and for employing local civilian personnel necessary to control further damage.

The Departments of Transportation and Interior, as well as the EPA, are coordinating the long-range planning to restore the environment of Prince William Sound, and the President has ordered a review of existing contingency plans for accidents such as this.

The President also proposed, and the Paris Summit leaders accepted, a call for increased international efforts on oil spill prevention and clean-up.

- **Oil Spill Legislation:** On May 11, the Administration transmitted to Congress comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation that broadens and strengthens our existing patchwork of laws. The bill provides swift and assured compensation for clean up costs and damages through a liability system based on strict financial responsibility requirements for shipowners backed up by an oil-industry financed fund.

- **Outer Continental Shelf Task Force:** The President set up a special task force to address environmental concerns about oil and gas drilling off the coasts of California and Florida. Pending the recommendations of the task force, the President has postponed drilling activity in these areas.

- **Cleaning up hazardous wastes:** The President announced he will be seeking new legislation to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in order to give the United States Government authority to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country providing for the safe handling and management of those wastes.

- Also, Secretary of Energy Watkins has put forth a plan of action to identify and prioritize clean up of defense and civilian radioactive waste; meet the Nation's security needs; and comply with environmental safety and health laws.

- **Superfund:** The President is reinvigorating the Superfund hazardous waste clean-up program by directing EPA to take a number of steps, including more aggressive action to force private parties to clean up sites, stepped-up cost recovery, and better use of existing emergency cleanup authorities. EPA is also now finishing a priority review of Superfund to improve its operation.

- **Ozone depletion:** The President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available, in order to prevent further damage to the Earth's protective ozone layer.

- **Clean water and coastlines:** The EPA has started a tracking system for medical wastes and the Justice Department has set up a task force to prosecute those who deliberately dump medical waste into our Nation's waters -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.

- **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to "no net loss of wetlands" and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an

interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal.

He has proposed $206 million in new money to expand and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come.

Finally, the President supports increased lending by the development banks for reforestation programs and the implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan. He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to world deforestation.

- **Asbestos Ban:** On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer).

- **Improved Forecasting:** The Commerce Department announced that beginning in Fiscal Year 1990, the National Weather Service will modernize and restructure its operations to provide improved forecasting and weather warning systems. The new system will include advanced weather radar, observation automation, and a new communications system.

- **Ban on African Elephant Ivory:** On June 9, the Administration announced an importation ban of African elephant ivory into the United States, making importation from any country illegal. The ban covers both commercial and non-commercial shipments.

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

The President is working to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, state, and local law enforcement partnership.

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them: First, to protect citizens and their property; to hold those who commit violent crimes accountable for their actions; to have as the objective of our criminal justice system the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution and incarceration of those who break the law; and finally, to ensure a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- On May 15, 1989, President Bush announced to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** to combat violent crime. The President's initiative includes:
  - **Strengthening Current Laws:** The President is calling on Congress to double the mandatory minimum penalties
    - from five years to ten years in Federal prison -- for the use of semi-automatic weapons in violent crimes or drug felonies.

    In addition, the Attorney General has been directed to advise America's prosecutors to end plea bargaining for violent Federal firearms offenses.

    President Bush called on Congress to enact the steps necessary to implement the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes, and urged state Governors to match these Federal initiatives -- new mandatory sentencing, tougher rules on plea bargaining, and implementing the death penalty -- in the States.
  - **Controlling Certain Semi-Automatic Weapons:** In July, the Administration took action to ban permanently the importation of any semi-automatic weapons which fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968. The President also called for the closing of loopholes which allow access to such guns by certain classes of criminals, and he proposed prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale, or transfer of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.
  - **Augmenting Enforcement:** The President has directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with state and local authorities, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against America's most violent criminals.

    President Bush requested funding for the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff -- 375 at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. This offensive, including state and local enforcement authorities, will target violent criminals and repeat offenders.
  - **Enhancing Prosecution:** The President proposed increased funds for the U.S. Attorneys Offices to support 1,600 new prosecutors and staff, and increased funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 new positions, to handle drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.
  - **Expanding Prison Capacity:** The President proposed an additional $1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total FY 1990 budget to over $1.5 billion. This will add 24,000 new Federal prison beds to the current 31,000 beds, an increase of nearly 80%.
  - **Anti-Drug Treaty:** The Vienna Convention on Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was strongly endorsed

by the President and forwarded to the Congress for ratification. This is the most significant and far-reaching treaty on international cooperation on drug trafficking, chemical precursor control, and money laundering ever to be signed.

FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

We have begun a new war on drugs in this country. The President believes a **four-pronged approach** is key: **education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement.** The policy of this Administration is **"zero tolerance."** No amount of illegal drug use is acceptable. This means dealing with both supply and demand.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Budget:** The Administration is requesting over $6 billion in funding for FY 1990 to fight the drug war, increasing outlays by nearly $1 billion for drug education, treatment, and enforcement.

- **Education:** The Administration is requesting nearly $1.1 billion for education and prevention efforts. This is a 16 percent increase over 1989 and includes funding for ongoing programs and new initiatives.

- **Treatment:** Funding for drug abuse treatment will be increased 18 percent. The Administration is proposing over $700 million to expand the nation's capacity to provide treatment, particularly to indigent, disadvantaged youth and expectant mothers.

- **Interdiction and enforcement:** The Administration is proposing over $4.6 billion for law enforcement programs in 1990, a 20 percent increase over 1989. This constitutes about 70 percent of President Bush's proposed drug budget. Substantial increases are requested in funding to strengthen inspection, interdiction, intelligence efforts and crop eradication programs, such as Operation Snow Cap, a federally led effort which broke up a $1.2 billion drug money-laundering operation. The President strongly supports the death penalty for drug kingpins who commit drug-related murders, and will appoint judges who will strongly enforce the drug penalty laws.

- **Public housing:** The Bush Administration is working to make public housing drug free, to protect the rights of the vast majority of decent, law-abiding public housing residents.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has acted:

-- To modify its lease and grievance procedures to facilitate eviction of those involved in drug related criminal activity;
-- To make drug use and trafficking a lease violation subject to eviction proceedings;
-- To target federal assistance to anti-drug security measures;
-- To revoke federal housing subsidies from those dealing in drugs;
-- To involve the private and voluntary sectors in efforts to rid public housing of drugs and give residents, especially young people, a stake in their communities and their futures.

o In addition, **the Office of National Drug Control Policy has responded to the drug emergency in the District of Columbia** by expanding the Metropolitan Area Task Force, working for more prisons, and providing FBI support in enforcement. The assistance of the National Institute on Drug Abuse will be provided to local treatment efforts. The Department of Education will assist the District with 50 percent more funds for drug prevention programs in city schools and the Department of Labor will support employee assistance programs and work with the business community to increase job training for youth.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

CHILD CARE

The changing nature of American society heightens the need for quality, affordable, accessible child care. President Bush wants to put **choice** in the hands of parents so that they -- not government -- have the power to select the best and safest environment for their children.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Child care:** The President transmitted to Congress a child care package, the **Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989** which:
  - -- Provides a new refundable child care tax credit of up to $1000 per child under age four, for low income working families.
  - -- Makes the existing Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable.
  - -- Does not discriminate against religious- or family-based child care, or a parent who chooses not to work outside the home.

- The President has directed Secretary of Labor Dole to determine whether the barriers to securing liability insurance impair employer-provided child care.

- **Head Start:** The President also transmitted legislation to Congress that would allow a $250 million increase in Head Start appropriation. This will pay for enrollment of up to 95,000 more four-year-olds in the program.

NATIONAL SERVICE

The President's vision to help overcome the disintegration of communities and build a better America -- not through a federal government program, but through a nationwide service movement -- has three facets: First, to issue a call to all individuals and institutions to claim society's problems as their own; second, to identify, enlarge, and duplicate what is working; and third, to discover and encourage new leaders.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **President Bush called on:**
  - -- **all Americans and all American institutions,** large and small, to make service of central value in their daily life and work;
  - -- **all heads of business and professional firms** to include community service among the factors considered in making hiring, compensation, and promotion decisions;
  - -- **newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, cable systems, and other media institutions** to identify service opportunities, spotlight successful service initiatives and profile outstanding community leaders regularly;
  - -- **all state and local education boards** to uphold the value of service and to encourage students, faculty, and personnel to serve others;
  - -- **college and university presidents** to recognize the value of community service in considering applicants, and to encourage and uphold the value of community service; and
  - -- **not-for-profit service organizations** to build the capacity to absorb increasing numbers of volunteers in purposeful roles.

- **Identifying, Enlarging, and Recreating What is Working:** The President announced the formation of a foundation called the **Points of Light Initiative,** of which he will serve as Honorary Chairman. Formed to identify and build upon what is working, the Foundation will act as a magnet for the best ideas and brightest programs in community service and then serve as a catalyst to project these ideas into every corner of the nation. The Administration will ask Congress for $25 million annually to support this initiative, which will, in turn, seek matching funds from the private sector. The President has also encouraged all governors nationwide to join the movement by forming State and local Points of Light working groups composed of outstanding leaders.
  - -- Through a Foundation initiative called the **ServNet Project,** professional firms, corporations, unions, schools, religious, civic and not-for-profit groups will be asked to donate the services of some of their most talented and promising people for a period of time. Peer-to-peer working groups will be formed to bring examples of successful initiatives and provide training, technical assistance and other support to enable other institutions to devise similar initiatives.
  - -- Another Foundation initiative, the **ServLink Project,** will help improve existing methods of matching would-be volunteers with purposeful service opportunities. ServLink will stimulate the development, through

private sector resources, of "technology links" like telephones, computers and other mechanisms between those who wish to serve and those needing service in the inquirer's own community.

-- The Foundation will also discover and encourage new leaders by recognizing them through two new Presidential Awards:
  -- The **National Service Youth Leadership Awards** will be given each year to individuals.
  -- The **President's Build A Community Awards** will honor those people and institutions who have worked together to rebuild families or to revitalize communities.

WELFARE REFORM

The Administration has developed a major new education and job training program to help recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children move off welfare and become economically self-sufficient.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Welfare reform:** The Administration issued proposed rules on April 18 to **implement the major provisions of the Family Support Act of 1988.** The proposed rules are designed to:
  -- **Target job training assistance** to those who are most likely to benefit and who are most at risk for long-term welfare dependency.
  -- Provide **maximum level of flexibility** to AFDC parents in obtaining the type of **child care** that best suits their needs, consistent with the Administration's legislative proposals on child care.
  -- The Administration is proposing to spend $3.6 billion over the next five years implementing the **JOBS Program.** The changes will pay benefits in the future by reducing the number of individuals on welfare. It is estimated that 138,000 families will be able to leave welfare rolls over five years as a result of this program.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAID

The President is committed to health care for disadvantaged mothers and children, the disabled, and poor, aged Americans and has called for full funding of Medicaid. This will mean $39.1 billion for FY 1990, an increase of $4.8 billion, or 12.2 percent over the FY 1989 level.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Expanding Medicaid:** On April 18, the Administration forwarded to Congress proposed legislation to make federal programs better serve pregnant women, infants and children. The legislation would expand the population Medicaid serves, making Medicaid available to 1.9 million more women when they become pregnant. The legislation would:
  - -- Increase by 374,000 the number of pregnant women and children eligible for Medicaid.
  - -- Foster greater participation in Medicaid by eligible pregnant women by providing services to pregnant women who are presumed eligible for Medicaid before a formal eligibility determination is made; and by requiring States to operate outreach programs in areas of high infant mortality.
  - -- Entitle all children under age 6, who are receiving Food Stamps, to receive Medicaid coverage for immunizations.
  - -- Make the Federal match rate for State administration expenses a uniform 50 percent by gradually reducing special administrative match rates that currently range from 75 to 100 percent. The savings that would result would allow the legislative eligibility changes proposed by the President to be implemented within the current program's spending level.

AIDS INITIATIVES

The Administration is moving on a number of fronts to combat the spread of AIDS.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service:** The Administration developed a computerized listing though which AIDS patients and their doctors can get up-to-date information on clinical trials of AIDS drugs and vaccines -- whether federally or privately sponsored.

- **Experimental AIDS Drugs:** The Administration unveiled a proposal to allow wider availability of experimental therapeutic drugs used to treat people with AIDS.

- **AIDS Prevention Guide:** The Administration joined the National Parent Teachers Association in announcing the distribution of 500,000 copies of the "AIDS Prevention Guide" for use by parents and teachers nationwide.

- **$5 Million Transferred to States -- AIDS Treatment:** The Administration transferred $5 million from currently appropriated AIDS funds to assist needy individuals in the purchase of treatment drugs for AIDS and related conditions.

HOUSING/HOMELESSNESS

President Bush has taken a number of steps to create an "opportunity society" of jobs, growth, housing, and hope for Americans in need of a helping hand.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Homelessness:** In his FY 1990 budget, the President has proposed to provide over $1 billion in federal resources to help end homelessness and pave the way to jobs, permanent housing, health care, and human dignity. President Bush's proposal calls for fully funding the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and for a new $50 million matching grant program to promote public/private partnerships to assist homeless families and the mentally ill.

- **Affordable housing:** President Bush is committed to making housing more affordable for low-income families, and to provide homeownership opportunities to the disadvantaged and to young families. President Bush proposes to assist through HUD subsidized Housing Programs, 109,000 new families in need of low-income housing, and has pledged to maintain HUD assistance to those families already being helped. President Bush has also signalled his commitment to helping poor residents in public housing to become homeowners through resident management and ownership programs.

OPPORTUNITY

- **Enterprise zones:** President Bush has called for enactment of enterprise zone legislation, to give urban and rural areas the opportunity for jobs and hope for the future. President Bush asked Congress to enact labor and capital-based incentives to create jobs and entrepreneurial activity in our most distressed communities.

- **Job training:** The Administration has sent to the Congress a proposal to improve the Job Training Partnership Act by targeting its resources on the poor and at risk youth and adults who most need job training to get jobs and become economically self sufficient.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Bush Administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, and to striking down barriers to free and open access. The President has made it clear that this Administration will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry, or bias of any kind.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Civil rights:** The Administration has taken a number of actions to protect the civil rights of all Americans, including several court actions in key civil rights cases.
  - -- The President has called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights.
  - -- The Administration endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill, which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity.
  - -- On March 13, Attorney General Thornburgh announced the filing of Federal housing discrimination lawsuits seeking monetary damages and civil penalties under the expanded enforcement authority of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

- **Disabled Americans:** The Administration has reached a consensus with key Senators on legislation that would fulfill the President's commitment to seek legislation extending civil rights protections to disabled Americans. The legislation, called the **Americans with Disabilities Act,** would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades.
  - -- The legislation would provide unprecedented protections against discrimination in the area of employment, requiring reasonable accommodation be made by employers for disabled potential employees.
  - -- Most new buildings would be required to be accessible to the disabled.
  - -- Stores, providers of services, restaurants, and other public accommodations would be required to serve disabled Americans to the same extent they serve able Americans.

- **Whistleblower protection:** On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the **Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989.** This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights available to those federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.
  - -- This new law will enhance the authority of the Office of Special Counsel, and whistleblowers will also now be allowed to take their cases to the Merit Systems Protection Board.
  - -- The statute alters the legal burdens of proof, making it easier for employees to be vindicated when they are wrongfully penalized by their supervisors for whistleblowing activities.

ETHICS

High ethical standards for all Americans are central to this Administration, and we will enforce them -- strictly, comprehensively, fairly, and to the letter and spirit of the law.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President's comprehensive campaign finance reform proposal is designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections. The package seeks to enhance the role of individuals and the political parties in elections. Below are proposal highlights:
  - -- **Eliminating political action committees (PACs)** supported by corporations, unions, or trade associations, and prohibiting such entities from paying for the overhead or administrative costs of any independent PAC.
  - -- **Strengthening political parties by increasing the amounts they can spend on behalf of congressional candidates.** This source of funds would permit legislators to spend less time fundraising, would ensure that challengers have greater resources with which to challenge incumbents, and would further limit the role of special economic interests in elections.
  - -- Addressing the problem of the "permanent Congress" by **reforms designed to reduce the unwarranted advantages of incumbency.** Specifically, the proposals would **prohibit the personal use of excess campaign funds,** drastically **reduce Congressional mailings under the frank, ban the rollover of campaign funds** from one election cycle to the next, and **legislate fair neutral criteria for the redistricting** of Congressional and legislative lines that will follow the 1990 census.
  - -- **Fully disclosing all soft money** spent by the political parties and all labor unions, corporations, and trade associations to influence a federal election.

- **Ethics:** The President issued an **Executive Order** creating the **President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform,** which submitted its recommendations to the President on March 9. **Responding to the Commission's work, the President, on April 12, sent to Congress a sweeping ethics bill and simultaneously issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees.** The President's proposals include:
  - -- **Expanded financial disclosure** for all three branches of government.

-- **Deferral of tax liability** when an individual is required by his or her agency to divest assets in order to avoid conflicts of interest.
-- Strengthened **rules against abusing the revolving door for private gain at the expense of the public trust.** These rules would also apply for the first time to the legislative branch.
-- A **25 percent pay raise for federal judges** was proposed in the legislation submitted April 12. On July 7, the President submitted separate legislation calling for pay increases for certain specialized professionals and other senior officials in the executive branch.
-- **Congressional Honoraria Ban:** On July 7, the President also sent to Congress legislation that calls for the elimination of Congressional honoraria by 1991, making the next Congress honoraria-free. This proposal is linked to the enactment by Congress of a pay increase for its Members, and the President will work with Congress toward this end.
-- The extension of the federal statute that prohibits employees from taking actions that enhance their own financial interest to cover legislative and judicial branch employees (but not Members of Congress).
-- The extension of the **Independent Counsel statute to cover the Congress** and the creation of an independent, non-partisan Congressional Ethics Office.
-- **A ban on outside earned income** for full-time non-career Presidential appointees in the executive branch, including non-career employees in the immediate White House Office.

# # #

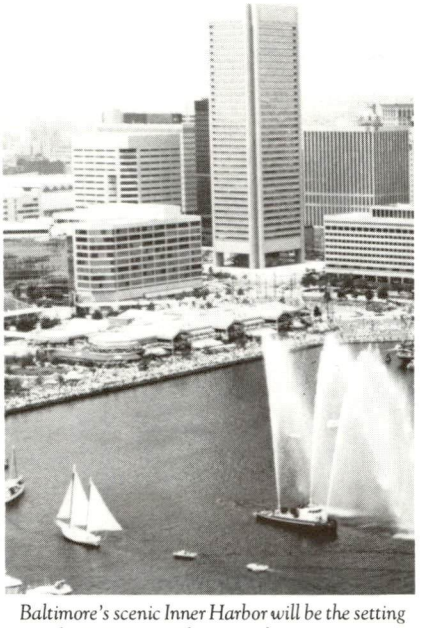
25th Biennial Convention
October 6-8, 1989 · Baltimore, Maryland

National Federation of Republican Women
Meeting the Challenges of the '90s

Meeting the Challenges of the '90s is the theme for the largest national gathering of Republicans this year—the National Federation of Republican Women's 25th Biennial Convention in Baltimore.

Register now!

There, NFRW will select its national officers—the women who lead the most unique political organization in the world. For half a century, NFRW has provided opportunity for women in politics.



Baltimore's scenic Inner Harbor will be the setting for NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention

Saturday and Sunday of the convention will feature speeches by the men and women chosen by President Bush or the electorate to meet the challenges of the '90s. President Bush and Vice President Quayle have also been invited to address the convention. Baltimore and the Washington, D.C. area is a fitting place for our 25th Biennial convention. The excitement of a new Administration will be evident throughout the weekend.

Since its founding in 1938, the National Federation of Republican Women has been leading the way for women involved in politics. As with all NFRW programs, the national convention provides support and information, service and training.

The Saturday afternoon workshops include personal leadership training such as *Speaking Effectively in Public, How to be a Good Club President*, and *Consider Yourself for Public Office.* In addition, you may select club oriented topics including: *Building Club Membership, Parliamentary Procedure* and *Successful Club Fundraising.*

Make plans to arrive in Baltimore early and take advantage of two special pre-convention programs.

- **Women Candidate's Seminar**—an all day session on Thursday, October 5, for women who are considering a run for public office.
- **Leadership 2000**—a special seminar designed to give America's top women leaders an opportunity to share their experiences with Republican women who are business entrepreneurs, community leaders, and tomorrow's candidates for public office.

(Both the Women Candidate's Seminar and Leadership 2000 require an additional registration fee.)

A highlight of this year's convention will be the Awards Luncheon and Presentation on Sunday, October 8. Each state will be recognized for their activities during the past two years.

In Baltimore, the top political women of America will meet the challenges of the '90s. So bring a guest and meet the challenge!

· How To Register For The Convention ·

The national convention is open to all interested Republicans in addition to the elected delegates and alternates from local clubs and state federations. All registrants attend all sessions and pay the same fee.

Included in the $225 registration fee are an opening night reception; convention general sessions where NFRW business is conducted and where party, administration, congressional, and state government leaders speak; the banquet with a major speaker and entertainment; the awards luncheon; all credentials and a kit of materials.

You may register for the convention in either of two ways: by telephone and credit card, or by mail and check or credit card.

1. You may call 1-800-288-9464, 9:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m. Eastern standard time, Monday through Friday (except holidays) and register by telephone, using Visa or Mastercard for payment. *Payment must be made at time of registration.* For best choice of workshops, you may register *now* and send the NFRW delegate and alternate credential form later.

Register — 1-800-288-9464

2. If you prefer to register by mail, send your check with the form on pages 3 and 4 to the address listed on the form.

Registrations will be accepted starting April 10th. Choices for special programs and workshops are on a first registered basis, so please register as soon as possible.

In accordance with NFRW bylaws, delegates and alternates must be registered by September 5; delegates-at-large and alternates-at-large must be registered by September 15. You may register as a guest until September 20.

25th BIENNIAL CONVENTION
Oct. 6-8, 1989 · Baltimore, Maryland

When you register you may also purchase guest registrations for friends or family coming to the convention with you. Guest registrations are $225. Guest registrations will enable your guest to attend the general sessions—featuring key Republicans—plus all workshops, and food functions.

You may also purchase additional tickets for the opening night reception, banquet or Sunday luncheon.

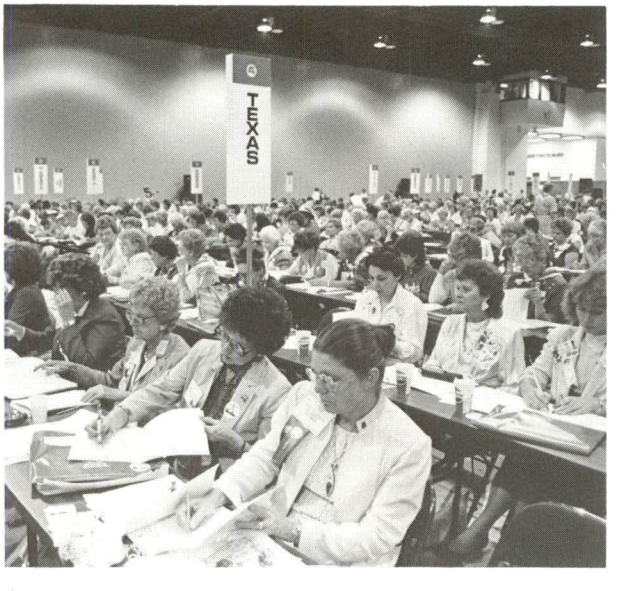
We will guarantee that "every effort will be made" so that your guests will be seated with you at meals if you order your tickets at the same time you register for yourself.

If you cancel before September 10, there will be a $50.00 cancellation fee, after September 10, there will be a $75.00 cancellation fee.

Registrants will receive a confirmation notice. Credentials and tickets must be picked up at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland, October 5-6, 1989 by the registrant.

· Extra Tickets ·

Opening Night Reception and Show.....	$20.00
Saturday Banquet.....	$35.00
Sunday Awards Luncheon	$20.00



NFRW

REGISTRATION FORM

National Federation of Republican Women
25th Biennial Convention · Oct. 6-8, 1989 · Baltimore, Maryland

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Telephone _____ Office Telephone _____

Yes, please register me for NFRW's Convention. Enclosed is my check made payable to NFRW.
If you want your registration billed to your credit card please fill out the information below.

		Amount Enclosed
Full Convention Registration	$225	_____
Women Candidate's Seminar	$50	_____
Leadership 2000 *(If you attend the Women Candidate's Seminar and Leadership 2000, the discount fee for **both** is $90.)*	$50	_____
Women Candidate's Seminar and Leadership 2000	$90	_____

If you are bringing a guest to the convention:

1. If they want to attend the general sessions or workshops your guest must complete a separate registration form (you may make a copy of this form for them to use.)

2. If your guests or spouse is joining you for one of the food functions only—you may purchase extra tickets below. (Your guests will NOT receive a badge under this option and will not attend the general sessions or workshops.)

Note! Full convention registration ($225) includes one ticket to each of the following events.

Extra Opening Night Reception and Show	How many? ___ at $20	_____
Extra Saturday Banquet	How many? ___ at $35	_____
Extra Sunday Luncheon	How many? ___ at $20	_____
Total Due (Enclose check payable to NFRW)	**Total**	_____

or

Charge to my credit card (indicate which) ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa. Expiration date _____

Card number _____

Card holders name if different from name above: _____

_____

Signature: _____

(Credit card charges must be signed.)

I ☐ am ☐ am not an NFRW Club President. Club name: _____

I understand that hotel rooms are not reserved with this form.

CONVENTION WORKSHOPS

You will be able to attend two of these hour and fifteen minute workshops on Saturday afternoon. Because they fill up early, please mark your first *four* choices. If one of your top choices is full, you will be assigned to your next choice.

Please number your choices 1, 2, 3, 4 in order of your preference.

_____ A. Redistricting in 1991-March to Majority

_____ B. Consider Yourself for Public Office

_____ C. Building Club Membership

_____ D. Effective Public Speaking

_____ E. Parliamentary Procedure

_____ F. Caring for America/Community Service

_____ G. Lobbying and Legislation

_____ H. Successful Club Fundraising

_____ I. Getting Publicity for Your Club

_____ J. Coalition Development/Minority Outreach

_____ K. Campaign Activities for Local Clubs

_____ L. How to Be a Good Club President

_____ M. Developing Club Programs

_____ N. How To Motivate Your Team of Volunteers

This form must be received by September 20. Remember, if you cancel before September 10, there will be a $50.00 cancellation fee, after September 10, there will be a $75.00 cancellation fee.

NFRW Convention
Registrar Data Group
1555 Skinners Turn Road
Owings, Maryland 20736

Note:
You are encouraged to make copies of this form and give them to your friends and Republican colleagues, or have them register by calling 1-800-288-9464.

· Seminars for Women Leaders ·
· Leadership 2000 · Women Candidate's Seminar ·

Leadership 2000 gives America's top women leaders an opportunity to share their leadership experiences with Republican women who will be tomorrow's candidates for public offices, business entrepreneurs, and community leaders.

Our speakers include elected officials, high ranking women appointees, leading Republican women activists, women entrepreneurs, and other women who are leaders in their respective fields.



NFRW President Judy Hughes and Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole

These speakers exemplify success for the women of the 80's and will help you answer some of the tough challenges you face as women leaders for the future:

- How do you manage and motivate people—volunteers and staff?
- As a leader how should you communicate with small and large groups? What type of leadership style do you need to develop?
- If you own your own business how does politics affect your success?
- Do men and women have different leadership styles?

Leadership 2000 is an all day seminar offered on Friday, October 6, starting at 9:00 a.m. It carries an additional registration fee of $50.00. (If you register for **Leadership 2000** and the **Women Candidate's Seminar** you receive a $10.00 discount.)

Leadership 2000 will inspire, challenge, inform and create for you a new perspective of your own leadership abilities. The future is for you.

Women Candidate's Seminar is for women who are seeking public office at any level. You may register for NFRW's all day **Women Candidate's Seminar** on Thursday, October 5. The seminar will address how women can have an edge in winning election for public office.

Topics to be covered include your image as a candidate, fundraising skills, developing a campaign strategy, managing your staff and volunteers, and effective public speaking. The seminar is designed to address the unique challenges of women candidates.

The $50.00 registration fee includes lunch and all printed materials. NFRW is offering a special registration fee of $90.00 if you register for both the **Women Candidate's Seminar** (Thursday) and **Leadership 2000** (Friday).

If you are an elected official or considering yourself for public office, then you should make plans to register for these exceptional seminars.

Space Is Limited! So Register Early!

25th BIENNIAL CONVENTION
Oct. 6-8, 1989 · Baltimore, Maryland

NFRW

· Air Travel Discount Available ·

Piedmont Airlines and US Air are co-carrier airlines for the Baltimore Convention. Piedmont and US Air both offer 40% off their regular round trip coach fares or 5% off of any published promotional round trip fares.

There are three major airports that service the Baltimore area:

Airport	Distance To Inner Harbor	Carrier
Baltimore Washington International Airport *(Official Convention Airport)*	20 minutes	Piedmont
National	1 Hour	Piedmont
Dulles	1 Hour	US Air

The discount rates apply to all three airports.

Your travel agent can redeem these fares or you can call directly to the airline of your choice to receive the fares by using NFRW's Special Code supplied below.

The number to call for Piedmont is 1-800-334-8644; from N.C., 1-800-251-5720, Ext. 2224; Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Eastern Time. To benefit from the discount you must give the Piedmont Representative the NFRW File Number 957012.

The number to call for US Air is 1-800-428-4322. For the discount you must give the US Air representative the NFRW Special Fare Basing Code AC053J.

You are not required to use Piedmont or US Air. You may want to check to see if an even lower fare is available from another airline in your area.

AMTRAK train service is also available to Baltimore from many cities. Call 1-800-USA-RAIL for reservation information.

· Hotel Reservations ·

The headquarter hotels for the NFRW convention are: The Hyatt Regency, the Sheraton Inner Harbor and the Stouffer Harborplace. All three hotels are within walking distance from the convention center (see enclosed map).

All hotel reservations MUST be made through the Baltimore Convention Bureau. You must fill out the enclosed housing form to make your reservations. Early reservations mean first choice of hotel. The deadline for hotel reservations at the special convention rate is September 6, 1989.

The hotel will mail a confirmation directly to you within (2) weeks of the housing Bureau's receiving your hotel request.

All hotels require a deposit for the first night's stay. You may send a check directly to the hotel upon receipt of your confirmation from the Housing Bureau, or you may use your credit card (American Express, Mastercard, Visa or Diners Club).

The hotel will not charge your credit card account until you check out unless you are a "no-show," in which case you will be charged for one night's stay. Room cancellations and changes should be made directly with the hotel. In order to receive your deposit back, or to avoid being a no-show you must cancel your hotel reservation with the hotel at least 24 hours in advance of your arrival.

Mail the Housing Application Form to:

Baltimore Convention Bureau
1 East Pratt Street,
Suite 14
Plaza Level
Baltimore, MD 21202

NFRW

25th BIENNIAL CONVENTION
Oct. 6-8, 1989
Baltimore, Maryland

NFRW

HOUSING APPLICATION FORM

Mail this form to:

Baltimore Convention Bureau · 1 East Pratt Street, Suite 14, Plaza Level, Baltimore, MD 21202

Read Carefully: *Please print or type* ***all*** *information abbreviated as necessary. Confirmation will be sent by the hotel to the individual named in Part I. If more than one room is required, this form may be photocopied.*

· Part I ·

REQUESTOR

LAST NAME FIRST

STREET ADDRESS OR P.O. BOX NUMBER

CITY STATE ZIP-USA

AREA CODE PHONE NUMBER

· Part II ·

Instructions: *Select* ***three*** *Hotel/Motels of your choice from the list of participating facilities, then enter the appropriate code letters in the boxes below. The codes are listed on the map on the reverse side.*

FIRST CHOICE HOTEL CODE

SECOND CHOICE HOTEL CODE

THIRD CHOICE HOTEL CODE

Note: Rooms are assigned in "First Come First Serve" order and if none of your choices are available, another facility will be assigned based on a referral system arranged by your convention organizer. A cut-off date of September 6, 1989 will be in effect. After the above date, convention rates may not apply and the Housing Bureau will be working on an availability basis.

· Part III ·

Instructions:

1. *Select type of room desired with arrival and departure dates.*
2. *Print* or *type* names of *all* persons occupying room.
3. If more than two people share a room, check twin and the hotel will assign two double beds.

CHECK ONE

- ☐ **Single** (Room with one bed, one person)
- ☐ **Double** (Room with one bed, two persons)
- ☐ **Twin** (Room with two beds, two persons)
- ☐ **P + 1** (Parlor plus one-bedroom suite)
- ☐ **P + 2** (Parlor plus two bedroom suite)

Arrival date _____ MO DAY

Departure date _____ MO DAY

Arrival time _____ AM PM

Guest Names (Print last name first)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

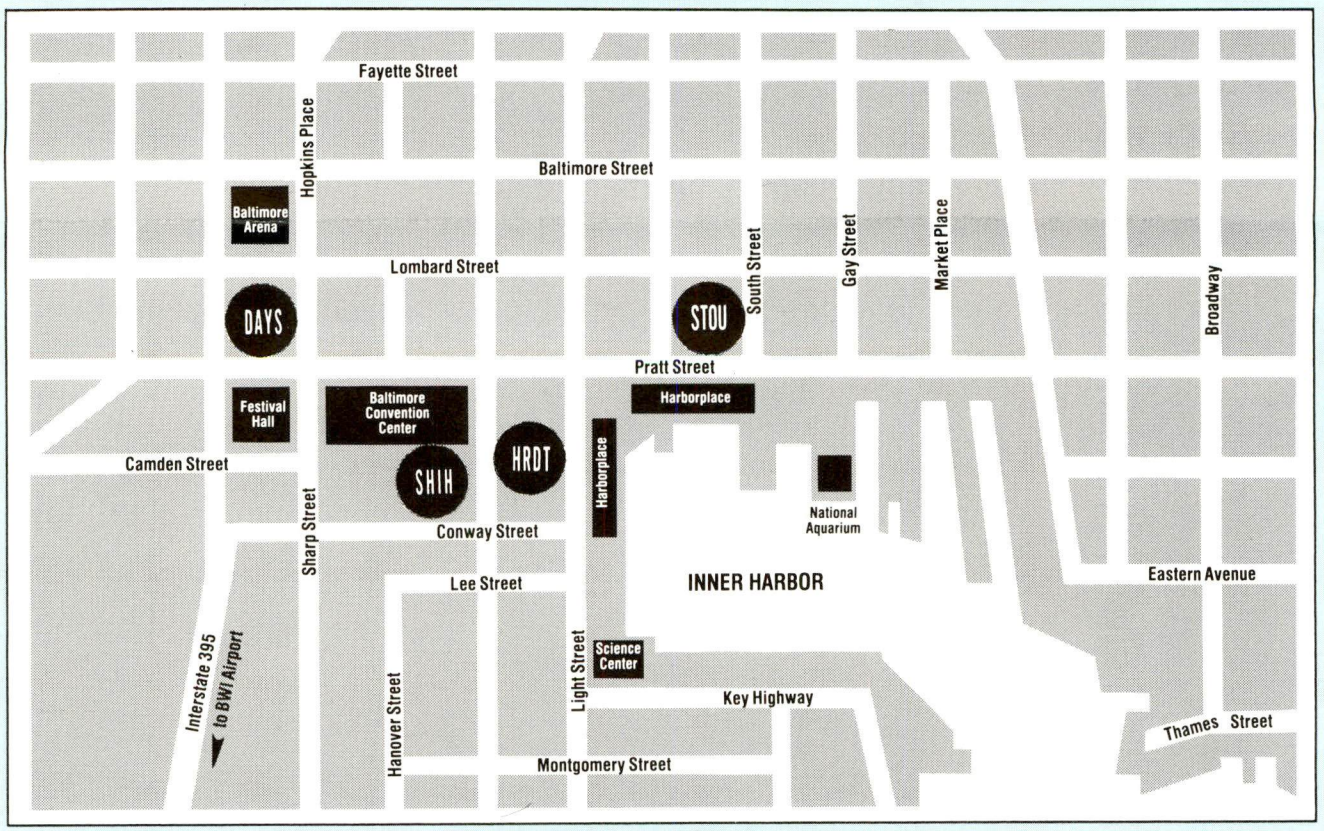
Important Note:

Hotel ***may*** *require a deposit or some other form of guaranteed arrival. If so, instructions will be on your confirmation form.*

HOUSING APPLICATION FORM

Reverse

Participating Hotel	Hotel Code	Single	Double	Triple	Quad
Hyatt Regency	HRDT	$102.00	$114.00	$126.00	$138.00
Sheraton Inner Harbor	SHIH	$100.00	$115.00	$130.00	$145.00
Stouffer Harborplace	STOU	$105.00	$110.00	$123.00	$136.00
Days Inn	DAYS	$ 65.00	$ 75.00	$85.00	$95.00



"Don't Be a No Show"

NFRW

Mail to:
Baltimore Convention Bureau
Suite 14, Plaza Level
One East Pratt Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

· Special Baltimore Area Tours ·

NFRW convention attendees have a unique opportunity to step into America's rich historical past with specially designed tours of the Baltimore/Washington, D.C. area.

Each convention registrant will receive with their confirmation of registration information describing pre-and post-convention tours available, including a form to reserve the tours of your choice. (This form must be returned to the tour company listed on the form, not to NFRW.)

Tour the charming streets of Annapolis, a restored colonial seaport and home of the United States Naval Academy.

Rediscover our nation's Capitol with day time tours or see "Washington At Night."

Let your guiding spirit lead you in search of the myths of Edgar Allen Poe that lurk among some of Baltimore's most prestigious landmarks. Visit Fort McHenry in Baltimore, which inspired our National Anthem.

Other tours will include trips to Gettysburg, PA and the Eisenhower farm, Williamsburg, Mt. Vernon and Alexandria, VA.

· Rental Car Discount Available ·

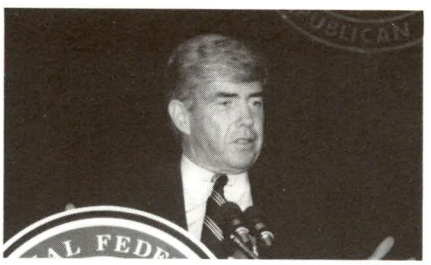
DOLLAR RENT A CAR is offering discount rates and unlimited mileage to NFRW convention goers. For your convenience, Dollar Rent A Car counters are located in the Dulles, National, and Baltimore-Washington-International airport terminals for easy pick-up and drop-off.

The following rates are effective from October 1 through October 13, 1989:

	Daily	Weekly
Economy Car	$31.00	$155.00
Compact Car	$31.00	$155.00
Intermediate Car	$33.00	$165.00
Standard Car	$33.00	$165.00
Luxury Car	$39.00	$195.00

Rental car reservations may be made by calling Dollar Rent A Car's toll free number 1-800-421-6878. Please use the special reservation code, CCNFRW, to qualify for this discount convention rate.

Scenes from NFRW's 1987 Biennial Convention







· National Republican Women's Convention · Convention Schedule ·

Thursday, October 5	Friday, October 6	Saturday, October 7	Sunday, October 8
Tours • Registration 1:00 — 9:00 p.m. • Women Candidate's Seminar • Regents Reception *(evening)*	Board of Directors Meeting • Leadership 2000 • Tours • Registration 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m. • Opening Reception	Convention General Session • Workshops • Banquet	Convention General Session • Awards Luncheon • Board of Directors Meeting • Tours



NFRW President Judy Hughes with President George Bush



Attendees at NFRW Convention Workshop

National Federation of Republican Women
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Meeting the Challenges of the '90s

MAKE PLANS NOW TO ATTEND LEADERSHIP 2000

DATE: Friday, October 6, 1989

TIME: 8:30a.m. - 5:00p.m.

PLACE: Stouffer Harborplace Hotel
Baltimore, Maryland

LEADERSHIP 2000 is part of the National Federation of Republican Women's biennial convention, October 6-8, 1989. LEADERSHIP 2000 is offered on Friday, October 6, before the convention opening ceremony on Friday night.

The registration fee for LEADERSHIP 2000 is $50.00 and includes all materials and the luncheon.

You may attend the convention and LEADERSHIP 2000. The convention registration fee is an additional $225.00 which includes the general sessions, workshops, opening ceremony, two luncheons and a banquet.

Payment for the convention and LEADERSHIP 2000 must be made at the time of registration and space is limited.

You may register in one of two ways:
By PHONE AND CREDIT CARD: Call 1-800-288-9464 to register with Visa or Mastercard.

MAIL AND CHECK: Mail your check to: NFRW Convention
Registrar Data Group
1555 Skinners Turn Road
Owings, MD 20736

For the official convention brochure call (202) 547-9341.

National Federation of Republican Women
310 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

Leadership 2000

A SEMINAR FOR WOMEN LEADERS
SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN

OCTOBER 6, 1989
STOUFFER HARBORPLACE HOTEL
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Leadership 2000

LEADERSHIP 2000

. . . is a seminar sponsored by the National Federation of Republican Women (NFRW). LEADERSHIP 2000 gives America's top women leaders an opportunity to share their leadership experiences with Republican women who will be tomorrow's candidates for public office, business entrepreneurs and community leaders.

SPEAKERS

. . . for LEADERSHIP 2000 include prominent elected officials, presidential appointees, noted businesswomen and leading Republican activists who are leaders in their fields.

These participants exemplify success for women of today. Together, you will discuss the challenges and develop the strategies necessary for tomorrow's woman leader.

- How do you manage and motivate people—volunteers or staff?
- As a leader how should you communicate with groups of all sizes?
- What type of leadership style do you need to develop?
- If you are thinking of running for political office as a Republican, how can NFRW help you make your entry into partisan politics?
- If you own your own business, how does politics affect your success?
- Do men and women have different leadership styles?

WHO ELSE WILL BE THERE?

LEADERSHIP 2000 encourages questions from the audience to our speakers. Many of the women seated around you will have their own success story.

Women who attend have been on the front line of Republican Party politics. They have run for office, managed campaigns, and lobbied for legislation on every level of government.

Seated next to you may be a state legislator or national committeewoman. Every seat will be occupied by a woman who wants to learn how to be a more effective leader.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN

. . . is the nation's largest women's partisan political organization. Boasting a membership of 140,000, NFRW provides an avenue of involvement for women in local, state and national politics as candidates, campaign managers and volunteers.

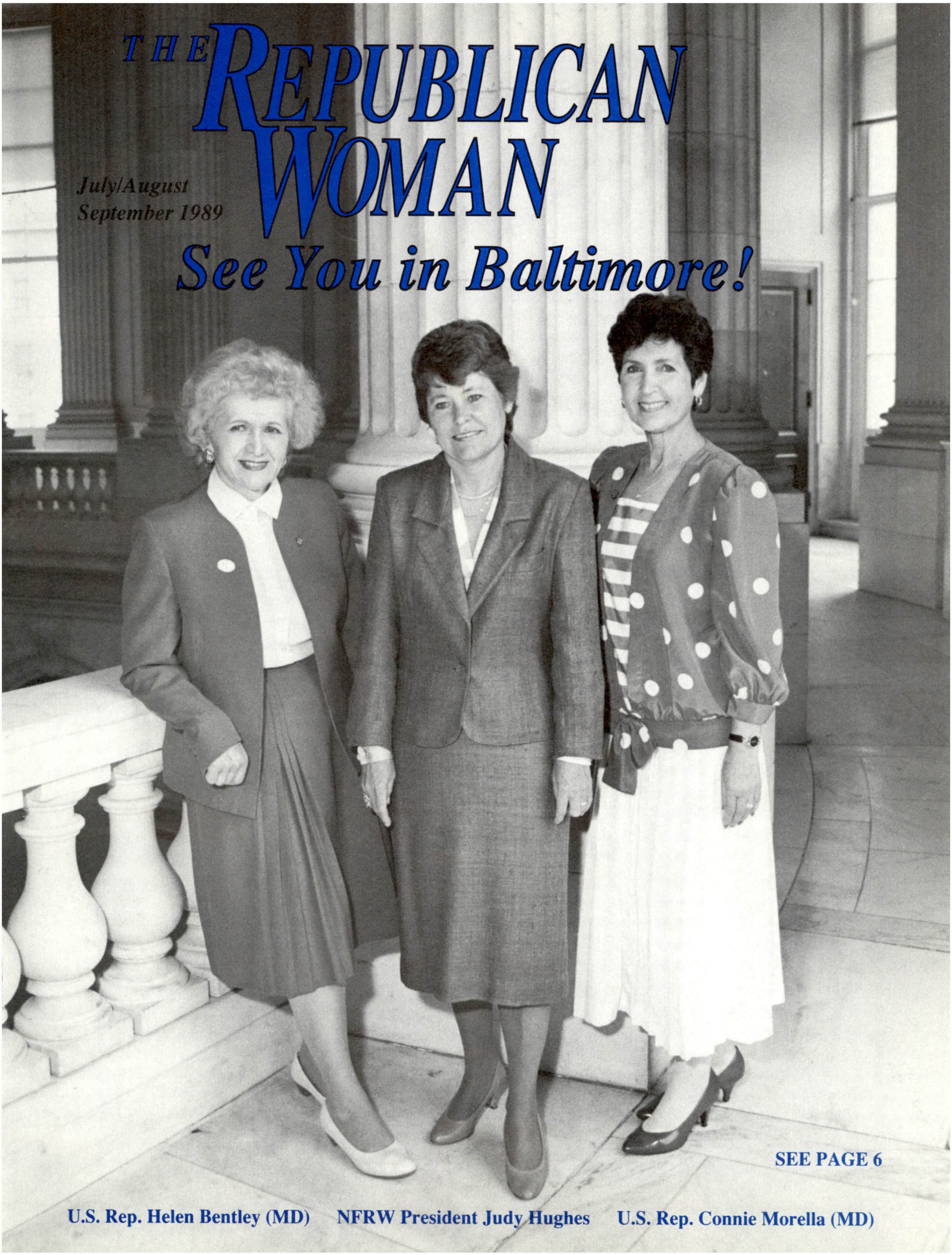
For over 11 years, NFRW's highly acclaimed Campaign Management Schools, Polling Schools and Women Candidate's Seminars have trained thousands of Republicans throughout the country in the intricacies of campaigning.

From the state house to the White House, NFRW is an active and vital part of the Republican Party, proving that the future of women in politics is *TODAY.*

THE REPUBLICAN WOMAN

July/August
September 1989

See You in Baltimore!



SEE PAGE 6

U.S. Rep. Helen Bentley (MD) NFRW President Judy Hughes U.S. Rep. Connie Morella (MD)



Judy Hughes, NFRW President

Demonstrate Your Leadership

As you register to be a delegate, alternate, or guest of NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention, you demonstrate not only your ability and desire to lead within our organization, but you declare your determination to lead and serve within your community and state.

While I believe that much of our convention's excitement is generated by the outstanding speakers we attract, the true electricity comes from you, our attendees.

During our 1989 convention, the nation's leading Republican women will converge in Baltimore to determine NFRW's political agenda for the next decade. As the nation's representative organization of Republican women, NFRW will play a role in shaping the political future of not only the Republican Party, but of all women. That is an exciting and difficult task.

NFRW's convention provides you with an opportunity to meet Republican leaders, like yourself, from across the country. I have always viewed our conventions as a national exchange of ideas. Imagine, women from every state, city, and county learning from one another and taking that knowledge home.

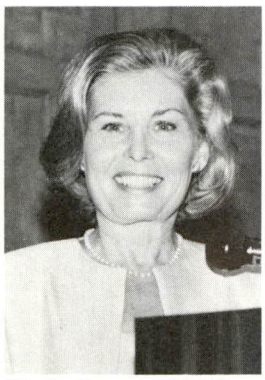
The knowledge you acquire by attending an NFRW convention is invaluable. Not only do you grow from it personally, but its benefits reach your community and state, in turn strengthening your state federation and the Republican Party.

I do not hesitate to say that this year's biennial convention is NFRW's most important convention to date. As we enter the next decade, we are entering another phase of Republican Party politics. Never before have there been so many opportunities for women. Never before have the challenges been so great. To meet the challenges of the '90s, you must be well trained and well prepared. Our biennial convention is only the first step.

Over the years it has been the individual spirit and commitment of you, the members of NFRW, which has translated into major achievements for the Federation and the Republican Party. That very same spirit and determination will lead us into the next decade and allow us to meet its challenges.

If you have already registered for NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention I applaud your leadership and initiative, your vision of the future is bright. If you have not registered, I urge you to do so. NFRW cannot enter the next decade unprepared. Yes, great opportunities lie ahead for us, but it will take a concerted effort on the part of the 140,000 members of NFRW to benefit from those opportunities and rise to meet the challenges of the '90s.

I look forward to your participation in our future. I look forward to seeing you in Baltimore.



Huda Jones, NFRW First Vice President

1990 Offers Opportunity for GOP Women

We are currently witnessing a growing role for women in our country's political life. This growth is particularly evident among women in state legislative offices where the number has more than quadrupled over the past 20 years.

Much has been said and written about the importance of the 1990 races with nearly 7,500 legislative seats and 38 governorships up for grabs. Many political pundits believe these elections may be as decisive as the presidency, since they will shape American politics through the end of the century.

I believe the 1990 elections provide an opportunity for Republican women to be "electees" rather than "electors." The next two election cycles will open many doors for women who want to make a serious contribution to our country's two Party system.

To put this all in very simple terms, I urge you to consider yourself as a legislative candidate, or help other women run for the legislature by giving financial support or by contributing your own political expertise to her campaign.

I sincerely believe that women are the force of the '90s. NFRW has a variety of training programs for women who want to meet the challenges of the '90s.

In conjunction with NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention, NFRW will offer two outstanding training seminars for women campaigners and women candidates — Leadership 2000 and The Women Candidate's Seminar (see page 8). We also sponsor ongoing training through our Campaign Management and Polling Schools. Both programs eliminate some of the guesswork that goes into campaigning.

Over a decade ago, when the future of the Republican Party looked bleak, I made the decision to run for public office. I won't keep you in suspense, I lost. As a matter of fact, my state's entire Party ticket lost. But when I began my campaign, I knew what some candidates

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Cover: Photo by Rebecca Hammel

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NFRW

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NFRW Executive Committee

The National Federation of Republican Women's Executive Committee is elected by the delegates to NFRW's biennial convention. The Members at Large are elected immediately following the convention by the NRFW Board of Directors.

President Judy Hughes, Colorado
Immediate Past President Betty Rendel, Indiana
First Vice President Huda Jones, Kentucky
Second Vice President Charlotte Mousel, California
Third Vice President Mary Jo Arndt, Illinois
Fourth Vice President Lou Brown, Texas
Secretary Joyce Glass, North Carolina
Treasurer Dodie Londen, Arizona
Member at Large Pat Barton, Florida
Member at Large Audrey Carragher, New Hampshire
Member at Large Hope Nelson, Alaska

The Republican Woman

The Republican Woman is an official publication of the National Federation of Republican Women. It is mailed bimonthly to every dues paying NFRW member. It is designed to provide NFRW members with current information about Federation goals and programs (national, state, and local), Republican Party efforts, administrative policies, legislative activities in Congress, and other issues relevant to women in politics and leadership positions.

The Republican Woman is paid for by the National Federation of Republican Women, Republican National Committee, 310 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C., 20003, 202/547-9341.

Karen Johnson, Editor
Angie Bedard, Assistant Editor
Design Ink, Inc. Design and Production

A TRW EXCLUSIVE

Talking Shop with Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher



Editor's note: *Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher will address NFRW's 25th Biennal Convention on Saturday October 7.*

Secretary Mosbacher, what does the position of Secretary of Commerce entail? And as a product of the private sector, what aspects of your background have prepared you for the challenge of the federal government and the monster bureaucracy?

One of Herbert Hoover's predecessors told him the job of Secretary of Commerce would take about two hours of work a day.

Hoover clearly found more to do than that, as have his successors. Any department that forecasts the weather, counts the population, encourages the free flow of commerce, and performs services that help business serve America (to mention only a few of the thousands of functions prescribed by law) obviously needs leadership that will give the American public its money's worth.

As for my background and its preparations for the challenges of government, consider this: recent Secretaries of Commerce have included two manufacturing executives, a builder, an educator, and a lawyer. This time Commerce has an oil company executive with 40 years experience in business. Let's hope that will be sufficient.

The federal government offers many opportunities for women. How many women hold high-level positions in the Department of Commerce?

As of August 14, we had a total of 23 presidential appointees confirmed and sworn in or nominated, four of whom (or 17 percent) are women. Other women are under serious consideration for presidential appointments. In addition, we have 16 women serving in the Senior Executive Service in "political" or non-career positions (28 percent of our non-career SES appointees). Since 1985, 255 career women have entered senior career positions, bringing the Commerce Department total to 1,194. This represents a 27 percent increase, which demonstrates the Department's commitment to equal opportunity.

The political situation in China is of great concern to all Americans. How will the status of U.S. trade and growth of Chinese-American business interests be affected by China's political climate?

American companies are approaching China with caution and are watching the economic and political situation closely.

There is concern in the business community about China's political stability and about the ability of the current leadership to solve the severe economic problems China now faces. Falling export and tourism revenues and rising import expenditures will slow foreign exchange earnings and inhibit the growth of U.S.-China trade.

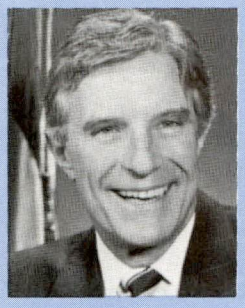
There has been discussion of the unification of the 12 European markets (EC 1992). How can American businesses prepare for the European merger?

EC 1992 means opportunities for U.S. and European businesses, including U.S. subsidiaries and U.S.-based exporters. This continental market will offer 320 million consumers—a powerful incentive for many U.S. companies that up until now have been satisfied with the large market at home. The market will not only be big, but complex and information is the key to success in 1992. U.S.-based firms that lack information are handicapped.

The Commerce Department has a program that will promote U.S. business in EC 1992, provide information to exporters, and help solve problems. Interested persons should call the Department's Single Internal Market Information Service at (202) 377-5276.

There is a fear among some Americans that foreign investors are "buying up America." Is that fear legitimate?

There are some legitimate concerns about the level and growth of foreign investment in the U.S. However, we have adequate procedures in place to protect our national security and economic interests, including specific limitations on investment in certain industries, review mechanisms which must be completed before foreign investments occur, and requirements with which foreign investors must comply.



Robert Adam Mosbacher
28th Secretary of Commerce

Confirmed by the United States Senate on January 31, 1989
Born in White Plains, New York
Resident of Houston, Texas since 1948
Now resides in Washington, D.C.
Graduated from Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia in 1947
Married to the former Georgette Paulsin and is the father of four and grandfather of five
Former chief executive officer and chairman of Mosbacher Energy Company
Past chairman of the National Petroleum Council
Twice past chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Institute
Served as national finance chairman for George Bush for President
National finance chairman of the Fund for America's Future
Chairman of Victory '88
Won both the North American and World Sailing Championships in the Olympic classes

Hughes Attends Salvadoran Inauguration

Amid pomp, circumstance, and heavy security, NFRW President Judy Hughes represented the United States at the Inauguration of Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani on June 1, 1989.

Hughes was the only woman in the five-member U.S. delegation, headed by U.S. Senator Richard Lugar (IN). The delegation attended the Inauguration at the request of President Bush.

The government of outgoing President Jose Napoleon Duarte, working together with President-elect Cristiani's transition team, organized the Inaugural celebrating democracy and the country's first peaceful transfer of power from one freely elected government to another. It was only the second time in 50 years that El Salvador inaugurated a freely elected president.

While the Inauguration was a time for celebrating, security was tight and tensions were high. Communist guerrillas still perform acts of terrorism on a near-daily basis in El Salvador.



Hughes with Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani

Prior to the delegation's visit, El Salvador's Attorney General had been gunned down in the street. Shortly after the Inauguration, Cristiani's chief of staff was also assassinated, presumably by terrorists. The delegation witnessed signs of the guerrillas immediately.

"Upon our arrival, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador came aboard our plane and announced that there was a change in the schedule," Hughes recalled. "He said the Salvadoran government had raided a warehouse and confiscated the largest cache of guerrilla weapons to date."

The delegation made an unscheduled visit to the national police headquarters where the weapons were displayed. The cache included over 300 AK-47s, many from North Korea. "The weapons were all Communist-bloc in origin – proof positive that the guerrillas are Soviet backed," Hughes stated. "A fact the media tends to ignore."

continued on page 10

PROFILE: ALFREDO CRISTIANI

- Inaugurated as President of El Salvador on June 1, 1989.
- Received a B.S. in business administration from Georgetown University in 1968.
- Served as president of the Coffee Growers Association and vice president of the National Association of Private Enterprise. He has run coffee and cotton farms and has headed El Salvador's cotton growers association. He is also president of an insurance company and a pharmaceutical products company.
- Joined the conservative Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) in 1983, elected to its executive committee in 1984, and was elected to his second successive two-year term as Party president in 1987.
- Served as a deputy in the Legislative Assembly since June 1988.
- Married with three children, the eldest is studying at Princeton University.



FAST FACTS: El SALVADOR
Area – about the size of Massachusetts
Capital city – San Salvador
Population – 5.1 million (1985 figure)
Religion – Catholic
Language – Spanish
Government – Republic, Constitution adopted December 20, 1983. El Salvador won its independence from Spain in 1821
Three branches of government:
Executive – president and vice president
Legislative – 60-member National Assembly
Judicial – Supreme Court
Trade – major exports: coffee, cotton, sugar
(source – United States Department of State Bureau of Public Affairs)

Bentley and Morella: Leading Women, Leading Maryland, Leading the Nation

By Karen Johnson, Editor

OK it's political trivia time. Who is the only candidate to have defeated a member of the Kennedy political dynasty in a general election?

No, this is not a trick question.

The answer, U.S. Representative Helen Delich Bentley from Maryland's 2nd district.

The year was 1986. Robert Kennedy's eldest child Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, a newcomer to Maryland politics, decided to take on then first-term incumbent Helen Bentley. What Townsend got was incredible family support and national media attention. What she didn't get was elected.

Bentley soundly defeated her, pulling in close to 60 percent of the vote. Not bad considering that some parts of the district boast a 6 to 1 Democrat to Republican ratio. Unlike Townsend, Bentley was not a newcomer to Maryland politics. She entered the race as a savvy politician in tune with her constituents.

The 1986 race was tough, but Bentley had run for the seat several times before: Bentley was narrowly defeated in 1980 and 1982, but was given the thumbs-up in 1984.



U.S. Representative Helen Bentley with husband William and officers of the U.S.S. Fort McHenry

Today, beating the odds is not uncommon for Republicans in Maryland, where until the mid-1980s the state's best known Republican was Spiro Agnew.

Take for example Maryland's other Republican U.S. Representative, Connie Morella. Morella, a former English professor, entered politics in 1974 when she ran for the Maryland House.

During this post-Watergate period, Republicans did not fare well in elections. But things were especially rough in Maryland's 8th district, a district that shares its border and local newspaper with Washington, D.C. The aftershock of Watergate was still headline news as Morella campaigned for the Maryland House. Despite the timing and locale, Morella won a dubious honor as the Maryland Republican candidate loosing by the least number of votes. Four years later she won the State House seat.

Morella launched her first bid for the U.S. House in 1980, but was defeated in the primary. In 1986, when the Democrat incumbent decided to run for the U.S. Senate, Morella made her move. Ignoring the fact that the district lines had been redrawn to favor the Democrats, Morella shocked the press, (and the Democrats) and announced her candidacy.

As Morella worked the 8th district, the voters saw not only an intelligent state legislator, but an appealing and personable candidate who was genuinely concerned with the views of her constituents.

Morella won with 53 percent of the vote. In defeat, her opponent made political history as the candidate who spent the most money on a Congressional race only to lose.

A Message to Women — No Guts, No Glory

Together Bentley and Morella demonstrate that personal persistence leads to political victory. "If you don't succeed the first time keep trying," says Morella.

Morella points to Lynn Martin (IL) and Claudine Schneider (RI), two of her GOP colleagues in the U.S. House who are hoping to make the move to the U.S. Senate. "This [their Senate campaigns] is moving ahead for us because women used to be fearful of running. I've always said, no guts no glory, and women have got to take a chance. I think that if women take a chance in these [U.S. House] positions, they send a message to other women along the line. Heck, if you don't get something the first time, try again and you'll get it." In addition to persistence Morella offers a tip for women who are thinking about running for office: build constituencies, not only within the Republican Party, but within the community. "If you know your community and care about the people in it, the persistence will come naturally," she concluded.

Bentley shares Morella's views on hard work and a strong community base, and adds credibility to the list for success. According to Bentley, "If you have your credibility and you have your good name, you have many assets that money can't buy."

The Good Ole Girls Network

Is being a Republican woman in Congress frustrating? Bentley thinks that just being a *Republican* in Congress is



Helen Delich Bentley
U.S. Representative, Maryland's 2nd District
Elected 1984
Resides in Lutherville, MD
Born: November 28, 1923 in Ruth, NV
Education: BA University of Missouri, 1944
Occupation: Journalist; international trade consultant
Family: Husband, William Roy Bentley
Political Career: Republican nominee for U.S. House, 1980, 1982
Committee Assignments
Budget (Task Forces):
Defense
Foreign Policy and Space
Human Resources
Merchant Marine and Fisheries:
Coast Guard and Navigation
Merchant Marine
Panama Canal/Outer Continental Shelf

frustrating. "Republicans lose a lot of votes," she said. "We win some too, but we just have to keep trying and trying."

"We [Republican women in Congress] have to do a lot of sensitizing," says Morella of her male colleagues. "Sometimes they [Congressmen] look around and suddenly realize there are women there!"

Republican women constantly remind their male counterparts that they are very much a part of the U.S. House. "We talk to the House leadership about getting more women into leadership positions, and not to overlook us on certain committees," said Morella.

"Sometimes you feel that you're not given every opportunity as you should be," says Bentley who believes a louder approach tends to pay off. "You have to make some noise and complain. I do."

Frustrating or not, Morella emphasizes that there exists a sense of camaraderie among all women in Congress. She says that GOP women try and get together at least once a month outside the halls of Congress. She also says that there are certain issues, such as child care which all women in Congress are dedicated to working towards. She thinks it's important that the women in Congress remain on good terms, simply because there are so few of them. However, when it comes down to highly partisan issues, gender becomes immaterial. On those issues Republicans are Republicans and Democrats are Democrats.

The Folks Back Home, Never Over Promise

Bentley developed a solid core of support in Baltimore County as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission under the Nixon and Ford Administrations. Additionally, as a former newspaper reporter and television producer, her name was a familiar one. But Bentley insists the key to her political success thus far has been "hard work and knowing what your talking about."

A self-proclaimed workaholic, Bentley is constantly in touch with her constituents. She is proud of the fact that they always know where she stands, and they know she will fight until the end for them.

"Every promise I've ever made to my constituents I've lived up to," she says. "I don't tell them I'm going to give them the world because I know the world isn't possible, but the hard-core individual things that they're interested in, and I know are worth fighting for, I'll do. Thank the Lord I've been able to live up to every promise."



U.S. Representative Connie Morella

Like Bentley, Morella takes a personal approach to her constituents. Whether the House is in or out of session, she can be found at a district function almost nightly. On the campaign trail, she is a firm believer in hands-on, hand shaking, grass roots politics.

Convention '89, A Shot in the Arm for Maryland's GOP

When Helen Bentley addresses the opening session of NFRW's convention on Friday, October 6, and the general session on Saturday, October 7, it will mark the end of a 19 month commitment she gave to the Maryland Federation of Republican Women to "do whatever is necessary to make this convention a success."

"From the beginning stages of our convention Helen has been a tremendous help," stated convention Arrangements Committee Chairman Joyce Terhes. "The Maryland federation is deeply gratified with the amount of time and effort she has devoted to making our fund raising a success, we truly could not have done it without her."

One strategy of holding NFRW's convention in Baltimore is that the glamour and excitement will supply Maryland's Republican Party with a much needed shot in the arm. Bentley agrees, "It will be a big boost for Maryland, we're all very enthusiastic about it."

"Baltimore can certainly use a Republican presence," laughs Morella. She says she is very impressed with the amount of work that has gone into the convention, and is honored and excited to be addressing the general session on Sunday, October 8.

The Bottom Line

Indeed, Helen Bentley and Connie Morella are political success stories. Both women come from Democrat strongholds, but they understand that the secret of success lies with their constituents. Both find public service gratifying and based on their winning records, it is obvious that the hard work is paying off.

Asked if, as a political figure, there is a rule she lives by Morella replies, "Politics is fleeting. You won't find immortality through politics and the most important things in life are family and friends, without them you have nothing."

If Connie Morella's success can be measured through her family and friends, how does Helen Bentley hope to be remembered? "As a very good Congressperson, that I served my constituents well, and that I served my country well. That's the bottom line."



Constance A. Morella

U.S. Representative, Maryland's 8th District
Elected 1986
Resides in Bethesda, MD

Born: February 12, 1931 in Somerville, MA
Education: BA Boston University, 1954; MA American University, 1967
Occupation: College professor
Family: Husband, Anthony C. Morella; nine children
Political Career: Maryland House, 1979-87; sought GOP nomination for U.S. House, 1980

Committee Assignments

Post Office and Civil Service
Civil Service, Ranking Minority Member
Compensation and Employee Benefits
Science, Space and Technology
Science, Research and Technology
Space Science Applications

Count Down to Convention '89
Top Republican Leaders Confirm Attendance

NFRW's biennial convention is an outstanding political event marked by the attendance of over 2,500 of the nation's most outstanding Republican women. In years past, the Party's top leaders have signed on as speakers. This year is no exception. To date the following speakers have confirmed their attendance:

- **Elizabeth Dole**, Secretary of Labor
- **Robert Mosbacher**, Secretary of Commerce
- U.S. Senator **Nancy Kassebaum** (KS)
- U.S. Representative **Newt Gingrich** (GA)
- U.S. Representative **Helen Bentley** (MD)
- U.S. Representative **Connie Morella** (MD)
- RNC Chairman **Lee Atwater**
- RNC Co-Chairman **Jeanie Austin**
- The Honorable **Jeane Kirkpatrick**

Confirmation from the President, Vice President, Mrs. Bush, and Mrs. Quayle is hoped for by early September.

CELEBRATE AND PARTICIPATE

• Convention '89 will kick off with a Star Spangled Celebration and opening night reception Friday, October 6. It is not to be missed. Emphasizing our flag, this patriotic review is a true celebration of America!

• NFRW has designed a series of workshops, and optional seminars to help you meet the challenges of the '90s. Our workshops cover everything from managing volunteers to effective public speaking. These are scheduled for Saturday, October 7. NFRW is also offering two special seminars on Thursday, October 5 and Friday, October 6, respectively– Leadership 2000 and the Women Candidate's Seminar. Through these workshops and programs you will learn how Republican women are preparing themselves to be more effective in the next decade. You must register *immediately* to obtain your first choice of convention workshops. Additional workshop and seminar information can be found in the convention brochure or on page 14 of the May/June TRW (for more information call 202-547-9341).

• Special Achievement Awards will be presented during the Sunday luncheon, October 8, to state presidents for their clubs' outstanding achievements. Republican Whip, U.S. Representative Newt Gingrich, has been confirmed as the luncheon speaker.

• With Baltimore less than an hour away from Washington, D.C., The Maryland federation has made arrangements for tours to our nation's Capitol. While in D.C., schedule some time with your Congressman and Senators, and brief them on your club, state, and national federation activities.

LADY BALTIMORE CLUB HELPS SUPPORT CONVENTION '89

To off-set the cost of NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention, U.S. Representative Helen Bentley, Maryland National Committeeman Dick Taylor, and Arrangements Committee Chairman Joyce Terhes are concentrating their efforts on fund raising.

A key component of the fund-raising plan is the "Lady Baltimore Club." To date 19 Maryland federation members have joined the ranks of Lady Baltimore by donating $1,500 to the convention. We salute the charter members of the Lady Baltimore Club for their commitment.

Lady Baltimore Club

The Honorable Helen Bentley
Sheryl Jones Alu
Marianne Barrett
Arlene Baybutt
Joan Cass Beck
Helen Chamberlain
Halina B. Denysyk
Effie Elzey
Helen Fister
Mary Jane Hines
Sarah Lee Howell
Mary (Bunny) Parish
Rachael Peabody
Carlene Robinson
Dorothy Stancill
Janet Steed
Barbara Taylor
Joyce Lyons Terhes
Sue Waller

NFRW WANTS YOU

Your attendance at NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention is crucial. It is not too late to register and be part of the nation's largest gathering of Republicans, from throughout the country, in 1989.

To register call 1-800-288-9464 or call 202-547-9341 for your complete convention brochure.

NFRW

NFRW Supports Women Who Win, Legislative Spouses

Upholding its 51 year pledge to provide an avenue of involvement for women in politics, NFRW announces its participation in two innovative programs for Republican women, ***Women Who Win*** and ***A Legislative Campaign Partnership***, a program for political spouses.

Women Who Win is a series of regional seminars developed by RNC Co-Chairman Jeanie Austin. Women leaders in the Republican Party, business and professional women, and women candidates will find ***Women Who Win*** an effective and challenging day of training.

Communication skills necessary to every woman's continued success in her area of expertise will be covered in these seminars. From podium savvy to handling the media, the program benefits not only those in attendance, but ***Women Who Win*** strengthens the Republican Party as a whole by working to create a stronger field of Party leaders.

Working in conjunction with Austin and the RNC Co-Chairman's office, NFRW and its president, Judy Hughes, will sponsor one segment of the program, "Consider Yourself for Public Office." This segment is designed exclusively for women contemplating a bid for political office.

NFRW's role becomes larger with the completion of the seminar. Following the seminar, participants are encouraged to receive follow-up training through NFRW's highly acclaimed Campaign Management and Polling Schools.

Expanding its base of training, NFRW, along with the RNC's State and Local Department, has developed a political workbook for legislative spouses. Billed as ***A Legislative Campaign Partnership***, the workbook takes the spouse (male or female) through the various choices available to them in a campaign.

"Whether the husband or the wife is running for office, the spouse faces decisions and opportunities to strengthen the campaign and family," stated NFRW President Judy Hughes. "However, despite their critical role in the success or the failure of the campaign, the spouse is usually thrust into the campaign with far less training than a typical campaign press secretary."

The program and workbook were unveiled in early August during the National Conference of State Legislators in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"NFRW is serious about electing qualified Republicans to legislative office in 1990," stated Hughes. "The program is new and exciting and it addresses a very real need in campaigns."

Editor's note: *1989* ***Women Who Win*** *seminars will be conducted on September 9, in Chicago, Illinois and on October 12, in Salt Lake City, Utah. For more information please contact the RNC Co-Chairman's office at 202-863-8500. The workbook for political spouses is available through NFRW publications (1-800-424-9342) or the RNC's State and Local Department (202-863-8500).*

Lynn Martin Eyes the U.S. Senate

Five-term Illinois Congresswoman, Lynn Martin, will run for the United States Senate in 1990.

Martin said her decision to run came after several months of carefully considering the race and weighing her options. "I have said from the beginning that my decision would be based on many factors. Do I possess the vision needed for Illinois in the 1990s? Do I have the skills and leadership ability we need in a Senator? Of course, can I win? To all three questions, the answer is yes."

A former English, government, and economics teacher, Martin served in state and local politics before moving to the U.S. House. Once in Congress, Martin served on the House Budget Committee, the Armed Services Committee, and the Rules Committee. She also co-chairs the Bipartisan Task Force on Ethics Reform.



Lynn Martin (IL), candidate for U.S. Senate

"Lynn is an extraordinary politician, and an outstanding Republican woman," stated NFRW President Judy Hughes. "From the Winnebago County Board and the Illinois Legislature to the U.S. House and now the U.S. Senate, Lynn Martin sets an excellent example for all Republicans — women and men."

Martin can expect a solid core of support from the Illinois Federation of Republican Women (IFRW). According to IFRW President Maralee Lindley, IFRW members are eager to participate in Martin's campaign. "IFRW will be supporting her, working for her, and cheering her on throughout this campaign. We are thrilled and excited at her ideas and the challenges that her candidacy will bring."

Be Prepared! Attend NFRW's Campaign Management and Polling Schools

For over 11 years, the National Federation of Republican Women has trained over 4,000 Republican women and men to not only manage campaigns, and conduct polls, but to run for office through its highly acclaimed Campaign Management Schools and Polling Schools.

NFRW's Campaign Management Schools are intense two and a half day seminars for Republican women and men which highlight the components necessary for a winning campaign. Courses range from developing a campaign strategy to enhancing a candidate's image. Experienced campaign professionals are on hand to conduct each course.

The services of professional pollsters are very expensive, but polling is an invaluable tool in any campaign. That's why NFRW developed its own volunteer polling program, with professional analysis for state and local candidates.

Only dues paying members of NFRW may attend the Polling Schools. Men may attend if they affiliate with a local Republican women's club.

The Polling Schools are usually taught over a weekend. Dr. Verne Kennedy and his colleagues at Marketing Research Institute not only conduct the school, they keep in constant contact with students upon completion of the course.

NFRW's Campaign Management and Pollings Schools are another example of the Federation's dedication to training and electing qualified Republicans to all levels of public office.

For more information on upcoming NFRW schools, please contact Michelle Marchese at 202-547-9341.

1989 CAMPAIGN MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS		
Boston, MA	Stouffer Bedford Glen Hotel	Sept. 15-17
Jacksonville, FL	Ramada Inn	Oct. 20-22
1989 POLLING SCHOOLS		
McAllen, TX	McAllen Hilton	Nov. 1-2
Nashville,TN	Nashville Convention Center	
	Nashville Stouffer Hotel	Nov. 15-16
1990 CAMPAIGN MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS		
Little Rock, AR	Riverfront Hilton Inn	Feb 2-4
Charlotte, NC	Woodlawn Holiday Inn	March 2-4
Kansas City, MO	Airport Hilton	April 20-22
Cedar Rapids, IA	Sheraton at Cedar Rapids	April 27-29
Boise, ID	TBA	June
Sacramento, CA	TBA	TBA
1990 POLLING SCHOOLS		
Columbus, OH	TBA	January

1990 Offers Opportunity

continued from page 2

find out too late, I knew the power of Republican women.

Republican women served as the backbone of my campaign. They arranged everything from my schedule to my media interviews. From that experience I extract one very general lesson, and I'll pass it on to you: In order to run a solid campaign, you must ask for help from your friends.

Although politics has changed considerably since I was a candidate, one single factor remains constant, you must believe in yourself, in your cause, and your message, and you must shamelessly ask others for help. The second most important factor in politics is timing. On that score, you're ahead of me. Republicans in Kentucky were not going to get elected in 1975, but Republicans nationwide will be elected in 1990.

NFRW and members of the Federation are there to assist you in your campaign, but you must seek their help. I never regret my decision to run for office. Although my victory did not come from the electorate, I was victorious. I challenged myself and I won. I encourage you to meet the challenges of the '90s, when you do, we all win.

Salvadoran Inauguration

continued from page 5

"We were grateful for the precautionary measures taken by the State Department and Salvadoran government to ensure our safety," said Hughes. "Throughout the two-day trip our vehicles were accompanied by carloads of heavily armed men, and armed guards were stationed outside each of our hotel rooms at all times."

With a full schedule, there was little time to worry about security. The U.S. delegation met with the president-elect the day before the Inauguration. Hughes says she was impressed with Cristiani and his qualifications. "I came away with the definite impression that the man is sincere in his commitment to democracy. He seems open and accessible."

That evening, the U.S. delegation was presented to then-President Duarte during a reception at the Casa Presidencial, a striking edifice which houses the offices of the Salvadoran President.

Inauguration Day was filled with ceremony and pageantry. Delegations from across the globe were presented to President Cristiani and the mass of citizens on hand for the event. Hughes recalled that the U.S. delegation received an overwhelming ovation as they were presented during the Inaugural ceremonies.

Following the Inauguration, the American delegation hosted a reception at the U.S. Embassy for the heads of the other national delegations.

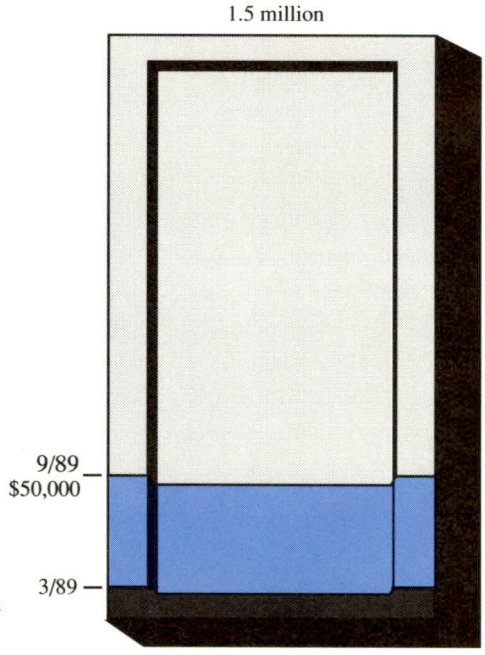
Hughes reflected on the experience, "I am very proud and honored to have represented the U.S. at such an historic event."

Contributions Lay Foundation for New Building "We've Got a Long Way to Go," Says Hughes

Donations from across the country ranging from $10 to $100 kicked off the first phase of NFRW's "Buy a Brick" building fund drive.

"While the response is encouraging, we've got a long way to go before we realize our dream of owning our own building," said NFRW President Judy Hughes.

"Buy a Brick" was developed to increase individual members' participation in NFRW's purchase of its own permanent headquarters in Washington, D.C. Members are asked to "Buy a Brick" for a minimum of $10. With donations of $25 or more, donors will receive a copy of *Stepping Down From the Star*, by Soviet defector and Federation member Alexandra Costa (See TRW May/June).



GRAND PATRONS PLEDGE $10,000 IN SUPPORT OF FUND

To date, NFRW has three building fund "Grand Patrons." Anne Batchelder of Nebraska, along with Joan Joseff and Louise Osterman of California have each donated $10,000 to the fund.

"I have always believed in the outstanding leadership of NFRW," stated Osterman. "The organization is extremely well run and it is extremely effective. I contribute to the Federation because I know the money will be well used, a contribution to NFRW is never wasted."

"The donations made by our first three Grand Patrons gave our building fund a tremendous boost," said Hughes. "We are truly grateful for their belief in their organization."

If you or someone you know would like to learn more about becoming a building fund Grand Patron, please contact NFRW headquarters at 202-547-9341 for more information.

HAVE YOU PURCHASED A BRICK JUST FOR THE FUND OF IT? MOUSEL CHALLENGES CALIFORNIA MEMBERS

The success of NFRW projects and programs can always be traced to the individual. The success of the building fund is no exception. The goal of this ongoing drive is to raise $1.5 million for the purchase of a permanent NFRW headquarters – a headquarters for all 140,000 Federation members.

Whether you purchase 10 bricks or 1,000 bricks, the commitment of the individual member will determine the strength of the building's foundation.

"We have 30,000 members in California alone," stated NFRW Second Vice President Charlotte Mousel. Mousel, a resident of California continued, "If each member in California gave just $10, we would make a tremendous jump towards achieving our goal. I urge each member of CFRW to respond to the challenge, and Buy a Brick Just for the Fund of it!"

Buy a Brick Just for the FUND of it!

YES! I want to help NFRW purchase a home of its own.

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

City: _____ State: ____ Zip: _____

Here's my contribution for:

❑ $10 ❑ $25 ❑ $50 ❑ $100

Please clip this form and mail it along with your contribution to:

Judy Hughes
The National Federation
of Republican Women
P.O. Box 15409
Washington, DC 20003-9997

NFRW Regents Honored with White House Tea

NFRW Regents were honored with a morning tea and meeting with First Lady Barbara Bush on May 22, 1989, in the White House's historic First Lady's garden.

While the Regents enjoyed their morning in the White House garden, NFRW's Capitol Regents were welcomed by President Bush in the Oval Office. Once in the Oval Office, the Capitol Regents had an informal meeting with the President who expressed his gratitude for the outstanding programs the Regents and Capitol Regents sustain for NFRW and the Republican Party. The President later accompanied the Capitol Regents to the First Lady's garden for their meeting with Mrs. Bush.

KIRKPATRICK CHAIRS REGENTS DAY 1989

Although an undisputed highlight, the meeting with the President and First Lady was only one part of a two day program for NFRW's Regents and Capitol Regents.

The program began on May 21, when NFRW Honorary Regents Chairman Jeane Kirkpatrick joined some 400 Regents as RNC Chairman Lee Atwater keynoted the opening night banquet. Atwater, who was accompanied by his wife Sally, outlined the Republican Party's goals and objectives for 1990 and beyond.

Following the May 22 meeting with the President and First Lady, Regents were treated with a variety of Washington tours and later with a luncheon and series of political briefings at the Willard Hotel.

A virtual who's who of GOP notables and political experts were on hand to provide in-depth and personal insights to the



First Lady Barbara Bush greets NFRW Regent



NFRW Capitol Regents meet President Bush in the Oval Office

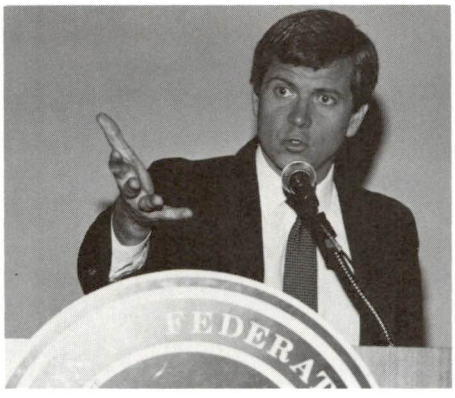
group. Headlining the afternoon of speakers was Senate Republican leader Bob Dole. Senator Dole was followed by the Honorable Jeane Kirkpatrick; Ed Rollins, Co-Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee; David Carney, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Political Affairs; Bobbie Green Kilberg, Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison; and Susan Engeleiter, Administrator, U.S. Small Business Administration.

"Regent's Day is our way of saying thank you to the core group of women who finance NFRW's Campaign Management and Polling Schools," stated NFRW President Judy Hughes. "Their support of the Federation is invaluable."

Regents and Capitol Regents will be honored again in Baltimore, MD, during NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention. If you or someone you know is interested in joining either group please contact NFRW's finance director, Joan Perrin or deputy director, Julie Wafer at 202-547-9341.



NFRW First Vice President Huda Jones and Honorary Regents Chairman Jeane Kirkpatrick



RNC Chairman Lee Atwater



SBA Administrator Susan Engeleiter

Welcome New Regents

NFRW would like to welcome and thank the women who joined our Regents program as of July 20, 1989.

ALABAMA–Kreis Beall

ARKANSAS–Barbara Mills

ARIZONA– Valer Austin, Donna Fleischer, Virginia McGill, Joan Hickey Polivka, Mary Pritzlaff

CALIFORNIA–Marguerite Baker, Peggie Bales, Evelyn Faye Bert, Doris Chang, Dolores Clayton, Jane Crosby, Mary Louise Daubenberger, Susan Easton, Bernice Edwards, Patricia Edwards, Mechelle Hitchcock, Mary Louise Johnson, Grace Jones, Sonia Jones, Yun Kim, Janay Kruger, Karla Mathiason, Jennifer McIntosh, Elizabeth Broome Miller, Lieng Nguyen, Joan O'Neil, Cecilia Straub, Topaz Tran, Carmen Trimino, Catherine Twardus, Peggy Walker, Dr. Adeline Yen

COLORADO–Teresa Bianco, Ramona Burkhardt, Thelma King, Kathryn Montgomery

CONNECTICUT–Jeannette Ching, Victoria Nozko, Dolores Utzig

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Viola Drath, Sarah Gewirz, Susan Hurley, Maryla Korn, Cynthia Martin, Judy McLennan, Ingrid Rose, Geraldine Sloat, Jane Sloat, Frances Smoak, Marian Sofaer, Anita Tong

DELAWARE–Deanna Hynansky

FLORIDA–Virginia Ackerman, Margaret Cooper, Marilyn Evans-Jones, Celia Farris, Sue Hale, Christine Howard, Deanna Kirchman, Iris Larson, Vera Lukin, Mary Millar, Mirta Raya Perales, Freddie Rainwater, Dayle Seneff, Donna Sweeny, Jo-An Webb, Dorothy Williams, Gina Hahn Johnson

GEORGIA–Ida Borochoff, Barbara Williams

GUAM–Eugenia Guerrero, Connie Slotnick, Lily Yu

IDAHO–Ann Brockhurst

ILLINOIS–Darlene Baum, Miki Cooper, Adeline Geo-Karis, June Meskan, Elizabeth E. Miller, Mary Rudis, Elizabeth Sussman

KENTUCKY–Carol Cooley Martin

LOUISIANA–Marjorie Davis, Marjorie Viavant

MASSACHUSETTS–Susan Reeves Deland, Mary Ann Milano, Mary Milano

MARYLAND–Dorothy Dozier, Sylvia Hermann, Lois Hessler, Dr. Elizabeth Lilly, Marguerite McConihe, Barbara Pietrowski, Beverly Russell, Nancy Smith, Mrs. Stephen Tallent, Elaine Toro, Kathryn Turner

MAINE–Jane Emerson

MICHIGAN–Mr. and Mrs. John Fannon, Clair Hekman, Dr. Patricia Lamb, Kyung Lee, Lynn Reynolds, Margaret Towsley

MINNESOTA–Harriet Ludwick

MISSOURI–Dorothy Josendale

NEW MEXICO–Margaret Boatwright

NEW JERSEY–Deborah Aquiar-Velez, Nancy Di Simone, Germaine Harmon, Dr. Mary Stewart

NEW YORK–Janice Abbott, Beatrice Adler, Antanas Antanaitis, Karen Bechtel, Gwen Burgee, Elizabeth Carlton, Pauline Chiopelas, Caroline Clephane, Linda Fischbach, Rebecca Goodman, Yasmin Aga Khan, Zelma Norman, Mildred Pickett, Jeanne Pidot, Ellen Schwarzman, Donna Ward, Nancy Wellin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney

OHIO–Sandy Byers, Barbara Skilling, Joan Weinberg, Karen Wyler

PENNSYLVANIA–Nancy DeMoss, Elsie Hillman, Toby Langendorf, Josephine Tucci, Juliana Uram, Maryann Carlson

TENNESSEE–Bertha Diefenbach, Ann Weller

TEXAS–Rose-Marie Anderson, Kathleen Arnold, Julia Barrett, Joey Boesch, Valerie Boesch, Nancy Brinker, Ruth Elliott, Carroll Masterson, Norma Isela Nevarez, Mary Ellen Pinkston, Ellen Randall, Helen Rosenbaum, Maggie Sheerin, Carol Sumner

VIRGINIA–Mary Atkeson, Judith Craig, Elizabeth Dargan, Susan Fertig-Dykes, Sarah Macuga, Dorothy Moore, Ann Muter Rowe

WYOMING–Pat Thorson

TFRW is Looking for a Few Good Women

Adhering to the commitment of the National Federation of Republican Women and the Republican Party to recruit a greater number of qualified women candidates for office, the Texas Federation of Republican Women (TFRW) has instituted a statewide candidate recruitment program.

With over 10,000 members, TFRW recruits within the confines of is own membership. "I have been traveling around the state telling our women that it's time to transfer the skills they've learned working on campaigns, and use them to run and win their own races," stated TFRW President Ruth Fox.

The first stage of candidate recruitment comes when TFRW meets with other state Party leaders to discuss areas across the state where TFRW should concentrate its recruiting efforts. After that initial meeting, TFRW begins its work.

Out in the field, Fox says she tells women that they have a 3 to 5 percent advantage over men because they are women. She says women are generally perceived as being more honest and credible. They enter politics because they can identify with a need in the community, unlike men who generally see politics as a career. In a state like Texas where unethical acts by Democrat incumbents are commonplace and headline news, Fox says women can translate that 3 to 5 percent automatic "sincerity" advantage into a Republican victory.

Once the TFRW member has accepted the challenge to run for office, she is offered a variety of training programs. Patterned after NFRW's schools, Texas brings the instruction down to an even more personal level.

Knowing that one of the most difficult aspects of running a campaign is raising money, TFRW provides financial assistance to its candidates. If there is a primary, financial assistance is given to the candidate following her primary victory.

TFRW takes candidate recruitment seriously. As the strongest volunteer political organization in Texas, TFRW supports each candidate throughout her campaign, offering assistance at all levels.

Fox has watched as members of TFRW have benefited from this program. She is extremely proud of two women who beat Democrat incumbents and now serve in the Texas State House, and another member who won a seat in the Texas Senate. That's not mentioning the women who have gone on to fill positions in Party, county, and a variety of state offices.

Recruiting women candidates is not an easy task, especially in a conservative state. Fox says TFRW is always running up against "career versus family," or something with an '80s twist, "family and career, versus politics." She says many qualified women already have a number of obligations and running for office isn't one of them. Fox was quick to point out that these are obligations very few male candidates have to consider.

They say that Texas is like no place else on earth— the same can be said for Ruth Fox and TFRW, there's just nothing else like them. They're taking on the big challenges of a big state, and reaping the big rewards.

VFRW is the Key to Victory

When Virginia's GOP candidate for governor, J. Marshall Coleman, declared at a statewide fund raiser that "the Virginia Federation of Republican Women (VFRW) is the greatest political organization in the United States," he wasn't just paying lip service to a bunch of women who stuff his campaign envelopes.

He was sincerely thanking an organization of women who have been serving as the backbone of not only his campaign but the campaigns of the candidates for lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Thanks to the leadership of VFRW President Mary Vaughan Gibson, VFRW is involved in the day to day operations of the three campaigns. Prior to the June Republican gubernatorial primary, Gibson was approached by Virginia State Senator Eddy Dalton, the GOP's candidate for lieutenant governor. Dalton, a VFRW member, faced no primary opposition and was interested in involving VFRW in her campaign. Her idea was to have VFRW members serve as her district coordinators, working as scheduling liaisons with her campaign staff. Gibson loved the idea. Immediately following the primary she, along with VFRW's campaign co-chairmen Nellie Long and Irene Herst, took Dalton's plan and met with the campaigns for governor and attorney general.

The meetings were successful. Having all of their "demands" met, today each of the three campaigns has a VFRW member serving as a campaign co-chairman in each of the 10 districts. These members are overseen by Gibson, Long, and Herst, who in turn report to the campaigns.

The campaign co-chairmen report on events in their district, i.e., county fairs, federation meetings, and civic group meetings, and suggest which events would maximize the candidate's exposure.

In addition to the work by the 30 campaign co-chairmen, Gibson serves as a state wide co-chairman for the Coleman and Dalton campaigns and all members of VFRW are working for the GOP candidates through a variety of innovative projects.

Gibson says VFRW has always been an active source of volunteers for campaigns and VFRW enjoys high visibility within the state GOP. However, you must still sell yourself. Only rarely will a candidate like Senator Dalton approach you.

"State presidents have to go to the campaigns, and many times the candidates, and say, 'Look, our members are not just envelope stuffers and phone bank volunteers, we've got real leaders here'," stated Gibson. "We'll get your envelopes stuffed, but we'll also lead you to victory."

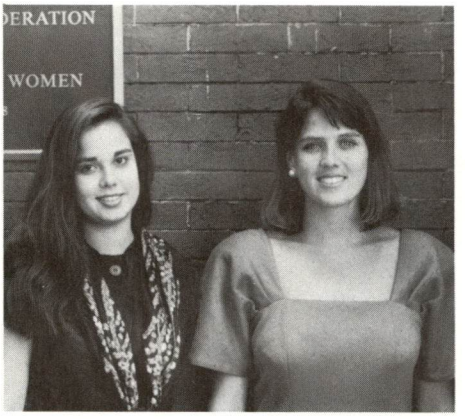
Kabis Interns Experience Washington

By Laura Young, 1989 Kabis Intern

Editor's note: *For 15 years NFRW's Kabis internship, in memory of the late Dorothy Elston Kabis, NFRW president 1963-68, has enabled four young women to work at NFRW's headquarters each summer. Serving as Kabis interns this year were Laura Young, a Texas resident and a junior at Wellesley College; Elizabeth Kuster, a recent graduate of Sacramento State University; Valerie Perera, a senior at Judson College in Illinois; and Doris Anne Wart, a recent graduate of Louisiana State University at Shreveport.*

Answering a phone call one day I was asked, "What is the Kabis internship?" My response centered on the general facts including the expenses it covered and the tasks performed by the Kabis interns. Following the conversation I began to think what exactly the internship meant to me.

Researching legislation, preparing for future Campaign Management Schools, and helping with the production of *The Republican Woman* gave each intern an opportunity to participate in all aspects of NFRW's work. Much of our time was also devoted to working on NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention.



Laura Young (left) and Elizabeth Kuster (right), 1989 Kabis interns.



1989 Kabis interns Valerie Perera (left) and Doris Anne Wart (right)

As Kabis interns, we discovered the wonders of Washington. Our highlights included a White House welcoming ceremony for Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, a VIP tour of the White House, and Washington's famous Fourth of July fireworks. Also, living and working only blocks from the U.S. Capitol and Supreme Court was exciting and at times overwhelming.

As the internship ended it was difficult to say good bye to the people and opportunities Washington has to offer.

Elizabeth was happy to leave with pieces of work for her portfolio which will help her in the pursuit of a public relations career. Valerie has set her sights on returning to Washington and furthering Republican ideals. Doris Anne will be back in the fall to attend classes and hopefully law school next September. For me a part of my heart will always remain in D.C.

I take with me a greater knowledge of politics. But more importantly, I have the desire to share all that I have learned, and an even greater determination to devote my future to promoting the Republican Party and women within the political system. That is what the Kabis internship enables young women to discover!

Applause

"It was an honor to have been chosen by the Sara Lee Corporation [as a winner of the Frontrunner Award], and I thank you for nominating me. I appreciate your leadership of the Federation. You have my support for all your future endeavors."

United States Senator Nancy Kassebaum (KS)

"The May/June issue of ***The Republican Woman*** *was the best ever!! Thank you for portraying Baltimore and the convention in such an exciting manner. MFRW is proud to host NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention and we look forward to seeing you there."*

Janet Steed, President, Maryland Federation of Republican Women

"The Campaign Management School is one of the best in the country. There are few programs that can put together a school which is filled with so much information, in such a concise, easily understood manner. This school is taught by the brightest, most articulate experts in the country. You always know you've gotten the 'inside story' of campaigning when you've been to an NFRW school."

Tom Morgan, Political Director, GOPAC

"The [NFRW Campaign Management] school was enlightening and educational. The speakers were well informed and entertaining. It is programs like this that will help elect more Republicans to office."

The Jefferson Parish Young Republicans, Metairie, Louisiana

"Thank you for the excellent learning opportunity given to us by the Federation's Campaign Management School at Lake Tahoe. [NFRW] did a great job providing invaluable tips for a winning campaign."

John Lopez, 2nd Vice President University of Nevada-Reno College Republicans

NFRW Taking Action

Our Readers Write...

The Republican Woman

May/June

"Thank you for sending me the May/June issue of TRW containing my interview. I was happy to discuss the important mission of the Department of Labor and to tell of my major objectives for the Department in your fine magazine."

The Honorable Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Labor

"In the May/June 1989 issue of TRW, Elizabeth Dole's article mentioned a publication by the Women's Bureau, *Employers and Child Care: Benefiting Work and Family*. Where can I obtain one?"

The Honorable Dorothy Felton, Minority Chairman, Georgia House of Representatives

Editor: *Thank you for your interest. The publication can be obtained through the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, D.C., 20210, 202-523-6611.*

"TRW was in our stack of mail upon returning from vacation...enjoyed the articles on Elizabeth Dole, our Senator Nancy, and friend Theresa Esposito."

Alberta Brinkman, Fifth District Director, Kansas Federation of Republican Women

Kudos for Texas and Free Enterprise

"In our search for ideas to participate in the NFRW Free Enterprise program, we came across an organization called the American Enterprise Forum (AEF). This non-profit organization founded in Texas in 1948, teaches and promotes the 'ideals of liberty, individual dignity, free enterprise, the work ethic, and government as a protector, not provider.'

The AEF sponsors a statewide program to teach instructors how to teach free enterprise. We supplied 100 copies of the NFRW primer "Why America is Called the Land of Opportunity: the Story of Free Enterprise," for use in the instruction of teachers attending the seminars in our area. They are now in use in the seminars during July and August, but additionally will be taken home by the teachers for their own use."

Marjory Stilley, Program Chairman, First Republican Women's Club of Dallas

Editor: *For more information on the American Enterprise Forum please contact NFRW headquarters, 202-547-9341.*

Buy a Brick Just For the Fund of It

"It is a good idea for NFRW to have a home of its own! I hope that I will be one of the first 4,000 donors and receive a signed copy of Alexandra Costa's book. Last fall I traveled to the Soviet Union. As a result, I give programs in central Iowa and serve as a facilitator to arrange exchanges as well as projects between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R."

Joan Egenes, President-elect Fourth District Republican Women (Iowa)

Editor: *Alexandra Costa's book is educational as well as entertaining. We know you'll enjoy it. There are still books available, members should send their checks in today (See TRW page 11).*

Our Readers Write... is a new feature in TRW. We welcome your letters, questions, ideas, and comments. Only written commentaries will be considered for publication. Please address all correspondence to: Editor, The Republican Woman, 310 First Street, SE Washington, D.C., 20003. Publication of letters for this feature is made at the discretion of TRW's editor-in-chief, NFRW President Judy Hughes.

Write Now for Campaign Finance Reform

In a bold move that will have the Democrats screaming foul, President Bush has unveiled a campaign reform package designed to bring back real competition to the political process.

If successful, NFRW and other Party grass roots activists will see an increase of participation in Congressional elections. Here is a brief outline of the President's proposal.

- Eliminate Political Action Committees (PACS) sponsored by corporations, unions, and trade associations. Over 90 percent of the money contributed by PACS in the 1987-88 election cycle came from these sources.
- Increase the amount of money political Parties can spend on behalf of Congressional candidates. This would enable legislators to spend less time fund raising, allow challengers greater resources to challenge incumbents, and greatly reduce the role of special economic interests in elections.
- Limit the use of excess campaign funds by turning them over to the national or state Party committees; the National Debt Retirement Account of the U.S. Treasury; or all campaign contributors as pro-rata refunds.
- Limit and monitor the use of the Congressional Frank.
- Adhere to strict and fair criteria for redistricting in federal elections. The legislation will emphasize the need to follow the provisions in the Voting Rights Act.

WRITE NOW to your Congressman and Senators and urge them to support the President in his quest for a fair and competitive campaign process.

• ARIZONA •

Norma Steinbrenner, President

The ***Arizona Federation of Republican Women*** earned $400 from sales of Maureen Reagan's book, *First Father, First Daughter.* The author was present at a reception to sign books and ***AFRW*** received 20 percent from each one sold.

Joan Heskett, member of the ***Squaw Peak Republican Women's Club***, spent a week in Washington, D.C. as part of the 1989 Congressional senior citizens intern program. U.S. Congressman John Kyl (AZ) sponsored Heskett.

• CALIFORNIA •

June Wallin, President

Members of the ***Los Angeles*** and ***Orange County Republican Women's Clubs*** targeted citizenship ceremonies around the state in an effort to register more Republicans. So far they have registered 828 new Republicans.

Lynn Chen of Camarillo High School was honored by President Bush at the White House recently. She was one of 141 Presidential Scholars, the highest scholastic award the President bestows. Lynn is also the recipient of ***CFRW's*** Charlotte Mousel Scholarship, named in honor of NFRW's second vice president.



New club chartered: Pictured from left to right: Charlotte Mousel, NFRW second vice president; Margaret Moore, ***Compton Hub City Area Federated Republican Women (CHCAFRW)*** *treasurer; Emily Hart-Hollifield,* ***CHCAFRW*** *president; and June Wallin, CFRW president. Mary Benz, Los Angeles County FRW president introduced the new president and a charter was presented.*

• COLORADO •

R.J. Doria, President

The ***Colorado Federation of Republican Women (CFRW)*** held nine successful regional meetings with a variety of speakers and topics. All regional meetings highlighted 1990 Republican candidates for governor, U.S. Congress and Senate, and state legislative offices. Leadership seminars were incorporated into these meetings.

State Senator Mary Anne Tebedo, a member of the ***El Paso County Republican Women,*** received the Human Rights Advocates Award from Freedom Magazine. Senator Tebedo was instrumental in passage of landmark legislation designed to make it possible to bring criminal charges against psychiatrists who have sexually abused their patients while under treatment.

• CONNECTICUT •

Jane Jepsen, President

Joan Rader of the ***Greenwich Republican Women's Club*** and Maureen Baronian of the ***First Congressional District Club*** were elected to serve as vice chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Connecticut Republican Party (CRP). Jane Jepsen, ***CFRW*** president, was reappointed to the liaison committee by CRP Chairman Dick Foley.

• DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA •

Cornelia Slavoff, President

The ***Federal City Republican Women's Club*** held a fund raiser for Virginia State Senator Eddy Dalton, the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor. The event was held at NFRW's national headquarters. When elected, Dalton will become the country's only female Republican



Eddy Dalton, Virginia Republican nominee for lieutenant governor and U.S. Rep. French Slaughter (VA)

lieutenant governor. NFRW President Judy Hughes and RNC Co-Chairman Jeanie Austin were the event's honorary chairmen. GOP Congresswomen along with the Republican members of Virginia's Congressional delegation served as the event's honorary hosts.

• FLORIDA •

Pat Barton, President

The ***Republican Women's Club of Lakeland, Federated*** initiated a $500 scholarship at Polk Community College for a Republican woman in the field of public service or political science. Cheryl Castle was this year's recipient.

• ILLINOIS •

Maralee Lindley, President

Henry County Republican Women donated anatomically correct dolls to the Henry County court system to be used during investigation and trials involving abused children. The club's efforts help Protecting All Children Together (PACT), an organization founded to counsel and assist child and parental victims of sexual assault.

• KANSAS •

Selma Steele, President

President of the ***Saline County Republican Women's Club***, Geneva Brown, received the certificate of merit from the Citizens for a Sound Economy for her "leadership and participation in our historic campaign for a more free and prosperous America through reduced taxes and government spending." Because of her extensive political involvement, Brown has assisted both President Reagan and President Bush in conducting opinion polls in her area.

• MAINE •

Eleanore Mueller, President

Linda Bean-Jones, a member of the ***Hancock Republican Women's Club***, is the political director for the ***Maine Federation's*** statewide club development and candidate recruitment program. Bean-Jones is traveling around the state to initiate new clubs in every county. She is the granddaughter of L.L. Bean and a former candidate for the U.S. Congress.

• MARYLAND •

Janet Steed, President

In keeping with Mrs. Bush's literacy program, the ***Wicomico Republican Women's Club*** in Salisbury adopted as its community service project, "Project Read." Members were trained by the local literacy council as tutors. ***WRWC*** President Ann Suthowski taped a public service announcement to inform interested adults about this service. The PSA has been aired since April on two local television stations. Not only has the club received a positive response from interested students, they have also recruited new members.

• MISSOURI •

Ruth Ann Compton, President



*Ruth Ann Compton, **MFRW** president, (right) presents NFRW President Judy Hughes (left) with a resolution during MFRW's annual convention. The resolution was in recognition of Hughes's outstanding leadership.*

NFRW President Judy Hughes and Dr. Alvin Rohrs, CEO of Students in Free Enterprise, Inc., addressed the MFRW convention in Springfield.

Rohrs explained the need for an understanding of the free enterprise system and how the organization, active on many college campuses, teaches college students the basic theories of free enterprise and its importance to the American economy.

• NEVADA •

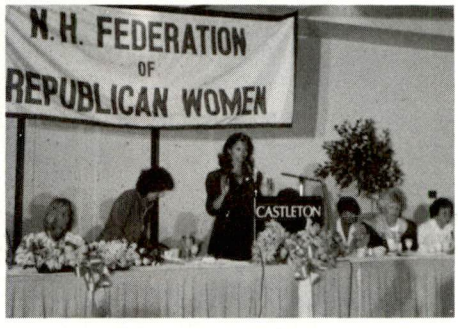
*Doris Steiner, President**

Reno Republican Women's Club member, Mei H. Herbert, was appointed as the chairman of the Asian American Republican National Federation (AARNF) in Nevada. As Chairman, Herbert is authorized to organize, promote, and mobilize Party members for the benefit of the AARNF.

• NEW HAMPSHIRE •

Mary Starke, President

Mary Starke, president of the ***New Hampshire Federation of Republican Women***, New Hampshire First Lady Kathy Gregg, and Nancy Sununu greeted Marilyn Quayle upon her arrival at ***NHFRW's*** annual Lilac Luncheon. Mrs. Quayle spoke about her trip to the Far East and Alaska and also discussed her interest in disaster relief. The luncheon proved to be an extremely succcessful fund-raising event for ***NHFRW.***



*Marilyn Quayle addresses the **New Hampshire Federation of Republican Women***

• NEW JERSEY •

Catherine Colaprico, President

Peg Walling, immediate past president of ***NJFRW*** and vice chairman of NFRW's Community Relations/ Caring for America Committee, has been named NJFRW's "Woman of the Year." Walling received the award during NJFRW's annual convention in Atlantic City.

• NEW MEXICO •

Vivian Petura, President



Kathryn Cordova

Kathryn Cordova, vice president and public relations chairman of the ***Taos County Republican Women's Club,*** won two second place awards from the New Mexico Press Women for her columns on educational and

social issues. Cordova, a free lance journalist, volunteered her time to write the column, "Know Your Republican Neighbor," which ran for 16 consecutive weeks in the *Taos News*. Cordova also won third place awards in the newswriting, editorial column, and fictional short story categories. The New Mexico Press Women annually sponsor a communications contest. Some 500 competitors vied for the award.

• NEW YORK •

Joan Hudson, President

"We are the Future, Republican Women in Politics" was the theme of the ***New York Federation's*** annual summer conference in Nassau. The conference kicked-off ***NYFRW's*** statewide membership drive. New York State GOP Chairman Pat Barrett and Suffolk County GOP Chairman John Cochrane attended the conference and pledged their support to the federation. Huda Jones, NFRW first vice president and Ruth Ann Compton, president of the ***Missouri Federation***, also addressed the conference.

• NORTH CAROLINA •

Iris Dlugos, President



North Carolina First Lady Dottie Martin

Members of the ***North Carolina Federation of Republican Women*** are working with North Carolina First Lady Dottie Martin on the nationwide program, "Parent to Parent." Participants in the program are formally trained to help parents prevent their teenagers' drug and alcohol problems.

• SOUTH CAROLINA •

Irby Schultz, President

The ***South Carolina Federation of Republican Women*** has "adopted a cottage" at the John De La Howe school. The school was founded in 1797 to educate, feed, and clothe disadvantaged children in Abbeville County. ***SCFRW*** will provide financial support to create a home-like atmosphere for the young boys.

• TENNESSEE •

Ellida Fri, President

Shelby County Republican Women's Club awarded a $500 scholarship to an honor student who resides in Memphis Housing Authority public housing. "***SCRWC*** is serious about President Bush's call for altruism and is making every effort to better our country through volunteer efforts," said Dana McKelvy, ***SCRWC*** publicity chairman.

• TEXAS •

Ruth Fox, President



***NCRWC** President Hilda Gannon and Historian Josephine Gilbert read books donated by clubs to children at the Molina Neighborhood Center of Corpus Cristi.*

On June 27th the ***Nueces County Republican Women's Club*** donated 60 books to a summer reading program sponsored by the West Oso Independent School District, the West Oso Minded Organization, and the Molina Neighborhood Center of Corpus Christi.

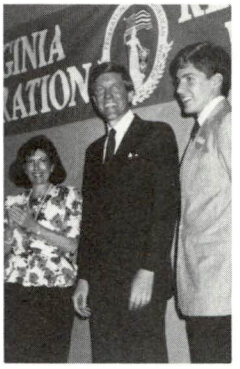
• VERMONT •

Linda Bogardus, President

The ***Orange County Republican Women*** initiated the idea of urging the federal government to issue a stamp commemorating Vermont's 1991 bicentennial. The members of ***OCRW*** researched Vermont's history and State Senator William Doyle sponsored the resolution requesting the issuance of such a stamp. The resolution passed unanimously in the Vermont Senate and House and was forwarded to the U.S. Postmaster.

• VIRGINIA •

Mary Vaughan Gibson, President



VFRW President, Mary Vaughan Gibson, Virginia GOP gubernatorial candidate, J. Marshall Coleman, and son Sean Coleman.

The ***Viriginia Federation of Republican Women*** held a fund-raising reception in June to officially introduce Virginia's 1989 GOP ticket. Over 450 Republicans atttended "VFRW Presents...The Winning Ticket" to meet candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general.

The ***Providence Republican Women's Club*** awarded the Grace Grosvenor Dillenger scholarship to Christine Barone. The club's scholarship was established in 1975 and is awarded each year to a graduating senior in the Providence district who has a good scholastic record and has performed volunteer work for the Republican Party.

****Denotes new state president***

***Editor's note:** News from the States is a sampling of activities from NFRW's 2,600 clubs and 51 state federations nationwide. Material for this feature is selected by TRW's publisher and editor-in-chief, NFRW President Judy Hughes. We regret that lack of space prevents total coverage.*

New Clubs

ALABAMA

Greater Madison Republican Women, **Martha Gugine,** President, Madison

Republican Women's Club of Tuscaloosa County, **Bobbi Evans,** President, Northport

Tenn Tom Republican Women's Club, **Betty Speed,** President, Aliceville

Republican Women of Franklin County, **Mildred Holliman,** President, Russellville

ARKANSAS

Republican Women of Jackson County, **Nancy Smith,** President, Newport

CALIFORNIA

Walnut Republican Women Federated, **Betty Howard,** President, Walnut

COLORADO

Aspen/Snowmass Women's Republican Club, **Carolyn Hatton,** President, Aspen

Platte Valley Republican Women's Club, **Susan McCauley,** President, Brighton

FLORIDA

Republican Women of Ocala/Marion, **Lyrel Berdoll,** President, Ocala

River City Federated Republican Women's Club, **Marty Fischer,** President, Jacksonville

Republican Businesswomen of Miami, Federated, **Nancy Doke,** President, Key Biscayne

ILLINOIS

Chicago Northside Republican Women's Organization, **Judith Andersen,** President, Chicago

Chicago-North Republican Women's Club, **Nina Fain,** President, Chicago

Mid-Central Republican Women, **Johnnie Chen,** President, Chicago

INDIANA

Greater Indianapolis Republican Women's Club, **Mary A. Buckler,** President, Indianapolis

MAINE

SALT Republican Women's Club, **Kathy Bureau,** President, Winslow

MICHIGAN

Republican Women of West Oakland, **Donna Navetto,** President, Novi

North Oakland Republican Women, **Sandra Willett,** President, Orotonville

MISSOURI

Christian County Federated Republican Women, **Janiss Rhodes,** President, Ozark

St. Charles Republican Women, **Ruth Bruns,** President, St. Charles

St. Louis Federated Republican Women, **Joyce Poston,** President, St. Louis

NEW MEXICO

Valle del Norte Federated Republican Women, **Elinor Bickley,** President, Santa Fe

OKLAHOMA

Stars and Stripes Republican Women's Club, **Linnea Van Eman,** President, Tulsa

SOUTH CAROLINA

Horry Georgetown Republican Women's Club, **Jean McDowell,** President, Garden City

TENNESSEE

Putnam County Republican Women, **Shirley Shreckengest,** President, Cookeville

Gibson County Republican Women, **Jean Guy,** President, Humboldt

Henry County Republican Women, **Donna Plumley,** President, Paris

West Hardin County Republican Women, **Anne Mickle,** President, Morris Chapel

Benton County Republican Women, **Helen McDaniels,** President, Holliday

TEXAS

Hill County Republican Women's Club, **Pam Johnson,** President, Rio Vista

Westside Republican Women's Club, **Leah Lockart,** President, Ft. Worth

Lubbock Area Republican Women, **Wanda Suter,** President, Lubbock

Catclaw Republican Women, **Michele Quinn,** President, Abilene

Hale County Republican Women's Club, **Peggy Engelhardt,** President, Plainview

Republican Women of Austin County, **Joyce Burke,** President, Bellville

Wildflower Republican Women's Club, **Rebecca Wilson,** President, Temple

Calendar

OCTOBER

6-8	***NFRW Biennial Convention Baltimore, MD***
12	Utah FRW Convention, Lion's House, Salt Lake City
14	Kansas FRW First District Fall Meeting, Pratt
14	Kansas FRW Fourth District Fall Meeting, Wichita
20-21	Arizona FRW Biennial Convention, Tucson
20-21	Minnesota FRW State Convention, Hutchinson
23-24	Washington FRW State Convention, Olympia
25	Indiana FRW Board Meeting, Indianapolis
27-28	Oregon FRW Convention, South Portland
28	California FRW Executive Committee Meeting, Fresno
29-31	California FRW Convention, Fresno

NOVEMBER

2-4	Maryland FRW Annual Convention, Easton
3-5	New Mexico FRW 25th Biennial Convention, Las Cruces
4	Kansas FRW Annual Fall Convention, Topeka
5	Kansas FRW Board of Directors Meeting, Topeka
10-13	Florida FRW 19th Biennial Convention, Tampa
16	South Carolina FRW Biennial Convention, Greenwood
18	Delaware FRW Convention, Seaford
18-20	Tennessee FRW Biennial Convention, Nashville

Attention State Presidents, please send updates to NFRW Communications for inclusion in the next issue of TRW.

THE REPUBLICAN WOMAN

National Federation of Republican Women
Republican National Committee
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

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NFRW CONVENTION INFORMATION SERVICE

25th Biennial Convention

Baltimore, Maryland

October 6-8, 1989

NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT MARYLAND AND BALTIMORE.....

...THE CAPITAL OF MARYLAND IS ANNAPOLIS (POPULATION 32,000)

...THE LARGEST CITY IN MARYLAND IS BALTIMORE (POPULATION 800,000)

...MARYLAND WAS FOUNDED IN 1634

...STATE FLOWER, THE BLACK-EYED SUSAN...STATE BIRD, THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE

...HOME OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS BALTIMORE ORIOLES, THE COMBACK KIDS OF 1989

DID YOU KNOW THAT.....

...THE FIRST ATLAS ISSUED BY A STATE WAS PUBLISHED BY MARYLAND IN 1825?

...THE FIRST BALLOON FLIGHT IN AMERICA WAS IN MARYLAND ON JUNE 17, 1784?

...THE FIRST PITCHER TO HIT A GRAND SLAM HOME RUN IN A WORLD SERIES WAS DAVE MCNALLY, OCTOBER 13, 1970, BALTIMORE ORIOLES VS. CINCINNATI REDS?

...THE FIRST BOTTLE CAPPING OPERATION WAS IN MARYLAND, CROWN CORK, 1892?

...THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION MET IN BALTIMORE, MAY 1832 (AND THEY HAVEN'T BEEN BACK SINCE)?

...THE FIRST ICE CREAM WHOLESALE DEALER ESTABLISHED HIS BUSINESS IN BALTIMORE IN 1851?

...LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY WAS FIRST INTRODUCED IN MARYLAND IN 1866?

...THE FIRST COMMERCIAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, THE TOM THUMB, WAS BUILT IN BALTIMORE IN 1830?

...THE FIRST AMERICAN DIOCESE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH WAS ESTABLISHED IN BALTIMORE, APRIL 6, 1789?

...THE FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN THE UNITED STATES WAS DEDICATED IN BALTIMORE ON MAY 31, 1831?

...THE FIRST METHODIST BISHOP, FRANCIS ASBURY, WAS APPOINTED IN MARYLAND IN 1794?

...THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PRINTED ON SUNDAY IN THE UNITED STATES WAS THE BALTIMORE MONITOR, 1796?

...THE FIRST STEEL-POINT PEN WAS PATENTED BY A MARYLANDER, PEREGRINE WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 22, 1809?

...THE FIRST WOMAN POSTMASTER IN THE UNITED STATES WAS M. K. GODDARD, APPOINTED IN MARYLAND IN 1775?

...THE FIRST PRESIDENT TO BROADCAST A SPEECH BY RADIO WAS WILLIAM G. HARDING, SPEAKING IN BALTIMORE ON JUNE 14, 1922?

...THE REFRIGERATOR WAS INVENTED IN BALTIMORE BY THOMAS MOORE, 1803?

...THE FIRST TELEGRAPH MESSAGE, A NEWS DISPATCH, WAS SENT FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. TO BALTIMORE ON MAY 25, 1844?

...THE FIRST LIBRARY BOOKWAGON MADE ITS ROUNDS IN HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND IN 1905?

MIX AND MATCH MARYLAND

MATCH THESE FAMOUS MARYLANDERS WITH THEIR OCCUPATION (OR AVOCATION)

____ 1. THURGOOD MARSHALL	A. TENNIS STAR
____ 2. EUBIE BLAKE	B. PULITZER PRIZE WINNING HISTORIAN
____ 3. ROSA PONSELLE	C. HOST - I'VE GOT A SECRET
____ 4. CASS ELLIOTT	D. MYSTERY WRITER
____ 5. JOHNS HOPKINS	E. SAUSAGE KING
____ 6. FRANK PERDUE	F. JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
____ 7. HENRIETTA SZOLD	G. MARRIED KING EDWARD VIII
____ 8. FREDERICK DOUGLASS	H. WJV-13 NEWSCASTER/ANCHOR
____ 9. HARRIETT TUBMAN	I. PHILANTHROPIST, HOSPITAL/UNIVERSITY
____ 10. SUGAR RAY LEONARD	J. BLUES SINGER
____ 11. PAM SHRIVER	K. AUTHOR, STAR SPANGLED BANNER
____ 12. H.L. MENCKEN	L. SURVEYED WASHINGTON, D.C.
____ 13. EDGAR ALLEN POE	M. MARRIED JEROME BONAPARTE
____ 14. BABE RUTH	N. FOUNDER OF HADDASSAH
____ 15. BILLIE HOLLIDAY	O. JAZZ PIANIST
____ 16. F. SCOTT FITZGERALD	P. OSCAR WINNING MOVIE DIRECTOR
____ 17. WALLACE WARFIELD SIMPSON	Q. AUTHOR, HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER
____ 18. SPIRO AGNEW	R. SEEN REGULARLY AT PIMLICO
____ 19. FRANCIS SCOTT KEY	S. OPERA STAR
____ 20. OPRAH WINFREY	T. ESTABLISED THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
____ 21. MICHAEL TUCKER	U. TALK SHOW HOSTESS
____ 22. TAYLOR BRANCH	V. LABOR LEADER
____ 23. ANN TYLER	W. ABOLITIONIST
____ 24. BARRY LEVINSON	X. ESTABLISHED FUND TO CREATE LIBRARY
____ 25. JOHN WATERS	Y. AUTHOR OF THE DRED SCOTT DECISION
____ 26. ROGER B. TANEY	Z. AMERICA'S CUP SAILOR
____ 27. MARGARET BRENT	AA. MEMBER OF THE "MAMAS AND THE PAPAS"
____ 28. GARY MOORE	BB. DEMANDED VOTE FOR WOMEN IN 1647
____ 29. JIM MCKAY	CC. ACTOR, L.A. LAW
____ 30. MATTHEW HENSON	DD. WENT TO NORTH POLE WITH PEARY
____ 31. BENJAMIN BANNEKER	EE. STOCKBROKER
____ 32. KUNTA KINTE	FF. PUPPETEER
____ 33. GARY JOBSON	GG. CHICKEN KING
____ 34. HENRY L. PARKS	HH. AUTHOR, ACCIDENTIAL TOURIST
____ 35. SAMUEL GOMPERS	II. COLLECTORS OF MATISSE PAINTINGS
____ 36. JIM HENSON	JJ. CAME TO AMERICA ON SLAVE SHIP
____ 37. JERRY TURNER	KK. BEGAN B & O RAILROAD
____ 38. EARL WEAVER	LL. BOXING CHAMPION
____ 39. THE CONE SISTERS	MM. AUTHOR, GREAT GATSBY
____ 40. BETSY PATTERSON	NN. SULTAN OF SWAT
____ 41. CHARLES CARROLL	OO. FORMER GOVERNOR
____ 42. BLAZE STARR	PP. NEWSPAPER REPORTER
____ 43. ENOCH PRATT	QQ. ORIOLES MANAGER
____ 44. ALEX BROWN	RR. "CAMP" MOVIE DIRECTOR
____ 45. TOM CLANCY	SS. EXOTIC DANCER

44-EE;45-Q;

30-DD;31-L;32-JJ;33-Z;34-E;35-V;36-FF;37-H;38-GG;39-II;40-M;41-KK;42-SS;43-X;
16-MM;17-G;18-OO;19-K;20-U;21-CC;22-B;23-HH;24-P;25-RR;26-Y;27-BB;28-C;29-R;

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NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS NEWS

Contact:
Karen Johnson
301-244-8047

The National Federation of Republican Women
"Meeting the Challenges of the 90's"

NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention is being held in Baltimore, Maryland, October 6-8, 1989

The convention theme is "Meeting the Challenges of the 90's"

Over 2,300 delegates and alternates, from all 50 states and territories are attending NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention

Speakers addressing NFRW's 25th Biennial Convention include --
Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole
Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher
U.S. Senator Bob Dole (KS)
U.S. Rep. Newt Gingrich (GA)
U.S. Rep. Helen Bentley (MD)
U.S. Rep. Connie Morella (MD)
Director of the Office of Personnel Management, Connie Newman
RNC Chairman Lee Atwater
RNC Co-Chairman Jeanie Austin
The Honorable Jeane Kirkpatrick

NFRW was founded in 1938, in Chicago, Illinois

The current president is Judy Hughes of Denver, Colorado. Hughes will turn over the presidency in January 1990, to Huda Jones of Beattyville, Kentucky. Jones will be elected president of NFRW during this (25th) convention.

With 140,000 members in 2,600 clubs nationwide, NFRW is the nation's largest women's partisan political organization

Purpose -- to provide an avenue of political involvement for Republican women -- to train and elect Republicans at all levels of political office

Major initiatives -- Women Candidate Seminars, Leadership Seminars, Campaign Management Schools, and Polling Schools

Major convention initiative -- Project '90, a program designed to recruit, train, and elect a greater number of Republican women at the state and local level