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HOUSTON, Feb. 11 — The National Women's Political Caucus elected Texas women's rights leader Frances (Sissy) Farenthold as its chairwoman today and closed a sometimes tempestuous but historic first national women's political convention in 100 years.

Mrs. Farenthold, supported heavily by big-state liberals but opposed by Mexican-Americans in her own state for not having supported the chicano gubernatorial candidate in 1972, easily defeated Martha McKay of Chapel Hill, N.C., for the caucus leadership.

The election concluded three days of political manuevering frequently plagued by parliamentary hassles, but through it all the women reaffirmed their solidarity.

The hassle over structure, which lasted until about 4 a.m. today was a confusing one that pitted large states against small, state caucuses against the national policy council, and, among many delegates, resentments over New York Rep. Bella Abzug's methods.

Some accused her of trying to "railroad" the big-state, liberal point of view through the convention. At one point, when the regular chairwoman, state Rep. Gwen Cherry of Florida, got herself into an impossible parliamentary snarl, Rep. Abzug took the chair temporarily, at Rep. Cherry's request. Cries of protest came from some on the convention floor.

A plan finally was negotiated creating the top leadership of a chairwoman and three vice-chairwomen, and a national steering committee of 75 people, weighed among various interests in the convention.

The convention voted to hold its second national convention next year, and thereafter every other year, starting with 1975. Late Saturday night, it also voted narrowly to permit males to have non-voting membership in the national caucus and also in local and state caucuses if those caucuses so choose.

Before adjourning, the convention decided to submit to the state caucuses a series of resolutions affirming the national caucus' support of such diverse stands as:

- "Cessation of U.S. bombing and military support of forces anywhere in Indochina" and withdrawal of all Americans, military and civilian.
- Full and unconditional amnesty" for draft evaders and full veterans benefits for returning veterans and prisoners of war.
- Creation of a committee on "freedom of sexual expression" to do research and lobbying on the subject of sexual privacy, with both lesbians and heterosexuals serving.
- Self-determination for the people of the District of Columbia "whether they choose statehood or home rule".
- Support of legislation before the 93d Congress on child care, minimum wage, sex discrimination in federally aided programs, consumer credit discrimination, full women's health services, expanded family planning services, aid for abortion and pregnancy costs and counseling.
- Establishment of around-the-clock women's rape counseling centers, a review of rape laws and education of local police forces "to the psychic trauma of rape."
- Support for Congress' fight against President Nixon's impoundment of appropriated funds "on human welfare programs . . . bottled up by the Office of Management and Budget."
- Completion of states' ratification of the equal rights amendment as "a top priority" and opposition to the re-election of state legislators who vote against it.

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