

# Skokie Democrats in Race for First Time

The principal issues in the April 1 Skokie elections seem to be not what the candidates stand for, but what party names they stand under.

For the first time, a national party, the Democratic, has filed a slate of candidates for village mayor, six trustees, and clerk. The move is opposed by the Caucus party on the grounds that national parties should not have a role in village elections.

Campaigning so far has resulted in Democratic charges that the Caucus party is really Republican, Caucus assertions that more than half its candidates are Democrats, and a lie detector test of one mayoralty candidate to prove he is not a member of the John Birch society.

## Party Tri-Partisan

"The Caucus party slate is tri-partisan," said Caucus Candidate Al Smith, seeking reelection as mayor. "Our candidates feel that since Skokie citizens are Republicans, Democrats, and Independents, the village should be governed by representatives of all political groups," he said.

"There are two national parties in this election," said his Democratic opponent, Village Trustee Calvin Sutker. "One is Republican, and that's

fine, but the Republicans are using a cover story. Their precinct men are on the street in behalf of my opponent. The Republican and Caucus parties are interwoven," he said.

Mayor Smith disagreed. "I would guess that more than half of the members of the Caucus party are Democrats, or would like to be. They have been sickened and revolted by the Democratic party in Skokie," he said.

## Registered as Democrat

The mayor, whose father was an Evanston Democratic alderman, said he is an independent who is still registered as a Democrat.

"They are not Democrats," said Sutker. "They did not contest me or the other candidates in the Democratic primary, and true Democrats would have done so."

Smith and other Caucus party candidates have expressed the

fear that a Democratic administration in Skokie would be controlled by the Cook county Democratic machine.

Sutker said he has a history of opposing the regular Democrats when he feels they are wrong. "I ran in the 1966 Democratic primary for state representative as an independent against the regular organization candidate and won," he said.

Smith said his administration has pursued programs of progress, and that since Sutker has been a member of the administration, he could not very well attack the record.

## Denies Charge

Sutker, who was elected trustee on a Caucus ticket, said he resigned from the Caucus party because "I didn't believe in serving Republican goals above the local village interests."

In a League of Women Voters

meeting in which all candidates were represented, Smith said some of his opponents charged he once had attended John Birch society meetings, a charge he branded as a lie.

The mayor said a lie detector test administered by the John Reed Laboratories, 611 S. Michigan av., indicated his denial was truthful.

## List Candidates

Caucus party candidates for trustee include Incumbents Walter Flintrup, Robert Morris, Thomas McElligott, Bernard Harrison, Edward Fleischman, and Morrie Topol.

William Siegal is Caucus candidate seeking reelection as clerk.

Democratic trustee candidates are Alan J. Greiman, Leonard F. Green, Edward Kaplan, Michael L. McDermott, Marc Michaelson, and Murray R. Morgan. Meyer Kamin is running for clerk.

# Senate unit OK's spending bill

SPRINGFIELD (AP) — A bill to put a ceiling on campaign spending by candidates for state and General Assembly posts was approved Wednesday by the Senate Executive Committee.

The committee voted 10 to 6 to recommend passage of the measure by the Senate.

Under the legislation sponsored by Sen. James H. Donnewald, D-Breese, spending limits would range from \$1.12 million for a candidate for governor in a general election to \$19,075 for a General Assembly hopeful.

Offices affected by the bill would be those of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, comptroller, treasurer, state senator and representative.

Senate President Cecil A. Partee, D-Chicago, told the committee the intent of the bill is that "men of wealth should not be able to win an election based on the number of dollars coming in."

Opponents said the limitations would

aid incumbents. They said the effort needed to comply with reporting requirements would keep qualified people away from politics.

The House and Senate met briefly Wednesday and recessed until Thursday.

The House approved 128 to 9 and sent to the Senate a measure to allow airplane passengers injured in accidents and survivors of those killed to recover civil damages from the pilot if they could prove he neglected safety standards.

Currently, Illinois law requires proof that the pilot knowingly disregarded safety standards before civil damages can be recovered.

The House Labor and Commerce Committee approved 9 to 7 a bill to repeal laws forcing persons to retire because of age.

Rep. Alan Greiman, D-Skokie, the sponsor of the measure, said many persons are still productive at age 65 and should be allowed to continue working.

The Illinois State Chamber of Commerce opposed the bill.

## 2 Soviet Jews get long exiles

**M O S C O W** [AP]—Soviet courts Monday sentenced two young Jews to five years' exile and a dissident writer to four years' exile, reliable sources said.

The surprisingly harsh punishment for the Jews was more severe than that set by the criminal code under which Mark Nashpits and Boris Tsetlyonok were charged—disrupting public order. Under Article 190, conviction can bring from one to three years in prison.

The sentence seemed to corroborate claims of Jewish sources that authorities are cracking down on Jewish activists.

**THE WRITER** sentenced was Anatoly Marchenko, 38. He was accused of violating terms of a previous exile which followed two prison camp terms. Marchenko was tried in Kaluga.

About 30 friends, Western newsmen, and a visiting Illinois legislator, Rep. Alan J. Greiman [D., 15th], were barred from the Moscow court where the Jews were being tried. A sign on the door said it was "cleaning day" and a militia lieutenant said the court was full.

# State House advances ban on retirement at fixed age

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — Illinois residents would no longer be forced to retire because of their age under provisions of legislation passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

"This means that you have to have the same good reasons for dismissing a man at the age of 62 as you need to dismiss a man of 42," said the sponsor of the measure, Rep. Alan J. Greiman, D-Skokie.

The bill, which would prohibit discrimination in employment because of the attainment of a particular age, cleared the House by a hefty 117 to 19 margin Thursday.

"This is the most significant bill we could pass for the benefit of aging Americans," Greiman said. "Many elderly persons forced to retire at 60 or 65 want to continue to work and to continue to be an important part of society."

Greiman said a federal study had shown 34 per cent of those forced to stop working under mandatory

retirement programs wanted to keep on working.

Mandatory retirement policies imposed by governmental units would not be affected by the measure.

"We'll get them next year," Greiman said.

The bill would also have no effect on management training programs and labor apprenticeship programs that often limit entrants beyond certain ages.

Deficiency appropriations for several state departments and agencies were approved in House and Senate action.

A \$73 million deficiency appropriation for the Department of Public Aid was approved by the House, which added an amendment providing \$5 million for payments to the aged, blind and disabled.

The Senate had earlier approved a \$68 million appropriation for the department, and if it agrees with the House amendment, the measure can

be sent to Gov. Daniel Walker for signature.

The DPA had received a \$1.5 billion appropriation for fiscal 1975, which ends June 30, but officials said a soaring welfare caseload had caused an unexpected shortage. The agency is expected to request another deficiency appropriation of more than \$100 million before the end of the fiscal year.

A deficiency appropriation of \$3.3 million for the Department of Corrections was approved by the Senate and sent back to the House for concurrence in a minor amendment, and a \$1.71 million deficiency appropriation for the Secretary of State's office was sent to the governor for signature.

The governor's plan for a huge construction program financed by increased state borrowing and designed to create jobs received a jolt from a legislative commission.

The bipartisan Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission said the bond market would not absorb the massive borrowing Walker had planned without added cost to the state in higher interest rates.

The commission recommended that Walker not seek further bonding authority until the state has issued all the bonds currently authorized.

In other action Thursday:

—The House Executive Committee voted overwhelmingly against legislation to ban throw-away beverage containers in the state.

—The Senate sent to the governor for signature a measure raising the salaries of Court of Claims judges from \$16,000 to \$19,000.

—The Senate voted to give its committee chairmen permission to schedule bills for hearings without advance notice. This was explained as an attempt to cope with a flood of last-minute legislation introduced last week.

# House won't ease rules for ERA passage

SPRINGFIELD (AP)—By a wide margin, the Illinois House refused Wednesday night to change its rules and make it easier for passage of the federal Equal Rights Amendment in that chamber.

Rep. Alan Greiman, D-Skokie, had proposed the House adopt a rule that a simple majority rather than a three-fifths majority be required for passage of proposed federal constitutional amendments.

In the last session, it took 107 votes in the House to pass a resolution such as the ERA. Greiman's proposal would

have reduced that requirement to 89 votes.

The Greiman proposal was rejected on a 100 to 66 vote.

The vote coincidentally came on the same day as some 250 anti-ERA demonstrators lobbied in the Capitol against the proposed federal amendment which would bar discrimination because of sex.

Several ERA opponents carried a replica of a coffin with the slogan "Bury the ERA" into the Capitol rotunda shortly before noon.

Nearly eight hours later Greiman's proposal was debated in the House, the

sixth of some 39 proposed rules changes for the 1977-1978 legislative session.

Rep. Virginia Macdonald, R-Arlington Heights, said several amendments to the federal constitution, including the prohibition against slavery, have been approved in Illinois with less than three-fifths votes in the legislature.

Greiman said there "is nothing sacred about (the numbers) 107 or 89," and that the House should be fair and require 89 votes for passage of federal amendments.

But Rep. Roscoe Cunningham, R-Lawrenceville, said "ERA backers shouldn't covet the prize so much that

they corrupt the game."

"Proponents of the ERA will be prouder tomorrow if they stand up ... than if they slip under the back door," he said.

At the rally earlier in the day, one veteran ERA opponent predicted the Illinois legislature would defeat the amendment this spring for the sixth consecutive year.

Phyllis Schlafly, who has headed the national anti-ERA drive, said defeat of the amendment recently in North Carolina and Nevada "shows the tide is in our favor."

She criticized Rosalynn Carter, Presi-

dent Carter's wife, for making calls to state legislators in North Carolina urging support for the ERA.

White House personnel are also improperly being used to support the proposed constitutional ban on sex discrimination, she said.

After speaking with reporters, Mrs. Schlafly joined the other women in singing "God Bless America" in the capitol rotunda.

Loaves of bread were distributed for presentation to legislators and signs with slogans such as "You Can't Fool Mother Nature—Stop ERA" decorated the statehouse halls.

# First signs point to new defeat of ERA article

by STEVE BROWN

SPRINGFIELD — Both sides of the Equal Rights Amendment issue in Illinois are mustering their forces for another vote, but signs point to another loss of ERA supporters in a planned vote this spring.

Lobbying efforts on both sides are gaining momentum, but as in other emotional efforts most lawmakers appear to have their minds made up so letter-writing campaigns and rallies have little impact.

This will probably be the last effort by ERA backers to get the measure ratified in Illinois, and they are trying to pump fresh blood into their campaign.

The 1977 ERA campaign, for example, features men as chief sponsors of the ratification resolution in hopes of taking the "women only" stigma out of the effort.

**STATE REP.** Alan Greiman, D-Skokie, has taken over chief sponsorship of the movement from State Rep. Eugenia Chapman, D-Arlington Heights.

Greiman believes he has the votes in the Illinois House to pass the ERA resolution, but he remains uncertain about the fate of the proposal in the Illinois Senate.

Long-time supporters of the ERA movement in January began the tedious project of educating new lawmakers. The unpublicized, low-key briefing sessions in Springfield were designed to give the newcomers a taste of what could be expected this year.

The initial signs are not overwhelmingly positive for ERA proponents. They lost a bid to change a house rule that would have lowered the number of votes needed to pass the amendment there. A similar test is expected in the Senate, where in December ERA supporters fell eight votes short in an attempt to get the amendment ratified.

Senate supporters are not ready to discuss their plans for action on the resolution this year.

**ERA SUPPORTERS** still believe the amendment is needed and reject the suggestion that a provision in the Illinois constitution, which calls for equal rights for all residents, is enough to protect Illinois women.

Opponents continue to warn that passage of the ERA will mean women will be drafted into the armed forces or required to use the same public toilets as men.

There are some observers who believe the ERA movement in Illinois will have a national impact on the effort to push the amendment in at least three more states. So far, 35 states have adopted the amendment and three more are needed before it becomes part of the U.S. Constitution.

Besides the distinction of being the only northern industrial state not to pass the amendment, Illinois is also the home of outspoken ERA opponent, Phyllis Schlafly of Alton.

Locally, three new state representatives have joined the ERA picture this year, but only one appears ready to support the measure. State Rep. Roger Stanley, R-Streamwood, probably will vote for the resolution while State Rep. Penny Pullen, R-Park Ridge, and Roger Keats, R-Winnetka, oppose it.

No change is seen in the Illinois Senate among local members. State Sen. Bradley Glass, R-Northbrook, remains the single ERA backer from the area. State Sen. Richard Walsh, R-La Grange Park, who replaced the late Howard Mohr, opposes the ERA.

**WALSH JOINS** State Sen. John Graham, R-Barrington, David Regner, R-Mount Prospect, and John Nimrod, R-Glenview as ERA opponents. Nimrod once was a supporter of the amendment but in recent years has backed away from the pro-ERA effort.

While the amendment has fallen short of the necessary 36 votes in the Senate, ERA supporters say two senators have agreed to vote "yea" if they can get 34 votes.

Two more votes reportedly are needed in the 177-member House despite Greiman's confidence that he has the 107 votes needed for passage.

Greiman said his strategy is to have the resolution heard by the Illinois House executive committee when the legislature returns from its spring break April 19. He hopes it can clear the lower chamber by the end of April, giving the Senate two months for consideration before it adjourns June 30.

Thursday, April 21, 1977

# ERA obtains approval of House panel

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — An Illinois House committee voted today to recommend that Illinois ratify the proposed federal Equal Rights Amendment.

The House Judiciary 1 Committee approved the ERA on a 15 to 5 vote, sending the resolution to the full House.

Illinois has repeatedly rejected efforts since 1972 to ratify the ERA, which would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex.

Opponents of the ERA, undaunted by today's committee action, noted the Judiciary Committee has passed the ERA in previous sessions.

"I think we have a very good chance to win in the House," said ERA opponent Phyllis Schlafly of Alton.

The effort to get Illinois to ratify the ERA is sponsored this year by four men.

Rep. Alan Greiman, D-Skokie, one of the sponsors, said he believes he has the votes to get the measure out of the House and to the Senate this year.

Six opponents and three supporters testified during a onehour hearing before the vote was taken. No new arguments were raised.

Opponents said enactment of the ERA would make women eligible for the military draft and combat and damage the family unit. Proponents said the ERA would enhance the dignity of the housewife and give men and women greater freedom of choice.

# The Nation's Newest Power Bloc

by Harriet Miller

"Hayakawa's most evident weakness is his 70 years—a politically awkward age for himself and for his opponents," wrote



the authors of an article that appeared in the October 31, 1976 issue of the *New York Times Magazine*. They

went on to say that Hayakawa's age is "old enough to be a liability but not quite old enough to permit Tunney to make it a point of open attack—too many elderly voters might be alienated."

Two days later, 70-year-old S. I. Hayakawa beat 42-year-old John Tunney, the freshman Senator from California, to become the oldest new member of the U.S. Senate.

Tunney was right to avoid making an issue of Hayakawa's age. While people over 65 are only 10 percent of the nation's population, they do believe in exercising their right to vote. And they are not likely to consider 70 years of experience a liability in a candidate. Further, they are more than ever before apt to go public with their displeasure with anyone who makes an issue of age.

Along with their new willingness to comment publicly on affairs that affect them, older people are beginning to see themselves as a force that society must reckon with.

The concept of the older person as a catalyst for change is not a new one. Witness Mrs. Lillian Carter's experience as a Peace Corps Volunteer in India, and the dedication of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to easing the lot of people everywhere.

But until recently, the banding together of older people, when it happened at all, happened quietly. Most groups concentrated on offering good-neighbor services.

Now, organizations like the Joint Legislative Committees of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons are working with members of state legislatures to influence the outcome of bills that will affect older people.

Last year's efforts by Florida's committee, for example, prompted 4,500 older Floridians to write or telephone state legislators in support of a nursing home reform bill. The bill passed and was signed into law last June. The committee's work on this and several other issues helped result in the conclusion drawn by State Sen. D. Robert Graham of Miami Lakes that such lobbying activity "is likely to have a great impact on the prospects for passing legislation of interest to the elderly in years to come."

Groups of older activists in Illinois have devised a careful lobbying strategy to convince state legislators of the folly of forced retirement. Their cause has been taken up by State Rep.

Alan J. Greiman of Skokie, who has recruited over 90 co-sponsors for a bill that would outlaw mandatory retirement in most public and private employment. Greiman expects the bill to pass the Illinois House this year.

Greiman himself was struck by the ludicrousness of forced retirement when he heard about a conversation that Marc Chagall, who will be 90 this year, had while he was creating a mosaic for a Chicago bank a few years ago:

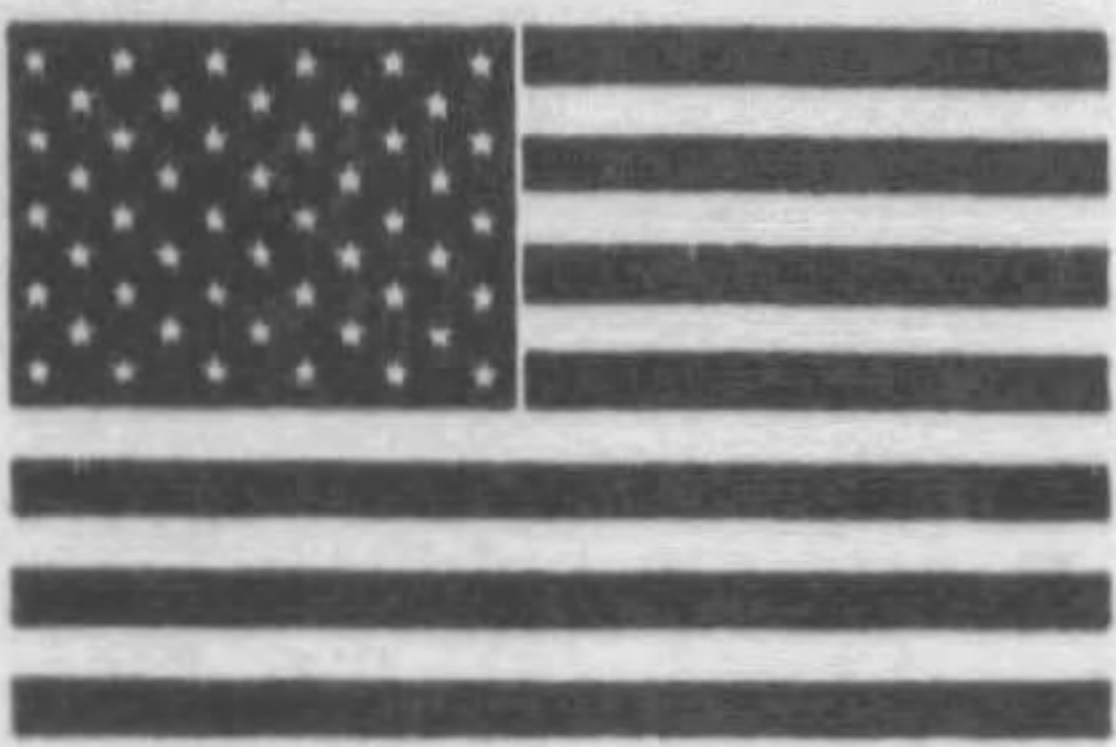
Someone asked, "Mr. Chagall, you're so wealthy and you're so old, why do you still work?"

And the artist answered, "If you don't work, you die; if you don't die right away, you die little by little."

Although he is only 45, Greiman says that mandatory retirement is an issue that it is "hard not to be interested in." He thinks the bill may run into some trouble in the Senate, but he says that even "the lobbyists who fight it tell me that they think it has a chance of passage." Gov. James R. Thompson has allowed the director of the state office on aging to testify in favor of the bill this year, which Greiman thinks is "a good sign."

"No question about it," says Rep. Greiman, "they (legislators) understand the power of older Americans."

*(Harriet Miller is the executive director of the non-profit, non-partisan National Retired Teachers Association and American Association of Retired Persons.)*



# House rejects ERA again

By Marcia Stepanek

Chicago Tribune Press Service

**SPRINGFIELD**—After nearly an hour of fiery debate and despite warnings that defeat would make them a "House full of sexists," state representatives narrowly defeated ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment Thursday.

Ratification stands a chance of House passage later in the session, however, because its chief sponsor, Rep. Alan Greiman (D., Skokie), postponed consideration on the measure shortly after it fell six votes short of the 107 votes needed for passage. There were 74 votes against ratification.

Although Greiman's move to postpone the measure keeps the issue alive for a possible vote later in the month, supporters said Thursday's vote virtually spells doom for passage of the ERA this session.

It was the second time the controversial proposal was defeated in the House. The first negative vote came in 1972 when the ERA fell 14 votes short of passage. The House voted in favor of it in 1973—95 to 72—and again in 1975—113 to 63. Both times the measure was rejected by the Senate. Should it pass the House later in this session, observers believe it would again fall short in the Senate.

**ACCORDING TO** Greiman, the last-minute endorsement of the ERA by Gov. Thompson came too late to do much good to help the recently ailing drive to make Illinois the 36th state to ratify the proposed amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Thompson jumped into the ERA battle Wednesday by urging ratification in his fourth special message to the General Assembly.

During the last week, the measure's supporters have lobbied feverishly, aware that anti-ERA forces have found new support on the House floor for arguments that passage would pave the way for more legal abortions and for marriages between persons of the same sex.

Other familiar arguments also entered Thursday's debate, including comments by Rep. Thomas Hanahan (D., McHenry), that the women in his household were opposed to the ERA "because they want to continue to be treated special by men."

"**ERA IS NOT** a panacea for discrimination," he said. "It is a hoax. I might be known as a woman hater after I vote no on this issue, but the reason I'm against this is that I love my wife. I think she is special and think she should be treated as such."

Supporters countered by saying the amendment would not change the relationships between men and women but would bar job discrimination against women and afford women all over the nation equal rights under the law.

"The Bible says that women were made from Adam's rib, not from his feet to be stepped on," said Rep. Adeline Geo-Karis (R., Zion). "Let's not hide behind this vote by saying we're for equal rights in certain cases. Either you're for discrimination or you're against it."

**THE PROPOSED** amendment reads: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

If the ERA is ratified by three more states before the March, 1979, deadline, it will become the 29th Amendment to the Constitution.

So far the ERA has been approved by 35 states.

# The anger is equal in ERA battle

Continued from page one

dale] was explaining a bill to fund an East St. Louis performing-arts group while her colleagues were conversing loudly in small klatches all around the room, oblivious to House Speaker William Redmond [D., Bensenville], who was repeatedly rapping a gavel on his lectern.

But when the ERA was called at about 12:30 p.m., the representatives were back in their seats and television cameras began whirling in the gallery.

The fight was on, and like two armies firmly entrenched, legislators for and against the ERA emerged briefly from behind their cluttered desks to unload verbal salvos.

Rep. Alan Greiman [D., Skokie], chief sponsor of the bill, criticized those who

## Close-up

have characterized the ERA as a sanction on abortion, invasion of privacy, and homosexuality.

"THIS HAS nothing to do with homosexuality," Greiman said. "You're mixing up sex that we do with sex that we are."

He said the ERA will "exalt the family" rather than destroy it, as opponents contend, and told his colleagues:

"When we vote on this question, we have a different constituency than on other questions. We have a national constituency."

Leading off for the opponents was Rep. George Hudson [R., Hinsdale].

"Millions of women do not want the Equal Rights Amendment," he said, urging his peers to refuse to pass something that "we cannot rescind, even if we want to."

He referred to a current legal battle



UPI Telephoto

No matter how Rep. Alan Greiman (D., Skokie) added up the votes, the Equal Rights Amendment was not going to pass the Illinois House Thursday.

involving Idaho, Nebraska, and Tennessee, which voted to rescind their votes in favor of the ERA. Legal experts differ on whether that can be done, and U.S. Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell has said he doesn't think it can.

BURSTS of cheers followed the remarks of both Greiman and Hudson. Redmond then warned against further disruptions and most of the three dozen speeches that followed were received with silence or restrained applause.

The oratory ranged from an impassioned "sermon" by Rep. Corneal Davis [D., Chicago] to an acrimonious exchange between Representatives Thomas Hanahan [D., McHenry] and Susan Catania [R., Chicago] to a blooper by Rep. Clarence Neff [R., Stronghurst], to a terse summation by ERA opponent Rep. Penny Pullen [R., Park Ridge].

Davis, resplendent in a white shirt and white tie, reached a gravel-voiced crescendo in discussing "a woman who works in the office 20 years and knows all about the business."

"Now hear me. They call a man in and say, 'This woman will teach you everything you need to know.' After she teaches him how to do it all, they tell him, 'You are now her boss.'"

"That is unfair and everybody knows it."

HANAHAN SAID government has given in too much to demands of "braless, brainless broads," and said "ERA is not

a panacea for discrimination. It is a hoax."

He cited a Colorado equal rights law that he said inadvertently made no mention of human beings.

"A cowboy applied for a license to marry his horse," Hanahan said, "and the only way the state could deny it was because the horse was not 18 years years old."

In her turn, Catania looked at Hanahan and said, "He apparently likes the subject of horses. It's the second time he's talked about it."

For most of the debate, the total hovered around 95 votes, then peaked at 101 when Greiman conceded he wouldn't make it to the required 107. He then made a tactical retreat by putting the measure on "postponed consideration," thereby averting defeat.

AFTER THE VOTE, he said he would call the measure again this session, but would not say when.

"When you see me stand up and say, 'I'm ready to call it,' I'll have 107 votes."

Asked if he thought he had the votes Thursday, he said, "We thought it was possible. It was a finesse move. If a finesse works, you look good. If not, you look like a dope."

State Street Store Hours: M

## How representatives voted on ERA

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SPRINGFIELD—Here is The House vote on the Equal Rights Amendment, which fell six votes short of the three-fifths majority required for passage:

For [101]: Abramson, Anderson, Antonovych, E Barnes, Bluthardt, Bowman, Brady, Brandt, Breslin, Byers, Caldwell, Campbell, Catania, Chapman, Christensen, Conli, Daniels, Darrow, C. Davis, J. Dunn, R. Dunn, Dyer, Ebbesen, Edgar, Epton, Farley, Friedland, Gaines, Garajza, Geo-Karis, Getty, Giorgi, Greiman, Harris, Hart, Hoffman, Holewinski, D. Houlihan, J. Houlihan, Jaffe, D. Jones, E. Jones, Kane, Katz, Kempiners, Kiosak, Kucharski, Lechowicz, Leinenweber, Leverenz, Levin, Lucco, Luft. Also, Macdonald, Madigan, Madison, Mann, Marovitz, L. Martin, P. Martin, Matejek, Matijevich,

Mautino, McClain, McCourt, McGrew, McLendon, McPike, Meyer, Molloy, Mudd, Musallan, Murphy, O'Brien, Pechous, Peters, Pierce, Polk, Porter, Pouncey, Redmond, Reed, Reilly, Richmond, Robinson, Sandquist, Satterthwaite, Schneider, Sevcik, Sharp, Shumbert, Skinner, Stanley, Stecco, Stiehl, Stuffle, Teicser, Van Duyn, Willer, Young, Yourell. Against [74]: Adams, J. Barnes, Bartulis, Beatty, Bennett, Birchler, Boucek, Bradley, Brummer, Brummet, Capparelli, Collins, Cunningham, J. Davis, Dawson, Deavers, Deuster, DiPrima, Domico, Doyle, Ewing, Flinn, Friedrich, Giglio, Griesheimer, Hanahan, Hoxsey, Hudson, Huff, Huskey, Jacobs, Johnson, Keats, Kelly, Kent, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Lauer, Laurino.

Also, Mahar, McAuliffe, McAvoy, McBroom, McMaster, Miller, Mulcahey, Nardulli, Neff, O'Daniel, Pullen, Rianey, Ryan, Schisler, Schlickman, Scherbert, Schuneman, Simms, Stearny, Steele, Sumner, Taylor, Terzich, Tinsword, Totten, Tuerk, Vitek, Von Boeckman, Waddell, Wall, Walsh, Wikoff, Williams, Winchester, Wolf.

Not voting [two]: Ewell, Kornowicz.

take a  
from ph

# ERA fails in House, held for later vote

SPRINGFIELD—Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment fell six votes short of passage in the Illinois House Thursday and was held for another vote later. The controversial measure received 101 favorable votes with 74 lawmakers opposing it. No one voted present during the two-hour wrangle.

A three-fifths vote, 107 of the 177 House members, is required to send the amendment on to the Senate.

Rep. Alan Greiman, a Skokie Democrat and one of four men handling ERA in the House to show it is "not just a women's issue," said, "Sometimes I think we're on the right track." He cited women breaking into previously all-male jobs.

"But then that judge in Madison brings home the residue of discrimination," Greiman said. "Women are somehow less equal than men." He referred to a judge in Madison, Wis., under fire for saying the way women dress prompts rape.

A strong ERA foe, Rep. George Ray Hudson, R-Hinsdale, argued ERA "has a single fatal flaw. It tends to undo the natural order of things and cast men and

women into a doctrinaire mold of sameness. It's almost unisex."

Rep. John R. Lauer, R-Broadwell, was one of 10 Central Illinois lawmakers who voted against ERA. Only five voted for the measure. (See Legislative Roll Call.)

"Legislators," Lauer said, "must set personal philosophies aside in expressing views of constituents. That's why I've got to vote no."

Rep. Gerald Bradley, D-Bloomington, told the House that ERA is "a gigantic grab for power at the federal level."

He said the amendment would give Congress the power to enforce provisions of the amendment by adopting appropriate legislation.

"That," Bradley said, "would transfer jurisdiction over women's rights, domestic relations and criminal law and property law pertaining to women out of the hands of state legislatures into the hands of the federal government."

That power, Bradley emphasized, would include family law, divorce, child custody, alimony, minimum marriageable limits, dower rights, inheritance, survivor's benefits, insurance

rates, welfare, prison regulations and protective labor legislation.

## Colorado's action

Colorado, one of the 35 states to ratify the amendment thus far, "went too far," said Rep. Thomas Hanahan, D-McHenry.

The House labor spokesman, who branded ERA supporters several years ago as "brainless, braless broads," said the Colorado ratification had made a hoax of ERA.

Almost anything goes in Colorado, Hanahan said in stating that a cowboy had sought a marriage license in order to marry his horse.

"The only way the county clerk could deny his application," Hanahan said, "was on grounds the horse wasn't 18 years old."

Greiman and other ERA backers said opponents had raised "hysterical" objections to the measure. Efforts to eliminate sex discrimination through laws on a case-by-case basis have failed, he said.

"Our concern is not just for women in Illinois, not just for men in this state. Our concern is for people in every

state," he said.

"ERA will provide all women status as persons under the law," said Rep. Peggy Smith Martin, D-Chicago.

Rep. Peggy Pullen, R-Park Ridge, said the trend had turned against the ERA. The longer ERA has been exposed to the public, she said, "the more its support has eroded."

The House gave 113 affirmative votes to ERA in 1975, but the Senate failed to ratify the amendment during the 79th General Assembly, rejecting it last year.

The amendment was supported only once by the Senate. That was in 1972, but it was rejected in the House.

A total of 38 states must ratify the amendment by March 22, 1979, to make it part of the federal constitution. Indiana became the 35th state to ratify it.

After the vote Greiman said, "There are those who sincerely believe that the case-by-case, issue-by-issue method is better. Lots of legislators who vote for pro-women issues are saying 'Look, I'm not against women, I'm against ERA.'"

He said he would call it again "when I have 107 votes." Asked if 107 votes

were there Thursday, Rep. Elroy Sandquist, R-Chicago, one of the sponsors, said, "Certainly, we thought it was possible."

Greiman said although it did not pass, backers found out where members stand on the issue.

"Don't count me out," Greiman said. "I'm very tenacious and very dedicated to this issue and I'm going to work very hard. I'm optimistic. There were some people sitting on the fence who in the end said, 'I vote against discrimination.' I'm confident we've got six more votes."

## Chicago vote

Asked why so few Chicago Democrats outside leadership voted for ERA, Greiman said, "It's their right. This is not a matter of politics."

Sandquist said during debate, "This has been approved this year by our neighbor Indiana and rejected in the South. Let's not stay behind like one of the poor wares."

Other proponents tried to rally votes by saying the two major parties have backed ERA as has Gov. James R. Thompson, who sent a special message to the General Assembly Wednesday.

Many of the same arguments against ERA used in past debates surfaced again Thursday.

Opponents said ERA would allow women to be drafted, permit homosexual marriages and destroy the family. Others, like Rep. Donald Deuster, R-Mundelein, said state and federal laws only need to be enforced better to provide relief for women.

"Congress sent us a mistake," Deuster said. "Present laws now take care of most of the problems and all we have to do is just enforce those laws."

## Roll call

### Issue

*Should the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution be ratified?*

	Yes	No
<b>38th District</b>		
Peg Breslin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D-Serena	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thomas Ewing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R-Pontiac	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Betty J. Hoxsey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R-Ottawa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>43rd District</b>		
Ray Christensen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D-Morris	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
George Ryan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R-Kankakee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Edward McBroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R-Kankakee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>44th District</b>		
Gerald Bradley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D-Bloomington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gilbert L. Deavers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R-Normal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
John R. Lauer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R-Broadwell	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>45th District</b>		
Donald Anderson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R-Peru	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Richard Luft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D-Pekin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
James VonBoeckman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D-Pekin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>48th District</b>		
Mary Lou Kent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R-Quincy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michael McClain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D-Quincy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale Schisler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D-London Mills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Two blank boxes mean no vote was cast. Two "Ps" mean a "present" vote was cast.)



# House seems headed to less complicated divorce

By Gordon Britton  
Lindsay-Schaub News Service  
Springfield

The Illinois House Judiciary Committee has approved two bills to radically change state divorce laws. Both would make it substantially less complicated to get a divorce.

One bill, sponsored by Rep. Alan Greiman, D-Skokie, would provide three ways a couple could get a divorce without establishing fault on the part of either spouse.

The bill, termed a "modified no-fault" bill by sponsors, does not, however, eliminate the state's 11 recognized grounds for divorce.

The second bill, sponsored by Rep. Aaron Jaffee, D-Skokie, retains the requirement that fault be established in all divorce cases, but it would eliminate proof of fault in un-

contested cases.

Under the Jaffee bill a person would have to charge one of the 11 grounds for divorce, for instance mental cruelty, but unless the person's spouse challenged the charge, no testimony would be necessary for the divorce to be granted.

Supporters of the Jaffee bill said the provision would eliminate much of the bitterness presently involved in divorce cases.

Under Greiman's modified no-fault bill a person wanting a divorce would have a choice between trying to prove grounds or seeking the divorce under no-fault provisions.

The no-fault provisions include:

— A divorce after 60 days if both parties agree.

— Divorce after one year of

separation whether or not both parties agree.

— A divorce regardless of fault or length of separation if a judge finds "irretrievable breakdown" of the marriage.

Supporters claim such provisions would allow Illinoisans divorces "with dignity."

Testifying for the bill was Dr. Kurt Rosenbaum, a Chicago optometrist who was denied a divorce after 12 years of separation because he could not prove grounds under present state law.

Rosenbaum urged passage of the bill, claiming that existing divorce laws are "inhuman and brutal."

Other controversial provisions of the bill include:

— Mandatory marriage counseling if one party in the divorce requests it or if the court decides the marriage can be saved. Rep. Ronald Griesheimer, R-Waukegan, objected to the provision, claiming that it was designed with only Chicago in mind.

Greisheimer said that other areas of the state do not have adequate marriage counseling services to support the provision.

"For example, I wouldn't want any of my clients to be sent to a counselor in Lake County," he said. "They often cause more problems than they solve. People come back from there ready for the looney bin."

— A restriction on how long a person can wait before filing for custody of children after initially losing a custody dispute. Under the bill a person must wait two years before again seeking custody of children unless it can be proved that the children are in physical, mental or moral danger.

Rep. Richard Hart, D-Benton, said he thinks the provision is too severe. But supporters said that it is necessary to eliminate the "constant custody battles" that result from some divorces.

James Friedman, representing the Illinois Bar Association, said that the bill would bring Illinois divorce laws out of the dark ages. Illinois is one of only three states that does not have no-fault provisions in divorce laws, he said.

"No matter how long it takes to do it, there will be no-fault divorce in Illinois," Friedman said.

The IBA opposed the Jaffee bill, however. Friedman said the bill is a step backwards for several reasons.

Among those cited:

— A section that allows the parent receiving child support to collect a lump sum settlement upon the death of the parent paying support. Under present law child support ends with the death of the paying parent.

— A section that makes divorce mandatory if it is sought after a six-month legal separation. Under this provision, fault would have to be established before the legal separation would be granted.

The IBA claims that, for example, under the provision one spouse could stop supporting the other, forcing either legal separation or divorce action. In either case divorce would be mandatory after six months.

Bill supporters, however, said that existing separate maintenance laws would prevent such non-support.

Opponents of both bills, in-

cluding Stop ERA, the Eagle Forum — which describes itself as "the answer to women's lib" — and the Illinois Catholic Conference, claimed the laws undermine the fabric of society.

Claire Driscoll of the Illinois

Catholic Conference said that the bill would establish the only contract that could be cancelled simply because one party does not want it anymore.

"Marriage-related values of young people could not help but be impaired by passage (of the

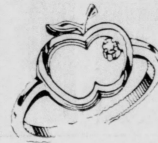
bills)," Driscoll added. "The implication here is that marriage is only a matter of private concern. Marriage is of public concern because to weaken marriage laws is to weaken society."

Opponents also said the bills

are harmful to women because they leave home makers virtually without support.

Both bills already have Senate approval. A bill similar to the Greiman proposal was defeated in the House last year.

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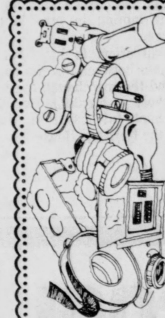
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# Senate rejects measure

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — A bill that would have outlawed mandatory retirement ages in Illinois has been torpedoed by a Senate committee, which refused to allow it to reach the Senate floor.

The measure, already approved in the House, was rejected Thursday by a 7 to 5 vote in the Senate Executive Committee.

The action means it will not be considered by the full Senate without a special vote.

The measure would have prohibited discrimination in employment on the basis of age and would have empowered the state Fair Employment Practices Commission to conduct hearings on charges of age discrimination brought by individual employees.

Business groups testified that the measure, if approved, would reduce job opportunities for young persons entering the labor force, because the number of persons retiring would decrease after 1980, when the measure would take effect.

"There is a point at which a persons should leave," said Merle H. Glick, a spokesman for Peoria-based Caterpillar Tractor Co. "No hassle is worse than when a person thinks he should stay when he ought to go," he added.

A spokesman for the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce testified that of 1.8 million jobs openings in Illinois last year, all but 500,000 were created by the retirements. He said the number of openings would decrease if the measure passed.

The House sponsor of the measure, Rep. Alan J. Greiman, D-Skokie, said similar proposals have been made in six or seven other states. "We are blazing new ground, senators," he said.

# 'Move to outrage' by ERA questioned

SPRINGFIELD (UPI) — Illinois lawmakers who have labored long and hard for the Equal Rights Amendment wonder if Betty Friedan's call for a pro-ERA "offensive" featuring a "move to outrage" will do much good.

"I'm not necessarily critical of her," said Rep. Alan Greiman, one of four male House members handling ERA this year to show it is a men's as well as a women's rights issue. "We approach it from different angles.

"I rely," said the Skokie Democrat, "on the traditional legislative tools and gamesmanship. She comes down a little more militantly. She is an exciting, vital woman who generates enthusiasm.

"BUT FRANKLY, I always knew the vote would be razor-thin. The people on the outside didn't care to believe that or didn't make the count," Greiman said. "That's not their job. But outrage is. They should be outraged about this."

Friedan, a nationally-known feminist, last week

said women should "go on the offensive" in Illinois to get ERA passed. She said women were foolish to answer "stupid questions" about what ERA would do and should "move now to outrage."

Her comments followed ERA's failure by six votes in the House. The measure was kept technically alive at the last minute but chances for passage are slim.

Rep. Giddy Dyer, R-Hinsdale, said, "I don't know what she means by outrage but I think women already have the most powerful weapon — the right to vote. That's where this is going to be decided.

**"THE LEGISLATURE** has had five years to ratify ERA but all it's done is raise the hurdle by requiring an extraordinary instead of majority vote. So we should form search committees in every district to find pro-ERA candidates.

"This," Dyer said, "will accomplish more than kicking, screaming or chaining ourselves to the courthouse door as our forebears had to do to get the vote."

Mrs. Dyer said ERA advocates outside the legislature can do things to show displeasure ERA has not passed in Illinois. "Don't hold conventions or take personal vacations in non-ERA states. Go to California instead of Florida."

Organized labor, Mrs. Dyer said, "let us down. They pay lip-service to equality but they don't practice it on ERA, and they don't practice it in union organizations or contract bargaining. Looking at the last roll call, I don't see one vote from labor."

**REP. SUSAN** Catania, R-Chicago, said, "As a legislator, I'm tempted to say, 'Good grief, do I really want people doing outrageous acts?' But on second thought, anything Ms. (cq — direct quote) Friedan does brings attention to the issue, and nothing is ever accomplished

until a lot of people think about it."

Mrs. Catania said she seriously doubts legislators get much constituent mail on ERA. "I suspect many lawmakers have no strong feelings so they vote however they've been pressured last. I'd be worried if people sitting on the fence used it as an excuse but they didn't need an excuse last time."

Greiman said he was caught unaware by the Friedan appearance, sponsored by the National Organization for Women. Mrs. Catania, close to NOW, said she knew nothing about it either until after the fact.

Mrs. Dyer said she isn't worried about irresponsible actions emerging from any "outrage" activity. "Mrs. Friedan grew up in Peoria and knows Illinois. She found happiness in marriage and womanhood and has matured and become more conservative since her consciousness-raising days."

## Women's conference has mobilizing effect

# Out of the shouting, an awareness emerges

By Meg O'Connor

**THE MAJOR OUTCOME** of the Illinois International Women's Year conference in Normal, Ill., last weekend might be to mobilize women who until then had remained silent on controversial women's issues.

For it was the IWY conference at Illinois State University that brought together women who never had been to a women's conference before: Women who hadn't expressed their opinions on the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion, homosexual rights, federally supported day-care centers — some women who never had formed opinions on those issues. White women, black women, Latinos, young, old, rich, poor, middle-class women came from across the state.

They came to learn about the issues, and in the process discovered the opposition, and that it is strong. They are women who decided that they must speak out, on all sides of the issue. (A small minority of men, who had full speaking and voting rights, was in attendance.)

**IN THE WEEK** since the conference, they have been mobilizing their friends to write to state legislators and congressmen.

It is this new activity that leaders of both sides expect will influence legislative decisions on women's issues — far more than the resolutions passed at the conference.

Though the conference passed a resolution "enthusiastically supporting immediate passage" of the ERA, state Rep. Susan Catania (D., Chicago) said last week that she expects the resolutions will not greatly affect consideration of the ERA in the General Assembly.

However, she expects that now women who had stood on the sidelines will take a more active position on the issues discussed at the conference.

"I DON'T THINK the vote at IWY will influence the legislators on ERA," she said, "but I do think all participants will have more contact with their representatives."

Though Catania said, "This was not a one-issue or two-issue conference," the ERA controversy overshadowed all others.

The battlelines were drawn clearly at the opening session Saturday morning with a series of disputes over nominations and registration procedures. And the 2,400 registrants clearly were divided into two groups: one supporting the ERA, and the other opposing it.

Rosemary Thomson, national chairman of the IWY Citizens' Review Committee and Illinois head of Eagle Forum, emerged immediately as the leader of the Amendment's opposition.

**IT'S IMPOSSIBLE** to label the participants' ideology, but their reactions made their positions quite clear. The battle cries were sounded repeatedly and simultaneously. Waving red voting cards marked "no," hundreds of women and men shouted, "No, No, No," and "No ERA," while hundreds more shouted "ERA yes, ERA yes," while waving their blue "yes" cards.

To many, former United States Rep. Bella Abzug symbolized their cause. They cheered her heartily when she spoke Sunday

day and even applauded Saturday when she appeared in an IWY film.

But to others, the New York mayor hopeful represented all they had come to fight, and they shouted their protests and demanded "our equal right to hear the other side" when her speech ended.

Abzug, who is presiding officer of the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, nearly missed the conference.

Though she had been scheduled to speak at Saturday's opening, her aides reportedly decided it was more important to her mayoral race that she attend campaign events in New York.

But when conference organizers pointed out that Illinois is the home state of Phyllis Schlafly, leader of Stop-ERA, and Abzug's absence might be construed as a victory for the opposition, her aides decided to reschedule her appearance. So she left New York at 3 a.m. Sunday on a commercial flight to Chicago, then took a private plane to Normal to give a 20-minute speech.

**SCHLAFLY DID NOT** attend the conference. She explained that she had been vacationing with her family and, "also, they didn't invite me."

Though some women suggested that Schlafly stayed away because she knew the opposition wouldn't muster enough votes to defeat an ERA resolution in her home state, Schlafly responded, "That's just ridiculous. I consider the whole thing just a charade. We just had a magnificent victory. We just defeated the ERA (in the General Assembly)."

(On June 2, in its first test year in the Illinois House, the ERA fell six votes short of the 107 votes needed for passage. Its main sponsor, Rep. Alan Greiman (D., Skokie), in a parliamentary maneuver, withdrew the measure with an option to bring it up again.)

Strong emotions surrounding the constitutional amendment surfaced at the ERA workshop Saturday where 600 persons crowded into an auditorium that seats 400 to decide if the amendment should be considered by the entire IWY conference on Sunday.

**THE OUTCOME** was so uncertain that the opposition, believing it had won, cheered in triumph when it stood to be counted against a motion to recommend that the full conference support the ERA. Actually, it had passed, but by a margin of 55 votes: 330 to 275.

And it was political strategy, which some women found offensive, that brought about the vote on the ERA and other controversial resolutions Sunday.

As the result of demands for tallies, only seven resolutions were passed in 90 minutes at the morning session Sunday. When the final session resumed after lunch, it looked as though there wouldn't be time for votes on the controversial proposals.

The final session had taken on the atmosphere of a national political convention. A handful of women wore paper hats from a local restaurant, and women waved placards proclaiming "ERA YES" or "ERA NO."

There were disputes over delegate credentials, charges of irregularities in vot-



Not for  
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Kids are equal, but . . .

**SOCIETY CHANGES** slowly.

Take this exchange at the Illinois International Women's Year conference in Normal, Ill., last weekend, when Marty Cluney, 10, who wore a "Liberated Men Are Better" button, and his sister, Jodee, 6, who accompanied their mother from Canton, agreed that "girls are equal to boys."

**REPORTER**—What do you want to do when you grow up?

**MARTY**—I don't know what I'm going to do.

**JODEE**—I'm going to be helping people so they don't die. When I'm off of work, I'm going to help my mom work at the equal rights.

**Q**—What kind of job?

**JODEE**—A nurse.

**Q**—Why a nurse and not a doctor?

**JODEE**—Because doctors are boys and nurses are girls.

**MARTY**—Oh, Jodee! Mom is going to kill you.

Even the men disagreed

**THE ISSUE**, said Michael Sullivan of Arlington Heights, is whether "there shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex."

It seemed perfectly natural to him, therefore, that men would be permitted to speak and vote at a women's conference on women's issues. But James Butler of Hinsdale admitted the same privilege quite possibly would not have been accorded women at a men's conference on men's issues.

**SOME MEN** explained why they came:

**THE REV. Robert Moore of Macomb:** "I'm a feminist. I just think the women's movement is potentially the most important thing on our cultural scene right now. It's by no means clear that its potential for humanizing the world is going to be realized."

**Bob Renn of Decatur:** "I'm here for stopping the Equal Rights Amendment, because you know, you wouldn't want your daughter to do what she didn't want to do."

**James Stenson of Rock Island:** "I feel there's a place for men and a place for women, not that there's not a lot of places for both of us. I'm probably a male chauvinist. I don't think the ERA is doing for a lot of women what they think its doing for them."

Meg O'Connor

ing for Illinois delegates to the national conference, and complaints from women whose names had been circulated on a

list of "enemies of women's rights." ERA proponents won a vote that would allow a tally only when it was clear that

Some 2,400 women and men, many of whom heretofore were silent on issues such as abortion, ERA, homosexual rights, and federally funded day-care centers, stood up and were counted last weekend at the Illinois International Women's Year conference in Normal. Now they've returned home to gather support — for and against — those issues.

the numbers who stood to answer "yes" were nearly equal those who stood to answer "no."

The strategists quickly passed four resolutions about working women, then held their "test vote" on benefits for pregnant workers to determine if the numbers were there to complete the strategy.

The "test vote" passed easily, and state Rep. Giddy Dyer (R., Hinsdale) moved, in the interest of "expediting" business, that the remaining 130 resolutions be approved for recommendation to the national IWY conference in Houston in November.

With the words, "The chair rules that the motion (on 130 resolutions) has carried," virtually everyone jumped to their feet, shouting "ERA" or "NO."

Betty Tripp, of Bloomington, ran on stage shouting, "You rushed this all over everybody's head. You're going to rush this ERA as you've rushed everything else," while Catania pounded the gavel furiously and urged Tripp to be "ladylike."

**AS THOMSON** asked women to leave the hall to protest "the sham," a woman in tears walked up to Tripp, touched her gently, and said, "Good for you."

Nearly 500 women and men, represent-

ing a fourth to a third of those in the hall, walked out, singing "God Bless America." Those who remained stood, held hands above their heads, and joined in the song.

Though conference organizers said they followed parliamentary procedure, many who left the hall in protest argued they had been denied the chance to speak on several controversial issues because they did not know the intricacies of Robert's Rules of Order.

Because of the parliamentary move to vote on 130 resolutions in a bloc, there was no opportunity to speak against controversial issues such as the ERA, abortion, and homosexual rights, Thomson said.

Despite the tension over the controversial issues, a variety of subjects was discussed, including the legal status of homemakers, equal employment opportunities, sex discrimination in education, child care, and aging.

And although the 130 resolutions passed in a bloc were not debated Sunday, there had been debate on each resolution at 16 workshops the previous day.

**RESOLUTIONS PASSED** at the conference included support for the following:

- Federally funded, comprehensive day-care programs based on ability to pay.
- An end to presentation of minority and ethnic stereotypes on film, radio, and television.
- Repeal of statutes prohibiting any sexual conduct between consenting adults in private.
- Reduction of the U.S. military budget and a transfer of the money to programs to further women's equality and public welfare, and an end to "the insanity of the arms race."
- Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, particularly in employment, housing, public accommodation, and education.
- A statute to ensure that sexual orientation not be a factor in determining child custody, visitation rights, or a person's right to be a foster parent or adoptive parent.
- Social Security benefits for the homemaker in her own name.
- Redefinition of the crime of rape to include the threat of force, and awareness that submission is not consent; governmental and private funding of programs to assist victims of rape and sexual assault.
- Improvement and expansion of local parenthood education programs.
- A proposal that the President and Congress reject all proposals for constitutional amendments and other legislation to deny or limit the option of legal abortion services.
- The 50 states and 6 territories are scheduling similar conferences this year, all sponsored and financed by the National Commission as allowed by federal law.
- In the election of 58 delegates and five alternates to the national convention, women opposed to ERA, abortion, or other controversial issues won nearly half the seats.
- Though the Illinois conference is over, the debates are not. An important goal of the IWY sessions was to influence women to go back to their communities to work for change. It is clear that the Illinois conference drew many women who had been silent into the fight for their rights and values.

**Greiman says**

# ERA can now pass in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (UPI) — The Equal Rights Amendment now has enough Illinois House support to pass and will be called before Thanksgiving if all its backers are in Springfield, Rep. Alan Greiman, D-Skokie, said today.

"We've picked up six or seven votes since last time," said Greiman. "If I look around and

see all the troops, I will call it Tuesday or Wednesday."

The ERA failed, 101-74, on a test vote June 2. That was six votes shy of the three-fifths tally required for ratification in Illinois.

Greiman said the controversial proposal has gained momentum in the "last few weeks" but he would not identify even generally who the latest backers are. During the June 2 test vote, more than a

dozen Chicago Democrats voted "no" or not at all.

Greiman said House Speaker William Redmond, D-Bensenville, and a stout ERA advocate, "has told me we can call the ERA any time we want to."

Meanwhile, ERA foe Phyllis Schlafly of Alton scheduled a news conference Tuesday at 3 p.m. in the Capitol to discuss the subject.

She lobbied heavily against it at the National Women's Conference but the group voted overwhelmingly for it.

Rep. Elroy Sandquist, a Chicago Republican and another of the ERA's chief House co-sponsors, said the Houston vote "didn't hurt" chances for Illinois passage of ERA but he would not say it helped, either.

About a month ago, Greiman was saying he probably would not call ERA because he did not have the votes and attendance at veto sessions is generally not as good as at regular sessions.

Greiman said he may also be hurt now by absenteeism "if a lot of lawmakers leave early for the holiday."

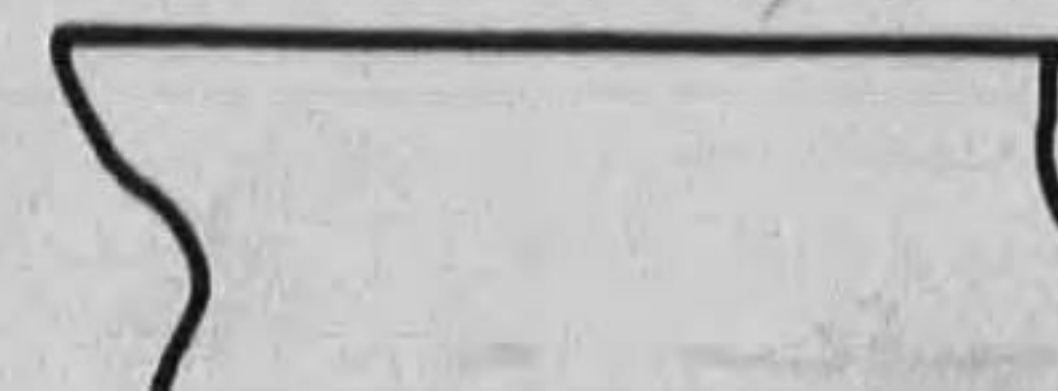
The Legislature returns

Tuesday and legislative leaders hope to wrap up all fall business by Wednesday.

No ERA ratification resolution has been offered in the Senate since the current 80th General Assembly was seated in January.

Presently 35 have ratified the amendment, with 38 states needed to make it the 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Mt. Carmel, Illinois



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1977

# Stormy forces gather to fight ERA passage

From our Springfield bureau

SPRINGFIELD — Opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment clearly marshaled a bigger crowd here Tuesday amidst speculation that the controversial amendment would be called for a vote in the Illinois House.

Although sponsors did not call for a vote, ERA opponents lobbied state representatives long into the night.

Just the hint of a possible vote on the amendment brought about 200 opponents to a rally in the state capitol rotunda. However, most of the attention focused on whether the opposition's self-appointed leader, Alton housewife Phyllis Schlafly, will run for the GOP nomination for the U.S. Senate against incumbent Charles Percy next year.

SCHLAFLY WAS predictably non-committal, promising only to make some announcement before the Dec. 12 starting date for filing nominating petitions.

Her appearance was triggered by reports that State Rep. Alan Greiman, D-Skokie, planned to call ERA for a vote either Tuesday or today before lawmakers finished work for the year.

Schlafly appeared at a noisy press conference-rally and predicted ERA would fail in Illinois. She also lambasted the just completed International Women's Year convention in Houston. She led a series of protest rallies against the IWY conference in

Houston also.

Greiman said Monday he had the 107 votes necessary to pass the amendment. A vote this spring fell six votes short.

Greiman canceled a press conference to discuss ERA and then told an impromptu gathering of reporters that while he now had lined up at least 109 supporters, not all were in attendance Tuesday. He did not rule out another vote today.

WHILE GREIMAN said he was short of supporters, the attendance roll call, which is used to determine which lawmakers receive their \$36 per diem expenses, showed only one lawmaker absent. However, Greiman insisted there were at least two other legislators absent from the session who were recorded present on the attendance list.

Schlafly disagreed with Greiman's prediction of increased support.

"ERA would be dead already if it was not for the artificial federal respiration that has been pumped in to keep it alive," Schlafly charged. She complained repeatedly that \$5 million in federal funds was provided to the IWY convention.

A commentator for CBS-Radio, Schlafly has a national reputation as a spokesman on conservative issues. She is regarded by many political observers as a potentially formidable opponent for Percy.