

Bay Staters to push for ERA extension

Massachusetts feminists and their political friends will get together Wednesday evening in the Copley Plaza ballroom in what is billed as a bipartisan show of support for extension of the deadline for ratification of the faltering equal rights amendment.

The speakers will include House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Sen. Edward W. Brooke and US Rep. Margaret M. Heckler (R-Mass.). Sen. Edward M. Kennedy heads the list of sponsors which is a virtual Who's Who of liberal state politicians. The honorary heads of the Extension Committee are Kathryn Dukakis, Joan Kennedy and Jacqueline O'Neill.

"We want to show the Massachusetts congressional delegation how much we appreciate their support of the ERA extension and to show what tremendous, broad-based, bipartisan, grass-roots support the extension has," said Rosemary Trowbridge, one of the meeting's organizers.

The proposed amendment states: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

According to Trowbridge, the 7 to 9 p.m. affair is not a fund-raiser, although a \$5 per-person fee will be charged to cover expenses. It is open to the public, and entertainment and a cash bar will be provided.

The defeat of the ERA last week by the Illinois House has convinced many ERA supporters that the proposed seven-year extension of the deadline is necessary if the amendment is to be ratified.

Although 35 of the necessary 38 states have ratified the amendment, most of the remaining 15 are southern or border states that have already rejected the amendment or are considered unlikely to approve the amendment. Several of the state legislatures do not meet again before the deadline expires March 22, 1979.

"Most of us came to support for extension unwilling," said Roberta Benjamin, one of the leaders of the extension campaign. "It is very difficult to face the prospect of another seven years. We hoped it would pass without an extension, but there is not enough time left now."

Massachusetts and its political representatives have been strong supporters of the ERA from the beginning. The state Legislature ratified the amendment shortly after it was adopted by Congress in 1972. An equal rights amendment was endorsed by a referendum vote and added to the state constitution last year.

In the Congress, the ERA extension has been endorsed by the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights by a 4-3 vote and is before the full Judiciary Committee. Speaker O'Neill predicts the extension will pass the House with a majority vote. Some of its opponents claim a two-thirds vote is needed.

In the Senate, Brooke, along with Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Sen. Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.) has introduced the extension legislation. Hearings are to be held this summer.

One of the arguments used most frequently against extending the deadline is that it amounts to "changing the rules in the middle of the game."

Supporters reply that several key legislators in crucial states were elected with ERA backing and money and then voted against the amendment because of pressure from anti-ERA constituents. "The rules were changed on us all the time," Benjamin said.

Supporters also note that it took 72 years to win for women the constitutional right to vote and that there is no time limit on amendments written into the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has left it up to Congress to decide when is a "reasonable time" for ratification of an amendment. Since Congress set the original seven-year deadline, it has the power to extend that deadline by simple majority vote, supporters argue.



REP. HECKLER



SEN. KENNEDY



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Women's rights come of age

Anatomy of a convention roll call

By Lucy Komisar
Staff Writer

There was a moment at the Democratic convention when some of the top women political leaders in the country were huddled in a corner of the New York delegation. Bella Abzug was on a floor phone to a Carter aide, trying to get a voice vote on the women's resolutions, which were next on the agenda.

Around her were Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman, Eleanor Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Donna Shalala, assistant secretary of Housing and Urban Development; New York City Council President Carol Bellamy; former Carter aide Midge Costanza; and the heads of the major national women's rights organizations.

The Carter people, who opposed both measures, agreed to let the Equal Rights Amendment resolution win on a voice vote but insisted on a roll call for the abortion report. Some of the women thought President Carter might be twisting arms to defeat that resolution, which supported the use of Medicaid for abortion.

But they needn't have worried at the effect of having votes recorded. They won handily on both issues, and by a 2-1 margin on abortion.

And more significant than the impact of either resolution, they established a fundamental party commitment to the cause of women's rights that contrasted sharply with the back-sliding of the Republicans last month.

The president kept his partisans' loyalty on the rules vote for an open convention, but they abandoned him in droves when it came to women's rights and approved the strongest ERA and abortion resolutions the party has ever adopted.

The first barred financial or technical aid from the party to candidates who opposed the Equal Rights Amendment. The second opposed involuntary or uninformed sterilization as well as restrictions on funding abortion for the poor.

Feminist leaders have no illusions about the impact of either plank. Carter announced he wouldn't change his opposition to federal funding for abortion, and the Democratic Congress repeatedly has voted for

amendments to ban such aid. Also, instructions to local party organizations against support for anti-ERA candidates may be hard to enforce; the national party gives money only to congressional candidates.

But those two platform planks are foundations for legislation and programs to be constructed in the future. "It's a message to elected officials of what the people want," said Ms. Costanza. "Sure we know the chances of getting it done now are slim, but it's one of the ways you fight."

"It never before was understood by the public what we mean when we say that when women are there, we make a big difference," Bella Abzug declared.

For the first time, half the delegates to the Democratic National Convention were women, and, ironically, they were there because Jimmy Carter kept a promise he made in 1976.

At the convention four years ago, women were only 34 percent of the delegates, and women's rights leaders functioned from the sidelines, an outside pressure group with little influence on the floor. Feminist negotiations with Carter then yielded only a lukewarm resolution on abortion — and one promise.

The '76 convention itself called only for the national party to "encourage and assist" states in promoting fair representation of women; there were no quotas or plans for enforcement. But Carter, anxious for women's support, promised equal division of delegate positions between men and women by 1980, and at the mid-term convention two years ago, the Democratic National Committee wrote that into the nominating convention rules.

Further, many of the participants at Madison Square Garden this year were active feminists. Out of 5,436 delegates and alternates, the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC) claimed 400, the National Abortion Rights Action League said it had 300, and the National Organization for Women (NOW) listed 200.

Even allowing for some duplication among those lists, that means feminists constituted roughly 15 percent of all convention participants — a far cry from 1976. They included:

● Jacqueline Stovall, a Kennedy delegate from Teaneck and an official of New Jersey's Women's Political Caucus, who's committed to the causes of women and blacks.

● Rosemary Trowbridge, a 37-year-old sixth grade teacher and one of two NOW members who defeated 33 other women seeking election by the Kennedy caucus in House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill's district in Boston. NOW chapter members had come to the meeting in force.

● Charlotte Henshaw of Leonia, 38 and a member of Northern New Jersey NOW, who ran and won as a Kennedy alternate "to make women's rights advocates more visible in the party."

The presence of such delegates made a sea change in the role of women at the convention and in their relations with party powers. "When you've got that many people on the floor, there's a whole different dynamic of what you can accomplish," said NWPC Chair Iris Mitgang. "This year we didn't have to negotiate."

That new dynamic probably exacerbated the Carter camp's feeling that women were its adversaries.

Hostile feelings had been provoked when the NOW board in December announced its opposition to the president and later when feminists denounced the firing of Bella Abzug from Carter's women's advisory committee.

The final break came when feminist leaders argued at the convention that an open convention would give women more bargaining power. Women at last had 50 percent of the delegates, they said, and now the party wanted to make them rubber stamps.

But the Carter camp knew that most of the feminist leaders were Kennedy supporters and saw this as a device to aid the president's rival. It was convinced that even if Carter were nominated, many feminist leaders would take a walk to John Anderson, a strong advocate of women's rights. NOW leaders had been dropping hints of such a move.

Carter thus wasn't in the mood to compromise on the ERA and abortion planks. Ms. Mitgang quipped that he was probably sorry he'd promised women equal division. But in the end, he dropped his active opposition to the women's resolutions because he simply didn't have the votes. Here's how that developed.

ERA Minority Report 10 was introduced to beef up a plank that the platform committee had already strengthened over what Carter had wanted. It said the party wouldn't hold national or regional meetings in states that hadn't ratified the ERA.

Women proposed in the minority plank to withhold money from candidates who opposed the ERA, arguing that Democratic legislators in 13 of the 15 unratified states stood in the way of ratification.

But Carter's women's adviser Sarah Weddington told a caucus of Carter women delegates the day before the vote that it was bad precedent to make a single issue the test for being a Democrat and that the measure could have the effect of electing Republicans who were worse on women's issues.

Kennedy told the delegates to vote their consciences. The National Education Association, a member of ERAmerica, promoted a compromise that would simplify extra support to pro-ERA candidates in unratified states. The Carter camp would have accepted the proposal, but at a meeting with Ms. Weddington that lasted till 4 a.m. the Tuesday of convention week, NOW



Clockwise from upper left: Carol Bellamy, Midge Costanza, Iris Mitgang, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Elizabeth Holtzman, Gloria Steinem, and Jacqueline Stovall. In the center, Bella Abzug.

President Eleanor Smeal and NWPC Chair Mitgang turned it down.

Ms. Weddington told reporters at Carter headquarters that afternoon that Carter would use his "whips" against the ERA plank, but when she got to the convention hall an hour later, she found the signals had changed.

Administration women such as EEOC Chair Norton, Assistant HUD Secretary Shalala (soon to be the new president of Hunter College), Assistant Secretary of Education Liz Carpenter, and United Nations delegate Koryne Horbal had convinced presidential advisers Hamilton Jordan and Anne Wexler that further administration opposition would cause bitterness among feminists and be politically costly.

But the decision to pull off the whips, Ms. Weddington said, was finally made when the NEA, with 302 delegates, announced it would support the plank and word arrived that the entire California delegation would vote for it.

"The feminists' own polls had shown that at least 65 percent of the delegates were for the resolution, although they had feared that they could still lose if Carter 'whipped' the issue. But interviews with Carter delegates in New Jersey and elsewhere showed that such an attempt to control delegates' votes would have failed.

Gail Yamarelli, 32, a county committeewoman from Paterson, said she wouldn't hesitate to vote against Carter on this: "You can't equate this with any other issue." And Gloria Pagliughi, 49, chairman of the Vineland Democratic Organization, said she wasn't worried about establishing a bad precedent.

The New Jersey delegation agreed to support the plank unanimously, but a tally was never taken because Minority Report 10 passed on a voice vote.

As for the vote on Medicaid funding for abortions, the Carter camp hadn't wanted even to declare the party's support for the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that legalized abortion. But the platform committee supplied that endorsement and said it opposed any constitutional amendment to overturn the court's decision.

When feminists announced a minority report against restrictions on federal funding for abortion, the Carter people said, "Either you withdraw your report, or we'll lose our conservative delegates, and you'll lose everything," said writer Gloria Steinem, who served on the platform committee.

But feminist polls showed three quarters of the delegates in favor of Minority Report 11.

Carter had agreed not to "whip" the issue, and Kennedy told delegates to vote their consciences, but feminist leaders became concerned when Carter's instructions to his delegates listed opposition to both 10 and 11 and the Carter camp refused to allow a voice vote on the abortion plank.

They needn't have worried. Fran Noonan, a Missouri

delegate who headed Convention 80 Delegates for Life, the anti-abortion caucus, predicted the plank would pass.

"It's the atmosphere here," Ms. Noonan said. "I know. I was at Houston [the 1977 national women's conference] and at the White House Conference on Families." Feminists dominated at both meetings. (Ms. Noonan, a candidate for the state legislature, opposes the ERA and may therefore be denied party support.)

A Carter whip, Robert Holland of Monmouth County, said he'd vote for restoring Medicaid funds for abortion. And Carmen Flores, a Carter delegate from Montclair, said she'd support the plank because "I consider myself a feminist."

The vote in New Jersey, split 45-68 between Carter and Kennedy, was 79 to 6 for the plank.

Even in the conservative South, Carter delegates voted with the feminists. Arkansas, with 23 Carter and 5 Kennedy delegates, voted 21 to 5 for the plank. Florida with a Carter majority of 74 to 25, cast 63 yes votes and 30 no. Texas, with 106 for Carter and 33 for Kennedy, voted 106 to 42 for Medicaid funding. Carter's own state, Georgia, 62-1 for him, was 29-27 for the plank.

The big industrial states gave the measure top-heavy margins: 205-37 in New York, 108-26 in Michigan, 245-20 in California.

The final total was 2,005 for the minority report and 956 against it. NOW's poll had shown about 75 percent of Kennedy delegates and more than half of the Carter people for the abortion plank.

...

Granting the enforceability problems of the ERA plank and that the congressional ban on funding abortions with Medicaid has been upheld by the Supreme Court, the cause of women's rights nevertheless made great strides at the convention.

Passage of those two planks makes women's rights part of the Democratic Party boilerplate and shows that feminists have political muscle that cannot be ignored.

And the equal-division rules-change established permanently this spring for all levels of the party will have profound effects, not only on future conventions, but on local party leadership in places like Illinois, where not one woman now sits on the party's state central committee.

In the early 1970s, one couldn't always make a clear distinction between the Democratic and Republican stands on women's issues. Even liberal Democrats didn't always take feminist demands seriously.

But now the stark contrast between the platform of the Reagan Republicans, approved by a convention only 29 percent women, and the strong position of the Democrats means the Democratic Party has become the party of women's rights.

If that is a key issue for women in the electorate, as it was for those at this year's Democratic National Convention, it will have far-reaching political effects.

Democratic delegate vote on resolution favoring Medicaid funds for abortion

State	Carter Delegates	Kennedy Delegates	Yes Votes	No Votes
Alabama	43	2	17	26
Alaska	1	3	9 1/2	1 1/2
Arizona	13	16	21	6
Arkansas	23	5	21	9
California	139	167	245	20
Colorado	20	13	33	2
Connecticut	25	29	38	15
Delaware	10	4	9 1/2	2 1/2
Florida	74	25	63	30
Georgia	62	1	29	27
Hawaii	15	4	7	12
Idaho	8	5	13	2
Illinois	163	16	73	81
Indiana	53	27	26	41
Iowa	31	17	34	12
Kansas	23	14	21	15
Kentucky	38	12	19	17
Louisiana	39	12	4	36
Maine	11	11	13	8
Maryland	32	26	50	8
Massachusetts	34	77	65	31
Michigan	70	71	108	26
Minnesota	38	0	41	34
Mississippi	32	0	8	22
Missouri	57	0	27	49
Montana	10	9	15	3
Nebraska	14	10	12	12
Nevada	5	3	9 1/2	2 1/2
New Hampshire	10	9	15	4
New Jersey	45	68	79	6
New Mexico	10	10	11	8
New York	118	164	205	37
North Carolina	56	13	31	35
North Dakota	6	8	10 1/2	1 1/2
Ohio	84	77	96	42
Oklahoma	34	3	21	17
Oregon	26	13	31	8
Pennsylvania	81	94	89	50
Rhode Island	6	17	9	10
South Carolina	34	1	22	16
South Dakota	9	10	13	5
Tennessee	48	7	26	16
Texas	106	33	106	42
Utah	10	4	15	5
Vermont	5	7	9 1/2	2 1/2
Virginia	59	5	30	27
Washington	36	21	49	6
West Virginia	21	13	18	15
Wisconsin	48	26	55	19
Wyoming	8	3	5 1/2	5 1/2
Dist. of Columbia	7	12	19	0
Puerto Rico	21	20	1	31
Latin Amer. Dems.	0	0	2	2
Guam	4	0	0	4
Virgin Islands	4	0	1	2 1/2
Dems. Abroad	1	2	4	0
TOTAL	1,990	1,219	2,005	956

The total votes cast for the resolution in some states may be greater than the total of Carter and Kennedy delegates, because 121 uncommitted delegates are not shown.

Women's Issues Held Only Part of Right's Target

By MARK MELADY

The New Right is exploiting fundamentalist religious beliefs and fears about the changing role of women to help build a national conservative majority, a board member of the National Organization for Women said Saturday.

Rosemary Trowbridge said a consortium of conservative organizations, including some wealthy religious groups, is using abortion and women's rights issues as a smokescreen for its "hidden agenda" of right-wing political causes, such as repeal of the Panama Canal treaties and rejection of the strategic arms limitation agreements.

Speaking at a NOW workshop in Hartford, Trowbridge said the women's organization must raise much more

money and must register many young voters to counter conservative gains.

"Forty percent of the electorate is between the ages of 18 and 35," said Trowbridge, "but only one-third of them vote."

Trowbridge said the New Right alliance of fundamentalist religion and conservative politics is a formidable opponent to liberal causes and politicians.

"They wanted to take control of the (U.S.) Senate by 1982, so they're two years ahead of schedule with that one," Trowbridge told a gathering of about 35 women.

are almost all Republican, she said, with vast campaign treasuries.

"In the 1978 congressional campaigns, the Republicans spent over \$100

million and the Democrats about \$29 million, just about a four to one difference," she said.

A major source of funds for the New Right is the growing evangelical movement, said Trowbridge. "They have one television show that brings in \$1 million a week," she said.

Evangelical-political groups like the Moral Majority and the Religious Roundtable have worked zealously to defeat politicians whose views are unacceptable, Trowbridge said, often picking abortion and the Equal Rights

They promote fears that ratification of ERA would destroy families and they play to religious sentiments that equate abortion with murder.

She cited the Mormons and the Roman Catholic hierarchy as two reli-

gious groups that have used the pocket-book and the pulpit to oppose ERA, which she said both fear will destroy their patriarchal organizations.

One Gallup Poll showed 41 percent of American Catholics favored allowing women into the priesthood. Trowbridge said the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has come out against the ERA. "The bishops just can't swallow women priests," she said.

She said the Mormon Church pumped \$10,000 each into six Florida state legislature races backing anti-ERA candidates. She said the Mormons also have opposed shelters for battered wives, even though Utah, which is heavily Mormon, has a child-abuse and wife-abuse rate twice the national average.

Mondale, Cranston lead for NOW backing

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Walter Mondale is favored to win the support of the National Organization for Women this weekend, but California Sen. Alan Cranston is putting up a surprisingly effective fight for the endorsement for president, NOW officials say.

Ohio Sen. John Glenn's chances for NOW's support in the Democratic race for president race evaporated with his refusal to support federal homosexual rights legislation, NOW board members said in interviews during the past week.

"No way can we can go for Glenn," said board member Denise Fuge of New York.

Colorado Sen. Gary Hart and civil rights leader Jesse Jackson have attracted interest, but the NOW board members expressed little willingness to endorse them for president.

A decision will be reached Saturday at a private meeting of the group's 36-member board.

Through mailings, telephone calls and personal meetings, the Democratic candidates have sought to win the endorsement of the 250,000-member organization. It is believed the endorsement also would be a factor in determining the votes of millions of women in the 1984 elections.

Mondale and Cranston have worked the hardest

and turned the battle for the endorsement into a two-man race.

"The two are far out in front in terms of support from the board," said NOW president Judy Goldsmith.

Mondale's effort has been led by attorney Nikki Heidepriem, while Cranston's bid was put together by Monica McFadden.

Goldsmith and other NOW officers have met with Mondale, Glenn, Cranston, Hart and Jackson in preparation for the decision. The group's national convention voted in October to start the endorsement process and to rule out supporting any third-party candidates.

Former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew has been ruled out by NOW because he opposes homosexual rights.

South Carolina Sen. Ernest Hollings and former

South Dakota Sen. George McGovern are considered to have little chance of winning the Democratic nomination.

Interviews with 20 members of the NOW board showed there is widespread backing for Mondale, somewhat less for Cranston and scattered support for the other candidates.

For NOW leaders, however, the bottom line is not the endorsement decision. It is defeating President Reagan in the 1984 election.

"I am looking for the person who can maximize the gender gap," said Rosemary Trowbridge, of Cambridge, Mass. "The consensus and the strong feeling is that we have to defeat Reagan."



Mondale

Women gear up to push Mondale in N.H.

By Thomas Oliphant and Chris Black
Globe Staff

NASHUA, N.H. — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale campaigned here yesterday in the company of a popular mayor, a state representative, and a president.

By the time of next month's state primary, the first two, Nashua Mayor Maurice Arel and state Rep. Chrysoula Katsiaficas, will probably have more to do with Mondale's showing in Nashua than the president, Susan Shannon, of the local chapter of the National Organization for Women.

Yesterday, however, Shannon held much of the limelight when she introduced Mondale for his principal speech of the day, at a NOW-sponsored event in Nashua, which traditionally represents about 9 percent of the state's total primary vote.

It was the first NOW event Mondale had attended since the organization endorsed him a month ago, which was the first time NOW had jumped into prenomination politics in its history.

"I personally thought they acted very wisely," Mondale said with a grin here yesterday. Before launching an attack on the Reagan Administration's policies affecting women, he added that: "I regret the circumstances that made it necessary."

In the month that has passed since NOW

made its endorsement, however, it has not engaged in a great deal of political activity, on either the national or local level.

"We don't have anything going on right now," Shannon said in a brief interview about NOW's activities here. Although NOW has about 900 dues-paying members in New Hampshire, it has been largely dormant in the state in recent years.

The public embrace by the nation's pre-eminent feminist group has been viewed as valuable principally for its symbolic significance. "What we wanted was the organization's endorsement," said Nikki Heideprim, the Mondale campaign's women's issues director in Washington. "We were looking for their blessing, as well as the organizational skills they have around the country." The picture is not much different on a national scale, where NOW's endorsement has not been followed by a great deal of political activity.

At NOW's national headquarters in Washington, officials are just starting to prepare for the primary season.

In a telephone interview from Washington yesterday, Judy Goldsmith, NOW's president, said the organization will back up its endorsement with workers. The first sign of that comes this weekend, when a busload of NOW members

from the Maryland chapter pulls into Manchester.

Goldsmith said NOW chapters from the eastern seaboard would send members to New Hampshire to help with organizational tasks such as telephoning voters and distributing leaflets. "The response of the organization to our endorsement was very positive, very strong. People are eager to get to work," she said. Goldsmith already acts as a surrogate speaker for Mondale and plans to campaign in New Hampshire and Iowa next month.

Aside from the New Hampshire Commission on the Status of Women, a bipartisan group that works on issues of particular interest to women, there is no statewide women's group in New Hampshire. Last year Rosemary Trowbridge, a teacher from Cambridge and NOW's Northeast regional director, spent her summer vacation organizing new NOW chapters. The organization now has fledgling chapters in Portsmouth, Exeter, Rockingham County and Nashua.

"What we hope to do is use our endorsement to mobilize the women's vote and help Walter Mondale," she said. Beginning next week, NOW New Hampshire members will begin calling — on Mondale campaign office phones — the group's membership roll in the state, urging them to volunteer time to the campaign. A political skills workshop led by Washington-based political organizers will be held for NOW members in Nashua on Sunday.

Paul Tully, Mondale's deputy campaign manager, said NOW's public support had been "helpful in terms of message value . . . [and] the campaign has been impressed by the seriousness of the political operation" of NOW.

The first big snow storm is gone but its impact in N.E. is lingering

■ STORM

Robert Devin, spokesman for the MBTA, said

What a difference a month makes for potential Bay State delegates

ROBERT L. TURNER

It was just over a month ago that more than 1000 Democrats met in Cambridge to elect seven persons to the slate of potential delegates to the Democratic National Convention supporting former Vice President Walter Mondale.

The spots on the Mondale slate for the Eighth Congressional District were hotly contested. The atmosphere was intense. The caucus itself seemed like a mini-convention. Alex Rodriguez, a South End activist recently appointed by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis to the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, state Sen. George Bachrach of Watertown, state Rep. Thomas Vallely of the Back Bay, and George Sommaripa of Cambridge, one of the state's best-known peace activists, all showed up with substantial support.

Rodriguez, on the basis of a strong speech at the caucus, was elected to the

first male spot on the slate — second behind Rosemary Trowbridge of Cambridge. Bachrach edged out Vallely for the next male spot, with Sommaripa taking the last of the seven spots.

When the caucus was held, it seemed that a good number of these people would be going to San Francisco in July as delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Now, Rodriguez seems the only one likely to catch the plane. If the campaigns themselves are even generally accurate in their assessment of today's presidential primary, the results will give delegate credentials to many local activists who went to a caucus for Sen. Gary Hart before the Iowa caucuses indicated he might become a hot property. And the results will also leave a lot of name Democrats watching the convention on their home TVs.

Indeed, the Hart camp itself was so ill-prepared for his extraordinary success that some of the Hart caucuses on Feb. 5

failed to elect a full slate of potential delegates.

It is possible that Hart may win more delegates in some districts than he has supporters on his slate. Indeed, this result seems likely in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, where no women were elected to the slates.

State party rules did not foresee this situation. Linda Hartke, executive director of the Democratic State Committee, announced yesterday that, if it occurs, Hart caucuses will be held in those districts and delegates elected to fill out the slate. The situation contains some obvious difficulties. If it is known that a given caucus is going to elect actual delegates — not just potential delegates — various groups or powerful politicians might try to pack the caucuses for their own purposes. The safeguards against this are that everyone has to sign a pledge of support for the candidate just to get in to the caucus, and there is a candidate check-off, whereby the can-

didate himself can refuse to accept a delegate whose loyalty he doubts.

Because the fortunes of the presidential candidates have changed so dramatically since Feb. 5, the fortunes of the potential delegates have flip-flopped as well.

A number of well-known Democrats supporting Sen. John Glenn, for instance, will be struggling for delegate spots. These include former Pittsfield Mayor Remo Del Gallo and Senate Majority Leader Daniel J. Foley of Worcester.

Those on Mondale slates include Philip W. Johnston of Marshfield, state human resources director, and Jack Walsh of West Roxbury, onetime political director of the Jimmy Carter-Walter Mondale re-election campaign.

Included on the Jesse Jackson list are City Council Bruce Bolling, School Committeewoman Jean McGuire and state Reps. Doris Dunne, Byron Rushing and Royal Bolling Jr.

Meanwhile, the best-known figure on Hart's slates is Essex County Dist. Atty. Kevin M. Burke. Middlesex County Comr. Bill Schmidt, former Boston City Councilor Rosemarie Sansone and former state Sen. Beryl Cohen are also on Hart slates, as is his finance chairman, Linda H. Greene of Boston. But Hart's list are notably weak on well-known political names.

All these folks, however, are better off than the people on the slates for Sens. Alan Cranston and Ernest Hollings and former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew. They have no chance at all.

And that list is quite eye-catching. Among those who have already lost are Sen. Nicholas J. Costello of Amesbury, former Sen. Alan D. Slatsky of Springfield, Rep. Thomas Gallagher of Alton and Jerome Grossman, head of the Council for a Livable World.

Robert L. Turner is a Globe columnist.

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Late Edition

Weather: Turning sunny, warm, light westerly winds today; partly cloudy skies tonight. Sunny again tomorrow. Temperatures today 63-87, tonight 67-69, yesterday 69-71. Details, page C16.



The New York Times
Chatter Magazine 2

Travelers, some stranded by the flooding, lined up in front of the reservation counter at the Trans World Airlines terminal at Kennedy International Airport. Jennifer Morgan, who had spent the night there, sat atop her baggage as she waited for her flight to Greece to be rescheduled.



RAINS AT KENNEDY STRAND THOUSANDS

Travelers Delayed at Airport—
L.I.R.R. Service Curtailed

By JAMES BROOKS

Thousands of weary and frustrated travelers were stranded at Kennedy International Airport yesterday as New Yorkers pumped out from a weekend deluge that dropped four or seven inches of rain on the metropolitan area. As the storm headed out to sea yesterday evening, flooding receded from highways, allowing motorists to reclaim their abandoned cars.

Full residential power and subway service were restored, but the Long Island Rail Road said severe flooding would force suspension of all service today between Fort Washington, L.I., and Bayside, Queens.

Flights Diverted

The heaviest rain fell in Queens, shutting Kennedy Airport for night and a half hour Saturday and disrupting travel plans for thousands of passengers on the busy weekend before the Fourth of July.

Reagan to Bypass Union Leaders In His Quest for Members' Votes

By BILL KELLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 1 — As former Vice President Walter F. Mondale prepares to claim the Democratic Presidential nomination, President Reagan's campaign chiefs are laying plans to chip away the bedrock of Mr. Mondale's political support, the voters who belong to labor unions.

The Reagan campaign has been buoyed by a new poll by its Presidential poll taker, Richard B. Wirthlin, showing Mr. Reagan with a lead of 14 percentage points over Mr. Mondale among blue-collar workers, a category that is heavily unionized and predominantly Democratic.

The President's campaign aides say their principal strategy in holding that lead will be to bypass union leaders, most of whom are solidly in the Mondale camp, and appeal directly to rank-and-file workers, stressing three polited themes: economic recovery, the rebuilding of American military strength and "family" values.

Union Endorsements Sought

The strategists say they are trying to supplement this appeal by lining up endorsements of more rank-and-file workers.

'Token' Efforts Promised

In private, Mr. Russo said, some of these leaders, convinced Mr. Reagan will win, had agreed to make only "token" efforts for Mr. Mondale.

But for the most part Mr. Reagan's strategists say they can win union voters while ignoring or even disparaging union leaders.

Some Reagan campaign aides say they are planning, primarily through Presidential surrogates, to echo the charges of Mr. Mondale's primary op-

Continued on Page A13, Column 1

WOMEN MAY FIGHT FOR TICKET SPOT, NOW'S LEADER SAYS

Organization Statement Asks
Members to Seek Backing
at Democratic Parley

By SANDRA SALMIANS

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI BEACH, July 1 — Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, said today there would probably be a floor fight at the Democratic National Convention if Walter F. Mondale failed to choose a woman as his running mate.

If there is a political fight for the Vice-Presidential nomination at the convention, she said, "there is considerable indication we could win."

Mrs. Goldsmith made the comments at the organization's annual conference shortly before delegates adopted a resolution calling on members to mobilize support among Democratic convention delegates for placing a woman on the ticket and, "if necessary," for introducing the name of a woman as a nominee from the convention floor.

Not Intended as Symbolism

Mrs. Goldsmith said such a move would be substantive, not symbolic, and would probably lead to a contest on the convention floor. About 400 members of the women's rights group will be delegates or alternates at the Democratic convention, which opens July 16 in San Francisco.

The resolution included the phrase "if necessary" to give NOW more flexibility, said Eleanor Smeal, former president of the organization, who proposed the resolution.

She indicated that if Mr. Mondale, the likely nominee, chose a man as his running mate but offered significant concessions to the women's movement, a floor fight might be averted. However, she noted that women's rights organizations had not drawn up lists of demands "because we don't want them to be seen as an alternative to a woman Vice President, or for it to be thought that we are not serious."

Eyes on One Goal

Mrs. Goldsmith took an even harder line. "We have not been looking at a full-back position," she said, adding that NOW would not be placated if Mr. Mondale pledged to appoint a Cabinet half of whose members were women, or a certain number of women to the Supreme Court. She said NOW wanted those things as well as having a woman

Continued on Page A13, Column 4



United Press International
Judy Goldsmith

Iraqis Say Jets Sank Five Ships, Downed a Plane

By PAUL LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

BAHRAN, July 1 — Iraq said today that its air force had destroyed "five naval targets" in the northern Persian Gulf and also shot down an Iranian F-14 jet.

Iraq also reported a renewal of ground fighting with Iran, saying it sent waves of helicopter gunships against Iranian positions east of the southern port of Basra and across the Tigris River. The Iraqis said they inflicted heavy casualties on the Iranians.

Tehran did not comment on the Iraqi assertions.

The "naval" targets were not believed to be tankers. Oil tankers would have no reason to sail so far north, Western diplomats and shipping officials here said, because Iran no longer has any operational oil terminals in the area.

Meanwhile, Iran's 61-year-old leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, appeared to rule out any possibility of peace with Iraq, calling for a continuation of the war, estimated to have taken half a million lives since it broke out in the fall of 1980.

"To compromise with the oppressor is, in fact, to assist in his oppression," the Ayatollah said to officials, military chiefs and foreign journalists during a sermon in a Teheran mosque marking the 14th al-fitr festival ending the fasting

Continued on Page A4, Column 1

SOVIET CONDEMNS U.S. REPLY TO BID ON SPACE WEAPONS

BUT IT STILL OFFERS TALKS

Moscow Rejects Suggestion
That Negotiations Cover
Other Arms Issues Too

By SETH MYDANS

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 1 — The Soviet Union today rejected as "totally unsatisfactory" a statement by the United States that it was willing to join Moscow in talks on banning weapons in outer space but wanted to discuss other subjects as well.

A Government statement carried by the official press agency, Tass, said the

Text of Soviet statement, page A9.

Soviet Union "resolutely rejects the attempt to advance preconditions for talks."

But it said the offer to open negotiations in September on preventing "the militarization of outer space" remained open.

Britain Arrives for Visit

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived here today for a two-day visit he said he hoped would be "a start in making a better relationship." His visit was the latest in a series by West European leaders at a time of stagnation in Soviet-American contacts. [Page A9.]

The Tass statement said Moscow hoped Washington would "adopt a more serious and more responsible attitude" toward the Soviet proposal, which was advanced Friday. The offer suggested negotiations toward a comprehensive ban on space weapons "of any kind" as well as a mutual moratorium on testing and deployment of such weapons.

Some Western diplomats here said it seemed the Russians had chosen to put the most negative interpretation on the Reagan Administration's response. "Maybe they hoped the Americans would reject their proposal," one said.

U.S. Cites Other Arms Issues

The Reagan Administration, in replying to the Soviet offer the same day, said that it would be willing to join in such talks but that it would also expect to discuss "mutually agreeable arrangements under which negotiations on the reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons can be resumed."

In making that statement Friday, Robert C. McFarlane, President Reagan's national security adviser, added, "We will also be prepared to discuss any other arms control concerns or

NOW Leader Predicts Fight At Convention Over Ticket

Continued From Page 1

nominated for Vice President.

The passage of the resolution capped a three-day conference attended by more than 1,000 delegates and dominated by a single topic: the selection of a woman as the Democratic Presidential nominee's running mate. With only two weeks left before the convention opens, such women's rights organizations as NOW and The National Women's Political Caucus are scrambling to get commitments from delegates to support their effort.

So far, three state delegations, in New York, Louisiana and Idaho, have passed resolutions calling for a woman to be the Vice-Presidential candidate, and a number of other state delegations are polling their members on the issue.

The Massachusetts delegation, for example, is scheduled to meet Monday to consider such a resolution. Rosemary Trowbridge of Boston, who is a Mondale delegate and a member of the national board of NOW, said that well over half of her state's delegates favored the selection of a woman for the second spot on the ticket.

However, because many of the delegations do not have meetings scheduled before they convene in San Francisco, some of the most active lobbying is expected to take place there the weekend before the convention.

Popularity of Mrs. Ferraro

At the same time, many women are seeking to mobilize public opinion. Today's issue of The New York Times, for example, carried a full-page advertisement with an open letter from Mrs. Seneal to Mr. Mondale, urging him to choose a woman as his running mate.

Before the NOW conference there were some efforts to identify Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, Demo-

crat of Forest Hills, as the delegates' choice, but sentiment here favored a more general resolution.

Mrs. Goldsmith said at a news conference that Mrs. Ferraro appeared to be the most popular choice among delegates. Mr. Mondale is scheduled to interview Mrs. Ferraro as a possible running mate on Monday at his home in North Oaks, Minn.

The highlight of the conference was the speech Saturday by Mr. Mondale, whose attack on the Reagan Administration and pledges of support for women's rights drew waves of applause. Nonetheless, Mr. Mondale failed to go as far as his listeners would have liked. When his speech was interrupted with chants of "Run with a woman," Mr. Mondale's reply was, "We'll get around to that in just a minute." He never returned to that subject.

At a news conference after his speech, Mr. Mondale recalled that when NOW endorsed him last December, it did not require him to choose a female running mate, only a feminist.

"They asked that woman be included in the process, and that's what I'm doing," he said.

Mrs. Goldsmith declined to offer odds on the likelihood that a woman would be nominated for Vice President, saying that it was more likely at the moment than it was three months ago. Asked about the choice of Senator Gary Hart of Colorado as a Vice-Presidential candidate, Mrs. Goldsmith said she considered him a feminist.

While some NOW members expressed disappointment at Mr. Mondale's failure to commit himself to choosing a woman, Pamela Neumann of Hialeah, Fla., said it would be a mistake for Mr. Mondale to announce his choice before his own nomination was in hand. She expressed hope that he would ultimately name a woman.

Mondale woos votes lost in '80



Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro — flanked by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Gary Hart — acknowledge supporters' cheers.

Ferraro fever captures convention

She applauds symbolism

By Nancy J. Schwesler
Convention Bureau of The Sun

SAN FRANCISCO — Geraldine A. Ferraro — daughter of an immigrant, congresswoman, mother, and spiritual descendant of generations of American women denied the right to vote — became the first woman nominated for the vice presidency by a major political party last night.

"By choosing an American woman to run for our nation's second

highest office, you send a powerful signal to all Americans," Ms. Ferraro told cheering delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

"There are no doors we cannot unlock," she said. "We will place no limits on achievement. If we can do this, we can do anything."

Delegates to the convention chanted "Gerry, Gerry," and handwritten placards — with messages such as "The lady is a champ" and "A woman's place is in the White House; go Gerry" — waved from thousands of upstretched hands.

Delegates leaped to their feet with cheers, chants and tears and

See **FERRARO**, 6A, Col. 1

Women hail historic move

By Muriel Dobbin
Sun Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO — The 14-year-old girl in a lace-collared dress gazed with solemn eyes at the tall woman in white who was making history at the Democratic national convention.

"She is very important," said Kia Harding, a convention page from North Carolina. "Someday I could be president."

The teenager had put into words the tide of emotion which swept the convention and made every woman there conscious that she was part of a new day.

"This is the greatest day of my life," said Judy Sadler, a delegate from North Carolina, dabbing at her eyes as she watched Geraldine A. Ferraro, daughter of an Italian immigrant, make a dream come true.

"It doesn't matter what she says. It's enough that she's there," said Rosemary Trowbridge, of Boston.

The first woman to be chosen as a vice presidential candidate by a major party could have stood there

See **FLOOR**, 8A, Col. 6

Ferraro joins ticket by acclaim

By Ernest B. Furgurson
Chief of The Sun's Convention Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — Walter F. Mondale reached out to erstwhile Reagan voters and "yuppie to lunch-pail" Democrats last night as he and Geraldine Ferraro made history by forming the first man-woman ticket for the White House.

The party convention nominated Representative Ferraro by acclamation, setting off a joyous demonstration in which veteran old-style politicians and rural delegates in tractor caps joined women delegates in celebrating the breakthrough.

In a tough acceptance speech, Mr. Mondale conceded that Mr. Reagan "beat the pants off us" in 1980, but he told voters, "I heard you, and our party heard you. . . . Tonight we come to you with a new realism — ready for the future, and recapturing the best in our tradition."

The former vice president said, "By the end of my first term, I will cut the deficit by two-thirds." He

The convention

□ Deep reservations over the appointment of Bert Lance to a top campaign post are expressed at the convention. **7A**

□ How the losers act in defeat can tell a lot about their ambitions for the future. **3A**

□ Some members of the Maryland delegation believe it will be difficult for the Mondale-Ferraro ticket to carry the state in November. **8A**

□ Excerpts from the Mondale and Ferraro speeches. **6A**

□ A sign plaintively pleading for a mother to send money to a cash-short delegate hangs above the floor at the Moscone Center. Notes on the convention. **8A**

Complete report on pages 3A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 12A and 13A.

SUN GRAPHICS

challenged President Reagan to put his tax plan "on the table next to mine, and debate it with me on national television."

"Americans want the truth about

See **DEMOCRATS**, 6A, Col. 1

Middle American voter is key to Mondale plan

By Fred Barnes
Convention Bureau of The Sun

SAN FRANCISCO — Robert G. Beckel, Walter F. Mondale's campaign manager, speaks of winning the "Main Street vote." Peter Hart, the Mondale pollster, talks about recapturing "weak Democrats." Richard Moe, a veteran Mondale adviser, says that attracting "Southern whites and urban ethnics" is crucial.

Despite the different labels, they are referring to the same bloc of voters — Middle America, that great body of citizens who are neither rich nor poor and don't feel a strong allegiance to some constituency group. Attracting these people is Mr. Mondale's overarching task in his campaign against President Reagan.

And it is a daunting one. Mr. Mondale begins the 100-day campaign as much as 20 percentage points behind, depending on which national poll you believe, and he faces a struggle against as able a campaigner as there is, President Reagan.

Starting with his speech at the Democratic convention last night accepting the party's presidential nomination, Mr. Mondale has targeted Middle America with a retooled political message. Simply put, the message is that trouble, even national disaster, looms if Mr. Reagan is reelected, but that Mr. Mondale offers a way out.

He has dropped his mini-appeals to various liberal interest groups; that was his primary season strate-

See **MONDALE**, 12A, Col. 1

Okay, Okla., weighs in

As convention ends, Md. delegates say job ahead is formidable

By C. Fraser Smith
Convention Bureau of The Sun

SAN FRANCISCO — Gene Brien joined last night's celebration for the Mondale-Ferraro ticket with elation and personal pride, but he feels the team needs a lot of help — even in Maryland.

"I talked with a truckdriver the other day who said he was for Reagan," Brien said. "You're a working man. Why would you be supporting the employer by voting for Reagan? I just couldn't convince him. I couldn't change his mind."

Professional polls show Mr. Reagan running even with Mr. Mondale in the state, and informal polls conducted unconsciously by politicians lead toward sober assessments of the task ahead, several Marylanders said as their party's convention neared its conclusion.

These Democrats said the ticket, even in Maryland, will need an unprecedentedly diligent effort from its leadership to energize women, blacks, working men and women, the elderly, Hispanics — all the party's building-block groups. And that effort may be difficult to elicit, delegation members say.

On the Democratic but conservative Eastern Shore, Mr. O'Brien said, he sees frequent examples of the struggle that awaits him and his Democratic leaders.

Mr. O'Brien, agent for a United Food and Commercial Workers local, says Mr. Mondale will campaign among his members and other Eastern Shore residents with "a little of the tarnish from Carter," referring to the former president.

Moreover, said the Salisbury resident, "He has a liberal label. You can't have that in my area."

Yet, he said, labor can register voters. And labor can get them to the polls. Therefore, he said, Mondale-Ferraro can win.

Senator Paul S. Sarbanes (D, Md.), chairman of the Maryland delegation here, is just as determined — but not as pessimistic about the ticket's prospects in Maryland.

The tone of the campaign, he said, is likely to be one of sustained and "hardened determination" rather than of emotionalism.

"I think that there's a sense this election really matters... Survival is at stake. One slip and there we go," he said.

With the primaries passed, the voters, Mr. Sarbanes said, will see a new Mondale.

"He will be far better going against Reagan than against fellow Democrats," he said.

Mr. Sarbanes said he plans to reach out in some significant way soon to make leaders of the Jackson campaign a part of the Mondale general-election effort in Maryland.

Bennie L. Thayer, a Prince



Members of the Maryland delegation cheer the party's candidates from the convention floor.

Georges county businessman and the Jackson campaign director in Maryland, is the person most likely to represent the Rainbow Coalition in Mr. Mondale's Maryland campaign.

"In the state of Maryland, if they

want to win at every level they need the Rainbow Coalition," Mr. Thayer said. He and others made it clear that there are wounds left over from the primary — regardless of the dutiful hymns to unity.

House Speaker Benjamin L. Cardin (D, Baltimore) said he believes the Democrats have improved their ability to win support in the Jewish community, but he said his own soundings there indicate the ticket

will be tested severely.

"At best they will be neutral," Mr. Cardin said of Jewish groups whose decisions are influenced strongly by a candidate's treatment of Israel. Many Jewish voters will be reluctant to replace a candidate who, Mr. Cardin said, is perceived to be a friend of Israel.

The appeal, he said, will have to be made on the basis of social programs, and appealing to the Jewish voters' "progressive" attitudes toward government as a supplier of services.

Attorney General Stephen H. Sachs said he believes the Democrats helped themselves with both black and Jewish voters this week — when the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson spoke.

Mr. Jackson's apologies for remarks offensive to the Jewish community were effective, he said.

"It was important to me that he spent so much time and stressed the commonality of the struggle for human rights — and that he acknowledged his own role in the misunderstanding."

"I don't want to overlook things in the road [to unity] but this was an impressive reaching-out," he said.

"What we have to do now is find the things that unite us," said Baltimore City Councilman K. Weist Mfume. "Jesse taught us a great lesson. It's not if you win or lose, but that you raised the right questions."

But, will the intensity of political participation during the primary — during the days of "Run, Jesse, Run" — be seen during the general-election campaign? Will supporters of Mr. Jackson work with the same intensity?

"For us," said Delegate Howard Rawlings (D, Baltimore), "it's a question of how the Mondale campaign and the Jesse Jackson statewide campaign will mesh... The intensity of our effort will depend on Senator Sarbanes and how we as Jackson supporters are involved in the campaign."

Several Marylanders acknowledged that the economic case against Mr. Reagan will be difficult. Not so in parts of Baltimore or parts of Carroll county, according to state Delegate Lawrence A. LaMotte (D, Carroll).

"The issue of fairness in this administration — the lack of it — is one we can run on. My constituents have suffered. We've had as much as 20 percent unemployment in some areas. Many are not feeling the recovery. My constituents are paying more in taxes than they were four years ago," he said.

Councilwoman Agnes Welch, a Mondale delegate, said the campaign must begin at a basic level with an intensive effort to get the ticket, particularly of Geraldine A. Ferraro, she said.

Ferraro fever takes over hall

FLOOR, from 1A

in silence as far as some of the delegates were concerned.

"We rejoice in her presence," a gray-haired woman from Florida said.

"We have waited a long time for her."

There were flags and balloons and cheers, and the Florida delegation had even written a song, which they sang at the top of their voices to the tune of "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

"A real live native of New York is she, standing a hundred feet tall," they sang.

Even to the male delegates, Ms. Ferraro was the show. The legendary charisma and resonant voice of Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and even the hailing of Walter F. Mondale as their presidential candidate seemed to pale beside the certain knowledge that they were witnesses to history.

"She is only the beginning," exulted Ann Giampoli of San Francisco, who admitted that her own celebratory screams had prevented her from hearing much of Ms. Ferraro's speech.

"And a good Italian woman too," said Ms. Giampoli breathlessly, leaping to a chair and waving two flags.

A male North Carolina delegate listened carefully to the speech, chewing gum and applauding in a restrained manner.

"It's a shade too deliberate and she's a bit flat in delivery, but she's doing all right. She's hit just the right note," he said.

But Ferraro fever gripped the convention and it was contagious.

"Who's the biggest guy here?" asked one male New Yorker of another. His fellow delegate poked him in the ribs.

"Who's the biggest person here? Gerry Ferraro!" he grinned.

Many laughed, some wept, and one woman raised herself from her wheelchair in what seemed to be an almost unconscious response to Ms. Ferraro.

"I'm so excited I can't stand it," she said. "I can't believe it. She's real, she's a woman, and it's like a door just opened for us all."

Even Mr. Mondale indicated his awareness that his running mate had stolen his limelight. He grinned broadly as a reference to her name in his acceptance speech brought an instant roar from the assembly.

"I was for Hart," one woman said. "And I still think a Hart-Ferraro ticket would have had a chance of a chance."

Hart's words paled next to others'

Susan Panek, 33, mother of two and part-time English instructor at Western Maryland College, is serving this week as an alternate Mondale delegate to the National Democratic Convention. This is her first national convention. Her views of the proceedings will appear in The Sun throughout the week.

I cut women's caucus Wednesday to go shopping — reversion to stereotype? I just hope they don't take roll.

We started the day at a breakfast given for the delegation by House Speaker Ben Cardin. Eating a pleasant, relaxed meal at a normal time, something we dimly remember from our pre-convention existence, energized us for another marathon day.

Senator Hart's speech and the presidential nominations and balloting Wednesday night jammed more people into an already overloaded hall, and the security guards looked nervous and harassed. The alternates' seating, while far from the podium, is near where the platform speakers and VIPs enter. We saw Harton Beatty, George McGovern, Andrew Young. Beatty got the most attention.

The emotion generated by the Cuomo and Jackson speeches was



LETTER FROM A DELEGATE
Fifth in a series

conspicuously absent during Hart's speech, despite the sustained noise

from his supporters. A Jackson alternate and I dissected the speech as Hart delivered it. Some ringing phrases, we thought, but after the others it seemed cold, as distant as the podium was from where we sat.

Even knowing Mondale had the votes didn't relieve the tension of the presidential voting. It was especially fitting for New Jersey to put Mondale over the top. They wear shirts that say, "The good news is..." — a reference to Hart's ill-conceived crack about campaigning in New Jersey being the "bad news."

The roll call riveted us alternates to our seats. Substitutes on the bench, waiting for a call from the coach, we felt tremendous gratitude to Senator Sarbanes. During the vote he came to see us (and unless you've tried to swim through people, you can't appreciate the effort that took), and afterward called over to thank us. The sports analogy holds — even the subs feel part of the team.

We may be making political history, but everyone's complaining about being cut off from the world. Day-old copies of The Sun are practically black-market currency. The Orioles score is the only home news that manages to — excuse the expression — trickle down.

Broke Ohioan uses TV to call home

Convention Bureau of The Sun

SAN FRANCISCO — Bobbing above the convention floor at Moscone Center Wednesday night was this plea to Mom:

Bernice Donley — Please send money.

"Your loving son."

"Of course I'm serious," declared Dave Donley, a delegate from Ohio who said all he had left was his plane fare home — not even enough money for a phone call.

A Georgia delegate found another way to get attention. She wore a dancing donkey on her hat.

She explained that it was her third convention, and she had made a hat for each one.

One, for example, was covered with peanuts.

This time, when she squeezed a rubber ball, the donkey atop her conical straw hat bobbed up and down.

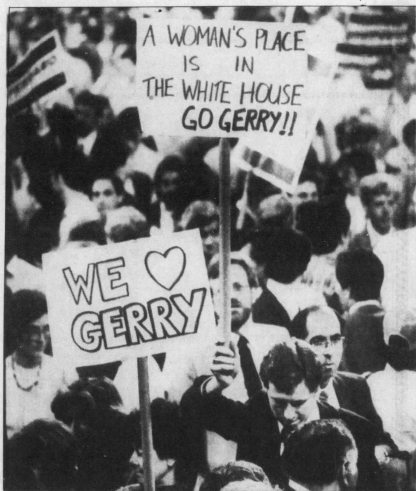
For every state there is a pin, and the hottest pin in town says "Mondale-sota." Maryland delegate Tom McNutt swapped his Maryland pin for a "Mondale-sota" pin — at a loss. Maryland pins cost \$5, "Mondale-sota" \$4.95.

It was the classic political morning-after question, posed to Senator Gary Hart yesterday as he appeared before reporters for a post-mortem on his campaign. "If you had to do it all over again," the question began. A weary Senator Hart groaned, "Do I have to?" He'll get a chance to recuperate from the campaign before tackling fund-raising efforts to cover his remaining campaign debts — by taking a vacation in Hawaii with his family after the convention.

Probably the only Democrat to announce he was pleased about the controversial flip-flop over the Bert Lance-Charles Manatt performance of musical chairs was George S. McGovern. Asked for a comment on the dispute which was upsetting most of his colleagues in the party, the former senator from South Dakota and 1972 presidential nominee said he was delighted about it all. Asked why, Mr. McGovern explained with a smile, "Fritz is making me look decisive."

Gary Hart's choice of the musical theme from the ruggedy macho Marlboro commercials brought a

CONVENTION NOTES



Signs cheer the nomination of Geraldine A. Ferraro.

sneer from feminist Gloria Steinem. "That was hysterical. Everyone on the floor was laughing," she told the San Francisco Examiner. Bowing to high-tech, the Hart camp bypassed the band in favor of recorded sound as the senator mounted the podium. His first musical selection was the least familiar: Aaron Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man."

Representative Beverly B. Byron (D, Md., 6th) says she is seeing more of San Francisco — early in the morning as she does her daily jogging. Mrs. Byron recently saw parts of Honduras and Nicaragua the same way, she says, during a trip through Central America. She was ready to check out El Salvador, too

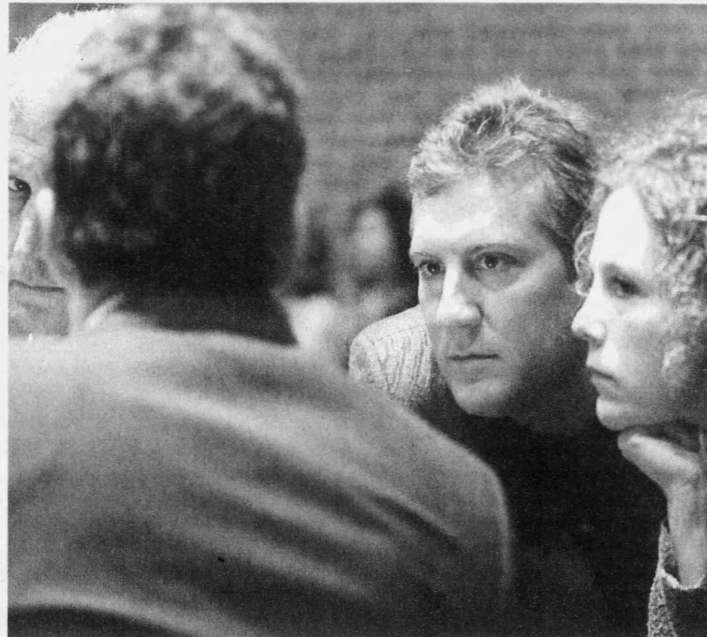
— but security support said no.

Yesterday Mrs. Byron took 6th District members of the convention contingent to lunch on Pier 39 — one of many piers turned into magnets for tourists. It must have been dull for Mrs. Byron, though: not a guerrilla in sight.

A Pier 39 seafood place — which looked a lot like Phillips — says business has not been terrific this week. Many of the usual diners, he guessed, were staying away to avoid the convention crowds. Delegates chanting "Ga-ry, Ga-ry" on Wednesday night when Senator Hart spoke sounded like a Memorial Stadium baseball chant through chanting "Ed-die, Ed-die." It didn't have the same oomph when the Mondale forces tried it with "Fritz," and "Fritz" would never do.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, talks with Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro.



At right, David Parker (center) and his wife, Tonia, conferred with lawyer Neil Tassel yesterday in Concord District Court. Outside (left to right), Debora Hoard, Lisa Perry-Wood, Meg Soens, Rosemary Trowbridge, and Bonnie Brodner, all of Lexington, expressed their support of classroom discussion of same-sex families.

GLOBE PHOTOS/LISA POOLE

Father defends refusal to leave Lexington school

Cited discussion of gay families

By Matt McDonald
GLOBE CORRESPONDENT

CONCORD — A Lexington man arrested last month after demanding that school administrators inform him before his son's kindergarten class discussed homosexuality is arguing that he was justified in refusing to leave the elementary school, his lawyer said.

David Parker, 42, was arrested for trespassing April 27 at the Joseph Estabrook Elementary School in Lexington because he wouldn't leave until he received such an assurance.

After Parker's pretrial hearing yesterday in Concord District Court, his lawyer, Jeffrey Denner,

said the Lexington district has in the past granted comparable requests from parents. He did not elaborate.

"We believe there are issues relative to necessity, justification, and the exercise of civil disobedience in this case that override whether he was technically trespassing or not," said Denner, of the Boston law firm Denner O'Malley.

Parker's arrest came after a lengthy meeting with school administrators during which Parker cited a book called "Who's in a Family?" that was included among books promoting diversity brought home by kindergartners. The book depicts a same-sex couple along with other types of families.

"I am not a hateful person in all of this. This has nothing to do with hate or creating a foundation for

others to hate," Parker said during a brief interview yesterday before declining further comment.

Parker is due back in court Aug. 2.

About 10 people attended the hearing to express opposition to Parker's stand. They belong to a group formed last month called Lexington CARES, which stands for Community Action for Responsible Education and Safety.

After the hearing, some held signs outside the courthouse, including one that read, "Proud of the Lexington Public Schools."

"We are in favor of being welcoming and creating a safe environment for all children, which has to start in elementary school," said Laura Tully, 48, who has a fourth-grader at Bowman Elementary School.

Craig Cyr, 47, who has a daugh-

ter in the same kindergarten class as Parker's, questioned Parker's motives. "Mr. Parker, in my opinion, staged his arrest in order to promote a discriminatory agenda," Cyr said. "It's a national campaign of bigotry, and it's coming to Lexington."

But several members of another group, Lexington Parents for Respect, attended the hearing to support Parker, as did Brian Camenker, director of the Article 8 Alliance, a Waltham organization that opposes same-sex marriage.

"In a normal school system, this would not be an issue. We wouldn't be here today," Camenker said. "But there are real prob-

lems in this town and in this state."

Neil Tassel, a lawyer with Denner O'Malley, said Parker does not

'I am not a hateful person in all of this. This has nothing to do with hate.'

DAVID PARKER
Lexington parent

object to having his son attend school with children of same-sex couples.

"What he's concerned about is that the belief system that that's a normal family structure and an equally good one is going to be proposed by an adult. And if it is, he wants to know about it first," Tassel said.

"If it's going to be discussed, depending on what the content is, he may decide to have his son opted out of the discussion," Tassel said.

Menino makes pledge on pools

► POOLS
Continued from Page B1

Residents must bring a completed application, a certified plot plan, and two sets of construction plans from a licensed architect or engineer, along with photographs of the site and the abutting properties.

Anyone who wants to build a pool must also have a swimming pool affidavit from a licensed architect or engineer. If the project needs review by a historic district or a landmarks district, the applicant should take care of that first, Timberlake said.

Applicants who bring all the required documents to Inspectional Services will receive a response within 7 days, she said.

Projects that need special permission from the Zoning Board of Appeal will be scheduled for a hearing within 30 days of filing, she said. Those projects will also require approval from abutters and neighborhood groups, preliminary design review by the Boston Redevelopment Authority, and review by the Historic District Commission. The Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Services will be standing by to help set up meetings with neighbors, and the BRA will also try to speed its process along.

The level of review required, said Timberlake, is decided by a range of factors, including zoning laws, historic district

'I guess he wants the poolside vote.'

MAURA A.
HENNIGAN
City councilor