

1/5/80

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STATUS

NORTH CAROLINA

ERA History

1979 Senate killed in committee
 1977 House passed 61-55; Senate defeated 24-26
 1975 House defeated 57-62
 1973 House defeated in committee; Senate defeated 23-27

<u>Present Political Line-Up</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
Total Members	50	120
Partisan Balance	D-45 R- 5	D-105 R- 15
Need to Ratify	Majority present and voting (26)	61
Estimated Pro-ERA	21	55-64
Leadership	Mixed	Mixed
	<u>Lt. Governor/President</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
	Jimmy Green (D) Anti	Carl Stewart (D) Pro
	<u>President Pro Tem</u>	<u>Speaker Pro Tem</u>
	Craig Lawing (D) Pro	H. Horton Roundtree (D) Anti
Governor	James B. Hunt, Jr. (D) 1980	Pro

Next Elections - 1980

Filing - Jan. 7 - Feb. 12 Primary - May 2 Runoff - June 30
 Senate - All (2 years)
 House -- All (2 years)
 U.S. Senate: Robert Morgan (D)
 Governor and all other constitutional officers

Next Legislative Session - 1980

Session scheduled for May 5-17.
 Budget session.
 ERA cannot be reintroduced; could only be considered by a 2/3 vote of those present and voting.
 House committees required to report all bills; Senate not.
 Committees may report a bill favorably as amended, favorably as committee substitute, without prejudice or unfavorably. Bills reported unfavorable may be resurrected by a 2/3 vote of members present and voting.

NORTH CAROLINA

Congressional Delegation Original ERA Vote* and Extension

* U.S. House passed October 21, 1971
 U.S. Senate passed March 22, 1972

NE - not elected
 NV - not voting
 + - Pro
 - - Anti

Current Members of Congress

<u>District</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Extension 1978</u>
1	Walter B. Jones (D)	+	-
2	L.H. Fountain (D)	+	-
3	Charles O. Whitley (D)	NE	-
4	Ike Andrews (D)	NE	-
5	Stephen L. Neal (D)	NE	+
6	Richardson Preyer (D)	+	+
7	Charles Rose (D)	NE	+
8	W.G. Bill Hefner (D)	NE	-
9	James Martin (R)	NE	-
10	James Broyhill (R)	+	-
11	Lamar Gudger (D)	NE	+
	Senator Jesse Helms (R)	NE	-
	Senator Robert Morgan (D)	NE	-

Former Members of Congress

<u>District</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Extension 1978</u>
3	David N. Henderson (D)	+	NE
4	Nick Galifianakis (D)	+	NE
5	Walter Mizell (R)	+	NE
7	Alton Asa Lennon (D)	+	NE
8	Earl B. Ruth (R)	+	NE
9	Charles R. Jonas (R)	+	NE
11	Roy A. Taylor (D)	+	NE
	Senator Sam Ervin (D)	-	NE
	Senator Everett Jordan (D)	+	NE

LEG. PROFILE

Key

- An "anti" vote
- + A "pro" vote
- NE Not elected at time of vote
- NV Elected but not voting
- % Only part of legislative district in C.D.

NORTH CAROLINA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**
1	Walter B. Jones (D) + -	(1) Joseph Harrington (D) (2) Joe Thomas (D) - (5) Harold Hardison (D) (6) Julian Allsbrook (D) % - (1) Melvin Daniels (D) (6) Vernon White (D)	(1) Charles D. Evans (D) (4) A. D. Guy (D) (1) Vernon James (D) (5) Roberts H. Jernigan (D) (2) Howard Chapin (D) (5) J. Guy Revelle, Sr. (D) (3) vacant (6) George Cullipher (D) (3) Daniel T. Lilley (D) (6) George Austin Hux (D) (4) Bruce Ethridge (D) (8) Samuel D. Bundy (D) (4) Malcolm Fulcher (D) (8) H. Horton Rantree (D) (5) Chris S. Barker, Jr. (D)
2	L. H. Fountain (D) + -	(7) Dallas Alford (D) % - (6) Julian Allsbrook (D) % - (16) Charles Vickery (D) (7) Jim Speed (D) (6) Vernon White (D)	See #s 5 and 6 above (7) Allen C. Barbee (D) (7) Roger W. Bone (D) (7) A. Hartwell Campbell (D) (7) James E. Ezzell, Jr. (D) (13) John T. Church (D) (13) William T. Watkins (D) (14) Robert H. Hobgood (D) (14) Barney Paul Woodard (13) Thomas W. Ellis, Jr. (D)
3	Charles O. Whitley (D) NE -	(3) W. D. Mills (D) - (8) Henson Barnes (D) (9) Edward Renfrow (D)	See District #4 above (9) Richard R. Grady (D) (19) George Ronald Taylor (D) (9) H. Martin Lancaster (D) (19) Richard Wright (D) (10) Douglas A. Clark (D) (19) Edd Nye (D) (11) Tom B. Rabon (D) (20) William E. (Billy) Clark (D) (14) Robert H. Hobgood (D) (20) Charles Holt (D) (14) Barney Paul Woodard (D) (20) Mrs. Lura S. Tally (D) (18) Fletcher Harris (D) (20) Henry M. Tyson (D) (18) Robby R. Etheridge (D)

NORTH CAROLINA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	
4	Ike F. Andrews (D) NE -	(13) Kenneth Royall (D) + (14) I. Beverley Lake (D) (16) Charles Vickery (D) (14) William Creech (D) + (13) Willis Whichard (D) + (14) Robert Wynn (D)	(15) Allen Adams (D) (15) Ruth E. Cook (D) (15) W. Casper Holroyd (D) (15) Joseph E. Johnson (D) (15) Mrs. Wilma Woodard (D) (15) Aaron E. Fussell (D)	(16) George W. Miller, Jr. (D) (16) W. Paul Pulley, Jr. (D) (16) Kenneth B. Spaulding (D) (17) Patricia Hunt (D) (17) Edward S. Holmes (D) (24) W. Frank Redding (D)
5	Stephen L. Neal (D) NE +	(15) George Marion (D) (15) Conrad Duncan (D) (20) Marvin Ward (D) (21) Jack Childers (D) (20) Anne Bagnal (D) (21) Robert Davis (D)	(28) Porter C. Collins (D) (28) David H. Diamont (D) (28) J. Worth Gentry (D) (29) Richard (Dick) Barnes (D) (29) Judson D. DeRamus, Jr. (D) (29) Mary N. Pegg (R) (29) Margaret Terwiller (D) (30) R. D. Beard (D)	(30) D. Ramey F. Kemp Sr. (D) (30) J. E. Lambeth (D) (30) Dr. John W. Varner (D) (34) John Walter Brown (R) (34) Harold J. Brubaker (R) (34) George M. Holmes (R) (34) Eugene M. White (D) (29) Ted Kaplan (D)
6	Richardson Preyer (D) + +	(15) George Marion (D) (15) Conrad Duncan (D) (18) Ralph Scott (D) (19) James R. Turner (D) (19) Walter Cockerham (R) (19) Rachel Gray (D)	(22) Bertha M. Holt (D) (22) John M. Jordan (D) (22) Robert L. McAlister (D) (22) Timothy H. McDowell (D) (23) J. Howard Coble (R)	(23) Ralph P. Edwards (D) (23) Henry E. Frye (D) (23) Margaret P. Keesee (R) (23) James F. Morgan (D) (23) Mary P. Seymour (D) (23) Byron Haworth (D)

NORTH CAROLINA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**
7	Charles Rose (D) NE +	(4) B. D. Schwartz (D) (10) Joe Raynor (D) (11) R. C. Soles (D) (12) Sam Noble (D) (10) Glenn Jernitan (D)	See District #s 11, 19 and 20 above in CD #3 (21) Robert E. Davis (D) (21) Horace Locklear (D) (21) David R. Parnell (D) (12) Eugene Merritt (D) (12) S. Thomas Rhodes (R) (24) W. Frank Redding III (R)
8	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D) NE -	(17) Robert Jordan (D) (17) James Harrison (D) (21) Jack Childers (D) (21) Robert Davis (D)	See District #s 21, 30 and 34 above (25) T. Clyde Aumen (26) Foyle Hightower (D) (27) John W. Covington (D) (32) H. Otha Carter (D) (31) Robie L. Nash (D) (31) A. Neal Smith (D) (33) Aaron W. Plyler (D) (33) Dwight W. Quinn (D) (33) Betty D. Thomas (D)
9	James G. Martin (R) + -	(22) Carolyn Mathis (D) (22) Fred Alexander (D) (22) Cecil Jenkins (D) (22) Craig Lawing (D)	(35) E. Graham Bell (D) (35) J. P. Huskins (D) (35) William H. Huskins (35) William H. McMillan (D) (36) Marilyn R. Bissell (R) (36) Louise S. Brennan (D) (36) Ruth M. Easterling (D) (36) Gus N. Economos (D) (36) Jo Graham Foster (D) (36) H. Parks Helms (D) (36) LeRoy R. Spoon, Jr. (R) (36) Ben Tison (D) (38) David W. Bungardner (D) (38) Dr. John R. Gamble, Jr. (D) (38) Carl J. Stewart, Jr. (D)

NORTH CAROLINA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**
10	James T. Broyhill (R) + -	(23) William Redman (R) (23) T. Cass Ballenger (D) (24) Donald Kincaid (R) (25) Helen Marvin (D) (25) Marshall Rauch (D) (25) Ollie Harris (D) (24) James Edwards (D)	See District #s 28, 34, 35, 38 above (37) J. Reid Poovey (R) (37) Carl W. Rullman, Sr. (R) (39) S. B. Lacy, Jr. (R) (39) Van F. Phillips (D) (40) Robert Z. Falls (D) (40) Dr. John J. Hunt (D) (40) Edith L. Lutz (D)
11	Lamar Gudger (D) NE +	(26) I. C. Crawford (D) (26) Robert Swain (D) (27) Joe Palmer (D) (27) R.P. Thomas (D)	See District #s 39, 40 above (41) Glenn A. Morris (D) (42) Ralph Ledford (R) (43) James McClure Clarke (D) (43) Marie W. Colton (D) (43) Gordon H. Greenwood (D) (43) Martin Nesbitt (D) (44) Ernest B. Messer (D) (44) Liston B. Ramsey (D) (45) Jeff H. Enloe, Jr. (D)

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA

ASSESSMENT

Ratification will require:

1. Continued encouragement of pro-ERA Oklahoma political leadership to increase their visibility on this issue. Leaders are:
 - Gov. George Nigh (D)
 - Pres. Pro Tempore Gene Howard (D)
 - Pres. Pro Tempore-elect Marvin York (D)
 - House Speaker Dan Draper (D)
 - State Representative Cleta Deatherage (D)
2. Election of more pro-ERA legislators in both Houses.
3. Organization of a grassroots campaign.

20 Oklahoma is the only unratified state where the House and Senate leadership have agreed to sponsor the ERA resolution in the 1981 session.

Since the current plan is not to bring ERA up in the 1980 legislature, important work must be done in the 1980 elections and in grassroots organizing. Both lobbying and electoral pressure will center on the group of legislators in the middle, who will move to support or oppose the bill depending on the political climate which develops in the next 18 months.

Grassroots organizing must expand out of its current bases of Tulsa and Oklahoma City. To do this it is necessary to overcome:

1. The strong opposition of fundamentalist religious groups.
2. Misconceptions about ERA held by rural and farm women.
3. The fears of traditional homemakers over how ERA will affect the family.

STRATEGY

1. Work closely with political leadership. Involve and consult with them on election targeting and lobbying efforts.
2. Target key legislative races. Provide technical and financial resources to "pro" incumbents and viable "pro" challengers.
3. Identify key community, political, minority and religious leaders to become visible in grassroots organizing efforts.

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

1. Oklahoma leaders: Encourage, support and consult with Governor Nigh and legislative leadership. Any White House briefings, committee appointments or other administration outreach efforts should involve these people.
2. Congressional Delegation: Consult with pro-ERA/anti-extension U.S. Senators Henry Bellman (R) and David Boren (D) on the issue. Solicit their active involvement in ratification efforts. Boren especially can be helpful with information on state legislators. Ask them to assign staff to work with your staff on this issue.
3. J.C. Kennedy: Encourage J.C. Kennedy in his ongoing involvement in ERA efforts. Ask him for names of key contacts in the oil, agriculture, cattle and Business communities who could become active in forming a Business Committee on ERA.
4. Administration: Direct Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland to identify contacts in the farm community that could talk to about this issue. Have him set up a series of meetings where this issue could be explained from the rural perspective.
5. Oral Roberts: Contact Oral Roberts, pro-ERA, and encourage him to be outspoken and active on this issue. Ask him to write an article for the Tulsa World about his support of the issue.

COALITION ACTIVITIES

The Oklahoma Coalition is concentrating on an electoral strategy and plans to target up to 10 districts for 1980 election activity.

The legislative strategy for OK-ERA is determined by an eleven member Executive Committee which is made up of representatives from all the major proponent organizations. The recognized strategist is Representative Cleta Deatherage.

There is a need for a strong business effort. There seems to be some support in Tulsa, but no real support has been identified in Oklahoma City.

Labor has been supportive of ERA, but could be more active. The UAW recently won a representation election in the new GM plant in Oklahoma City (4,500-5,000 employees) so the opportunity for more involvement there is good.

Common Cause has developed a brochure for Oklahoma which highlights specific Oklahoma cases where the ERA would eliminate discrimination. OK-ERA maintains an office with a full-time staff person in Oklahoma City. The Oklahoma Education Association and the League of Women Voters have provided funding to assist in the field organizing efforts.

Coalition Contact: Penny Williams
808 S. Peoria
Tulsa, OK 74120
918-583-7265

STATUS

OKLAHOMA

ERA History

1979 Bill introduced and assigned to committee in both House and Senate.

No action taken.

1975 Defeated in House 51-45

1973 Defeated in House 53-45

1972 Passed in Senate by voice vote. Defeated in House 52-36

<u>Present Political Line-Up</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
Total Members	48	101
Partisan Balance	D-38 R-10	D-76 R-25
Need to Ratify	25	51
Estimated Pro-ERA	20	45-50
Leadership	Mixed	Pro
	<u>President Pro Tem</u> Gene Howard (D) Pro	<u>Speaker</u> Dan Draper (D) Pro
	<u>Majority Leader</u> Jim Lane (D) Anti	<u>Majority Leader</u> Vernon Durn (D) Pro
	<u>President Elect</u> Marvin York (D) Pro	
Governor	George Nigh (D) 1978-1982	Pro

Next Elections - 1980

Filing - July 9
Senate - $\frac{1}{2}$ (4 years)
House -- All (2 years)

Primary - Aug. 26

Runoff - Sept. 15

Next Legislative Session - 1980

Session scheduled for January 8 - May 12.

ERA bills introduced in 1979 can be acted on in their respective House and Senate committees.

Committees do not have to report all bills.

OKLAHOMA

Congressional Delegation Original ERA Vote* and Extension Vote

* U.S. House passed October 21, 1971	NE - not elected
U.S. Senate passed March 22, 1972	NV - not voting
	+ - Pro
	- - Anti

Current Members of Congress

<u>District</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Extension 1978</u>
1	James Jones (D)	NE	-
2	Michael Synar (D)	NE	NE
3	Wes Watkins (D)	NE	-
4	Tim Steed (D)	+	-
5	Mickey Edwards (R)	NE	-
6	Glenn English (D)	NE	-
	Senator David Boren (D)	NE	NE
	Senator Henry Bellmon (R)	+	-

Former Members of Congress

<u>District</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Extension 1978</u>
1	Page Belcher (R)	+	NE
2	Ed Edmondson (D)	NV	NE
2	Theodore Risenhoover (D)	NE	NV
3	Carl Albert (D)		No Vote
5	John Jarnan (D)	+	NE
6	John Camp (R)	+	NE
	Senator Fred Harris (D)	+	NE
	Senator Dewey Bartlett (R)	NE	-

LEG. PROFILE

Key

- An "anti" vote
- + A "pro" vote
- NE Not elected at time of vote
- NV Elected but not voting
- % Only part of legislative district in C.D.

OKLAHOMA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**
1	James R. Jones (D) + -	(33) Roger A. Randle (D) + (34) Robert V. Cullison (D) + (35) Warren E. Green (R) - (36) Gene C. Boward (D) + (37) Finis W. Smith (D) + (38) Frank Keating (R) + (39) Stephen C. Wolfe (R) - (54) Don Cummins (D) -	(23) Harold D. Monlux (R) - (66) M. David Riggs (D) + (67) Joan Hastings (R) - (68) Robert E. Hopkins (D) (69) William J. Wiseman, Jr. (D) + (70) Paul D. Brunton (R) + (71) Helen Arnold (R) + (72) Don McCorkell, Jr. (D) + (73) Bernard McIntyre (D) + (74) Rodney G. Hargrave (D) + (75) Gene D. Combs (D) - (76) Jerry L. Smith (R) - (77) William F. Poulos (D) + (78) Charles Cleveland (D) + (79) Ted M. Cowan (R) + (80) Charles R. Ford (R) -
2	Michael L. Synar (D)* NE NE *Newly Elected 1/79	(1) William M. Schuelein (D) - (2) Bill J. Crutcher (D) (3) Herbert Rozell (D) - (8) Robert L. (Bob) Miller (D) - (9) John D. Luton (D) (12) John W. Young (D) (10) John L. Dahl (D) (29) Jerry T. Pierce (R) -	(2) Don Mentzer (D) (4) William P. Willis (D) + (5) Wiley Sparkman (D) + (6) George Vaughn (D) (8) J. D. Whorton (R) (9) Stratton Taylor (D) (10) A. C. Holden (D) - (11) Robert M. Kane (R) - (12) Bill Lancaster (D) - (13) Jim Barker (D) + (14) John Manks (D) - (15) Charles R. Peterson (D) + (16) Frank Shurden (D) (17) E. A. Red Caldwell (D) - (29) Oval H. Cunningham (D) - (30) Donald D. Thompson (D) + (31) Frank W. Davis (R) - (32) Charlie O. Morgan (D) + (35) Don Johnson (D) - (36) Billy Kennedy (D) - (7) Joseph E. Fitzgibbon (D) +
3	Wes W. Watkins (D) NE -	(4) Joe Johnson (D) (5) Jim E. Lane (D) (6) Roy A. Boatner (D) (7) Gene Stipe (D) + (13) James W. McDaniel (D) - (14) Ernest D. Martin (D) + (15) Charles W. Vann (D) (24) Kenneth K. Landis (D) (50) Jeff Johnston (D) + (21) Robert M. Murphy (D) +	(1) Mike Murphy (D) - (3) Mick Thompson (D) (17) E. A. Red Caldwell (D) - (18) Frank Harbin (D) - (19) Hollis E. Roberts (D) - (20) Bob A. Trent (D) - (21) Guy Davis (D) - (22) Jack Kelly (D) + (24) Bill Robinson (D) - (25) Lonnie L. Abbott (D) + (28) Ronald Sheppard (D) - (48) Don Duke (D) (49) W. D. Bradley (D) - (50) Robert Wilson (D) - (51) Vernon Dunn (D) -

OKLAHOMA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY ERA**
4	Tom Steed (D) + -	(15) Charles W. Vann (D) (16) Lee Cate (D) + (17) John L. Clifton (D) + (23) Ray A. Giles (D) - (25) Herschal H. Crow, Jr. (D) (31) Paul Taliaferro (D) (32) Al Terrill (D) +	(26) Robert H. Henry (D) + (27) James B. Townsend (D) (44) Cleeta Deatherage (D) + (45) Cal Hobson (D) + (46) Charles Elder (D) - (47) Denver Talley (D) - (52) Howard Cotner (D) - (53) Bob E. Harper (D) - (56) Tom J. Manar (D) (54) Helen Cole (D) - (62) Don C. Davis (D) + (63) Marvin L. Baughman (D) - (64) Roy B. Hooper, Jr. (D) + (65) Jim R. Glover (D) -
5	Mickey Edwards (R) NE -	(40) Mike Combs (D) + (41) Phil Watson (R) - (42) James F. Howell (D) + (43) Don Kilpatrick (D) (44) Marvin York (D) + (45) Jimmy Birdsong (D) (46) Bernest Cain (D) + (47) John R. McCune (R) - (48) E. Melvin Porter (D) (52) E. W. Keller (R) -	(81) Neal A. McCaleb (R) - (82) T. W. (Bill) Holaday (R) - (83) Stanley W. Alexander (R) - (84) Bill Graves (R) - (85) George Camp (R) - (86) Bob Kerr (D) + (87) E.C. (Sandy) Sanders (D) + (88) Don Denman (D) + (89) L. H. Bengston, Jr. (D) - (90) J. Mike Lawler (D) + (91) Charles Gray (D) + (92) Jim Fried (D) + (93) Jerry Steward (D) + (94) Fred C. Joiner (D) + (95) David C. Craighead (D) + (96) James E. Briscoe (D) + (97) Hanah D. Atkins (D) + (98) Ross Duckett (D) - (99) A. Visanio Johnson (D) + (100) Mike Fair (R) (101) Carl Tidwell (D)
6	Glenn L. English (D) NE -	(10) John L. Dahl (D) (19) Norman A. Lamb (R) - (20) Don Nickles (R) - (22) Gideon Tinsley (D) (26) Gilmer Capps (D) (27) Ed Berrung (D) (49) Tim Leonard (R)	(33) Joe R. Manning (R) + (34) Daniel D. Draper (D) + (38) Dorthy D. Conaghan (R) - (39) Robert Milacek (R) - (40) Homer Rieger (R) - (41) Bob Anderson (R) + (42) Tom R. Stephenson (D) - (43) Donald D. Feddersen (D) + (55) Jerry Weichel (D) - (57) Wayne Winn (D) - (58) Lewis M. Kamas (R) - (59) Rollin Reimer (D) (60) Willie Rogers (D) (61) Walter E. Hill (R) -

S • CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

ASSESSMENT

Ratification will require:

1. A successful 1980 election strategy.
2. Picking up additional votes in the Senate.
3. Enlisting black community leaders to use their political influence to hold "pro" votes through parliamentary procedures, floor debate and the vote itself.
4. Involving key contacts in the business community, especially the textile and tobacco industries.

The current plan is not to bring up ERA in the 1980 legislative session.

STRATEGY

1. Target races, recruit candidates, provide technical assistance to "pro" incumbents and "pro" challengers to vulnerable "antis."
2. Expand relationships with black and Jewish community leaders and powerbrokers from textile, tobacco and political communities.

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

1. Congressional Delegation: Meet with Congressmen Mendel Davis (D) [pro-ERA/anti-extension]; Butler Derrick (D) [pro-ERA/pro-extension]; and John Jenrette, Jr. (D) [pro-ERA/pro-extension]. Solicit their views on this issue and especially their information on political races in their districts. Request staff from them to be assigned to work with your staff on this issue.

Jenrette can be extremely helpful in identifying key tobacco powers and key black leaders. His congressional district (Sixth) is 42% black voters; 62% of his district voted for you in 1976. Ask him to set up a meeting with black leaders to discuss ERA and re-emphasize the Administration's commitment.

Davis, although not a supporter of extension, might be persuaded to be helpful on this issue since it is a national issue and 35% of his constituents are on the Department of Defense payroll. In addition, there are numerous major naval bases in his area.

2. Administration: Direct Reuben Askew to meet with Ray Schockley of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute to discuss ERA and solicit his help in influencing Jerry Beasley, the SC Textile Manufacturer's lobbyist, to assist in ERA lobbying efforts.
3. South Carolina Leaders: Meet with Governor Riley and Lt. Gov. Nancy Stevenson to emphasize the Administration's commitment to ERA. Ask them to assign staff to coordinate with your staff on ERA information and activities. Stevenson presides over the Senate. Both have been helpful in the past.
4. Business: Identify any contacts with Atlantic Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Inc. and Catawba Insurance Company to involve them in a Business Committee for ERA.

COALITION

Organizations active in the South Carolina coalition are: AAUW, LWV, B&PW, SCEA, ACLU, Common Cause, NAACP, Methodist Church Women, and NOW. Supportive, but not particularly active organizations include: YWCA, CWU, Democratic Women's Council, NCNW, SC Nurses' Association, Christian Action Council and Hadassah.

The coalition's strategy is to broaden its base of support by:

1. Pursuing South Carolina affiliates of groups which have endorsed ERA and encouraging them to be more visibly active.
2. Identifying and motivating new constituencies, (i.e. farmwives).
3. Increasing minority support for ERA. Three black members sit on the coalition steering committee, and the coalition had active involvement from the state director of the NAACP.
4. Making fuller use of the Honorary Advisory Committee, which is made up of 150 community leaders in the state.
5. Identifying support in the business community. Governor Riley and Lt. Gov. Stevenson have been asked to help with this.

Since the 1980 elections will be key to ratification, the coalition has started a candidate identification project and will make ERA an election issue.

Labor is only marginally involved in ERA. Since only 6% of the work force is unionized, labor's influence is limited.

Coalition contact: Jean Crouch
Box 632 F
Saluda, SC 29138
803-445-2939

STATUS

SOUTH CAROLINA

ERA History

1978 Senate defeated, 23-18 on procedural motion to table.
 1977 On a procedural motion, the Senate voted pro-ERA 19-16 (11 not voting),
 although a two-thirds vote was necessary to bring ERA to the floor
 1975 Tabled by House, 46-43
 1973 Tabled by House, 62-44

<u>Present Political Line-Up</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
Total Members	46	124
Partisan Balance	D-43 R- 2 Vac. 1	D-108 R- 16
Need to Ratify	Majority present and voting	Majority present and voting
Estimated Pro-ERA	18	54-59
Leadership	Mixed	Pro
	<u>Lt. Governor/President</u> Nancy Stevenson (D) Pro	<u>Speaker</u> Rex L. Carter (D)
	<u>President Pro Tem</u> Marion Gressette (D) Anti	
Governor	Richard Riley (D) 1978-1982 Pro	

Next Elections - 1980

<p><u>Filing</u> - April Senate - All (4 years) House -- All (2 years) U.S. Senate: Ernest Hollings (D)</p>	<p><u>Primary</u> - June 10</p>	<p><u>Runoff</u> - June 24</p>
--	---------------------------------	--------------------------------

Next Legislative Session - 1980

Session scheduled January 8 for an indefinite period.
 ERA can be introduced.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Congressional Delegation Original ERA Vote* and Extension Vote

* U.S. House passed October 21, 1971	NE - not elected
U.S. Senate passed March 22, 1972	NV - not voting
	+ - Pro
	- - Anti

Current Members of Congress

<u>District</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Extension 1978</u>
1	Mendel Davis (D)	+	-
2	Floyd Spence (R)	NV	-
3	Butler Derrick (D)	-	+
4	Carroll A. Campbell (R)	NE	NE
5	Kenneth Holland (D)	NE	-
6	John Jenrette (D)	NE	+
	Senator Strom Thurmond (R)	+	-
	Senator Ernest Hollings (D)	+	-

Former Members of Congress

<u>District</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Extension 1978</u>
3	Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)	-	NE
4	James Mann (D)	+	-
5	Thomas Gettys (D)	NV	NE
6	John L. McMillan (D)	+	NE

LEG. PROFILE

Key

- An "anti" vote
- + A "pro" vote
- NE Not elected at time of vote
- NV Elected but not voting
- % Only part of legislative district in C.D.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**
1	Mendel J. Davis (D) + -	(13) Marshall Williams (D) % (13) L. Marion Gressette (D) % (14) Rumbert Dennis (D) % (15) William Howell (D) (15) James Waddell (D) (16) Arnold Goodstein (D) (16) Thomas Hartnett (R) (16) T. Dewey Wise (D) (16) Allen Carter (D) (16) William Doar (D)	(97) Gene Dukas (D) (98) William S. Branton, Jr. (D) (99) William Stanely (100) Robert Helmly (D) (108) Clyde Dangerfield (D) (109) Robert Woods (D) (110) W. Paul Cantrell (D) (111) Joseph Murray (D) (112) D. N. Holt (D) (113) Robert Kohn (R) (114) John Bradley (R) (115) Paul Gelagotis (D) (116) McKinely Washington (D) (117) Daniel Winstead (R) (118) Robert Kinard (D) (119) Lawrence Brinker (R) (120) Douglas McTeer (D) (121) Peden McLeod (D) (122) L. Martin Sauls (D) (123) J. Wilton Graves (D) (124) Harriett Keyserling (D)
2	Floyd D. Spence (R) NV -	(7) Alex Sanders (D) % (7) Isadore Lourie (D) % (7) John Martin (D) % (7) Heyward McDonald (D) % (8) William Knotts (D) % (8) Gilbert McMillan (R) % (8) Nikki Setzler (D) % (8) Tom Turnipseed (D) % (13) Marshall Williams (D) (13) L. Marion Gressette (D) (7) Hyman Rubin (D) %	(71) H. Parker Evatt (R) (72) Bill Campbell (D) (73) Kay Patterson (D) (74) I S. Johnson (D) (75) Jean Toal (D) (76) Joyce Hearn (R) (77) Archie Hardy (R) (78) T. Moffat Burriss (R) (79) Lloyd Hendricks (D) (80) James Kinard (D) (81) Julius Murray (D) (87) Larry Koon (R) (88) Marc Westbrook (D) (89) Jarvis Klapman (R) (90) Norma Russell (R) (91) Solomon Blatt (D) (92) James Brandt (D) (93) John Felder (D) (94) John Matthews (D) (95) Earl Middleton (D) (96) L. Edward Bennett (D)
3	Butler C. Derrick (D) NE +	(1) T. Ed Garrison (D) (1) M. E. McDonald (D) (1) Herbert Morgan (D) (3) John Drummond (D) (5) Robert Lake (D) (5) John Long (D) (1) Harris Smith (D) See District #8 above in CD #2	(1) Cecil Sandifer (D) (2) Robert McLellan (D) (3) Edward Simpson (R) (4) Larry Martin (D) (5) B. L. Hendricks (D) (6) John Pracht (D) (7) Fred Moore (D) (9) Patrick Harris (D) (10) M. J. Cooper (D) (11) Michael Gulledge (D) (12) Jennings McAbee (D) (13) Thomas Hughston (D) (39) Larry Gentry (D) (40) John Rucker (D) (82) William Reel (D) (83) Thomas Huff (D) (84) Thomas Moore (D) (85) C. Marshall Cain (R) (86) M. Judson Busbee (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

CD	MEMBER OF CONGRESS PARTY, ERA 1972, EXTENSION 1978	STATE SENATOR (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**	STATE REPRESENTATIVE (S) DISTRICT, NAME, PARTY, ERA**
4	Carroll A. Campbell* (R) NE NE * Newly Elected 1/79	(2) J. Verne Smith (D) (2) Harry Chapman (D) (2) David Taylor (D) (2) Charles Garrett (D) (4) David Turnipseed (D) (4) Horace Smith (D) (4) Elizabeth Patterson (D)	(17) John Wood (D) (18) Lewis Phillips (D) (19) Beattie Huff (D) (20) Thomas Marchant (R) (21) Phillip Bradley (R) (22) Richard Rigdon (R) (23) Theo Mitchell (D) (24) Rex Carter (D) (25) Ron Cobb (D) (26) Herbert Granger (D) (27) S. Hunter Howard (D) (28) J. Leon Rempay (D) (31) Hudson Barksdale (D) (32) Sam Manning (D) (33) T. W. Edwards (D) (34) W. Sterling Anderson (D) (37) Richard Lee (D) (36) J. C. Duncan (D) (38) Danny Bruce (D)
5	Kenneth L. Holland (D) NE -	See District #s 5 and 7 above (6) Don Rushing (D) (6) Coleman Poag (D) (6) Frank Roddey (D) (9) A. E. Carmichael (D) (9) John Lindsay (D) (12) John Land (D) (12) John Miles (D)	(14) Marion Carnell (D) (15) Virginia Crocker (D) (16) Eugene Stoddard (D) (26) Herbert Granger (D) (25) Ron Cobb (D) (29) Olin Phillips (D) (30) Michael Daniel (D) (42) James Arthur (D) (43) James Ashe (D) (44) Melvin Nunnery (D) (47) Herbert Krisch (D) (45) Tom Magnum (D) (46) Caldwell Hinson (D) (48) Palmer Freeman (D) (49) Juanita Goggins (D) (50) Robert McFadden (D) (52) Robert Sheehan (D) (53) Derial Ogburn (D) (54) Jean Haney (D) (57) Warren Arthur (D) (67) Charles Griffin (D) (68) Ramon Schwartz (D) (69) David McInnis (70) Larry Blanding (D)
6	John W. Jenrett, Jr. (D) NE +	See District #s 9, 12 and 16 above (10) Edward Saleeby (D) (11) Ralph Ellis (D) (11) Frank McGill (D) (11) John Waller (D) (11) Thomas Smith (D)	(51) Green DesChamps (D) (55) Wade Crow (D) (56) David Beasley (D) (58) John Gardner (D) (59) Archibald Buchan (D) (60) John McGinnis (D) (61) K. Wayne Shelley (D) (64) Woodrow McKay (D) (62) B. Hicks Harwell (D) (63) D. Malloy McEachin (D) (65) Odell Venters (D) (66) C. Alexander Harvin (D) (101) B. J. Gordon (D) (102) John Snow (D) (103) John Meyers (D) (104) Charles Hodges (105) M. Lois Eargle (D) (106) Julian Reynolds (D) (107) R. Linwood Altman (D)

NON-KEY
STATES

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT

ERAmerica

Over 200 prominent civic, labor and church organizations have long endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment as a top priority. In 1976, it became clear to those organizations, as well as to individuals throughout the country that an independent national ERA campaign was essential for ratification. ERAmerica was formed to fulfill this need for political leadership at a national level and to unify existing ERA programs.

The first bi-partisan Co-Chairs of ERAmerica were Liz Carpenter and Elly Peterson. The current Co-Chairs are Sharon Percy Rockefeller and Helen Milliken, first ladies of West Virginia and Michigan, respectively. ERAmerica is not a membership organization. It is supported by contributions from proponent organizations and individuals.

ERAmerica has mobilized and coordinated the best resources available from national organizations, state coalitions and political leaders throughout the country to reach the goal of ERA ratification.

ERAmerica has provided and will continue to provide political analysis and technical assistance regarding campaign and election targeting activities.

ERAmerica's field program concentrates on working with state coalitions and the leadership of other proponent organizations to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of ERA proponents in the states, and in helping ERA coalitions to implement plans to broaden the visible constituencies that are in support of the Amendment. Current emphasis is on increasing involvement by business, labor, senior citizens, minorities, religious groups and homemakers.

ERAmerica's Speaker's Bureau coordinates with state coalitions, other organizations and celebrities to place the appropriate speakers where and when they are needed in key states, and to provide background information on ERA to a broad variety of speakers.

The Organizations that support ERA

The organizations which support ERAmerica and the ERA fall into four basic categories depending on the intensity

in a leadership position on this effort and is being aided by such able and outspoken ERA supporters as Charles Curry of the Home Savings Association (Missouri), Sey Chassler of Redbook, and Coy Eklund of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The LWVUS financed the "Yes on 2" referendum campaign on the state ERA in Florida in 1978 and has provided funds for current ERA efforts in Missouri, Oklahoma and Illinois.

4. The National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC)

The NWPC has been instrumental in candidate recruitment efforts and in providing political expertise and candidate funding in the key state legislative races. The NWPC ERA-Fund in 1978 contributed approximately \$350,000 to pro-ERA candidates, and proponents efforts combined to result in victories in 75% of those races.

The NWPC raised funds through a unique door-to-door canvass that served to educate grassroots people to the issue as well as contributing money to ratification efforts.

5. Common Cause

Common Cause published the widely distributed tabloid "What Happens When This Man Leaves the Picture" which graphically illustrates the plight of women under the law. That piece has been revised to be specific to Oklahoma and Common Cause plans to do the same for other key unratified states.

6. Religious Committee for the ERA

The Religious Committee for the ERA is a coalition of over thirty-five Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish organizations. In 1978 they sponsored People of Faith for ERA: Days of Prayer and Action. Thousands of posters with that theme were distributed; vigils, prayer breakfasts, letter-writing parties etc. were held around the nation that week. They have sponsored interfaith vigils on the national Capitol grounds as well as in several unratified states.

A new field person will work with ERAmerica and state coalition efforts to establish and activate Religious Committees for the ERA in unratified states. Some of the groups which are members of the Religious Committee also have their own staff assigned to the issue as well as literature and program activities. Examples are NETWORK, Catholics Act for ERA, and the United Methodist Church ERA Support Project.

7. American Association of University Women (AAUW)

AAUW's National Board met in November, 1979 and decided to focus all of the organization's energy and its \$250,000 budget to their ACTION FOR EQUITY program. ERA will become the top priority. All budget and other resources will be re-aligned to reflect this change in policy.

8. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

ACLU ratification efforts focus on including minority women in the ERA campaign. A pilot project was conducted in Louisiana in 1979. Two minority women organized within the black community a special conference focused solely on the ERA. ACLU hopes to duplicate this in other states.

9. National Organization for Women (NOW)

NOW is not a part of ERAmerica, and in many states has a policy of not belonging to coalitions. In most unratified states if they are not a part of the coalition, NOW chapters work closely with it.

NOW's ERA Strike Force is headed by NOW President Ellie Smeal, and ERA is the first priority issue of the organization. NOW "Action Teams" are trained to go into unratified states to organize for the ERA. NOW's principal efforts are currently in Illinois where phone banks are set up in thirty-four legislative districts, and a successful campaign to organize campuses for the ERA is underway. NOW phone banks around the country are used to generate mail on ERA-related issues. NOW has taken a leading role in fighting rescission in a number of states.

B. ORGANIZATIONS WITH STAFF LIAISON; NO ERA BUDGET

Most unions fall into this category, with ERA assigned to their "Women's Director" or their civil or human rights department. While they have no actual ERA budget, they can divert staff people and funds to assist in the ERA campaign and have consistently done so. The Coalition of Labor Union Women falls into this category.

Other organizations in this situation are those like the National Association of Social Workers (NASW), the American Library Association, Rural American Women and the American Nurses Association.

Most of these organizations direct the bulk of their

resources to educating and motivating their own members on the ERA, although they have joined in lobbying efforts to some extent in most states.

C - COALITIONS AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

With the exception of the Religious Committee for the ERA which has support staff, most of the coalitions and special interest groups formed around their support for this issue operate on purely a volunteer basis. Examples of these support groups are:

--Mormons for the ERA

--Homemakers Equal Rights Association

--Labor Committee for the ERA (with representatives from AFL-CIO, CWA, ACTWU, ILGWU, Graphic Arts, UFCWU, UAW, Bakery & Confectionery Workers, IUE, AFT, Newspaper Guild, AFSCME, Assoc of Flight Attendants, AFGE, IAM, and United Steelworkers)

--The ERA Ratification Council (with representatives from American Home Economics Association, American Nurses Assoc., National Women's Party, DNC, Federally Employed Women, American Medical Women's Association, National Association of Women Lawyers, WEAL, ZONTA, B'nai Brith Women, Nat'l Assn. for Women Deans Administrators and Counselors.)

D - ORGANIZATIONS WHO SUPPORT ERA BY POLICY OR RESOLUTION

Attached is a list of organizations who have resolutions or policy statements supporting the ERA. Some of them have ERA committees, which generally serve the membership in a liaison or information capacity. Most of these organizations consider the ERA when choosing convention sites and will hold workshops, ask for speakers, and publish periodic articles in their in-house publications on the ERA.

While many of these groups are quite active internally, they have not generally taken an out-front position on the issue in terms of lobbying, election activity or financial support for the ratification effort. One of the goals of ERAmerica and the state ERA coalitions is to make this support more visible by promoting more activity from these groups in the key states and on the national level.



Groups which support the Equal Rights Amendment

Alliance of Women in Architecture
Allied Industrial Workers of America,
International Union
Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
of North America
American Alliance for Health, Physical
Education and Recreation
American Anthropological Association
American Association for the Advancement of
Science
American Association of Law Libraries
American Association of University Professors
American Association of University Women
American Baptist Churches, U.S.A.
American Baptist Women
American Bar Association
American Civil Liberties Union
American College of Nurse/Midwives
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
American Dental Hygienists' Association
American Federation of Government Employees
AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor-Congress of
Industrial Organizations) and affiliated unions
American Federation of Teachers
AFTRA (American Federation of Television and Radio
Artists)
AFSCME (American Federation of State, County and
Municipal Employees)
Americans for Democratic Action
American Home Economics Association
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Library Association
American Medical Women's Association
American Newspaper Women's Club
American Nurses' Association
American Occupational Therapy Association
American Political Science Association
American Psychiatric Association
American Psychological Association
American Public Health Association
American Society for Cell Biology
American Society for Ethnohistory
American Society for Public Administration
American Society of Conservation Archaeology
American Society of Women Accountants
American Studies Association
American Theater Association
American Veterans Committee
American Women in Radio and Television
Americans for Democratic Action
Americans for Women in Science

Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women
Association of American Women Dentists
Association of Flight Attendants
B'nai B'rith Women
Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church
Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church
BRAC (Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks,
Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees)
California Association of Marriage and Family Counselors
Catholic Women for the ERA
Catholic Women's Seminary Fund, Inc.
Center for Social Action, United Church of Christ
Child Welfare League of America
Christian Feminists
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Church of the Brethren
Church Women United, National Executive Committee
Citizens' Advisory Committee on the Status of Women
CLUW (Coalition of Labor Union Women)
Common Cause
CWA (Communication Workers of America)
Conference of College Composition and Communication
Council of Chief State School Officers
Council of Nurse Researchers of the American Nurses' Association
Council of Women and the Church, United Presbyterian Church
Democratic National Committee
District of Columbia Area Feminist Alliance
Division 29 "Psychotherapy" of the American Psychological
Association
Doctors for the ERA
Economists in Business
Educational Systems Corporation
Evangelicals for Social Action
Executive Women in Government
Family Services Association of America
Federally Employed Women
Federation of Organizations for Professional Women
Federation of Shareholders in American Business, Inc.
Friend's Committee on National Legislation
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
Grey Panthers
Housewives for the ERA
Institute of Women Today
Intercollegiate Association for Women Students
International Association of Human Rights Agencies
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
International Association of Personnel Women
International Association of Women Ministers
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
IUE (International Union of Electrical, Radio and
Machine Workers)

Latin American Studies Association
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
Leadership Conference of Women Religious
League of American Working Women
League of Women Voters of the United States
Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee
Lutheran Church in America
Men for ERA
Movement for Economic Justice
National Assembly of Women Religious
NAACP (National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People)
National Association for Women Deans,
Administrators, and Counselors
National Association of Bank Women
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Association of Commissions for Women
national Association of Counties
National Association of Human Rights Workers
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of Temple Educators
National Association of Women Business Owners
National Association of Women Lawyers
National Black Feminist Organization
National Catholic Coalition for the ERA
National Center for Voluntary Action
National Coalition of American Nuns
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Consumers League
National Council for the Social Studies
National Council of the Churches of Christ
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Council of Senior Citizens
National Council of Women of the U.S.
National Council on Alcoholism Association for
Women in Psychology
National Education Association
National Federation of Business and Professional
Women's Clubs
National Federation of Press Women
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
National Governors' Conference
National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
National Ladies Auxiliary/Jewish War Veterans
of the U.S.A., Inc.
National Lawyers Guild
National Organization for Non-Parents
National Organization for Women
National Republican Congressional Committee
National Secretaries Association
National Student Nurses' Association
National Treasury Employees Union
Natonla Welfare Rights Organization

National Welfare Rights Organization
National Woman's Party
N-CAP of the American Nurses' Association
National Women's Political Caucus
Network
Newspaper Guild, The
Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers
International Union, AFL-CIO
Organization of American Historians
Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.
Popular Cultural Association
Priests for Equality
Republican National Committee
Retail Clerks International Association
Society of American Archaeology
Society of Professional Archaeologists
Sociologists for Women in Society
Soroptimists International of the Americas, Inc.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Speech Communication Association
St. Joan's International Alliance
TWU (Transport Workers Union of America)
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
General Assembly of the Unitarian-Universalist Association
General Assembly of the Unitarian-Universalist Women's
Federation
UAW (United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agriculture
Workers of America)
United Church of Christ, 10th and 11th General Synod
United Indian Planners Association
United Methodist Church
United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
United States Conference of Mayors
United Steelworkers of America
Western Psychological Association
Women in Communications
Women's American ORT
Women's Bureau, Department of Labor
Women's Campaign Fund
Women's Caucus of the National Aid and Defender Association
Women's Division of the United Methodist Church
Women's Equity Action League
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's National Democratic Club
Women's Ordination Conference (Catholic)
Young Women's Christian Association
Zero Population Growth, Inc.
Zonta International

The Equal Rights Amendment has been endorsed by Presidents
Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter

OPPOSITION

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Opposition to the ERA comes from the organized Right Wing groups and several of their traditional and extremist compatriots such as:

- Conservative Caucus
- Liberty Lobby
- National Council of Catholic Women
- Ku Klux Klan
- Communist Party, USA

There are also groups focusing solely on the ERA as their targeted issue, such as Phyllis Schlafly's STOP ERA; others are the "alphabet soup" organizations formed specifically for opposition to the ERA but never identified in those terms. Those include:

- WWW: Women Who Want to be Women
- HOW: Happiness Of Womenhood
- HOT DOG: Humanitarians Opposed To Degrading Our Girls
- AWARE: American Women Are Richly Endowed
- FLAG: Family, Liberty And God
- Adam's Rib: A church oriented group in the Midwest.

History of the ERA outside the Congress shows little evidence of organized opposition prior to action of the House of Representatives in 1970 and 1971. It had not yet become a "cause" around which to mobilize, and Phyllis Schlafly was concentrating on national defense in her small newsletter and in the two books she had written.

Just prior to Senate passage in early 1972, some organized effort in opposition could be detected. The Schlafly Report carried its first anti-ERA piece in February, 1972, and a mailing was sent over Phyllis Schlafly's signature to individual members of the Federation of Republican Women's Clubs from whence her early support came.

It was a full year before the organized Right Wing spoke out against the ERA. In March, 1973, there was mention of ERA and the need to work for its defeat in the Bulletin of the John Birch Society, followed by at least two articles in the American Opinion, the Birch Society's monthly magazine. The lies and distortions surrounding the issue had begun. The opposition has continued to build its base by denouncing progress or change, decrying Washington's role in private lives, and emphasizing the loss of personal liberty and national prestige.

The organized opposition grew from a political platform to one which includes religious groups, primarily the Mormon Church and Fundamentalists. (See attached correspondence between ERAmerica co-chairs and the Mormon Church.) The Fundamentalist

opposition is led by organized New Right Religious groups. Examples are: The Christian Voice, a registered Washington lobby to promote legislation and candidates against any "liberal doctrines"; and the Moral Majority, Inc., headed by a Baptist from Lynchburg, Va., and supported in great measure by some 300 Baptist ministers.

The major message of the anti-ERA forces is that the Equal Rights Amendment will destroy the family. As evidence of this crucial fact, they most often claim that the ERA will legalize homosexual marriages and abortion, thereby destroying the traditional two-parent, male-female family. Attached is a brochure published by the Eagle Forum which outlines some of the major points of the opposition. Also included are several flyers and pamphlets developed by the anti-ERA forces and distributed nationwide.

In addition, opponents use a number of tactics to drain our limited resources and divert our supporters' time from ratification efforts. Those costly and time-consuming diversions include:

- rescission efforts in ratified states
- introduction of "state ERA's" and/or non-binding, advisory state ballot referenda on the ERA
- litigation which has included a costly suit against the boycott of unratified states, and which presently includes the challenge to extension currently pending in federal district court in Idaho.

It is imperative that pro-ERA forces understand:

- a) the nature of the Right Wing opposition to this issue
- b) the Right Wing's ability to raise huge sums of money
- c) the national network of Right Wing supporters to call upon
- d) the use of ERA to gain support for other Right Wing political causes
- e) the Right Wing's use of God, motherhood and the flag to distort the legal intent of the Amendment.

Proponent strategy must center around ways to thwart these tactics of the New Right and to fight every attempt to divert attention from the primary goal: Ratification of the ERA.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

The Council of the Twelve
47 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

October 30, 1979

Co-Chairs Liz Carpenter, Elly Peterson
Helen Milliken, Sharon Percy Rockefeller
ERAmerica
1525 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your letter of October 1st. We appreciate your writing directly to us, rather than accepting hearsay. Absence from my office has delayed my response.

You request assistance in arranging a meeting with President Spencer W. Kimball to discuss the position of the Church on ERA. In my opinion there is nothing that could be gained by such a meeting. We believe we are familiar with every argument that has been advanced on this subject. The position of the Church was reached only after the most thorough research of the entire matter, and consideration of all of its implications. Throughout this process there was also earnest and sincere prayer.

Historically this Church and its members have been in the forefront in securing rights and protection for women and the family. The women of Utah were among the first in the nation to enjoy suffrage. We have advocated and provided generously for the education of women in the arts, the sciences, and the professions. Our people have been effective in the promotion of legislation to afford women rights and privileges comparable with those enjoyed by men. We know of no organization in the world that affords greater opportunity, respect, and dignity to women than does this Church. After careful study and prayerful consideration we became convinced that the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, with its broad generalities, could be destructive of the very legislation enacted through long years of struggle in behalf of rights for women, and that enactment of the ERA, with its deceptively simple language, could result in implementing regulations which would be injurious to women and the family. We became convinced, and we are increasingly convinced that this is a moral issue, with moral implications of tremendous consequence to society in general and to women and the family in particular.

I again assure you that our position was not reached without thorough study of the entire matter, after consultation with qualified legal authorities, and after much prayer and anxious seeking for that wisdom which comes from the Lord.

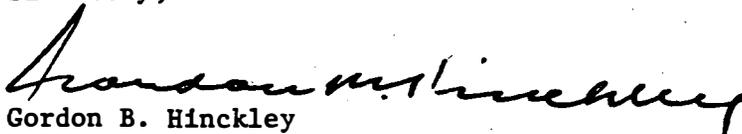
Now, with reference to the second matter you mention in your letter, the question of our participation in "the new television political program 'Christian Voice.'" We have not provided any financing for this program. I know of no

Co-Chairs Liz Carpenter, Elly Peterson
Helen Milliken, Sharon Percy Rockefeller
October 30, 1979
Page 2

approach ever made to us for such financial help. As a matter of fact, I have never seen the program and my only knowledge of it has come of an article handed me by someone whose identity I do not recall.

May I repeat our appreciation for your direct inquiry which has permitted us to set the record straight concerning this particular television program. Though we obviously differ concerning the Equal Rights Amendment, misunderstandings, such as that concerning the program referred to, should be avoided.

Sincerely,



Gordon B. Hinckley



1525 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 833-4354

Honorary Co-Chairs
Liz Carpenter, Elly Peterson

Co-Chairs
Sharon Percy Rockefeller, Helen Milliken

October 1, 1979

Spencer Kimball
President
50 E. North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

Dear Mr. Kimball,

At a recent meeting, 140 men and women met in Washington, D.C. to discuss the future of the Equal Rights Amendment. They represented organizations from the 15 unratified states.

We were saddened as we reviewed the fact that of the major Protestant religions, only the Mormon Church has refused to back equality for women and their inclusion in the Constitution of this country. We heard from Mormon women (as well as other religions) detailing the problems they are facing both as homemakers and working women because of restrictive legislation in their states.

Your church is being harmed, we feel, by its opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment. It hurts its image with all women, and all thinking citizens who believe in the foundation of this country--equality. You may not know that women were omitted from the Constitution because the framers of that document relied on English common law and thereby transferred the omission to the new country. Wisely, they provided for amendments to an imperfect document and that has taken place 26 times.

Now, in three states -- Utah, Nevada, and Arizona -- where there are large Mormon populations, the amendment falls short of the necessary votes for ratification. We believe your church would improve its public standing with non-Mormons, as well as your own members, if you removed your restrictions to this amendment and if you endorsed the amendment which merely writes into the Constitution-- "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied nor abridged on account of sex."

Would you be willing to meet with a group of prominent men and women supporting the Equal Rights Amendment to discuss your church's position? We wish to point out that in the more than six years this has been in effect in 10 states there has never been one case of the horror stories fomented by the opponents of this amendment,

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

and apparently believed by your church. Further, it has been proved conclusively that this amendment does not deal with abortion or homosexual marriage. A constitutional amendment guaranteeing equality under the law for all men and women is in the best interest of all American citizens -- individuals and families.

We would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this with you and your other officers. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Helen Milliken
Co-Chair

Liz Carpenter
Honorary Co-Chair

Sharon Percy Rockefeller
Co-Chair

Elly Peterson
Honorary Co-Chair



1525 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 833-4354

Honorary Co-Chairs
Liz Carpenter, Elly Peterson
Co-Chairs
Sharon Percy Rockefeller, Helen Milliken

October 1, 1979

Gordon B. Hinckley
50 E. North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

Dear Mr. Hinckley,

Attached is a letter we have written to Spencer Kimball requesting a meeting to discuss the Mormon Church's position on the Equal Rights Amendment. ERAmerica is a coalition of more than 200 organizations who support the Equal Rights Amendment. As National Co-Chairs of ERAmerica, we would appreciate the opportunity to present to the officials of the Mormon Church the arguments in support of the Equal Rights Amendment.

We would appreciate your assistance in arranging such a meeting. In addition, as you are in charge of Special Affairs, we would appreciate you advising us whether or not the Mormon Church is financing the new television political program "Christian Voice". Our many religious groups, and we as individuals, were shocked by the political overtones, the radical comments made and the blatant advocating of political opinions from the pulpits.

We would like to be able to tell our supporting organizations that we will have an opportunity to discuss the Equal Rights Amendment with you as well as get some answers to the level of support (if any) the Mormon Church is giving to such frightening misuse of the public air waves under the cloak of the pulpit as we've seen in the "Christian Voice" and similar programs.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Helen Milliken
Co-Chair

Liz Carpenter
Honorary Co-Chair

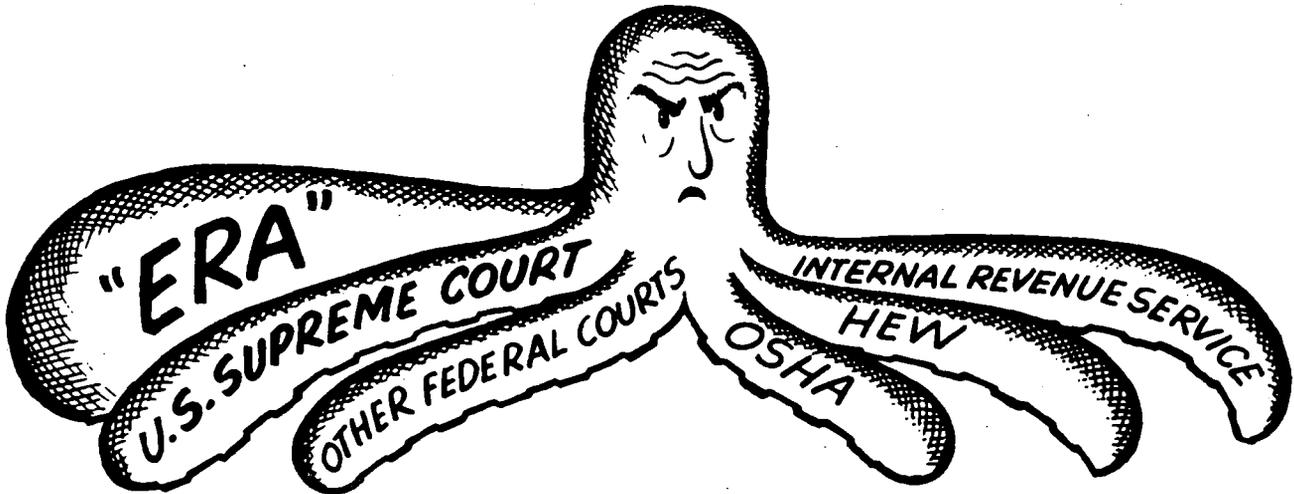
Sharon Percy Rockefeller
Co-Chair

Elly Peterson
Honorary Co-Chair

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Don't Let "ERA" Give the Feds More Power



**The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) has a hidden hook in it --
Section Two, which says: "Congress shall have the power to enforce."**

This is a big grab for power by the Federal Government. It will transfer to the Washington politicians, bureaucrats and judges new power over every type of legislation that makes any difference of treatment or separation between males and females, including:

Marriage and Family
Divorce and Alimony
Child Care and Child Custody
Inheritance
Laws about Homosexuals
Abortion

Private and Public Schools
School Sports
Prison Regulations
Protective Labor Laws
Insurance Rates
Public Accommodations

No wonder the Federal Commission on International Women's Year voted "to do all in our capacity to see that ERA is ratified at the earliest possible moment." They spent \$300,000 of our tax money last year and have \$5 million this year -- so, "all in our capacity" is quite a lot!

Is your help needed?

It certainly is. 34 states have already ratified "ERA." Two of those have rescinded. If 6 more states ratify "ERA," it will be too late. Act now!

What can you do?

Write your State Senators and Representatives at your own State Capitol immediately and ask them to vote NO ON "ERA."

Dear _____

Please vote NO on ERA. I don't want the Federal bureaucrats and judges meddling in areas that are none of their business on the phony ground that they are eliminating "sex discrimination."

Thanks for protecting states' rights.

Sincerely,

Dear _____

Please vote NO on ERA. I don't want the Federal bureaucrats and judges meddling in areas that are none of their business on the phony ground that they are eliminating "sex discrimination."

Thanks for protecting states' rights.

Sincerely,

"My view that the ERA is the most destructive piece of legislation to ever pass Congress still stands. . . . The ERA would give every woman a constitutional right to have an abortion at will."

-- U.S. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr.

"I do not wish to see -- and to vote for -- a constitutional amendment which would require all women to be equally obligated with their husbands to support the family, even though millions of women may choose to do so."

-- Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan

"I call the Equal Rights Amendment the liftin' and totin' bill. More than half of the black women with jobs work in service occupations; if the Amendment becomes law, we will be the ones liftin' and totin'."

-- Jean Noble, National Council of Negro Women

"I refuse to allow the glad-sounding ring of an easy slogan to victimize millions of women and children."

-- Congressman Emanuel Celler

"Only those who are indifferent to the exacting aspects of women's industrial life will have the naivete or the recklessness to sum up woman's whole position in a meaningless and mischievous phrase about 'Equal Rights.'"

-- Justice Felix Frankfurter

"Not only would women, including mothers, be subject to the draft, but the military would be compelled to place them in combat units alongside of men."

-- U.S. House Judiciary Committee Report, No. 92-359

Who Opposes ERA?

- 18 State Legislatures.
- 3 State Referendums.
- Veterans of Foreign Wars.
- American Legion, New York State.
- American Farm Bureau.
- National Council of Catholic Women.
- Knights of Columbus.
- Catholic Daughters of America.
- Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. (Social Concerns Committee, Commission on Theology & Church Relations).
- General Association of Regular Baptist Churches.
- Mormon Church.
- Church of Christ, dozens of congregations.
- Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.
- Union of Orthodox Rabbis.
- Yeshiva University Alumni Association.
- Illinois PTA.
- Texas PTA.
- National School Boards Association.
- Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.
- Florida Federation of Women's Clubs.
- New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.
- Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs.
- Conservative Party of New York.
- League of Large Families.
- Young Americans for Freedom.
- Young Republican National Federation.
- Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Women For Responsible Legislation.
- Women in Industry.
- American Legislative Exchange Council.
- League of Men Voters.

For further information, write

STOP ERA

Box 618

Alton, Illi 62002



You Can't Fool Mother Nature



Equal Rights Amendment

ERA Will Hurt The Family:

- ERA** will invalidate all state laws which require a husband to support his wife. ERA will impose on women the equal (50%) financial obligation to support their spouses (under criminal penalties, just like husbands).
- ERA** will impose on mothers the equal (50%) financial obligation for the financial support of their infant and minor children.
- ERA** will deprive senior women, who have spent many years in the home as wife and mother, of their present right to be supported by their husbands, and to be provided with a home.
- ERA** will eliminate the present right of a wife to draw Social Security benefits based on her husband's earnings. For a homemaker to receive benefits, her husband would be forced to pay *double* Social Security taxes on the *assumed* value of her services in the home.
- ERA** will compel the states to set up taxpayer-financed child-care centers for *all* children regardless of need. (See Ohio Task Force Report)
- ERA** will deprive state legislatures of all power to stop or regulate abortions at any time during pregnancy. ERA will give women a "constitutional" right to abortion on demand.
- ERA** will legalize homosexual "marriages" and permit such "couples" to adopt children and to get tax and homestead benefits now given to husbands and wives.

The Misciief Of ERA:

- ERA** is a big power-grab by the Federal Government. It will transfer jurisdiction over marriage, property rights, divorce, alimony, child custody, and inheritance rights out of the hands of the individual states and into the Federal bureaucrats and the Federal courts.
- ERA** will make women subject to the draft on an equal basis with men in all our future wars. ERA will make women and mothers subject to military combat and warship duty.
- ERA** will eliminate all-girls' and all-boys' schools and colleges. ERA will eliminate single-sex fraternities and sororities in high schools and on college campuses.
- ERA** may give the Federal Government the power to force the admission of women to seminaries equally with men, and possibly force the churches to ordain women.
- ERA** will deprive women in industry of their legal protections against being involuntarily assigned to heavy-lifting, strenuous, and dangerous men's jobs, and compulsory overtime.
- ERA** will require police departments to eliminate physical tests and to pass over qualified men so that women will be hired and assigned on a one-to-one basis.
- ERA** will eliminate present lower life insurance and automobile accident insurance rates for women

What ERA Will Not Do!

- ERA** will **not** give women "equal pay for equal work," better paying jobs, promotions, or better working conditions. ERA can add nothing whatsoever to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.
- ERA** will **not** help women in the field of credit. This has already been mandated by the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974. On the other hand, ERA will take away from wives their present right to get credit in their husband's name.
- ERA** will **not** give women better educational opportunities. This has already been mandated by the Education Amendments of 1972.
- ERA** will **not** help women in athletics, but will require sex-integrated coed nonsense such as the recent order by the Pennsylvania courts that all high schools must permit girls and boys to compete and practice together in all sports including football and wrestling.
- ERA** will **not** protect privacy, but instead will prohibit privacy based on sex in public school restrooms, hospitals, public accommodations, prisons and reform schools.

With so much to lose and nothing to gain, why take a chance?

ERA is a fraud. It pretends to improve the status of women but actually is a big takeaway of the rights women now possess.

The Equal Rights Amendment does not put women in the Constitution. ERA doesn't even mention women! ERA doesn't say anything at all about "equal pay for equal work." Read it for yourself:

Section 1: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Section 2: "The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

So, who will benefit?

Section 1 puts "sex" in the U.S. Constitution. What does that mean? Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., gave the answer: "I don't know but one group of people the ERA would do any good for. That's homosexuals." (Raleigh, N.C., Feb. 22, 1977.)



"Do You Take This Person....?"

Who else will benefit?

Section 2 gives the sole power of enforcement to Congress. What does that mean? More power in the hands of the Federal politicians and the bureaucrats who write the regulations...more Federal controls...more Federal taxes.

Why give the Federal politicians and bureaucrats more power? They are the same ones who give themselves pay raises while they impose taxes and inflation on us. They are the same ones who already spent \$5 million of our Federal tax dollars through Bella Abzug's Commission on International Women's Year to promote ERA and lesbian privileges. ERA will give these radicals the *Federal power* and *our money* to force us all into the *Unisex Society*.

Don't be fooled by the slick and emotional propaganda for ERA. ERA doesn't say anything at all about women or jobs. ERA takes away rights from women and gives rights to homosexuals. ERA gives power to the Washington politicians.

The ERA proponents are fishing for your support. They offer you a tempting bait called "equal rights." But beware of the hook in ERA which will rip off women's legal, financial, and privacy rights. The well-to-do or well-educated woman can take care of herself. (She can get a good job or hire a lawyer or other help.) The woman who has no children doesn't need to worry about who will mother her babies or pay the costs of her pregnancy, or whether her daughter will be drafted and sent into military combat.

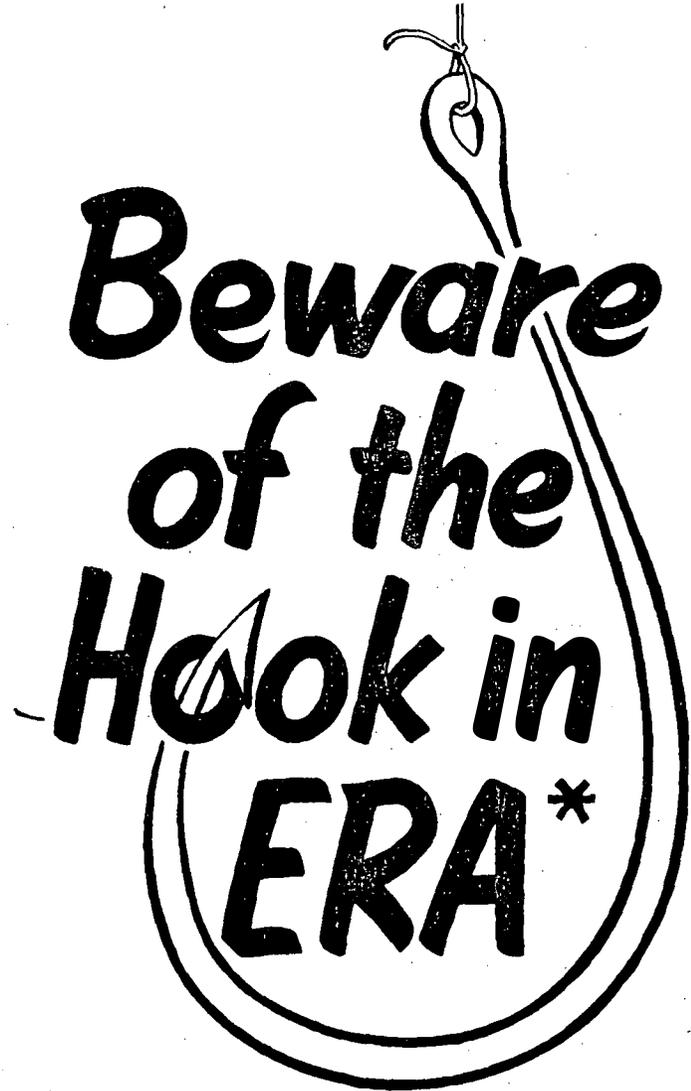
But the woman who is pregnant, ill, poor, minority, or disadvantaged will have no one to turn to. If ERA goes into the Constitution, the law and the judges will say, "Too bad for you sister. That's sex equality."

Tell your State Legislators to vote NO on ERA
For further information, write:

STOP ERA
Box 618 Alton, Illinois 62002



**If you are pregnant,
ill, poor, minority,
or disadvantaged...**



*** Equal Rights Amendment**

The proposed 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution will eliminate all differences of treatment between males and females. Will you like the result?

Are you pregnant and married?

ERA will wipe out your husband's obligation to pay your hospital and medical bills. Pay for them yourself! That's sex equality, sister.

Are you pregnant and unmarried, and want to place your baby with loving adoptive parents so you can start a new life?

ERA will give equal rights to the baby's father so you cannot complete adoption unless you identify the father and get his consent to adoption. That's sex equality, sister.

Are you a mother who wants to give your babies fulltime mother-care?

ERA will wipe out all laws which say "Husband must support his wife" and "Father must provide the primary support for his minor children." Under ERA, the wife will have the equal obligation to provide financial support. Under ERA, the wife loses her legal right to be a fulltime homemaker, even while her babies are infants. That's sex equality, sister.

Are you a divorced woman trying to collect support payments from your ex-husband?

Under ERA, your ex-husband won't have any obligation to support you at all! Each sex is on its own. That's sex equality, sister.

Are you a widow trying to make ends meet on a small income?

ERA will wipe out your right to get a widow's property tax exemption. That's sex equality, sister. (U.S. Supreme Court case: Kahn v. Shevin, 416 U.S. 279)

Are you young enough to be drafted by the Armed Services in the next war our country fights (or have you a daughter or a granddaughter)?

Under ERA, young women must be drafted equally with men and involuntarily placed in military combat duty. Those without special skills are usually assigned to the combat infantry, which under ERA would be fully sex-integrated and where there is NO privacy. That's sex equality, sister. (In the Vietnam War, more black men were killed, proportionately, than whites because, lacking the advanced education necessary to be officers, they were assigned to the combat infantry. ERA would assign the same fate to disadvantaged black and white women.)

Are you a young woman buying an automobile?

ERA will double or triple your insurance premiums so you will have to pay as much as young men (who now pay much more because of their higher accident rate). That's sex equality, sister.

Is a member of your family in a mental institution?

ERA will eliminate the gender-based differences of treatment and supervision designed for the personal protection of women who are especially helpless. That's sex equality, sister.

Are you accused of a crime and sent to prison?

ERA will take away your right to be segregated from male prisoners and to be protected from supervision and frisking by male guards. The U.S. Justice Department testified that ERA will require the sex-integration of prisons. (Homosexual rapes of weaker males are a daily occurrence in prisons today. Should female prisoners be placed in sex-integrated prisons? That's sex equality, sister.)

When you are ill and in a hospital, do you really want all "sex discrimination" abolished? ERA will require all hospitals to be fully sex-integrated in patient and nurse assignments. That's sex equality, sister. Read the following true statements and learn what has already happened in the few hospitals that have abolished "sex discrimination."

"I was in the hospital for surgery. In the middle of the night, I awoke to see a male nurse standing over me and the door closed. He started to attack me. I became hysterical, but managed to get out of the room. However, the other patient in my room, a 26-year-old woman very ill with pneumonia, could not get away because she was hooked up to tubes for intravenous feeding. My screams fortunately brought help in time, but the emotional damage was devastating. We stayed awake the rest of the night and left the hospital as soon as daylight came."
Mrs. D.M.

"Despite my objections, I was placed in a sex-integrated ward of 20 beds. In order to get to the lavatory, I had to go past the beds of several male patients, which was awkward for all of us."
Mrs. M.C.W.

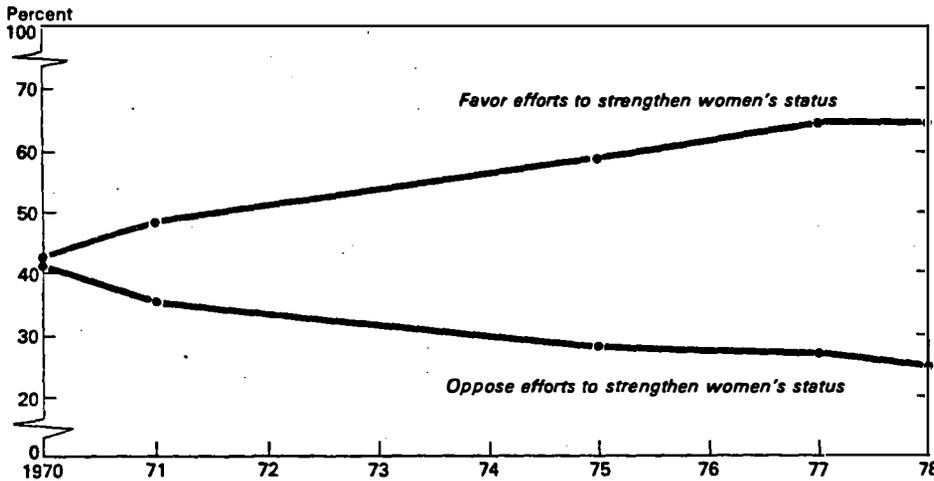
"Three days after my 70-year-old aunt had surgery, a male nurse catheterized her, which had a traumatic effect on her. She never recovered and died a week later. Although we do not claim that this treatment caused her death, we do not understand why she was subjected to this emotional shock and lack of respect for traditional privacy."
Mrs. S.L.

Most women go to a male doctor, so why should they object to a male nurse? Because you choose your doctor -- a person whom you trust. You do not choose the male nurse or orderly who comes in your room unannounced in the middle of the night. Most women do not want a man bathing their private parts or catheterizing them.

POLLING
DATA

The Modern Woman: How Far Has She Come?

FUNDAMENTAL TENET OF WOMEN'S MOVEMENT GAINS GROUND ...



Question: There has been much talk recently about changing women's status in society today. On the whole, do you favor or oppose most of the efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society today?

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
1970	42%	41%	17%
1971	48	36	16
1975	59	28	13
1977	64	27	9
1978	64	25	11

Source: Surveys by Louis Harris and Associates, latest that of June 27-July 1, 1978.

... WHILE SUPPORT FOR ERA HOVERS ABOVE 50%

Questions: Many of those who favor women's rights favor the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. This amendment would establish that women would have rights equal to men in all areas. Opponents argue that women are different from men and need to be protected by special laws which deal with women's status. Do you favor or oppose the Equal Rights Amendment? (Harris, 1975-July 1978)

(Respondents were handed a ballot concerning the issue and asked): Suppose that on election day, November 5, you could vote on key issues as well as candidates. Please tell me how you would vote on each of these fourteen propositions: I would favor a constitutional amendment which would give women equal rights and equal responsibilities or I would oppose a constitutional amendment which would

give women equal rights and equal responsibilities. (Gallup, 1974)

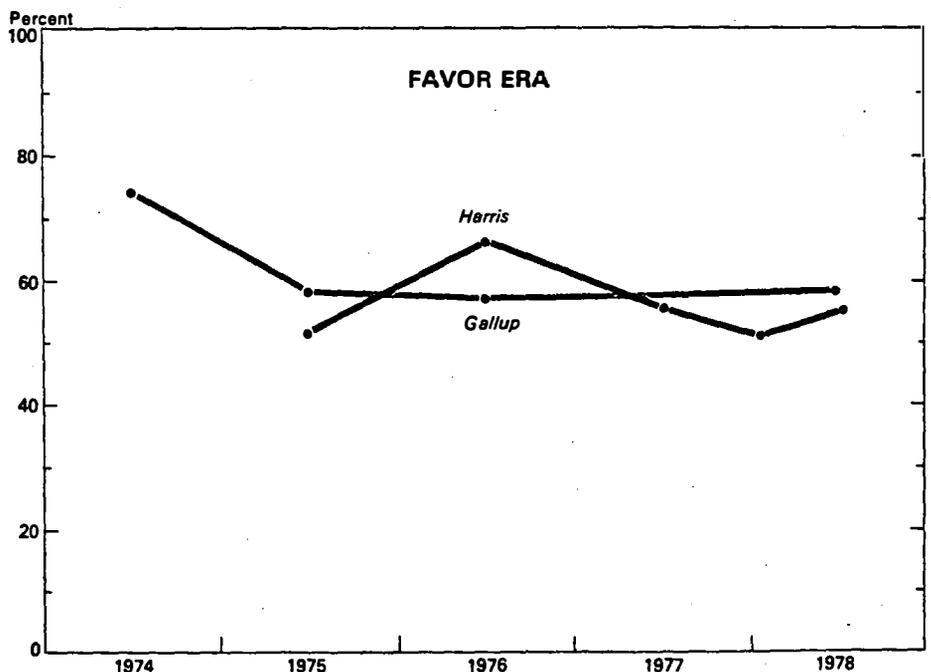
Do you favor or oppose this amendment? (Asked of everyone after they were asked): Have you heard or read about the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution which would give women equal rights and equal responsibilities? (Gallup, 1975-1978)

Harris			
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
1975	51%	36%	13%
1976	66	23	11
1977	56	35	9
January 1978	51	34	15
July 1978	55	38	7

Gallup			
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1974	74%	21%	5%
1975	58	24	18
1976	57	24	19
June 1978	58	31	11

Caution to the reader: It should be noted that the percentage of respondents who had no opinion on the ERA questions fluctuated considerably over the survey period. Furthermore, some polls reflect only opinions of respondents who had heard or read about the ERA: Gallup 1975 = 91%; 1976 = 90%; 1978 = 90%.

Source: Surveys by Louis Harris and Associates, latest that of July 1978; by American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup), latest that of June 1978.

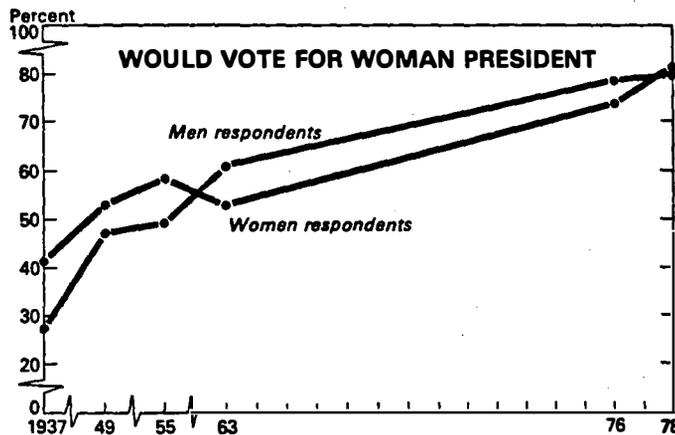


MEN KEEP PACE WITH WOMEN IN SUPPORT FOR FEMALE PRESIDENT

Question: If your party nominated a woman for president would you vote for her if she were qualified for the job?

	Would vote for woman president		
	National	Women	Men
1937	34%	41%	27%
1949	50	53	47
1955	54	59	49
1963	57	53	61
1976	76	74	78
1978	80	81	80

Note: Slight variation of question wording over the years.
Source: Surveys by American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup), latest that of July 21-24, 1978.



EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK HAS LONG HISTORY OF ACCEPTANCE

Question: If women take the place of men in industry, should they be paid the same wages as men? (1942) Do you approve or disapprove of paying women the same salaries as men, if they are doing the same work? (1962) Women should receive the same pay as men for doing the same work—agree or disagree? (1973) Another resolution called for equal pay for women for equal work. Do you favor or oppose equal pay for women and men when they are doing the same job? (1977)

	Women		Men	
	Equal	Not Equal	Equal	Not Equal
1942	92%	8%	78%	22%
1962	92	8	88	12
1973	96	4	94	6

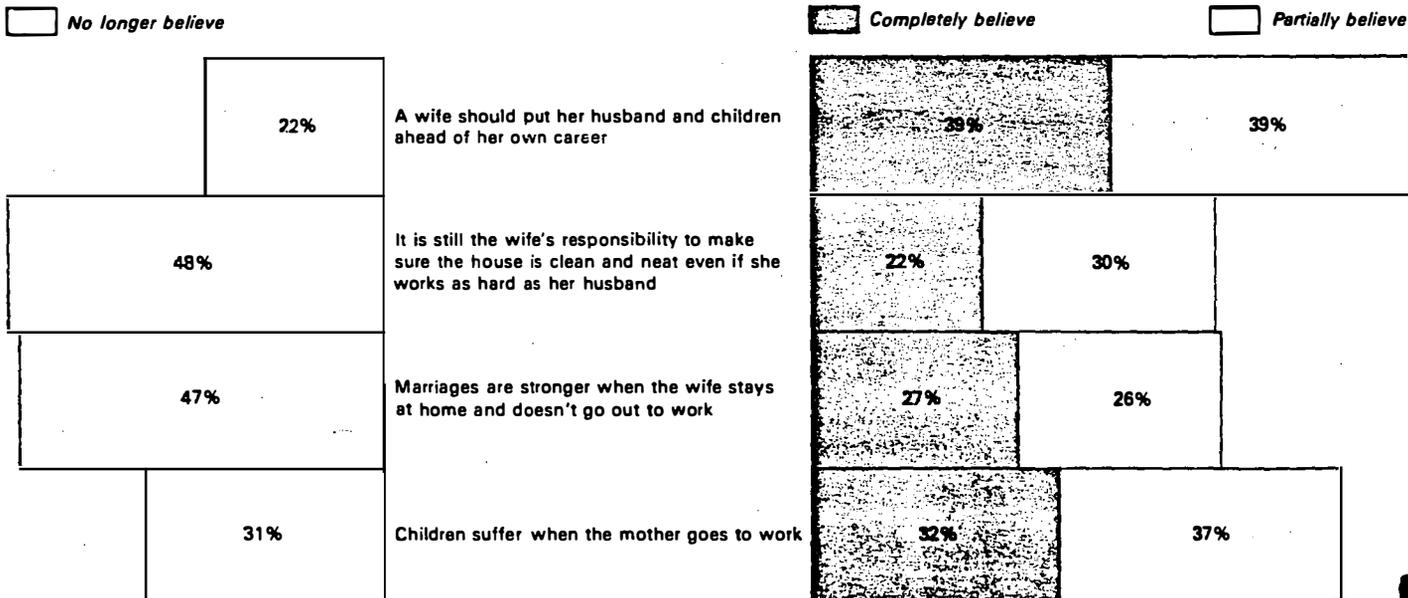
	National	
	Equal	Not Equal
1977	94%	6%

Source: Surveys by American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup), 1942 and 1962; Daniel Starch and Staff, Incorporated, 1973; and NBC News, November 29-30, 1977.

MIXED REACTIONS TO TRADITIONAL FEMALE ROLES IN FAMILY

Question: I'm going to read you a list of rules people used to believe were important to families and family life, but which some people now feel are old-fashioned and out-of-date. Will

you tell me for each one whether this is something you personally still believe in completely, partially, or no longer believe in? (Read list)



Source: Surveys by Time/Yankelovich, Skelly and White, March 1978.

© CBS NEWS POLL

The New York Times

JUNE, 1978 -- PART III

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Less than a year before time runs out for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, over one-third of Americans say they don't know enough about the amendment to decide whether or not to support it. Those that do have an opinion favor the ERA by about two-to-one.

The professed lack of information about the Equal Rights Amendment is also indicated in the responses to two other questions about the amendment--whether or not an amendment is necessary to see to it that women are not discriminated against, and whether or not most women support the ERA. About half of all respondents felt a constitutional amendment was necessary to protect women, while 41% thought one was not needed. And just about half of the respondents thought most women supported the ERA, and about the same proportion disagreed.

This poll was conducted by telephone June 19-23, 1978, among a nation-wide random sample of 1,527 adults. The error due to sampling could be plus or minus three percentage points. For more information, contact Warren J. Mitofsky, Kathleen Frankovic, or Martin Plissner.

Support for the ERA is strongest among the better-off, the better-educated, urban dwellers, the young, and self-identified liberals. Surprisingly, there is almost no difference between men and women on the question. People with family incomes under \$10,000, with less than a high school education, and those over the age of 65 are the least supportive, and also are most likely to think they didn't know enough about the ERA to judge it. Blacks who had an opinion gave the ERA its greatest margin of support from any population group--40% approved, and only 7% disapproved.

Religious affiliation had limited effect on ERA support, although Catholics were somewhat more likely than Protestants to support the amendment. However, church attendance did have an effect. Regular churchgoers were somewhat less likely to support the ERA than the population as a whole. Churchgoing Protestants were just about evenly divided in their opinion of the ERA.

Belief in the need for constitutional protection for women's rights came strongly from self-identified liberals and Democrats. Support also came from the young, the poor, the less educated, Blacks, and women themselves. Acceptance of the need for a constitutional amendment and belief that most women supported the ERA were closely linked to support of the amendment. Additionally, pluralities of those who said they didn't know enough about the ERA to judge it agreed that an amendment was needed and that most women supported the ERA.

RESCISSI ON



1525 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 833-4354

Honorary Co-Chairs
Liz Carpenter, Elly Peterson

Co-Chairs
Sharon Percy Rockefeller, Helen Milliken

August, 1979

RESCISSION

Two types of legislation are being used to slow the process of ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and divert the efforts of the proponents:

Rescission - a vote by both houses of a legislature declaring a state's ratification revoked.

"Null & Void" - a new legislative tactic resolving a state's ratification null and void on March 23, 1979 (the day after the original deadline).

Legal and historical proof exist that both of these actions are unconstitutional and caused proponents to give little attention to early attempts by states to rescind their ratifications. When it became apparent that anti-ERA forces would mount rescission efforts every year to use the legislative platform to distort ERA and its effects, the proponents began campaigns to defeat rescission and will continue to do so.

Before the 1977 legislative sessions, STOP ERA announced that they would secure 15 rescissions by June. One state rescinded. (Idaho - ratified by 2/3rds vote in 1972, rescinded by a simple majority 18-17.)

At the beginning of this year, STOP ERA set a goal of 10 rescissions. To date, they have none. Hard fought legislative battles in many states led opponents to attempt a new strategy: the null and void legislation. Again, campaign efforts were initiated with victories by pro-ERA forces in Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and Indiana. One null and void bill has been passed - in South Dakota.

In an opinion issued by the Justice Department on February 27, 1979, both rescission and null and void resolutions are held to be unconstitutional. "It is our firm view that no State legislature may constitutionally set aside that judgement of the Congress by either 'withdrawing' or 'rescinding' a prior ratification." In addition, several State Attorneys General have also issued opinions on the matter, declaring such legislative attempts invalid.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

STATUS OF RESCISSION-RELATED
LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION

Ratified States which have passed Rescission Bills: (3)

Idaho: Rescinded 2/9/77 with a simple majority; ratified 3/24/72 with a super majority. Currently under litigation.
Nebraska: Rescinded 3/15/73.
Tennessee: Rescinded 4/23/74.

Ratified States which in 1979 stopped rescission attempts: (8)

Delaware: Referendum on rescission bill defeated in House.
Massachusetts: Rescission bill submitted to both houses via "right to private petition". No action taken.
New Hampshire: House killed a straight rescission attempt 245-100.
North Dakota: Rescission bill passed the Senate 26-24 but was defeated in the House 53-46.
Texas: Rescission bill withdrawn.
West Virginia: Rescission resolution remains buried in committee.
Wisconsin: Rescission bill contained in House Judiciary Committee.
Wyoming: Rescission bill defeated 16-13 in Senate Committee of a Whole.

Ratified States which in 1979 passed "Null & Void" Bills (1)

South Dakota: Declared by one vote margin ratification "null & void" effective 3/23/79.

Ratified States which in 1979 stopped Null & Void Bills (7)

Delaware: Combination rescission/null & void bill contained in Senate Judiciary Committee.
Indiana: Null & Void Bill passed the Senate; withdrawn from further consideration in the House by its sponsor.
Kansas: Null & Void Bill defeated by a voice vote in the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee.
Montana: Null & Void Bill passed the Senate by a narrow 2 vote margin. Defeated in the House Judiciary Committee by a 12-7 vote.
New Hampshire: Null and Void Bill defeated in Senate Committee 16-6.
North Dakota: Null & Void House Bill withdrawn after introduction.
Rhode Island: Null & Void Bill tabled 13-2 in House committee.

States which introduced ERA-related litigation (3)

Washington: In March 1979, 3 state legislators filed a state suit challenging extension. Case was moved to Federal Court when the U.S. Government intervened. In June 1979, plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed suit and moved to join the Idaho/Arizona case.
Idaho/Arizona: In May 1979, Attorney Generals of Idaho and Arizona along with two law firms filed suit challenging validity of extension and upholding the state's right to rescind. Justice Department planning to file a motion to dismiss.

ERAmerica and proponent organizations in all three states have been granted permission to file as "amicus curiae" in support of the position of the U.S. Government.

BOYCOTT

6-11-79

#580-49

The Boycott: Impact on States That Have Not Ratified the ERA

Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. . .

Introduction

An equal rights amendment has been introduced in almost every Congress since 1923, but it was not until the 95th Congress that the resolution passed both Chambers.¹ The House approved the ERA resolution on October 12, 1971 by a vote of 354 to 23. Senate approval followed on March 22, 1972, by a vote of 84-8, and the resolution was sent to the states for ratification.² Within the year, twenty-two states ratified the amendment; eight states ratified it in 1973,*and two states followed in 1975 and 1977. Thus, thirty-five states have ratified the ERA, three shy of the thirty-eight needed to make the ERA part of the Constitution. *(three states ratified in 1974)

Since the first ERA was introduced in Congress in 1923, the issue of equal rights for women has been the subject of much heated controversy. In the mid-1970s, the lines of contention became even more clearly pronounced when proponents, in an effort to exert added pressure on nonratifying ERA states, embarked on a boycott of major convention cities in those states.

This Relevant Thought will consider the effects and ramifications of the boycott (which led to a suit against the National Organization for Women by the state of Missouri) and its economic impact on the major, targeted convention cities.

The Boycott

The convention boycott of states which have not ratified the ERA is commonly credited to the National Organization for Women (NOW). However, NOW did not become a participant in the boycott until early 1977, almost two years after other organizations independently declared themselves in favor of a boycott of nonratifying ERA states.

In April of 1975, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women (BPW), on the advice of a political consulting firm, embarked on a convention boycott strategy in the state of Nevada in order to persuade state legislators to pass the ERA. That same month, the National Association of Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors passed a resolution indicating that they would not hold conventions in states that had not passed the ERA. In May, the League of Women Voters passed a similar resolution and further urged national political parties not to hold conventions in nonratifying states.³ In July 1975, the BPW and the National Education Association (NEA) voted not to hold any conventions in nonratifying states. Similar resolutions were adopted by the American Association of University Women (November 1975) and the American Political Science Association (September 1976).

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Initially, since so few groups adopted resolutions against nonratifying states, the boycott had limited effect. But in the latter part of 1977, after the National Organization for Women had adopted a boycott resolution (February 1977) and initiated a boycott strategy, other organizations, including the American Nurses Association and the National Council of Senior Citizens, joined the boycott movement. As of November 1977, only about fifty groups had resolved not to convene in nonratifying states, but convention center cities such as Chicago, Miami Beach, Atlanta, New Orleans, Las Vegas, St. Louis, and Kansas City began to feel the economic pinch of the boycott.

Momentum for the boycott grew slowly but steadily. In early 1978 approximately 120 organizations (up from 29 seven months earlier) endorsed convention boycott resolutions, and the 15 nonratifying states were estimated to have lost \$200 million in convention revenues. In February, Missouri filed an antitrust suit against NOW alleging that the organization "engaged in a combination of conspiracy in restraint of trade and violation of . . . the Sherman Act"; that "NOW's conduct violates the Missouri statute . . . and constitutes the tortious intentional infliction of economic harm without legal justification or excuse"; and that the boycott "is directed against an innocent third party [the convention industry] which has no control over whether the Equal Rights Amendment passes or fails. . . ." Shortly thereafter, Nevada and Louisiana filed similar suits. To date, only the Missouri suit has been resolved.

The Missouri Decision

On February 21, 1979, almost a full year after Missouri had filed suit against NOW, Federal District Court Judge Elmo B. Hunter upheld the right of NOW to use the convention boycott as a "legitimate political tool" against states which had not ratified the ERA. In his thirty-page decision, Judge Hunter reiterated the point that prior to NOW's boycott resolution, "there is no evidence that any of these groups [who had previously adopted the boycott] were contacted or influenced in any way by NOW"; that "the evidence shows that NOW officials were then [1977] of the impression that the boycott was an original idea and were unaware that some organizations had adopted boycott resolutions as much as one and one-half years earlier"; that NOW "was and still is one actor among many"; that "ERAmerica . . . was formed as a neutral umbrella-type organization to provide leadership and coordination to the ERA ratification effort"; and finally, that "the evidence is not sufficient to sustain a finding of combination or conspiracy within the meaning of . . . the Sherman Act."⁵ Judge Hunter further stated that the case "involves political opponents, not commercial competitors, and political objectives not marketplace goals," and thus was not in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

During the time that the Missouri case was being resolved, the boycott movement stabilized. Spokespersons for ERAmerica and NOW indicated that many organizations which considered adopting boycott resolutions were in a holding pattern until the decision was reached, because a decision favorable to the state of Missouri could have set a precedent for fines of up to \$100,000 for those who canceled conventions. However, once the decision was handed down and the district court further turned down an appeal of the case by the state of Missouri, new impetus was given to the boycott movement. The Missouri decision, coupled with the extension of the ERA ratification deadline and the ability of proponents to fight back ten out of eleven recession measures this year, had led ERA proponents to undertake a new, comprehensive approach to secure passage of the ERA. And with the court's imprimatur of the boycott as a "legitimate political tool," the

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proponents could have a significant effect on those fifteen states that have not ratified the ERA.

Effects of the Boycott

Today, nearly 400 organizations with total memberships exceeding 41 million people have passed resolutions in support of the boycott. Moreover, a sizable number of these organizations have also passed resolutions indicating that even if the ERA is passed, they will continue to adhere to the boycott in those remaining states that have not passed the ERA.

According to the latest figures compiled by ERAmerica and NOW (and verified by numerous convention bureau directors who were contacted for this report), as of November 1978, nonratifying areas lost the following convention revenues because of the boycott:

Chicago.....\$29.6 million	Atlanta.....\$21.3 million
St. Louis.....\$11.0 million	Nevada.....\$11.8 million
Kansas City.....\$ 9.8 million	Miami.....over \$12 million
New Orleans.....\$13.5 million	

Using the standard convention bureau formula for calculating convention revenue losses for the next three years (until the ERA extension expires), NOW estimated these additional convention revenue losses:

Chicago.....\$74.0 million	Atlanta.....\$ 25.0 million
St. Louis.....\$15.0 million	Nevada.....\$ 27.0 million
Kansas City.....\$ 8.0 million	Florida, as a whole...\$100.0 million
New Orleans.....\$33.5 million	

A spokesperson for the Greater New Orleans Tourist & Convention Commission said that he expected the loss of future convention revenues to exceed \$40 million. A spokesperson for the Reno/Sparks (Nevada) Convention Authority said, however, that "convention business has never been better ... we have accelerated bookings, and business is up 477% in the last three years." Despite these statements, a spokesperson for the Nevada Attorney General's office asserted that there had been a marked increase in cancellations in Nevada, and that the antitrust suit filed against the boycott's proponents on March 3, 1978 would not be dropped. "The boycott was a continuing pressure point and could have devastating economic effects on the state," he said.

It is difficult to measure the total economic effect of the boycott in each state because loss of convention revenue is not restricted to the "hospitality" industry. In fact, testimony of an expert economist in the Missouri v. NOW case revealed:

1. that the injury resulting from the boycott is not confined to a narrowly defined convention industry, but cuts across the entire economy of the state;

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2. that the magnitude of the injury to the general economy is much greater than the figures contained in the estimates of revenue loss to convention businesses.⁶

For purposes of this economic analysis, Missouri was divided into more than fifty economic sectors, ranging from livestock to household appliances, and the interdependence and economic linkages of these sectors were evaluated. The economist concluded that there is evidence that

1. the dollars spent by the average convention delegate flow into 13 sectors of the economy; and,
2. dollars spent by convention delegates affect every sector of the economy.⁷

Further, economists have calculated that for every dollar spent by convention delegates in Missouri, \$2.78 in spending is generated throughout the state's economy.⁸

Atlanta has also suffered a "staggering" economic loss. In an article in the Atlanta Constitution last year, the Atlanta Visitors and Convention Bureau indicated that the boycott could cost the city \$167 million during the next ten years.⁹ The bureau noted that twelve conventions had been canceled—one which was booked as far ahead as 1989—and that forty-eight associations had said they would consider canceling conventions unless the ERA is passed by the state legislature. The bureau further estimated that losses in state sales tax revenue could exceed \$5 million and have a devastating effect on the 30,000 service industry employees in the Atlanta area.¹⁰

While most convention bureau directors and legislators in states which have not ratified the ERA are concerned about the long-term effects of the boycott, it should be noted that some of the canceled conventions have been replaced by other conventions. Nevertheless, most convention bureau directors indicated that the replacement conventions "rarely generate the revenues of the original conventions."

Convention directors who were least concerned about the economic effect of the boycott did emphasize that their respective states' convention revenues were generated primarily by interstate conventions.

While the previously-mentioned figures suggest that some states are feeling the economic pinch of the boycott, three convention bureau directors stated that as far as they were concerned, the boycott had little effect—"but we wish they'd stop it." Another director said the boycott had "no effect in my city—but don't tell the women that."

Perhaps the three hardest hit cities in the boycott movement have been Chicago, Miami Beach, and New Orleans. Convention directors in Chicago and Miami Beach expressed their frustration with the boycott and emphasized that major cities within their states support the ERA. The Miami Beach Tourist Development Authority went so far as to issue a resolution at its January 25, 1979 meeting, which read in part:

... Whereas such boycott sanctions have caused the City of Miami Beach to suffer a staggering loss of \$15-\$18 million through such sanctions in the past few months; and

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Whereas the Miami Beach Tourist Development Authority has long voiced wholehearted support of the ERA ratification;

Therefore, the Miami Beach Tourist Development Authority . . . passed a resolution expressing its support of the ERA. . . .

A spokesperson for the Atlanta Convention & Visitors Bureau expressed concern over the fact that the mayor and the city as a whole support the ERA, and that the city should not be held responsible for the inability of the ERA to pass the state legislature. It was further pointed out that the hospitality industry is the largest employer of women and minority groups in the area, and that by maintaining the boycott, the people whom the ERA seeks to protect could be the most harmed.

Despite resolutions, metropolitan support, and the potential threat of the boycott to minorities and women employed in the hospitality industry, ERA proponents plan to continue the boycott. Some convention bureau directors indicated that the boycott has "bottomed out," and illustrated this by noting the marked decline in cancellations during the past year. ERA proponents contend, however, that many organizations which were in a holding pattern because of the Missouri case no longer feel threatened by potential fines for convention cancellations, and therefore, convention revenues in the boycotted states should continue to decline.

It is also difficult to calculate potential revenue losses because many organizations that have supported the boycott have indicated that they would fulfill their "moral obligation" to convene in the nonratifying states. However, those who would fulfill these previous commitments stated that they "would not even consider" such sites for future conventions. Two years ago, for example, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) resolved to support the boycott. But the APA had previously committed itself to a convention in Chicago in 1979 and one in New Orleans in 1981. Although the APA board voted to pull out of New Orleans in 1981, a membership referendum nullified the board's vote. It was incorrectly reported in Meeting News (November 1978) that the APA had dropped its support of the boycott. A spokesperson for the APA said that the association is not dropping its support of the boycott, but "will only fulfill its commitment and not be making any attempt to hold conventions in nonratifying states in the future." The spokesperson further stated that "because of the APA's large membership, the boycott is creating scheduling problems, and there are only about seven cities from which to choose. On the other hand," the spokesperson added, "prior to the referendum when the board decided to pull out of New Orleans, we were able to find an adequate substitute site."

One convention spokesperson stated that "if the organizations that are boycotting us weren't so influential, it wouldn't bother us so much. But we are being snubbed by these organizations, and our ability to solicit their conventions has reached a frustrating impasse."

Frustrating as it may be, convention bureau directors in cities hardest hit by the ERA convention boycott believe that they have yet to feel its long-term impact.

Conclusion

The convention boycott of the states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment has been an effective and legitimate political tool for focusing attention on

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passage of the ERA. Since 72% of the American population lives in states that have ratified the ERA, and influential groups ranging from those in academe to those in labor unions have supported the ERA and the boycott, proponents are fairly well assured of continued support for the amendment.

ERA proponents are well aware of the economic impact their boycott has had in nonratifying states. They are further aware of the legal implications which have come to surface as the ERA controversy continues. Even though the Supreme Court has rejected some gender-based statutes,¹² it has, according to Justice Powell, avoided "general categorizing of sex classification as involving the strict test of judicial scrutiny."¹³ Thus, gender discrimination continues to be treated as a "political" rather than as "legal" question. Justice Powell goes so far as to assert that if the ERA is adopted, the "substance of this precise question of sex discrimination will be resolved." Despite Justice Powell's statement in the Bakke decision that gender-based discrimination is not as "inherently odious" as racial discrimination,¹⁴ it seems unlikely that the Supreme Court will be able to address the specific question of gender-based discrimination until some form of an equal rights amendment is passed.

Clearly, proponents have set the stage for passage of the ERA in the economic, political, and legal arenas. The implementation of the boycott, the victorious Missouri decision, the increased support from varied organizations for securing passage of the amendment, and sporadic Supreme Court decisions decrying gender-based discrimination all make it apparent that the ERA controversy is no longer an issue that can be ignored.

Proponents have undoubtedly made mistakes in their attempts to get three more states to ratify the ERA. But they are becoming more organized in their efforts now, and their campaigns are more comprehensive and better directed than ever before. It seems likely that the boycott of nonratifying states may, in fact, be the first major step taken to secure passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

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Footnotes

¹The first equal rights amendment, which was introduced in Congress in 1923, stated that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." Today's Equal Rights Amendment is identical to the one which was introduced in Congress in 1943, but differs considerably from the resolution which passed the Senate with a floor amendment (i.e., the Hayden Amendment) during the 81st and 83rd Congresses. The Hayden Amendment stated that the Equal Rights Amendment "shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits, or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law upon members of the female sex." The implication of the Hayden Amendment was that if an equal rights amendment were passed by Congress, it might jeopardize rights women had to such things as alimony and child support. Although the Hayden Amendment failed to pass during both Congresses, the stage had been set for viewing any equal rights amendment as a threat to traditional American values.

²For a complete legislative history see the following source materials: Hearings before Senate Judiciary Committee on Constitution Amendments on S.J. Res. 61, 91st Cong., 2d sess., May 5-7, 1970; Hearings before Senate Judiciary Committee on S.J. Res. 231, 91st Cong., 2d sess., September 9-15, 1970; Hearings before House Judiciary Committee on H.J. Res. 208, 92d Cong., 1st sess., March 24-April 5, 1971; House Judiciary Committee Report No. 92-359, 92d Cong., 1st sess., July 14, 1971; U.S., Congress, House, Congressional Record, 92d Cong., 1st sess., 6 October 1971, H 92299264 and 12 October 1971, H 9359-9392; Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Report No. 92-689, 92d Cong., 2d sess., February 12, 1972; U.S., Congress, Senate, Congressional Record, 92d Cong., 2d sess., 17 March 1972, S 4135-4151, S 4247-4273; 21 March 1972, S 4372-4431; 22 March 1972, S 4531-4613.

³Both the Democratic and Republican National Committees have since adopted resolutions to this effect.

⁴"The ERA Boycott: Is It Working?" U.S. News and World Report, March 20, 1978, p. 25.

⁵Missouri v. NOW, No. 78-4053-CV-C (1979), pp. 3,4,8,9,11.

⁶Missouri v. NOW, pp. 15-16.

⁷Missouri v. NOW, p. 16.

⁸Missouri v. NOW, p. 17.

⁹"Boycott Could Cost City \$167 Million," Atlanta Constitution, April 6, 1978, p. 2C.

¹⁰Ibid.

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¹¹ Miami Beach Tourist Development Authority, Resolution, February 5, 1979.

¹² See, for example, Reed v. Reed, 404 U.S. 71 (1971) and Frontiero v. Richardson 411 U.S. 677 (1973).

¹³ "Excerpts from Opinions by Supreme Court Justices in the Allan P. Bakke Case, New York Times, June 29, 1978, p. A20.

¹⁴ Ibid.

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 815 16th St., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20006
 Single and bulk copies available at no charge on request

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 116 South 3rd St.
 Richmond, VA. 23219
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 Single copies free, \$1.25/1,000

Following is a list of publications available from the Women's Bureau at the U.S. Department of Labor. Single copies only. All selections free of charge.

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3311 Chauncey Place, #303
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Washington, D.C. 20037

Cost: \$5.25

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Includes a section on sex discrimination, and a table of voting records of members of the 95th Congress on Civil Liberties issues.

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Brochure describes specific instances of discrimination of Oklahoma women in areas of divorce, child support, work and estate taxes.

Available from: Common Cause
2030 M St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Samples copies free.

ERA Month Calendar - Poster calendar with 31 days of month, for each day a short comment on ERA and different issues.

"The Equal Rights Amendment"

Brochure containing general information on ERA and family relationships, education, social security, the military. Single copies free. Bulk charge to ratified states, \$25/1,000.

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Brochures describing general reasons for the necessity of an
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24 page booklet dealing with ratification and rescission,
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Pamphlet describing protection of widows, homemakers, older
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figures in support of ERA. Publication 272, \$3/100

Available from: LWV
1730 M St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

"What's Your ERA IQ"
Pamphlet dealing with general facts about ERA, rescission,
and extension.

Available from: BPW
c/o ERA Office
2012 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

No charge for single or bulk copies

UNITED AUTO WORKERS

"Equal Rights Amendment"
Blue brochure describing impact of ERA on protective
labor legislation, education, criminal laws, military service.

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8000 East Jefferson Ave.
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"The Woman Who Wrote ERA," by Alison Wyrley Birch. Modern Maturity, December/January, 1976-77. Alice Paul biography.

"Who's Afraid of the ERA?" by Francine M. O'Connor. Liguorian, April 1976.

"Why Nice Women Should Speak Out for ERA," by Judy Carter. Redbook, October 1977.

"Alice Paul: Mother of the ERA" by Robin Morgan. Ms., October 1977.

"Battle for ERA" by Laura Shapiro. Mother Jones, November 1977.

Magazine Articles Continued

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"Let's Have the ERA as a Signal," by Ruth Bader Ginsburg. American Bar Association Journal, January 1977, Vol. 63. Two good, historically based articles.

"Women Against Women: The Clamour Over Equal Rights" by Roger Williams. Saturday Review, June 25, 1977.

"A Primer on the ERA: Back to Basics for this Year's Fight" Ms., January 1977.

New York Times (series)

"Campaign for Women's Equality Mired in Emotional Controversy." Sunday, May 28, 1978. P. A-1. By John Herbers.

"What Rights Amendment Could -- and Couldn't -- Do." Monday, May 29, 1978. P. A-1. By Lesley Oelsner.

"Backers of Equality Amendment Making Illinois A Prime Target." May 30, 1978. P. A-1. By Douglas Kneeland.

"Feminist Drive Likely to Persist Even If Rights Amendment Fails." May 31, 1978. P. A-1.

"Look Who's for the ERA!" by Judy Langford Carter, Redbook, September 1978. (Prominent American men who support the Equal Rights Amendment, with statements from each.)

"Women v. the City of Denver: New Frontier for Equal Rights" by S. Kronstadt. Nation, 226:505-6, April 1978.

"ERA Boycott: Taking Our Gloves Off" by M.R. Eisner. Ms., 6:80+, May 1978.

"Party, ERA Fundraising". People, 9:44-6, May 1978.

"ERA - Does It Play in Peoria?" by B. Frieden. New York Times Magazine, pp. 38-9+, November 1978.

"My Side: ERA" by C. Burnett. Work Woman, 3:88, December 1978.

"Pro-Life, Pro-ERA" by J. Loesch. America, 139:435-6, December 9, 1978.

"Gin Game: AFL-CIO's Boycott of Florida For Not Ratifying ERA" Fortune, 99:68, February 1979.

"Gospel According To Schlafly: Equal Rights Amendment" by J. M. Wall. Christan Century, 96:395-6, April 11, 1978.

Magazine Articles Continued

"Mental Health and Equal Rights: The Ethical Challenge for Psychiatry"
by Elaine Hilberman, M.D. and Nancy Felipe Russo, Ph.D. Psychiatric
Opinion, pp. 11-18, August 1978.

"Washington Watch: ERA" by A. O'Sheer. Working Woman, 4:82-3, March 1979.

"ERA - Phase II: We'll Do It Again Until They Get It Right!" by
S. Dnorkin. Ms., 7:66+, April 1979

"Great American Bathroom Debate; Effects of the Equal Rights Amendment"
by J. L. Carter. Redbook, 152:58+, April 1979

"Why ERA-Wrongly Has 'em Scard" by R. Orrick. Working Woman, 4:17,
January 1979.

BIBLIOGRAPHY - FILM RESOURCES**A Simple Matter of Justice, starring Jean Stapleton

16 mm, color, 26 minutes
Available from: Ann Hassett
c/o P.S. Films
933 North Beverly Glen
Los Angeles, CA 90024
213-279-1069

Rental: \$100
Purchase price: \$350

*American Parade: We The Women

16 mm, color, 29 minutes Narrated by Mary Tylor Moore
Available from: University of California Extension Media Center
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, CA 94720
415-642-0460

Rental: \$27 (film #9272)

*The Emerging Woman

Film Images
17 West 60th St.
New York, NY 10023
212-279-6653

Rental: \$60 when shown to organization membership

*Out of the Home and Into the House

16 mm, black and white, 48 minutes
Available from: Film Images
17 West 60th St.
New York, NY 10023
212-279-6653

Rental: \$50

*Women's Rights in the U.S.: An Informal History

16 mm, color, 27 minutes
Available from: Indiana University Audio Visual Center
Bloomington, IN. 47401
812-337-2103

Rental: \$13 (film #CSC2454)
Order at least five weeks in advance

Altana Films
340 East 34th St.
New York, NY 10016

Rental: \$40

* University of California Extension Media Center
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, CA 94720
415-642-0460

Rental: \$28 (film #EMC9059)
Order well in advance

Filmstrip

"ERA - Its Past, Present and Future"
Available from: Service Department
Board of Church and Society
United Methodist Church
100 Maryland Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20002

\$1.00 each

ERA: A Family Matter
Personal account of one family's involvement in the 1978 national ERA march and lobbying efforts. Starring Louisabelle Yoder, a Richmond teacher, whose husband is a Southern Baptist Minister, and their 11 year old daughter. Jean Stapleton and a cast of 100,000 marchers as they participate in the NOW sponsored ERA march on Washington.

3/4" Videocassette
29 minutes, color
Purchase: \$200
Rental: \$75/week

Also available in other video formats and 16 mm film.

Information: TransCultural Communications.
1508 19th St. NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-232-4040

* From a listing of film resources prepared by the League of Women Voters in the booklet, "In Pursuite of Equal Rights", 1978.

Corrections and Additions to Bibliography
of ERA Resource Materials

Correction: Labor's Case for the ERA (p.2)
Cost: Free in limited quantities in Virginia
Outside Virginia, 11¢ each plus postage, \$125/1,000

Additions:

American Civil Liberties Union
"Why Working Women Need the ERA" (Available in Spanish)

"ERA--A lifetime Guarantee" 15 pages, 25¢

For information write: ACLU--Southern Women's Rights Project,
1001 East Main St., Suite 512, Richmond, VA 23219.

National Woman's Party

"Answers to Questions about the ERA", Free to
unratified States

Movie--"How We Got the Vote" Available on loan, narrated
by Jean Stapleton, 55 minutes. Tells the story
of the struggle of women for rights from Suffrage
days to the present time.

Topics:

Homemakers

"Oklahoma Homemakers for ERA"

For information contact: Mary Lou Thompson
3177 South 74th East Ave.
Tulsa, OK 74145

or

OK-ERA
400 N.W. 23rd St.
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Minorities

"What's in it for Black Women?" by Frankie Muse Freeman,
Vol. 9, No. 59, FOCUS/Midwest, 1973.

For additional copies contact: U.S. Commission on Civil
Rights, Washington, D.C. 20425.

"Hechos y Mitos Sobre la Enmienda de Derechos Iguales"

Bulk copies not available. For more information contact:

Harriet Stone
ERA Coordinator, Florida Conference United
Methodist Women
1538 Clair Mel Circle
Tampa, Florida 33619

Religion

"Equal Rights Amendment" by Elizabeth A. Bettenhausen.
Published by Division for Mission in North America,
Lutheran Church in America, 1979.

For more information write: Lutheran Church in America
231 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10016

Mormons

"Testimony before the United States Senate Constitutional
Rights Subcommittee, August 4, 1978.
Equal Rights and the Church of Latter Day Saints" by
Sonia Johnson.

For copies write: Mormons for the ERA
Rt. 2, Box 233
Sterling, Virginia 22170

Washington State ERA Coalition

Pamphlets: "In 1972 the voters of Washington State
approved an ERA Amendment...Then What Happened"
Cost: \$5/100

"Why the ERA is important to Men"
Cost: \$5/100

ERA Fact Sheet \$3/100

Issue Papers: "Protective Labor legislation and the
ERA in Washington State"

"Social Security and the ERA"

"Extension of the ERA"

"The Question of Rescission of the ERA"

For Copies write:

Washington State ERA Coalition
Seattle, Washington 98111



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Co-Chairs
Sharon Percy Rockefeller, Helen Milliken

Participants in the November '79
Magazine Project

Apartment Life	"ERA: The Fight's Not Over", by Dorothy Kalins
Brides	"ERA: You can do something about it" by Barbara Tober
Co-Ed	"ERA: Is it the American Way?" by Kathy Gogick
Colorado Woman	
Cosmopolitan	"All About the ERA" by Ruth Bader Ginsburg
Daytime TV	
Essence	Editorial by Marcia Gillespie
Family Circle	
Fifty Plus	
Glamour	
Good Housekeeping	"Some Thoughts on ERA" by Jean Libman Block
Harper's Bazaar	
House and Garden	
Ladies' Home Journal	"Women in the 80's: Moving Forward in Many Directions" by Edward M. Kennedy
Ladycom	"ERA Update: What You Need to Know To Be Informed", by Sheila Gibbons
Mademoiselle	"The ERA: What it will do for you" Edith Locke

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the
United States or by any State on account of sex."

McCall's	"ERA: Where It Stands Now" by Robert Stein
McCall's Working Mother	
Mother's Manual	"Why ERA?" by Rosalynn Carter and Sarah Weddington
Ms.	"ERA: What If It Fails?" by Lisa Cronin Wohl
The Nurse Practitioner	"The Equal Rights Amendment" by Cynthia Leitch
Parents'	Editorial by Elizabeth Crow
Playgirl	"The ERA; Read It, Then Decide" by Dianne Grosskopf
Redbook	"The American Way" edited by Sey Chassler
Savvy	"Support Your ERA. You Didn't Get Where You Are Alone" by Jane O'Reilly
Self	
Seventeen	
Spokeswoman	"Ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment" by Mary Blake French
Talk	"Equal Rights Amendment? YES" by Gloria Allred
Texas Woman	
Vogue	
Woman's Day	"The ERA -- What Would It Really Do?" by Jill Newman
Working Woman	"ERA: What It Will (Won't) Do for Working Women" by Mary Schnack



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August, 1979
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THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1923, three years after the suffrage amendment was ratified in the states.

Originally drafted by suffragist Alice Paul, it was introduced in Congress in various forms almost every year until 1972. The House of Representatives passed the ERA by a vote of 354 to 23 on October 12, 1971. The Senate passed the ERA by a vote of 84-4 on March 22, 1972. The Amendment was then sent to the states for ratification.

Congressional passage was preceded by extensive hearings by both Senate and House Judiciary Committees, full debate in both Houses and Committee reports explaining the Amendment.

Within hours of the final Senate vote, Hawaii became the first state to ratify the Amendment. Twenty-one additional states ratified in 1972: Alaska, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In 1973, the AFL-CIO officially endorsed the Amendment, reversing their previous stand and bringing the powerful labor bloc solidly into the pro-ERA camp. Eight more states ratified the Amendment that year: Connecticut, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming.

Three states ratified the Amendment in 1974: Maine, Montana, and Ohio. That year also marked the escalation in political activity by pro-ERA women throughout the nation. In unratified states, political candidates were asked to state their position on ERA as an election issue.

North Dakota ratified the Amendment in 1975.

ERAmerica, the nationwide alliance of over 130 prominent civic, labor and church organizations was formed to spearhead an independent national ERA campaign in March, 1976. Liz Carpenter and Elly Peterson, a nationally known and bi-partisan team of political pros, were asked by the organizations to be co-chairs of the ERAmerica campaign.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In January, 1977, Indiana became the 35th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment.

"On July 9, 1978 in Washington, D.C., over 100,000 supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment joined together to march in favor of extending the original ERA ratification deadline of March 22, 1979. On August 15, 1978 the House approved extension by a vote of 233-189 and on October 6, 1978 the Senate added its approval by a vote of 60-36 thus extending the ratification deadline to June 30, 1982."

In March of 1979, ERAmerica now representing over 200 organizations, redoubled its leadership forces by adding the bi-partisan team of Sharon Percy Rockefeller and Helen Milliken, first ladies of West Virginia and Michigan respectively, as co-chairs joining honorary co-chairs Carpenter and Peterson.

Three more states must ratify the Amendment by June 30, 1982 for it to become the 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

A Gallup Poll taken in June, 1978 indicates broad support for the Amendment, with 58% of the population in favor, 31% opposed and 11% not sure.

Fifteen states have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.



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STATUS OF ERA RATIFICATION

27th Amendment

August, 1979

- Sec. 1 Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.
- Sec. 2 The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
- Sec. 3 This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Passed by the 92nd Congress on March 22, 1972 and submitted to the Legislatures of the States for ratification. The 95th Congress on October 6th, 1978 extended the deadline for the consideration of the Equal Rights Amendment from March 22, 1979 to June 30, 1982.

35 STATES (of 38 needed) HAVE RATIFIED ERA: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

16 STATES HAVE STATE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENTS: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

15 STATES HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED ERA: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

GENERAL INFORMATION: UNRATIFIED STATE LEGISLATURES

*P-Primary

*R-Runoff

1979 General Election-Nov. 7

1980 General Election-Nov. 4

State	Length of term (yrs)		Next Elections				1980 Legislative Session Dates
	Senate	House	Dates*		Offices		
			P	R	House	Senate	
ALABAMA	4	4	1982	None	ALL	ALL	Feb. 5 for 30 legislative days
ARIZONA	2	2	9/9/80	None	ALL	ALL	Jan. 14 for indefinite period
ARKANSAS	4	2	5/27/80	6/10/80	ALL	½	None
FLORIDA	4	2	9/9/80	9/30/80	ALL	½	April 8 - June 6
GEORGIA	2	2	8/12/80	9/2/80	ALL	ALL	Jan. 14 - Feb. 22
ILLINOIS	4	2	3/18/80	None	ALL	1/3	March 1 - June 30
LOUISIANA	4	4	10/27/79	11/6/79	ALL	ALL	April 21 (for not more than 60 days)
MISSISSIPPI	4	4	8/7/79	8/28/79	ALL	ALL	Jan. 2 - May 5
MISSOURI	4	2	8/5/80	None	ALL	½	Jan. 9 - May 15
NEVADA	4	2	9/9/80	None	ALL	ALL	Jan. 19 (indefinite period)
NORTH CAROLINA	2	2	5/6/80	6/30/80	ALL	ALL	May 5 - May 17
OKLAHOMA	4	2	8/26/80	9/15/80	ALL	ALL	Jan. 8 - May 12
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	2	6/10/80	6/24/80	ALL	ALL	Jan. 8 (indefinite period)
UTAH	4	2	9/9/80	None	ALL	½	Jan. 7 for 20 calendar days
VIRGINIA	4	2	6/12/79	None	ALL	ALL	Jan. 9 for 30 calendar days

ERA LEGISLATIVE HISTORY: UNRATIFIED STATES

ALABAMA

- (1973) Senate rejected 6-26.
- (1975) House instituted a 3/5's majority on Constitutional Amendments:
(only action taken by House on this amendment)
- (1978) Senate rejected 8-24.

ARIZONA

- (1973-74) Committee action only
- (1975) ERA defeated 16-14 by Senate Committee of the Whole.
- (1976) ERA was voted down 15-15 on a third reading on the Senate Floor.
- (1977) Senate Committee of the Whole defeated ERA 18-11.
- (1978) An amended ERA (excluding Section II) was defeated by the Senate Committee of the Whole 17-13.
- (1979) Senate defeated 11-18, House defeated 18-39.

ARKANSAS

- (1973) Senate defeated 14-20.
- (1977) Passed House Committee but procedural tactic prevented floor vote.
- (1979) House Committee on Agencies approved "Do Not Pass" recommendation 14-4.

FLORIDA

- (1972) House passed 92-4.
- (1973) House defeated 54-64.
- (1974) Senate rejected 19-21.
- 975) Senate rejected 18-22; House defeated 62-58.
- (1977) Senate rejected 19-21.
- (1979) House Rules Committee passed ERA resolution for floor consideration, 15-9 April 3. Senate Rules Committee refused to send ERA resolution to Senate floor, 12-4 April 4; Committee reconsideration again refused to move ERA to floor, by voice vote, April 5. House amended already passed Senate Bill and added ERA, 64-52, May 17. Senate defeated amended bill, 21-19, May 24.

GEORGIA

- (1978) Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously to hold ERA in committee; ERA rejected once in Senate and once in House.

ILLINOIS

- (1974) Senate defeated by six votes, House by 12 votes.
- (1975) House passed, Senate defeated by six votes.
- (1976) Senate defeated by 7 votes.
- (1977) Senate defeated by six votes.
- (1978) House defeated by 2 votes.
- (1979) Senate and House voted to retain 3/5's majority rule. Adopted a rule that essentially limits floor consideration of a constitutional amendment to only one time per legislative session.

LOUISIANA

- (1973) Killed in House committees, passed once in Senate.
(1975) " " " " " " " "
(1977) " " " " " " " "
(1979) Reported unfavorably out of House Committee, 11-5. Reported favorably out of Senate Committee 5-1. Senate floor vote defeated bill, 25-14.

MISSISSIPPI

Only state where ERA has never reached the floor of either house.

MISSOURI

- (1973) House defeated 70-81.
(1975) House passed 82-75, Senate defeated 14-20.
(1977) Senate defeated 12-22.

NEVADA

- (1975) House passed 27-13, Senate defeated 8-12.
(1977) Senate passed 11-10, House defeated 15-24.
(1979) Senate defeated 3-14.

NORTH CAROLINA

- (1973) Senate defeated 23-27.
(1975) House defeated 57-62.
(1977) House passed 61-55, Senate defeated 24-26.
(1979) Parliamentary manipulation forced Senate Constitutional Committee to report bill out unfavorably. Senate Judiciary Committee tabled bill.

OKLAHOMA

- (1972) Senate passed by voice vote, House defeated 36-52.
(1973) House defeated 45-53.
(1975) House defeated 45-51.
(1979) Senate President Pro tempore and Speaker introduced and sponsored ERA bill. No committee action.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- (1973) Tabled by House.
(1975) " " "
(1978) Senate defeated 18-23 on procedural motion.

UTAH

- (1973) House defeated 21-5.
(1975) House defeated 51-23.
(1979) Resolution to prevent ERA from consideration by either legislative chamber passed House 60-8, Senate 23-5.

VIRGINIA

- (1973-74) Killed in committee.
(1975) Senate defeated on referral motion.
(1976) House and Senate defeated on procedural motions.
(1977) Senate defeated 20-18.
(1978) House P&E Committee killed 12-8.
(1979) Senate P&E Committee failed to report ERA to floor 7-8; House of Delegates held ERA bill in P&E Committee.



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State legislative voting requirements for approving (federal) constitutional amendments

	Majority of those voting and present (majority of a quorum)	Majority of the entire membership	Extraordinary majority of entire membership
<u>ALABAMA</u>	in Senate		3/5 in House
Alaska	in each body		
<u>ARIZONA</u>		in each body	
<u>ARKANSAS</u>			2/3 in each body
California		in each body	
Colorado			2/3 in each body
Connecticut	in each body		
Delaware			2/3 in each body
<u>FLORIDA</u>	in each body		
<u>GEORGIA</u>		in each body	
Hawaii	in each body		
Idaho*			2/3 in each body
<u>ILLINOIS</u>			3/5 in each body
Indiana		in each body	
Iowa**		in each body	
Kansas			2/3 in each body
Kentucky***	in each body		
<u>LOUISIANA</u>		in each body	
Maine	in each body		
Maryland		in each body	
Massachusetts	in each body		
Michigan	in each body		
Minnesota	in each body		
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	in each body		
<u>MISSOURI</u>		in each body	
Montana		in each body	
Nebraska****		X	
<u>NEVADA</u>		in each body	
New Hampshire	in each body		
New Jersey		in each body	
New Mexico	in each body		
New York		in each body	
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	in each body		
North Dakota		in each body	

(continued on back)

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

	Majority of those voting and present (majority of a quorum)	Majority of the entire membership	Extraordinary majority of entire membership
Ohio		in each body	
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>		in each body	
<u>Oregon</u> *****		in each body	
Pennsylvania	in each body		
Rhode Island	in each body		
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	in each body		
<u>South Dakota</u>		in each body	
Tennessee		in each body	
Texas	in each body		
<u>UTAH</u>		in each body	
Vermont	in each body		
<u>VIRGINIA</u>	in House	in Senate	
<u>Washington</u>		in each body	
West Virginia	in each body		
Wisconsin	in each body		
Wyoming	in each body		
TOTAL*****	44	42	13

Notes:

- * Idaho passed legislation concerning rescission by a simple majority.
- ** Iowa uses a joint resolution and it requires a constitutional majority and is not subject to veto. Termed "constitutional" because state constitution so provides -- such a majority must be present in each body.
- *** Kentucky requires that there be a quorum of 2/5s of elected members.
- **** Nebraska has a unicameral legislature.
- ***** Oregon requires that there be a quorum of 2/3s of elected members.
- ***** There exist 99 state legislative bodies, two in each state except Nebraska, which is unicameral.

No state requires an extraordinary majority of those present and voting.

States in upper-case and underlined are unratified states.

August, 1979

MAJOR NEWSPAPERS OF UNRATIFIED STATES - STAND ON ERA

Arkansas

Arkansas Gazette	Pro
Arkansas Democrat	Anti

Florida

St. Petersburg Times	Pro
Tampa Times	Anti
Clearwater Sun	Anti
Sarasota Herald-Tribune	Anti
St. Petersburg Independent	Pro
Orlando Sentinel Star	Pro
Daytona Beach News-Journal	Pro
Palm Beach Post/Times	Pro
Tampa Tribune	Anti
Ft. Lauderdale News	Anti
Florida Times-Union	Anti
Bradenton Herald	Pro
Miami Herald	Pro
Miami News	Anti

Georgia

Atlanta Constitution	Pro
Atlanta Journal	Pro

Illinois

Chicago Sun Times	Pro
Chicago Tribune	Pro

Louisiana

Shreveport Journal	Pro
Shreveport Times	Pro
Baton Rouge Morning Advocate	Pro

Baton Rouge States Times Pro
Times Picayune (New Orleans) Anti (wife of ed. is head of STOP-ERA)

Missouri

Kansas City Star-Times Pro
St. Louis Post Dispatch Pro
St. Louis Globe Anti
Columbia Missourian Pro
Columbia Tribune Pro

North Carolina

Charlotte Observer Pro
Raleigh News and Observer Anti

Oklahoma

Tulsa World Pro
Daily Oklahoma Anti

South Carolina

The State Newspaper (Columbia) Anti
The Cojumbia Record Anti

Utah

The Desert News Anti
The Salt-Lake Tribune Anti
The Ogden Standard Examiner Anti

Virginia

Richmond Times Dispatch Anti
Richmond News Leader Anti

Alabama, Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada: information not compiled

Date: 6/79

Source: State Coalition Contacts