



1-1-1981

Voluntary Associations: All or Multiple

Marc Galanter
University of Wisconsin Law School, msgalant@wisc.edu

Frank S. Palen

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ecollections.law.fiu.edu/indigenous>



Part of the [Other Law Commons](#)

Repository Citation

Galanter, Marc and Palen, Frank S., "Voluntary Associations: All or Multiple" (1981). *Indigenous Regulation in America*. 9.

<https://ecollections.law.fiu.edu/indigenous/9>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections at eCollections. It has been accepted for inclusion in Indigenous Regulation in America by an authorized administrator of eCollections. For more information, please contact lisdavis@fiu.edu.

5.0

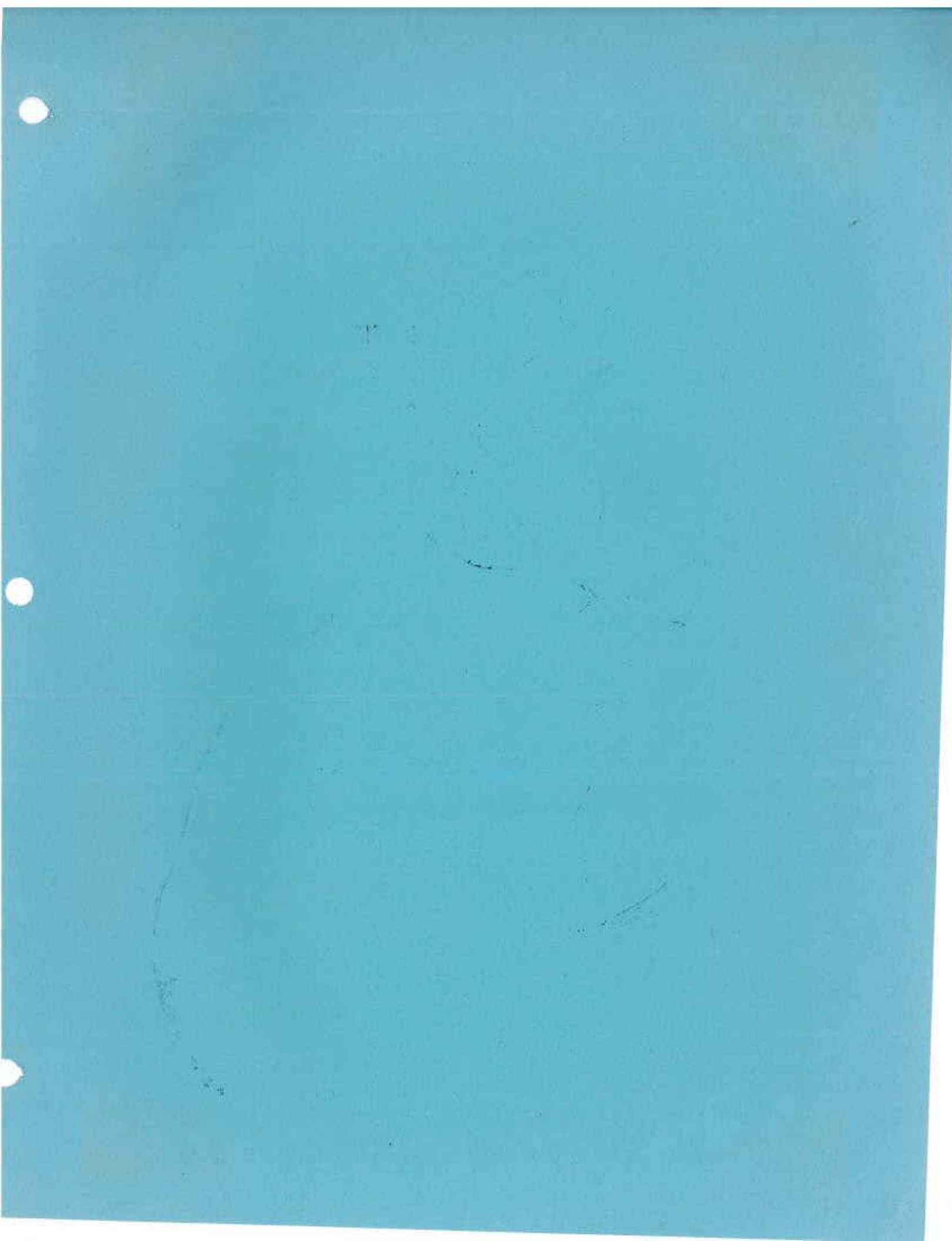
INDIGENOUS REGULATION IN AMERICA

S
6.5
63
.10
1)

5.0

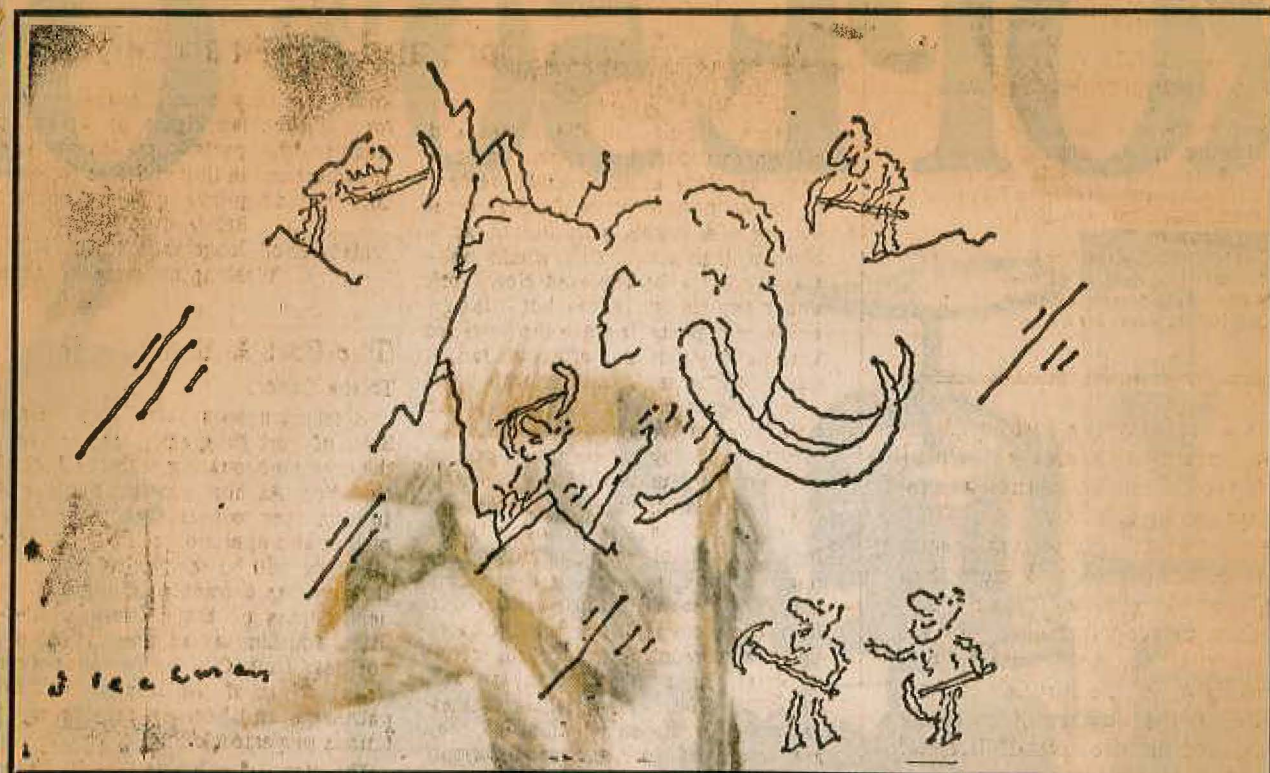
VOLUNTARY
ASSOCIATIONS:

ALL OR
MULTIPLE



5.1

POLITICAL
AND
CIVIC
ASSOCIATIONS



R. G. Blechman

The 'Stacked' G.O.P. Convention

By Robert M. Pennoyer

Although supported by a clear majority of Republicans in the country, President Ford's nomination is in doubt because the Republican convention is stacked in favor of the far right.

At the 1972 convention, with Ronald Reagan's support the faction that has dominated the Republican Party since 1964 adopted rules apportioning the delegates to the 1976 convention on a basis that grossly overrepresents Republicans in less populous, predominately Western states and grossly underrepresents Republicans in the more populous states concentrated in the Northeast and Midwest.

Nevada, for example, will have 18 delegates, which is six times its Electoral College vote. To accord every state six delegates for each of the 538 Electoral College votes would require a convention of 3,228, almost 1,000 delegates more than the 2,259 who will attend the 1976 convention. New York's delegation of 154 would increase by 92; Pennsylvania's delegation of 103 by 59; Michigan's delegation of 84 by 42; Ohio's delegation of 97 by 53; Illinois's delegation of 101 by 55; and California's delegation of 167 by 103.

With relatively minor variations, the principle of proportional representation is preserved in the Electoral College, which apportions votes according to the number of each state's Congressional delegation, including Senators. This results in disparities of up to 4 to 1 in the census population represented by the members of the College from the largest and smallest states.

By contrast, the apportionment of delegates to the 1976 Republican convention will result in a vastly greater disparity—more than 7 to 1 in the population represented by the delegates from the largest and smallest states.

Such malapportionment makes a farce of the party's avowed purpose under its convention rules "to assure that the Republican Party is open and accessible to all answerable ultimately to the people in the true American tradition."

It is the familiar streak of extremism—the end justifies the means. The objective of underrepresenting the larger states is no different in purpose and effect than a conspiracy to stuff ballot boxes throughout the nation.

The resulting convention malapportionment corrupts every phase of the election process. The candidates, the platform and the nomination veer toward the extreme in a manner that is wholly at odds with the party's objective of winning a majority of the voters throughout the nation. With the convention closely contested, if Mr. Reagan gains the nomination it will inevitably be attributable to the fact that the convention is stacked.

In 1972 The Ripon Society and Republican voters from nine states initiated a court action challenging the apportionment of delegates to the 1976 convention. In the fall of 1975 the Court of Appeals in the District of

Columbia dismissed the case, ruling that the Republican Party can do what it wants provided it does not engage in racial discrimination. Chief Judge David L. Bazelon dissented, noting that in this case territorial discrimination "has largely the same effect."

Several Senators and a dozen Republican Congressmen from the Midwest and Northeast joined in asking the United States Supreme Court to review the decision. Although it declined to do so, the Court's position should be clarified after the election, for it has recently agreed to review a decision that struck down territorial discrimination in the apportionment of delegates in Delaware.

Before balloting for the nomination at the 1976 Republican convention, the delegates will vote on a delegate apportionment formula for the 1980 convention. Any effort to reform the apportionment can be expected to meet strong resistance from party leaders in the states of the West and South dominated by the far right. Yet the future of the Republican Party as an alternative may well turn on whether Republican leaders dedicated to majority rule have the courage to wage an all-out fight at the 1976 convention for a fair apportionment—convinced, with Alexander Hamilton and other Founders of this nation, that it is a "fundamental maxim of republican government . . . that the sense of the majority should prevail."

Robert M. Pennoyer, a New York attorney, served six years in the Justice and Defense Departments in the Eisenhower Administration.

S-5.1

No. 312 Civil Liberties 5 (June 76)

ACLU Board acts on 1940 ouster of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

At its April meeting, the ACLU Board of Directors passed a resolution expressing its disagreement with the ouster of the late Elizabeth Gurley Flynn from the board in 1940. Flynn, an outstanding labor leader and one of the original founders of the ACLU, was expelled from board membership for belonging to the U.S. Communist Party.

In 1940, in accord with an ACLU policy adopted in that year, no person who belonged to an organization supporting a totalitarian dictatorship could serve on the Union's governing committees or staff. The policy, which named organizations such as the Communist Party and the German-American Bund, was repealed in 1967 because it conflicted with the ACLU's support of freedom of association.

The ACLU constitution now provides that all ACLU personnel should be committed "to the concept of democratic government and civil liberties for all people."

The board's resolution states that the expulsion of Flynn was not consonant with the basic principles on which the ACLU was founded. It details the pro-

cedures used to expel her in violation of her right to due process.

"Therefore, it is the sense of this Board," the resolution reads, "that Ms. Flynn should not have been expelled and should have been permitted to complete the term as a member of the board for which she had been elected."

NYT 22 JUNE 76 p 36

A.C.L.U. Reverses Ouster Of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

NYT 22 JUNE 76 p.36 col 2

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

The American Civil Liberties Union has decided 12 years after the death of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn that it was wrong in expelling her from its board of directors in 1940.

Miss Flynn, a lifelong militant leftist, was a union organizer at the age of 15 and chairman of the Communist Party of America for three years before her death at 74 while on a visit to Moscow.

In 1920, at a time when she was a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World movement, she was one of the founders of the American Liberties Union. She served on its board of directors thereafter, but was expelled in 1940 for being a member of the Communist Party.

The resolution repealing the 1940 expulsion was adopted by the current board at its April meeting and announced yesterday. It stated that the expulsion "was not consonant with the basic principles on which the A.C.L.U. was founded." There was no evidence that she had ever violated these principles, the resolution states.

'An Outstanding Woman'

George Slaff, the Los Angeles lawyer who pressed for the rescinding of Miss Flynn's ouster, said yesterday that he had done it "as much to remove a serious stain remaining on A.C.L.U. as to clear the memory of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who had contributed more to and for civil liberties of the United States for working people than all of the members who were her colleagues."

"She was an outstanding woman," he added. "Her body and her liberty were where her words were."

The vote on Mr. Slaff's resolution, which he had been trying to get passed since 1973, was 32 to 18.

Ironically, the oppositon to the Slaff resoluton was led by the man who acted as Miss Flynn's unofficial counsel in

opposing the 1940 board's action, Osmond Fraenkel.

"The 1940 board was wrong in expelling her, but it's too late to try to right that wrong," Mr. Fraenkel, a New York lawyer, said yesterday.

"I felt that it was not appropriate for this board to criticize what another board, in another time, did," Mr. Fraenkel said. "You can't change history." Mr. Fraenkel was the only member of the 1940 board still sitting on the board when it voted to reverse Miss Flynn's ouster at its April meeting.

'One of Worst Periods'

The resolution repealing the 1940 Board action was adopted by the current ACLU board "not only because of what it did to the individual, but because it signaled one of the worst periods of the A.C.L.U. in which for 20 years we engaged in red-baiting and would not put out a brief without a dissenter," according to th minutes of the April meeting.

The repeal was voted, the minutes disclose, because Miss Flynn's expulsion "contradicts our basic opposition to guilt by association," and also because while three directors who brought th charges against her were permitted to vote she was not, she had not violated the A.C.L.U. constitution, and she was elected with th knowledge she was a member of the Communist Party.

"Today we operate in a different climate, where an individual can be a Communist and a civil libertarian," the minutes state, adding that the repeal will "signal that the A.C.L.U. judges the individual and is not a red-baiting group."

Mr. Slaff who is 70, said he had never met Miss Flynn, although he was aware of her activities in the same liberal causes he was working in. He said he became interested in repealing her expulsion after reading and reviewing Corliss Lamont's account of her "trial" by the board.

NYT 27 July 81 p. A10

Democrats Seek Ways Of Punishing Defectors

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 26 — Since they lost two critical budget votes on the House floor, some Democratic Congressmen have been casting about for ways to discipline party members who have regularly provided the Republican margin of victory in the current session.

Party loyalty will again be a crucial factor when the House takes up the tax bill this week. And since Democratic leaders are afraid that any disciplinary action now could lead to a backlash, all formal action on the issue has been put off until a party caucus in September.

But the issue is already widely discussed on Capitol Hill. Several petitions demanding punitive action are circulating among House Democrats. Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic national chairman, has called several times for disciplinary moves, and his chief political aide, Ann Lewis, said the chairman was "very much speaking for his constituents," disgruntled party officials around the country.

Almost all Democrats agree that there are no easy answers to the discipline problem and that few options are available. Most of the possible punishments would be largely "cosmetic," Representative Gillis Long of Louisiana, chairman of the Democratic caucus, conceded.

Expulsion From Caucus

Renegades could be expelled from the party caucus or denied plum committee assignments, but that cannot be done easily before the next Congress convenes in 1983. Withholding campaign funds would be a potential penalty, although the party currently has no funds to withhold.

But there is no mistaking the enormous animosity toward the defectors.

"There's a bona fide sense of anger among many Democrats," said Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California. "It was reinforced over the July 4th break, when Democrats went home and were hit at town meetings with the question — why aren't you going after those guys?"

Advocates of disciplinary action contend that if nothing is done, the rebels will continue to defy the party leadership with impunity: "It would be pragmatically sensible to try to punish a couple of guys," said Representative Richard Bolling of Missouri, one of the leading hawks on the issue. "We have to achieve the understanding that it costs

something to leave the party."

Into Republican Camp

But opponents retort that any action would simply drive the dissidents more firmly into the Republican camp. "It would be most unfortunate," warned Representative Charles W. Stenholm, a Texas Democrat who serves as spokesman for conservative Sun Belt Democrats, "if the party chose to punish members for voting the interests of their districts."

"I don't think there's any utility in proceeding with that," added Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the Democratic whip. "It would create a separate and divisive issue within the party."

Procedural changes over the last decade have seriously weakened committee chairmen and party leaders and created members who are "free agents" on most issues.

"Peer pressure used to exist," Mr. Long said, "but we have 435 equals up here now."

At the same time, Southerners argue that the leadership of the national party has shifted leftward, isolating the conservative wing. "That's really created problems for us," Mr. Stenholm said. "It would be political suicide for me to follow the leadership of Tip O'Neill," referring to Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

Last November, the Democrats lost 33 seats in the House, and as a result, the defection of only 27 members would now give the Republicans control. Moreover, Republican discipline in House votes has been almost perfect, in a shift from past years, and that only aggravates the Democrats' problem.

What, then, can the Democrats do? Representative Toby Moffett of Connecticut has suggested that the party draw up a list of 10 key votes in each Congressional session, and that any Democrat who fails to vote with the party leadership on at least three could be subject to disciplinary action.

But he concedes the issue is a "real toughie," because some members come from highly conservative districts and cannot vote with the national leadership very often.

The more common view is that Democrats should probably not punish mem-

bers for their voting records alone, since the strength of the party lies in its diversity. "Confusing party loyalty with ideological purity would be a grave mistake," said Representative Dennis Eckart of Ohio.

Resentment of Texans

Most of the resentment has focused on a handful of Democrats, particularly Representatives Phil Gramm and Kent Hance, two Texans who have participated in Republican strategy sessions and cosponsored legislation in the budget and tax matters.

Representative Jim Wright, the majority leader, contends that there are "degrees of culpability" and that while dissident votes might be tolerated, "conniving" with the Republicans should be censured.

"If you wear the jersey and are privy to the huddle," he said, "you shouldn't be allowed to tell the plays to the other team."

Ann Lewis, the party's political director, said that one way to increase party loyalty was to increase party activity and make the party "mean something" to officeholders and candidates.

"We're grappling with the role of political parties today," noted Representative Stenholm, who has voted regularly with the Republicans. "I've done a lot of agonizing over the last couple of weeks on that issue, but it's a very tough one. You have two constituencies, the one that elected you and the one you work with, and we have to do a better job with those we work with. We're searching for that magic answer."

WRSH. POST 8 NOV 81

Democrats Bury Purge Provision For Delegates

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Staff Writer

P. 1

Democratic Party rules writers agreed quickly yesterday to bury the "faithless-delegate" purge provision and its memories of Carter-Kennedy bloodletting, and reaffirmed the 1980 guarantee that women will have half the seats in the party's convention hall.

But the members of the new party commission on presidential nominations reached no conclusions on two other prickly matters: steps to shorten the primary season and to allow many elected and party officials to come as uncommitted delegates.

The day-long meeting at the Mayflower Hotel was designed to clear away a number of noncontroversial issues before the three-day session in mid-January, when the commission hopes to hammer out its final recommendations.

When North Carolina Gov. James B. Hunt Jr., the commission chairman, asked if anyone wanted to debate the rule mandating "equal division" of each state delegation between men and women, there were no takers. While formal action awaits the January session, it was evident that the provision—for which women in the Democratic Party waged a 12-year fight—is now permanently embedded.

There was equal reluctance to go back to the "faithless-delegate" issue that provided the final chapter of the 1980 Carter-Kennedy civil war.

See DEMOCRATS, A15, Col. 3

Democrats Bury Delegate Purge Provision

DEMOCRATS, FROM A1

Supporters of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) sought on the convention floor to knock out a rule allowing the replacement of any delegate who "seeks to violate" his or her pledge of support to a candidate.

Kennedy backers charged that it made the delegates "robots," while President Carter's supporters defended it as a compact of good faith with the primary-election voters who had given Carter his convention majority.

But yesterday both sides were ready to agree that, whatever loyalty pledge the party enacts, it should not be enforced by the removal of a delegate from the convention floor and the substitution of a pledged alternate. "We have a consensus on that," Hunt said.

But there was no consensus on the way to bring more members of Congress and other elected officials into the next convention hall. On Friday, both the AFL-CIO and the Association of State Democratic Chairs recommended that 30 percent of the 1984 convention seats be reserved for uncommitted elected and party officials.

In 1980, only 10 percent of the delegate slots were reserved for them, and they were required to pledge that their presidential votes would fall in line with the other delegates from their states.

Rep. Gillis W. Long (D-La.), the chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, said that the reason only 37 House members served as delegates was that they did not want to choose between Carter and Kennedy and thereby align themselves with one faction at home.

He said the caucus wanted to choose two-thirds of its members as 1984 delegates—but only if they could go uncommitted, adding: "If they do not have that freedom, I assure you they will not participate."

The AFL-CIO endorsed the proposal, with the incoming director of its Committee on Political Education, John Perkins, explaining, "We feel comfortable lobbying any of these people."

But several of the Hunt commission members said the members of Congress may be less important in winning the election than big-city mayors, governors and legislative leaders and party officials. If the members of Congress want to be delegates, they argued, they should come before their

state Democratic committees to demonstrate their interest in the party.

"Some congressmen in my state run unopposed and they could care less" about the party, said state Sen. Rosalie Abrams of Baltimore, the Maryland Democratic chairman. "I'm not so sure that dragging members of Congress kicking and screaming into the convention is going to make a big difference."

Hunt and others argued that more participation by members of Congress would make the convention more representative of rank-and-file Democrats and would close the gap between Congress and president, not just in the campaign, but in office.

But others pointed out that 64 percent of the 1980 delegates were either elected or party officials and questioned the desirability of creating a big block of uncommitted delegates who might act as power brokers and swing the nomination to someone other than the winner of the primaries.

Barbara Fife, a reform Democrat from New York, said, "I'm opposed to having these super-status, super-delegates come in and pick our nominee."

5.1

NYT

31 MAY 82

P. A6

In Changing Birmingham, Rotary Club Votes to Stay White

By REGINALD STUART

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28 — Just as this predominantly black steel-making city was shedding its historic image as a haven for racism and becoming known as a center of Southern progress, even aiming to give thriving Atlanta a race for leadership of the South, the trend has been betrayed by a local service club.

The Rotary Club of Birmingham, whose membership of about 360 includes many of the most powerful men in the state, voted this month to retain a rule restricting membership to white men. It is one of only a few of the 19,600 Rotary clubs in the nation with such a policy against black men.

The 120-to-90 vote prompted several resignations. The Birmingham News, one of the city's two daily newspapers, lambasted the Rotary Club for its action. And the board of directors of Rotary International, meeting last week in Boca Raton, Fla., voted unanimously to ask the Birmingham club to reconsider its decision.

"Rotary stands for brotherhood and the betterment of mankind, but how can we do that when we can't sit down and have lunch with them?" asked Angus McEachran, the 42-year-old editor of The Birmingham Post-Herald, who started the effort to lift the membership restrictions. "This is the leadership of the community."

The Rotary membership at the time of the vote included the chairman of Southern Natural Resources, a gas utility; the president of the

Alabama Power Company; the president of the Coca-Cola bottling franchise; the head of the Merrill Lynch office; the superintendent of public schools; the president of Samford University; a former president of Rotary International; the state's Lieutenant Governor, and the rector of the Episcopal Church of the Advent.

Mr. McEachran (pronounced ma-CARE-ran) began lobbying for a change in the membership restrictions shortly after he was inducted into Rotary in 1978. The group's board of directors unanimously rejected his proposal twice, however, and the most recent rejection prompted Mr. McEachran to appeal to the full membership.

Letter Opposed Membership Vote

Many Rotarians fought vigorously against his call for a full membership vote. Eight past presidents of the Birmingham Rotary Club wrote a joint letter to members May 10, urging them to support the actions of the club's board of directors. Among the signers were Roy D. Hickman, a former president of Rotary International, and Leslie S. Wright, president of Samford University.

The letter closed by declaring, "The fact that it is even coming before the entire membership is not only damaging to our Club, but also to our community."

Mr. McEachran and several others, including Federal District Judge J. Foy Guin, resigned after the vote on May 12, although only Mr. McEachran made clear his reason for withdrawing membership.

Many Rotarians refused to discuss the club's vote. Several, such as Lieut. Gov. D. H. McMillan Jr., who is running for the Democratic nomination for Governor this year, and Wilmer S. Cody, superintendent of public schools, expressed disappointment at the vote but said they would not resign until they could determine that the matter would not be reconsidered.

Outside the club's ranks, other Birminghamians were trying to put the effect of the organization's decision into focus.

"It's evidence that we still have some problems in Birmingham with respect to people who are different from one another," said Louis Willie, executive vice president of the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company, one of several concerns owned by A. G. Gaston, a black millionaire. "This does not enhance the image many of us have tried to convey to the world that Birmingham has changed."

Some residents say that Mr. Willie and Mr. Gaston would probably be Rotarians today, by benefit of their community leadership, were it not for the rule restricting membership to whites.

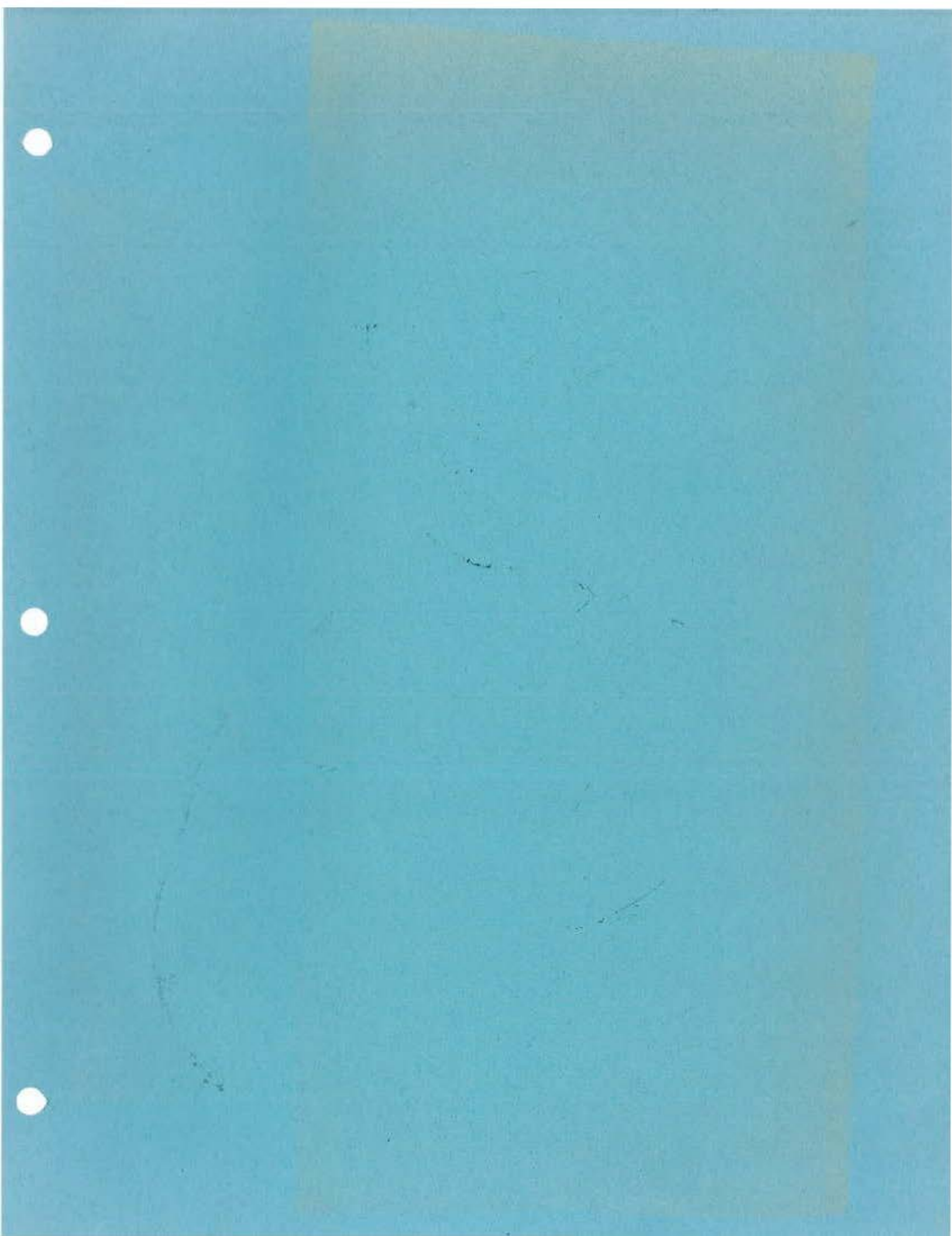
But Donald A. Newton, executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, sought to play down the significance of the decision. "I have no comment on what the Rotary Club does," he said. "They have their own thing to do. They happen to be but one of many clubs in the Birmingham area and it should be kept in that perspective."



United Press International

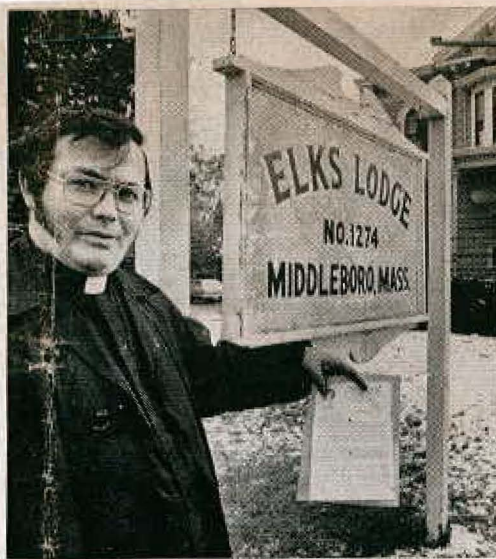
Angus McEachran began effort to change membership restrictions of Rotary Club in Birmingham, Ala.

51



5.2

SOCIAL AND
FRATERNAL
ASSOCIATIONS



Stanley A. Bauman

MacKenzie: A question of color

Rogue Elk

With more than 1.5 million members across the country, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is one of the largest segregated societies in the United States. Applicants for membership must not only be benevolent and protective; according to a 50-year-old clause in the order's constitution, they must also be white. So far, relatively few Elks have seen fit to challenge this requirement very strenuously, but in snug little Middleboro, Mass., a Roman Catholic priest has thrown down the gauntlet. And this week, in a Kafkaesque proceeding that has deeply divided the local lodge, a four-man panel of Elks judges will put Father William MacKenzie on trial for "conduct unbecoming an Elk."

According to the lodge's Exalted Ruler, Anthony Parent, the 31-year-old priest promised to "uphold our statutes, constitution, rules and regulations" when he joined the lodge a year ago. "He has not done this," complains Parent. "He has broken just about every one of them." More specifically, the affable young priest is on trial for making public his inside efforts to overthrow the whites-only clause in the Elks' constitution. When he joined the order, says Father MacKenzie, he was assured that the Elks were about to drop their racial barriers at this year's national convention. Instead, the convention rejected such a measure (although it did give the order's Grand Exalted Ruler authority—so far not exercised—to suspend the racial clause on his own).

Liquor: At a lodge meeting last July, MacKenzie mounted a personal campaign to rid the Elks of racism. He asked the lodge to announce that henceforth it would "admit all men of good character." He urged the local lodge to withhold its contribution—about \$7,000 annually—to the national Grand Lodge until the Elks' constitution is changed. And he asked

the lodge to cut off its contributions to the Elks' state organization, which is opposing efforts by the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission to lift liquor licenses from all clubs that bar non-white members. To the priest's disgust, his motion was tabled by seven votes to three, with some 30 members abstaining.

What irks Exalted Ruler Parent, however, is the fact that the lodge's decision was leaked to reporters, and he suspects that Father MacKenzie did the deed. "Unfortunately," Parent complains, "this man has chosen to make a racial issue out of this. We're not racists, believe me. It's a hard thing to define, but we feel we're a private organization and we have the right to admit who we want in our lodge."

Jury: MacKenzie still has not been informed of the exact charges against him, and a secret preliminary hearing last week did not shed much light on his alleged wrongdoing. "They said they were going to select a jury for the case of the lodge versus William MacKenzie," reports the priest. "I stood up and said, 'I'm supposed to have a copy of the complaint.' They said, 'You have a letter informing you that the complaint exists, and that's enough.' So I said, 'Exalted Ruler, the statutes say . . .' Whereupon Mr. Parent cut me off, saying, 'I rule that I have complied with the statutes.'"

If he is convicted by the panel, Father MacKenzie could be expelled from membership, and several prominent Massachusetts Elks have written the obdurate priest urging him to keep quiet, if only for the sake of the Elks' liquor license, without which many lodges would have far smaller attendance. MacKenzie, however, plans to fight—in civil court, if necessary—and two of his lodge brothers have promised to start a test case by putting a Negro up for membership. But the priest confesses that, in one particular, he is guilty as charged. "I suppose," he grins, "that I *have* exhibited conduct likely to bring reproach upon the order."

S-5.2

BLACK ELKS' CHIEF ACCUSED BY AIDE

Personal Use of Lodge Cash Charged by Accountant

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28 — As about 5,000 delegates to the 73d convention of the all-black Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World moved quietly this week through their closed meetings here, charges of misconduct were being directed against their leader.

Hobson R. Reynolds, a 72-year-old funeral director from Philadelphia, was re-elected on Saturday to a seventh two-year term as Grand Exalted Ruler. His strength in the lodge was demonstrated when a potential opponent, Joseph Honore Jr. of New York City, was barred from the hall on the ground that he was not a qualified delegate.

But beneath the surface of this smooth control exerted by the "Grand," as his members call Mr. Reynolds familiarly, there is the impact of the charges made by Roderick Corprew, 58, of Chesapeake, Va., who was Grand Comptroller and Chief Accountant for the lodge's financial affairs for two and a half years until he was dismissed last February.

Mr. Corprew charges that Mr. Reynolds used lodge funds to pay his personal bills, such as wages of employes of the Reynolds Funeral Home in Philadelphia, that he took \$38,797 of lodge funds to buy his 65-foot yacht, and that he took \$1,150 of lodge funds into his personal bank account.

Mr. Corprew's charges were circulated by him among leading members of the lodge beginning last February. Details of

the charges cover several pages of typescript in his letters to them. As soon as Mr. Reynolds learned of the charges, he returned from a winter vacation to dismiss Mr. Corprew.

All Charges Denied

Mr. Reynolds made a blanket denial to all of Mr. Corprew's charges in an interview in his suite at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel here. He also discussed some of the charges in detail.

To rebut the charge that he kept the \$1,150 that had been contributed toward costs of building an Elks shrine on a farm in North Carolina, Mr. Reynolds showed a photocopy of a check for \$1,000 and of a check endorsement that he said demonstrated that he had put this check into the shrine construction account.

The other \$150, Mr. Reynolds said, was a gift to him, and had been put into his own bank account.

Mr. Corprew, in an interview in the Jefferson Hotel here, showed the original check to Mr. Reynolds for \$38,797 from the lodge burial fund, to which members contribute \$5 a year and from which up to \$200 will be paid for their burial expenses.

The word "loan" was typed on the check face, and the stamp endorsement was: "For deposit only Hobson Reynolds." Mr. Reynolds, in the interview, said at first that he had not received a loan from the burial fund, but then said he had misunderstood the question.

He said he had negotiated a loan with the Grand Trustees, who, he said, "hold my note—there's nothing illegitimate about that at all." He also said that the note had been repaid and that Mr. Corprew had processed the repayment.

Mr. Corprew insisted that he had never seen such a note, never seen evidence of negotiation of a loan with the lodge trustee, and never processed a repayment of such a loan from

Mr. Reynolds. He said he thought Mr. Reynolds had used the money to buy a yacht.

"I don't see what my yacht has got to do with lodge affairs," Mr. Reynolds said to questions about the vessel.

When he was asked about the exclusion from the meetings here of Mr. Honore, his potential opponent for Grand Exalted Ruler, Mr. Reynolds said that Mr. Honore had not been approved by his local lodge as a delegate.

Mr. Reynolds also said that in 1966 Mr. Honore had been tried before a lodge court and convicted of the charge of trying to set up a separate lodge. He was suspended for six

months and fined \$250, Mr. Reynolds said of Mr. Honore.

"He was doing the same thing this fellow Corprew is doing now," Mr. Reynolds said. When asked what action would be taken against Mr. Corprew, Mr. Reynolds said:

"We'll handle him after this convention. The Grand Lodge voted to disapprove every charge Corprew made. I would like to say he has absolutely been put in ill repute with the Grand Lodge. We took a vote on it Saturday and they gave me a vote of confidence."

Mr. Corprew, who did not attend convention sessions, said that his friends had told him that there was no discussion

of his charges, no vote taken on them, and no vote of confidence in support of Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds said that he had also been vindicated by the report of the lodge auditors. But Mr. Corprew retorted that the auditors had worked only from consolidated balance sheets furnished by the lodge staff, who worked under Mr. Reynolds.

The auditors are members of the lodge elected to the job, Mr. Corprew said. He said: "I insist that an audit by outside, competent auditors will prove every charge I've made."

55.2
or
7.1

NYT
31 Aug 72
p.23

Jack Anderson's Washington Merry-Go-Round

Mills Faces Masonic Discipline

WASHINGTON — Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., whose escapades with stripper Fanne



Wilbur Mills

Mills, once a power in the House, now a forlorn figure, will be tried by a five-man commission at his home lodge in Kensett, Ark.

JUST AS HIS NAME WAS fading from the headlines, he must now face new notoriety. He could be expelled in disgrace from the fraternity. This would be a bitter blow to Mills, a 33rd-degree Mason, who was awarded the Grand Lodge Medal of Honor for bringing credit and glory to Masonry.

Mills told us he would fight the charges if the fraternity goes ahead with a formal trial. If all Masons who have a drinking problem were expelled, he added bitterly, the fraternity would lose half its membership.

Sources familiar with the preparations say the trial is set. The grand master, Lee Overstreet of Texarkana, Ark., is determined to expel Mills, they say.

OVERSTREET IS described as a stern leader who is determined to clean up Masonry and discipline the wrongdoers. Only if Mills is contrite and confessional, say our sources, can he expect any leniency.

Overstreet refused to discuss the Mills case with us because, he said, "I am involved."

The embattled Mills said he would contend, in his own defense, that his alcoholism was a sickness that required treatment, not punishment.

A DEGENERATIVE DISC in his back, he said, had started causing him excruciating pain two years ago. Although surgery repaired the disc, he continued to suffer severe attacks of pain.

He took painkilling drugs which were "addictive," he said. He also began to drink. The combination led to his erratic behavior with the strip-tease star.

His personal Watergate came in the early hours of Oct. 7 when Fanne Foxe, otherwise known as the Argentine Firecracker, clawed his face, bolted from his Mark IV Continental and leaped into Washington's Tidal Basin.

THE SQUALID PUBLICITY didn't deter him a month later from making a surprising appearance on the stage of a Boston burlesque theater to plant a kiss upon the Argentine Firecracker. "This won't ruin me," he boasted erroneously.

Not long afterwards, he checked into a Washington hospital with "complete mental

and physical exhaustion." He subsequently confessed at a press conference that he was an alcoholic.

HE NOW ATTENDS Alcoholics Anonymous meetings every night. "I feel remarkably well," he said. He believes he will be rehabilitated and able to return to his congressional chores in September. But he will never go back to the work schedule of the past, which wore him out, rubbed his nerves raw and caused him to reach for the bottle.

He had been apprehensive at first, he said, about the attitude of his congressional colleagues. But he is now at ease with them. "They have been exceedingly cordial," he said.

Has he heard from the Argentine Firecracker? Not since his breakdown, he said.

[On one of his retreats with Ms. Foxe, Mills is alleged to have engaged in a mock marriage ceremony, using his Masonic ring as a wedding band.]

Univ of Chicago

ACCESS TO THE TENNIS COURTS

For many of the members of the Quadrangle Club the tennis courts constitute an important reason for membership. To some small degree this attraction has been marred by a very limited number of unpleasant incidents that have arisen over access to the courts. The source of the few incidents has been the application of the long standing rule that members of the Club have priority over spouses and children of members in access to the courts.

The Board of Directors of the Club asks that each individual who uses the tennis courts, whether a member or a spouse or child of a member, try to arrange their playing schedule to avoid the times when the courts are in greatest demand whenever it is possible to do so. If some effort is made in this direction, it is our belief that there would be no significant conflict over access to the courts. The busiest times on the courts are from 11:30 to 12:30 on Monday through Friday, all day Saturday and Sunday morning. For some of the Club members who are not associated with the University of Chicago, Saturday and Sunday are the only times that such individuals can use the courts. The Board hopes that those of us who are associated with the University will give special consideration to the interests of the members whose work schedules and places of work do not permit them the same flexibility that some of us have.

5.2

NYT 3 Nov 76
p. 71 col 1

Around the Nation

Masonic Affiliate Bars Half-Black Girl's Entry

INDIANOLA, Iowa, Nov. 2 (AP)—The International Order of the Rainbow, a service organization for young girls, canceled the charters of all 136 Iowa chapters after one of them voted to admit a girl whose mother is black.

"It hit us like a bolt out of the blue," said Carol Holdsworth, grand deputy for Rainbow assemblies in an area of south central Iowa that includes Indianola.

She and other state Rainbow officials said they had learned yesterday that the order had expelled Iowa's assemblies, with a membership of 5,000 girls, because the Indianola branch voted in October to admit Michelle Palmer, 12 years old.

"The kids balloted and they wanted Michelle," said Mrs. Holdsworth. "They did the right thing."

Michelle's father, Dwaine Palmer, who is white, said he was "stunned by the whole thing."

Helen Kline, supreme rainbow inspector in Iowa, said that the revocation was ordered by the supreme assembly of the International Order of the Rainbow for Girls in accordance with a 54-year-old "unwritten law" excluding blacks.

Asked whether she considered that the revocation implied a policy of racial discrimination, Mrs. Kline said, "We call it selective membership."

The Rainbow organization, which includes preteen and high school age girls, is affiliated with the Masons and its women's auxiliary, the Order of the Eastern Star.

At the organization's headquarters in McAlester, Okla., Herbert Grout, supreme inspector of the Rainbow Girls, said that he had no comment.

NYT 14 Dec. 1976

5.2

NYT 14 DEC 76

NYT DEC 14, 1976

Iowa Rainbow Girls Serene After Victory

By **SETH S. KING**
Special to The New York Times

INDIANOLA, Iowa, Dec. 12—Things were back as close to normal today as they are likely to be for the Rainbow girls in Indianola.

Normality has been rare since the 27 members of this Masonic-sponsored fraternal and service order for girls took an innocent step, a move that threatened the expulsion of all Iowa Rainbow chapters from the international organization and in the end forced the adults who control Rainbow to drop their unwritten rule barring black girls from membership.

It all began in late October when the Indianola Rainbow girls voted unanimously to admit Michelle

Palmer, a 12-year-old who happens to be black. Their adult leaders discussed the decision and after some hesitancy told them to go ahead and initiate Michelle.

Within a week, the Indianola girls learned that the international organization had a 56-year-old "unwritten rule" barring black girls. As a result, they were told, the international group was canceling their charter.

Then the Iowa Masonic Order, which helps its women's auxiliary, the Order of Eastern Star, supervise the Rainbow girls and provides meeting rooms in

Continued on Page 70, Column 4



Michelle Palmer, back to camera at center, harvesting corn in project with other members of the Indianola Rainbow girls last month, shortly after controversy over her membership in all-white group began.

-over-

MASONIC GIRLS' CLUB CALM AFTER VICTORY

Continued from First Page
Second Section

Masonic halls for them, announced that all such facilities in Iowa would be closed to Rainbow girls because the organization had a policy of discrimination based on race.

The Iowa Masons' decree cut off Rainbow's primary source of support and meant the end of the charitable and social activities that helped fill the lives of more than 5,000 girls in the small towns and cities of this state.

But last Thursday a majority of the country's 61 Rainbow assemblies, as the state and regional organizations are called, voted to drop the unwritten rule barring black girls. The vote was 33 to 11, with two assemblies abstaining and two undecided. Thirteen others still had not been heard from yesterday.

Despite that victory, there was no jubilation among the Indianola Rainbow girls or their mothers. There was only relief that the controversy was apparently ended, mixed with reluctance to talk about it. And some Rainbow leaders were still angry that the question of black membership had ever been raised.

Didn't Know About Rule

"We didn't know anything about an unwritten rule. We didn't know we were doing anything unusual when we voted to admit Michelle. She was our friend, and we just wanted her as a member," explained Robin Yoder, a vivacious 10th grader who has belonged to the Indianola Rainbow assembly for three years.

She was seated cross-legged on the floor beside Jeanne Manders, a ninth-grade Rainbow girl, in the modest living room of Dorothy Manders, the Indianola Rainbow's adult sponsor.

"The whole thing came as a shock to us," Robin said. "It was awful after

you've been working for something all the time and didn't know its policies."

She said she was "ready to go out" of Rainbow if it was going to bar Michelle.

"So was I," said Jeanne Manders. "Michelle was our friend and that should have been enough for us to vote her in."

The vote by the national assemblies was ordered reluctantly by the organization's officials, some of whom were still angry yesterday about the controversy the Indianola girls had touched off.

Blames Publicity

"It was all another disturbance caused by the newspapers and the TV," Herbert D. Grout Jr., supreme recorder of the organization, whose international headquarters is in McAlester, Okla., declared in a telephone interview.

Mr. Grout said the publicity had forced the group to consult its lawyer.

"He said a vote was the only way we could settle this mess," he said. "So we took it."

He insisted there had never been an official order from international headquarters revoking the Iowa charters or even a threat to force them out, although Ellen Kline, supreme inspector of the Rainbow assemblies in Iowa, stated in early November that a suspension order had come from McAlester. Mrs. Kline refused today to discuss the matter.

Mr. Groat had also explained, in an earlier interview with The Chicago Tribune, that Rainbow "didn't take blacks to start with" and if something was not worked out, all Iowa chapters would be closed by January.

'Not a Bit Happy'

"We're not a bit happy about all this," Mr. Grout said bitterly. "If the newspapers had left us alone, we could have straightened it all out. But you had to have your nastiness. You never wrote about the thousands of dollars these girls raise every year for charity. Only about incidents like this."

Two weeks ago, Iowa's Rainbow executive board officially broke with the international order, announcing that "an independent, nondiscriminatory Rainbow organization" would be established in this

state. The Masons and state leaders of the Eastern Star said earlier they would help form such a group. With the rule barring black girls now ended, Iowa Rainbow leaders expect to rejoin the international organization.

"We were sickened by the fact the supreme assembly didn't want a black girl," said Carol Holdsworth, grand deputy of the Des Moines Rainbow region which controls the Indianola assembly. "Actually, we were trying to continue as before, and Rainbow was still going, except there was a lot of anguish among 5,000 Iowa girls."

Girls Continue With Projects

While the adults were disputing about what to do with them, the Indianola Rainbow girls have been getting on with their service, fund-raising and "fun" projects, with Michelle Palmer included in all of them.

"We hope our girls can pick up right where they were and continue, back in Rainbow," said Robin's mother, Mary Jo Yoder, who is a member of the Indianola advisory board. "We're all a little worn out by this thing. But I feel proud our girls were a part of setting things straight, making it the way it should have been in the beginning."

As for Michelle, she shyly said that she was happy about the vote and relieved that the matter had been settled.

"What worried me from the beginning was that all the Rainbow girls in Iowa wouldn't be allowed to stay in because of me," she said quietly.

Pipe Bomb Kills Seattle Youth

SEATTLE, Dec. 13 (AP)—A 14-year-old junior high school boy died

hor
pec
pla
pol
son
wit
old
the
bor
rec
ple

4.1.99
5.2

A.K.C.'s New Man at Top Wants Improved Judging

NYT 26 Mar 78 By PAT GLEESON § 5 p. 9

The American Kennel Club occupies space on five floors at 51 Madison Avenue, has a staff of more than 400, handles dog registrations in excess of one million a year, oversees 8,000 show events (encompassing confirmation, field and obedience trials, tracking tests and matches) and approves 12,000 judging assignments.

But the man at the top is accessible. The new chief executive has been with the A.K.C. for more than 20 years. He knows his job, the problems that confront the kennel club, and he gives direct answers.

"One of the most important continuing jobs for the kennel club will be the approval of judges," Stifel says. "It is an attempt to measure a very elusive quality. You begin with certain concrete information.

"What is the applicant's background as a breeder and exhibitor? How much stewarding has he done? How much judging has he done at sanction matches? Does he know the rules? Is he knowledgeable and reputable?

"His name is published in the American Kennel Club Gazette for the specific purpose of eliciting information from the fancy at large.

"We will shortly begin an expanded program of personal interviews with applicants. We are currently having personal interviews with provisional judging applicants, and we will shortly

expand this program to apply to applicants for additional breeds.

"We would like to expand the whole process with more objective testing—probably both oral and written. No one of these things alone would be sufficient basis for approving someone as a judge.

"The more input and the more sources of input we can tap, the better."

As for the increasing size of shows, Stifel said, "It will come that the A.K.C. will have to set some recommendations with respect to space and the number of concessions where space is limited.

"Twenty years ago a dog show with 500 entries was a large event and there were sites very readily available all over the place that could handle shows of that size.

"Shows in general outgrew the available facilities. In connection with the increase of entries, the figures never cease to amaze me.

"Since 1971, with our registration of litters off about 10 percent, dog-show entries have increased by 36 percent.

"The whole question of approving different all-breed clubs at common sites is being re-evaluated," he said.

"We have a show site committee of the board examining all of these cases on an individual basis." However, Stifel noted that there is no problem with regard to specialty clubs since the A.K.C. can approve up to 20 specialty shows to share one common site. The decisions are up to the individual clubs.

Last month Stifel attended the four-day World Conference of Kennel Clubs, sponsored by The Kennel Club of London.

"We met with representatives from 32 other countries and found we had many common aims and common problems involved with breed standards, judges and common abnormalities." Stifel also emphasized the importance of responsible breeders and responsible ownership.

Stifel, who was born and raised in Toledo, attended Harvard and served in the United States Coast Guard during World War II. During 1948 and 1949 he lived in Paris.

Stifel began his career as a free-lance writer and joined the A.K.C. in 1957.

He was supervisor of show plans and records until 1964, when he was elect-



William F. Stifel

ed executive secretary. He held this post until March 1976 when he was elected executive vice president.

The new president, who is 56 years old, is married to the former Carolyn Graham of New Orleans and they have two daughters, Nell, 18, and Catherine, 13. Their home in Irvington on Hudson, N.Y., includes Susie, a Scottish terrier, and Jane, a large black and white cat.

The A.K.C. was established in 1884, and Stifel is the 14th president. His reaction to being named chief executive?

"In the board last week there were about 15 people—some I had worked with for about 20 years—and suddenly I could not think of a word to say, a strange feeling."

Mark T. Mooty, the A.K.C. secretary, smiled and added: "The staff is 100 percent with him."

K
G

5.2
WASH POST 28 SEP 79

Doctor ^{P.B-1} Suspended By Club

By Stephanie Mansfield
Washington Post Staff Writer

The doctor who killed a Canada Goose on or near the 17th green of Congressional Country Club last May has been temporarily suspended from the exclusive Bethesda club by its board of governors.

Dr. Sherman Thomas, who was fined \$500 last month for violating federal hunting laws in the goose slaying, made a brief appearance before the board of governors Wednesday night, according to sources, and was informed of his temporary suspension yesterday.

"We took what we considered to be appropriate action," said Dr. Karl Jonas, one of 16 country club board members who interrogated the 66-year-old physician. "We consider the matter closed. He was not expelled. Dr. Thomas has certainly been victimized adequately by the spate of publicity. He's been humiliated and embarrassed and so has his family."

Jonas and other board members would not reveal the term of the suspension. Dr. Thomas was unavailable for comment yesterday. Disciplinary action by the board could have resulted in Thomas' expulsion from the club, where he has been a member for 30 years.

"We felt that [expulsion] would have been inappropriate," said Jonas. "This is merely a misdemeanor." Added another board member: "Suffice it to say that the meeting was amicable. We do hope we have seen the last of the goose incident."

The "incident," as it is referred to by tight-lipped club members, happened on May 3 when Thomas' foursome approached the 17th green of the sloping links frequented by former president Gerald Ford, House Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill and a gaggle of congressmen and senators.

According to Thomas, the goose was mortally wounded by his approach shot and he ended the bird's suffering with his putter. Thomas—an experienced hunter also told the board of governors that he decapitated the goose.

He then tossed the head into a pond and brought the carcass back to his golf cart, sources said.

But several other golfers who witnessed the incident

See GOOSE, B5, Col. 1

GOOSE, From B1

said they saw the doctor "thrashing widely" with his golf club.

In an earlier version of the incident, sources said the goose honked and spoiled a putt, which caused the doctor to fly into a rage, beating the animal to death.

"We never found the body," Assistant U.S. Attorney Kurt L. Schmoke said yesterday.

Federal prosecutors originally charged Thomas with "unlawfully killing a migratory bird" out of season, which carries a penalty of six months in jail and a \$500 fine.

Thomas was also charged with unlawful possession of a goose protected by the Migratory Bird Act.

But a plea bargain arranged by Thomas' attorneys reduced the charges to one hunting citation. Thomas paid the \$500 fine in Baltimore last month and was not required to enter a formal plea.

Yesterday, the board of governors said it had deferred any disciplinary action until the resolution of the criminal charges.

"I didn't think they would expel him," Assistant U.S. Attorney

Schmoke said yesterday. "By the time of the trial, a lot of the emotion had dissipated. The feeling among the witnesses, who were club members, was, 'What can we do to get rid of this thing?'"

In addition, 840 letters went out under the name of the Medical Patient Relations Legal Fund to Roberts' patients nationwide. The letters asked for contributions to a defense fund to support the doctor's push for reinstatement of hospital privileges, according to the group's treasurer, Ann Watson, of Aldie, Va.

More than \$1,000 has been collected in the few days since the letters were mailed, she said.

Roberts says he foresees a long battle with the hospital and says he has been summoned to appear before the state licensing board on Oct. 18. He says the loss of his hospital privileges has been a financial burden, but that he continues to see patients at his Leesburg office.

And his patients, many of whom drive several hours to see Roberts, say they will continue to rely on his medical advice whether he loses his hospital privileges or not.

WASH POST 16 MAR 80 p.1
An Uncommon Resolve

Breaking the Country Club Code

By Chip Brown
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Sometimes at night, from out on thick-lined fairways and crew-cut greens stretching below, the clubhouse of the Congressional Country Club looms like a great ocean liner adrift in the rich darkness of Potomac estates.

Lights blaze from the windows in the white stucco facade. Vaulting archways and castellated lines hint of Spanish architecture. From grand and courtly rooms come the voices of an anointed elite and their guests, savoring the pleasures of wealth, power and prestige.

Into this insular world now charges George W. Koch, a member of the club and a man no different in most respects from his compatriots in the upper middle class, except that he cradles the lance of a quixotic obsession and leads a ragtag band of Hispanics, blacks and college students in what has become his own epic crusade.

For this 53-year-old father of six, homeowner in a fashionable Potomac neighborhood, ardent backer of Ronald Reagan, and president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, such a mission seems unlikely.

But Koch is a man with an uncommon resolve.

It gripped him three years ago when a middle-aged black waitress complained to him that his country club was shorting her



GEORGE W. KOCH
 ... his own crusade

not be deterred. He testified on behalf of a waitress before a District unemployment compensation board. He sat for seven days of cross examination as his deposition welled to 1,385 pages. And he kept paying the legal bills, now upwards of \$100,000, for the suit to be filed against the club in Montgomery County Court three years ago.

"I can't save the world," Koch said recently. "But I have to carry out my responsibility where I have it. I will not stop until I have rectified what has been done wrong."

The burden Koch shouldered grew from an isolated complaint to his conclusion that Congressional had by as many as 15 different schemes defrauded hundreds of employees out of more than \$1 million in wages since 1948. Chief among the skimming operations, Koch claimed, was an off-the-stop deduction of 20 percent from every employee's paycheck, something the club termed simply "standard restaurant practice," although other restaurants in the area have no such deduction.

Koch's pursuit of wage complaints led him deeper into netherworld of questionable club activities, including gambling, accounting irregularities and kickbacks in purchasing. He demanded to see the club's books.

Not only did the club's governing board deny the allegations, members conducted their own investigation and found the charges "without subs-

tance." Moreover, they argued that Koch (pronounced Cook) had no right to go through records that might breach the privacy of other club members. They told Koch, in so many words, to get lost.

Then two months ago, after receiving complaints from employees, the Maryland state attorney general's office decided to look into possible wage violations at the club that Koch had first alleged three years earlier. State investigators obtained a court order permitting them to inspect club records that have been sequestered since August 1977 when Koch and Congressional began struggling in court Koch's right to see the records of his club.

Because he broke with the ranks of his own class to become their champion, George Koch has inspired a sense of awe and devotion among the workers.

"He's become a cult figure," said one former employe at the club. "It's the first time anyone has ever stood up and said, 'Hey this is wrong. How can they do this?'" Judging from the people I've talked to, most employes thought he was some sort of cross between Don Quixote and the second Coming."

What baffles his adversaries at the club the most is Koch's motivation. In the early going of his deposition last fall, the club's attorney asked if Koch had any history of mental disorder

that might shed some light on his reasons for pursuing a matter in which he obviously had nothing to gain.

Congressional board member Ralph Guglielmi said of Koch: "people can conjure up attitudes and ideas that aren't too well founded at times."

"In Washington, that's the only thing some types of minds would conceive of," said California Democratic congressman Lionel Van Perlin, a longtime acquaintance of Koch. "Anybody who bucks the establishment and is a part of it has got to be off his rocker. He discovered something that sickened him. He didn't get the answers, so he started to look into it and he didn't let go. There are darned few people who are part of the establishment that would take it on to protect small people who could not do anything for them in return."

Some friends worry that so much of Koch's life has gone into his obsession that he might be "off the deep end." Others lament the disillusioning of a man they portray as "a very moral person with almost a corny belief in the simple verities."

"It's become a preoccupation," said one. "It's disillusioned him. It's taught him that people can deal underhandedly and hypocritically in a little piece of paradise."

cont'd

pay. From that moment on, in his single-minded efforts to right what he saw as an injustice, Koch has interviewed more than 100 club waitresses, dishwashers, security guards and housekeepers and he has sifted through more than 40,000 documents, many plucked from the trash by employees eager to help him piece together a picture of what had been going on at the club.

His concern made him a little
See KOCH, A20, Col. 1

KOCH, From A1

paranoid. To this day he keeps his files scattered in several places. There were social rebuffs when members would not shake his hand, and some threats against his job. But he would

As parties marked the third anniversary of their civil contest in February, the Board of Governors of the club had spent \$125,000 to keep George Koch from breaching the privacy of club records.

"It's just the time it takes to get the process of litigation to bring the case to a determination," said former club president Richard G. Kline.

"Everytime I get discouraged," Koch observed a few weeks ago, "I just list some of the things that have been done to employees. Everytime I thought, was this worth the blood and sweat, there was another illegal act going on at a place I owned a piece of. It was very easy to become dedicated."

The Call

Each morning the T-1 bus heads out of the District for the shady Maryland suburbs. It lumbers past lordly homes and winding driveways until it swings in at 8500 River Road past the iron gates and guard house of the Congressional Country Club.

The doors fold back and out comes a morning shift of dishwashers and housekeepers, mostly black and Hispanic, ready to begin their work day at what has been the palatial 300-acre haven of corporate heads, judges, lawyers, doctors, congressmen and presidents from Calvin Coolidge to Gerald Ford.

In the summer, when the rough thickens along Congressional's fairways and the tall oaks tower in full leaf, the club's year-round staff of about 75 grows to more than 200 waiters, busboys, housekeepers, locker room attendants and lifeguards.

It was one such summer day, a Saturday in July five years ago, that a middle-aged black waitress named Juanita Chavis called George Koch, a portly gray-haired man with whom

she had scarcely a passing acquaintance, even though he had been a member of Congressional since 1961.

Koch was at home in his sprawling brick house in Potomac where he liked to spend summer weekends by the poplar-shaded swimming pool with Helen, his wife of 30 years, and his six children.

Chavis said she was calling because she had been fired without a hearing. She had worked at the club for 24 years, sometimes staying late on evenings, sleeping in a chair in the club rather than returning home to Silver Spring so she could be up early to wait on breakfast parties.

Koch, who to this day has no idea why Chavis turned to him for help, listened patiently as she poured out a startling story: For nearly as long as she'd worked at the club, Chavis said, she had been paid less than she was owed. Koch said he would see what he

could do, and advised her to write her grievances down and present them to the club's 16-member board.

And so it began.

Several attempts to secure Chavis a hearing proved fruitless, provoking only a warning to Koch "to keep his nose out of personnel matters." The threat he perceived in that advice crystallized his sense of indignation.

"It never occurred to me there was dishonesty at that point," he said. "But I don't like people being mistreated. I couldn't believe they would treat a human being that way."

Chavis was finally rehired three months later, and some of her back pay reimbursed. Koch's efforts in her behalf later prompted her to write him that he "was the kind of person that Christ taught his followers to be. Jesus said help the poor and see that justice be given to them. This is all you have tried to do for me and I do appreciate it."

The next summer, Congressional was bathed in the limelight of the 58th PGA championship, which the club had been chosen to host. Among the influx of new employees hired to handle the bicentennial crowds turning out for one of the top four events in professional golf were two University of Maryland students, Richard Harris and Robert Rubenstein.

The two sophomores had gotten summer jobs as waiters, and unlike many of their coworkers, they had sharp eyes for figures. After working five weeks, they concluded that their paychecks had been shorted for three pay periods. By their calculations, they'd been paid about \$200 less than they deserved.

They were angry. They told the other employees what was happening to their paychecks. Rubenstein testified in a deposition, "because some employees there are poor people [who] are so scared of Congressional Country Club, of losing their jobs. Every week the club would rip them off blind and I mean blind."

For their complaints, Harris and Rubenstein got fired. Juanita Chavez told them to get in touch with George Koch.

After listening to their story, Koch wrote the club's manager, Joachim Saal, demanding that the two sophomores be given a hearing to consider reinstatement and reimbursement of back pay since the time they had been fired.

"As a member," Koch wrote on July 23, 1976, "I have only two objectives in becoming involved: seeing that the employees at Congressional are treated fairly and judiciously. . . . His motives, he said, were to prevent the federal or state governments from investigating the club for wage practice violations, and to prevent any union from getting a foothold at the club.

"Bad management," said Koch, "breeds unions."

Saal turned the letter over to the board. In the ensuing months Koch appeared before the executive committee, demanding a hearing for the two former employees and the right to exercise his prerogative as a member to inspect the club's wage records.

He got nowhere. "I thought it was a communications problem," he remembered. "I couldn't believe morally, ethically, or socially these people would steal from little people. Stealing becomes more despicable when you steal from people who are working for you."

Six months later, Koch felt he had exhausted all informal channels available to him. He called his family together, and discussed the implications of when he proposed to do next. "As a family we talked about what going to court would mean. We knew the children wouldn't get lifeguard jobs at the club in the summer."

On Feb. 16, 1977, the self-avowed, right-wing conservative filed suit for access to Congressional's records in Montgomery Circuit Court. The date remains an indelible memory.

"It was embarrassing," he said. "Nobody sues their country club."

The Lion's Den

Of the 21 country clubs in Montgomery County, few are enveloped in quite the same aura as Congressional. With its \$6,500 initiation fee, and \$1,140 yearly dues, Congressional is close to the top of the priciest clubs in the affluent suburb, but no other place can boast quite the same tradition of powerful businessmen and politicians. By reputation the club Calvin Coolidge inaugurated in 1924 has come to signify a place where the powerful congregate to craft real estate deals,

business mergers and other deeds befitting the monied class.

It was at Congressional, for instance, that the cream of the county's real-estate trade met for dinner in 1974 at the invitation of club member John P. Foley. As a result of table talk that night, six real estate firms were later convicted of conspiracy to fix commission rates and fined \$160,000.

Congressional was the scene of a nationally reported story last year when a member bludgeoned a goose to death on the 17th green and was suspended for 90 days. (The board, according to one of the man's attorneys, "discovered morality and ecology at the same time and they couldn't handle it.")

But another member, after smashing a 40-year employe in the back with an eight-iron was punished simply by being limited to two drinks at the bar. (Former club president Ben Brundred

Cont'd

described the incident as a "purely unintentional accident." The member was "greeting his oldest friend, tapped him on the back [with the club] and hit him in a sensitive place," Brundred said.)

There are still no black members at the club despite an agreement with the Maryland attorney general to end discriminatory admission practices, a quid pro quo in which the club got to keep a preferential tax assessment that saves it almost \$100,000 a year in property taxes.

Those who have been able to find the requisite two sponsors and gain admission have few complaints. "It's a pretty fine club," said former president Kline. "We've got a fine membership which typifies the people who live in the area and is representative of the people we all like to know."

There was one member, however, who some of the board leaders and

See KOCH, A21, Col. 1

KOCH, From A20

club loyalists wished they'd never heard of.

George Koch walked into his personal lion's den two days after he'd filed the lawsuit in February 1977. He brought his wife and his kids and they sat down in the club's Mixed Grill, where women are allowed. The evening was something of an ordeal. He was introduced to a member who refused to shake his hand. The maitre d' glared at his family. A member of the board walked over to his table, thrust his finger at Koch's chest and abusively muttered. Koch's children thought the man had pushed their father.

"I wanted to teach my children a lesson," Koch said. "I wanted to teach them that you must never be driven from your home, your church or your country club because of harassment."

News of the suit buzzed among Congressional's employees in the days immediately after Koch took the club to court.

"The atmosphere was tense," one employe remembered. "People thought something was going to get done."

It was only three days after Koch had filed when several employes noticed something that they thought was remarkable in light of the legal action that had been initiated.

Workers had been sent over to the 6-foot by 20-foot room in the soil barn called the Archives where the club

stored records, receipts, paycheck stubs and an assortment of other documents. Boxes of material were ferried over to the club in Congressional's old white station wagon. Several employes were startled to find card-

board boxes and brown plastic trash bags of the stuff sitting on the loading dock waiting to be picked up by the garbageman.

"If the club had nothing to hide, why was this stuff being trashed," wondered one employe. "It was too coincidental all this new kind of trash appearing right after the suit."

That evening, with the help of a colleague, the employe backed his car up to the loading dock, looked over his shoulder, and threw the bundles and boxes into his trunk. The pair slipped down the long hedge-lined, bump-ribbed entrance to the club, through the iron gates and then sped off down River Road, three miles, to the Potomac home of Koch.

No one was there. They left the haul on the back porch and vanished. It was the first of many trips.

"We went back and forth to his house with oral information or documents," one employe remembered. "You're talking about a lot of trips."

Meanwhile Koch began to receive more document in the mail, supplied by anonymous employes. The club management ordered the security guards to notify them whenever Koch came onto the grounds of the country club. Employes who were seen chatting with Koch were called into the

manager's office and questioned on the substance of the conversation.

Engulfed with new reports from 35 witnesses, including 10 who prepared affidavits, Koch sought a wider spectrum of records in an expanded lawsuit that alleged irregularities in the PGA accounts, Christmas fund payments, auditing reports, purchasing practices and gambling in the exclusive Men's Grill.

Those charges have never been substantiated, but when Koch's charges surfaced that manager Saal had used club employes to clean his new Potoac house and repair a fence in his yard the club's bylaws were amended to forbid the practice.

That summer the employe manual was amended to forbid employes to discuss grievances with members. Later, the board batted around another change in the bylaws—to suspend any member who brings a suit against the club—but the proposal

The summer of 1977 was also the last time the club allowed Koch to throw his annual Grocery Manufacturers of America party, which each year drew more than 50 congressmen, senators and their families. The gala that started in the afternoon and stretched through dinner was especially popular for politicians with families because Koch hired clowns and had pony rides and other fun things for kids to do. Older guests with more sophisticated interests could swim, play tennis, and listen to comedian Mark Russell. In April 1978, Koch got a letter from the board telling him he could no longer use the club for the

affair because some golf carts had been damaged by children

The Crusade

As the summer of 1977 tipped toward Autumn, Koch spent less of his free time working in his yard and playing checkers with his kids and more of it absorbed in his crusade to restore what he called "standard business practices" to the management of Congressional.

Working an average of 20 hours a week, he invented an elaborate index system of tabs and cross-references to keep track of the mounting evidence, but the material grew so voluminous his system collapsed. The pool table in the family's rec room was overwhelmed with paper.

"We didn't play pool for two years," said Koch's son Greg.

In August 1977, at the order of Montgomery Circuit Court judge John Mitchell, who had been assigned to the Koch Congressional case, the club's books and records were seized by county sheriff and sequestered in the courthouse.

In November, The two University of Maryland students Harris and Rubenstein, filed a second suit against the club in an effort to recover back wages. At issue was no more than \$200 or \$300, but the club fought the ex-waiters for more than two years before finally settling out of court for a sum reportedly around \$2,000 each.

"Every single step they could, they filed an objection," said an attorney familiar with the case. "They made incredible arguments against producing documents."

"We didn't do anything wrong, and we wanted it adjudicated," explained former president Brundred. "You do have to stand on principles sometimes."

With Koch's charges floating unanswered in the public domain, the Board of Governors decided to conduct their own investigation of the allegations.

In December, the board published a 14-page statement compiled by various board members and auditors from Lee, Hendricks and Co. The report satisfied the board that Koch's charges were "not of real substance," Brundred said.

Since that time the case has dragged on through the court as lawyers for each side filed every sort of motion possible, hoping their respective clients could outlast each other in a war of attrition.

Koch's spirits sagged badly in 1978 when it seemed the case was hopelessly mired. He was hospitalized in late fall with a pulmonary embolism. He says it had nothing to do with his lawsuit, but a friend joked with him that he'd seen some of the board members "over at Mother of Mercy church, lighting candles, hoping you'd die."

cont'd

He didn't. When he recovered, he took a day off to testify at a hearing for a 14-year club employe whose workman's compensation had been contested by the club.

For the housekeepers and potato peelers, bent to their quotidian labors while plaintiffs and defendants struggle on a different plane, things have gotten better at the club. A dental

plan was started. Employes turned down a union, with, to be sure, a little prompting from the club, which said in the president's newsletter: "It is unlikely that a union would be of any benefit to either the membership or Club employes."

"I think our employes are some of the most satisfied of any group at country clubs," said Brundred. "We don't have a club unless we have happy employes."

Even Koch concedes that the work atmosphere is better. Some of his goals have been attained. The 20 percent deduction that the club took from the checks of workers as standard restaurant practice" has been stopped. There is a new employe manual. The management is taking more care in informing the membership about club activities.

"But I'm not about to say boys will be boys," Koch said. "Those people have been waiting on me since 1961. I have a responsibility to do those things which the board has refused to assume. If you don't, you have a cancer that will fester and corrupt society."

A friend of Koch's who watched the tenacious lobbyist grow increasingly obsessed over the last three years speculates that what George Koch found and was horrified by the traditional practices at all country clubs.

"What George Koch stepped into is probably absolutely traditional at all these country clubs. The only reason it's coming out at Congressional is that Congressional is unfortunate enough to have George Koch as a member."

NYT 18 APR 80 P. B6

U.S.C. Offering a Course on Discrimination in Fraternities and Sororities

By DIANE WAGNER
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, April 17 — Two blocks from the main campus of the University of Southern California is Fraternity Row, a two-block stretch of West 28th Street lined with the chapter houses of many national fraternities and sororities. On warm afternoons, the members of these organizations can be seen sunbathing on rooftop sun-decks, playing Frisbee in the street, or studying on front porches. They are confident, obviously affluent, and, with few exceptions, white.

But within the rest of the community that surrounds the university are scattered several other fraternity and sorority houses. Like the students on West 28th Street, the members can be found studying or enjoying the sun. And, like the fraternities and sororities located on "The Row," as West 28th Street is called, their memberships, too, are nearly uniform. They are composed of black or Asian students.

Although in recent years fraternities and sororities on The Row have been accepting an increasing number of minority group members, such as Jews, Asians and Mexican-Americans, only a handful of blacks, all of them male, have been admitted. Both a Jewish fraternity and a sorority are located on The Row and their members socialize regularly with the members of the other houses there.

Pressure for Access

Now, however, as a result of both internal and external pressure to provide access to all qualified prospective members regardless of race, an experimental university class has been set up for the white fraternity and sorority students aimed at increasing their racial awareness.

Although the course's five professors acknowledge that racism exists elsewhere on campus, they felt progress could be easily charted within the university's most visible student group.

The class grew out of discussions between Julie Lynch, assistant director of fraternity and sorority life on campus, and a group of sorority women who

were disturbed by an informal study that showed the overwhelming homogeneity and conservatism of the white fraternity and sorority members in terms of social class, religious affiliation and political attitudes. Miss Lynch, who attended the university as an undergraduate and was affiliated with Delta Gamma sorority, developed the class.

Currently, 10 students, all white, all fraternity or sorority members, are enrolled in the course, which meets once a week and is conducted in seminar fashion, with a discussion of issues related to racism and guest panels representing campus organizations.

So far, the instructors in the experimental class are pleased with the

progress of individual students in rethinking personal values. In a journal kept as part of an ongoing assignment in the class, a 20-year-old female senior wrote:

"I am a racist. I stood up in front of my chapter during a rush selection session three years ago and asked my sisters to bar access to our sorority to a woman who happened to be black. I

'I am a racist. I stood up in front of my chapter and asked my sisters to bar access to a woman who happened to be black.'

asked that this rushee not be considered by her poise, which was considerable, her academics, which were more than adequate, her activities on campus, which were many, her appearance, which was neat, stylish, and attractive, but by her blackness.

"One of the reasons, then, I took this class was to figure out what happened to me after I joined the Greek system that made me panic at continuing to open myself up and make new, different friends. Was it the Greek system that affected me or was it just my desire to belong, to fit in with everyone else?"

Grappling With Discrimination

Another student, Anthony Sauzedo, a 19-year-old sophomore from Los Angeles, is also learning to grapple with racial discrimination. Mr. Sauzedo, who describes himself as "second-generation American" of Hispanic descent, is a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon, a traditionally white fraternity.

As a freshman, he participated in fraternity rush — two weeks of informal and formal parties — and at one prestigious fraternity was told, "I hope you're looking at some other houses. This one doesn't look that well on minorities."

"I felt insulted," Mr. Sauzedo said. "I thought, 'I dress the same as you guys. I can do everything just like you.'" He did not pledge that house. Yet, Mr. Sauzedo conceded, he has reservations about admitting black members into his fraternity.

"What if we have a party with a white sorority?" he said. "What I worry about is that my brother or a pledge at my house who is black may feel uncomfortable. That's not an objection but a concern." But if he's a "good guy," Mr. Sauzedo added, he'll vote in favor of the prospective member no matter what his race.

Next semester, enrollment, which will be opened up to nonwhite fraternity and sorority members as well as other students, is expected to be higher. This semester's course was late in starting and did not receive much campus publicity. The instructors expect the enrollment to increase.

The fraternity and sorority system, however, will remain the course model, to be used to discuss how a white institution and its traditions have encouraged racism by denying access to minorities. Douglas D. Walker, a counselor with the university's United Ministry, which represents all religious groups on campus, and who is one of the course's professors, said, "Traditionalism contributes to separatism and to the ideas of 'I'm comfortable with my own.' Some of the groups here don't go out of their way to appreciate the differences of others."

The racial differences of prospective members, however, is not an issue the national governing councils of two large campus societies feel they need to confront. Kirk Cooke, the national president of Chi Omega sorority, said,

"Racism is seldom brought up by our collegiate chapters. It was during the 60's — but we now have every ethnic group possible represented in our membership."

Restrictions Formally Lifted

William F. Zerman, the executive director of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, said, "Until 1958-60, many of the 55 men's fraternities had restrictions on the basis of race, creed or color. Blacks and Jews were discouraged from joining. Since 1960, however, there have been no restrictions — membership is controlled entirely by the undergraduates of our 119 chapters. Racism is not an issue for Phi Gamma Delta either publicly or privately."

Like Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Zerman said most of his organization members around the country are white. "I don't know the number or percentage of minorities we've pledged," Mr. Zerman said. "If a black man is pledged and initiated, he's a brother." Mrs. Cooke said, "We don't ask for race on our records."

But race is often at least one reason some fraternity and sorority undergraduate members will not vote in favor of pledging black members, although, Miss Lynch said, other factors may influence this decision as well. As examples, Miss Lynch cited fear of possible loss of alumni support and financial assistance, the risk of angering conservative parents, or loss in status among other fraternities or sororities.

University officials have met with fraternity and sorority representatives to discuss integrating the system. James R. Appleton, vice president for student affairs, has stressed the impor-

importance of reflecting the ethnic diversity of the entire school in the system.

"The whole system needs change," he said. "The active members are already changing because they're much more attuned to the world as we know it. I can't predict when integration will truly occur but it will."

Rabbi Laura Geller, director of the Hillel House, the Jewish students' center, said, "U.S.C., like many other private institutions, represents a certain

segment of WASPish society. Many of the students have had little exposure to nonwhites and uncritically accept their parents' point of view."

About 18 percent of the university's 15,404 undergraduates belong to a fraternity or sorority. Caucasians constitute the largest segment of the student body, 58.7 percent. Asians account for 8.8 percent; blacks, 5.2 percent, and Hispanics, 5.1 percent. The remainder are international students.

California Rotary Must Choose Soon: Women or Affiliation

NYT By ROBERT LINDSEY
Special to The New York Times

16 MAR 79 18

DUARTE, Calif., March 15th—e mood was both solemn and defiant today when the Rotarians of Duarte gathered at the Crystal coffee shop, just as they do every Wednesday at 7:30 A.M.

There are just 12 days left before the club faces ejection from the brotherhood of Rotary International because it violated the most basic rule of Rotarianism: It accepted women members.

Three women are among the 23 local Rotarians, and they were inducted without the sanction of Rotary International. At today's meeting, the men in the local Rotary club affirmed their earlier decision not to eject the women, even if the price was the loss of their Rotary charter.

"We asked these women in," said Vern Zook, a retired undertaker and the club's president-elect. With a touch of chivalry, he added:

"After we asked them in, we're not

going to give them the boot. I'm not a women's libber. I just think in this day and age, Rotary International's rules are outdated."

Rosemary Freitag, a psychologist who heads a local job counseling center, commented as she posed with Mary Lou Elliott, a local school principal, for a visiting Rotarian from Pella, Iowa, who regarded the women members as something of celebrities.

"It's not that we're a bunch of women storming the gates," she said. "They invited us in. Now, I feel it's a human rights issue, not a women's lib issue."

There are currently more than 800,000 members of Rotary in 17,500 clubs in 152 countries.

Millions of members have been admitted to the organization since it was founded in 1902, and many of their wives have become "Rotary-Annes," members of an auxiliary for wives.

But there have never been any female Rotarians before. And no Rotary Club has ever been ejected from the international on disciplinary grounds. The Duarte affair has proved an embarrassment and something of a crisis for the international organization.

Clubs Symbolize Success

In communities throughout the United States and in other countries, election to Rotary is a symbol of business and professional success, certification of having made it in the town. It usually is bestowed on affluent, middle-aged men.

Rotary is an organization where business contacts are made and cultivated, where community service projects are planned, and where, in many communities, merchants, lawyers and other members of the local leadership elite gather weekly over lunch or breakfast and discuss what is best for their towns.

Twice, in 1972 and 1977, various local chapters proposed rule changes at international meetings, calling for the admission of women. But both times the measures were decisively rejected.

John Giles, a staff executive of Rotary International at its Evanston, Ill., headquarters, said of the Duarte dispute:

"The essence of the problem is not

so much whether women should be members, although that's an important issue; the problem now is that they are not abiding by the constitution."

The service club's constitution, written in 1902, he continued, limits membership to "adult males."

Duarte Membership Dwindled

Membership in the local Rotary club has dwindled in recent years, a result, members said, of a lack of interest among some young people and a growth of "mom and pop" businesses whose principals have not rushed to join Rotary.

The women, officers said, were admitted partly to deal with this membership slide. The first, Donna Bogart, a school principal, joined last April. Perhaps because the people back at Evanston who handled her application thought a man named Don had applied, no one said anything, then, in the fall, Mrs. Freitag and Mrs. Elliott joined.

Rotary International heard about the situation and, after turning down an

appeal from the club, said it would lose its charter March 27 unless the women were removed.

At today's meeting in Duarte, a lawyer, a Rotarian from a nearby club, offered to represent the club without charge if it decides to wage a court battle against the International. Mr. Zook said he and other officers would meet with the lawyer and then decide whether to go to court, continue as a local service club without the Rotary organization or pursue some other action.

As the meeting broke up today, Ray DeHaan, a retired farmer, and former president of the Pella, Iowa, Rotary club, said he could hardly wait to tell the members back home about his experience.

"Pella has an annual Tulip Festival and I've been chairman of the Tulip Queen Contest," he said. "When I show them these pictures with me and those young ladies, they'll say: 'here goes Ray with th girls again.'"



The New York Times/David Strick

Rosemary Freitag, a member of the Rotary Club of Duarte, Calif., outside the Crystal coffee shop where a meeting of the club was held yesterday.

5.2

Wash Post 9 Oct 78 P.C-1 Jaycees Split Over Women Members

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Staff Writer

At one time in the late 1960s, a chapter of the Washington Jaycees experimented with an innovative method of luring its all-male membership to meetings. After lunch and business at the Burlington Hotel, topless dancers performed and nudist colony films were screened.

A decade and a social revolution later, the downtown Washington Jaycees is a different organization. Women now make up 30 percent of the membership—which is still restricted to persons between ages of 18 and 35—and there are women project directors and officers.

The change in chapters like that of downtown Washington has been drastic, and to the Jaycees of Waldorf, Md., it has not been logical. The attitudes of the Waldorf Jaycees, who represent the largest chapter of the community service organization in Maryland, have changed very little in the last 10 years.

"It's a man's organization, it has always been a men's organization, and that's why I joined it," said Brian Ramsey, president of the 158-member Waldorf chapter.

"When we do something," Ramsey

said, "the girls run the concessions, and we do whatever else needs to be done. It's a wife-help-husband deal, and that's the way it should be."

The contrast between the Waldorf and Washington Jaycees is illustrative of confrontations now going on among

'Confrontations (are) now going on among Jaycee groups in every area of the country.'

Jaycees groups in every area of the country. It is a standoff between large metropolitan chapters and those in upper-middle class, suburban communities, and the largely rural, small-town, fiercely traditional chapters that constitute 80 percent of the 8,000 Jaycees organizations across the nation.

The issue is women's membership.

Most urban chapters believe that the all-male membership policy of the Jaycees is anachronistic and crippling to organizations dedicated to working on community projects. The rural chapters, and those in many other areas, insist that women cannot be Jaycees.

The debate has been going on for almost five years. Now, within the next six months, it may split the 377,500-member organization apart.

After three years of a pilot program allowing women membership—during which chapters in Massachusetts, Alaska and the District of Columbia were officially allowed to admit women and many others unofficially followed suit—the Jaycees voted 4 to 1 at their national convention in June to continue their all-male bylaws.

Subsequently, national president Barry Kennedy ordered that the some 120 chapters with women alter their rules to conform with the national policy by Dec. 1. Those that refuse, Kennedy says, will be brought up before the national Jaycee board in January for charter revocation proceedings.

Kennedy says he does not expect

See JAYCEES, C5, Col. 1

JAYCEES, From C1

many chapters to defy the national convention vote. "Jaycees are willing to work within the system," he said. "We don't want to lose any chapters, and I don't really think that we will."

But all three Washington-area chapters with women members — downtown, Capitol Hill and Columbia, Md. say they intend to fight for their right to accept women. If necessary, they say, they will go to court.

"We see [Kennedy's Dec. 1 ultimatum] as a bluff tactic," said Judd Swift, president of the Capitol Hill chapter. "But we are not going to back down. They are going to have to come and get us legally."

Other chapters around the country are rebelling against the all-male policy. Both the Chicago and Philadelphia chapters have dropped out of the national Jaycee organization, and the Greater New York Jaycees have voted to pull out Nov. 30 if women are not allowed to join their chapter.

The Massachusetts state Jaycee board has voted unanimously to support women's membership. And according to state chairman Mike Lynch, the group will seek a court injunction allowing their "duly elected women officers" to finish their terms after Dec. 1.

Those who favor women's membership have practical as well as human rights reasons for advocating a change. "We have to have economic and political support in order to be effective," says Gregory Jennings, president of the downtown Washington Jaycees.

"And businesses are not going to support an organization that excludes women."

There are two points of view on the other side of the question. One is Kennedy's: "It's not a woman's membership issue now," he says. "That's been decided. Now it's a question of whether the bylaws are going to be enforced. And I think we would rather lose a few chapters than not have the bylaws enforced."

There are many chapters, too, that believe that Jaycee chapters with women cannot be Jaycees, whether the bylaws are changed or not. "If you can't get enough men to do the work in the community and have to bring in women, I say pull the chapter's charter," said Waldorf's Ramsey.

"We may just quit ourselves. I'm sick of this issue. Every time I go to a state meeting, all I hear about is women's membership, women's membership. I don't want to fool with it."

"For a lot of rural chapters," reasons Jonnie-Kay McLean of Columbia, "the Jaycees is the boys' night out. They think that if they have women around they won't be able to drink and swear and look at stag films anymore."

But the rural Jaycees see it differently. "It's like religion," said Phyllis Raudenbush of Havre de Grace, Md., chairman of the Maryland Jayceettes, a woman's auxiliary the Jaycees founded four years ago. "You are brought up to go to church on Sunday, and that's what you do, and you don't stop to think about it."

Jaycee Deadline on Ousting Women Members Passes Without Reprisals

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 — Joan Petranovich was scornful.

"We received a letter that started off, 'Gentlemen,'" she said, "so right away you know it's not going to be anything great. He didn't even address it to me."

Miss Petranovich, a 31-year-old secretary at the International Harvester Company's headquarters here, is the first woman president of the Chicago Jaycees, which has been in the forefront of a slowly spreading rebellion against a policy of the United States Jaycees that excludes women from full membership.

The letter she was angry about was from Norman Hoffman, president of the Illinois Jaycees. In it, the Chicago chapter was informed that if it did not comply with yesterday with the national organization's requirement that women be relegated to associate membership without the right to vote or to hold office, its 57-year-old charter would be withdrawn.

No Reprisals

But yesterday's deadline came and went without reprisals from the Tulsa, Okla., national headquarters of the community service organization, which claims about 380,000 members in 9,000 chapters, the vast majority in smaller cities and towns.

Last June in Atlantic City, the Jaycees' national convention rejected for the sec-



The New York Times / Don Hogan Charles

Joan Petranovich

ond time attempts to amend the bylaws, which restrict membership to men from the ages of 18 through 35. Barry Kennedy, the national president, then announced that the approximately 150 chapters with women members would have to mend their ways by Dec. 1 or have their char-

ters revoked.

The Chicago Jaycees withdrew in June after the convention vote, but received no acknowledgement from the national body. The New York City Jaycees pulled out in October and their charter was revoked by the state organization. Other urban chapters with large numbers of women members, such as those in San Francisco, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, have discussed resigning.

The strategy in Tulsa, as it has been for the last several months, appears to be one of not pressing the issue too strenuously while attempting to work out compromises with nonconforming chapters that had not officially withdrawn.

"After this month's dues submissions come in, we will go through our records and try to compile a list of those chapters that are still in violation of the bylaws," Samuel Seever, a spokesman for the national Jaycees, said in a telephone interview from Tulsa, "and we will notify them that a motion will be made at the Executive Board of Directors meeting in January that those in violation will be dropped. They will have a chance to defend themselves."

He said that no other letters of withdrawal had arrived by yesterday from the chapters that have been the most vocal in their advocacy of full membership for women.

"Indications are that Minneapolis and

St. Paul are going to stay in, and Kansas City and San Francisco," he said, "but I may get surprised next week."

Dan Aberg, president of the St. Paul chapter, said, "We're standing pat at this time, but there is no thought being given to reducing the status of female members."

The battle over women's membership has been going on for a number of years and has been drawn primarily on rural versus urban lines. The major cities, which have large numbers of working women, have frequently welcomed them to increase membership rolls and to provide assistance in community service projects. In the smaller towns, which have fewer women in the business world, the chapters have tended to be all-male with women, mostly wives, relegated to auxiliary organizations called Jayceeettes or Jaynecees.

In 1973, Rochester, N. Y., and Philadelphia challenged the Jaycees' policy in Federal court and lost. The Philadelphia chapter withdrew from the national organization and has since operated independently. In 1975, the issue was voted on at a national convention and although full membership for women was defeated, the body set up a three-year pilot project permitting women to join chapters in Massachusetts, Alaska and the District of Columbia. That project ended this year with the June convention's rejection of women members.

NYT

3 Dec 78

26

NYT
17 Dec 78 35

SHOWDOWN NEARING ON JAYCEE SEX RULE

80 Local Chapters Are Warned to Drop Women as Full Members or Face Being Expelled

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND
Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Dec. 16— The struggle over women's membership in the Jaycees, an organization described by its national leadership as "sort of grass-roots America," has moved into the showdown phase.

At the United States Jaycees headquarters in Tulsa, Okla., officials of the organization slipped letters into the registered mail yesterday warning about 80 local chapters around the country that they were suspected of being in violation of the organization's bylaws, which restrict full membership to men from the ages of 18 through 35.

William G. Babb, a spokesman for the national body, declined to name most of the chapters involved because, he said, "it might be prejudicial to them." However, he readily acknowledged that the Chicago Jaycees were among those being warned that they must comply with the organization's position regarding women members or risk expulsion at a Jan. 19 meeting of the National Executive Board of Directors.

"I can name them, because they've made their position clear," he said.

'We've Already Quit'

"They can't kick us out, because we've already quit," said Joan Petranovich, the first woman president of the Chicago chapter. "They were sending out letters to our men telling them, 'Gee, this is terrible, why don't you become the Chicago Jaycees.' It isn't very smart on their part. We have two-thirds of our membership who are men, the same men who voted against them when they told the women to get lost. I think perhaps they thought we were kidding when we elected a woman president."

The Chicago Jaycees withdrew in June after a national convention in Atlantic City voted overwhelmingly for the second time to exclude women from full membership.

The New York City chapter followed, voting in October to pull out. Its charter was immediately revoked by the state organization. It will not be getting a warning letter, Mr. Babb said, because they have already been dropped.

The battle over the membership of women has been going on for several years. Chapters in many larger cities have accepted women members, some according them full voting rights, but others have restricted the role of women to associate status. Most smaller cities and towns, which make up the vast majority of the nearly 9,000 chapters with about 380,000 members, have fought to keep the organization all-male.

Pilot Program Accepted Women

The convention vote last June brought to an end the three-year pilot project permitting full membership for women in Massachusetts, Alaska and the District of Columbia. Barry Kennedy, the national president, announced that the approximately 150 chapters with a total of about 1,500 women as regular members would have until Dec. 1 to comply with the bylaws.

Mr. Babb said that about half the chapters with women members had apparently already complied with the order, relegating women to associate status or forming holding companies that function as the local Jaycees chapter, while keeping an all-male official roster for national purposes.

Those who have been sent letters, he added, will be expected to appear before the executive board in Tulsa and to explain in writing what steps they have taken to comply. A two-thirds vote of the board is necessary to revoke membership.

Although he predicted that "the greatest majority of the chapters will find a way to comply," Mr. Babb said that he did not expect the issue to go away.

Change in Attitudes Foreseen

"It is here and it will stay here until the bylaws have been changed," he said, "but the bylaws won't be changed until it's voted by the members. It's a gradual thing and as people become more comfortable with it, I think you'll see that change take place."

Interviews with Jaycee members and their wives in some of the smaller cities and towns, which have traditionally opposed women's membership, indicate that it may be some time before the change in attitudes foreseen by Mr. Babb takes place.

"It may sound corny," said Dale Grotz, president of the Jaycees in Dayton, Ohio, "but gut feeling is against it, because a lot of wives of current members would be against the organization if they thought their husbands were working so closely with women on projects."

In Richardson, Tex., a suburb of Dallas, the local Jaycee-Ette chapter is also concerned about that potential problem, and permits only 30 percent of its membership to be made up of single women or women not married to Jaycees.

Wives Felt 'Uncomfortable'

"I'm not saying this is my personal feeling," said Mrs. Louise Jones, wife of the local Jaycee president, Melvin Jones, "but when you work as closely with the Jaycees as we sometimes do, some of the women felt uncomfortable about having single women working closely with their husbands. Need I say more?"

In Grosse Pointe, Mich., John Chour-nard, the Jaycee president, offered another frequently heard argument. "If women push to get in, we'd lose a lot of men," he said. "The guys would drop out. We don't just do fund raising. We sit around with the guys, chew the fat, go drinking, play sports — that kind of thing. It's more like a fraternal atmosphere. Would a woman fit in a fraternity house?"

Explaining what may be the obvious, Don G. Varndore, executive vice president of the national body, said:

"The Jaycees is sort of a grass-roots America. I don't mean it to be derogatory, but the chapters that are not going to work within the system are those with a lot of women on their boards. I don't blame them, but the only thing we can do is uphold the bylaws."

City's Jaycees Take Sides in Dispute Over Women's Role

No group in New York City calls itself the New York City Jaycees anymore. But for the last year, in a continuing disagreement over the role of women in the organization, two groups have claimed to be that group's true representative in New York.

One group, newly renamed the New York City Junior Chamber of Commerce, admits women as full, voting members, a policy it adopted when it seceded from the national organization, which has steadfastly rebuffed efforts to give women equality in membership.

The other group, which admits women only as "associate members" — members without full voting rights — and calls itself the Manhattan Jaycees, is recognized by the national as its only representative in New York City.

Once the groups were one.

"We had always been split down the middle politically," said Aldon James, a 28-year-old art consultant and the leader of the secessionists, who used to be president of both groups under the name New York City Jaycees.

"The issue of women's membership,"

he added, "was just one tentacle of the octopus."

The split in New York reflects the disension that the issue of female membership has caused in the 380,000-member organization, a service club for young and aspiring businessmen that tries to enhance the image of business.

The unrest has simmered since last December when the Jaycees national headquarters in Tulsa, Okla., decreed that the 80 chapters with female "associate" members must, in order to keep their charters, incorporate the women into separate groups that do not allow the women to vote, hold office or receive Jaycees awards on the state and national levels.

Since then, five chapters in Alaska have been expelled and chapters in Boston and St. Paul have challenged in court the constitutionality of their charter revocations.

Despite these challenges, Tulsa continues to draw staunch support from most of the 9,000 Jaycee chapters in small towns and rural areas.

The New York City chapter has long been known as one of the more militant

ones, and its female members have exercised all the rights of full membership without having formal title to them. A year ago Tulsa issued several warnings about this, and the New York City Jaycees seceded to form an independent chapter in which women could be full members.

But a core of loyalists — many women among them — stayed behind to follow the national line and battle the expatriates for supremacy in Manhattan.

Bill Farren, a 32-year-old accountant who lost the presidency of the New York City Jaycees to Mr. James in 1977, is now state regional director of the United States Jaycees after a year as president of the loyalists, or Manhattan Jaycees.

"Those new officers were leading us into a confrontation with the national organization," he said at his midtown office, "And I didn't see how we could work toward changing Tulsa's policy on women if our charter were pulled."

After the split, Mr. Farren and his followers were recognized as the legitimate Jaycees in New York City by the state organization, which endorsed their policy of "working for change within the system"

on women's membership.

But while Mr. Farren's Manhattan Jaycees have state Jaycees' approval, Mr. James received a vote of confidence from New York City itself last fall. Councilwoman Carol Greitzer introduced a resolution, which was passed unanimously by the Council, praising the James chapter for its stand on equality.

Mr. Farren said: "We will achieve full membership for women — but the correct way," meaning within the system.

This view is shared by the women in the Manhattan Jaycees — half the membership. Female associate members are now allowed to vote for and hold state offices, a concession Tulsa has made to New York State alone.

Karen Curcio, a Manhattan Jaycee who holds a state office — public relations director — insists that she is as "recognized and respected" as much as any of her male peers. But as an associate member at national conventions, she may not be officially recognized.

Some of the Manhattan Jaycee women, though, say they resent their second-class status, but balk at leaving the group for the sake of what they call their "political future."

Woman, 83, Is in a Dog Fight

By SUSAN HELLER ANDERSON

PETWORTH, ENGLAND

In an attempt to extend the aphorism that dog is man's best friend, 83-year-old Florence Nagle, one of Britain's most respected trainers and breeders, is suing the powerful, all-male Kennel Club on charges of sex discrimination.

"They made a shambles out of Crufts," charged Mrs. Nagle, referring to last month's prestigious Crufts dog show, which was marred by a dognapping, at least one poisoning, unruly blocklong queues and a disruptive antivivisectionist demonstration. "Crufts has become a beauty contest. Conditions were terrible. I'm not a women's libber, but these men are just incompetent children."

Mrs. Nagle, who raises champion Irish wolfhounds at her Sussex kennels here about 50 miles south of London, was denied membership in The Kennel Club because she is a woman. Though there is a women's branch of the club, women are not entitled to full membership. Nor are they represented proportionally on the important subcommittees that govern the dog world.

"The ladies' branch has no power," sniffed the spirited Mrs. Nagle, who successfully fought the same battle against the Jockey Club a decade ago but who recently gave up training horses because of her age. "But women are a large majority of exhibitors and breeders—about 80 percent at most shows. So we want much more of a say."

Unlike the American Kennel

Club, The Kennel Club (the "The" because it was the first, founded in London in 1873) is simultaneously a social club occupying comfortable Mayfair headquarters with drinking and dining facilities, and the administrative head of the British dog world, a big industry. In its administrative role, it registers purebred dogs, thus determining eligibility for show; issues export pedigrees; sets standards for breeds, and runs Crufts, one of the world's most important shows.

The money earned from these activities, difficult to estimate but easily approaching \$1 million annually, is placed in a central account that finances the social club, according to Mrs. Nagle. What she hopes to accomplish in her sex-discrimination suit is the separation of the social side from the administrative side, making The Kennel Club a strictly professional body.

"We don't want to muck up the social end, but the silly asses think we do," Mrs. Nagle said. "We only want to split off the social club. Unfortunately dogs are now a big business, and The Kennel Club should be run in a businesslike way."

The women's branch is supporting Mrs. Nagle's legal action, which she says she will take "all the way to the top."

The club's secretary, Lieut. Comdr. John Williams, is reluctant to discuss the lawsuit but notes that the Sex Discrimination Act permits segregated private club. "We don't discriminate as far as showing, licensing, et cetera are concerned," he said at the London office of The Kennel Club. "But

it's a private members club. So we don't think we're breaking the law." Commander Williams, a retired British Navy officer, acknowledges that there is a quota of women on subcommittees—no more than 25 percent—and that women are excluded from certain panels.

This public airing of the quaint disagreements within The Kennel Club comes at a time when breeders, owners and so forth are trying to forge a unified front against a wave of antidog feeling in England. The Crufts poisoning and dognapping made headlines here. "In the last year dog haters have become much more vociferous," Williams said. "Some communities have even banned dogs from parks."

Britain, with one dog per 9.4 persons, is by no means the world leader in the number of dogs per capita; it is outdistanced by far by the United States, which has one dog per 5.7 persons. But national preoccupation here with dogs is extreme. The Queen is often seen surrounded by her six dogs—three corgis and three cross-breed—which she feeds every day. During the week before Crufts, The Times of London ran some half-dozen dog stories, plus front-page picture of the more glamorous specimens.

But in January a violently antidog article appeared in The Guardian, and its writer received about 400 letters, most of them supporting her. Dog people are aware of this growing antagonism, and they hope to combat it with

Pro-Dogs, formed by Leslie Scott-Ordish, a breeder, who chose as the group's slogan "Education, Not Legislation."

"We need to get out information about dogs, that they're not a health risk or pests," she said. "Rabies has given dogs a bad image. We're trying to fight that. And, of course, people are intolerant of dogs' fouling, because they feel it's dangerous."

Mrs. Nagle, whose Irish wolfhounds can weigh up to 155 pounds and are about 34 inches high, believes that dogs are getting out of hand because The Kennel Club isn't doing enough to police the industry. "Dogs are bred like pigs," she said. "They're allowed to run loose in the city, where they don't belong. So people forget about how much good dogs can do."

Antidog sentiment is based on three factors, according to Williams. "First," he said, "the mess they make on footpaths. Then the number of strays roaming around, mating indiscriminately, forming packs. Third is the fear, terribly exaggerated, that humans can catch dog diseases."

Mrs. Nagle hopes that, if she wins her suit and opens up full membership in The Kennel Club to women, one function of the organization will be to mobilize sentiment against what she sees as certain injustices to dogs.

"Is all this research using dogs necessary?" she says. "Must dogs be used to test cosmetics, or to be dissected by students? It's simply irresponsible. Man is the most aggressive animal in the world."



The New York Times/Terence Spencer

Florence Nagle: fighting those she considers "incompetent children"

Volunteer Plan Being Weighed

By MIKE WENDLAND

© Universal Press Synd.

SINCE THE FCC has been hopelessly unable to enforce its own CB rules and regulations, maybe it's time for CB'ers themselves to be given the authority.

That's the intriguing proposition now being investigated by a special study sub-committee of the Personal Use Radio Advisory Committee (PURAC), a quasi-official government planning group working with the FCC to help straighten out the CB mess.

What the PURAC group thinks may work is a nationwide network of private, unpaid volunteers charged with assisting FCC engineers in enforcing the CB rules. Just how the finer points of the program would work have yet to be ironed out, though the idea's boosters envision volunteer CB'ers monitoring the airwaves, tracing down violators and then reporting them to FCC engineers for official action.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE idea is to have volunteers stationed at FCC field offices who would have the authority to screen the calls and complaint letters sent the agency that deal with CB violators.

Admittedly, such a plan is rather drastic and, over the long run, promises to create almost as many problems as it purports to solve. But, according to the FCC itself, CB enforcement is virtually nil.

And, as driven home in a recent six-month study by the FCC on various compliance techniques aimed at controlling CB violators, enforcement is the only tool that really works. You may remember a few months back when the FCC was bombarding the CB public with news releases and various CB use tips pointing out the need to follow the rules. The campaign was part of the study. What the FCC wanted to measure was the effect of education on rules compliance.

THE STUDY FOUND that education, as far as CB use goes, is the least effective way of curtailing the widespread abuses. The study's conclusion was that the best way to assure compliance is to enforce the rules with stiff penalties.

And that's where the big catch is. For, despite the phenomenal growth of CB and the resultant documentation of the widespread abuses on the airwaves' the FCC's enforcement abilities are about the same now as they were before the CB boom. There simply isn't enough money or manpower to do the job.

SO, WONDERS the PURAC group, maybe it's up to CB'ers themselves.

The idea of using CB volunteers as unpaid enforcement officers for the FCC is not getting an enthusiastic response from the government.

The FCC's general counsel and the head of the FCC's enforcement division both contend that, under existing communications law, the volunteer plan would be illegal. "While it is commendable that members of the CB community would be willing to take the time and effort to assist the Commission in its enforcement tasks, this Division cannot endorse the subject proposal," said Gerald Zuckerman, the chief of the FCC's legal, advisory and enforcement division in a recent letter to the PURAC study group.

IN OTHER WORDS, thanks but no thanks.

The proposal is far from dead.

Stuart Lipoff, coordinator of the study group, firmly believes it would be "in the public interest to employ volunteers." Next step, if Lipoff can similarly convince his PURAC peers, is to draft a formal recommendation to Congress, seeking a special volunteer clause to be written into the FCC's charter.

5 Feb 78

p. 7

CB Radio Volunteer Use Urged

By JOHN D. McCLAIN

WASHINGTON (AP)

— A government advisory group is recommending the use of volunteers to help enforce CB radio regulations.

"The participation of civic-minded CB operators in motorist-assistance organizations proves that there is a large potential base of responsible individuals . . . willing to help . . . with enforcement efforts," says the User Rule Compliance Task Group.

"The successful self-policing in the Amateur Radio Service further supports this approach," it adds.

The Citizens Radio Service, which requires no test of radio operating procedures, long has been plagued by violations of Federal Communications Commission regulations.

And, the task group notes, ". . . present FCC enforcement manpower is too small to have significant impact on compliance."

BUT THE USE of volunteer CBers, it contends, would increase public awareness of the FCC and its enforcement role, permit more efficient use of FCC personnel and help disseminate educational and informational CB material.

Such a program augmenting current FCC enforcement efforts, it adds, probably would "have a significant positive effect at low or no cost to the commission."

What would the volunteers do?

THEY WOULD PROVIDE "first-level screening of complaints and identify the worst class of repeat offenders" and issue advisory notices to those offenders, the task group proposes.

Thus, it adds, "the technical staff presently used in . . .

CB investigative efforts could be released for other activities." The complaints relayed to the FCC from volunteers then would be processed "by lower-level, low-cost clerical personnel."

The task group says it realizes that "such a program has the potential of developing into an uncontrolled vigilante operation."

But to overcome that danger, it suggests that volunteers be selected by local FCC officials, follow a uniform manual outlining their duties and clearly limiting their authority, and be prohibited from direct contact with violators.

INSTEAD OF DIRECT contact, the task group says, "volunteers would attempt to merely identify suspected violators and make their identity known to the local (FCC) field office."

The field office then would send an informal advisory notice to the offender, stating the violation and advising that continued infractions could lead to prosecution.

No reply would be required from the offender, but his performance would continue to be monitored by the volunteer who would alert the FCC to any further violations.

The task group also recommends distribution of forms for use by the general public in reporting CB abuses to the FCC. These complaints would be relayed to volunteers for initial review and reports on whether further FCC action is required.

Proposal to Admit Women Is Agitating Cosmos Club

WASH POST 15 Nov 80

By Benjamin Weiser
Washington Post Staff Writer

P. 1

"This club shall be composed of men..." the by-laws read.

But if certain members of the Cosmos Club have their way, the signs that read "Members and male guests only" will have to be removed from the stairwell of the ornate stone mansion on Embassy Row where the 101-year-old men's society makes its home.

For the third time in the past decade, one of the nation's most prestigious clubs — where judges, ambassadors, famous scholars and journalists dine and lounge beneath the portraits of Nobel Prize winners — has fractured over the issue of admitting women as members.

To do that, all 16 living former presidents of the club proclaim, would lead to "the transformation of one of the world's distinguished men's clubs into a mere luncheon group."

"For a club that pretends to be based on accomplishment and achievement to bar women in this day and age is just bizarre," said one club member and supporter of women's admission. He declined to comment on the record because club rules mandate possible suspension of those who talk to the press.

Letters on both sides of the issue are swirling among the club's approximately 3,000 members, eliciting heated reactions. The club's board has refused

to survey the membership on grounds that "its sponsorship of even the most objective poll concerning a 'change in the fundamental character of the club' would be seen by some members as advocacy of such a change," according to some of those who support the admission of women.

So, a group of members headed by John W. Gardner, one-time chairman of Common Cause, and former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, has sent its own questionnaire to the club's members. Seven hundred people have responded in four days, but the responses remain unopened while the group waits to see if the club will agree to oversee its tabulation.

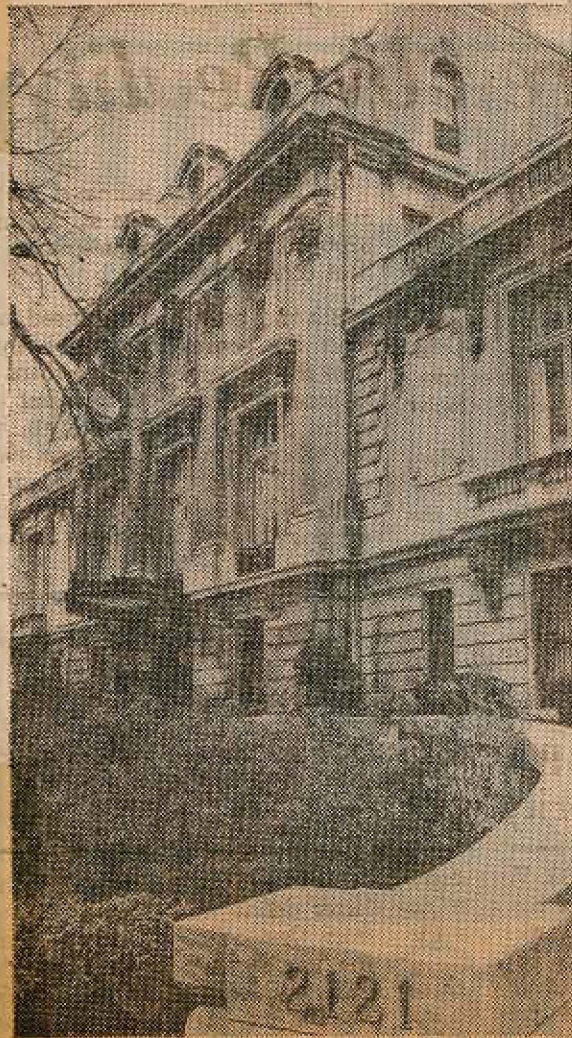
The insurgent group's efforts have led all 16 living former presidents of the club — calling themselves "Past Presidents United to Preserve the Cosmos Club" — to circulate a strongly worded, four-page letter attacking the pro-women forces as agitators and "ethical reformers".

The letter contends that the admission of women would lead to "costly and extensive alterations of the clubhouse, massive resignations . . . (and) the prospect of epic confusion of male-member and spouse, female-member and spouse, and their guests."

According to the club's bylaws, fe-
See COSMOS, A11, Col. 1

①

5.8



By Fred Sweet - The Washington Post

This mansion on Massachusetts Avenue NW houses the Cosmos Club, a male bastion for over a century.

Question of Admitting Women As Members Agitates Cosmos Club

COSMOS, From A1

male guests of male members, or members' widows, may use the club's facilities, and several hundred do, according to the club's general manager, James Lucas.

But the club only accepts as members men who show distinction in the arts, sciences, or public service. It is not illegal for private clubs to restrict membership.

Three U.S. presidents — Herbert Hoover, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson — were members. There are photographs on the wall of all the club's members who have won Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, and those whose faces have appeared on postage stamps here and abroad.

The club has accommodations for live-in members, and some members feel an invasion of women would destroy their privacy.

Trying to allay such fears, the dissident group has noted in its letter to the membership that the Cosmos Club's bathrooms could be used by both sexes "in the same way as are those in motels and hotels in which not all rooms are equipped with bath and toilet. Europeans have survived such rigors for many decades."

The group supporting the admission of women includes U.S. Court of Appeals Chief Judge J. Skelly Wright, former Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Phillip M. Klutznick, and Alan K. Campbell, head of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

The group's letter says that Cosmos Club members

"now associate with each other without consideration of race, national origin, age, religion, political affiliation, or other irrelevancies . . . (except) one conspicuous criterion irrelevant in this final quarter of the 20th Century: a person's sex. Equity and expediency demand the elimination of this obsolete criterion."

The women's admission advocates also attribute a recent flurry of club resignations to the "knowledge that membership in an all-male club may be an impediment to nomination or confirmation of appointment to high federal posts, or an embarrassment in certain conspicuous nongovernmental jobs."

The 16 past presidents retorted angrily in their letter, dated Nov. 3. "Once again we are told, for no clear purpose, that times have changed since the Club was founded . . . Once again our knees are expected to jerk simply because the buzz-words are uttered — discrimination, exclusivism, elitism, anti-feminism.

"It is all the old stuff — with only the new ingredient of threat . . . On two previous occasions the cat did not jump. This time it is an even more supine feline."

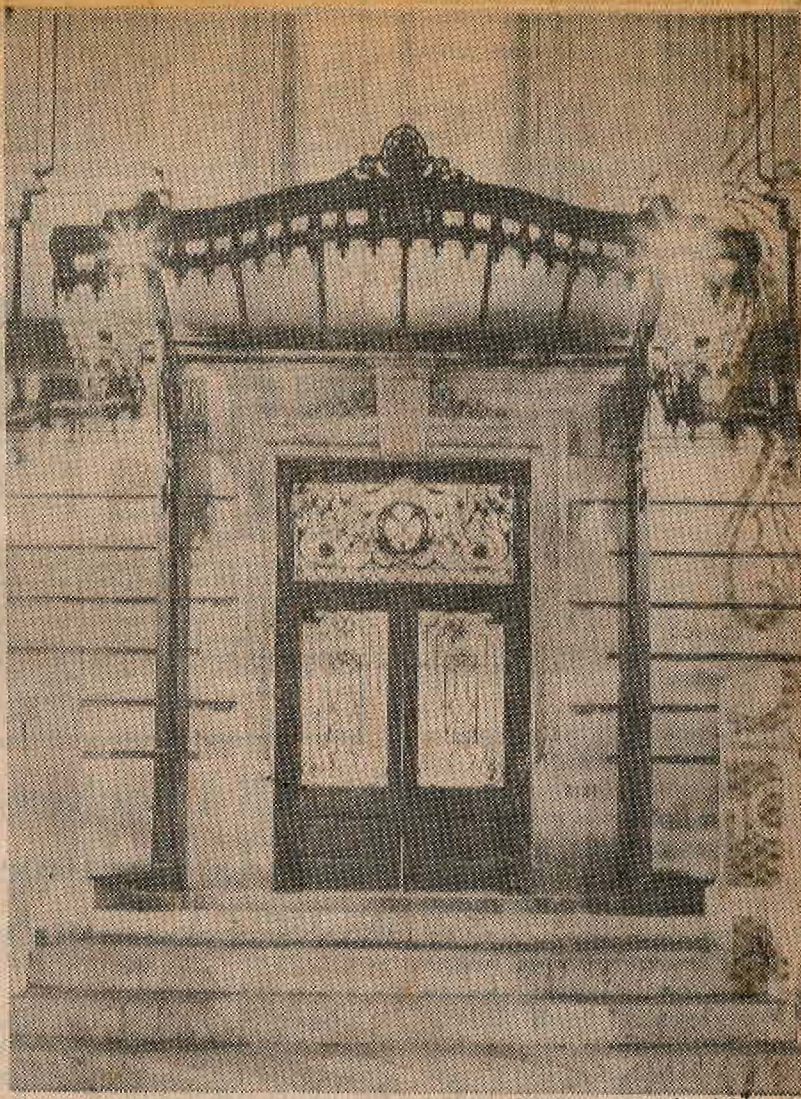
The first controversy over the club's admission of women occurred in 1973. After voting down a proposal to make women eligible, the Club instead approved an amendment that permitted women guests to use the front door of the Renaissance-style mansion. Previously, women had been restricted to a side entrance. In 1975, the membership refused again to admit women.

(2)

S.R

512

3



Associated Press

The front door of the Cosmos Club remains barred against women members.

WASH POST 18 Dec 80 p.B-1

Cosmos Club Members Reject Women, Vote for Status Quo

By Benjamin Weiser
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The signs reading "Members and Male Guests Only" in the stairwell of the prestigious Cosmos Club will remain where they are: The 101-year-old men's society has overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to admit women as members.

In a battle that for the third time in the last decade disrupted the ordinarily subdued, literary atmosphere of the Embassy Row gentleman's club, 58 percent of the club members voted against admitting women.

Members who spearheaded the effort to admit qualified women say the issue is probably dead for years to come. Though none would comment for the record, some club officials and members privately expressed delight at the result.

"If God had wanted women to be members," wrote one member on his ballot, "He would have made them men If you don't like (the rules) get out, but leave the rest of us in peace. These are my considered thoughts."

See COSMOS, B5, Col. 1

TO MOS, From B1

Some members said they may now resign. One member, U.S. District Court Judge Jose A. Cabranes of Connecticut, apparently has resigned over the issue, but his office declined comment.

The vote on the issue of admitting women was conducted by a group that supported their admission. The club refused to assist in tabulating the vote, because it was afraid that act in itself would amount to taking a position on the controversy. Nearly 2,000 members of the club, estimated 3,000 members voted.

About 750 members, or 40 percent, favored the admission of qualified women as full club members. Forty members, or 2 percent, stated that they had no opinion.

The club is populated to a large extent by older people and people of "reactionary caste," explained one member, himself over 65, and one who supported the admission of women. "Like all the other members reacting yesterday, was unwilling to comment publicly because club rules prohibit conversations with the press about club matters.

"It's very slow progress," said another member. "It's going to be a long time before these old codgers die. They seem to be close to immortal."

The Cosmos Club, at 2121 Massachusetts Ave. NW, is one of the na-

tion's most exclusive clubs, an ornate stone mansion where judges, ambassadors, famous scholars and journalists dine and lounge beneath the portraits of Nobel prize-winning club members.

The club bylaws explicitly state that the club "shall be composed of men."

In the last few months, however, letters on both sides of the issue have been circulated among club members, eliciting heated reactions. Supporters of women members had hoped that a favorable outcome in the unofficial vote would force opponents to change their stance. That now seems unlikely. "If you conduct your own poll, and lose it," conceded one member, "you're in trouble."

Club President Philip H. Highfill said he would not comment on the vote because no formal petition was presented to the club's board and thus the club had taken "no official cognizance" of the issue.

The group hoping to admit women included such members as John W. Gardner, former chairman of Common Cause; former Supreme Court justice Arthur J. Goldberg, and U.S. Court of Appeals Chief Judge J. Skelly Wright.

Vigorously opposing them was a group of past presidents of the club, who declared that admitting women would lead to "the transformation of one of the world's distinguished men's clubs into a mere luncheon group."

5.2

NYT

P. B8

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1982

Lawyers Group Votes to Bar Bias by Private Clubs

By DAVID MARGOLICK

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 — Over the vocal objections of many of its members, the American Bar Association House of Delegates voted today to support legislation barring discrimination by private business clubs on the basis of race, religion, sex or national origin.

The resolution, proposed by the bar association's section on individual rights and responsibilities, would affect clubs patronized by most of the nation's leading law firms. Such organizations are now exempted from the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination in "public accommodations" but does not cover establishments closed to the public.

Those who favored amending the act argued that many ostensibly private clubs were in fact extensions of the marketplace, and that women and blacks who were denied access to them were deprived of valuable business opportunities.

"To permit business clubs to continue to discriminate is to bar women and minorities from a traditional avenue for professional development and economic advancement," said Brooksley E. Landau, an officer of the individual rights section.

'Substantial' Income Undefined

Under the resolution, any private club that derives "a substantial portion of its income" from business sources would become a public accommodation subject to the Civil Rights Act. The measure does not define precisely how "substantial" that percentage should be.

However, an accompanying report recommended that those clubs receiving 20 percent or more of their income from "business sources" be covered under the act. That income was defined as funds deducted from income taxes as business expenses, along with dues or

expenses paid by or reimbursed by employers.

"The proposal would not affect social clubs," Mrs. Landau said. "It would only affect those clubs which are in fact a significant part of the economic life of this society and which derive a substantial part of their income from business sources."

'Blatant' Discrimination Seen

Debate on the proposal was heated. "It should be intolerable for exclusions from these clubs to be based solely on race or sex," said Randolph W. Thrower, a delegate from Atlanta, Ga., and Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service in the Nixon Administration. "To use a sexist remark, I urge you to step up and vote on this like a man to end these blatantly discriminatory practices."

"I'm tired of having Congress tell me everything I have to do," countered John H. Neiman, a delegate from Des Moines. "We as free Americans have a right to make up our own mind."

The resolution carried by a show of hands after a voice vote proved inconclusive. Backers of the proposal, many of whom had expected it to be rejected, were elated by the result.

Clock Won't Be Turned Back

"We didn't think we were going to win because of the general rightward turn of the political climate," said Steven G. Raikin, staff director of the section on individual rights. "The vote shows that even relatively conservative trade organizations like the A.B.A. are not going to turn the clock back on civil rights."

According to Mr. Raikin efforts would now be made to find Congressional sponsors for the proposed amendment. Whatever the fate of legislative proposals, however, backers of the resolution said it was certain to change the practices of lawyers throughout the country.

"Most every lawyer here belongs to a private club," said Dennis W. Archer, a delegate from Detroit. "It may not come overnight, but what the A.B.A. passed today is bound to have an impact on what these lawyers do when they return home."

Last August a similar proposal to amend the Civil Rights Act was withdrawn after the association's Board of Governors recommended against it to the House of Delegates. Since then its backers have regrouped and lobbied vigorously for the proposal. Last week the Board of Governors voted 11 to 9 against the measure, but decided to make no formal recommendation on it.

Defeat on Religious Bias Rule

On another hotly debated issue, the House of Delegates defeated an effort to reinstate a previous policy that had barred religious discrimination by law schools seeking A.B.A. accreditation.

The vote of 176 to 138 leaves intact the association's provisional accreditation last August of a law school at the fundamentalist Oral Roberts University, in Tulsa, Okla.

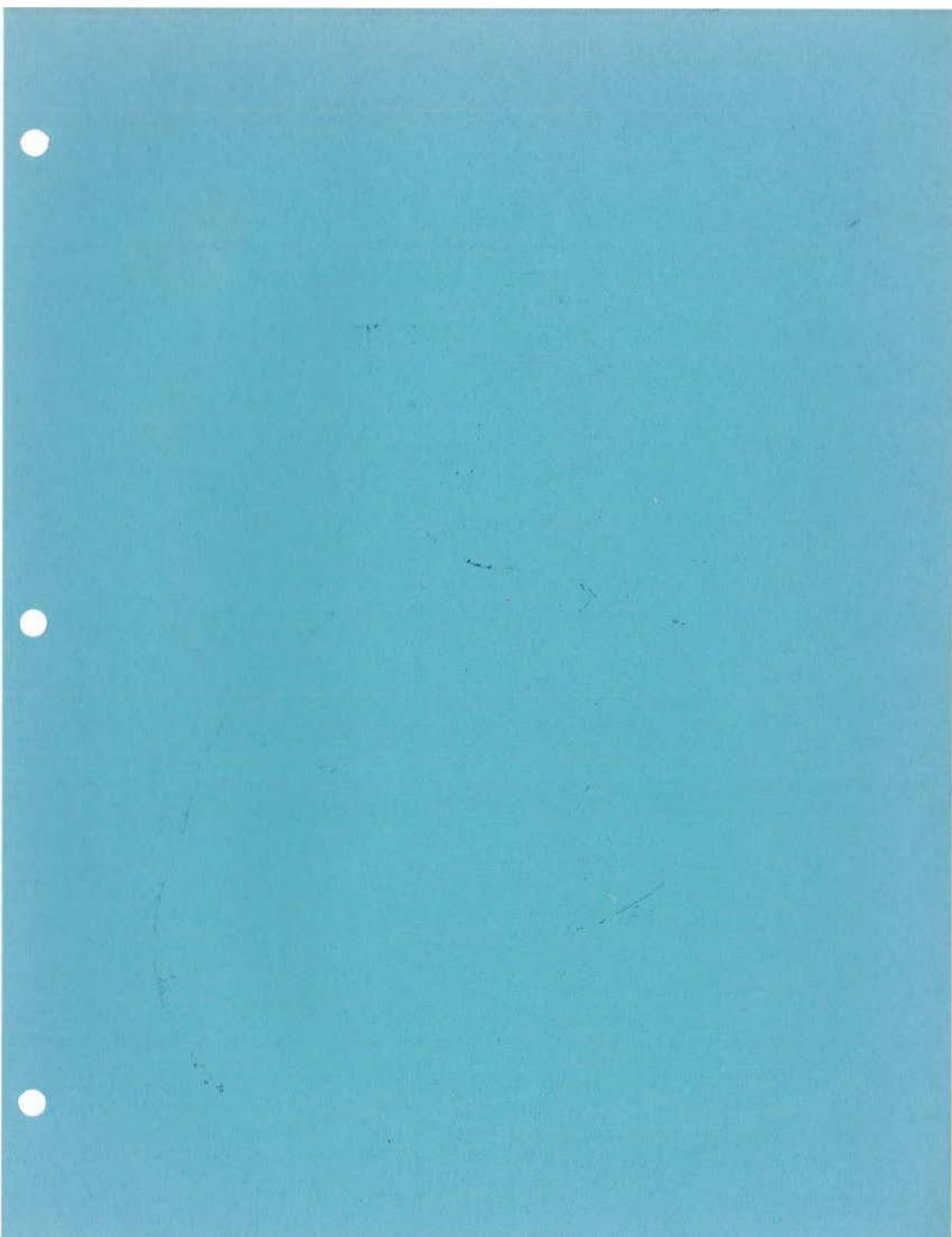
But it leaves open the possibility that the law school could ultimately be denied full accreditation if the bar association decides that the school's discrimination against non-Christians is not protected by its constitutional right to freedom of religion.

The vote reflected a compromise between some leading lawyers who had been on opposing sides in earlier debates on the complex issue. They agreed that the A.B.A. should grant accreditation to private, religiously oriented law schools like the one at Oral Roberts that practice religious discrimination in admission and employment, but "only to the extent that it would be unconstitutional to deny them accreditation."



5.3

PATRIOTIC AND
VETERANS GROUPS



5.4
GANGS

S-54

①

Chicago Daily News
March 9, 1970

Gang leader sought in beating of member

Police are hunting for the No. 2 leader of the Blackstone Rangers in connection with the alleged beating of another youth after a reported gang "trial."

Sought on charges of aggravated assault, aggravated battery and conspiracy to commit aggravated battery was Charles Edward Bey, 25, of 6246 S. Dorchester, a Ranger chieftain and member of the "Main 21" ruling council of the Black P. Stone Nation coalition.

Bey and seven others are wanted for allegedly attacking Daniel Rush, 20, of 6330 S. Kenwood, after Rush reportedly was "convicted" of rape Sunday during a "trial" conducted in the First Presbyterian Church, 6400 S. Kimbark.

RUSH, whom police identified as a Blackstone Ranger, was treated for facial lacerations and bruises Sunday at Billings Hospital after the alleged beating.

Rush told police that he was beaten for 45 minutes with "sticks and whip-like things" by 15 gang members in the church after the trial.

He said he was brought to the church at 3 p.m. Sunday by

Larry Bey, 25, of 6246 S. Dorchester, a Rangers chieftain. The girl he was accused of raping was present, Rush said.

Detective Thomas Leonard of the gang intelligence unit said that she and Rush had been "good friends."

Rush said he went home and collapsed after the beating. His mother called police to take him to the hospital, police said.

THE REV. Harold Walker Jr., associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, said, "We're investigating this matter. We're inquiring to see what is behind the charges.

"We don't have any knowledge of this (alleged beating). The church is used Sunday afternoons off and on by a variety of groups.

"A subgroup of the Black P. Stone Nation has used the church for Sunday afternoon meetings from time to time. They use the church on a very limited basis now.

"We're talking to people in the community as part of our investigation."

MR. WALKER said the church's pastor, the Rev. John R. Fry, was out of the city.

Mr. Fry was called before a Senate subcommittee in 1967 after Chicago police charged the church was being used as a weapons arsenal and narcotics center. Mr. Fry was later exonerated by the Presbytery of Chicago, the church's governing body.

Charged with aggravated assault, aggravated battery and the conspiracy charge were Larry Bey; David L. Hartsfield, 25, of 6322 S. Stony Island; Tyrone King, 22, of 6319 S. Kenwood; Oscar Jackson, 24, of 6319 S. Kenwood; Walter Fortner, 18, of 5322 S. State, and Joseph Hill, 20, of 6262 S. Stony Island.

MENWHILE, THE U.S. Supreme Court Monday unanimously turned down the plea of the nation's former leader, Eugene (Bull) Hairston, 25, for bond while he is appealing a conviction for solicitation of murder. The court made no comment on its action.

Hairston was sentenced Aug. 14, 1968, to 5 to 15 years in prison by Criminal Court Judge Louis A. Wexler. Hairston was accused of hiring 14- and 15-year-old gang members to shoot three men in a parked car at 6120 S. Kenwood Sept. 12, 1967. One of the three, Leo McClure, 33, of 4534 S. Woodlawn, died.

'Guardian Angels': Different Gang

New Yorkers' Feelings Mixed on Tough-Guy Good Guys

By Joyce Wadler
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Friday night in the Bronx and a gang of tough-looking kids in red berets and studs and T-shirts are waiting for the No. 4 Woodlawn Avenue train, the "Mugger's Express" that runs through the Bronx subway stations where there are neither lights nor cops.

The kids in the red berets look like they know something about mugging, too.

There's 16-year-old Zem, who used to run with a gang called the Ching-A-Ling Nomads, before, he says, they gave him the boot without the sock. Or Cato, 18, who served time as a juvenile delinquent upstate for ripping people off in the street. Or Rocky, 21, whose former life in petty crime ended when he was found in a Queens nursery school with his hands in the petty cash.

But all that is behind these kids, or they couldn't be in this gang. They've got jobs, or they're in school, that's one of the rules. They play around in uniform, they carry a weapon, they get into trouble on a patrol, they're out.

And when they get on the Mugger's Express, spreading out one to a car, they'll watch it like cops. They'll signal to each other if they spot a troublemaker, and descend on him in a pack. Unarmed, they'll escort him out of a train or make a citizen's arrest.

A regular bunch of tough-guy Good Guys, if you buy what they're selling. They're a kung-fu kicking, mean but clean, down-to-the-ground bunch of ghetto Boy Scouts.

The group is the Guardian Angels. They number over 700 in New York City, with groups spreading across the country. Their avowed goal, in the words of their leader, 26-year-old Curtis Sliwa, is "to bring back the values of 40, 50 years ago... when the only criminals in the streets wore the neckties—when you could leave the house with the door open, or fall asleep on the roof...."

They ride the subways or patrol the parks. They claim, in their two years on patrol, to have saved the life of a transit policeman, intervened in countless muggings, deterred crime, and made 128 citizen's arrests. They've now got branches in Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Hartford, Conn., Newark, N.J., and San Juan. They're looking to expand to Chicago, Boston, Dallas and Washington.

Despite this, for most of their existence they've inspired mixed feelings in their hometown. Mayor Edward Koch said that people truly interested in doing good do not try to get on television. Sliwa—who had sold his story to CBS and is perhaps the only gang leader in the country with a publicist—responded by calling the mayor a "bonehead."

But sometime last fall, the party line changed. The mayor appointed his criminal justice coordinator to investigate the Guardian Angels, and that report was so positive that the Guardian Angels will soon be awarded some sort of official status.



Aboard the "Mugger's Express" in two years of subway and park patrols, the Angels say they've made 128 citizen's arrests.

Which is not to say that feelings among New Yorkers are 100 percent pro-Angel. They are, in fact, more or less divided along class lines. Ask a nicely dressed gentleman from Manhattan's East Side, sitting in the well-traveled Bloomingdale's subway stop, and he'll give the Angels guarded, somewhat cynical praise.

"Noble intention, I suppose," he'll say, watching the much photographed kids, in their jeans or kung-fu costumes, being photographed some more.

But ride the Mugger's Express, and you'll see something else: families, single young women, old men with accents coming up to the kids, or to Sliwa, smiling, asking for an autograph, shaking his hand.

Thank you, they mostly say. The leader of the Guardian Angels, the man who put it all together in the first place, is Sliwa, a former assistant manager of a Bronx McDonald's. He is known, in Guardian Angel circles as the Rock, and he's a celebrity these days, appearing on Tom Snyder's television show, strolling through Greenwich Village with Abbie Hoffman, traveling to Philadelphia for a radio show.

Days he makes public appearances, nights, he commands his patrols from the Lexington Avenue subway beneath Bloomingdale's. If you want him at night, the best place to try him is the pay phone in the subway stop where he usually takes his calls. He also places calls to public phone booths, calling patrol leaders in Brooklyn, the Bronx and New Jersey. Delegating authority is not his thing.

He wants what he wants when he wants it. He needs his boots, so an adoring Guardian Angel will be dispatched on a 40-minute trip uptown. The adoring kids, usually much younger than the Rock, less educated don't mind.

"To me, he's like a father," says—

17-year-old Kool-Aid, carrying the boots in a plastic bag. "He's so great. Ya got any problems, ya can go to him. It's like a family. Better than a family."

A tough family, though. An Angel stands at attention and is frisked for weapons before going on patrol. The Angels, men or women, walk to trains in single file.

On the train, each Angel takes a car, and signals to the next car to car, with a wave of the beret, or a sign, at a trouble. An Angel is suddenly not at his post, and within seconds the rest of the patrol is in his car, to back him up.

Without weapons, with often only rudimentary training in the martial arts, the Guardian Angels control and disarm through numbers: a minimum of eight people on each patrol. The only time an injury occurred, in Angels' history, was in the early days, when Sliwa, on a three-man patrol, tried to stop a rape and was pushed from an elevated platform.

Get into a fight on a patrol, start kidding around, and the patrol leader or Sliwa will strip you of your colors, taking away your Guardian Angel T-shirt or beret.

"You got to be perfect," Sliwa tells his troops. "You're up on a pedestal. A cop messes up, there's still cops. There's Abcam, but you still have Congress. But a Guardian Angel messes up and it comes down on everybody. We can't have a bad Angel."

Sliwa, as both he and his family tell it, was always a good little angel, from a background very different from the ghetto kids who comprise his group.

He was middle class, born in Brooklyn to adoring parents. At 5 he read, at 7 he studied piano and karate. But perhaps the greatest influence, as Sliwa tells it, and he tells it often, was his immigrant Italian grandfather.

"He instilled in me my feeling for volunteer service," says Sliwa, who likes to impress the troops with big words. "He gave me a lot of my value system. He was 70 years old and bent over, and he'd still sweep the sidewalk in front of the house every day. He taught me two things: 'Don't be afraid of hard work' and 'Don't wait for anybody else to do it. Get off your butt and do it yourself.'"

The morality lessons took. As a 5-year-old, grocery shopping with a neighbor, Sliwa loudly reprimanded the woman for offering him some candy before she came to the checkout line. "You opened it up and you didn't pay for it?" he yelled. "That's stealing!"

At 16, according to his mother, he apprehended a stickup man in a grocery store. "He took the criminal and flung him out the window," says Francis Sliwa, proudly. "He was always very conscious of right and wrong."

He was also independent. Thrown out of high school in a dispute over the dress code—with, he claims, Ivy League scholarships waiting—he never returned.

Then, in 1977, making the long commute from the Bronx McDonald's where he worked to his home in Brooklyn on the Mugger's Express, the idea for the Guardian Angels began.

He rode the subway line, accompanied by a large, strong friend called the Chinaman. He doxed himself out in a three-piece suit, carried an expensive radio and appeared to doze. ("I looked like a big turkey, and anyone with evil on his mind would gaze at me and see turkey, giblet gravy, and all the stuffing," he told one reporter.) When the inevitable happened, and he was mugged, he signaled the Chinaman with the beepers they both

re, it was just a short a's first group: the Mag- teen, which, with three- proved too small for Sliwa figures, in 10 years be national, interna-

Talk to other Guardian Ang many of them teens, most with few advantages than Sliwa, and me with so much energy they snap into karate stance in the middle of an interview, and the attraction the gro holds becomes clear.

"Most of the kids in the Ange they don't get along with their mot ers, they don't know who their fath was, maybe they had parents who k them," says Lisa Evers, a Manhatt group leader, who's had to fend herself through her teens.

"Maybe they've never been in house, never seen an adult male w didn't hurt someone else. They ha no concept of something positiv They see the straight world, the 9 5, and they think those guys must l sockers to work like that for 10, 10 000 a year, when the guy selling dru on the corner can make a thousan 2,000, in a night. They're young pe ple, they're fine young people, b they need some direction. And we g them that. We show them it's cool t be good, it's cool to be positive."

Rocky, 21, also a group lead echoes that. "I was in a gang in Ci cago, a gang in Queens. I wasn't do so good, I left home when I was 1 he says. "... The problem of n being wanted by my family... na got into big trouble, mostly misc messes, used to do graffiti—may rip somebody off... nothing seri but I wasn't gain' nowhere.... Th a good friend of mine starts talkin me about the Guardian Angels... He knows I always had a basic goo ness, how I'd go help, I see somethi going on in the street...."

Now he runs the biggest Angel p tral in the city. He can't say he stopped any serious crimes, but i feels he's deterred a lot.

"I'm not coming on like a cop. I not tryin' to make a quota," he says. see some 13-year-old messin' up tr train, I'm not gonna arrest him. B I'll let him think for awhile I'm gon arrest him. I'll scare him a little, I say 'Okay, man, I know what you' doing. I used to do it myself... We're like you...."

A regular tough-guy good guy, kung-fu kicking, mean-but-clean down-to-the-ground ghetto Boy Sco

NYT 18 July 81 p.6
Gang Fights Transform Hollywood

Boulevard Into a War Zone

By PAMELA G. HOLLIE

Special to The New York Times

HOLLYWOOD, July 16 — For the last two weekends, a special task force of more than 50 law officers has been trying to keep order on Hollywood Boulevard, the historic strip in the one-time capital of the movie industry. In the last six months, the boulevard has become a war zone. Mann's Chinese Theater, where stars like Marilyn Monroe and R2-D2 made imprints in wet cement, is now a territorial marker for gangs that have been warring among themselves.

"There are four or five shootings per weekend," said Robert Thoreson in the West bureau of the county's one-year-old gang crime unit, called Crash, for Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums. "We are trying to keep a lid on it."

Last weekend 60 law enforcement officers, including the California Highway Patrol, made 72 arrests on the strip. Three were for concealing a deadly weapon. Officers also issued 250 traffic citations. A 10 P.M. curfew in the area is to be in effect tomorrow and Saturday.

While most major cities are experiencing an upsurge in violent youth crimes, Los Angeles has recently identified its major problem as youth gangs representing a variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds. Gang-related crimes in the city rose 70 percent in the first five months of this year, as against the corresponding period a year ago. In turn, the figures for 1980 were 70 percent

above those the year before.

Last week, the actor Richard Pryor met with a group of gang members to offer his help and \$200,000 to aid in bringing about a cease-fire. "I don't know how to really say this," he told the gang members, "but you are despised in the community. You are feared and you are despised and people are tired of you killing and stabbing people in the face."

Los Angeles has had a gang problem for generations. "We have second-, third- and fourth-generation gang members," said Rose Matsui Ochi, executive assistant to the Mayor and director of the Criminal Justice Planning Office. In a report released in January, her office concluded that residents of Los Angeles "are threatened by gang violence to a greater degree than ever before."

"It's become a very serious problem," said James A. Bascue, deputy district attorney in charge of the county's gang crime unit. "We've lost control of the streets to the hoodlum element."

The Hollywood area has become the focus of a city and county crackdown on violence. For the period up to June 21, the number of murders increased to 43



The New York Times / July 18, 1981

Hollywood Boulevard has been a battleground for youth gangs.

from 19 for the corresponding period a year earlier; robberies increased to 896 from 856, assaults climbed to 510 from 389. There were 103 rapes, 2,452 burglaries, 2,285 vehicle thefts and 1,458 stolen cars up to June 21. Law enforcement officials believe that the increases, particularly in murders and assaults, are the result of stepped-up gang activity.

Estimates of Gang Strength

Lieut. Robert Martin of the West bureau of Crash estimates that there are about five Hollywood gangs with up to 500 members between 14 and 20 years old. On Friday and Saturday nights, however, at least that many gangs come to the strip from outside of Hollywood.

Hollywood Boulevard has become a popular cruising strip now that two

other boulevards, Whittier and Van Nuys, have been closed. It happened a few months ago after businessmen and residents complained of increasing crime. Now the low riders, bike riders and car clubs parade on Hollywood Boulevard. "We've inherited their problems here on weekends," said Bill Walsh, president of the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce.

Cruising is a California phenomenon that becomes a ritual when teen-agers in lovingly modified cars parade bumper to bumper up and down city streets. "It's a social thing," said Robert Thoreson of Crash, adding that the cruisers create problems by drawing crowds, and, "The gangs follow the cruisers."

Part of Citywide Problem

"Where they go, the gangs seem to follow," said Lieutenant Martin. "One or two representatives of outside gangs started going up there, then more, and pretty soon 25 guys from a gang would go to stake out a street corner. The locals didn't like it. They started running out of street corners, and the fights erupted. Now it's almost out of control."

"The fallout is that people who walk through the area are frightened," said Mr. Walsh. The problem has exacerbated Hollywood's attempts to clean up its famous boulevard so that tourists will be drawn to the area. For years, Hollywood Boulevard has been trying to upgrade its image and eliminate its massage parlors, pornography shops,

prostitution and drug activity. "Now we have this cruising problem, too," said Mr. Walsh.

The Hollywood area is part of a larger citywide gang problem that has become so severe that the Los Angeles Attorney General's office has formed a special group to deal with the problem.

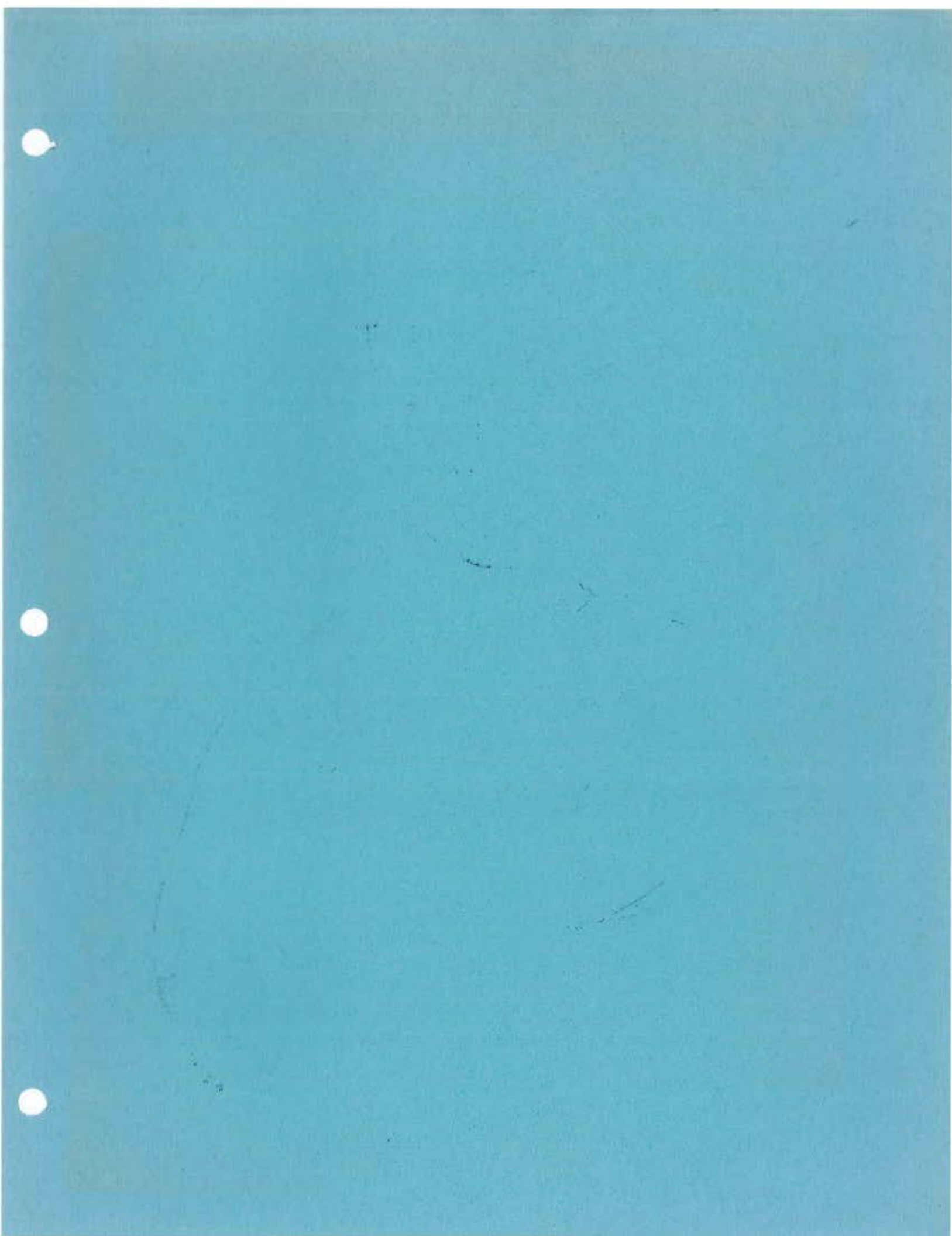
"Youth crime accounts for 60 percent of the violent street crime in the county of Los Angeles," said Mr. Bascue. He said that the Crash unit had identified nearly 350 gangs representing Hispanic, black, Caucasian, Filipino, Chinese, Korean, Samoan and Vietnamese ethnic groups. Total gang membership in Los Angeles County county has been estimated at 30,000 youths between the ages of 12 and 20.

The high growth of gangs has been attributed to many factors, from schools and ethnic tensions to the weather. But one thing is certain.

"There's more violence," said William Rogers, community services consultant for the California Youth Authority, who has worked on gang projects since 1967. "It's a new type of gang now, a new day. These gangs are very heavily armed."

In addition, crimes are being committed by younger people. According to the District Attorney's office, four of the 345 defendants involved in gang-related crimes were 13-year-olds who were being charged with murder.

"A 13-year-old today is much more mature than he was 10 years ago," said Mr. Bascue.



5.5

HOBBIES; COLLECTORS

APIC



August 1980

1980:3

NEWSLETTER

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

WESTERN REGIONAL AUGUST 23 & 24

Initial reservations for the 1980 Western Regional in Seattle indicate a large turnout of collectors and dealers. A nationally-prominent speaker is expected for the Sunday banquet/breakfast, according to Cal Anderson, Meeting Chairman.

The meeting is being held in the Seattle Center, site of the 1962 World's Fair and the Space Needle, and within two blocks of the two convention hotels. For convention hotel reservations, contact:

Best Western Executive Inn
200 Taylor Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98109

1 person	1 bed	\$36
2 people	1 bed	\$40
2 people	2 beds	\$44

Travel Lodge

(by the Space Needle)

200 Sixth Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98109

1 or 2 people	1 bed	\$38
2 people	2 beds	\$41

For bourse tables and Regional meeting information, contact:

Meeting Chairman Cal Anderson,
1501 Pike Place #72, Seattle
Washington, 98109. Home: (206)
622-5496, Office: (206)625-2441.

The Pacific Northwest is an exciting vacation area. Bring the family and enjoy the first Regional in Washington state.

EASTERN EXTRAVAGANZA TO BE HELD NOV. 7 & 8

Big Apple and Mid-Atlantic chapters are holding a joint regional meeting the first weekend after Election Day 1980. The meeting will be held at the Newark Airport Holiday Inn, site of the successful 1978 Winter regional meet.

The August/September Newsletters will have registration and hotel information. Plan now to attend and fill out your 1980 collection while picking up a few choice "oldies," too.

APIC CALENDAR

AUGUST

9 & 10 Wisconsin Chapter, La Crosse, Wisc. For details, contact Tom Pahs, 2011 So. 20th St. La Crosse, Wisc. 54601.

23 & 24 APIC Western Regional (North West Political Collectors, Lewis & Clark, Northern California and Southern California Chapters). Seattle Center, Seattle, WA. Contact: Cal Anderson, 1501 Pike Place, Apt. 72, Seattle, WA 98101.

SEPTEMBER

6 Nation's Capital Chapter, Washington, D.C. Ramada Inn-Falls Church, I-495/Rt. 7 (Exit 10E) 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. For details, contact: Joe Wasserman, 11451 Cherry Hill Road, #102, Beltsville, MD 20705.

21 Northern California Chapter, 10:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. at Univ. of California Extension, 55 Laguna St., San Francisco. Contact Bob Bowen, 1429 18th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122.

27 Michigan Chapter, Kalamazoo, MI. For details, contact Ken Hosner, 5692 Comstock Ave., Kalamazoo, MI 49001.

27 Dixie Chapter, Knoxville, TN. Ramada Inn West-Kingston Pike, I-40/75 West Hills Exit, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., hotel reservations 800-228-2828. For details, contact: Andy Simon, 122 Indiana, Maryville, TN 37801.

OCTOBER

5 Wisconsin Chapter, Milwaukee, Wisc. For details contact: Joe Brown, 12103 W. Ohio Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53227

17 & 18 Chicago APIC Regional, ASCOT House, 1100 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, ILL. For details contact: Nelson Chubb, Jr., 1130 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, ILL. 60605 (NOTE DATE CHANGE.)

24 & 25 Buckeye Chapter, Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, I-71 and Ohio 161, Columbus, Ohio. For details contact: Wayne Foster, 2523 Navarre Road, Columbus, Ohio. 43207.

NOVEMBER

7 & 8 APIC Eastern Regional (Mid Atlantic & Big Apple Chapters). Holiday Inn-Newark, 160 Holiday Parkway, Newark, N.J. Contact: David Frent, P.O. Box 581, Belmar, N.J. 07719

NOTE: For inclusion in the calendar, information must be sent to the Chapter Coordinator, Ms. Trudy Mason, three months before the event (205 East 78th St., New York, NY 10021).

WARNING!

Carl D. Gordon is NOT an APIC member and hasn't been since 1978. By action of the APIC Executive Board, Gordon would not have been readmitted in 1979 (he didn't apply), nor will he be readmitted in the future. In late 1978, Gordon removed buttons worth over \$1000 from an APIC member's store in Virginia. Subsequent legal action ended in his returning some items and making restitution for other items he had sold. APIC assumed at that time that he would no longer appear in our hobby, but that has not proven to be the case! Gordon has recently been using a business card for "White House Collectibles" which indicates that he is a member of APIC. As a result of this card, a Pennsylvania member had the following experience, as quoted from a recent letter to President Bob Fratkin: "I was pleased that I escaped from a sticky situation unscathed. I am enclosing Carl Gordon's business card; and I will outline the chronology of my dealings with him.

A friend of mine, who has a political post and is a supporter of Edward Kennedy, met Carl Gordon at a Maryland flea market. My friend purchased a large amount of EMK pins from Gordon and engaged him in conversation. Gordon stated that he had several rare Debs pieces for sale and that he was looking to sell his personal collection of over 600 rare pieces. At the mention of Debs pieces, my friend acquired Gordon's business card, and he sent it to me.

I called Gordon and inquired about the Debs pins. He said that he wanted to trade them and requested that we exchange trade lists. I sent my list immediately, but I never received his. Upon further inquiries about his list, he stated each time that 'it had been sent out several days ago,' but requested items from my list. When I finally informed him that I would not deal through the mail, but that I would drive to Silver Spring to pick up the Debs pins, he withdrew his trade offer."

The above information does not prove that a fraud was being perpetrated, but it does suggest the use of extreme caution if you come into contact with Carl Gordon.

CHICAGO REGIONAL October 17-18

Dave Markham has announced a date change for the Chicago APIC (CAPIC) Fall Regional meeting to October 17 and 18. The Ascot House at 1100 South Michigan Avenue is the site and Dave promises a "whiz-bang" meeting in John Anderson's and Ronald Reagan's home state.

More details will be forthcoming, but at the present time it is known that the Friday bourse will be from 6PM to 10PM and the Saturday bourse from 9 to 5. Breeze on over!

APIC/LMS SITES DISPLAY

Norman Loewenstern had several newspaper write-ups in Houston for his display at Houston Baptist College last month. Norman's items were shown in conjunction with a display by the Smithsonian Institution Travelling Exhibit Service (SITES), "5 Critical Elections." APIC's Library and Museum Service is working with the Smithsonian in encouraging greater use of this interesting exhibit and coordinating it with items from local APIC collections. Norman's display, which was very well received, was an example of this APIC/LMS-SITES cooperation.

APIC IN THE NEWS

In the past 6 weeks, articles on political item collecting and APIC's role in the hobby have appeared in *Family Circle Magazine*, *New West Magazine* and *Ford Times*, a Ford Motor Company magazine for employees, dealers' showrooms and owners. *New West* interviewed Jerry Fishkin, past president of the Northern California Chapter, and the article appeared just prior to NCC's June 1 meeting. In the first week after the *Family Circle* article appeared, Joe Hayes reports that over 50 APIC applications were re-

MEETING REPORTS

SOCAL CHAPTER

The Southern California APIC Chapter met June 15 in Los Angeles. Local publicity helped bring attendance to over 50 members and visitors, including APIC President Bob Fratkin. A new slate of officers were installed: Rob Clifford, President; Jeanne Johnson, Secretary; Rod Johnson, Treasurer; Rudy Carpenter, San Diego VP; Neal Machander, Orange Co. VP; Bonnie Gardner, San Bernardino/Riverside VP; and John O'Brien, L.A. and North VP.



[L-R] Jeanne Johnson, SCC Secretary; APIC President Bob Fratkin; APIC V.P. Doug Fouquet, and Rob Clifford, SCC President.



[L-R] Jim Welton, SCC Past President and APIC Board Member Neal Machander.

PACK - KENTUCKY

Gene Heid reports that the May 24 meeting of the Political Items Collectors of Kentucky (PACK) in Louisville was a fun-filled day of "displaying, buying, selling, and trading." As usual at PACK meetings, the greatest demand was for rare or unusual Kentucky locals items.

LEWIS & CLARK CHAPTER

Dave Wilson, secretary, reports that Lewis & Clark met in January in Portland, Oregon; in April in Salem, Oregon; and July 20 in Portland. At the April meeting, known 1980 Oregon presidential and locals were featured.

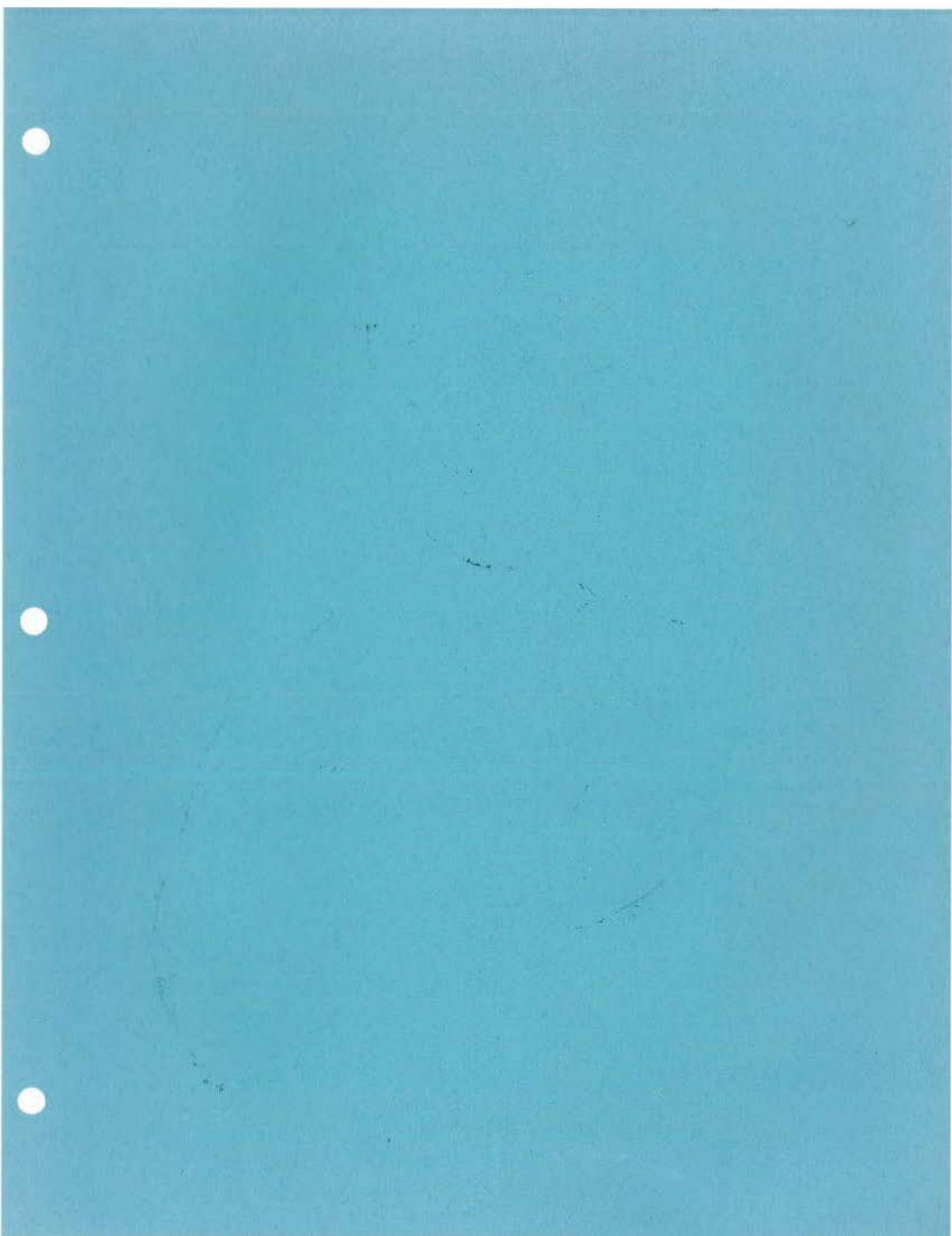
There is great enthusiasm being shown for the upcoming August 23 and 24 Western Regional in Seattle, Dave reports.

Send Newsletter Information to:

Conrad J. Eberstein
Editor, APIC Newsletter
1619-17 Third Avenue
New York, New York
10028

quested that could be tied to the article. Other articles on APIC and individual members have appeared in the Long Beach (CA) *Press-Telegram*, the Ventura (CA) *Star-Free Press*, the Oxnard (CA) *Press Courier*, *The Scripps-Howard Press* (a local Kentucky paper), and a full page in the Bismarck (ND) *Tribune*, featuring Jay Bryant's collection. Jay was a former Deputy Secretary of State in No. Dakota, and has a collection of ND Congressional candidates which was featured. Bob Fratkin was interviewed on KVEN-AM(CA) in June.





5.88

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS:

OTHER

The New York Times

16 June 77

p. 37

588

'Italian Bridge Watergate' Has a Tape, Too

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times

TURIN, Italy — Somebody always calls it "the Italian bridge Watergate" whenever the recent cheating charges are discussed in card clubs here and across the country. With this summer's European bridge championships approaching, the affair is mentioned frequently these days.

At stake in the championships is the reputation of Italy's fabled Blue Team, the suave winner of most of the world titles during the last two decades.

Italian bridge officials are the targets of a whispering campaign alleging that they have attempted to cover up a

scandal in which internationally known tournament players may be implicated.

The Watergate label is being applied because proof of the alleged skulduggery is said to be contained in an elusive tape recording of a phone conversation.

The tape has been transcribed and re-recorded, and some people suspect that it could have been doctored by cutting, splicing or other tampering.

The alleged conspiracy to cheat during tournaments is supposed to have involved a secret code whereby a player was able, by the way he was holding a cigarette and moving his head, to signal to his partner that he

was, say, holding a hand of spades.

"We Italians are cutting an extremely poor figure," said Benito Garozzo, a Rome jeweler who arrived in Turin shortly after his team won the national championships in the Adriatic seaport of Pescara.

"One can't live in the Italian bridge world any longer—it's too dirty," Giorgio Belladonna, one of the most famous players of the Blue Team, remarked in Rome the other day. "I'm filled with disgust. There is blackmail and slander. If I weren't bound by a contract, I'd withdraw from tournament playing."

Start Must Be Made

In Biella, a prosperous city near here, Leandro Burgay, an insurance executive and bridge writer who says he uncovered the cigarette-code scandal, said: "The Mafia is a joke compared with this affair. Bridge may seem a small thing, but we must start restoring morality at some point."

The president of the Italian Bridge Federation, Luigi Firpo, commented



Bridge players would thrill with delight at drawing this ideal, winning hand. The Joker, of course, is a bit of artistic license: mischief is allegedly afoot among Italian professionals.

here in an interview that the alleged scandal was nothing but "a vendetta" by Mr. Burgay because he had not been included on Italy's national team.

The Italian federation boasts more than 13,000 members. Championship play usually takes place in luxury

hotels and often in resorts, and attracts clusters of business, publishing and public-relations interests.

The president of the World Bridge Federation, Jaime Ortiz Patinon, reached by telephone at Claridge's Hotel in London, said his attention had been called to the alleged cover-up in Italy.

Asked if the world federation was doing anything about the matter, Mr. Ortiz Patinon replied: "This is at a very delicate stage. The European Bridge League, which has also been urged to act, has tossed the affair into our lap. Right now I cannot comment."

The president of the Italian federation, Professor Firpo, contended in the interview that the world body had no powers to interfere in his national organization's internal matters. "For us, the case is closed," said the professor, who is also a writer and foundation official.

However, world officials maintain that the Italian federation promised a year ago to provide them with a full report, and that this has not been done.

The windup in the card-table "Watergate" came, in the view of bridge officials here, when the Italian

Continued on Page 43, Column 1

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1977

'Italian Bridge Watergate' Has Elusive Tape, Too

Continued from First Page
Second Section

federation's ethics commission, sitting in the southern city of Bari, handed down a final verdict last February in disciplinary proceedings. It annulled an earlier sentence, issued by an ethics group in Venice in May 1976, whereby Mr. Burgay, the source of the original cheating accusations, was suspended from membership in the federation for six years.

Blackmail Charge Dismissed

The Venice sentence had found the Biella insurance man guilty of trying to blackmail his way into the Italian bridge world championship team.

The Bari verdict in February dropped the blackmail charge, and reduced Mr. Burgay's suspension from membership

to 18 months. The ethics commission merely found that he had improperly aired his accusations.

Mr. Burgay's charges were based on a tape recording of a 25-minute telephone talk in February 1976 between him and Benito Bianchi of Livorno, a former world bridge champion.

In the conversation, Mr. Bianchi allegedly told Mr. Burgay about cheating conspiracies involving himself and such other Blue Team stars as Mr. Belladonna, Pietro Forquet and Renato Mondolfo.

The status of that crucial piece of evidence is something of a mystery. The ethics commission, in its Bari hearing, did not listen to the original tape because Mr. Burgay said that he had handed it to a state court in Milan. He said he had done so to press crimi-

nal charges of fraud against whoever had tampered with the recording.

Specifically, the insurance executive denounced what he said was a spurious insertion into the original tape that would clear Mr. Forquet of the suspicion of having used the cigarette code for cheating.

"A clear cover-up," Mr. Burgay said in an interview.

The president of the Italian federation, Professor Firpo, said here that Mr. Forquet's status was irrelevant now because "for personal reasons" he wouldn't play in the forthcoming European championships.

Professor Firpo also mentioned that another player the tape had seemed to incriminate, Mr. Mondolfo, couldn't have made illegal signals with a ciga-

rette "because he has quit smoking six years ago."

When the Biella insurance man was asked why he had taped his phone talk with the Livorno champion, he replied:

"I made quite a number of recordings. I was gathering material for a book to expose corruption in the world of bridge." Mr. Burgay would not say when the book would be published.

Even players whose names are contained in the recording that is at the center of the scandal express astonishment that the ethics commission disregarded important evidence, namely the original tape.

"A clarification must be brought about," said Mr. Belladonna. "The ethics commission, which is made up of bridge-playing lawyers and judges, must explain its motives for acting the way it did, otherwise the public will think something is wrong. Italy is supposed to be the cradle of law, but we have lost common sense."

5.88

WASH POST 2 MAR 91
Rent-a-Pro

Amateurs Seek To Buy Titles

Third of five articles

By Bob Levey

Washington Post Staff Writer

Next October, five of the best bridge players in the United States will gather at a motel in Rye, N.Y., to represent the nation in the world championships. A sixth American player, Bud Reinhold, a 68-year-old retired furniture manufacturer from Miami, will be there, too.

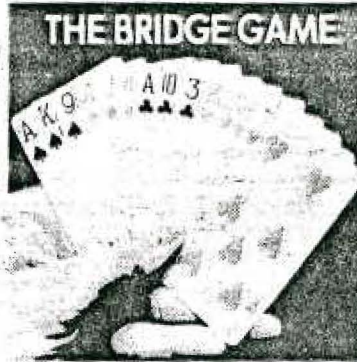
Reinhold is not much of a bridge player. "In fact," says a leading New York bridge writer, "Bud can barely follow suit."

But Reinhold will be paying each of his five teammates about \$350 a day, and for that they have agreed to play with him, something they would never consider on the basis of bridge ability. The man is literally trying to buy himself a world championship.

If he succeeds, it won't be the first time such a thing has happened. In 1979, a Dallas oil millionaire named Malcolm Brachman won the world title with five professional teammates he paid just as generously. While Brachman defends his right to call himself a champion ("I played the damn hands, didn't I?"), he acknowledges that he isn't a world-class player, either.

"The truth is, his teammates carried him in, like a sack of potatoes," says the New York writer.

Largely because of the success



that customers like Reinhold and Brachman have bought, professionalism on the U.S. bridge scene is an increasing presence — and an increasing problem.

About 500 of America's 200,000 regular tournament bridge players make a living hiring themselves out as partners. Although bridge tournament winners receive only master points, and never money, hundreds of customers spend thousands of dollars a year to hire rent-a-partners just so they can have a crack at a major bridge title they could never hope to win otherwise.

Mostly male, mostly 35 and under, the pros travel from tournament to weekly tournament like jet-age gypsies, hunting up business. They are not breaking any laws or subjecting themselves to any bridge-world penalties. The going rate for the best of them is \$300 a day, with plane fare, meals and hotels often thrown in. At least 20 pros are believed to have cleared \$50,000 apiece last year.

"It's hustling, exactly like prostitution — at least in one way," says Garey Hayden, a top professional for the last 11 years. "But it's

See BRIDGE, A8, Col. 1

Amateurs Seek Titles With Rent-a-Pros

BRIDGE, From A1

hard to beat, the kind of bucks this game can bring you."

"[Professionalism] was never a problem as long as it didn't disturb the basic nature of the game, or the people who play it," said Richard Goldberg, executive secretary of the American Contract Bridge League, the game's national governing body. But Goldberg and others now worry that the hire-a-pro craze could pervert the game's spirit and that money-hungry pros might be so anxious to please their rich "customers" that they will cheat.

The game's spirit was severely perverted in 1979, when a Kansas City banker named Clarence Goppert became obsessed with winning the McKenney Trophy, which goes each year to the bridge player winning the most master points.

Goppert played bridge more than 240 of the 365 days that year — always with top professional partners he paid. All in all, Goppert spent nearly \$150,000 chasing his rainbow, according to several sources.

He had taken a long lead in the master-point derby by Labor Day. But when two of his pros began to creep up on him in November, Goppert pulled out the final stop: he paid the two pros an additional couple of thousand dollars each not to play.

Despite such questionable practices, professionalism in tournament bridge has not noticeably increased cheating. In fact, top players and ACBL officials estimate that fewer than 1 percent of the nation's 12 million regular bridge players have ever cheated — and that top professionals almost never do.

"Cheat? No way. This is how we make our livings," said 29-year-old Eddie Wold of Houston, who claims to have made substantially more than \$50,000 last year as a bridge pro. "There's too much at stake."

Still, in the last five years, two of the most successful professional pairs in the United States were barred from the game after being accused of cheating in top-level competition.

The ACBL adopted a go-direct-to-the-bathroom rule after a star professional was accused by dozens of players of "wandering" (strolling around during tournaments so he could crib a quick look at hands he would play later in a session). Other leading pros have received formal warnings after being suspected of doing the same thing.

So concerned are league officials about the integrity of their game that the ACBL board of directors will vote this month on whether to videotape all its major tournaments with a hidden camera in an effort to intimidate possible cheaters. Such a move has strong Big Brother overtones, and is facing a lot of opposition. In a blistering column in a Montreal bridge magazine, Canadian internationalist Eric Kokish wrote that "it is better to have an occasional cheater than to deprive innocent people of their constitutional and human rights in the name of justice."

But some league officials fear it may be necessary. Says the ACBL's Goldberg: "Tournament bridge is at a crossroads. Are we serious about solving the cheating and professionalism problems? We'd better be, or I'm concerned about the game's future."

Goldberg's immediate concern is with lawsuits filed by the two professional pairs the ACBL expelled.

One pair, Larry Cohen and Richard Katz, were accused of illegally telling



"Stop acting so innocent, Craddock! You know very well what signals."

Drawing by A. J. Price. © 1983, 1984 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

each other which suit to lead by cough signals. The other pair, Steve (Steve Wander) Slon and Allan Cokin, were accused of sending similar messages by placing pencils on the table in a certain way. A pencil pointing in one direction meant "lead spades," one pointed in another direction meant "lead diamonds," and so on, according to statements by witnesses.

Both Katz-Cohen and Slon-Cokin have changed the ACBL with defamation of character and lack of due process. Slon and Cokin also are claiming restraint of trade, arguing that the ACBL is preventing them from earning a living as bridge pros.

It is not just the U.S. tournament scene where cheating is under vigorous assault.

In the final rounds of world bridge championships, it is now standard for a curtain to be drawn diagonally across the table during the bidding so that partners can't see each other's facial expressions. In addition, players do not speak their bids anymore. Instead, they pull a slip of paper from a "bidding box" — a collection of printed cards that cover all 38 possible bids in bridge, from one club to seven no-trump.

These measures were adopted in 1975, after the eruption of one of the worst cheating scandals in bridge history.

The scene was Bermuda. The event was the world championship. A vacationing American newspaper reporter, Bruce Keidan, was monitoring an early-round Italy-France match when he noticed Gianfranco Facchini, an Italian player, tapping the feet of his partner, Sergio Zucchelli, under the table.

According to Keidan and two other witnesses, Facchini systematically tapped Zucchelli's feet during the bidding, and just before one or the other of them was to make the opening lead. Not once did Zucchelli jerk his feet away.

Experts were called in to analyze dozens of hands on which both foot taps and unusual, successful opening leads had been made. But cheating could never be conclusively proved, and the Italians went on to win the 1975 world championship.

The "Foot Soldiers" incident, as it came to be known, led to widespread ill will, negative publicity and suspicion. Perhaps most significantly, it marked the last time either the Italian team or the two suspected players took part in the finals of a world championship.

Just two months ago, if you had told a fellow named George Landreth any of this, he wouldn't have believed it. At that time, in fact, he didn't even know there was such a thing as tournament bridge. But in mid-December, Landreth grew sick of his bridge-playing brother's teasing and decided it was time he became a good player.

Landreth, an ambitious man, was in a hurry. So when his brother told him of the existence of Eddie Wold and Mark Lair, two of the bridge world's most successful pros, Landreth hired them. He quickly learned what it means to have a pro catapult a beginner to bridge success.

Landreth won the first master point of his life playing with Wold at a tournament in California the week before Christmas. He won a few more points playing in California clubs over the next two weeks with Lair. Then, at the Navajo Trail Regional tournament in Albuquerque, N.M., in mid-January, Landreth began to soar.

Partnered by Lair, a 33-year-old pro from Canyon, Tex., who has almost 11,000 master points, Landreth began by finishing sixth in the Unmixed Pairs. Then his team tied for first in the Open Teams, and finished off with a second-place showing in the Knockout Teams. In less than a month, George Landreth, a rank novice, had won more than 70 master points.

The average tournament bridge player has 20 for an entire lifetime. Winning the average club game anywhere in the country is good for less than one point. At the rate Landreth was going, he would earn the 300 master points needed to become a life master in a mere 18 weeks.

Bridge customers such as Landreth "remind me a little of George Steinbrenner buying the Yankees," said Edgar Kaplan, editor of *The Bridge World* magazine. "You know he's got the right to do it, but you still don't like it. And at least Steinbrenner knows better than to put himself in a tight field."

"Look, I'm comfortable in life," responds Landreth, an amiable 53-year-old wild rice farmer from Blackduck, Minn., who made his fortune in Texas oil. "I'm a world champion big game hunter. I've played at the world-class level in polo. I'm married to a senior stewardess for Continental Airlines. If I want to spend \$6,000 for something I really want to do, like bridge, that's all right."

Doesn't paying for bridge success lessen the legitimacy or thrill of it?

"Not at all," Landreth said. "I'm using these guys as teachers. I don't want to be a life master in one year, or the youngest or the baldest. I want to be a true life master. I want to know the game."

From the pro's perspective, George Landreth is the perfect customer: pleasant to play with, anxious to learn and cheerfully willing to commit himself to paying out big money regularly over months and years. He spent more than \$3,000 in fees and expenses at the six-day Albuquerque tournament alone.

But from the customer's perspective, a 36-year-old Tucson travel agent named Gary Hayden has established himself as the pro who gets results.

Hayden says he "once played with some lady who was so bad we had 97 — and 156 was average. Pros can't do everything." But he has also won two national championships playing with customers, and he has amassed 8,536 master points, 39th highest total in the history of the game, despite playing most of his life with vastly inferior partners. He claims to be the most successful pro of them all at "getting the idiots to play over their heads."

Unlike Lair and Wold, Hayden has seldom had a long-term arrangement with one customer. "I tend to play with a lot of new people, so I've got to hustle," he says. And he does it with oily charm, working a pregame roomful of bridge players in a blue blazer and red tie like a lobbyist at a cocktail party, handing out business cards, asking old customers to recommend him to new ones.

Hayden also hustles once he gets to the bridge table. Winning at tournament bridge usually depends on having a strong, practiced partnership, but Hayden is good enough to get top results for his customers simply by making as many decisions as possible, and playing as many hands as possible, himself. "In a way," he says, "my job is to keep the client's hands off the cards, not let him make a mistake."

He is also a master at handling people. At the Albuquerque tournament, his customer made a dreadful mistake on one hand that turned a good result into a horrible one. Hayden never said a word. "A confident, relaxed player always plays better," he explained. "It isn't worth yelling."

Tomorrow: The best in the world.

Tournament Play

Second of a series.

By Bob Levey

Washington Post Staff Writer

Rep. Cecil Heftel of Hawaii stared gravely at the 13 cards his bridge partner had just spread on a table in an apartment house basement near the National Zoo.

It was Jan. 5, 1981, opening day of the 97th Congress. Early that afternoon, Heftel had been on the House floor, greeting colleagues. But he had decided he "couldn't take Tip O'Neill's speeches anymore," so just before dusk, he had drifted over to this bridge parlor known as the Dupont Circle Club.

Now it was the last hand of the day, and nearly \$25 was riding on whether the congressman could make a grand slam in spades, doubled, in a penny-a-point game.

Heftel is a popular lawmaker, recently reelected to a third term with 80 percent of the vote, and on this day he technically was breaking the law by playing bridge for money with a retired D.C. policeman, a used car salesman and a newspaper reporter. But this



was no time to worry about such trifling concerns.

As the kibitzers edged their chairs closer — trying to take all 13 tricks is always high drama in bridge — Heftel trumped a diamond. Then he played three spades, a club and another diamond. Finally, smiling, he showed his hand in triumph. The rest of the tricks were his. The grand slam was home.

Along with 250,000 people in the Washington area, Cecil Heftel has the bridge bug. In a city that takes itself and its work seriously, bridge is taken, if possible, more seriously.

Most Washington bridge addicts share two characteristics: They have large chunks of time that need filling, and they do not have any other hobby that fills the chunks quite so pleasurably. Beyond that, however, local "bridgies" are a diverse lot.

See BRIDGE, A20, Col. 1

Players, Tough City'

splinter group long since has desegregated, but never has rejoined the WBL.

Today, according to officials of both bridge leagues, the existence of two basically racially segregated organizations has less to do with institutional racism than with social preference.

"It's not because we're separatist," says Katy Gibbs, one of only eight Washington area blacks to hold life master rank in both leagues. "It's because we feel more comfortable at ABA tournaments. At ABA tournaments, I play against my friends. At ACBL tournaments, the level of competition is higher. I play to kill."

The two leagues hold a joint tournament each January, but ABA participation usually is small.

"Some uncomfortable things occur from time to time," says Art Reid, a Silver Spring lawyer who is president-elect of the national ABA. "People make cracks about play. There's the impression of condescension on the part of WBL people. Who needs it?"

Reginald Chapman, a 32-year-old Northeast Washington schoolteacher who is the fourth highest ranked ABA player in the country, almost always avoids WBL tournaments, even though he easily could hold his own in them.

"The main thing is, I like to win," said Chapman, who has won every national ABA title but one, yet has only eight ACBL master points. "I'm not looking to be a pioneer as far as race goes. It would be nice if blacks and whites could get together in bridge, but it doesn't worry me that much. It's still bridge. And coming in first is still coming in first."

The level of play among all the bridge players in this area is quite high, a fact that in part may be the result of the notorious leisure time many government jobs provide.

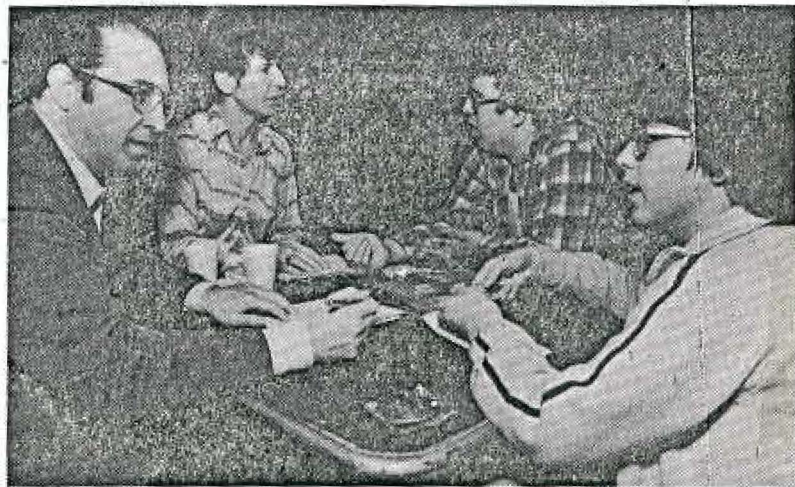
"For one thing, let's face it, people who work for the government have time to play, time to hone their games," says Mike Curwood, president of the WBL and a civilian employe of Army Intelligence.

At most Washington tournaments, the men's and women's pairs, beginning at 1:30 or 2 p.m. on Fridays, are among the best-attended events. They are known among local players as the "Sick Leave Pairs" in honor of all the entrants who develop sudden ailments at their desks an hour before game time.

Ten of the top 137 master-point holders in the world live here, including Richard "Rare Rick" Henderson, an accountant, who holds 10,144 master points — the highest total in this area and the 24th highest total in bridge history.

Winning an average club game is worth only a fraction of one master point. To make life master requires 300 points, which can take more than 100,000 hours to accumulate. More than 420 life masters live in the Washington area.

Last fall, at the 10-day national championships in Lancaster, Pa., Washington area players either won or placed second in 37 of the 68 events. In 12 of the 68 events, Washington players came in both first and second. Meanwhile, two local experts, Ed Manfield and Kit Woolsey, were last year's winners of the most lucrative bridge event in the world: the Cavendish Invitational Pairs.



Warren and Marlese Kaufman and their sons Chris and Andrew, at right, are one of this area's toughest teams. By M.C. Velada for The Washington Post

Game Becomes a Family Affair When Kaufmans Play Bridge

They look like a typical American family on their way to a picnic — Warren Kaufman; his wife Marlese; their curly-headed older son, Chris, 17, and their button-nosed youngest, Andrew, 13.

But over the past year, the Kaufmans, who live in Bowie, have set out as a family to become one of Washington's most-feared bridge teams. Despite the youth and inexperience of the Kaufman sons and the strong potential for family feuds, they have succeeded.

With Andrew playing with his mother and Chris with his father, the Kaufmans have each won almost 100 master points in team events in the last year — most of them in highly competitive Washington.

When Chris Kaufman attained life master rank last summer, he was the youngest Washington player ever to do so. Meanwhile, Andrew just missed becoming the Washington Bridge League's rookie of the year. His parents and brother plan to make it up to him in 1981 by helping him reach life master rank, too — before he is old enough to shave.

Are the Kaufman parents putting too much pressure on their children by encouraging them to play the cutthroat game of tournament bridge?

"The kids would disagree with that," said Warren Kaufman, 51, a research program manager at the National Institute of Education.

Kaufman thinks his sons' interest in bridge "arose naturally from the

fact that we both played. You know, people would ask them where their parents were, and they'd say: 'At a bridge tournament.' There was kind of a magical aura about the game in our house."

Kaufman's sons say they enjoy their expedition into the bridge wars. But along with success has come sibling rivalry.

It showed up during a tournament in January when Andrew, the weakest player among the four Kaufmans, made an error that cost the family a match. A bystander pointed out to his disconsolate older brother that Andrew was inexperienced, but that he had learned a lesson from the mistake.

Replied Chris: "Why didn't he learn it yesterday?"

— BOB LEVEY

Why such bridge talent here?

"Bright people have always come to Washington to seek employment, and bright people play bright bridge," says Jim Wood, editor of the Washington Bridge League Bulletin. In addition, the wide availability of WATS lines in offices allows Washington's top players to feed their habits by talking bridge, sometimes for hours at a stretch, with players around the country.

The game is such an obsession in some quarters that it has given rise to a new species of Washington social event, the "You Hold" party. The name refers to the traditional way one player begins giving a bidding problem to another: "You hold the aching of spades . . ."

The game even has invaded the seemingly innocent world of telephone numbers. When a Washington tournament regular moved to Pennsylvania last year, he asked for a new phone number whose last four digits were 7689. That can also be written 7NTX — the bridge player's shorthand for seven no-trump doubled.

For bridge obsession in Washington, however, Glenn Lublin stands alone.

A 29-year-old University of Maryland dropout, Lublin has played

bridge most of the day, every day, for the last 11 years. He is a "house player" at the Dupont Circle Club, and has hired himself out as a partner for money at tournaments around the East Coast for the last five years. With 4,580 master points, he ranks 11th among area players. "I feel I was born to play bridge," says Lublin.

Lublin is as well known for his antics as for his bridge skill.

He is a local legend for his "wolf call" — a loud, derisive roar uttered whenever he does something right at the table, or an opponent does something wrong. And a regular tournament laugh-getter is "Lublin's Bridge Movies" at the end of a session — an account of every card he just played and every bid he just made, all told at such speed that the syllables run together.

Here is a fellow who loves everything about the game of bridge, and yet talks about getting out. The income is too uncertain, says Lublin, and the competition is not what it used to be.

"Many of the top players don't play in local tournaments any more," he says. "In the old days, the competition was high-level. Now the top players

are home watching movies on TV. don't know why."

There is conflicting evidence as to whether bridge's popularity is suffering a slow decline here, as Lublin fears. His home club, the Dupont Circle, is down 200 members from 10 years ago and is the only club of its kind in town. But in New York, play-for-pay clubs are thriving. There are at least 20 of them and the largest the Cavendish, has 700 members and a waiting list.

Among the local play-for-fun clubs Millard's Bridge Studio in Silver Spring and the Bridge Centre of Northern Virginia in Crystal City are prospering, each running between 12 and 14 games per week. But six clubs have died in the last five years, and several others appear to be sputtering.

As for the contract bridge leagues WBL officials say that membership has increased steadily for the last 11 years. The local novice program of lessons and supervised play is considered one of the best in the country, and the professional, middle-class nature of Washington makes officials optimistic that the game will never falter here.

Tomorrow: The professionals and the "customers."

NYT 8 July 81
Voluntary^{ca}
Sterilization^p
Campaign

By The Associated Press

The signs are now appearing in subway cars, which are often oppressively overpopulated themselves. They read: "12 million Americans have chosen permanent birth control over all other methods."

The signs are the work of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, a private group that extols sterilization as a form of population control and as a way of freeing men and women from the fear of having unplanned children.

The association only recently turned to advertising to advance the cause of vasectomies and tubal sterilizations. It is, officials concede, a sensitive subject, and there was much debate in the organization as to whether the advertising could be done tastefully.

The decision was to go ahead. Last year, ads were placed in the magazines Penthouse and Ms. And now, in 3,000 subway cars, the message is getting around.

"The phone hasn't stopped ringing," said Miriam Ruben, 59 years old, the group's spokesman. She pointed to a button on her telephone, the number posted in the subway ads; during the interview, it was never dark for more than a few seconds.

Reaction to the \$17,000 campaign has been mixed. "We've had a lot of cards pulled down, torn up," said Mrs. Ruben. "It obviously is a sensitive subject. The city is made up of minorities, and it has been a sore subject with minority groups."

Minorities fear that sterilization may be used to eradicate their nationalities or races; that bigots may talk unwitting, illiterate men or women into having the operations or might sterilize them without their permission. These things have happened. "And every time it happens, it sets us back," Mrs. Ruben said. "We're

tarded by that broad brush."

Mrs. Ruben says the group supports sterilization for anybody, not just minorities; for men and women, not just one sex. "The one who is most firmly convinced, the one who feels it is necessary to end his or her fertility should do it," she said.



In 1943, the group split off from a now defunct organization over the issue of "eugenics" — a school of thought, considered progressive early in this century, which said that retardation could be eradicated by removing it from the gene pool, by sterilization if necessary. The association opposed the theory.

The association disassociated itself from compulsory and selective sterilization while at the same time fighting for the right of voluntary sterilization, which was prohibited or limited in some states.

A major battleground was the "120 rule," which was supported by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and through the 1960's amounted to the prevailing criterion for hospitals that performed sterilizations. Under it, some hospitals refused to perform sterilizations unless a woman's age multiplied by the number of her children totaled 120, Mrs. Ruben said.

Most of those battles were won by the mid-1970's, but Mrs. Ruben says the war is not over.

BUFFALO NEWS 1 MAY 81 P.3
Gay Ex-Scout Files Suit

L.A. Times-Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Timothy Curran, a 19-year-old student at the University of California, Los Angeles, filed suit Thursday to force the Boy Scouts of America to reinstate him as a member and leader although he is homosexual.

Young Curran had been a scout in Berkeley's Troop 37 since 1975 and applied 18 months ago to be a "Scouter," an adult leader. But he claimed he lost his membership after council executives saw an article last summer in the Oakland Tribune quoting him as an "outstanding gay youth."

David Park, attorney for the national Boy Scouts of America Inc., said the organization is a private one and has the legal rights to establish religious and other requirements for membership. "The Boy Scouts ask that a leader in the organization believe in a supreme being, that he adhere to the law of the land — the government of the United States — and that he not be a homosexual," Mr. Park said.

The suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union claims that the policy violates young Curran's and other gays' constitutional rights to equal protection of the law, privacy, freedom of religion and speech.

5.88

Buffalo News
8 July 81

Homosexual 5 Loses Bid to Rejoin Scouts

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Timothy Curran, 19, expelled from the Boy Scouts for his avowed homosexuality, has lost an attempt at reinstatement.

Superior Court Judge Robert Weil ruled Tuesday that ordering the Boy Scouts of America to reinstate young Curran would violate the freedom-of-association rights of other scouts. He threw out the suit by Mr. Curran and the National Gay Task Force, which sought reinstatement and \$300,000 damages.

Judge Weil ruled that Mr. Curran's lawyers failed to prove that the Boy Scouts, chartered by the federal government, violated federal or state laws governing voluntary organizations. He said there is no law stating a voluntary group "may be forced to open its membership rolls to all who apply except when membership ... is a practical and economic necessity."

Young Curran, a student at the University of California at Los Angeles, was an Eagle Scout in Berkeley Troop 37. He sued the Mount Diablo Council of scouts after he was expelled on grounds his homosexuality did not provide a good example for younger scouts.

Buffalo News 14 July 81 (AP)
Scouts Oust Klan Aide, 3

SHELTON, Conn. (AP) — Officials of both the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts confirmed Monday that James W. Farrands, Connecticut commander of the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan, had been dismissed from his scouting posts.

Mr. Farrands, 46, one of the organizers of a KKK weekend rally in Meriden, told the Evening Sentinel of Ansonia that he had not treated blacks differently from whites in his work with the scouts. He was a Boy Scout Troop leader and a Girl Scout Brownie leader.

Officials of the two scouting organizations said they were shocked and surprised to find that one of their scoutmasters was a leader in the KKK.

5.88

Girl's Ouster From Boy Scouts Spurs Lawsuit

Buffalo News 20 Dec 81 P. A9

Associated Press

NORMAN, Okla. — The parents of a 9-year-old girl will go to court this week to press a suit over her ouster from the Cub Scouts.

The parents of Marystephanie Constantikes filed a \$250,000 federal sex-discrimination suit against the Boy Scouts of America when she was booted out of the group after nearly a year.

"She won all the main awards and even got the Silver Arrow for outstanding achievement in the Cub Scouts," said her mother, Joy Constantikes.

When Marystephanie won the Pinewood Derby, in which the scouts carve cars from wood and race them down an incline, "that really cemented her place in the troop," said Mrs. Constantikes.

The ouster came when Marystephanie wanted to go with her brother, who also was a Cub Scouts, to summer day camp this year.

"We filled out the papers and sent them in along with the money," said her father, John Constantikes, an attorney. "Then we got a letter from the Scouts and our money back. The letter said they hadn't known that Marystephanie was a girl.

"When she joined she filled out three sets of papers with her name on them. One went to the national, one to the regional and one to the local. They are trying to say they didn't know she was a girl."

The Boy Scouts don't see it as sex discrimination.

"The issue from our point of view has nothing to do with sex discrimination," said Scout spokesman Brantly Hudson. "We are a private membership organization and as such are able to determine our membership requirements."

Mr. Hudson said the decision to bar Marystephanie was not a matter of local judgment but "is based on national policies and decisions."

He said girls are permitted in the Explorer program, which is open to youths from high school through age 20. There are programs for younger girls similar to the Cub Scouts, he added.

5-88

Buffalo NEWS

8 JAN 82

Cub Scout Ban On Girl Upheld ^{A3}

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — The Boy Scouts of America has a constitutional right to bar girls from becoming Cub Scouts, U.S. District Judge Luther Eubanks ruled Thursday, saying the organization acted within its rights in denying membership to Marystephanie "Toffie" Constantikes, 9, of Norman, Okla.

Her father, John Constan-

tikes, filed a \$250,000 lawsuit in June against the Boy Scouts of America, the Cub Scouts and the Last Frontier Council of the Boy Scouts, saying his daughter's constitutional right of freedom of association was denied by the scouts. Judge Eubanks agreed with scout officials' contention that they have a constitutional right to limit membership to males.

New Charity Coalitions Challenging Longtime Dominance of United Way

By **ROBIN HERMAN**

In a challenge to the United Way of Tri-State, which for years has maintained nearly exclusive access to companies in the metropolitan area, new coalitions of charities are beginning to solicit donations in the work place.

This new competition, which has come in reaction to Federal cutbacks and the Reagan Administration's efforts to pass along to the private sector greater responsibility for social programs, is being viewed as a threat by officials of the local United Way. Over the years it has provided funds for hundreds of charitable agencies in New York City and nearby areas of upstate New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

"The competition for charitable contributions has probably never been as keen as it is today," said John F. McGillicuddy, chairman of the board and president of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company and head of the 1981-82 Tri-State drive.

In a pamphlet to potential contributors, he says: "Corporations are being inundated with requests for donations because of Federal cutbacks. Organizations that had relied on Government grants are now making direct appeals. What we have is a whole new ball game — not just another campaign."

The nascent coalitions, principally the New York Black United Fund and the Women's Funding Coalition, are made up of newer charities that do not meet the specifications for membership in United Way or have been turned down for other reasons. These charities are generally considered more narrowly focused on service to women, minority groups and the poor than are the established charity organizations supported by United Way.

Automatic Payroll Deductions

These coalitions would like greater access to the work place, where United Way wields a powerful fund-raising tool — the automatic payroll deduction. Under this arrangement, employees can have pledges taken out of their paychecks each week and forwarded to United Way. Some employees of large companies have recently complained of feeling pressured by their superiors to agree to these payroll deductions.

United Way of Tri-state, a branch of the largest charity in the nation, has been struggling to maintain the level of funds it gives to member agencies after two years of stagnating contributions that have not kept pace with inflation. The United Way of Tri-State is now nearing the close of its 1981-82 campaign, which ends in March.

United Way itself does not provide any recreational or charitable services. Instead it serves as a collection agency



John F. McGillicuddy, head of 1981-82 United Way of Tri-State drive
"What we have is a whole new ball game, not just another campaign."

and disburses funds to such groups as the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, the Young Men's Christian Association and the New York Urban League, to name a few of the larger recipients. In turn, these charities agree not to solicit in the work place, where United Way serves as their sole agent.

Other well-known charities, such as the American Cancer Society, the

American Heart Association and the Boy Scouts of America, have not joined the United Way in New York City because they feel that they can raise more money on their own. In addition, they are unwilling to give up the opportunity to solicit on their own in offices.

Re-examination of Methods

"If the United Way would give us enough money we would join tomorrow," said Lewis Weisblatt, director of development for the New York City affiliate of the American Heart Association.

The competition fostered by the newer groups is spurring the Greater New York Fund/United Way, the distribution arm in New York City, to re-examine the way it allocates its funds. It is looking for ways to give more money to charities that specifically help the disadvantaged.

At present, the Greater New York

Fund allocates \$1.75 million of its \$22.5 million annual budget for special grants to other, mostly nonmember organizations that are "essentially serving the disadvantaged population in the city," according to the fund's director, Joseph Weber. That amount has been frozen at \$1.75 million for the past three years.

Mr. Weber said that at its next meeting, the fund's board of directors would consider enlarging this "special allocations" program as well as changing the set percentage formulas by which its 375 member charities receive money.

The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, a private group, has criticized United Way for not supporting more new charities as full-fledged members.

'New and Emerging Needs'

"There's a real value in supporting new charities that are closer to new and emerging needs," said Tim Saasta, the committee's assistant director. "They try to be the consensus charity and try to be everything to all people so they can raise more and more money. The problem is you end up being rather benign and end up not having the kind of impact in the community that you could have and should have."

The Greater New York Fund has embraced a number of new and more experimental charities through its limited special allocations program. Among these are the Fort Apache Youth Center Inc., the United Haitian Association of the U.S.A. and the Institute for the Puerto Rican/Hispanic Elderly. The largest special grant for 1981, \$78,375, went to the Association of Puerto Rican Executive Directors.

The list of special allocations recipients reflects a slight shift in policy for the fund in that it includes a number of groups that concentrate on referrals and advocacy rather than strictly providing services, according to Arthur H. Barnes, president of the New York Urban Coalition and a member of United Way's committee on special allocations. "They have made a concrete attempt to broaden their outreach," said Mr. Barnes.

He said the special allocations program had grown to its present budget three years ago after a group called the Black Agency Executives met with the Greater New York Fund's administra-

tors. The black executives pointed out, said Mr. Barnes, "that the human service needs were not being met by the United Fund" and that nonmember agencies were in dire need of support.

'We'd Better Do Something'

Mr. Barnes said the latest competition from the New York Black United Fund would serve as "an impetus for

that exploration to continue.

He said the competing initiatives had made officials of the Greater New York Fund feel that "we'd better do something and do something substantial."

One of the more controversial organizations that the Greater New York Fund does not finance is Planned Parenthood of New York, which last attempted to join the United Way in the early 1970's. The admission of Planned Parenthood was opposed then and is still opposed by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York. The archdiocese objects to Planned Parenthood's promotion of abortion rights and to the fact that it provides abortion services.

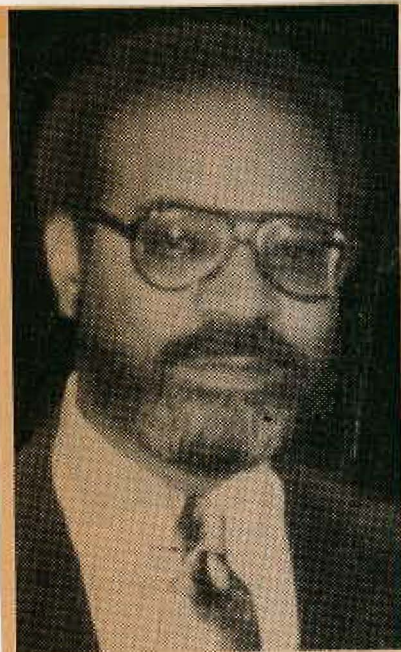
According to Alfred F. Moran, executive director of New York Planned Parenthood, the United Way told his organization not to apply for membership because "we were too controversial."

The Rev. Edward O'Brien, a spokesman for the New York Archdiocese, said in an interview that the archdiocese would withdraw from the United Way if Planned Parenthood were to become a member. Furthermore, he said, the archdiocese would discourage Catholics from giving to the United Way.

Criteria Not Met

Some charities cannot meet United Way's criteria for financing because of the way they are organized. The fund believes that it has a duty to be "accountable" to donors by financing only charities with an acceptable management structure.

A case in point is the Women's Counseling Project, a Manhattan group that provides crisis counseling and refers women to health, career, legal and social service programs. The project, which has a \$30,000 budget, applied last



The New York Times

Arthur H. Barnes of United Way's committee on special allocations
Competing initiatives made officials of the Greater New York Fund feel that "we'd better do something and do something substantial."

summer for help from the Greater New York Fund's special allocations program.

"We were told we were too small and too unstructured for them to fund and we should have a full-time executive director," said Sonia Levin, a member of the project's board of directors. "We would have to increase our budget, but our staff is too busy with direct services to spend time on fund-raising. We've been around 10 years. We felt that shows a stability.

"They were very helpful, but we couldn't fit into their framework. We think we're very effective as a small agency."

Instead the counseling project has become one of 15 charter members of the Women's Funding Coalition, which announced its formation at a news conference just two and a half weeks ago.

Dues Checkoff Sought

One of the main new competitors for United Way is the National Black United Fund, which formed a New York branch about a year ago. Dissatisfied with the number of black-run groups that were receiving money from the

Greater New York Fund, it has pressed for the payroll checkoff privilege in a number of corporations and has met with some success.

Recently Bell Laboratories in New Jersey agreed to allow its employees to pledge payroll deductions to the National Black United Fund, and the New York Black United Fund will be allowed to solicit employees at the International Business Machines Corporation in Westchester County. The New York City Housing Authority has also told the New York Black United Fund that it will allow payroll checkoffs next year.

Last June, the Federal Government decided to allow 20 additional national charities, including the National Black United Fund and the National Organization for Women Legal Defense and Education Fund, to solicit contributions from its employees.

"United Way is the brainchild of corporate America," said Kermit Eady, director of the New York Black United Fund. "The board is made up of corporate executives. They view Black United Funds as competition to the United Way."

Sophisticated Technique

Indeed, Calvin E. Green, the new president of United Way of Tri-State, says multiple payroll checkoffs would dilute the United Way campaign and work counter to the original purpose of this kind of consolidated appeal — to simplify office giving and save company time spent accommodating solicitors for different charities.

Over the years, United Way has developed a sophisticated office technique. It relies on volunteers within the companies to organize the appeal and make personal solicitations, thus saving considerable administrative costs.

United Way provides companies with a graduated chart that suggests what is a "fair share" contribution by an employee based on gross annual income. For example, people earning \$20,000 are asked to contribute \$180, or 0.9 percent of their income. Employees earning \$40,000 are asked for \$640, or 1.6 percent of income, as their fair share. Employ-



Alfred F. Moran, the director of Planned Parenthood of New York
United Way told his organization not to apply for membership because "we were too controversial."

ees earning \$75,000 are asked for \$1,875, or 2.5 percent of income.

"This is a guideline for people so they can evaluate their giving in relationship to what others in a similar income bracket are contributing," said Mr. Green, the Tri-State president. "People want to know what others are giving."

Approach is Assailed

Mr. Green emphasized, however, that the decision to use the fair-share chart lies with each company and that "giving is a very personal thing — no one can tell anyone what to give."

Nonetheless, some employees of large companies have complained that the fair-share technique constitutes coercion. The Koch administration has used that word to explain in part why the city does not now allow United Way a check-off privilege with city employees' paychecks. The city also is in a quandary

over how to choose among the many charitable organizations that have asked to use payroll deduction.

Two low-level management employees at the New York Telephone Company recently complained to The New York Times that their superiors had used "pressure tactics" after the employees had given less than what senior management had recommended as their fair contribution to United Way of Tri-State.

Frank McCarthy, general chairman

of the company's 1981 United Way campaign, said: "The policy of the company is to make the pitch as good and as effective as you can. It is not company policy to pressure or embarrass anybody."

However, Fran Shelton and Charlene Woods, two supervisors who work in the company's Queens-Bronx Business Service Center in Jamaica, Queens, felt otherwise. The women said they had been called separately to the offices of superiors and "lectured" on the need to meet the fair-share requirement.

Poster May Give Club Handle on Suspect**CBers Band Together
to Catch a Thief**

By JAMES STAAS

News Tonawanda Bureau

A Kenmore citizens band radio club has borrowed a page from the FBI in its search for its former president who allegedly ran off last November with the club's \$449 treasury, a \$2,500 loan from a disabled club member and the equipment from a restaurant he rented.

The club is distributing wanted posters throughout the area, offering a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Thomas Caulfield, also known by his CB handles of Cookman, Heavy and Toby.

The poster shows a photograph of Caulfield in a cowboy hat and vest at a "coffee break" for area CB clubs in South Buffalo Nov. 11, shortly before he disappeared.

It asks anyone who knows where he is to call Kenmore Police Detective Kevin Penke, who is handling the investigation of the club's complaint against him.

"It was the club's idea," Detec-

tive Penke said. "They had the posters printed, called me and asked if they could put them up. They're pretty mad at him."

He said arrest warrants have been issued for Caulfield, 44, who is charged with two counts of third-degree grand larceny in the theft of the treasury and \$750 worth of restaurant equipment.

No charges have been filed for his alleged failure to pay back the \$2,500 personal loan because that doesn't fall under the criminal code, the detective said, but a civil suit is possible.

The story began about a year ago when Caulfield opened his Cookman's Restaurant at 885 Military Road in Kenmore, leasing the restaurant and the equipment.

Some of the Kenmore public works employees who frequented the restaurant, not far from the village's public works garage, used to talk to him about CB radio.

Eventually, he installed a CB unit in the restaurant and started a

club last spring with five members. The 885 CB Radio Club met monthly in his restaurant.

The club soon grew to 26 members, mostly from the Ken-Ton area and as the treasury grew, the president started asking his treasurer, Camille DeGeorge, to sign blank checks for club expenses.

"He used one of those checks to clean out the treasury," Ms. DeGeorge said. "I had no experience as a treasurer, and I trusted him."

She recalled discovering the money missing around the middle of November.

"We invited about 60 people from CB clubs in Canada and Western New York to a coffee break at the restaurant," she said. "But when we arrived there that evening, the restaurant was closed, the dishes and furniture gone and the place a mess."

Caulfield never showed up that night to open the restaurant for the coffee break, so the club members took their guests to a nearby dough-

nut shop for coffee and later to a bar for drinks and a snack.

After returning to find the restaurant closed the next day, the club members became suspicious, and Ms. DeGeorge checked the club's bank account, which she discovered had been closed.

"He even left without paying the \$2,500 he borrowed from our club vice president who has multiple sclerosis and can't work," Ms. DeGeorge said.

She said Caulfield allegedly told the man there was a lien on the restaurant and he needed \$2,500 by December to keep his restaurant open.

The club started distributing its wanted posters last month and although they haven't yet led to Caulfield's arrest, Ms. DeGeorge said they have produced several reports of Caulfield being seen on Buffalo's West Side.

"There also have been reports of him showing up on the CB radio locally," she said. "But he's not

using a handle or call letters, and he signs off when he hears somebody who might recognize his voice."

The club has saturated the Ken-Ton area with the posters, putting them in truck stops and restaurants. One even showed up on the Municipal Building bulletin board.

"We tried to put it in the Kenmore post office, but they wouldn't let us," Ms. DeGeorge said. "They said their boards are for the FBI's most wanted criminals."

She added that the group plans to mail the posters to CB clubs throughout the country. "We don't want him pulling the same stunt somewhere else," she said.

In addition to its poster campaign, the club has changed its name to Kelly's Korner CB Radio Club for its new meeting place on Delaware Avenue and selected a bookkeeper as treasurer.

"We want to make sure this doesn't happen again," Ms. DeGeorge said.

NYT 22 Feb 82 C15
Trial Over Bridge Cheating to Begin

By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 — A trial is scheduled to begin in a Los Angeles courtroom Monday in which one of the principal issues will be whether two of America's leading bridge players used "coughs and sniffs" as a code with which to cheat.

The players, Larry Cohen and Dr. Richard Katz, resigned from the American Contract Bridge League in January 1977, after they were accused of cheating by league officials. They subsequently denied that they had cheated, contended that they had been coerced into resigning, demanded reinstatement and sued the league for \$40 million. The league is the nation's principal contract bridge organization.

The two players said that by coercing them to resign from the league, the officials had deprived them of the opportunity to practice their skills in international competition.

Efforts to settle the case out of court have gone on spasmodically since 1978, most recently last week. But no agreement was reached, and the case will go to trial before Judge William P. Hogobom of the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

World of Large Egos

The jury trial, possibly the first ever in this country over cheating at cards, is expected to lay open and provide insight into the world of major league bridge competition at the highest levels, a world, according to people who know it, of large egos and brittle temperaments.

In particular, it will focus on the quick rise to prominence in national bridge team championships of Mr. Cohen and Dr. Katz, Los Angeles residents who began playing bridge as partners during their college days and, in the early and mid-1970's, joined a select group of bridge superstars in this country.

Numbering a few dozen at most, the bridge stars play principally at a few prestigious bridge clubs around the country. While many have other occupations — Dr. Katz is a physician — others, like Mr. Cohen, earn their liv-

ing at the game. Sometimes they play for financial stakes, sometimes they are paid as much as \$5,000 or more a night by wealthy players to serve as their partners.

Robert Kelly Jr., the league's lawyer, said that he expected the trial to last about six weeks. But neither Mr. Kelly nor most other people involved in the suit were willing to tip their hands and reveal their strategy before the contest begins.

A Coding System

From others familiar with the case, however, it was learned that the league will attempt to prove that the dazzling success of the two players during the mid-1970's was due at least in part to a coding system that they devised allowing them to communicate information to each other extralegally during and after the regular contract bridge bidding procedure.

Dr. Katz did not return repeated telephone calls to his office, and Mr. Cohen did not return phone messages left for him.

In a game of contract bridge, four players, divided into two teams, are each dealt 13 playing cards. Before each hand is played, an auction is held in which the two teams are given an opportunity to bid for the right to play the hand.

The team that promises to win the largest number of tricks in each hand is awarded the contract and then attempts to do so; meanwhile, the opposing team attempts to prevent it from fulfilling the contract, and points for fulfilling or defeating the contracts are scored accordingly.

During the bidding procedure, players attempt to perceive from their partner's bids what cards the partner holds. But bridge rules place rigid limits on exactly what language players can use during this exchange; one of the qualities that distinguishes better players from others is an ability to infer from the bidding exactly what cards each other player holds.

Most of the millions of Americans who play recreational bridge deal cards at each hand randomly in so-called rubber bridge; those engaged in national and international competi-

tions are dealt duplicate hands, and each team attempts to outscore every other team playing identical cards.

According to sources in the American Contract Bridge League, some officials of the organization began to grow suspicious of the Cohen-Katz team in the mid-1970's because of a pattern in their ability to win especially difficult hands.

Suspicion focused particularly on their pattern of opening leads in a hand. Many of the cards one partner elected to play at the opening of a hand, it was argued, seemed tailored exactly to what the other needed to win the trick or to set up his hand for later advantage, even when it seemed that nothing had been said during the bidding exchange that would have logically encouraged such an opening play.

A Confrontation in Houston

A group of league officials confronted Dr. Katz and Mr. Cohen at a 1977 competition in Houston to choose the national team champions, and accused them of signaling the value of their hands, and inviting favorable opening leads, via a coded exchange of coughs and sniffs.

Subsequently, the two men resigned from the league and signed what the league said was an "apology" to their teammates for unspecified acts. When the document was made public, Dr. Katz and Mr. Cohen said that the league had violated an agreement not to do so.

The dispute split high-level competitive bridge ranks between those who supported the two players — including some players who had long attacked certain league officials as arrogant and claimed that they violated anti-trust laws by monopolizing major bridge competition — and those who felt that Dr. Katz and Mr. Cohen had indeed cheated and should be ostracized. The trial, at which the two men will attempt to prove that their resignation was forced and will try to have it rescinded, will be a forum to determine who was right.

Bridge Dispute Settled Out of Court

By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 — The American Contract Bridge League and two former members, Dr. Richard Katz and Larry Cohen, both of whom resigned in 1977 after being accused of cheating, reached an out-of-court settlement Monday night in a long civil suit that had shaken the loftiest ranks of the nation's contract-bridge players.

Under the settlement, neither side admitted guilt or expressed regret regarding its role in the dispute. And

*Reprinted from
Wednesday's issue.*

both sides appeared to score points in the settlement, which left unresolved, at least publicly, the question of whether improprieties involving the two players had occurred at the league's 1977 international team trials in Houston.

The two sides agreed that Dr. Katz and Mr. Cohen would be readmitted as full members to the league immediately. But it was stipulated that they could not play together as partners in league competition for at least two years.

League to Pay \$75,000

The league, the nation's principal sanctioning organization for national and international competition, also agreed that its liability-insurance carrier would pay Dr. Katz and Mr. Cohen \$75,000 to help cover the cost of their legal expenses during the long dispute.

The agreement was negotiated during an eight-hour bargaining session Monday, the day the case was to have gone to trial, principally by Robert Kelly Jr., the league's lawyer, and Albert Krieger, representing the players. Dr. Katz and Mr. Cohen and senior officials of the league also were present.

According to the agreement, if Dr. Katz and Mr. Cohen want to play as partners in league competition, they must request permission to do so from the league's board, which will not consider the matter before March 1, 1984.

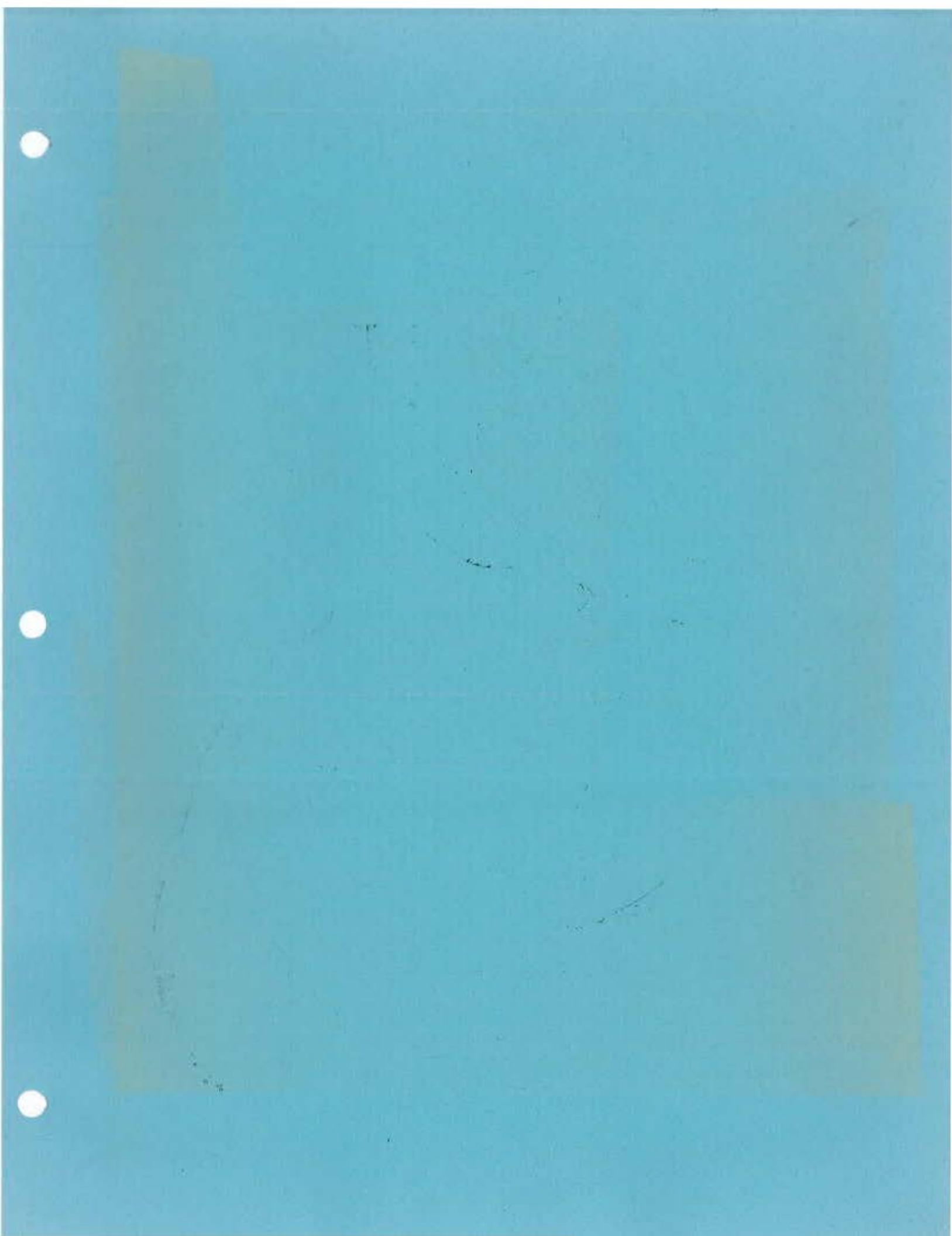
The settlement apparently ends a battle that had divided the ranks of America's top bridge players, but ended the possibility that an unusual issue, whether "coughs and sniffs" had been used as a coding system for cheating, would be decided by a jury.

The dispute began five years ago, when Mr. Cohen and Dr. Katz resigned from the league after being accused by officials of sending improper signals to each other over the bridge table by coughing and sneezing.

The officials later said that they had been puzzled by what they regarded as the players' unusual perception in choosing the card that they played in opening a hand, and they said they had proof that there was a pattern between the coughs and sniffing and the cards that the two held.

After the players submitted their resignations, which included an "apology" to teammates for unspecified acts, they denied they had cheated and asserted that they had been coerced into resigning. They demanded reinstatement and sued the league for more than \$40 million.

588



5.99

VOLUNTARY
ASSOCIATIONS:

FOREIGN EXAMPLES

US

06 5

I 63

V: 10

(1)