



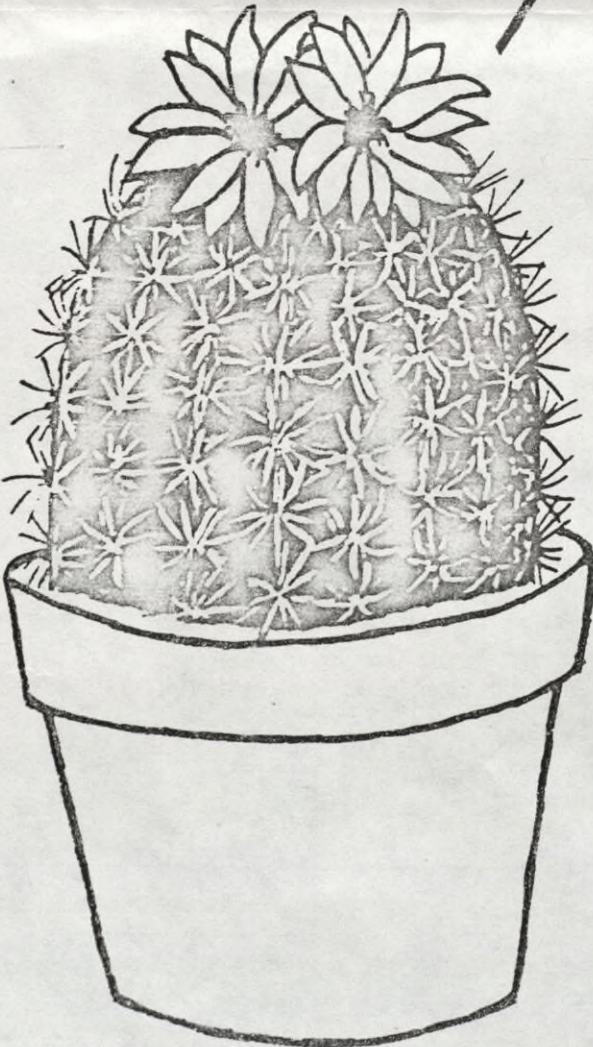
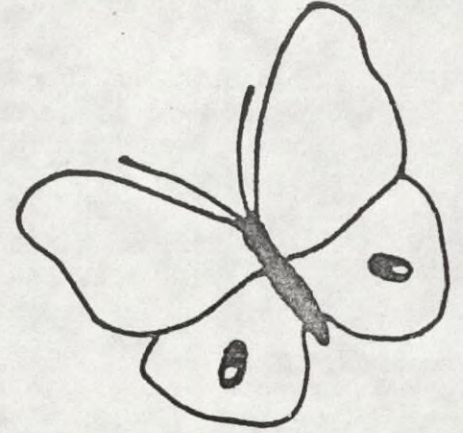
# N<sup>♀</sup>OW NEWS

National Organization for Women

BAY AREA CHAPTER

VOL IX NO. 3 MARCH 1981

# Cactus Flower



CLEAR CREEK COUNTRY THEATRE

HIGHWAY 3 AND FM 518 - LEAGUE CITY

332-2931

8:15 PM CURTAIN

BAY AREA N.O.W. BENEFIT

DONATION: \$5

MARCH 5, 1981

CALENDAR

- 3-5 "Cactus Flower," Clear Creek Country Theatre, League City, curtain 8:15 p.m. Tickets are \$5.00. This is a fundraiser for Bay Area NOW. If you have not purchased your ticket, please consider saving this evening for our project. Tickets will be available at the door.
  
- 3-12 BAY AREA NOW Program Meeting (Lobbying Techniques and Legislative Update.) Uniting Church (El Camino Real at Reseda), 7:30 p.m.
  
- 3-7 Celebration of International Women's Day and the Seventh Anniversary of the Coalition of Labor Union Women featuring Frances "Sissy" Farenthold. Motion Picture Operators' Hall, 1815 Walker, Houston, 7 p.m. \$3 donation. 6 p.m. cash bar
  
- 3-7 First American Women's History Conference. Rice Faculty Club (next to Allen Center). 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. \$5.00. This is the first event in a week-long celebration of Women's History Week 3/8-14/81.
  
- 3-14 TEXAS NOW Council Meeting - 10 a.m. Farm and Home Savings, 15th at Lavaca, Austin. Alternate housing: Carolyn Norulak 512-454-6928 (mainly floor space for sleeping bags) If you will be bringing children and do not mind smoke, Gloria Sprinkle 512-926-7748 has some space for you.
  
- 3-18 BAY AREA NOW Business Meeting - 7:30 p.m., 1529 Bonanza, Clear Lake City.

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The Women's Resource Services Center Advisory Council is seeking applications for the position of manager of the Women's Resource Services Center at the University of Houston/Clear Lake City. Applicants must be eligible for acceptance as graduate students. Anyone interested should contact either Marjorie Randal, 488-4396, or Rema Lou Brown, 488-1896.

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BAY AREA NOW URGENTLY NEEDS A VOLUNTEER FOR NEWSLETTER EDITOR. WE FOUND OURSELVES IN A CRISIS SITUATION THIS MONTH -- PRESS-TIME AND NOTHING PREPARED. WE HAVE NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE SINCE OUR FIRST MEETING SEVEN YEARS AGO!!! THIS IS A VERY INTERESTING PROJECT FOR SOMEONE WHO HAS THE TIME. CALL PAT KUHLMANN - 488-3278.

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WHAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR? JOIN NOW. Clip and mail to Dorothy Howard, 1529 Bonanza, Houston, Texas 77062

- I want to be a member of Bay Area NOW and National NOW (\$30)
- I am already a member of National NOW and want to join the Bay Area Chapter (\$8)
- I want to join NOW and can afford dues of \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- I am not a NOW member but want to receive the newsletter for one year (\$5)
- I am making a contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to NOW
- I authorize my name and address to be printed on the NOW roster for members.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

# Women's Lobby '81 Alliance

## LEGISLATIVE GUIDE 1981

A complete legislative guide will be available shortly from League of Women Voters in Houston. Call 529-3171 for the new guide.

For voter registration call Harris County Tax Assessor-Collector's Office 224-1919, ext. 310. Also to find out your precinct and district #'s so that you can identify your U.S. Congressperson, State Senator and State Representative.

### UNITED STATES SENATORS

Lloyd Bentsen (D)  
John Tower (R)  
U.S. Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

### UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

District 7-W.R. (Bill) Archer (R)  
District 8-Jack Fields (R)  
District 9-Jack Brooks (D)  
District 18-Mickey Leland (D)  
District 22-Ron Paul (R)

U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

### STATE SENATORS

District 6 - Lindon Williams (D)  
District 7 - Mike Richards (R)  
District 11 - Chet Brooks (D)  
District 13 - Walter Mengden, Jr. (R)  
District 15 - Jack Ogg (D)  
District 17 - J.E. (Buster) Brown (R)

P.O. Box 12068  
Austin, Texas 78711

### STATE REPRESENTATIVES

District 17 Ed Watson (D)  
District 78 Ed Emmett (R)  
District 79 Debra Danburg (D)  
District 80 Paul Colbert (D)  
District 81 Ron Wilson (D)  
District 82 John Whitmire (D)  
District 83 Ashley Smith (R)  
District 84 Clint Hackney (R)  
District 85 Al Edwards (D)  
District 86 Craig Washington (D)  
District 87 Al Luna (D)  
District 88 El Franco Lee (D)  
District 89 Senfronia Thompson (D)  
District 90 Brad Wright (R)

**CONTACTING LEGISLATORS**

**VISITS** - by appointment in Houston area office. Go with two like-minded people.

**WRITTEN MESSAGES** - to mailing addresses supplied here. Use P.O.M. or mailgram when time is short. Western Union 1-800-325-5300.

**PHONE** - staff will record messages in Houston, Austin, Washington. See telephone directory or information.

**AUTHORIZATION** - by affiliating with Women's Lobby '81 Alliance we can act in your name. Call us.

**TRAVEL** - to Austin for special committee hearings. Bus, van and car-pooling available. Can you stay overnight if needed?

District 91 W.J.(Bill) Blythe, Jr. (R)  
District 92 Frank Hartung (R)  
District 93 Milton Fox (R)  
District 94 Don Henderson (R)  
District 95 Gene Green (D)  
District 96 Tony Polumbo (D)  
District 97 Ralph Wallace (D)  
District 98 Henry E. Allee (D)  
District 99 Erwin Barton (D)  
District 100 Randy Pennington (R)

P.O. Box 2910  
Austin, Texas 78769

**"Don't Agonize ..... ORGANIZE!"**

4.

THE POWERS THAT BE (Committee Assignments)

The Committees to which anti-abortion legislation has been referred thus far are the State Affairs Committee, Criminal Jurisprudence in the House, and the Jurisprudence Committee in the Senate.

STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Tom Uher, Chair, Bay City  
Bill Ceverha, Vice Chair, Dallas

Bill Blythe, Houston  
Gerald Geistweidt, Mason  
Bill Blanton, Carrollton  
Elton Bomer, Montalba  
Paul Elizondo, San Antonio  
Milton Fox, Houston  
Smith Gilley, Greenville  
Anita Hill, Dallas  
Neal Jones, Hillsboro

Frank Madla, San Antonio  
George Pierce, San Antonio  
Paul Ragsdale, Dallas  
Terral Smith, Austin

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE

Lynn Nabors, Chair, Brownwood  
Lanell Cofer, Vice Chair, Dallas

Joe Hernandez, San Antonio  
Larry Browder, Coldspring  
Richard Burnett, San Angelo  
Samuel Hudeson, Dallas  
Neal Jones, Hillsboro  
Robert Maloney, Dallas  
Terral Smith, Austin  
Tom Uher, Bay City  
Tom Waldrop, Corsicana

SENATE JURISPRUDENCE COMMITTEE

Oscar Mauzy, Chair, Dallas  
Bill Meier, Vice Chair, Euless

Kent Caperton, Bryan  
Lloyd Doggett, Austin  
Ray Farrabee, Wichita Falls  
Bob Glasgow, Stephenville  
Walter Mengden, Houston  
Carl Parker, Port Arthur  
Tati Santiesteban, El Paso

We will be concentrating our lobbying efforts on the committees. If any of these Representatives or Senators are in your district, drop them a line and let them know you are PRO-CHOICE and you VOTE.



\*\*\*\*\*  
\* If you would like to know the status of \*  
\* a bill you may call this toll free number \*  
\* Monday - Friday between 8 am & 5 pm: \*  
\* 1-800-252-9693. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

“I want you to know I’m a firm supporter of the ERA.”

JC

PERSONAL LOBBYING  
INFORMATION SHEET

- \* Who to write to
- \* How to get your message across
- \* Monitoring the media

**TARAL****TEXAS ABORTION RIGHTS ACTION LEAGUE\***

1200 Guadalupe Street  
Austin, Texas 78701  
A.C. 512-478-0094

The Honorable Bill Clements  
Governor of Texas  
State Capitol  
P.O. Box 12428  
Austin, Tx 78711

The Honorable Bill Hobby  
Lt. Governor of Texas  
P.O. Box 12068  
Capitol Station  
Austin, Tx. 78711

The Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

The Honorable George Bush  
Vice President of the United States  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20501

State Senators:

P.O. Box 12068  
Austin, Tx. 78769

State Representatives:

P.O. Box 2910  
Austin, Tx. 78769

In Congress:

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen  
240 Russell Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Sen. John Tower  
142 Russell Bldg.  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representatives:

U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20510

For specific information about who your State and Congressional legislators are, and what your State and Congressional Districts are, call your county clerk's office or the League of Women Voters.

GUIDELINES FOR PERSONAL LOBBYING/LETTER WRITING

1. Be brief and personal. Identify yourself--tell them what you do for a living, what legislative district you live in and VOTE in. Use personal stationery.
2. Be specific. Refer to legislation by number and describe the topic. Name the sponsor of the bill.
3. State clearly whether you are FOR or AGAINST the bill. Tell them how you would like them to vote. Tell them how the legislation would affect you and your community.
4. Request a specific action, a specific commitment or vote. Request an answer.

GUIDELINES FOR MONITORING THE MEDIA

1. Your response to stories in print or on the air often determines future policy. Reporters, news assignments editors, and managers DO RESPOND to public comment.
2. Support coverage you see as constructive and supportive. Write polite, constructive criticism of coverage you see as slanted, inaccurate or unproductive.
3. Be specific. Refer to the reporter, the date, the title, or headline of the story. When in doubt, call the TARAL office for advice or information before writing.

# How a Bill Becomes LAW

## HOUSE

Bill is introduced, given 1st Reading, and assigned a number.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

### COMMITTEE

1. Chair of committee may refer the bill to a subcommittee.
2. One hearing is held either in the subcommittee or the full committee. Amendments are accepted. If the bill is heard before a subcommittee, it sends the bill back to the full committee with either a favorable or unfavorable recommendation.
3. Full committee considers the bill, adds amendments, and votes on the bill as amended. A majority of the committee membership must vote 'yes' to pass a bill out of committee.

### CALENDARS COMMITTEE

By committee vote, the Calendars Committee decides when a bill is scheduled for consideration on the floor of the House.

HOUSE FLOOR: Bills are taken in the order set forth by Calendars Com. 2nd Reading, floor amendments, and debate. Passage to 3rd reading. 3rd & Final Passage.

Sent to the Senate

## SENATE

Bill is introduced, given 1st Reading, and assigned a number.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

### COMMITTEE

1. Chair of committee may refer the bill to a subcommittee.
2. Usually, one hearing is held either in subcommittee or in full committee. Amendments are accepted. If subcommittee hears the bill, it sends the bill to the full committee with a recommendation.
3. Full committee considers the bill, adds amendments, and votes on the bill as amended. A majority of the committee membership must vote 'yes' to pass the bill out of committee.

Following passage favorably out of committee, a bill is placed on the agenda of the Senate. The Lt. Gov. decides which Senator to recognize for the purpose of presenting his/her bill for consideration by entire Senate.

SENATE FLOOR: 2nd Reading & Floor amendments. Debate. Passage to 3rd & Final Reading. 3rd & Final Passage.

Sent to the House.

SENT TO THE GOVERNOR FOR SIGNATURE

T. A. R. A. L.  
1200 Guadalupe  
Austin, Tx. 78701

SB 65 is a proposed amendment related to the amount and the use of fees for the issuance of marriage licenses and declarations of informal marriage. The bill would increase the fee charged for a marriage license or registration of an informal marriage from \$7.50 to \$12.00. SB 65 would establish a family violence fund in the state treasury by ear-marking \$4.00 of the fee for deposit to a special account that the Legislature could use only to provide "services and shelter to victims of family violence and their families, and training and technical assistance to persons providing the services."

AAUW asks the active support of all of the members of the Legislature for the passage of SB 65. This bill addresses the issue of funding shelters and services for the victims of domestic violence in a workable commonsense manner. The funding provision of this bill would remove the major road block that has prevented the establishment of such shelters and services in the past.

Further, SB 65 defines "a victim of family violence" as "an individual who is subjected to physical force or the threat of physical force by another who is related to the individual, who is a former spouse of the individual, or who resides in the same household with the individual." AAUW applauds this definition and asks that the members of the Legislature retain this language. This definition will allow a much broader spectrum of the public to be served than more restrictive definitions such as battered wives or battered spouses.

There is a pressing need to attend to the victims of family violence. This problem plagues families of all educational, racial, ethnic and economic backgrounds:

--The FBI estimates than one incident of wife beating occurs somewhere in the U.S.A. every 18 seconds.

--Estimates of the rate of physical violence in all marriages range from 28 per cent to 55 per cent annually.

Across this state, volunteer community groups have been attempting to cope with this massive problem on shoestring budgets. This legislation is needed to raise the funds that could be used to address the real needs of these victims. The American Association of University Women calls for your active support of SB 65.

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We of the Texas State Division of AAUW are totally and irreconcilably opposed to SCR 39 and SCR 40. SCR 39 would ask Congress to void the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by the Texas Legislature, March 30, 1972; SCR 40 would offer a new amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America that the author claims would provide legal equality to both sexes without impairing special protections of women.

Arguments have been raised about the lack of specificity in the language of the Equal Rights Amendment. We challenge that charge. The Equal Rights Amendment as ratified by the Texas Legislature is succinct and incisive:

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

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

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification."

The argument that any class of people are legally equal to all other classes of people except in some cases in which that class is held to be a special group is specious.

We ask that the members of this Legislature respect the vote of March 30, 1972, and we further ask that any effort to deny the citizens of this state and this nation equality before the law be vigorously opposed by each and every member of the Texas Legislature.

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The above letters, directed to the Texas Legislature by the Texas State Division, American Association of University Women are offered as models for adaptation by any individual or organization in support of these two all-important issues.

\*\*\*\*Many copies of this sheet were seen in a chair in a women's toilet at NASA on February 27, 1981. We are offering it here only to show that "THEY ARE EVERYWHERE" and we must be also. Please see the related article on the following page.

A TIME TO ACT!!!

Madalyn Murray O'Hair, an Atheist, whose efforts successfully eliminated the use of Bible reading and prayer from the public schools 15 years ago, has been granted a Federal Hearing in Washington, D. C. on the subject of religion and the airways by the Federal Communication Commission (FCC). The petition, (R.N. 2493) would ultimately pave the way to stop the reading of the gospel on the airways of America! She took her petition with 27,900 signatures to back her stand.

If her attempt is successful, all Sunday worship services being broadcast either by radio or television will stop. Many elderly people and shut-ins, as well as those recuperating from illness, depend on the radio and television to fulfill their worship needs each week.

She is also campaigning to remove ALL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMS and CHRISTMAS SONGS and CAROLS from the public school.

YOU CAN HELP THIS TIME! One million signed letters are considered needed to defeat Mrs. O'Hair and her effort. It must be shown very clearly that there are still many Christians who are CONCERNED in our country. Remember, she does not stop working for her beliefs.....and neither should we stop working for ours.

If you write your own letter, be sure to include the petition No. 2493 on the letter. For those who would like to have an idea how to frame a letter of protest, one has been prepared as a sample letter.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION  
1919 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036

RE: Petition #2493  
Madalyn Murray O'Hair

To Whom It May Concern:

I personally appreciate and wholeheartedly support the Sunday Worship Services, plus many other religious programs that are now broadcast over radio and television. Many sick and elderly people depend on radio and television to fulfill their worship needs. I urge you to see to it that such programming continues. I also protest her interference in the choice of programs in our public schools.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

# The lie that won't die

Rumors continue to spread concerning 'petition' sponsored by Austin atheist

**T**HE LIE THAT won't die is circulating in Houston again, causing frustration for the local office of the Federal Communications Commission. "It's picking up again," says Allen Cantrell, engineer-in-charge of the Houston office of the FCC.

It's a very simple, interesting story, except for one problem: It isn't true.

The lie goes like this: Famed atheist Madalyn Murray O'Hair has filed a petition with the FCC seeking to force religious broadcasting off the airwaves.

As hundreds of other FCC employees around the country have been saying for years, Cantrell again this week said the story isn't true. Ms. O'Hair has not, (repeat, has not) filed any such petition.

The genesis of the rumor is well known. How to stop it isn't.

It got started in 1974 when two California men, Jeremy D. Lansman and Lorenzo W. Milam sought to keep new religious programming off the airwaves reserved for education. They did not ask to eliminate current religious programming in any way and did not ask to limit new programming on commercial stations.

The FCC turned down the Lansman-Milam petition, and that was that, so the FCC thought.

Ms. O'Hair, of Austin, has been in-

involved in a number of petitions and law suits seeking to remove religion from the government and schools, but she was never involved in the Lansman-Milam petition. In fact, she didn't even support it.

But somehow as the story spread Ms. O'Hair's name got attached to the exaggerated petition. Today, the rumor does not bear the names of Lansman and Milam, and the two men would likely not even recognize their own petition in the rumor because it has grown to such proportions.

It would all be hilariously funny, except for the problems the rumor is causing the FCC. Millions and millions of petitions and phone calls have poured into FCC offices, requiring millions of federal dollars to sort and answer the calls and petitions. They come from concerned people wanting to fight Ms. O'Hair's petition. Thousands of churches across the country, including Houston, have printed false statements that the petition exists, thus adding credence to the lie.

This week the local FCC office began calling the Houston media to say that the petitions and phone calls are picking up again. "It's heavier than it was a year ago," said Cantrell.

Said Martha Williford of the local FCC office: "Please help us stop this rumor." — LOUIS MOORE

Most people wouldn't argue with that concept. If anything, more enforcement is needed. More children die of abuse than of many childhood diseases for which we've found medical cures. People who work in the child-abuse field are constantly frustrated by the hit-or-miss process of uncovering the abuse before it is too late, and by judges who return children to homes where it is just a matter of time before they'll be pounded again.

But progress has been made, and most people would agree that it's a good thing. Most people, but not all.

There is one group that would like to see the child-abuse laws softened to the point where a parent could whip a child without it being anybody's business but the wielder of the whip.

And what organization would be this cold-hearted?

None other than the Moral Majority, that grim-lipped network of political Bible-thumpers.

It seems that the Moral Majority was upset when it learned that a social worker in Indianapolis had taken a child away from a divorced father when the child's maternal grandparents complained that the father was whipping the child so severely that he was raising welts.

The Moral Majority did not think that welts on the child's body were a sufficient reason to take it from its natural father.

A preacher who is the leader of the Indiana branch of the Moral Majority said the Bible tells parents to whip their children to discipline them. The father who raised welts on a little child was just following the Good Book's teachings.

So in order to prevent social workers from interfering with those parents who would follow the teachings of the Bible by beating the living hell out of a defenseless child, the Moral Majority is going to lobby to get Indiana's child-abuse laws changed.

If it gets the changes that it wants, a parent will be able to whip an infant in its crib without any godless social workers doing the work of the ol' devil and snatching the child away. hallelujah!

Fortunately, most people don't think the way the Moral Majority does. Even in so conservative a state as Indiana, it's not likely that the child-abuse laws will be weakened to the point of permitting the whipping of infants. But it gives us a warning as to the kind of weird ideas we can expect from the Moral Majority, which intends to become a social and political power during these conservative times.

These people are going to try to stick their noses into the nation's bedrooms and forbid anything that offends them (or, in their own secret dreams, titillates them). They are going to peek in our clothes hampers and brood about what we are doing that might be fun when they ain't looking.

Some of them are concerned about motels along interstate highways renting to couples that can't prove they are married. Others are frantic about a bakery that, as a tongue-in-cheek stunt, sells pornographic cookies.

The thing to remember about the Moral Majority is that their areas of "reform" have nothing to do with morality — they have to do with their personal hangups.

Their attitude is that if they don't like it, or if they like it but are afraid of being struck by lightning, or if they like it but can't find anybody to do it with — then nobody else should do it.

Now, the most sensible way to deal with this kind of problem is to go talk it over with a shrink. But the Moral Majority's approach is to try to impose their hangups on the rest of the nation.

So we have people who can't think of any other way to reason with a small child than by whipping it wanting whips snapping off hunks of babies' hides all over the country. We have people who can't see the ribald humor in sexy cookies wanting the rest of the country forbidden from buying them. We have people who can't pass a motel without having dirty thoughts about what must be going on in those rooms not wanting anybody they don't approve of checking in.

It's lucky for the rest of us that the Moral Majority is really just a minority. Most people are not interested in legislating what strangers do in a motel room or their own bedroom, or what kind of cookies other people buy.

And most people don't think the Lord really wants parents whipping little children to their sadistic hearts' content.

But if the Moral Majority is going to pursue a goal of leaving welts on the nation's babies, they ought to have a catchy slogan.

Something like: "Families that flay together, pray together."

How's that for a bumper sticker, preacher?



Houston Chronicle

Sunday, March 1, 1981

## Mike Royko

### Leaping into the flay

© 1981, Chicago Sun-Times

**N**OBODY but a hermit has to be told that child abuse is a terrible problem. Not long ago, an Illinois couple was charged with murder when a 5-year-old child was beaten beyond description. There are so many suspected cases that law enforcement agencies can't keep up with them.

There's nothing new about child abuse. It's not something that came along in modern times. It's been going on as long as there have been sicko parents who take their own problems out on defenseless children. What is new is that only in recent years has society recognized the problem and stepped in with laws to protect these children.

Getting the laws through hasn't been easy since it was long accepted that parents pretty well had the right to do what they chose with their own children, including using them as punching bags. Children were property.

Now it's generally accepted that if the abuse is bad enough, the state can step in and prosecute the parents and put the child where it will be safe.

# Battered Husbands: Victims of Wives

BY ROBERT SHIELDS

© 1974, London Observer

London — "No man," said Muhammad, "should beat his wife — even with a flower." That some men do batter their wives arouses, rightly enough, a mixture of revulsion and pity in the public mind. Sadistic behavior is not, however, solely a male prerogative.

Admittedly, husband battering is not usually of the crude, grievous bodily harm variety. There are other, and much more common, kinds of wifely cruelty.

For example, Dr. T. was on a ward round when his bleep sounded. Going to the phone he heard the agitated voice of his wife. "You left the electric saw out on the workbench, and Tom has cut his thumb off with it!"

He was driving furiously through the traffic before he realized that he hadn't asked his wife to which hospital his young son had been taken. There was nothing to do but race home — an hour's drive — to see if there was a note, or if a neighbor could help him.

At home he found the front door open and dashed in. His wife was reading a book. She didn't look up.

"Where is Tom?" he gasped.

"At school, of course. Why?" She sounded surprised.

"You said he'd cut his thumb off!"

"Did I?" she said, calmly turning a page. "Well, he might have done it, with you leaving your tools around like that."

This was no isolated incident in the lives of this couple, but just one in an endless series of destructive attacks on the husband. For the most minor cause she would attack him physically, scratching his face or pulling out handfuls of hair. Several times he woke at night to find her standing over him with a knife in her hand.

In company, and in front of the children, she could be violently abusive or would ridicule him and his supposed sexual inadequacies. She occasionally wrote notes to his colleagues telling them that he was impotent, which he was not, or that his medical quali-

## With 'Angry Woman Syndrome'

fications were spurious.

Bizarre as this kind of behavior may seem in a professionally successful and well-educated person, it is not untypical of women who exemplify the "angry woman syndrome," a term coined by Dr. Nathan Rickles, a California psychiatrist.

These women, says Rickles, are often latently homosexuals and harbor a deep envy and suspicion of men, which leads to victimization of their husbands.

The husband, however, is not always the only victim. The children may be brought in deliberately.

In order to punish her husband after a quarrel, Mrs. L. would sometimes go to a hotel for a day or two, taking her daughter with her. On one occasion she returned from such an absence to find that her husband had fed the family dog. She flew into a rage.

"That's my dog," she yelled. "I've told you that I'm the only one allowed to feed him." She grabbed their 13-year-old by the throat.

"Unless you get down on your knees and apologize, and swear you'll never feed the dog again, I'll choke her to death." He did as he was told.

Explaining his compliance the husband said, "She's so ruthless when she is in a rage that there is no knowing what she will do. She is a dangerous woman."

This young wife actually drowned her daughter's kitten in front of her because she took too long eating her dinner. And if the woman and her husband had a disagreement when the child was in bed, she would open the door and scream, "Daddy's killing me" till the child ran in terror.

### Psychological Warfare

According to her psychiatrist, one barrister's wife became an expert in subtle psychological warfare. She would, for instance, keep her husband awake all night when he had a crucial court case in the morning "by thumping out of bed, slamming doors and flushing toilets."

Some of these wives seek allies outside the home. One

woman would occasionally tear her own nightdress and then run into the street and plead with passersby to help her "because my husband has gone mad and is trying to kill me."

Another woman frequently ran to her doctor and her friends to show the scratches and bruises her husband had inflicted on her. These minor injuries had been sustained only when her husband was trying to disengage himself from her violent attacks.

### Facade of Normality

Usually, however, these couples will make strenuous efforts to present a facade of normality to the outside world. Their friends do not suspect the high degree of anger and misery within the home, and it comes to light only when one or the other seeks psychiatric help.

Most of these women are socially well adjusted. They are often successful in their careers and give the impression of being outwardly attractive personalities. They do not lose touch with reality and can shift in an instant from a state of apparently uncontrollable rage to smiling gentleness when the doorbell rings.

Why don't these hapless husbands simply pack their bags and go? Some do, of course, thereby confirming their wives' life-long conviction that men are not to be trusted. But most explain: "When there is an amnesty you couldn't find a nicer woman. Anyway, I love her. Besides, there are the children. I need them and they need me. And if I left, would she turn on one of them?"

Or there is the husband who says, "She doesn't mean to be cruel. She is ill in some way. Perhaps I can help her. She is sorry afterwards and has promised never to do it again."

Actually she is not very sorry afterwards and genuine repentance is rare.

The husbands are usually "nice" men, over-passive, conciliatory persons who want peace at any price but never get it. Outside the home they are often highly successful and adequately assertive.

Their "niceness" in the home is a cover-up for fear.

Sunday, October 20, 1974

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

Because they are afraid of what they usually call a "confrontation" with their wives they tend to be patient, logical and obsequious in situations where their wives expect them to be strong and uncompromising. They give in, back down, or run away, often because they are more afraid of their own anger than they are of their wives'.

Sunday, March 25, 1979

Page 8, Section 4 Houston Chronicle

## Abused husband gets 25-year term for murdering wife

ESSEX, Md. (AP) — A man whose wife of 25 years beat him and limited him to a 50-cent weekly allowance has been sentenced to 25 years in prison for killing the woman and chopping her body into 35 pieces.

Yong Am Pin, 45, was convicted Friday after a two-day nonjury trial of second-degree murder in the death of his wife, Im Sook Pin, 46. Her mutilated body was found was last July, sealed into jars and paint cans and hidden in a shed.

Baltimore County Circuit Judge Marvin J. Land said the sentence was five years below the maximum penalty because of circumstances in Pin's marriage, which Land called "a difficult and horrible existence — a nightmare."

The defense said Pin's wife inflicted 25 years of marital abuse on her husband, including physical beatings with a wooden meat mallet, taunting of extramarital affairs, limiting him to a 50-cent weekly allowance for personal needs and forbidding him to have friends.

Testimony revealed the slaying occurred while Pin and his wife argued over her request that he buy her a cassette tape recorder.

Police testified Pin struck his wife in the head with an ashtray on July 16, then left the room and returned with a hammer and continued striking her.

Then, according to testimony, her body was carved up over a two-day period into 35 pieces, packed into containers and sealed with cement.

Two days after the slaying, their 20-year-old daughter, Tae Ja, reported her mother missing and told police her father insisted his wife had run away to California.

Pin sat quietly during the trial, facing the judge only when the sentence was imposed. He said he would "try to carry out faithfully" any penalty the court imposed.

A psychiatrist, Dr. John M. Henderson, said Pin's method of disposing of the body was his way of regaining control. He said the disposal was "not sadistic" but arose from a need to "help him over the emotional hurdle of what had just occurred."

Page 18, Section

Women's Resource Services UH/CLC

## SUPREME COURT HAS REPEATEDLY FOUND THAT WOMEN ARE NOT PERSONS (LEGALLY)

Ratified in 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution reads: "No state...shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." This amendment has been used successfully to protect men, minority races, aliens, corporations and habitual criminals--but rarely women! Some examples:

1874--Minor v. Happersett 21 Wallace 162--Denial to women of right to vote--constitutional.

1886--Santa Clara County v. Southern Pacific RR 118 U.S. 394--Denial to corporation of right to "person" status--unconstitutional.

1872--Myra Bradwell v. State 83 U.S. 187--Denial to women of right to have license to practice law--constitutional.

1886--Yick Wo v. Hopkins 118 U.S. 356--Denial to Orientals of right to have licenses to operate laundries--unconstitutional.

1915--Truax v. Raich 293 U.S. 33--Denial to alien of right to be a cook--unconstitutional.

1905--Lochner v. New York 198 U.S. 45--Denial of right of men to work as many hours as they wished--unconstitutional.

1908--Muller v. Oregon 208 U.S. 412--Denial of right of women to work as many hours as they wished--constitutional.

1938--Gaines v. Canada 305 U.S. 337--Denial to Negroes of admission to state's only law school--unconstitutional.

1959--Heaton v. Bristol 359 U.S. 230--Denial to women of admission to the state's only floricultural school--constitutional. (Refused review).

1942--Skinner v. Oklahoma 316 U.S. 535--Denial to habitual criminals of reproductive potential--unconstitutional.

1880--Strauder v. West Virginia 100 U.S. 303--Denial to accused Negro of the right to have Negroes in jury--unconstitutional.

1932--Welosky v. Massachusetts 284 U.S. 684--Denial to accused woman of the right to have women in jury--constitutional. (Refused review).

1948--Goesart v. Cleary 335 U.S. 464--Denial to women of right to employment as barmaid unless daughter or wife of bar-owner--constitutional.

1961--Hoyt v. Florida 368 U.S. 57--Denial to women of the right to equal jury admission--constitutional.

1968--Mengelkoch v. California et al. 393 U.S. 993--Denial to women of right to equal labor hours law--constitutional. (Refused review).

\* 1971--Reed v. Reed 404 U.S. 71--Denial to women of equal right with men to administer estate of deceased relative--unconstitutional.

\* 1972--Frontiero v. Richardson 411 U.S. 677--Denial to husbands of Air Force officers equal basis with wives of Air Force officers to receive dependency benefits--unconstitutional.

1974--Geduldig v. Aiello 417 U.S. 484--Denial to women of pregnancy-based disability coverage in California disability insurance plan--constitutional.

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"Laws which disable women from full participation in the political, business, and economic arenas are often characterized as 'protective' and beneficial. These same laws applied to racial or ethnic minorities would readily be recognized as invidious and impermissible. THE PEDESTAL UPON WHICH WOMEN HAVE BEEN PLACED HAS ALL TOO OFTEN, UPON CLOSER INSPECTION, BEEN REVEALED AS A CAGE." --California Supreme Court, 1971.

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The Equal Rights Amendment (Full Text) Proposed Amendment XXVII. March 22, 1972.

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

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

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

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PROGRESSION TOWARD CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY FOR ALL U.S. CITIZENS - WOMEN AND MEN:  
 14TH, 15TH, 19TH AMENDMENTS, PLUS THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

AMENDMENTS (First Sections only)

EFFECTS (As Interpreted By The Supreme Court)

1868 Fourteenth

*All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.*

*No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

For Men

All males...are citizens.

Privileges do not include the right of all male citizens to vote.

Men need not have equal protection of the laws with women.

For Women

All females...are citizens.

Privileges do not include the right of any female citizens to vote.

Women need not have equal protection of the laws with men.

LAWS MADE BY MEN, ELECTED BY SOME MEN (NO WOMEN), MAY TREAT MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY.

1870 Fifteenth

*The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.*

Guaranteed to all male citizens the right to vote.

Guaranteed to no female citizen the right to vote.

LAWS MADE BY MEN, ELECTED BY ALL MEN (NO WOMEN), MAY TREAT MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY.

1920 Nineteenth

*The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.*

No effect.

Guaranteed to all female citizens the right to vote.

LAWS MADE BY MEN AND WOMEN, ELECTED BY ALL MEN AND ALL WOMEN, MAY TREAT MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY.

Equal Rights (Twenty-seventh)

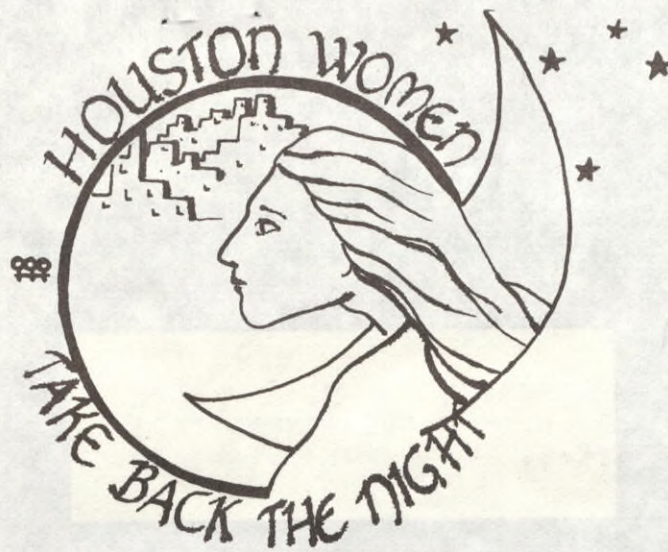
*Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.*

Would guarantee men equality of rights (equal protection) under the law with women.

Would guarantee women equality of rights (equal protection) under the law with men.

LAWS MADE BY MEN AND WOMEN, ELECTED BY ALL MEN AND ALL WOMEN, MAY NOT TREAT MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY.

[Mar. 1981]



presents

a series of workshops

Saturday, April 4, 1981

at the School of Public Health, 6905 Bertner

8a.m. registration 9a.m. opening panel

WORKSHOPS ARE SCHEDULED THROUGH THE DAY ON VARIOUS TOPICS CONCERNING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, INCLUDING RAPE, BATTERING, INCEST, SELF DEFENSE, RACISM, POLITICAL ACTION, AND LEGAL REMEDIES. ONE OF THE WORKSHOPS WILL BE FOCUSED ON ORGANIZING A TAKE BACK THE NIGHT MARCH WHICH WE ARE PLANNING AS A METHOD OF RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PERVASIVENESS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.

**YOU ARE WELCOME**

LUNCHES AND CHILDCARE WILL BE AVAILABLE

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HOUSTON WOMEN TAKE BACK THE NIGHT IS SPONSORED BY THE WOMEN'S GROUP OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, THE Y.W.C.A., THE HOUSTON AREA NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN, THE HOUSTON AREA WOMEN'S CENTER, AND ENDORSED BY WOMEN IN ACTION.

GROUPS WISHING TO ACT AS CO-SPONSORS OR PERSONS NEEDING FURTHER INFORMATION MAY CONTACT MARGARET WAITE-GIBSON AT 784-0749. OR SANDRA LONG AT H.A.W.C. (792-4403).

women who care about violence against women...

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