

## O'Connor rates as top influential woman in poll

By Gay Pauley  
United Press International

NEW YORK — Sandra Day O'Connor, the first and only woman ever named to the U.S. Supreme Court, won hands down as the most influential woman in America in 1982.

The list, announced today, showed the justice with 81 votes among the 133 possibles in the World Almanac's annual compilation done through editorial representatives on major newspapers. O'Connor was a former Arizona legislator and Superior Court and Appeals Court judge.

Katharine Graham, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the *Washington Post*, ran a close second with 75 votes, followed by Billie Jean King, the champion tennis player, with 60.

Last year Graham and King tied for the No. 1 spot. Graham has been on the list ever since the World Almanac started compiling it in 1977.

Jane D. Platt, Almanac publisher, said O'Connor probably did not make the 1981 list simply because she was fairly new to the job.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, won 44 votes, first lady Nancy Reagan, 36. Both women trailed



Sandra Day O'Connor, the first and only woman ever named to the U.S. Supreme Court, is at the top of the list of the most influential women in America in 1982 in the World Almanac's annual compilation.

Eleanor Smeal, until recently president of the National Organization for Women (with 53); Phyllis Schlafly, leader of the stop-ERA movement (52) and Gloria Steinem, editor of *MS* magazine (52).

Brooke Shields, the beautiful teen-age model and actress, polled 27, becoming the youngest "influential" ever named to the list.

Graham, Barbara Walters and Barbara Jordan, teaching at the University of Texas, are the only three to have been named to the list for the past six years.

The World Almanac now lists the women influentials by their professional fields

instead of alphabetically as it did when the compilation began.

The 1982 list follows:

- Arts. Beverly Sills, general director of the New York City Opera, and Sarah Caldwell, opera producer, director, conductor and the founder of the Boston Opera Group.

- Business. Katharine Graham and Mary Cunningham, a vice president at Joseph E. Seagram and Sons.

- Educators. Barbara Jordan, former congresswoman now professor at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, Univer-

sity of Texas at Austin; Rosalyn Yalow, Nobel Prize winning physicist, and Barbara Tuchman, Pulitzer Prize winning author and historian.

- Entertainment. Katharine Hepburn, actress and Academy Award winner for her performance in "On Golden Pond"; Carol Burnett, actress in movies and on television, and Brooke Shields.

- Government. Sandra Day O'Connor; Jeane Kirkpatrick; Jane Byrne, first woman mayor of Chicago; Nancy Reagan, and Millicent Fenwick, the congresswoman from New Jersey this month lost her bid for a U.S. Senate seat.

- Media. Ann Landers, nationally syndicated advice columnist whose column appears in *Today's Living*; Ellen Goodman, author, syndicated columnist, Pulitzer Prize winner for commentary; Barbara Walters, broadcast journalist at ABC-TV; Sylvia Porter, financial columnist, and Abigail VanBuren, author of the "Dear Abby" syndicated column.

- Social activists. Eleanor Smeal, Phyllis Schlafly and Gloria Steinem.

- Sports. Billie Jean King, the spearhead for "Women's Lob" for the women's tennis association, and Chris Evert-Lloyd, 1982 winner of the U.S. Tennis Open.

## Supreme Court justice called most influential woman

### Names / faces

Republic Wire Services

Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor topped the list of the most influential American women in 1982, edging out *Washington Post* chairman Katharine Graham in a survey taken by the *World Almanac*.

Graham finished second in the survey of 133 newspaper editors. She placed first in the previous two years, including a tie in 1981 with tennis star Billie Jean King. King placed third in the new survey.

Eleanor Smeal, former president of the National Organization for Women, placed fourth, and feminist Gloria Steinem and conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly tied for fifth place.

■ **SMALL THANKS** — When it comes to saying thanks, the *Who* isn't high on the charts.

Prior to the rock group's sold-out concerts in Washington, D.C., in September, a member of the



Katharine Graham



Sandra O'Connor

Who's road crew left a canvas bag containing \$17,620 on a Hertz courtesy bus at National Airport.

The driver, 22-year-old Lura Taylor, found the cash as well as some clues linking the bag to the rock group and, along with her manager, tracked the bag's owner to a local hotel.

For her efforts, Taylor didn't receive what

anyone would call an overly generous reward: two tickets to the upcoming concert.

■ **MANLY CHEFS** — If real men don't eat quiche, as in the book of the same name by Bruce Feirstein, what do they eat? You can find out soon, courtesy of Scott Redman.

Redman has written a sequel, *Real Men Don't Cook Quiche*, subtitled *The Real Man's Cookbook*. The book is edited by Feirstein.

■ **PAPAL NUDGING** — Pope John Paul II is expediting the annulment of Princess Caroline's marriage to French playboy Philippe Junot, 43, out of compassion for her dead mother, Princess Grace of Monaco, a British newspaper reported Wednesday.

The newspaper said the panel from the Sacred Rota, the Vatican tribunal, could take months to decide whether to free the 25-year-old princess to remarry in the Roman Catholic Church. The *London Sun* reported the pope ordered the three judges to rush the dissolution of the marriage to grant Princess Grace's "dying wish."

The couple obtained a civil divorce in 1980.

## O'Connor silent on abortions

By ELIZABETH OLSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — With the issue of abortion under consideration in the current Supreme Court term, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is staying as quiet about her views on the subject as she did at confirmation hearings.

Usually quick with questions, Mrs. O'Connor, 52, was silent during the first 35 minutes of oral arguments Tuesday.

The first woman ever on the high court,

Mrs. O'Connor took her seat in September 1981. Tuesday's three-hour argument was the first she has heard on the abortion question.

During Senate confirmation hearings, she steadfastly refused to say if she would repudiate the court's historic 1973 decision legalizing abortion.

Her nomination to the court by President

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## Justice received hate mail following abortion decision

By Fred Barbash

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun, in a rare and wide-ranging television interview Saturday, said he was called a "butcher" and "murderer" in letters to the court after writing the 1973 ruling that legalized abortion.

"... You can think of any name to call someone, and I have been called it — butcher of Dachau, murderer, Pontius Pilate, King Herod, you name it."

"Well, of course, it hurt at first," Blackmun said. "It doesn't hurt so much anymore, because I think one's hide gets a little ... a little thick, to use the old phrase. On the other hand, I like to know what people are thinking. And the fact that 75 percent of the correspondence was critical doesn't mean that represents 75 percent of the population. ..."

The subject of abortion came back to the court for review last week and is expected to again be one of the most controversial issues the justices will face.

In the hourlong interview with Daniel Schorr of the Cable News Network, Blackmun also discussed working with Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, proposals to strip the court of its jurisdiction and the court's current ideological lineup.

Blackmun also discussed some of the angry and widely reported exchanges among justices, including him, in recent court opinions. The relationships on the court are "very competitive," he said, "very

clashing ... in the sense that there are opposing views in most of our cases."

"The friendship and the mutual respect I believe continues. But if someone's going to play hardball with me, I'll play hardball back if I firmly believe in the position, although I suppose that if I were completely a gentleman I wouldn't."

Describing O'Connor as "able" and "articulate," Blackmun said she "gives no quarter; she asks no quarter and she's a fine justice."

When "Justice (Potter) Stewart was here, there were perhaps two on the right of the spectrum, two on the left of the spectrum and I like to think five of us in the center. Now one could say maybe it's a two-four-three division."

Blackmun rejected the notion that he had moved into the liberal camp with Justices Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan Jr.

He also disclosed that last year, some justices heard a faint electronic ringing sound in their secret conference room and thought the room was bugged. Blackmun knew it was the sound of his hearing aid but, "feeling mischievous," waited a few days to tell the others. "The secret was out and we all laughed about it."

Only three justices — Hugo Black, William O. Douglas and, when he announced retirement, Stewart — have allowed themselves to be questioned for television while sitting on the high court, although others have given speeches or interviews to print journalists.

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DAILY TERRITORIAL

## O'Connor stays quiet during court abortion arguments

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Reagan was warmly received in most quarters, but abortion opponents criticized her stand on the issue during her time as an Arizona legislator.

Although she said abortion personally offends her, Mrs. O'Connor told senators she would not oppose allowing abortions to save the woman's life and "possibly" for other reasons.

In its 1973 ruling, the Supreme Court said

protecting the woman's health would justify state regulation of abortions in the second three months of pregnancy.

Just how far states can go in such regulation is the question before the court in cases from Virginia, Missouri and Akron, Ohio.

Not until more than halfway through the first case did she speak up. By then, seven of the nine justices had raised questions.

Her first query tried to nail down whether a Virginia doctor, convicted of a

felony for performing a second-trimester abortion in his clinic, could have gotten his clinic certified as a hospital.

That would have satisfied the state requirement that abortions during the fourth through sixth months of pregnancy be done in hospitals.

In the Akron case, she asked whether the city was relying on the justification of protecting maternal health in its limits on a woman's freedom to end her pregnancy.

The justice, like most of her colleagues, was silent when Solicitor General Rex Lee urged the court to allow legislatures, not courts, to decide politically sensitive issues such as abortion.

Justice O'Connor was a vigorous advocate of states' rights before she took her place on the high court. She has advocated greater deference by Congress and the federal judiciary to state courts and state legislatures.