

# As Nazi demonstration approaches

# *March hinges on Marquette deal*

By **DIANE DUBEY**

Correspondent

**SKOKIE-** Village officials apparently no longer have the power to stop a neo-Nazi march on Sunday June 25.

Richard Tedor, spokesman for the National Socialist Party of America (NSPA) told The LIFE Tuesday, June 13, that his group will "definitely come to Skokie" if they are not given permission to demonstrate on Chicago park district property in a U.S. District court hearing on Tuesday, June 20.

Skokie Corp. Counsel Harvey Schwartz said, "there's nothing more I can think of (to do). As things stand now there will be a march."

The right to hold rallies in Chicago parks, particularly in Marquette Park near the NSPA's southwest Chicago headquarters, has been the Nazis' goal all along, Tedor said.

A demonstration in Skokie was chosen as a tactical "wedge" to help the group win its rights to free speech, he said.

Nazi leader Frank Collin has offered to abandon plans for the Skokie march if given the right to demonstrate in Chicago, but Tedor qualified these promises.

**"WE AREN'T** looking for a com-

promise, we don't want one march or one rally. We want the right to speak at any Chicago park, especially Marquette Park, as often as we want.

"We have no reason to go to Skokie—we won't do any recruiting, we may get hurt, and we're not looking for a fight or confrontation," Tedor said.

Hopes of legally averting the demonstration were killed early this week

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Skokie village officials have been given many suggestions on how to prevent the Nazi march. Last week one came from Niles Township Clerk Louis Black. The village rejected the suggestion and this week Black has demanded the village rescind the permit allowing the Nazi group to march in Skokie. For more on this story turn to page 2.

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when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to stay the ruling which permitted the march and when the two bills designed to prevent the march were defeated in the state legislature.

By a 7-2 vote, the Supreme Court, Monday June 12, denied a village petition for a stay until the court can hear the merits of the case involving three Skokie ordinances enacted to prevent the march.

The ordinances were struck down as unconstitutional by U.S. District Court Judge Bernard Decker and his ruling was later upheld by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals. Voting in favor of the stay were Justices William Rehnquist and Harry Blackmun.

**ON TUESDAY,** June 13, two bills which had been approved by the state senate but rejected by the house judiciary committee were turned down for consideration by the entire house.

House sponsors Rep. Alan Greiman (D-15th) and Rep. Arthur Telcser (R-12th) failed to secure a house vote for the bills which would have outlawed public defamation of any ethnic group and banned demonstrations that might involve the use of physical violence.

"Now it all goes to Skokie. If the Nazis do come, we can only hope it will be peaceful and we will stand proudly against them," Greiman said after the vote Tuesday.

State Sen. John Nimrod (R-4th) senate sponsor of the bill banning violent demonstrations, said "Anyone who based their decision on the constitutionality issue is not being a legislator. It's the legislature's job to set policy and the judiciary's to interpret it."

**EVEN IF** the bills had been ap-

proved in the state legislature, it is unlikely they could have prevented the march, according to David Hamlin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) which is providing legal counsel for the Nazis.

"The issues presented by the statutes were already dealt with in the courts," Hamlin said, and if the bills had passed, "the ACLU would have

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Plans have been made for two different counterdemonstrations on June 25. One march, planned by the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, is designed to be a peaceful one. The other, planned by the Jewish Defense League, is designed to be a violent one. For complete details on both, turn to page 3.

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gone into the federal courts to prevent their enforcement."

Informed of Hamlin's statement, Skokie Mayor Albert Smith said, "It seems Mr. Hamlin's dedication to the rights of Nazis is only surpassed by his absolute arrogance."

Hamlin responded by saying, "It is sad that the mayor has chosen to attack me on this level."

**HAMLIN EXPLAINED** that the June 20 hearing in federal district court stems from a conflict between the NSPA and the Chicago Park district over a required insurance bond for all public assemblies on park district land.

In August, 1977, a U.S. District Court ruled the requirement invalid.

Chicago park authorities interpreted the ruling to mean that the bond was too high and subsequently reduced the amount to \$60,000.

According to Hamlin, ACLU attorneys on June 20 will ask U.S. District Court Judge Bernard Decker to honor a parade permit application by the Nazis for July 9 or to hold the park district in contempt of court.

A \$350,000 insurance bond requirement was the basis of one of the Skokie ordinances struck down by Decker.

**TEDOR SAID** that behind-the-scenes negotiations held under the auspices of the U.S. Justice department's community relations service "petered out" when justice officials would not agree to put pressure on the Chicago Park district to permit Nazi assemblies.

He said the officials promised only to influence the state legislature to defeat the bill against ethnic defamation if the Nazis would call off their Skokie march. That bill, authored by State

Sen. Howard Carroll (D-15th) was one of the two killed Tuesday in the house.

Richard Salem, midwest director of the community relations service would say only that his office was trying "to help identify alternatives to satisfy the parties involved."

He insisted, however, that "We're not talking about any deal—Chicago area Jewish leaders and Skokie leadership have made it clear there can be no trade-offs."