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U.S. Coalition for Life

165 Hills Church Road
Export, Pennsylvania 15632
Telephone (412) 327-7379

RANDY ENGEL
Director

March 1, 1973

Dr. Fred Mecklenburg
Chairman
National Right to Life Committee
c/o MCCL
Minn., Minn. 55409

Dear Fred,

On the possibility that I might be able to attend the NRLC meeting next weekend, can you inform me as soon as possible as to whether or not participation will be open to any interested pro-life person or head of a pro-life agency?

Secondly, I understand that the NRLC Board will be nominating individuals for the position of Executive Director. As a pro-life agency leader, I would like to submit the names of the following individuals for this position at this time in case I am not able to put their names up on the meeting date:

John L. Short - Mineola, L.I., N.Y.
Frank Zanchelli - Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
Paul Vetrano - Hicksville, NY
Jim McGuire - Harrisburg, Pa.
Ed Golden - NY
Michael Taylor , D.C.

cc; J.Short
F.Zanchelli
P.Vetrano
J.McGuire
E.Golden
M.Taylor

Sincerely,
Randy Engel
Randy Engel

U.S. Coalition for Life

165 Hills Church Road
Export, Pennsylvania 15632
Telephone (412) 327-7379

RANDY ENGEL
Director

March 7, 1973

Dr. Fred Mecklenburg
Chairman, NRLC
4803 Nicollet Ave.
Minn., Minn. 55409

Dear Fred,

Thankyou for having Joe Lampe phone me with the information on participation at this Sunday's meeting as well as on the employment committee's plans to select staff workers for the national office.

However, there must have been an error in the communication since Joe told me that the names I submitted to the NRLC Board would be considered by the employment committee. Please be advised that the names I submitted to you for consideration was not for the position(s) of staff workers but rather for the job of National Director or Executive Director. I understand that you and the rest of the Board will be approving a Director at the Sunday meeting and want to make sure that these other candidates are considered.

Regarding participation by the USCL, I understand that the National Youth Coalition, National Right to Life, and Americans United for Life will be represented. It should be a matter of record I think that the Coalition was not asked to participate. In any event, as a board member of Women Concerned for the Unborn Child, I have shared my ideas with Mary Winter and the Coalition will support her ideas and any judgement that may come out of the Sunday meeting.

Sincerely,


Randy Engel, USCL



FAMILY LIFE BUREAU
UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • 202/659-6673

March 5, 1973

To: Officers and Board of Directors, National Right to Life Committee

Dear Friends:

In the aftermath of the Supreme Court decision, it has become more apparent that the only real way to achieve some protection for the unborn child is by way of an amendment to the Constitution. Despite rumors to the contrary, I want to state clearly that I am personally fully in favor of passing a Constitutional Amendment, and will do all that I can to assure its enactment. At the same time, I am convinced that the Court's decision leaves all of us in the pro-life movement with many other responsibilities in regard to long-range educational efforts and special legislative programs at the federal and state levels.

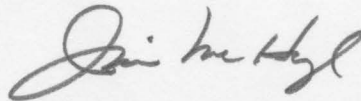
As you know, plans to broaden and enlarge the activity of the National Right to Life Committee were formulated at a meeting in Washington, D.C. in December, 1972. The need to mobilize forces for a Constitutional Amendment has generated a new urgency, and there has been considerable activity--planning sessions, regional meetings, conference calls--directed toward opening a political campaign to pass the amendment. The culmination of all this activity is the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Right to Life Committee and some close associates in Chicago on March 11, 1973. As I understand it, this meeting is to consider the plan that has been formulated by Ed Becker, with the advice and support of many of the people from Minnesota. That plan seeks to reorganize the NRLC, so as to give top priority to passing the amendment. Important to the success of that plan is the advice, cooperation and commitment of top Church officials, which will be sought after the March 11 meeting. As indicated by Ed and others, the top Church officials include the leadership of various church bodies, but primarily the American Catholic Bishops.

The specific purpose of this letter, however, is to indicate that I will not attend the Chicago meeting on March 11. In view of the plans already made and the anticipated decision-making that will take place at Chicago, I am convinced that my absence will lead to a more open discussion of the projected plan, and will insure greater freedom of action for all involved.

I do not intend by this letter to signal a decrease in interest, involvement, or commitment to the pro-life cause, or the National Right to Life Committee. As a matter of fact, my involvement within the U.S. Catholic Conference has already broadened and will no doubt lead to an increase of activity.

My best wishes for a productive and successful meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James T. McHugh".

(Rev. Msgr.) James T. McHugh
Director

M. F. JEFFERSON, M.D.
THE DOCTORS' BUILDING
720 HARRISON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02118

TELEPHONE (617) 261-1960

March 11, 1973

*received by Dr. Mecklenburg
on March 30*

Fred E. Mecklenburg, M.D.
Chairman, Board of Directors
National Right To Life Committee
O'Hare International Towers - O'Hare International Airport
Chicago, Illinois 60600

Dear Dr. Mecklenburg:

I have reviewed carefully proposals from Mr. Edwin C. Becker, Dr. Robert L. Krebsbach and Martin F. McKernan, Jr., Esq. as well as minutes of the board meetings on February 11, 1973. Unexpectedly, I shall not get to today's meeting and I am sending this letter to summarize what I had expected to say at the meeting.

(1) Correction of minutes, page 12:

There are pro-life groups using the words "Right To Life" in their names in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The key pro-life politically active group in this state is Massachusetts Citizens For Life. As its statewide organization progresses, it is expected to be the umbrella-group for all political pro-life activism in Massachusetts. Expressed sentiment has been unanimous for a constitutional amendment protecting unborn human life from conception.

(2) Re Mr. Becker's proposals:

I am in general agreement with the concept and modus operandi with these reservations --

- (a) The national organization should confine its activities strictly to the national campaign and Washington effort.
- (b) The relationship of the national organization to the state groups should be one of informational support. This informational support would consist of expert advice in technical organizational problems, operational help, visual materials, etc. as requested by state groups. In exchange for this, to enable such a bank to be

March 11, 1973

Page 2

Fred E. Mecklenburg, M.D.

established and support the national effort, the state organizations would fund the national organization by the recommended formula of per capita assessment.

- (c) State activity should be directed solely by the state groups with national group intervention only secondary and on request. Even national campaign activity, e.g. ad campaigns, should coordinate with and not conflict with state programs.
- (d) The choice of one fund raising effort need not exclude others. The Executive Board of Massachusetts Citizens For Life supports the state assessment by the per capita formula. However, locally, no single fund raising effort is considered ideal. I reiterate the necessity for the organization to have a powerful image.

(3) Re Dr. Krebsbach's proposals:

- (a) The attempt of pro-abortionists and their sympathizers to exploit religious bias should not be a factor in any decision about the future structure of this organization. Other churches could have requested participation or sponsored similar groups. I see no reason to invite less Catholic participation; let other churches participate more. This is a secular group that anyone who wishes to protect and defend unborn human life can join, is it not?
- (b) Direct-mail approaches can raise money quickly and reliably. However, mischances in the method can as quickly and reliably jeopardize an organization and alienate its supporters. Mr. Horan must be consulted about an inadvertence in Americans United For Life direct-mail affairs.

(4) Re Mr. McKernan's proposed amendments:

I prefer the wording of proposed amendment A. It avoids the endless debate on when conception has occurred, yet it offers the same protection, as the embryonic stage is considered by experimental embryologists to be in existence with the completion of the first cell division of the zygote.

March 11, 1973

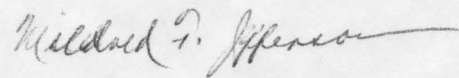
Page 3

Fred E. Mecklenburg, M.D.

I can only accept reservation (4) as necessary to get any amendment passed because otherwise reasonable people still are influenced unfavorably by the "jeopardy to the mother" arguments.

May all go well.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mildred F. Jefferson". The signature is written in dark ink and has a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Mildred F. Jefferson, M.D.

MFJ/mt

O'HARE INTERNATIONAL TOWER HOTEL CORPORATION
 A MADISON SQUARE GARDEN HOTEL
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60666

TO INSURE PROPER CREDIT PLEASE
 DETACH THIS PORTION AND RETURN
 WITH YOUR REMITTANCE TO:

O'HARE INTERNATIONAL TOWER
 POST OFFICE BOX 1092
 ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL. 60006

DATE March 26, 1973

TO
 National Right to Life Committee
 4803 Nicollet
 Minneapolis, Minn.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Att: Mr. J. Lampe


DETACH

DATE	REFERENCE	CHARGES	CREDITS	AMOUNT
3/24/73	85732	61.10		61.10

OVER 90 DAYS	60-90 DAYS	30-60 DAYS	* CURRENT
--------------	------------	------------	-----------

* 1% PER MONTH WILL BE ADDED
 ON ALL ACCOUNTS PAST 30 DAYS

STATEMENT

TOTAL DUE 

**PAY THIS
 AMOUNT** 

61.10

O'HARE INTERNATIONAL TOWER HOTEL CORP.
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60666

ROOM NO.	LAST (NAME)	FIRST	INITIAL	RATE
3123	MAYOR	MERLE	ME	30.00
IN DATE	ADDRESS			NO. PERSONS
3/25	433 N. MICHIGAN			
OUT DATE	CITY	STATE	CLERK IN	
	CHICAGO	ILLINOIS	AK	

85732

TRANSFER TO CITY LEDGER

I AGREE THAT MY LIABILITY FOR THIS BILL IS NOT WAIVED AND AGREE TO BE HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE IN THE EVENT THAT THE INDICATED PERSON, COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION FAILS TO PAY FOR ANY OR THE FULL AMOUNT OF THESE CHARGES.

O'HARE INTERNATIONAL TOWER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60666

GUEST'S SIGNATURE

DATE	REFERENCE	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE	PICK-UP
MAR 23	ROOM 6011	C* 18.00			
MAR 23	TAX 6011	C* 1.10		* 19.10 *	
MAR 24	RESTRL 6011	A* 12.00		* 31.10	
MAR 24	ROOM 6011	C* 30.00			
MAR 24	TAX 6011	C* 1.83		* 62.93 *	
MAR 24	CORR 6011		C* 30.00	* 31.10	
MAR 24	CORR 6011		C* 1.83	* 61.10 *	
MAR 24	MISC	C* 30.00			

JAL

CODE:	D. DRUG STORE E. BARBER SHOP	F. BEAUTY SHOP G. GASLIGHT	K. GIFT SHOP L. SEC'Y. SERVICE	M. BANQUET
MR. MRS. MISS	SIGNATURE <i>Mayorg Mecklenburg</i>			DATE 3/23/73
HOME ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP
FIRM NAME				AK
FIRM ADDRESS	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP
ADVANCE	RESERVATION	CR.	ROOM NO.	CLERK IN
\$	TA		6011	EG



TEL. READING

IN	OUT

MASS. AVENUE AT THOMAS CIRCLE, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005
 Telephone No. 202-783-4600

ACCOUNT NO.
035817

DATE	REFERENCE	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE	PICK-UP
MAY 17 ^R	ROOM 624	C* 24.00			
MAY 17 ^R	TAX 624	C* 1.44			
MAY 17 ^R	PAID 624		* 25.44	* .00 *	
		<i>total \$.</i>			

CODE G—BANQUET H—ROOM SERVICE J—PINK KITCHEN K—HAYPENNY LOUNGE
 L—RIB ROOM M—HAWAII CLUB N—PHONE SERVICE CHARGE

WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE, AND TRUST YOU HAVE FOUND OUR SERVICE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. IF NOT, PLEASE FAVOR US BY TELLING THE ASSISTANT MANAGER BEFORE YOU LEAVE.

I AGREE THAT MY LIABILITY FOR THIS BILL IS NOT WAIVED AND AGREE TO BE HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE IN THE EVENT THAT THE INDICATED PERSON, COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION FAILS TO PAY FOR ANY PART OR THE FULL AMOUNT OF THESE CHARGES.

 GUEST'S SIGNATURE



TEL. READING

IN	OUT

MASS. AVENUE AT THOMAS CIRCLE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
Telephone No. 202-783-4600

ACCOUNT NO.

035223

DATE	REFERENCE	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE	PICK-UP
MAY 10 PAID	645		A* 50.83	* 50.83	C* 50.83
MAY 10 PAID	ROOM 645	C* 24.00		* 25.44	B* 25.44
MAY 10 PAID	TAX 645	C* 1.44		* 20.84	B* 25.44
				* 20.84	C* 20.84
MAY 11 PAID	LDIST 624	B* 4.60		* 4.60	A* 4.60
MAY 11 PAID	ROOM 624	C* 24.00		* 7.75	B* 7.75
MAY 11 PAID	TAX 624	C* 1.44		* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 12 PAID	RESTON 624	A* 3.15		* 25.44	
MAY 12 PAID	ROOM 6240		B* 33.19	* 25.44	
MAY 12 PAID	ROOM 624	C* 24.00		* .00	C* .00
MAY 12 PAID	TAX 624	C* 1.44		* 1.47	A* 1.47
MAY 12 PAID	LDIST 624	C* 1.47		* 25.44	B* 25.44
MAY 13 PAID	6240		A* 26.91	* 20.70	C* 20.70
MAY 13 PAID	LDIST 624	B* 4.74		* 4.74	A* 4.74
MAY 13 PAID	ROOM 624	C* 24.00		* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 13 PAID	TAX 624	C* 1.44		* .00	
MAY 14 PAID	624		A* 30.18	* 25.44	
MAY 14 PAID	ROOM 624	C* 24.00		* .00	
MAY 14 PAID	TAX 624	C* 1.44		* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 15 PAID	624		A* 25.44	* 25.44	
MAY 15 PAID	ROOM 624	C* 24.00		* .00	
MAY 15 PAID	TAX 624	C* 1.44		* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 16 PAID	624		B* 25.44	* 25.44	
MAY 16 PAID	ROOM 624	C* 24.00			

MAY 16 CODE G-BANQUET 24 H-ROOM SERVICE J-PINK KITCHEN K-HAYPENNY POLINGE
L-LOBBY ROOM M-HAWAII CLUB N-PHONE SERVICE CHARGE .00

166.62

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I AGREE THAT MY LIABILITY FOR THIS BILL IS NOT WAIVED AND AGREE TO BE HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE IN THE EVENT THAT THE INDICATED PERSON, COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION FAILS TO PAY FOR ANY PART OR THE FULL AMOUNT OF THESE CHARGES.

GUEST'S SIGNATURE



MASS. AVENUE AT THOMAS CIRCLE, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005
 Telephone No. 202-783-4600

ACCOUNT NO.

035223

TEL. READING

IN	OUT

DATE	REFERENCE	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE	PICK-UP
MAY 10	PAID	645	A* 50.88	* 50.88	C* 50.88
MAY 10	ROOM	645 C* 24.00			
MAY 10	TAX	645 C* 1.44		* 25.44*	B* 25.44
					B* 25.44
					C* 20.84
MAY 11	LDIST	624 B* 4.60		* 20.84	
MAY 11	ROOM	624 C* 24.00			
MAY 11	TAX	624 C* 1.44		* 4.60*	A* 4.60
MAY 12	RESTRI	624 A* 3.15		* 7.75	B* 7.75
MAY 12	PAID	6240	B* 33.19	* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 12	ROOM	624 C* 24.00			
MAY 12	TAX	624 C* 1.44		* .00*	C* .00
MAY 12	LDIST	624 C* 1.47		* 1.47	A* 1.47
MAY 13	PAID	6240	A* 26.91	* 25.44	B* 25.44
MAY 13	LDIST	624 B* 4.74		* 20.70	C* 20.70
MAY 13	ROOM	624 C* 24.00			
MAY 13	TAX	624 C* 1.44		* 4.74*	A* 4.74
MAY 14	PAID	624	A* 30.18	* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 14	ROOM	624 C* 24.00			
MAY 14	TAX	624 C* 1.44		* .00*	
MAY 15	PAID	624	A* 25.44	* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 15	ROOM	624 C* 24.00			
MAY 15	TAX	624 C* 1.44		* .00*	
			166.62		
MAY 16	PAID	624	B* 25.44	* 25.44	C* 25.44
MAY 16	ROOM	624 C* 24.00			

CODE G-BANQUET H-ROOM SERVICE J-PINK KITCHEN K-HAYPENNY CHARGE
 L-REST ROOM M-HAWAII CLUB N-PHONE SERVICE CHARGE .00*

WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE, AND TRUST YOU HAVE FOUND OUR SERVICE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. IF NOT, PLEASE FAVOR US BY TELLING THE ASSISTANT MANAGER BEFORE YOU LEAVE.

I AGREE THAT MY LIABILITY FOR THIS BILL IS NOT WAIVED AND AGREE TO BE HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE IN THE EVENT THAT THE INDICATED PERSON, COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION FAILS TO PAY FOR ANY PART OR THE FULL AMOUNT OF THESE CHARGES.

GUEST'S SIGNATURE

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS, D.C.

Temporary Receipt

RECORDER OF DEEDS, D.C.
CORP. DIV.

RECEIVED OF Joseph A. Lampe May 14 73 \$ 12.00
Twelve + no/100 DOLLARS
 FILING- Arts. of Incorporation - National Right To
N. Buslee Life Committee
Corporation Unit

1973 MAY 14

ISSUED BY NORTHWEST ORIENT		PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK		A078862 CONTROL NUMBER		IT IS UNLAWFUL TO PURCHASE OR RESELL THIS TICKET FROM/TO ANY OTHER SOURCE THAN NORTHWEST AIRLINES OR ITS AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENT.	
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON REVERSE SIDE							
PASSENGER NAME LAMPE JOSEPH MR		NOT TRANSFERABLE		COUPON IDENTIFICATION PASSENGER COUPON 1-1		TOUR CODE	
NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE		CARRIER PCS/WT-1		FLIGHT NO. 1		DATE OF FLIGHT 2	
NOT VALID FOR TRANSPORTATION		X MSP/DCA NW		314Y10MAY 800A		DCA/MSP NW Y	

FARE US\$ 139.56
 ED AMT
 TAX US\$ 11.16
 TAX
 Total US\$ 150.72

ORIG MINNEAPOLS/STPAUL DEST MINNEAPOLS/STPAUL 001

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE 10MAY3 MINNEAPOLS/STPAUL 001

NON REF CHECK 05510011 00 012 1100019902 1P

FORM OF PAYMENT PLACE OF ISSUE ACCOUNTING DESIGNATORS CPL. NO. TICKET NUMBER CK

~~CASH~~ ~~CREDIT~~ 108833

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT IS MADE OF RECEIPT OF AMOUNT PRINTED BELOW. THIS HAS BEEN CREDITED TO YOUR ACCOUNT. THANK YOU.

DATE 5/12 1973

NAME LAMPE ROOM OR ACCT NO. 624

DATE SYMBOL AMOUNT

\$2.75
 ANN DA

DO NOT WRITE IN ABOVE SPACE

<input type="checkbox"/> BILL NOT PRESENTED WITH PAYMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> PAYMENT TO APPLY ON ACCOUNT	
<input type="checkbox"/> ADVANCE PAYMENT	
<u>(.25 per copy) 11</u>	<u>275</u>

290X COPIES

N.C.R. Systemedia Division 454601

SIGNED BY Laurel A. Wright

misc. expenses

5/10/73	Washington Post	\$.10
"	taxi	2.80
"	"	.70
"	"	1.00
"	"	.85
5/11/73	taxi	3.50
5/14/73	taxi	1.70
5/15/73	taxi	1.80
		<u>\$12.45</u>

expenses in Washington
for Joe Lampe
Judy Fink
John Beliveau

paid by Joe Lampe

RECAP

5/10/73	airline ticket	\$150.72
5/10 to 5/15	Ramada Inn	166.62
5/10/73	Xerox copies	2.75
5/14/73	incorporation fee	12.00
5/15/73	corporate seal	13.13
5/10 to 5/15	misc. expenses	<u>12.45</u>
		<u>\$357.67</u>

Washington expenses
on behalf of NRLC
paid by Joe Lampe

The purpose of this resolution is to define and approve the implementation of accounting controls and procedures that are concerned with safeguarding assets and providing reliable financial records. These controls include a system of required authorizations and approvals, ^a separation of record keeping duties where possible and physical control and custody over assets.

Check signing

will be

1. Two authorized signatures are required on checks over a minimum amount of \$125.00. Authorized check signers should be responsible persons and be performing duties independent of the preparation and approval of vouchers, preparation of checks and custody of blank checks. ~~Probably the executive officers should be designated as check signers.~~ Two " ? " signatures should be required on checks over a stated minimum amount.

2. The authorized persons should be readily available to sign checks and should be familiar with the details of operations. A delay in signing checks because of the unavailability of signers may result in loss of cash discounts and cause other inconveniences to the organization.

3. Evidence substantiating the disbursement, e.g. approved vouchers, ^{paid stamp} should be submitted to each signer and canceled by him at the time of signing to avoid duplicate submission for payment of the same invoice. The signed checks should be mailed to the payees by a person under the supervision of the check signer.

4. Under no circumstances should an authorized person sign blank checks in advance because the internal control feature of the countersigning process would be lost. Spoiled checks should be mutilated to prevent their being used, and the mutilated checks retained in the files for inspection by the auditor or others.

5. The check signers should be covered by a fidelity bond for the organization's assurance of reimbursement of losses incurred through their malfeasance.

6. The authority for persons to sign checks should be granted by resolution of the board of directors. Periodically the resolution should be reviewed to determine that ~~terminated employees~~ ^{inactive checksigners} no longer have checksigning authority and that the proper banking authorities have been notified.
7. A limitation should be placed on the maximum amount for which a check may be drawn. ^{"?"} Checks in excess of the limitation may be ^{Co.} signed only by the secretary-treasurer.
8. Periodically the check signing procedures should be reviewed by the president or his designee for assurance that established practices are being followed.

Petty Cash Fund

1. The responsibility for the petty cash fund should be vested in a responsible employee whose duties and responsibilities do not embrace other funds or negotiable assets, cash receipts, approval of disbursement vouchers, preparation of checks or recording of disbursements.
2. The type of expenditures and the maximum amount of a single expenditure should be established.
3. The total amount of the fund should be established and the fund should be maintained on an imprest basis.
4. Petty cash vouchers should be approved by responsible company personnel, preferably department heads.
5. Vouchers should be prenumbered and issued in numerical sequence. All vouchers should be prepared in ink.
6. To prevent possible abstraction of funds, cash receipts and unclaimed wages should not be intermingled with petty cash funds.
7. Fund reimbursement checks should be drawn to the order of the petty cash custodian to fix his responsibility. All vouchers and documents supporting the reimbursement check should be reviewed for authenticity and compliance with ^{Organization's} ~~Company~~ instructions, and canceled to prevent

- 8. Employees should not be permitted to borrow from the fund and the fund custodian should not be permitted to cash checks.
- 9. Surprise counts of the fund should be performed periodically by an officer of the company.
- 10. Adequate physical protection of the cash should be provided to prevent theft of the funds.

Cash Receipts

- 1. Mail remittance envelopes will be pre-numbered immediately after they are open. The remittance advice stamp is applied to the return envelope and the envelope is date stamped. The required remittance information is as follows: Indicate cash or check number and donation amount. Ascertain that the contributor's return address is shown on the envelope. If it is not on the envelope, transcribe the address from check. If name only is printed on the check, record the Federal Reserve Bank number and account number from magnetic characters on the bottom of the check. Also list the bank name, city, and zip code of the bank on which the check is drawn. This will aid in finding the contributor's name in the house list. If anonymous cash donations are received, indicate "NO NAME" on the envelope.
- 2. Checks are to be restrictively endorsed for deposit only to the American United For Life immediately after checks removed from the envelopes.
- 3. After the mail has been processed, an adding machine tape of the amounts shown on the envelopes will be prepared. A second tape will be prepared of checks only. If the amount of the checks added to the cash equals the taped envelope amounts, a bank deposit (in duplicate) can be prepared.
- 4. Prepare the bank deposit slip by using the amount of the adding machine tape of the checks. Indicate total number and amount of checks on the deposit slip. Add the cash to the deposit slip and assure that

7 of 3

the bank deposit amount equals the tape of all remittance amounts from the envelopes. *The tape of the checks is sent to the bank with the bank deposit.*

5. Remittances should not be held, those for each day or for each batch of mail, whichever is more practical should be deposited intact each day.

6. A two-part receipt will be prepared for all contributions. The consecutive receipt number corresponds to the remittance envelope number. The receipt book will indicate a cumulative or running balance of contributions for the accounting period. The difference between ending and beginning cumulative receipt book balance must agree to the amount of the batch of contributions processed. *Q. 1st copy receipt becomes alpha file of contributors.*

7. An acknowledgment shall be immediately prepared for all contributions. Occasionally contributions indicate acknowledgments are not necessary. These requests should be disregarded and thank-yous *will be sent.* be prepared. Under no circumstances, should the same employee be allowed to open mail and prepare receipts and/or acknowledgments. Every effort should be made to complete acknowledgments for remittance envelopes that lack complete addresses. This will be accomplished by researching the master list by zip code for the contributor's name. Record the date the thank-you is prepared on the remittance envelope.

8. The completed acknowledgments will be spot checked to assure accuracy. Acknowledgments returned as undeliverable will be researched immediately and an address correction where possible will be prepared and forwarded to the mailing service.

9. It is the responsibility of the employee preparing receipts to research the mailing list for possible additions of contributor's names not previously listed.

Purchase Commitments

1. Purchase commitments for goods or service in excess of \$200 will require approval of the Executive Director and a member of the Board of Directors.

2. Similiar purchase commitments in excess of \$1,000 should not be made unless a minimum of two competitive bids or proposals are obtained.

These competitive amounts must be reviewed and approved in writing by a minimum of two board members.

3. A brief memo ^{or} standard purchase order form will be prepared for all purchase commitments. Approval signatures will be affixed when necessary and forms shall be filed in a folder entitled "Purchase Commitments". A perpetual liability balance may be obtained by accumulating the total amount of the file.

4. When invoices are received they are matched with purchase commitments and a payment date will be determined. This will prevent early payment or will enable the organization to take advantage of available purchase discounts.

Bank Account For Contribution

1. A bank account will be established to accept the contributions.

Withdrawals from the account will be restricted to the approval of two board members.

2. The account should be an interest bearing account which is compounded daily.

Other Suggestions

1. Budgets should be periodically prepared and compared to actual expenses.

2. Fidelity bonds should be obtained for individuals performing financial transactions.

3. Bank statements should be reconciled and a copy forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer each month.

4. Adequate property and liability insurance should be obtained.

5. Accounting procedures should be constantly reviewed to determine improvements in internal control.

6. Monthly financial statements will be prepared and distributed as required.

est. April 2, 1973

ESPECIALLY NOW - WE NEED YOUR HELP!

We were all shocked and dismayed by the recent United States Supreme Court decisions which literally allow abortion until birth! Right to Life leaders and attorneys from throughout the country have met and feel the only recourse, substantially, is the passage of a constitutional amendment to reinstate protection of the unborn. To do this, a strong national pro-life organization is needed NOW.

The Board of Directors of the National Right to Life Committee is made up of pro-life leaders from throughout the country, with Dr. Fred Mecklenberg of Minnesota as its Chairman. Mr. Ed Becker of North Dakota will be the full time National Director. Mr. Becker was a legislator in North Dakota for twelve years and left political life several years ago to start a state right to life group. His efforts were well rewarded as can be seen from the abortion referendum in that state last Fall. He has been strongly encouraged to run for Governor of North Dakota but has chosen instead to leave his successful businesses (a farm and a lumber yard) and devote his time to organizing and co-ordinating the new National Right to Life Committee in Washington, D.C.

Plans for this new organization include:

Uniting all pro-life groups for an effective voice before the National Congress in our plan for a constitutional amendment.

Training of volunteer Congressional lobbyists.

A national speakers bureau where groups and conventions can get a qualified pro-life speaker and the press could be enabled to interview experts in all areas of the subject.

The organization and strengthening of state right to life groups.

Education of the public.

A newsletter for use in informing pro-life persons of what is happening on the national scene with perhaps an area edition tucked in.

A national syndicated pro-life newspaper column.

Seed money is needed immediately to start this effective group, pay staff, rent an office, etc. Later the financial base will be memberships to the NRLC. Minnesota has been given an assessment of \$20,000 based on our population. ^{to be sent in by April} Time is of the essence in this drive to reinstate protection of life. ~~With your financial assistance NOW, this effective organization can become a reality very soon! Do give generously!~~

Checks should be made payable to The National Right to Life Committee and sent to the NRLC's Minnesota Fundraiser, Mrs. Kenneth Simmons, 2035 Charlton Road, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55118. Your contribution is not tax deductible because this organization will work to influence legislation.

Marge + Fred
five on ~~see~~ ^{now one of} people
↓ incorporate

Women Lead Opposition to Abortion

By JOHN LEAR

Special to the Star-News

Although the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the legality of abortion was based largely on the argument that women have a constitutional right to make a personal decision concerning the children they will bear, American women themselves are not as determined to exercise that right as men are to guarantee it.

This is perhaps the most surprising finding of a public opinion survey just reported by political scientists at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

The survey disclosed that only a short time before the Supreme Court in January voted 7-2 in support of the view that the Constitution protects the right to abortion, a majority of the eligible voters of the country were opposed to abortion.

The data came from computer analysis of answers given by a sample of 2,738 citizens questioned between Sept. 15 and Nov. 6, 1972 by ISR surveyors. The sample was statistically representative of the whole electorate, and the weight of preference against abortion was roughly 3-2.

WHEN THE responses to the ISR questionnaire were

separated according to sex, women in all three of the age brackets covered were found to be slightly more opposed to abortion than were men. Here are the figures:

Percent in Opposition		
	Men	Women
Over 60	67	72
30-60	58	60
Under 30	43	49

Among the respondents in the under-30 age group, where a majority of both sexes favored abortion, the number of women opposed to abortion was 6 percent higher than the number of men.

In June, during the California primary, Dr. Warren Miller of ISR's Center for Political Studies, decided to include the abortion question in the 1972 edition of a pre-election survey ISR has been conducting regularly for a quarter century. By then, abortion not only had attained the status of a nationally debated social problem but seemed likely to become an active issue in the presidential campaign. The ISR survey received the following percentages of favorable responses to these four statements:

● Abortion should never be forbidden — 25 percent.

● Abortion should be allowed in any case in which the prospective mother would have

difficulty in bringing up her child — 17 percent.

● Abortion should be permitted only when the life of the mother would be endangered by the birth — 47 percent.

● Abortion should never be allowed — 11 percent.

Although those absolutely in favor of abortion were more than twice as numerous as those absolutely opposed, the holders of the two extreme positions together totaled only a shade more than one-third of the population sample.

Since those who expressed a more moderate view accounted for almost two-thirds of the sample, analysts agreed that the most accurate separation of the data would combine the responses to the first two statements and juxtapose them against the combined responses to the last two. The result was 42 percent favorable to abortion, 58 percent opposed.

Because opposition to abortion is a tenet of modern Roman Catholic teaching, a substantial component of the opposition sentiment could be expected to be Catholic. The ISR data confirmed that expectation.

Of Catholics in the sample, 67 percent were opposed to abortion. But Catholics make up something less than a quarter of the population of the country and obviously could not alone account for an electoral majority in opposition. The balance had to be made up by non-Catholics. And when all Protestants were counted together, 59 percent of them were found to be lined up with the Catholics. Only Jews were steadfastly in favor of abortion and overwhelmingly so (82 percent).

OTHER differences became noticeable when the so-called "establishment" Protestants (Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and several smaller groups) were split off from the more fundamentalist Protestant denominations. The Protestant "establishment" then was seen to have a 1 percent majority in favor of abortion while 63 percent of the far more numerous fundamentalists were opposed.

An even more interesting difference surfaced when the attitudes of Catholics, "establishment" Protestants, and Protestant fundamentalists were measured in terms of frequency of worship. Of "establishment" Protestants who went to church every

week or almost every week, 57 percent opposed abortion; of those who appeared in church only a few times a year or not at all, 59 percent favored abortion.

Catholics who went to church every week or almost every week were 83 percent opposed to abortion; those who got to church but once or twice a year or never were 51 percent in favor of abortion. It was the Protestant fundamentalists who most resisted abortion regardless of the regularity of their attendance at church.

Among those who worshipped every week or almost every week, 75 percent were opposed to abortion; when church attendance dropped to only a few times a year or ceased altogether, 56 percent of the Protestant fundamentalists still opposed abortion.

What other elements influential in defining traditional morality in America can be identified in the ISR abortion data?

One is the immediate environment into which people are born and in which they grow up. Within the ISR sample, 72 percent of those reared in a rural setting opposed abortion, 55 percent of those who grew up in towns or small cities opposed abortion, and 54 percent of those who lived in big cities favored abortion.

EDUCATION IS another factor in moral definition. The more schooling people have, the less willing they are to see abortion as an evil. College people are three times as favorable to abortion as are those whose education stopped in grade school. However, those at the college level favor abortion by only a 7 percent margin.

A third face of traditional morality is social class. Sixty-five percent of those who consider themselves members of the working class are opposed to abortion. Those who characterize themselves as middle class are so evenly split on abortion that a majority cannot be said to exist on either side of the question.

Race is a factor, too. Blacks are more anti-abortion than whites are, although only slightly so.

In view of what the ISR study has already revealed, it is not surprising to learn that the older people are, the more they oppose abortion. Here the attitudes are expressed by age bracket:

Percent in Opposition	
Over 60 years	72
30 to 60 years	60
Under 30 years	47

ROBERT L. SASSONE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

900 North Broadway * Suite 725 * Santa Ana, California 92701

Phone: 714 547-5811

WHAT NRLC HAS NOT DONE

I think NRLC should have done each of the following during the past 5 months. To my knowledge, it has done none. I believe that nearly all the following should be done immediately, or at least very soon. This is a request for these items to be put on the agenda for the Board of Directors' meeting and that arrangements be made for the Board of Directors' meeting to last long enough so that we come out of it with a reasonable plan.

A. MONEY

- (1) No budget (should set up with contingencies for various incomes).
- (2) No significant money raised (no contingency plans for what we should do assuming various amounts of money coming).
- (3) No plan for raising significant money.
- (4) No control over money being spent.
- (5) No safeguards preventing appearance that leaders can get rich on Pro-Life money.

B. CONGRESS

- (1) No significant progress in congress.
- (2) No plan for progress in congress.
- (3) Little progress toward setting up conditions needed to win in congress.
- (4) No effort to choose those legislators most worthy of defeat.
- (5) No effort to research material which can be used to defeat congressmen.
- (6) No determination of which congressmen are committed our way or their way or which way others are leaning, or what is necessary to get more votes.

C. CHURCH COOPERATION

- (1) Insufficient cooperation with national church offices.
- (2) No apparent knowledge as to how to cooperate with them.
- (3) Insufficient cooperation with local church leaders.
- (4) No apparent knowledge of how to get sufficient cooperation with local church leaders.

D. PLANNING AND STRATEGY

- (1) No plan reasonably likely to set up conditions necessary to win.
- (2) No plan reasonably likely to mobilize the public.
- (3) No newspaper (now apparently to come out soon, however).
- (4) No analysis of our and their weaknesses and strengths.
- (5) No effort to determine how to cause the contest to be decided in areas where our strengths are greater than theirs.
- (6) No effort to determine how to increase our strengths and decrease their strengths.
- (7) No determination of how to motivate local groups to cooperate.
- (8) No determination of what should best be done locally, or what in the state, and what nationally.
- (9) No efforts to put control of NRLC where responsibility is.
- (10) No permanent Executive Director.

Robert L Sassone

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 9365 Washington, D. C. 20005

Tel: (202) 638-6235

OFFICERS

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JUAN J. RYAN, ESQ.
New Providence, New Jersey

Vice-Presidents

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Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Executive Secretary

MICHAEL A. TAYLOR
Washington, D. C.

General Counsel

MARTIN F. MC KERNAN, JR., ESQ.
Haddonfield, New Jersey

April 30, 1973

To: Executive Committee
From: Edward J. Golden, Chairman
Re: Meeting of Enlarged Executive Committee

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Portland, Oregon

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Boston, Massachusetts

EDWARD A. KILROY, M.D.
Bay Village, Ohio

GLORIA KLEIN
Westland, Michigan

REV. EDWIN H. PALMER, TH.D.
Wayne, New Jersey

ROSE POLITO
Van Nuys, California

KENNETH D. VAN DERHOEF, ESQ.
Seattle, Washington

TERRY WEAVER
Atlanta, Georgia

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in Chicago, Illinois at the O'Hare International Towers, on Saturday May 5, 8:00 p.m. - 10:10 p.m., and Sunday May 6, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. CDST.

The following agenda items will be discussed, modified where necessary, and hopefully agreed to.

Time allocations have been assigned for the purpose of scheduling the lengthy meeting. If you feel additional or less time is required for any item, it can be re-scheduled at the 10:10 p.m. conclusion of the Saturday night meeting.

Saturday, May 5, 1973

8:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.	Resume of proceedings to date
8:30 p.m.	Discussion of by-laws
8:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	Board of Trustees
9:00 p.m. - 9:10 p.m.	Regionalization
9:10 p.m. - 9:20 p.m.	Amendments
9:20 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.	Removal
9:30 p.m. - 9:50 p.m.	Policy Council
9:50 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Legal Advisory Board
10:00 p.m. - 10:10 p.m.	Proxies

Sunday, May 6, 1973

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	(Discussion of by-laws - cont.) Executive Board
10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Final discussion and ratification of by-laws
10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Discussion on Executive Director
11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.	Discussion on office location and lease
12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.	National fund raising
2:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Convention
3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	Establishment of subcommittees
4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Review and summarize minutes of meeting for publication purposes
5:00 p.m.	Adjournment

You will receive under separate cover an action program which is my draft of the NRLC operation and it is not to be construed as an agenda item.

This is being forwarded strictly for background purposes and as such will not be discussed or voted upon as a formal document.

It is hoped that certain aspects of the program will assist you in the discussion of specific items on the agenda.

Sunday, May 6, 1973

onion soup
salad mold
Calfs liver onions
whipped potatoes
coffee

Roast Sirloin med rare
garden salad & Starch
baked potato
skim milk

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS FOR LIFE, INC.

430 Centre Street

Newton, Mass. 02158

(617) 965-5433

April 30, 1973

Dear Pro-Life Leaders:

This letter is being sent to each of you on the April 27 telephone conference list. I hope it will serve to clarify my involvement in the recent negotiations with the NRL board; in addition I hope my observations to you now, which could not be adequately brought out during the telephone conference, will help restore the conditions necessary for a permanent and acceptable solution to the organizational problems with which we have been struggling.

My conversations with Ed Golden were exploratory in nature and independently initiated. I gave no indication that I was authorized to speak for all or any of you. My purpose was to determine if, in a less stressful atmosphere than was possible at the April 8 Chicago meeting, the NRL board would be willing to accommodate the requests made by our group. Since I had no power to bind the April 8 group, I needed no authorization to proceed with these conversations. I did, however, make frequent contact with Warren Schaller who was in a better position to communicate, as well as Judy Fink, the selected negotiator on April 8, and John Beliveau of Maine. Each agreed that further conversation might be productive.

My discussions with Ed Golden caused me to conclude that the present problems were due in large part to mutual lack of confidence of each group toward the other. An acceptable reconciliation could not occur until such trust were restored. I need not elaborate on the causes of this distrust. Suffice to say that it existed, was a cause of turmoil in the Pro-Life ranks, and must be eliminated if a credible national movement were ever to develop.

The NRL board had on April 21 declined to expand itself by addition of the four members proposed at our April 8 meeting. I asked Ed Golden if any four persons from the April 8 group were acceptable to him. After some discussion the names of Judy Fink, Carolyn Gerster and John Beliveau were proposed. Jay Bowman of Georgia, who was not at the April 8 meeting, was suggested by Ed for geographical balance. Ed further indicated his willingness to endorse a representative procedure for governance of the new NRL.

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS FOR LIFE, INC.

430 Centre Street

Newton, Mass. 02158

(617) 965-5433 April 30, 1973 - Page 2

-2-

I believe - the people originally proposed for inclusion on the 9 man board will understand the need for flexibility in discussions of this nature. They will keep their eyes fixed on the real goal of the April 8 meeting - a speedy establishment of an effective, broadly based, democratically selected board of NRL directors so that we can get on with the urgent business of defense of life. Personal feelings must give way to the attainment of that goal. I commend the dedication to the cause, of those three who were temporarily "left out" and who accepted this necessity with maturity and good grace on April 27.

The individuals chosen are also people of unquestioned integrity. Each has given assurance of his or her commitment to the principle of representative government as presented at the April 8 meeting.

On April 26, a telephone conference was held between the NRL board (less Marjory Mecklenburg, unavailable) and the new nominees (less Mrs. Gerster - communications mixup) plus myself. A formal vote of NRL was taken to include the 4 nominees as directors. A meeting of the 9 directors was set for May 5, 6 in Chicago. An expression of agreement in principle with the requests of the April 8 group was given. All outstanding areas of dispute were to be resolved at the May 5, 6 meeting. Immediate contact with the known pro-life leaders in each state was to be made, to invite each state to send a voting delegate, selected by that state, to the NRL convention on June 9. The question of the hiring of an executive director was left to be resolved by the 9 man board, or by a larger expanded board if necessary. Immediate opening of a Washington office with a temporary executive director was accepted, with details to be ironed out on May 5, 6.

On April 28 Ed Golden called and asked if I would brief him on the results of our telecon of April 27, which I was happy to do. I sought clarification on one question in my mind, as to Ed's interpretation of the "voting delegate" provision for the NRL convention. Here I want to stress that

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS FOR LIFE, INC.

430 Centre Street

Newton, Mass. 02158

(617) 965-5433 April 30, 1973 - Page 3

Ed viewed this as I did, meaning fully qualified "directors" of the NRL board, and that he would support that position on May 5, 6. With this principle implemented all other problems are solvable.

In all my dealings with Ed Golden on this matter he has acted with integrity and in good faith. All actions agreed to in informal discussions have been acted upon as stated. I'll now put on the line whatever credibility I may have with you by stating that this assessment will be borne out by the results of the May 5, 6 meeting.

I see only one potential problem now in the path of a true reconciliation, and that is a resurrection of past feelings of distrust. Pro-life leaders are, perhaps necessarily, a strong willed lot, and it is difficult for us to accept actions not exactly as we would have planned them.

Thus we are constantly in danger of blowing ourselves apart, were it not for the strong cement that ultimately binds us together, our unyielding commitment to defense of unborn life. Even so, these intermural conflicts seriously impede our effectiveness. We must respect

one another, regardless of the periodic disputes which will arise. I am, therefore, making a strong pitch for an immediate cease fire and a re-institution of an attitude of solidarity. I suggest the following ground rules which, if you agree, may begin to be in evidence on our May 7 telecon.

- a) No recriminations over the events of the past few months.
- b) recognition of the inherent integrity of all participants in the dispute, even though differences of opinion as to tactics may exist.
- c) The temporary continuation of the April 8 group and the low profile implementation of any further actions should be regarded as supportive of the actions to be taken by the NRL board rather than competitive. I have no doubt that the actions taken to form and incorporate ARTLA were instrumental in convincing the NRL board of the seriousness of our concern. I do suggest, however, that at this stage, a continuation of "gunboat diplomacy," necessary as it may have been, would now be most unwise.

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS FOR LIFE, INC.

430 Centre Street

Newton, Mass. 02158

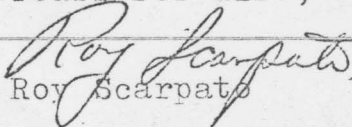
(617) 965-5433

April 30, 1973 - Page 4

- d) In the confident expectation that the May 6 meeting will produce a solution acceptable to all, we should be prepared on May 7 to pledge our wholehearted support to NRL and its June 9 convention.
- e) With respect to the May 6 meeting, let's resolve to stand firmly for the basic principle of representative government and at the same time avoid rancor over minor differences. Remember that the 9-man (and woman) board has a tremendous task to perform and they will be giving it their utmost effort. In this, they deserve our support and respect.

I hope this compendium of recent events will be of use to you as you ponder the state of the movement. Thanks for hearing me out. I felt it was important to communicate with you in this way.

Yours For Life,


Roy Scarpato

Confidential "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal"

AMERICANS UNITED FOR LIFE

A National Educational Organization for the Defense of Human Life
230 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 515, Chicago, Ill. 60601 Tel. (312) 263-5029

May 7, 1973

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
422 The Washington Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 737-7668

OFFICERS

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1st Vice Chairman

PROF. VICTOR G. ROSENBLUM

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Secretary-Treasurer

JOSEPH R. STANTON, M.D.

Executive Director

David J. Mall

Senator Philip Lewis
Frank J. Lewis Foundation
P. O. Box 9726
Riviera Beach, Florida 33404

Dear Senator Lewis:

Monsignor John Connor of St. Vincent's Seminary in Boynton Beach is a long time friend and patient. He has over the years known of my involvement in the pro-life cause. Many months ago, I mentioned the Lewis Foundation as one of the foundations to which I had applied, noting that the correspondence came from Riviera Beach. He stated that he had met you and I asked if the opportunity arose to please put in a good word for Americans United For Life.

Some three weeks ago, Monsignor Connor told me he had met Mrs. Lewis at a Right to Life meeting at the seminary. He stated that he had shown her the "Child Before Birth" brochure. Mrs. Lewis was kind enough to suggest that I write directly to you and that I have material in your hands before May 10th. Permit me to lay the case of Americans United For Life before you.

Appended as Exhibit 1 are copies of previous correspondence with the Lewis Foundation. Americans United For Life does have a 501 (3) (c) certificate and is not a private foundation.

Submitted as Exhibit 2 are the Treasurer's reports to A.U.L.'s board submitted by me since July, 1972, when I became Treasurer.

Americans United For Life has come a long and unusually difficult road since its establishment in the summer of 1971. Without prolonging this letter by a review of past difficulties, let me enumerate present assets and the programs for which we seek support.

Assets:

a. Financial

Since August 23, 1972, we have collected \$64,804.91. With all bills paid, our present cash position is just under \$24,000.00.

b. The Board

The personnel of A.U.L.'s board are among the most talented people writing and speaking for the unborn

Contributions to AMERICANS UNITED FOR LIFE are tax deductible.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Colorado Right to Life Committee

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The Value of Life Committee
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The Missouri Lutheran Synod
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Child & Family Quarterly
Oak Park, Illinois

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Law
Northwestern University

JOSEPH R. STANTON, M.D.
The Value of Life Committee
Boston, Massachusetts

PROF. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS
Divinity
Harvard University

in the country. Marge Mecklenburg, in the challenger portion of the Population Commission T.V. program in November, 1972, was perhaps the largest single factor in the scrapping of the propagandistic Rockefeller population film. Similarly, Dr. Mildred Jefferson had outstanding effectiveness in Educational T.V.'s national program on abortion earlier this year. Board members have defended the unborn in at least half of the 50 states within the last 6 months. As recently as this last week, 4 board members, at a private luncheon, put the case for the unborn before 7 United States Senators.

c. The Book

"Abortion and Social Justice," a 275-page paperback, published by Sheed and Ward and edited by Horan and Hilgers, will be off the press June 15, 1973. Among the 18 contributors are Professor George Hunston Williams of Harvard, Professor Rosenblum from Northwestern, David Mall, Fr. Carroll, all from A.U.L.'s board. Additional contributors are Professor A. W. Liley from Australia, Jill Knight, M.P. from England, and Professor Marshal McLuhan from Canada. This book, which will sell for \$1.95, was subsidized by A.U.L. and the Illinois Right to Life Committee. Any profits go back into the pro-life movement.

d. Communications

Three newsletters and two interim reports (Exhibit 3) have been mailed to the now more than 18,000 individuals on A.U.L.'s list in every one of the 50 states.

e. The Office

We, after transferring our previously inadequately-managed affairs from Washington, D.C., have an established functioning office in Chicago. We have had a full-time director and secretary since mid-October. We are in business.

f. Mailing to M.Ds.

We have circularized the first 24,000 doctors with the accompanying material (Exhibit 4). Already, we have identified over 200 doctors at the professorial level in the medical schools who are "opposed to abortion as expressed from antiquity in the Hippocratic Oath." Pro-life material has been mailed to the first 300 physicians who responded.

On May 2, 1973, we contracted with Watson Mailing for the next mailing to doctors. This mailing is going to 57,000 doctors and includes every board-certified obstetrician, pediatrician, internist and psychiatrist in the United States.

Summary

In summary, there is a record of solid accomplishment. Money is coming in constantly, albeit slowly, however, our cash position does not allow us to do now all the things that must be done. The following are among the planned projects that need funding:

Planned Projects:

a. Identification of Pro-life Members of Legal Profession

A letter similar to the Doctors' letter must be addressed to every lawyer in America to identify the body of pro-life lawyers we know must exist. Signatories of the Lawyers' letter would include Professor Witherspoon of the University of Texas Law School at Austin (he was legal counsel assisting the Attorney General of Rhode Island in defending Rhode Island's law 2 weeks ago), Professor Victor Rosenblum of Northwestern University School of Law and Dennis Horan, Esq. of Chicago. Also sought will be the signature of David Louisell, the Boalt Professor of Law, Univ. of California, Berkeley.

Estimated cost \$25,000.00

b. Support of Research Project

The support of a competent scholar to work full time re-searching the areas of the child before birth is history, medicine and the law. One such person is presently identified and available. He is an Episcopal clergyman already accepted at Yale for September, 1973. His name is Warren Schaller. Presently, and for several years past, he has been most active speaking, writing and working for the unborn. A brief prospectus is appended (Exhibit 5). Estimated cost \$35,000.00

c. Specific Educational Items

1. Accompanying this letter is a tape message (Exhibit 6) recorded by Dr. Liley while in Rhode Island 3 weeks ago; also on the tape is the heartbeat of a child 9-1/2 weeks from conception. We have already produced the first 150 copies of this (8 of these tapes are now in the hands of members of the U. S. Senate and House). We are committed to send 1 copy of this tape, at no charge, to every pro-life group in America that requests it, c.f. A.U.L. Newsletter, May, 1973.

2. The educational brochure "The Child Before Birth" (Exhibit 7) - 350,000 copies of this have been circulated across the country since April, 1972. Some 20,000 copies were distributed to key people in media, etc. in Michigan in October and November, 1972. The Constitutional Right to Life Committee of Rhode Island, which sponsored and produced "The Child Before Birth", presently defending their recently passed law which protects life from conception, does not have the \$12,500.00 necessary to subsidize another run of 250,000 copies. They are willing and eager to turn over to A.U.L. this project for production and distribution.

Cost \$12,500.00

Presently, requests for thousands of copies of this brochure are being refused because no more are available. This investment would become self-liquidating once the capital was invested by charging \$75./1000 to cover production and shipping charges.

d. Psychiatric Symposium on the Real Facts on Mental Health, Pregnancy and Abortion

Presently, some 10 psychiatrists at the professorial level, who are pro-life and for the unborn, are known to us. More will become identified through the mailing to doctors, c.f. f. A symposium of psychiatrists friendly to the unborn and opposed to abortion must be convened. "Mental Health and Pregnancy True Facts," a paperback at low cost, could thus be produced. It would counteract effectively "The Right To Abortion" from The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry which has had devastating effects.

Cost of symposium(depending on size) \$5,000.to
\$7,500.

e. An Efficient and Effective News Service

Development of mailing service about abortion to bring the latest material, hot news items, as well as classic papers in the field, to 500 pro-life groups in the country would be an invaluable service. Its importance and its instant necessity cannot be overstressed. We already have figures in clipping service charges, Xerox 3600 leasing terms, mailing charges and required personnel. No individual pro-life group or organization in America has sufficient capital to underwrite this vital undertaking.

Estimated cost \$30,000./year

Mr. Lewis, Americans United For Life will somehow accomplish these things sometime, in fulfillment of its stated purposes to defend life. Without a major grant, the accomplishment of the projects listed above will be agonizingly slow, too slow. The poor, voiceless, voteless and recently judicially-disfranchised child in the womb has been to the A.M.A., the American Law Institute and the highest court in the land and his plea for sustenance and defense has not been heard.

Over the last 18 months, we have tried to bring the child's plea to the foundations of America. Almost universally, they, too, have turned a deaf ear. Meantime, hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone to those who would dehumanize, demean and destroy life itself

I would ask you to listen with your wife to the tape Dr. Liley did for us in April. I beg you, in the Name of the Lord and Giver of Life, Who loved the little ones, to bring the cause of the unborn before the Lewis Foundation for a special hearing.

I, or any other board member of Americans United For Life, will fly to Florida

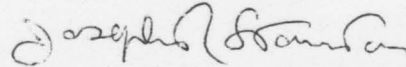
Letter to Senator Philip Lewis, May 7, 1973

Page 5

at any time for full discussion of this proposal should that seem essential or desirable.

I beg your concern and consideration in the name of the unborn.

Most Sincerely,



Joseph R. Stanton, M.D., F.A.C.P.
Secretary-Treasurer, Americans United For Life
(Home phone (617) 244-4288)
(Office phone (617) 782-5700)

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gloria Klein, Carolyn Gerster, Jay Bowman Jr., Martin F. McKernan Jr.,
John Beliveau, Kenneth Van Derhoef, Edward Golden, Marjorie Mecklenburg

FROM: Judy Fink

Date: May 7, 1973

In Re: Minutes of NRLC Exec. Committee meeting, Chicago, Illinois May 5-6, 1973

Enclosed are the motions introduced and acted upon at the Executive Committee meeting of May 5-6, 1973.

I have set them down as I recorded them. The language of the motions sometimes read "Exec. Committee" and othertimes "Exec. Board". This is confusing and something we should iron out, but for purposes of accuracy in recording the business of the meeting I let the language stand.

Since there was an insufficient number of copies of the working papers prepared by Martin McKernan concerning the bylaws, I have not enclosed a copy with these recorded motions. I did not myself receive a copy at the meeting, and was working from Martin's own copy, which he amended in his own writing as the meeting progressed. I would request that Martin make available to us his amended copy, xeroxed from the original, for our next meeting, as well as new typed copies for us to work from.

I noted what seems to me to be a serious problem in the selection for the Nominating Committee. We voted that two persons from that five-person committee would be from the Board of Directors to serve for the 1973 convention -- and yet there is not yet a Board of Directors, nor do we have the authority to merely "appoint" by an election process within our Committee those two persons. Consequently, in effect, we chose the Director from Massachusetts and from Alabama by our action. What would be the way out of this?

Not included in the list of motions and action was the request by Ed Golden that I prepared these typed minutes as soon as possible and send them to you, the Executive Committee, for your study to assist in future approval of bylaws. Inherent in this is the understanding on my part and, presumably, on yours that these bylaws have NOT been formally adopted. There was no motion made by any member that the bylaws as voted upon be adopted -- the initial motion addressing itself to the bylaws merely asks the Committee to attempt to adopt the bylaws. I note this for clarification purposes only.

MOTIONS INTRODUCED AT MEETING OF NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

MAY 5-6, 1973 at International Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

Moved by Mecklenburg that NRLC attempt to adopt bylaws for the NRLC at the May 5-6 meeting.

Second Gerster.

Passed 8-1

Moved by McKernan that the Board of Directors of the NRLC shall consist of no less than three and no more than 61 members. The Board of Directors shall consist of one representative from each state prolife organization and the prolife organization of the District of Columbia.

Said representatives shall be selected by the said prolife organizations. Additional members shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, having reference to subparagraph 3 of this paragraph (paragraph 1)

Second Golden

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan in re selection of Credentials Committee to adopt paragraph 1, subparagraph 2. "Any dispute as to state representation shall be resolved by a credentials committee, which committee shall be appointed by the Executive Board in 1973 and the Board of Directors thereafter. All state representatives shall be elected, and the Executive Board notified as to their selection no later than fifteen days prior to the opening day of each annual convention of the NRLC Committee so as to allow sufficient time for the presentation of challenges to such representatives, and the resolution of such challenges by the credentials committee."

Second Mecklenburg

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan: Following the initial assembly of the Board of Directors, the Executive Board will have the authority to appoint additional at large members to the Board of Directors, with the advice and consent of the majority of the selected representatives who shall constitute the Board of Directors. The number of these additional at large members shall not exceed a number equal to 20% of these selected prolife representatives.

Second Bowman

M/P/U

Moved by McKernan to change word "select" to "elect" in the three subparagraphs of paragraph one.

Second Beliveau

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan to adopt paragraph 3 as written. (In reference to term of time to run between each national convention, etc., which see).

Second Bowman

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that subparagraph 1 of paragraph 2 be adopted as written except to change word "selecting" to "electing".

Second Bowman

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan to accept point 6 "Members of the Board of Directors may vote on any matter by proxy, provided such proxy has been duly notarized" as written.

Second Klein

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that Executive Committee be composed of seven members.
 Second Gerster
Defeated 2-7

Motion by Beliveau that the Executive Committee be composed of 9 (nine) members.
 Second Bowman
Passed 7-2

Motion by McKernan that a quorum of the Executive Committee be 7 members.
 Second Beliveau
Defeated 3-6

Motion by Mecklenburg that a quorum of the Executive Committee be 6 members.
 Second McKernan
M/P/U

Motion McKernan that nominees for the Executive Committee shall be appointed by a nominating committee. The nominating committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee in 1973, and shall consist of 5 (five) members; and thereafter 2 members of the nominating committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and 3 members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Nominees may also be proposed by individual members of the Board of Directors, provided such nominees shall have received the written endorsement of at least six other members of the Board of Directors.

Second Bowman
M/P/U

Motion McKernan that 4 (four) members of the Executive Committee who shall be elected in 1973 shall serve for a term of two years; the remaining members of the Executive Committee shall serve for a term of one year. Thereafter, all elections to the Executive Committee shall be for a term of two years. Of those members of the Executive Committee elected at the 1973 Convention, those four receiving the highest number of votes from the Board of Directors shall serve for a term of two years, and the remaining five shall serve for a term of one year.

Second Van DerHoef
M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that members of the Executive Board need not be members of the Board of Directors.
 Second Gerster
M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that members of the Board of Directors shall elect their own Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary. Until the time of such election, those members of the Executive Board holding such offices on the Executive Board shall serve in these respective capacities.
 Second Van Der Hoef
M/P/U

Motion by Mecklenburg that paragraph 5 be adopted with the change that "four" be made "six" and the phrase "concur in writing" be added.
 Second Beliveau
M/P/U

Motion McKernan that any vacancy created in the Executive Board shall be filled by the Executive Board for a term to run until the next national convention.
 Second Gerster
M/P/U

Motion by McKernan to adopt paragraph 6 as written.
 Second Van Der Hoef
M/P/U

Motion by Beliveau that paragraph 7 be adopted as is.
 Second Klein
Passed 8-1

Motion by Beliveau that paragraph 8 be amended to read as follows: Any amendment to these bylaws may be proposed by any member of the Board of Directors. Any amendment, prior to effectuation, must be approved at at least 2/3 of the members of the Board of Directors having reference as to paragraph 7 covering quorum.
 Second Fink
M/P/U

Motion by Beliveau that the Credentials Committee consist of five members (this clause to be inserted in subparagraph 2 of paragraph 1).
 Seconded McKernan
M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that paragraph 10 be accepted as written, with the insertion of a comma after the word "organization" and the addition of "according to procedures established by the said organizations". (refer to paragraph 1)
 Second Mecklenburg
M/P/U

Motion by Beliveau that any member of the Board of Directors may be removed by a 2/3 vote of the members of that Board upon concurrence in writing, prior to such vote by at least 10 days, by at least 6 (six) members of the Board of Directors.
 Second Bowman
Passed 6-3

Motion by Bowman that ^(a)in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation there shall be an annual meeting of the Board of Directors, and at its annual meeting the Board of Directors may schedule regular meetings in its discretion, and (c) that the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall convene a special meeting of the Board upon petition in writing or otherwise of at least 25% of the Board of Directors.
 Second Van Der Hoef
M/P/U

Motion by Mecklenburg that Judith Fink, Martin McKernan and John Beliveau be appointed by the Executive Committee to complete the "fleshing out" of the bylaws and send them for approval to the Executive Committee as quickly as possible
 Second Gerster
M/P/U

Motion by Mecklenburg that the President of the Corporation be elected by the Board of Directors at the annual meeting, and said President shall be a member of the Executive Board.
 Second Beliveau
Passed 6-3

Motion by Klein that the balance of the slate of officers of the Corporation be composed of members of the Executive Committee and be selected by members of the Executive Committee.
 Second Gerster
M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that the Board of Directors shall establish the policy of the National Right to Life Committee, which policy shall be implemented by the

Executive Committee. (This clause shall go under powers of Board of Directors).

Second Bowman

M/P/U

The Executive Board

Motion by Mecklenburg that under the title "Executive Board", paragraph 2/shall exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors, with such specific limitations as the Board of Directors may, in its discretion, determine.

Second McKernan

M/P/U

Motion McKernan that membership on the Executive Board need not be restricted to members of the Board of Directors.

Second Gerster

M/P/U

Motion by Mecklenburg to accept paragraph⁴ under title "Executive Board" with paragraph to end after words "financial report" and rest of sentence stricken.

Second McKernan

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that paragraph 5 under title "Executive Board" be withdrawn from proposed bylaws at this point.

Second Beliveau

M/P/U

Motion by Beliveau that paragraph 6 under title "Executive Board" (which reads 'members of the Executive Board may not vote by proxy') be accepted as written.

Second Klein

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that the Executive Director and the staff of the national office shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Board. Such personnel shall be solely responsible to the Executive Board.

Second Fink

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that the principal office of the NRLC Inc. shall be at Washington, D.C. The Corporation may establish such other offices as it deems proper.

Second Beliveau

M/P/U

Motion by Mecklenburg that at the 1974 Convention or thereafter the NRLC Board of Directors have the power and authority to effectuate a proportionately Representative Assembly, through a simple majority vote.

Second McKernan

M/P/U

Motion by Beliveau to consider changing the existing name of the National Right to Life Committee.

Second McKernan

Defeated 8-1.

CREENTIALS COMMITTEE

The following individuals were nominated to serve on the Credentials Committee:

Robert Byrn

Larry Washburn

John DeMay

Richard Jaynes

Charles Carroll

James Ryan
 Carol Mansmann
 Don Wosniak
 Roy Scarpato
 Pat Nixon
 Warren Schaller
 Rodman Herman

The following individual was nominated to serve as an alternate to the Credentials Committee:

Robert Brake

The following were elected to the Credentials Committee: Robert Byrn (also elected unanimously as Chairman); Warren Schaller, unanimous; Carol Mansmann, unanimous; Robert Greene, 7-1-1 abst; Pat Nixon, unanimous;

Motion by McKernan that Robert Greene be replaced by Rodman Herman
 Second Van Der Hoef
 Passed 8-1

(The preceding motion to replace R. Greene by R. Herman included the provision that R. Greene become an elected alternate to the Credentials Committee.)

The final makeup of the Credentials Committee is:

Robert Byrn, Chrmn.	Warren Schaller	Carol Mansmann
Rodman Herman	Pat Nixon	
Alternates:	Robert Greene	Robert Brake

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Motion by McKernan that the Nominating Committee be composed from the Executive Board exclusively.
 Second Golden
Defeated unanimously

Motion by McKernan that the nominating committee for 1973 be composed of 3 persons on the Executive Committee and 2 persons from the Board of Directors.
 Second Klein
 M/P/U

The following were nominated and elected unanimously to the Nominating Committee as members of the Executive Board:

Marjorie Mecklenburg	Gloria Klein	Ken Van Der Hoef
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The following were nominated to be members of the Nominating Committee from the Board of Directors, and were voted on separately:

Roy Scarpato
 Michael Taylor
 Mary Winter
 Carolyn Thompson
 Marie Gentle

Motion by Golden to make Michael Taylor an ex officio member of the Committee
 Second Gerster
 Passed 8-1

The following were unanimously elected as representatives from the Board of Directors to the Nominating Committee:

Roy Scarpato

Marie Gentle

Motion was made by Klein to nominate Ken Van Der Hoef as Chairman of the Nominating Committee

Second Bowman

Passed 8-0 (from this point on, Beliveau was absent from the meeting)

The final makeup of the Nominating Committee is:

Ken Van Der Hoef, Chrmn.

Roy Scarpato

Marie Gentle

Gloria Klein

Marjorie Mecklenburg

Michael Taylor, ex officio member

NATIONAL OFFICE

Motion by Fink that Joe Lampe be invited into the Executive Committee meeting to inform the Committee concerning his findings on the availability of Washington, D.C. office space; he is to have 10 minutes for presentation, 5 minutes for questions.

Second Bowman

M/P/U

Mr. Lampe's findings included the information that a suite of rooms located at 425 13th St. N.W., Washington D.C. was available as of this date. There is 1556 sq. ft. of space immediately available, and an additional 765 sq. ft. will soon be available. The building has enclosed parking. Bus service is available at the door. The rental price of \$6.50 per sq. ft. includes all essential building services, utilities, and carpet. The suite is on the third floor of an 8 story building.

Mr. Lampe stated that an office of between 1500 and 2000 sq. ft. would adequately house 10-12 employees, and that the minimum for desirable space in Washington D.C. is \$6.25.

Mr. Golden requested that Mr. Lampe ascertain that a lease would not tie in to O.S.H.A. regulations.

Motion by McKernan that the Executive Committee retain a Washington attorney to negotiate the lease on any D.C. office the Executive Committee should select.

Second Fink

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that the Executive Committee authorize Judith Fink, Martin McKernan, and John Beliveau to examine the proposed office or an alternate in the coming week, and to bind NRLG into a lease if they find it acceptable and if the Washington attorney agrees.

Second Mecklenburg

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan that the Convention Committee arrange a brief ecumenical service on the Sunday morning of the NRLG convention.

Second Beliveau

M/P/U

Motion by Mecklenburg that the Executive Committee appoint a 3-person Search Committee for the purpose of proposing an Executive Director; and that Michael Taylor be offered the position of interim Executive Director.

Second Bowman

M/P/U

Motion by McKernan to appoint the following three persons to serve on the Search Committee:

Marjorie Mecklenburg
Judith Fink
Edward Golden

Second Gerster

M/P/U

Motion by Bowman that Ed Golden be appointed Chrmn of the Search Committee

Sec. Gerster

Passed 8-0

The Search Committee is charged with the task of searching for candidates for the position of Executive Director, interviewing such candidates, and proposing to the Executive Committee those candidates it feels are qualified selections for the position.

Motion by McKernan that Jay Bowman be authorized to establish and chair a fund-raising committee.

Second Fink

M/P/U

There was discussion, but no motion, concerning whether a state should pay the expenses of the delegate it sends to the Convention as a Board of Director member. Consensus was that each state should pay for the expenses of its Director.

MEMORANDUM

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Ed Golden, Gloria Klein, Carolyn Gerster MD, Jay Bowman, Martin McKernan Jr,
John Beliveau, Kenneth Van Derhoef, Marjory Mecklenburg

FROM: Judy Fink

Date: May 15, 1973

In Re: Policy statement of the NRLC concerning "birth control".

At the request of Ed Golden, I wish to discuss with you his concern, with which I concur, that certain elements of the prolife movement may be setting machinery in motion designed to attempt to force from the NRLC a statement opposing contraception, or some methods of contraception. The following is the substance of a conversation concerning this possibility that ensued between Ed and myself on May 14.

Although the stated policy of most opponents to surgical abortion is "no policy statement -- no position" on birth control, it is important to split a few hairs when analyzing the current developing situation. "Birth control" is an umbrella term that those in the family planning field generally understand to include accepted methods of conception control such as rhythm, diaphragm, condom, coitus interruptus AND the oral contraceptives and IUDs. Proabortion family planning professionals endorse BOTH surgical and chemical abortion techniques as "birth control". (The Dept. of HEW uses the euphemism "post-conceptive family planning" here). The chemical techniques range all the way from post-coital administration of DES (now banned by the FDA for cattle but not for humans), to 2nd and even 3rd trimester administration of prostaglandin treatment to initiate the onset of labor, with the result a live birth designated "abortus".

The birth control methods likely to stir up an in-house fracas at some future date are the oral contraceptive "mini-pill" and the IUD. These methods are known to have the potential for action by means of preventing the implantation of a fertilized developing ovum. This is the crux of the concern of those proliferators who back off from a frank condemnation of "contraception" but who are outspokenly opposed to the use of any method in which, no matter how small the possibility, there exists a potential for abortifacient action through prevention of implantation. To them, these methods are "chemical or mechanical abortion", not contraception.

The intent of users of the mini-pill and the IUD is to prevent conception. (To split another hair, it might be more accurate to state that the intent is to prevent pregnancy). It is absurd to reason that people who use these methods do so to END pregnancy. Many physicians never mention the possible abortifacient effect to their patients, or minimize it if it is mentioned at all. The prime mode of action of both is to prevent, by diverse means, the fertilization of the ripe ovum; the mini-pill attempts to insure this by inhibiting ovulation in the first place. Obviously, both methods have a failure rate, although it is small. Conception AND implantation can occur; the abortifacient action cannot be deemed to be consistently operational. Babies have been born despite the careful use of these methods.

As a result of my experience serving as a Pennsylvania Abortion Law Commissioner, this argument about abortifacient action of these contraceptive methods is a familiar one to me. I have seen, heard, and been forced to rebut, the challenges thrown out by our proabortion opponents that we are a movement opposed to contraception in reality, but hiding behind a smokescreen of "no policy" statements.

I feel that a prime goal of our opposition is to maneuver the prolife movement into a position where this charge of covertly opposing contraception can be leveled, and then believed and accepted by the general public. I also feel that some elements of our movement are walking right into the baited trap by taking an ever higher profile in opposition to the IUD and the mini-pill.

If the "contraception opposition" trap is sprung on us, it will undoubtedly count out the participation of the 12 million Southern Baptists in the nation; the 8 million American Baptists; the huge (and uncouted) rapidly growing Independent, Fundamentalist, and Pentecostal Protestant groups; the 11 million Methodists; the 8 million Presbyterians; untold numbers of Catholics; and -- need I go on?

We may have boxed ourselves (perhaps unwillingly) into the position of having to defend vigorously to our own people the reasoning behind refusing to take a stand opposing the IUD and the mini-pill by the decision to include in the Articles of Incorporation statement of purpose the words "moment of conception". Nonetheless, it seems that it was better to include them rather than risk the wrath of a large portion of our people. If the Constitutional Amendment that NRLC backs includes this phrase, the only legalistic defense we will have is that the law cannot protect what it does not recognize is in existence; i.e., pregnancy in the first week of development before implantation cannot be diagnosed at this time, therefore one cannot legislate against anything that would potentially disturb it.

I personally would vigorously oppose the use of DES as post-coital treatment, in light of its demonstrated potential for inducing vaginal cancer in the female fetus when she reaches puberty, and for its unknown potential as a carcinogen for the woman herself. The entire movement should be aware that clinical trials are proceeding in several medical centers in the United States on the effects of prostaglandins in inducing premature labor UP TO BIRTH for the purpose of producing an abortion. Whether the live newborn is to be considered a human person is going to be up to us, as we in future seek to clarify its legal status through legislation and litigation.

I would propose that we seriously consider drafting one or more resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention, that would seek to force the Federal government, and the states, to make public the results of an audit revealing the monies spent for abortion implementation, referral, research, etc. With this information clearly in hand, we would have a better springboard than at present to push for Federal funds for pregnant women who choose life, and for money to fund our own prolife seminars and other studies. It seems possible, through Senatorial pressure in the right places, to initiate an inquest into the role of the Federal government in abortion. Worded properly, and publicized vigorously, this resolution could be our first tool to begin posting notice that we not only know what is going on, but we oppose the role of government in abortion.

Such a resolution coming from the present Board of Directors also would, in my opinion, blunt some of the suspicion of the ultra-conservatives in the movement that the alleged "liberals" are stealing their thunder and ignoring their opinions.

Enclosed is a copy of the testimony presented by Randy Engel on May 10, 1973 before the Special Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Self explanatory in content, the testimony is, I believe, accurate in its charges of governmental violation of Title 40 of the Tidings Bill. Much, if not almost all of what Randy charges should be accepted and supported by us.

But on page 4 I have indicated the paragraph which could sour the rest of the cream.

Hopefully, the present NLC Board or a committee of its members could meet and grapple with this and other matters of potential policy, before the fires light and become difficult to put out.

CONFIDENTIAL

Proposed Outline of National Purpose and Program
for State and Local RIGHT TO LIFE Organizations

Submitted by Michigan Citizens for Life

OBJECTIVES

- I. Support an acceptable "Human Life" Constitutional Amendment (NOT the "States Rights" approach), from its inception through passage by Congress and ratification by the states.

GROUNDNS: As members of RIGHT TO LIFE organizations, we must demand legislation which gives full recognition of the right to life of all people, including the life of the unborn child from the moment of conception.

- II. Support passage of "conscience clauses" by Congress and by the states.

GROUNDNS: As members of RIGHT TO LIFE organizations, we must demand legislation which recognizes the conviction of those engaged in hospital and clinical work who cannot in conscience participate in abortion activities, and recognize the right of an institution to refuse this activity as a part of its service.

- III. Support and recommend a "Whittle Away" program, aimed at regulating, tightening controls on, and setting guidelines for the activities relative to abortion now set up as a result of the January 22 Supreme Court decision.

GROUNDNS: As members of RIGHT TO LIFE organizations, we must demand that national, state, and local governments set up restrictions, regulations, and controls with regard to the performing of abortions and the use of public tax money. In addition, such actions may lead to new Supreme Court decisions, which would limit the scope of the January 22 decision.

STRATEGY

UNDER OBJECTIVE I - Support an acceptable "Human Life" Constitutional Amendment (NOT the "States Rights" approach), from its inception through passage by Congress and ratification by the states.

A. Establish a national organization to act as a political "umbrella" for all state and local Pro-Life organizations under the following guidelines:

1. The national organization to be governed by a national Board of Directors and an Executive Board.
2. Functional outlines of each governing group to be incorporated in the national constitution and by-laws.
3. Establish a national office in Washington, D.C., with
 - a. Executive Director
 - b. Executive Secretary
 - c. Staff as required and budgeted
4. Operate under an approved constitution and by-laws, and an approved budget.

B. Establish activities in following areas:

1. Lobbying Activities

a. Control content of Proposed Amendment to be introduced and supported.

NOTE! Before the national organization publicly and officially endorses and supports any specific proposed amendment, such action must be approved by a majority of the National Board of Directors, and must be ratified by a majority of those local organizations replying within 15 days after the mailing of the Proposed Amendment from the national office.

b. Obtain as many co-sponsors as possible.

c. Establish chairman of lobbying group who will

- 1) List attitude toward Proposed Amendment of each Congressman on a scale of 5, with comments.
- 2) Direct activities of RIGHT TO LIFE to Judiciary Committee to drive Proposed Amendment to floor of Congress.
- 3) Prepare an "Influence to Congressmen" list, establishing key contacts to each Congressman from each state.
- 4) Establish as a "target" a vote in Congress on the Proposed Amendment prior to the 1974 primaries.
- 5) Assist state organizations in organizing lobbying activities in each state as outlined above.

2. Educational Activities

a. Educate the voters with regard to

- 1) What abortion and the various Pro-Life issues ARE;
- 2) What the Proposed Amendment really SAYS;
- 3) What the Proposed Amendment really MEANS;
- 4) What the Proposed Amendment will ACHIEVE.

b. Establish a good public relations program:

- 1) National publicity;
- 2) National RIGHT TO LIFE Newsletter;
- 3) Exchange of state and local newsletters.

c. Obtain public support from prominent Americans.

3. Organizational Activities

a. Seek out and organize people who support our position.

b. Keep them informed.

c. Involve them in organized activities:

- 1) Letters to Congressmen;
- 2) Letters to newspapers;
- 3) Local meetings.

d. Establish a nationally-coordinated major activity (project) on a local level in Sept./Oct., 1973. Follow this up with a special "Memorial Day" scheduled on January 22, 1974.

4. Electioneering Activities

a. Set up good communication to state and local organizations.

b. Locals to have RIGHT TO LIFE members active in local, county, and state Republican and Democratic organizations.

c. Maintain updated local lists of attitude of National and State Legislators toward Proposed Amendment.

d. Apply pressure to those Legislators who are "fence sitters" or who oppose our amendment.

e. Encourage RIGHT TO LIFE members to run for legislative office.

f. Establish and promote a "Pro-Life" election theme in 1974.

Under Objective II - Support passage of "conscience clauses" by Congress and by the states.

- A. Assist state organizations in promoting passage of "conscience clauses".
- B. Publicize and distribute to locals the content of "conscience clauses" passed by various state legislators.

Under Objective III - Support and recommend a "Whittle Away" program, aimed at regulating, tightening controls on, and setting guidelines for the activities relative to abortion now set up as a result of the January 22 Supreme Court decision.

A. Draw attention to and support regulations regarding

- 1. Stricter requirements and inspection of clinics;
- 2. Tighter restrictions regarding viability stage;
- 3. Experimentation with aborted babies;
- 4. Legal status of babies aborted alive;
- 5. Use of tax money to support abortion;
- 6. Medicaid payments for abortion;
- 7. Insurance coverage for abortion;
- 8. Required counseling prior to abortion;
- 9. Rights of the father;
- 10. Waiting period between first visit and actual abortion.

B. Set up strong "Alternatives to Abortion" Program.

Respectfully Submitted
by

Grand Rapids, Michigan RIGHT TO LIFE Committee
Endorsed by Michigan Citizens for Life
May 19, 1973

For further information, contact:

David E. Powers
557 Rosewood, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506
Phone: (616) 452-4550

May 30, 1973

Edward J. Golden
4 Willowbrook Lane
Troy, New York 12180

Dear Ed,

In accordance with the mailing from the National Right to Life Committee dated May 15, 1973, Marjory Mecklenburg has been elected to serve as Minnesota's director on the board of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. She was elected by unanimous vote at the May 16th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Lampe
Executive Director

JAL:caw

June 2, 1973

MEMORANDUM

To: Representatives of Pro-Life Groups to the Nov. 13, 1972 Meeting, Washington, D. C., concerning the Mass Media

From: Dr. Maury R. Sheridan

Re: Pro-Life Movement and the Use of the Mass Media

There is nothing that will develop guilt more quickly than a glance at one's appointment calendar for the year: appointments made, appointments met; commitments assumed, commitments met . . . Here it is June, and I am trying to tie up the ends of teaching, lectures, travel and the never-ending battle on pro-life issues. And one commitment that I have failed to meet is the summary report of our Nov. 13 meeting at 1312 Mass. Avenue, Washington, D.C., on the mass media.

The purpose of the meeting was twofold:

- 1) To consider the airing of the film version of "Population Growth and the American Future," which appeared on Public-TV Nov. 29, 1972.
- 2) To consider the possibility of forming a nat'l media committee composed of representatives of a cross-section of the Pro-Life groups throughout the country.

You will remember that I was to receive from each of you materials/reactions to the meeting which I was then to synthesize and mail out. Well, the only thing I received was a short note from Marj Mecklenburg. I could, however, have pulled my own notes together and sent those off--which I am just now doing--so I can hardly throw stones.

We're all in the same boat: frantically trying to meet the local human life crises and over-extended by about 30 hours a day! (In Washington this year we've been battling the Death with Dignity Act of 1973--defeated this time around!) At any rate, I thought I'd try to get a few ideas down on paper in the hope that we might be able to discuss them further at the nat'l meeting in Detroit this weekend.

What appears here is a collection of notes from the D.C. meeting, from correspondence on the subject with pro-life groups, from personal experience working with and monitoring local and nat'l media programs on life issues; and other "gleanings." Some of the ideas you will recognize as your own; they are set down her to give them further support.

SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- 1) The Nov. 13 meeting (and input from various other responsible sources) would seem to indicate a need for some immediate, concerted effort on a nat'l level with regard to the mass media and the pro-life movement.
- 2) While generalizations are always dangerous, it seems not inaccurate to describe the contemporary mass media presentations of the life issue as more "anti-" than "pro-life."
- 3) The Supreme Court has ruled that the right of the public to be informed by TV-radio on controversial public issues is paramount to the rights of all individuals or groups to access to the air. The interpretation of whether and how the public is being informed is often left to the "fiduciary" discretion of the individual station licensee, however.

- 4) In view of the demographic information available to the networks at the time of the Public-TV presentation of the Population Commission's film (Nov. 29, 1972)-- i.e. that the U.S. has a baby BUST rather than BOOM--it seems apparent that one cannot depend on the networks (much less on the local stations) to monitor their programming for accuracy, currency, or completeness. The stations and those responsible for airing the film accepted this cinematic version of the Commission report as an authoritative, scholarly and current appraisal of the population situation, and totally ignored the demographic events of the time between the publication of the original report and the film presentation.

The networks and the individual stations seem to work on the premise that if they command the airtime and possess the technology for the "message" they automatically qualify to do a responsible job of covering the issues involved.

- 5) Little can be expected from the F.C.C. and other gov't or broadcasting agencies in the way of "fairness" and "balanced" presentations until such time as these institutions recognize within the human life movement a strong, professional and aggressive voice regarding the use of the mass media. Channels of communication must be set up with these agencies and the individuals who administer them that are professional, personal and continuous. (In short, we cannot negotiate from a subordinate position; communication and negotiation must be peer-to-peer.)
- 6) The public (and pre-life membership and leadership) must be educated in their rights regarding the use of the airwaves, and in the means at their disposal (locally and nationally) to guarantee that those rights are protected.
- 7) Dependence upon "public service time" from the networks for presentation of pro-life issues has little value. Consideration must be given to the purchase of prime-time on local and nat'l TV to present pro-life programming.
- 8) Relationship with the networks/stations is an ongoing work and not a one-shot, arm-in-the-dike, emergency operation.
- 9) An assessment must be made of production facilities (local and nat'l) available for pro-life statements (aural-visual as well as verbal). There is a better guarantee that the message will be presented to the public "straight," without being filtered through the station or network production facility. Also, since the public network encourages production at the local and regional levels, it may be possible to channel pro-life productions through one of the local affiliates initially.
- 10) The pro-life movement must live down, overcome, lose or change the negative image that has often characterized its efforts. (There must be some joyous, even humorous things that identify the fight for human life.)

FORMING A NAT'L MEDIA COMMITTEE

- 1) It seems apparent that there must be some consolidated and coordinated nat'l effort in dealing responsibly with the mass media on the life issues.
- 2) On a local (and often, nat'l) level the media efforts in behalf of human life are often naïve, frequently uncoordinated, often unprofessional (in terms of performance and technology), inconsistent and under-financed.
- 3) We must pool resources and power, and avoid the confusion and waste that results from a duplicate of effort.
- 4) There is a need for a "master-plan" for dealing with the networks and the local affiliates.

- 5) In Marj Mecklenburg's words, "we must have a committee that is responsible for tactics and policy in dealing with the media." And it seems reasonable that the Media Committee be "one of the committees to be active and funded" under whatever nat'l organization ultimately evolves from the current discussions now under way.
- 6) For the Detroit meeting (or perhaps a separate meeting on this subject), Judy Fink's agenda recommendations for the Nov. 13 meeting in D.C. still seem appropriate as a starting point (Judy's ~~Oct~~ ^{Oct} 21 ltr to Mike Taylor on ~~some~~ media response tactics):
 - (a) outline the current situation
 - (b) determine effective methods of countering anti-life propaganda
 - (c) establish policies of right to life response to the TV-radio personnel in re demanding equal time under the FCC fairness doctrine
 - (d) prepare for a larger meeting of right to life persons that would aim toward implementing, in various parts of the nation, these equal time requests.

In addition, we need to formulate a rationale

establish immediate and long-range goals

determine immediate needs on local/nat'l levels

establish communication channels within the group(s)

develop expertise in Issues (research)

Law

Monitoring

Network Structure

Administration (record keeping)

Resources (persons, finance, ideas, facilities)

Legislation

Media Politics

Guidelines

Public Rights

- 7) One of the major problems will be coordination of the efforts of the various groups, and the distribution of authority and responsibility amongst the various pro-life coalitions.

(YET, IF WE CANNOT SOLVE THIS INTERNAL PROBLEM(S), HOW CAN WE POSSIBLY HOPE TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR HUMAN LIFE ON A BROADER SCALE.)

COMMENTS ON THE FILM "POPULATION GROWTH AND THE AMERICAN FUTURE"

- 1) Our attempts "on the Hill" to get some clarification of CPB and PBS policies on program sponsorship and content, and to determine what guidelines have been established in the area of Public-TV and its use by "private advocates" or even by government in the interest of national policies met with little success in either House or Senate.

You will remember that pro-life representatives met on Nov. 13 with communication sub-committee staff members in both House (Mr. Bob Gathrie) and Senate (Mr. Zappel) to discuss the problem raised by the Population film being aired on Public-TV.

- 2) The initiative taken and the pressure brought to bear by pro-life groups resulted in
 - a) a second-hour being given to four speakers who challenged the report of the President's Commission on Pop. Growth and the American Future,
 - b) a videotape of the film being made available for preview by pro-life representatives at the local stations.
- 3) It seems clear that the second hour of the PBS presentation would not have been given to the pro-life side had it not been for the tremendous work of pro-life individuals and groups in bringing to Public Broadcasting personnel an awareness of the potential breach of "fairness."

The fact that the four speakers who questioned the Commission's report and recommendations (via the film) were allowed the time to challenge the Commission and were without exception opposed to the Commission's findings would indicate just how much power (and right) pro-life groups have to command air time on these vital issues.

- 4) The second hour of the PBS presentation--the response to the film--while excellently done from the standpoint of the challenge made to the Commission report, was not as effective as one might have wished with the young people, the reason being that it was predominantly a VERBAL presentation (with the exception of Marj Heeklenberg's material), while the film itself made its points VISUALLY (witness Hugh Downs' introduction delivered while he struggled along the over-CROWDED street.)

I required that my mass media students viewed the program. In the discussion the next day, I found that they had gotten the visual message (film) and had missed the verbal message (the challenge to the Commission report).

. . . which may point to the need for pro-life groups to initiate sophisticated visual/aural programs as well as to react verbally to presentations from the opposing viewpoint.

SOME GUIDELINES IN DEALING WITH THE MEDIA

- 1) It is the opinion of professionals in the field that the networks are pretty well closed off, that the best way to approach the media is through the locally owned and operated stations and affiliates.

The networks respect the local producers. This would be especially true with Public-TV.

- 2) Pro-life groups should have available qualified spokesmen on all life issues. These spokesmen should be trained in the subject matter and the media presentation, and should be made known to the local media.

monitoring, etc. to F.C.C.

- 5) When dealing with Public-TV, send copies to F.C.C., President of PBS, President of CPB, and keep copies on file.
- 6) Make your requests--e.g. previewing a taped interview--prior to your appearances.
- 7) Ask for right to view tape, reasonable rehearsal time (what they would give others), ask to know format, time signals; show them you expect the same basic courtesies they would show professionals in the field.
- 8) In terms of the "image" your/group wishes to project, work for a heterogeneous image and avoid the pro-life stereotypes. Introduce the element of surprise and obliqueness to your mass media appearances. Show the public that there are alternative images within pro-life movements.

Present a "positive counterpoint."

- 9) Notify stations you are monitoring their programming--they are aware of the cost of legal counsel when they misuse the airwaves or are so charged.
- 10) Become familiar with the innerworkings of the stations and their policies.
- 11) Keep your public advised of their rights (AND RESPONSIBILITIES) regarding the airwaves.
- 12) Praise when praise is due. Defend the stations against the crank calls and the irresponsible criticism.
- 13) In addition to the F.C.C., try recourse from grievances through Congress (Senator Pastore's sub-committee on communications).
- 14) Understand your legal rights.

Examine such things as the use of an injunction, the change of venue, how to bring action to achieve the use of a temporary restraining order based on an imbalance in programming which might provide time for counter-action.

- 15) Display expertise on the pro-life issues (and other public issues), a watch-dog posture concerning media programming, an understanding of F.C.C. and court rulings with regard to use of the airwaves, and awareness of the requirement of "strict adherence to objectivity and balance" (FL 90-129, Sec. 396. (g) (i) (A)).
- 16) Send for a copy of GUIDE TO CITIZEN ACTION IN RADIO AND TELEVISION by Marsha O'Bannon Prowitt, published by the Office of Communication, United Church of Christ, 289 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010. (1971)

Note: This memorandum is not intended to be a comprehensive coverage of the mass media as it relates to the pro-life movement, but rather, it is an attempt to pull together some of the basic communication issues as a starting point.

M.S.

June 18, 1973

We wish to make a protest as to either Marjorie or Fred Mecklenburg being on the board of the National Right to Life.

The close association of these persons to the Planned Parenthood Organization makes them have divided interests.

Their foolish encouragement of abortive devices, such as the "I.U.D." and the "Pill" and encouragement of Government anti-life programs, undoes all the good these people are supposed to be doing.

We urge their swift dismissal.

Save Our Unborn Lives
217 Greendale
Philadelphia, PA

Jean Neary
Katherine Lawrence
Miriam McCue
Helen Stanton
Margaret Smith
General Co-Chairman

June 19, 1973

Al Fortman, M.D.
1923 Catherine Drive
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Dr. Fortman,

The Reverend Warren Schaller has indicated to me that you are one of the new members of the NRLC Executive Committee who has not seen his resumé. The enclosed material is being forwarded to you at his request.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara Gavin
Executive Secretary

Letters sent also to the following:

Dr. J. C. Willke
Robert L. Greene
Prof. Joseph Witherspoon
Mike Taylor

Eastland →

Marj →

National Right To Life Committee, inc.

1200 15th Street NW SUITE 500 Washington, D.C. 20005

M E M O R A N D U M

OFFICERS

President
EDWARD J. GOLDEN
Vice President
CAROLYN GERSTER, M.D.
Secretary
JUDITH FINK
Treasurer
GLORIA KLEIN
Chairman of The Board
MARJORIE MECKLENBURG
Vice Chairman of The Board
MILDRED JEFFERSON, M.D.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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*JOHN C. WILLKE, M.D.
*PROF. JOSEPH WITHERSPOON

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC.

FROM: Judy Fink, Secretary, NRLC *J.F.*

DATE: June 19, 1973

RE: Listing of Directors; Bylaws

Enclosed is a listing of the members of the Board of Directors as recorded up to this date. If you are incorrectly listed in any way regarding spelling of your name, your address, zip code or telephone number please let me know in writing immediately.

Also enclosed is the final draft of the Bylaws, as adopted at the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors in Detroit, Michigan, on June 7, 8, and 9, 1973. It is the responsibility of each state's Director to furnish additional copies of the Bylaws to other interested parties in his or her state.

You will note that new stationery has been prepared which lists each director. Again, if your name is incorrectly spelled, or you wish to have a degree, an Esq. or an MD listed that does not appear, let me know in writing. I have prepared only a small quantity of this stationery, anticipating additions and changes, so the matter is easily taken care of. I apologize for any omissions that may have occurred.

Minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting are in preparation and will be sent out to you shortly.

Please accept my thanks for all the help that you, both individually and collectively, offered in Detroit during the meetings that enabled me to compile the data through which I am now sifting.

If you wish to correspond with me, please address mail to my home address until further notice.

BYLAWS

THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, Inc.

ARTICLE I

OFFICES

The principal office of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. shall be at Washington, D.C. The Corporation may have such other office or offices, within or without the District of Columbia, as the Board of Directors may determine or as the affairs of the Corporation may require, from time to time.

ARTICLE II

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. GENERAL POWERS. The affairs of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. shall be managed by its Board of Directors. Directors need not be residents of the District of Columbia, but must reside in the state they represent. Each director shall cast one vote.

2. NUMBER AND TENURE. The number of directors shall not be less than three (3), nor more than sixty-one (61). Each director shall hold office until the next annual meeting or until his successor shall have been elected.

3. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. One director shall be elected by each state of the United States and the District of Columbia. The time, place and manner of electing the director shall be prescribed by each state and the District of Columbia. The Executive Committee will have the authority to nominate additional at-large members to the Board of Directors, these members to be elected by a majority vote of the elected representatives who shall constitute the Board of Directors. The number of these additional at-large directors shall not exceed a number equal to twenty percentum (20%) of those elected representatives.

4. CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE. Any dispute as to state representation shall be resolved by a Credentials Committee, which Committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee in 1973 and by the Board of Directors thereafter. All state representatives shall be elected and the Executive Committee notified as to their election no later than ten (10) days prior to the opening day of each annual convention of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. so as to allow sufficient time for the presentation of challenges to such representatives, and the resolution of such challenges by the Credentials Committee. The Credentials Committee shall hold a hearing on any dispute as to representation and determine, by majority vote, the rightful holder, if any, of the directorship. The decision of the Credentials Committee may be appealed to the Board of Directors.

5. RESIGNATION OF DIRECTORS. A director may resign at any time from the Board of Directors by giving written notice to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Such resignation shall be effective on the date designated in such notice, or if no date is designated, then upon receipt by the Chairman. Unless otherwise stipulated, acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary for it to be effective.

6. REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS. By a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the directors any director who is judged as unwilling or unable to fulfill his or her duties may be removed at any meeting of the Board of Directors upon the written initiative of at least six (6) directors presented to the Chairman. The proposed removal shall be stated in the notice to be given for such meeting.

7. VACANCIES. Any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors shall be filled by the jurisdiction which such director represented. Vacancies occurring among at-large directors shall be filled by the Executive Committee with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors. A Director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office.

8. COMPENSATION. Directors as such shall not receive any compensation for their services; but nothing contained herein shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor.

9. MEETINGS. (a) The annual meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held without other notice than this bylaw during the second or third quarter of each calendar year at such time and place as is decided upon by the Board of Directors; and the meeting at which these bylaws are adopted shall be considered the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may provide by resolution for the time and place, either within or without the District of Columbia, for the holding of additional regular meetings for which no other notice need be given. (b) Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called by the Chairman of the Board of Directors at the request of a number of the directors equal to at least twenty-five percentum (25%) of the full Board of Directors. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least twenty (20) days prior to the meeting by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each Director at the address shown for such director in the records of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage prepaid thereon. If notice be given by telegram, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting. Neither the business to be transacted, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors need be specified in the notice of such meeting unless specifically required by law or by these bylaws.

10. QUORUM. A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

11. INFORMAL ACTION BY DIRECTORS. Any action required by law to be taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by a majority of the directors.

12. PROXY VOTES. A director may vote by proxy executed in writing. No person may exercise more than three (3) proxies. The presence of a director at a meeting revokes his or her proxy.

13. VOTE BY MAIL AND TELEPHONE. A vote to be taken by the Board of Directors on any matter may be conducted by mail, telephone, or other electronic device.

14. COMMITTEES. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, appoint committees to perform functions designated by the Board. Minutes shall be kept of the meetings of all such committees.

15. CUMULATIVE VOTING BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. In all elections for the Executive Committee and/or the Presidency of the National Right to Life Committee, each director shall be entitled to cast one vote for each position open and cumulative voting shall not be allowed.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

1. The officers of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. shall be a president, one or more vice-presidents (the number thereof to be determined by the Board of Directors), a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. THE PRESIDENT. The President shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors at the regular annual meeting of the National Right to Life Committee. The Board of Directors shall appoint a nominating committee which committee shall nominate candidates for this office. Candidates may also be proposed by any director provided at least five (5) other directors concur in such nomination. The candidate receiving the most votes for this office shall be the winner unless he or she has not received the affirmative votes of a majority of those directors voting. If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast by those voting, then the two highest candidates shall run in a run-off election. The President may be removed from office by the Board of Directors by a two-thirds (2/3) vote whenever, in its judgment, the best interests of the National Right to Life Committee would be served thereby.

A vacancy in the office of the Presidency shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term.

3. OTHER OFFICERS. All other officers shall be elected by the Executive Committee, subject to ratification by the Board of Directors.

4. NECESSITY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF OFFICERS ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS. No officer of the National Right to Life Committee need be a member of the Board of Directors.

5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

(a) THE PRESIDENT. The President shall be the chief operating officer and shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the National Right to Life Committee and shall also perform such other duties assigned by the Board of Directors.

(b) THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Vice President shall assist the President in the performance of his or her duties, and shall perform those duties in the absence or inability of the President.

(c) THE SECRETARY. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; shall see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws or as required by law; shall be custodian of the records of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc.; shall keep a register of the postal addresses of each director of the Committee and, in general, shall perform all of the duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors. The Secretary, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may assign such duties to another.

(d) THE TREASURER. The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of, and be responsible for, all funds and assets of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. He or she shall receive and give receipt for money payable to the National Right to Life Committee, Inc., from any sources, and SHALL DEPOSIT ALL SUCH MONEY IN THE NAME OR AND TO THE CREDIT OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED, in such banks and other depositories as shall be selected by the Executive Committee. He or she shall, in general, perform all of the duties incident to the office of Treasurer, including the maintenance of complete and accurate books and records of account, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors. Such duties may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, be assigned to another.

(e) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. There shall be an Executive Director who shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERS

The members of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. shall be divided into two (2) classes:

1. DIRECTORS. A Director is a duly elected member of the Board of Directors who is then serving in office as a director; and a director shall have the right to vote on the management and affairs of the National Right to Life Committee as provided for in these bylaws.

2. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. An associate member is any individual, partnership, trust, firm or corporation, who or which shall pay an annual dues to be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V

CHECKS AND DEPOSITS OF FUNDS

All checks, drafts or orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents and in such manner as shall be determined from time to time by the Executive Committee. All funds of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. shall be deposited TO THE CREDIT OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC. in such banks or other depositories as shall be determined from time to time by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

CORPORATE SEAL

The corporate seal shall be a metallic seal and shall be kept in the possession of the Secretary.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

These bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed, or new bylaws may be adopted, by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the Directors present at any regular meeting or at any special meeting at which a quorum is present; provided, however, that at least ten (10) days notice must be given of the intention to alter, amend or repeal or adopt new bylaws at such meeting, prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The Executive Committee of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. shall consist of nine (9) members. The President of the National Right to Life Committee shall serve as an ex officio, and voting, member of the Executive Committee. The remaining eight (8) members of the Executive Committee shall be members of the Board of Directors at the time of their election and shall be elected by the Board of Directors from nominees submitted by the Nominating Committee which shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. Candidates may also be proposed by any Director provided at least five (5) other directors concur in such nomination.
2. In elections to the Executive Committee each member of the Board of Directors shall have eight (8) votes and may use all or part of these votes; but cumulative voting shall not be permitted and no single board member may cast more than one (1) vote for any nominee; provided, however, that a board member shall exercise any proxies in the same manner.
3. At the 1973 National Right to Life Convention, those four (4) members of the Executive Committee who shall receive the highest number of votes shall serve for a term of two (2) years. The remaining members shall serve for a term of one (1) year. Thereafter, all elections to the Executive Committee shall be for a term of two (2) years.
4. Vacancies on the Executive Committee, with the exception of a vacancy occurring in the office of the presidency, shall be filled by the Executive Committee for a term to run until the next annual convention.
5. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the specific management of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. and such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Directors.
6. CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall preside at the first annual meeting of the Board of Directors until the Board of Directors shall elect its own Chairman. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall perform all duties incident to the office and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.
7. VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. In the absence of the Chairman, or in the event of his or her inability or refusal to act, the Vice Chairman, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors, shall perform the duties of the Chairman and, when so acting, shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all of the restrictions on, the Chairman. The Vice Chairman shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the Board of Directors.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

STATE

Alabama

Marie Gentle
1749 48th St.
Birmingham, Alabama 35208

205-785-2766

Alaska

Maureen Christensen
3009 30th
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

907-277-0274

Arizona

Carolyn Gerster, M.D.
7350 East Stetson Drive
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Colorado

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302-798-2739

District of Columbia

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202-547-6721

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PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

SOUTHWEST REGION

P. O. BOX 10417

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15234

(412) 881-4565

June 22, 1973

Dear Pro-Life Person:

We want to share with you as quickly as possible our latest information and concern with the Girl Scouts of America policy changes. When the matter was brought before the National Right to Life Convention we did not have as much data available and so the NRTL, Inc. chose not to pass a resolution but rather to send a letter of inquiry to the Girl Scouts of America organization. Further action from NRTL, Inc. will come, I am sure, as soon as is humanly possible for this hope-filled organization.

In the meantime you can help the total cause by initiating the action proposed in the report on the reverse side of this letter.

For further information please contact this office.

Sincerely yours,

Edward M. Bryce

Edward M. Bryce
Regional Coordinator

REPORT

Girl Scouts of the USA are going through a period of change. This was first indicated to the public in a news release in May, 1973 announcing a "To Be a Woman" program contemplated in the Philadelphia Council which reportedly would require the Girl Scout to visit an abortion clinic. This was in such sharp contrast to what Girl Scouting had been that concerned citizens demanded a closer look at "To Be a Woman" and Scouting in general. To date that closer look has revealed:

1. "To Be a Woman" is a program put together by a Task Force in the Philadelphia Council of 12 prominent people in the community. The program is divided into 4 areas and the area entitled "Know Your Own Body" raised serious questions when people read the requirement for this. Because people across the country began to react negatively to this program the Philadelphia Council has not finally approved the "so-called" badge at this time.
2. "New Challenges for Today's Cadettes" -- a supplement which has been available for Cadette troops since fall of 1972 along with challenge pins for girls who have completed the challenges. One of the eight new challenges, "The Challenge of Today's World" moves into the areas of "Sexual Concern, Looking Ahead to Marriage, Parenthood, Population Control". The introduction to this challenge begins, "The time is long past when parents decided what a girl's life style as a woman should be."
3. A broad program of family life education was initiated and adopted by a council in Denver, Colorado. The March 1973 Girl Scout Leader Magazine carried an article on this and stated "any council can become involved in family life education" and listed Planned Parenthood as a resource. That article also stated, "There have been volunteers who, not really understanding this program, remained firmly behind the Girl Scouts when others attacked it. With their support, the attack never got off the ground."
4. Senior Scouts participating in Wider Opportunities across the country have been involved in population control and sex education topics.

At a meeting in the Girl Scout Office in Pittsburgh of adult Scouts and concerned citizens the Scouts indicated that in 1967 the Girl Scouts of the USA stated that they would move into sex education in a supplementary role. Also, the "To Be a Woman" thing in Philadelphia, The New Challenges for Today's Cadettes, the topics being handled at Wider Opportunities -- all are experimental.

There are 3,235,000 Girl Scouts between the ages of 7 to 17 in the United States. If you contribute to the United Fund, if you or your children are Girl Scouts, if your organization sponsors a troop, if you buy Girl Scout cookies, then you support scouting. Very definitely the Girl Scouts are changing. Contact your Girl Scout office, ask for an explanation of what is happening and demand that the change be for the better.

Scouts going modern— some are uneasy about it

By PATRICIA BARTOS

The Girl Scouts are going modern and in the process some problems are arising.

Topics such as abortion, population control and sex education are now entering the realm of the once "most ecumenical of groups."

A number of concerned citizens, uneasy with new trends they are noticing in scouting, gathered recently in the offices of the Girl Scouts of Southwestern Pennsylvania to discuss their fears and offer "constructive criticism" to Girl Scout officials.

Disturbed by the widely-publicized "To Be a Woman" badge proposed in the Philadelphia Girl Scout Council which would reportedly venture into the subject of abortion, the eight women, one man and a priest found the time ripe to object to other aspects of scouting.

Miss Mary Burch, regional (region

2) executive director of the Girl Scouts of the USA, was present to hear the objections and carry them back to the national Girl Scout board. Also attending were six area GS officials, among them Margaret Griggs, executive director of the Girl Scouts of Southwestern Penna., and Fr. John F. Doherty, new director of the Diocese's scouting office.

The women's foremost area of concern, the "To Be a Woman" badge, is "dormant," they were informed. It is now under study jointly by the GS program department and the Philadelphia council.

(Following the meeting, some 2,000 memos went out to SW council leaders stressing that "there is no badge and there will be no badge that all girls cannot do," Miss Griggs said of the contents.

"And anything like that is not part of the Girl Scout program," she emphasized.)

The meeting last Thursday took more than three hours and the requests Miss Burch obtained from the session and will present to national leaders include:

- That distribution of what the women consider a controversial new scout publication, "The Challenge of Today's World," be halted until a number of changes are made. (Challenges are a means for cadette-age scouts — 7th, 8th and 9th graders — to become first-class scouts.)

The objections begin with the first sentence in the supplement, "The time is long past when parents decided what a girl's life style as a woman should be." This is an example of "adult" wording which girls do not understand, the women contended. Several of the women — mothers and leaders — had asked girls for interpretation of the sentence and none had correctly understood it, they explained.

Also in regard to the "challenge" booklet, the women requested that serious consideration be given to removing such terms as the study topic, "individualization in a crowded world," and questioned the placement of a "population control" study option under the topic, "a girl's personal world."

- That the women receive a list of persons serving on the Girl Scouts' Religious Advisory Committee. Committee members had reportedly okayed the publication.

- That copies of recently revised

training materials for cadette and senior level Girl Scout leaders be furnished.

- That a copy of the 1967 position statement explaining the Girl Scouts' "supplementary role" in sex education be furnished.

- That the Girl Scouts set up firm guidelines for councils wishing to establish sex education programs.

- That Miss Burch express to national headquarters the women's concern with recent articles in "Girl Scout Leader" magazine. Among the specific objections was a story on "Survival U," an event in which a Zero Population Growth official held a "population symposium for scouts."

"It seems to be one-sided," explained Mrs. Nancy Lippert, one of those attending.

- That the national board formally reply to the question: How do the Girl Scouts of the USA see their role in the population control question?

- That sufficient resource materials (lacking in the "Challenge for Today's World") be included in future challenges and that all future Girl Scout publications carry the authors' names.

Fr. Doherty commented following the meeting that, "I was pleased that so many women came who were concerned with this new aspect of Girl Scouting.

"I was impressed with the expertise of the women and the depth of their concern and will wait to see what answer comes from the national office before making any other comments," he said.

Mrs. Lippert, of the South Hills area, a former scout and with daughters in scouting, stated, "I am very concerned about the changes contemplated by the Girl Scouts of the USA.

"If they move into areas of population control, family life education and sex education, if they begin to assume parental responsibilities, then I fear that what has been a very acceptable and excellent program will become a very divisive and suspicious one."

Miss Griggs felt certain the national organization would give "great consideration to their requests" but expressed concern that the board's next scheduled quarterly meeting is not until October.

The Pittsburgh Catholic

Week of June 21, 1973

W. A. S., Jr.
June 22, 1973

The "Rationale" for the Right to Life Movement

1. The basis of our democracy has been subverted by using the power of a visable majority to suppress a defenseless minority (the unborn). Other minorities, such as the elderly, the retarded, the suicidal, and the criminal, may be next.
2. The basis of our democracy has further been subverted by a careful "managing of the news" and a "forming of public opinion". This effort has created a factually mistaken concept in the minds of the American people about the life and personality of the unborn, the operation of abortion, the safety of women undergoing these operations, the history of the law, etc. This effort is characterized by equal parts of an unfortunate ignorance among the common people, incompetance among some of the judiciary, and deceit on the part of those who have consciously created this pro death movement. One of the startling facts is the unwillingness or inability of the academic and journalistic communities to detect and expose these factors.
3. The basis of our democracy has been subverted by a pandering of the pro death leaders to biases, prejudices and bigotries among the people against the unborn, the weak and defenseless, and between religious denominations.
4. The basis of our democracy has been undermined by a refusal to recognize the already commong civil rights of all human beings as enunciated in our Declaration of Independence and the 14th Amendment, and in common and statuate law. Further, the power of states to protect individuals (guaranteed under the 9th Amendment) has been struck down by the Supreme Court.
5. The basis of our democracy has been betrayed by turning the selection of who shall live and who shall die to an oligarchical elite who wish to be able to select who may be counted as members of the human community, and under what conditions membership in this community might be revoked. This assertion of oligarchy vs. democracy is absolutely contrary to our democratic principles.
6. The safety and future of our democracy has been undermined by a massive program to convince the American people that their reproduction must be curtailed in order to improve the quality of life in these United States, when the actual fact is that we are in greatest danger from our declining birth rate.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

June 22-23, 1973 O'Hare International Towers Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

Present: Edward Golden, President; Marjorie Mecklenburg, Chairman of the Board; Judith Fink, Secretary; Gloria Klein, Treasurer; John Willke, M.D.; Prof. Joseph Witherspoon; Albert Fortman, M.D.; Robert Greene, Esq.; Michael Taylor

Also present Friday June 22; Rev. Warren Schaller

Friday, 9:00 PM

A discussion concerning whether officers of the Corporation not elected to the Executive Committee should attend the Committee meetings took place. Concensus was that the Vice President and the Vice Chairman of the Board should be invited to attend meetings, but that their presence was not mandated.

It was moved by Marjorie Mecklenburg, seconded by Judith Fink, that for the future record that the Chairman of the Board, Vice Chairman of the Board and the First Vice President of the Corporation be extended a standing invitation to attend Executive Committee meetings, and that travel expenses for these persons would be paid by NRLC. MOTION CARRIED 8-1.

It was moved by Albert Fortman and seconded by Marjorie Mecklenburg that any Director of the National Right to Life Committee, by prior arrangement with the President of the Corporation, may attend an Executive Committee meeting, the expense to be born by that Director personally or by his or state. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Executive Committee requested that the Secretary mail agendas for future conference calls and meetings to the Committee in advance, whenever possible.

A discussion of who is the proper person to speak as "press officer" for NRLC, especially on matters relating to the business of the Executive Committee ensued. Prof. Witherspoon recommended that if a policy statement from NRLC is made it should be issued by either the President or the Chairman of the Board.

The Secretary stated that she would submit all minutes of both Board and Executive Committee meetings to the Executive Committee for approval *acceptance* before mailing them to the Board of Directors.

A motion was made by Prof. Joseph Witherspoon that, in terms of the issuance of official policy statements for NRLC that this should be the prerogative of the President, or of any member of the Executive Committee so authorized.

The motion was WITHDRAWN following discussion. Prof. Witherspoon then recommended the establishment of a Policy Committee to further explore the matter of who should issue statements, how policy would be enacted, etc.

It was moved by Albert Fortman and seconded by Prof. Witherspoon that Marjorie Mecklenburg be elected Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The motion CARRIED 9-0.

It was moved by Robert Green and seconded by Gloria Klein that the Secretary of the Corporation serve as Secretary of the Executive Committee, with Judith Fink to serve in that capacity.

The motion CARRIED 9-0.

The setting of a schedule of Executive Committee meetings proceeded as follows:

July 20-21; August 17-18; Sept. 14-15;
 October 19-20; Nov. 16-17; Dec. 7-8; Jan. 18-19;
 February 15-16; March 15-16; April 19-20; May 17-18;

The following dates for Conference Calls were set (10 days prior to each meeting);

July 9; August 6; Sept. 10; Oct. 8; Nov. 5;
 Nov. 26;

The relationship of an Executive Director to staff personnel and the Executive Committee was explored, with the concept that the Executive Director took direction from the Executive Committee, implemented matters through his staff, and fed back his and the staff's work and ideas to Executive Committee for approval generally agreed upon.

The ordering of the priorities for the work of the Executive Committee was discussed. Michael Taylor suggested that the pragmatic need of fundraising stood first, with activity/strategy surrounding a Constitutional Amendment, strengthening of state organizations, preparing for the fall legislative session, setting policy approaches for dealing with states' problems, and developing public education programs following.

Marjorie Mecklenburg reported that Americans United for Life, a 501-C3 group, is working on an information retrieval service to develop informational and educational materials for right to life groups such as movies, books, organizational manuals, etc. Prof. Witherspoon asked that NRLC be furnished with a precis of AUL's accomplishments, structure, goals, statement of purpose, and other pertinent data.

A general discussion of C3 groups and how they relate to the activities of NRLC followed.

How to involve groups with "pluralistic" interests in the prolife central theme was explored. Prof. Witherspoon suggested that a "cabinet of organizations" could be formed to weld together diverse groups which agreed on anti-abortion ideology.

The need for a national publication for NRLC was seen to be paramount, and considerable discussion took place regarding how this could be accomplished. No conclusion was reached, but consensus was firm that quick future action should be taken on the matter.

Robert Greene discussed his written report regarding Committee Structure. The Executive Committee felt that the Committee concept was badly needed, but was undecided on the best manner to begin to establish these Committees. The matter was left pending further discussion.

Prof. Witherspoon again strongly urged the establishment of a Policy Committee.

Judith Fink informed the Executive Committee that she felt that the role of the Secretary of the Corporation should be more than just one of minutes taking, and that she felt that the Secretary stood in a unique position to have an overview of the full activities of the Corporation as it developed; that keeping accurate records was vital to the smooth functioning of the Corporation; and that she requested a certain amount of autonomy in developing the Secretary's role as the work of the Corporation and Executive Committee progressed.

Saturday 9:00 A.M.

The first half-hour of the meeting was devoted to developing a format for the interviews of the individuals who were presenting themselves to the Executive Committee as candidates for the position of Executive Director.

The following persons then each were granted at least one hour for interview:

Michael Batten, Director of Research and Demonstration
Div. of the National Council on the Aging

Rev. Warren Schaller, rector, St. Mark's Episcopal Church,
Minneapolis, Minnesota
(presently employed on a per-diem basis by NRLC)

John Markert, Director, Minnesota Catholic Conference

Michael Uhlman, Counsel to Senator James Buckley, Washington, D.C.

A decision was not reached to select any of these persons as Executive Director. The Executive Committee decided to meet again in Chicago the next weekend, June 29-30, to continue the discussion on both the matters of the foregoing evening and the selection of a Director and possibly other staff personnel.

The meeting was adjourned by the President.

900 Old Wyomissing Road
Reading, Penna. 19602

June 24, 1973

Dear Brothers and Sisters
in the Right To Life movement
in the State of Pennsylvania :

It has become obvious that the Right-to-Life movement has now entered a newer and more galvanized phase with the formation of a National Committee and the several State Committees. We in this State can no longer afford to think of ourselves as members of Pennsylvanians For Human Life, SOUL, Women Concerned, Birthright, this or that Coalition, etc. There is now only one logical common name for us all - the Pennsylvania Right To Life Committee. There is, of course, no reason why we separate groups cannot maintain our own identities in a subtitled fashion and within the separate psychologies and emotional frameworks which characterize each of us. Within the current transitional period, several important danger spots exist. On the basis of his personal experience in national dialogue with other state groups, the writer wishes to pinpoint some of these danger spots.

- 1) We must establish our own identity - we must know who we are and what we are doing, and why we are doing it. There is only one valid way of regarding ourselves - we are citizens of this nation seeking social justice for all human beings in this nation. We are doing this because all human life is to be valued by others, and this valuation is to be fostered by positive law and defended by proscriptive law. There is at present only one legal maneuver open to us, the passage of the Right To Life Amendment.
- 2) We must realize the practical limitations upon what we can do if Roe-vs-Wade stands as the law of the land. At present all of our energies and monies must be channelled into the Amendment drive - no other mission, however laudable, should be permitted to divide our thrust and our impact. This means that contraception, sterilization, pornography, sex mores, and the like must for the time being be kept entirely separate from our anti-abortion image, despite those of us now opposed to these other matters. I can think of nothing more destructive of our impact than our failure to note that abortion has a victim whom we seek to protect, while contraception has no legally protectible victim. While we can by extreme extrapolations conclude that these other matters can be viewed as having "victims" in an ultimate or sub-ultimate sense, there is no law of man that can prevent these victimizations.

- 3) It has come to light that many people, in our state and in other states, continue to make the mistake of failing to crystallize the importance of these distinctions. *Griswold vs. Connecticut* is the law of the land; there is now no possibility of overturning it by a constitutional amendment. The necessary corollary of this fact is this: contraceptive matters including family planning can be constitutionally defended as being the proper exercise of the government within the dimensions of the H.E.W. department and at all lower levels. Planned Parenthood has both the power and the motivation to resist successfully any attempts by any smaller group to hinder PP. No matter how one views the ideologies behind PP and its minions, the law of the land now protects them and we should heed this fact in the allocation of our monies, efforts and confrontations. It can perhaps be argued that if enough people keep screaming and dragging their feet by crating about PP and its activities some braking effect will be created upon the government. This may or may not be true. However, unless we overthrow the Court and its *Roe vs. Wade* decision by an amendment, we all will be dragged - still screaming and dragging our feet - into all of the promised land covered by the word "meaningful" in the *Roe vs. Wade* decision.
- 4) To this end, no official expenditure of the Right To Life Committee, either local, state or national in level, should be devoted to any other matter than the amendment passage. Those individuals with strong feelings about vasectomies, the Pill, tubal ligations and the like should be encouraged to continue whatever opposition they might be able to launch against either the philosophy or the practice of these measures, but no segment of the Right To Life Committee at any level should wage a second war with energy, money and time needed for the big war for the amendment. The writer, who yields to no one in the contempt and fear of the ideologies intrinsic to the utilitarian "Malthusianism" of some - if not all - of the "planning" groups, will continue as a private citizen to wage a battle for the minds of the citizenry, and will do so with an energy hardly equalled by anyone in the anti-abortion movement. But this expenditure of time and energy must be kept separate from the anti-abortion activity which alone can operate within still open legal perimeters.
- 5) In order to clarify some of these points for all concerned in the Right To Life movement, I suggest that we obtain the opinion of skilled legal counsel advising us of the amount of law that can be passed to back us up in any crusade (private or collective) against contraceptive and sterilizational activity (private or government-sponsored) now permitted by law. My own estimate is that there is no law possible. If we are legally bankrupt in this area, let us accept the fact and turn all our resources - both personal and collective - toward the fight for the R.T.L. amendment.

- 6) When confronting matters like compulsory birth control, compulsory sterilization and other compulsory measures, a second distinction becomes necessary for us to make. Any opposition to compulsory measures must be framed as a civil liberty fight, not as a pro-life fight. I am aware as anyone of the hand-in-glove intertwinings between "voluntariness" and "compulsion" in these battle areas, but it would be a tactical mistake - in my judgment - to dilute the vital center of our dynamics (the "person" protected by the Constitution in life-taking without due process) with a side expedition into other civil liberty crusades. If we succeed in passing our amendment, voluntary measures can not be translated into compulsory measures in the area of abortion, infanticide, euthanasia or senicide. Once we succeed in laying down protection for the right to life, then we can start to lay down protection for lesser civil liberties. One war at a time, especially when we are having enough trouble with the war at hand.
- 7) There is a debate going on at present concerning our population dynamics. We must have a crystal clear view of our proper role here. This is a debate which does not arise from moral philosophies in conflict. Virtuous people who oppose anti-life measures like abortion and senicide are capable of making extra-moral analyses and judgments of what constitutes the optimal future population and ecological environment of this nation. Our role, I should think, is confined to taking the trouble to disabuse our citizenry of any false notions created by the media or neg - Pop people. A second field of operation open to use is to remove from the abortion debate any false information suggesting that over-population is a valid motivation for permitting abortion. But this activity of speaking the truth about our population dynamics is best kept apart from our budget and energy allocations except as a side arm project that parallels those of us who collect, analyze and spread the truth about the medical parameters of the abortion debate, the legal matters intrinsic to the abortion debate, the racial and minority parameters to the abortion debate, the sociological parameters of the abortion debate, etc. If the National Committee finds that a national task-force on any of these parameters is necessary and fundable from the national treasury, those of us with expertise in any of these areas can be appointed to the national task force. The writer, who has written nationally and spoken regionally on population matters, hopes to donate his time and energy to a medical task-force which will have national impact on our legislators, just as our lawyers have privately fused themselves into a national legal task-force for national impact on the Courts and the Congress. The doctors, lawyers and legislators working for us do so on a voluntary basis, bearing the brunt of the expense themselves and making personal sacrifices without compensation. Given our budget limitations, our doctors, demographers, lawyers, sociologists and indeed all of us - though members of the R.T.L. group - must function as individuals except when subsidized by national funding on a national task force with central governmental impact.

- 8) It is of the highest importance that a national medical team be created to discern with objective evidence what constitutes "conception". Many scientists with impeccable credentials and who oppose any form of homicide simply will not be able to support the notion that fertilization is synonymous with conception, but rather with the completion of the nidatory process, i.e., the completion of implantation. I can think of no matter so pressing than that a consortium of lawyers and reproductive physiologists be convoked to explore this area. This is necessary not only because of the wide public usage of the intrauterine coil and the fact that rape victims can prevent implantation by the use of drugs or a D. and C., but also because of a matter of inestimable concern to those putting laws into words. Laws imply punishment for infractions of the laws, and evidence lies at the heart of law implementation. All evidential content would be absent from a law which indicates that homicide is committed after fertilization but before implantation is evidentially documentable. We fought too long over "quickening" as an evidential matter; we must not bog ourselves down in another evidential cul-de-sac in writing an amendment or laws pursuant to that amendment if it is passed. While a case can be made for the didactic presence of an unevidentable law, it is our lawyers who must make this decision upon the best advice of scientists in the field of reproductive physiology. It is possible also that the findings of such a legal-medical consortium will be at variance with the personal moral philosophies of some of the members of the R.T.L. Committee. If this variance threatens a fatal schism in our group, perhaps we can prevent it now by collectively examining what is possible under law and agreeing to accept a reduced goal that is obtainable rather than an expanded goal denied to us because of the limitations intrinsic to the evidential foundations of civil law.
- 9) Since the matters of euthanasia are already upon us, I suggest that our lawyers meet and pass on to the national and lower R.T.L. committees their expert opinion of voluntary euthanasia (of oneself by oneself) as a legally permissible action. If a given, free individual wishes privately to end his life with the private help of a physician, we are dealing with an act which might well seem quite moral to the individual involved. There is no victim other than the individual who wants to be the victim of the euthanasiac activity. Is our argument to be one that counters the civil libertarian tendency of our socio-legislative milieu? Is our opposition to be based again on the sanctity of life (a theological holding not enforceable by law)? Is our opposition going to be consequentialist, what Pandora's Box will be opened? Is our opposition going to be a citation of the stewardship of God over our living and dying? We cannot pretend that this euthanasia thing will not wind up in the same court that decided Roe vs. Wade. Can our lawyers now tell us what is possible within the law for us to make our major thrust toward? I believe we need as well a legally expert dissection of what is available to us in the matter of sterilization, in or out of governmental sponsorship.

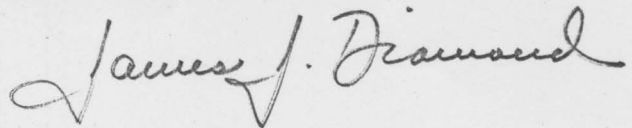
10) I would be remiss if I failed to comment on the current state of the Pennsylvania Right To Life group. I sometimes think that we fail to grasp certain truths:

- a) Every day our public speakers are going into school rooms where an increasing number of very young children glare at us with sullen, hostile, stonily arrogant eyes and minds. This arrogance and hostility is not of our doing, but is spawned by the forces openly pushing for abortion. Young lives are being scarred and young minds are being warped away from the value of life.
- b) Every day in Pennsylvania a sizeable number of children are getting abortions, and thus burdening themselves with lifelong physical and psychical scars, some of which can prove fatal physically or psychically.
- c) For every girl who gets an abortion and realizes the psychic utilitarian relief obtainable by abortion, we lose several votes and minds, namely, that of the girl, the father, the girl's family, her close friends, the pregnant girl who next approaches her for advice about her own illegitimate pregnancy, etc. While we may in the long run regain these votes when the long-term scars of abortion and its penumbra take hold, nevertheless we must realize that every day lost in this battle means a few more human minds, human spirits and human lives will be lost.
- d) If the current difficulties in the central spheres of the Pennsylvania group can be resolved only at the expense of removing - at some hardship to themselves - any one person or group of persons, then let it be done and done with dispatch. While Christian charity toward a given group or individual at any level in the state organization may motivate some, any decisions made regarding retention or dismissal, organization or re-organization or even dissolution of the organization must clearly be directed toward the greater good - those stony eyed kids out there in the school, those scarred children, those warping minds, those aborted children, those wounded bodies, those post-abortual tortured psyches. No one individual or group of individuals in the state organization is worth preserving at the cost of these other casualties.
- e) There must be a rational approach to the problems of our group. If we have problems on several levels, we must ascertain where the earliest problem lies. We cannot cure an earlier problem by removing the cause of a secondary problem. We cannot solve a problem in area A by removing the cause of a problem in area B. You can't cure an elm epidemic by cutting down oak trees. You cure an elm epidemic by cutting down the elm trees. Let us all keep this in mind. But above all, let us keep those children out there in mind, both the unborn and the born ones staring hostilely at us when we uphold the value of life.

- 11) The euphoria of the National R.T.L Convention has now passed and we once again must face the hard world of the pro-abortion forces. To many we seem unrealistic. To many we seem idealistic but impractical. To many we appear to be out of touch with cold, hard realities.

A mile walked, a moment spent or a mountain climbed in an effort to promote the love of all human beings for all other human beings - born or unborn - is never an exercise in unreality. To despair because of a sense of futility in one's efforts is the highest (or lowest) form of unreality, for despair in our collective ability to love one another ignores the universal - though sometimes obscured - nature of love when that love is oriented toward the ultimate object of all love.

Sincerely yours,



James J. Diamond, M.D.
Consultant,
Pennsylvanians For Human Life
(soon, I hope)
The Pennsylvania Right To Life
Committee.

cc: Rev. James McHugh, N.C.C.
Mr. Ed Golden N.R.T.L.C.
Howard Fetterhoff, P.C.C.
James McGuire, P.H.L.
Members, Bd. of Dir., P.H.L.
Rev. Vincent Lewellis
Rev. Edward Bryce
Rev. Chas. McGroarty.
Robert Byrn, Esq.
Dennis Horan, Esq.
Andre Hellegers, M.D.
Lawrence Washburn, Esq.
Joseph Witherspoon, Esq.

From the desk of

MICHAEL A. TAYLOR

6-25-73

To: Executive Committee, NRLC, Inc.

A brief statement of the program priorities
I mentioned Friday evening.

Michael Taylor

P.O. Box 9365 — Washington, D.C. 20005 — Phone: 202-638-6235

TENATATIVE LIST OF PROGRAM PRIORITIES FOR NRLC, INC:

1. For the time period June-December 1973 I would initially place the following three concerns:

- (a) Fund raising
- (b) Constitutional amendment activity
- (c) Development of local and state organizations

*natl. office
newsletter*

I would immediately add the following three concerns:

- (d) State legislation
- (e) State action programs, especially those with a political orientation, eg, seeking to effect a favorable policy decision on the part of some public or private organization.
- (f) Public education

2. Foreseen and unforeseen immediate needs will, at times, dictate the shifting of priorities. The initiation of a new round of state legislative sessions next January should move item (d) up to third or second place, at times definitely to first place.

Priorities need to be continually examined and, if necessary, revised.

3. Placing public education in sixth place is not intended to indicate its importance as secondary (for it is primary in the constitutional drive), but only to indicate at what point the issue becomes heavily programmatic for NRLC, Inc.

In a very real sense everything done in public by pro-life organizations - including priority items (a) through (e) - serves the purpose of public education.

4. The summer and fall present a prime opportunity to re-build, shore up and expand the basic structures of the local and state organizations. Such organizational work should reflect, first, the input of the the variety of current state oriented structures, and second, the new inputs required for the structuring of the national campaign. The developed structures should serve both state and national interests.

5. While the flurry of activity in the state legislatures has resided somewhat, it is not too soon to begin preparation for the 1974 sessions. Bills need to be prepared, strategies discussed, etc.

Michael Taylor

June 22, 1973

U.S. coin guide book will reveal price hikes on most types of coin

Whitman's 1974 "Guidebook of U.S. Coins" (27th ed.), otherwise known as the "redbook," will be available within the next two weeks.

Numismania

By Kent Froseth

This year's revision has incorporated some new photos, extra condition grade columns and upward price revisions in almost every category.

All uncirculated coins show marked price increases, and many older coins show extraordinary advances. Colonial coins reached record prices. All minor denominations are up.

Morgan dollars are up. All gold coins and commemoratives show dramatic increases. In some cases, the prices given are already obsolete. Gold \$20 pieces, priced at \$185 uncirculated, are currently selling at \$200 or more.

The special analysis feature at the end of the book discusses the progress of type coins over the past 25 years.

Price is still \$2.50; the book will be available at your local coin store shortly. The book may be ordered directly from Whitman Pub., Dept. M Sales, Box 700, Racine, Wis. 53401. Check must include \$1 for handling and postage.

Greece has issued a new-style 20 drachma coin. The portrait of former King Constantine has been replaced by a phoenix rising amidst flames. The 32 mm. coin, face value 68 cents, is struck in cupronickel.

The official distributor of Greek coins is the Bank of Greece. Information on ordering Greek coins may be obtained by writing to the Bank of Greece, Treasury Department, Athens, Greece.

Coin show this weekend, June 30-July 1, in Duluth at the Duluth Hotel. The show is sponsored by the Twin Ports Coin Club.

"Monnaies Francaises," a new guidebook on French coins (1795-1973), has just been released. The 240-page, hard-cover book is compiled by Victor Gadoury, noted German numismatist.

The book is easy to use, and prices are given for three grades, fine, very fine and extra fine. The book retails at about \$10 in this country. Persons can check with their local coin shops or order direct from Victor Gadoury, Lichentalerstrasse 16, Baden Baden, West Germany.

The Society of Paper Money Collectors plans to publish a new membership directory in the near future. Benefits to members, in addition to the directory, include free subscription to "Paper Money," the group's quarterly magazine, which averages 54 pages.

Recently, the group voted to accept junior members, ages 12-18. Annual dues for adult and junior members are the same, \$5. If you are interested in joining, you may get an application form from Vernon Brown, P.O. Box 8984, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33310.

Persons interested in ordering the new South African uncirculated and proof coins may write to the South African Mint, P.O. Box 464, Pretoria, South Africa.

KENT FROSETH is a Minneapolis coin dealer who has been collecting for more than 25 years and is active in many collectors' organizations.

THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR
Thurs., June 28, 1973

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Variety

U.S. 'PILL' BAN LEADS TO SUIT

By DONALD H. DAVIS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) —A federal ban on use of a birth-control drug led to the sterilization of two young girls and a \$1-million suit claiming the operations were performed without their consent, an antipoverty worker says.

Mrs. Orelia Dixon, head of the Montgomery Family Planning Center, which arranged for the operations for Mary Alice and Minnie Relf, said the girls had been getting periodic injections to keep them from getting pregnant.

Mary Alice is 12. The suit lists Minnie's age as 14, but Mrs. Dixon said health records show the girl is 16.

Mrs. Dixon said the drug was ordered off the market recently by the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare threatened to cut off funds for the cen-

ter if use of the drug was continued.

"We talked to them about the other alternatives that they could possibly use," Mrs. Dixon said of the Relf girls.

She said it was agreed the girls would have tubular ligation operations performed, which would leave them sterile. She said the center had arranged sterilization for 11 persons during the past year, not all minors.

She refused to comment further on the case.

The girls were sterilized two weeks ago. Tuesday, their father, Lonnie Relf, filed a \$1-million damage suit in U.S. District Court, claiming that the girls did not understand beforehand the effects of the operation.

Among the defendants named in the suit were the Family Planning Center and the Montgomery Community Action Agency, which administers the family planning program.

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