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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 29, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR FRED RYAN

FROM: DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT: Women's Events

We have a couple of opportunities in August that ought to be considered for Presidential signing events:

-- Child Support Enforcement Month: Margaret Heckler called today and expressed the hope that the President would have an Oval Office signing ceremony on this one. It designates August as the month, so presumably the ceremony would have to come next week. Margaret feels we have made a good deal of progress on this issue. I am attaching a copy of a staffing memo received this afternoon from Dick Darman on the subject.

-- Women's Equality Day: August 26th has been observed as Women's Equality Day for a number of years, commemorating the adoption of the 19th amendment. (Please see attached background). As it turns out, RR will be speaking to a women's group in San Diego on August 26, so that a ceremony could be set up that day in connection with the event (I note from research that on several previous occasions, the Presidents have signed the proclamation on the 26th itself).

cc: Mike Deaver ✓  
Richard Darman  
Faith Whittlesey

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 29 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. TODAY

SUBJECT: Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 56 - National Child Support Enforcement Month

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide edits/recommendations by c.o.b. TODAY, July 29, 1983.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 29 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 56 - National Child  
Support Enforcement Month  
Sponsor - Sen. Grassley (R) Iowa

Last Day for Action

Recommend early action since the designated month begins on  
Monday, August 1, 1983.

Purpose

Designates August 1983 as "National Child Support Enforcement  
Month".

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of Health and Human Services

Approval  
(Informally)

Discussion

S.J. Res. 56 designates the month of August 1983 as "National  
Child Support Enforcement Month" and authorizes and requests the  
President to issue a proclamation calling upon all Government  
agencies and the public to appropriately observe the month. The  
resolution passed by voice vote in the House and Senate.

The sponsor of the resolution in the House, Representative Biaggi  
(D) N.Y.), stated that the purpose of the resolution is to spot-  
light attention on "a growing national scandal", the nonpayment  
of child support. He referred to a recent Census Bureau study  
estimating that almost one-half of the men legally obligated to  
pay child support are in default on all or part of their  
obligation.

The resolution notes that significant progress has been made  
toward improving child support enforcement laws and regulations  
by the States; points out that the Federal child support enforce-  
ment legislation (title IV D of the Social Security Act) has  
provided a needed response in this area; recognizes the contri-  
bution of family support enforcement personnel, the judiciary,  
and the legal community; and acknowledges the continued reliance  
on increased cooperation of Federal, State and local agencies.

A draft proclamation will be forwarded to the White House for consideration and issuance as soon as possible.

*James M. Frey*  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DAVID R. GERGEN  
FROM: IRMA J. KANTER  
SUBJECT: WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY  
DATE: JULY 25, 1983

Mike Barody asked me to research the history of Women's Equality Day and bring the results to your attention.

Women's Equality Day commemorates the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment, guaranteeing women the right to vote, to the United States Constitution, August 26, 1920. In 1973, President Richard Nixon issued the first Proclamation observing this day. Every succeeding President since Nixon, has issued a Women's Equality Day Proclamation each year.

A list of proclamation numbers and issue dates are at Tab A. Excerpts from the proclamations are at Tab B and the Proclamation texts, in their entirety, are at Tab C. A copy of the Nineteenth Amendment is at Tab D.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY PROCLAMATIONS

<u>PRESIDENT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PROCLAMATION NUMBER</u>
Nixon	August 16, 1973	Proclamation 4236
Ford	August 22, 1974	4309
Ford	August 26, 1975	4383
Ford	August 25, 1976	4451
Carter	August 26, 1977	4515
Carter	August 25, 1978	4590
Carter	August 20, 1979	4674
Carter	August 26, 1980	4785
Reagan	August 24, 1981	4854
Reagan	August 13, 1982	4958

EXCERPTS FROM PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS  
RE: WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY, AUGUST 26th

I. President Richard M. Nixon:

"The struggle for women's suffrage,...was only the first step toward full and equal participation of women in our Nation's life... Today, in virtually every sector of our society, women are making important contributions to the quality of American life."

"The Congress has, by Joint Resolution 52, 93rd Congress, designated August 26, 1973, as Women's Equality Day and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in commemoration of that day in 1920 on which women in America were first guaranteed the right to vote."

"I...call upon the people of the United States...to use this occasion to reflect on the importance of achieving equal rights and opportunities for women and to dedicate themselves anew to this great goal." (August 16, 1973).

II. President Gerald R. Ford:

"I...urge Americans to consider the essential role of women in our society and their contribution to our economic, social, and political well-being...This Nation can not deny equal status to women." (August 22, 1974).

III. President Gerald R. Ford:

"The celebration of Women's Equality Day reminds us of how much more needs to be done to make equal opportunity a reality in our national life." (August 26, 1975).

IV. President Gerald R. Ford:

"Now, I, ...to remind all Americans that it is fitting and just to secure legal equality for all women and men, do hereby designate and proclaim August 26, 1976 as Women's Equality Day." (August 25, 1976).



V. President Jimmy Carter:

"The needs, hopes and problems of a complex society demand the talents, imagination and dedication of all its citizens without regard to sex. As women achieve equality, men, too, are liberated from ancient prejudices and relieved of arbitrary barriers to personal fulfillment." (August 26, 1977).

VI. President Jimmy Carter:

"I...urge all our people to dedicate themselves anew to the goal of achieving equal rights for women under the law." (August 25, 1978).

VII. President Jimmy Carter:

"I hope that as part of future celebrations for Women's Equality Day, we can celebrate the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment." (August 20, 1979).

VIII. President Jimmy Carter:

"I urge all Americans to rekindle the spirit of early suffragists, to use their energies, their wisdom and their compassion to achieve full equality for women. To advance the cause of women's rights is to advance the cause of human rights." (August 26, 1980).

IX. President Ronald W. Reagan:

"On this occasion (61st anniversary of adoption of 19th Amendment), it is fitting that we honor the contributions women have made to every aspect of our development as a Nation and rededicate ourselves to maintaining a society in which the rights of all citizens are protected." (August 24, 1981).

X. President Ronald W. Reagan:

"Let us pledge anew to dedicate our efforts to ensure equality of opportunity for every citizen of the U.S." (August 13, 1982).

# Women's Equality Day

Proclamation 4236. August 16, 1973

By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation

Fifty-three years ago, on August 26, 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment was certified as part of our Constitution, assuring that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

The struggle for women's suffrage, however, was only the first step toward full and equal participation of women in our Nation's life. In recent years, we have made other giant strides by attacking sex discrimination through our laws and by paving new avenues to equal economic opportunity for women. Today, in virtually every sector of our society, women are making important contributions to the quality of American life.

And yet, much still remains to be done. American women, though they represent a majority of our population, still suffer from myriad forms of discrimination.

In the pursuit of equal rights for women, the Federal Government must take the lead and set the example. As I reminded the heads of executive departments and agencies in 1971, American women represent an important reservoir of ability and dedication which Government must draw upon to a greater degree. I

therefore directed at that time that the Government demonstrate its recognition of the equality of women by making greater use of their skills.

Last year, with the enactment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, a strong new statutory base was provided for furthering equal opportunity for women in the Federal Government. With the help of this new tool, Federal agencies are now carrying out affirmative action plans to guarantee full opportunity for the advancement of women in accordance with their abilities. During the past two years, the number of women in the middle and higher grade levels of Government employment has significantly increased. And we are determined to do better still.

While we are making great strides to eliminate outright job discrimination because of sex in the Federal Government, we must recognize that people's attitudes cannot be changed by laws alone. There still exist elusive prejudices born of mores and customs that stand in the way of progress for women. We must do all that we can to overcome these barriers against what is fair and right.

Because I firmly believe that women should not be denied equal protection of the laws of this Nation and equal opportunity to participate fully in our national life, I reaffirm again my support for the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. This amendment can represent a giant step forward in achieving full equality of opportunity for all Americans as we approach the 50th birthday of our Nation. I hope it will be speedily ratified.

President Richard M. Nixon

The Congress has, by House Joint Resolution 52, 93rd Congress, designated August 26, 1973, as Women's Equality Day, and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in commemoration of that day in 1920 on which women of America were first guaranteed the right to vote.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe August 26, 1973, as Women's Equality Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I further urge all our people to use this occasion to reflect on the importance of achieving equal rights and opportunities for women and to dedicate themselves anew to that great goal. For the cause of equal rights and opportunities for women is inseparable from the cause of human dignity and equal justice for all.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-eighth.

RICHARD NIXON

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:38 p.m.  
August 16, 1973]

# Women's Equality Day, 1974

*Proclamation 4309. August 22, 1974*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

On August 26th, 1920, American women finally gained the right to vote when the Nineteenth Amendment was certified as part of our Constitution.

Today, fifty-four years later, the women of America are actively participating in and contributing to all aspects of our economic, social and political life. Many obstacles on the road to equal opportunity have been removed as legislative and executive actions have helped to reduce sex discrimination in education, training and employment. Special efforts have been made in the Federal Government, so that women now contribute more fully than ever before to the formulation and execution of public policy.

But although we as a Nation have come a great distance since 1920, we still have a great distance to go. In 1970, on the floor of the House, I said that the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution was an idea whose time had come. Today I want to reaffirm my personal commitment to that amendment. The time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment has come just as surely as did the time for the 19th Amendment.

As 1975 approaches, widely proclaimed as International Women's Year, Americans must deal with those inequities that still linger as barriers to the full participation of women in our Nation's life. We must also strengthen and support laws that prohibit discrimination based on sex.

Now, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon all Americans to observe August 26, 1974, as Women's Equality Day, with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I further urge Americans to consider the essential role of women in our society and their contribution to our economic, social and political well-being. As a Republic dedicated to liberty and justice for all, this Nation cannot deny equal status to women.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:43 a.m.,  
August 23, 1974]

The President signed the proclamation in an Oval Office ceremony attended by women Members of Congress.

President Gerald R. Ford

President Gerald R. Ford

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Message on the Observance of Women's Equality Day, 1975.

*August 26, 1975*

THE CELEBRATION of Women's Equality Day reminds us of how much more needs to be done to make equal opportunity a reality in our national life. Last year the United States joined with nations around the world in proclaiming 1975 as International Women's Year. This should add even greater encouragement to our national goals in this vitally important area.

Women's Equality Day gives me another welcome chance to assure all Americans that their Government is firmly committed to achieving a record during this important year which will be a source of national pride to us and inspiration to others. We are determined to make our Government a showcase of equal opportunity. Guided by the firm belief that our Nation derives its vitality from this basic concept, we shall not waiver in our task to make it the cornerstone of daily life throughout our country.

GERALD R. FORD

# Women's Equality Day, 1976

President Gerald R. Ford

*Proclamation 4451. August 25, 1976*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

During this Bicentennial Year we celebrate a dynamic history which began with that inspirational declaration that all individuals are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

To give substance and form to those self-evident truths, "We the People of the United States" created a constitutional republic to "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

However, it was not until August 26, 1920, that the Nineteenth Amendment to our Constitution unambiguously secured for each of us, regardless of sex, that precious mark of liberty—the right to vote.

In October 1971 and March 1972, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States proposed a new amendment for our consideration—an amendment, completing the process begun by the Nineteenth, which would secure "equality of rights under the law" regardless of sex, for men and women.

Several more States need to ratify that Equal Rights Amendment before it becomes part of our Constitution.

It would be most fitting for this to be accomplished as we begin our third century. In this Land of the Free, it is right, and by nature it ought to be, that all men and all women are equal before the law.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, to remind all Americans that it is fitting and just to secure legal equality for all women and men, do hereby designate and proclaim August 26, 1976, as Women's Equality Day.

I call upon all the citizens of the United States to mark this day with appropriate activities, and I call upon those States who have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to give serious consideration to its ratification and the upholding of our Nation's heritage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and first.

GERALD R. FORD

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:52 a.m.,  
August 30, 1976]

NOTE: Proclamation 4451 was released at Vail, Colo.

To Dean Virginia Allan and to others who are assembled here today, I'd like to say that I appreciate the chance to be part of this effort.

My wife is sorry that she cannot be here. She's at an international conference on mental health in Canada, making a speech there about the stigma of those who suffer from mental illness. She represents me there, as she does in so many other things.

My daughter-in-law, Judy Carter, is in California today working on the equal rights amendment in the Western States.

In an hour or two, I'll be having lunch with my daughter, Amy, and I'm sure she will bring up the subject as well. [Laughter]

During the modern day that we observe and in which we serve, it's not dangerous, politically or otherwise, to speak out for equality of opportunity. It's not a major sacrifice. We don't have to overcome fear of persecution or even incarceration.

Standing behind me is a woman, Ms. Hallinan, who in 1917 stood outside the gates of the White House when Woodrow Wilson was President, simply holding a sign in her hand that was photographed, saying, "How long will it be before women can have freedom?" She was convicted of a crime and jailed. Although we've come a long way since then, we still have a long way to go.

A recent survey by the Civil Rights Commission has shown that 3,000 governmental directives and laws have within them discriminatory concepts against women. Today, I've issued a directive prepared by the Justice Department to all heads of agencies and departments in the Federal Government, ordering them to take the personal responsibility to examine their own attitudes, policies, directives, laws, to root out those discriminatory practices that have so long been in existence.

We've not yet been successful in having the equal rights amendment ratified by enough States. I think we will succeed. In the process, however frustrating it has been, great achievements have already been realized. Inequities and discrimination against women have been revealed.

Many actions in local, State, and Federal governments have already been taken—I have to admit, in some cases, in order to block the passage of equal rights amendment—but those actions have been taken to lessen discrimination.

President Jimmy Carter

And we've also seen that there has been a great educational process taking place in this country. Although we've lost the ERA vote in several States this year, those losses have been much narrower

than had been the losses in the same States before. So progress has been made, even in States where we have not yet been successful.

In dozens of cases when I or my wife, Rosalynn, have talked directly and personally with State legislators, they have said, "I believe the equal rights amendment is right, I think it ought to pass, but this year I can't vote for it because of pressure from the working women in my district." I think there is a growing realization that those who have suffered most have quite often been women who have taken the least action in encouraging the passage of equal rights amendment because they've been so hard at work in their homes and in their jobs that they've not been educated or inspired, nor have they had the time to become involved. This is changing very rapidly because of the leadership of many of you assembled here today.

So my commitment is the same as yours. I believe that if we work together, we can succeed. And I believe that we are going to work together and, therefore, I believe that we will succeed.

I would now like to read and to sign a proclamation entitled "Women's Equality Day, 1977."

[At this point, the President read the text of the proclamation.]

In witness whereof, I have today set my hand [signing the proclamation], and we are now mutually pledged to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:08 a.m. at the signing ceremony in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Virginia R. Allan, special assistant to the

dean for women's studies of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of George Washington University, and Hazel Hunkins Hallinan.

# Women's Equality Day, 1977

Proclamation 4515. August 26, 1977

By the President of the United States  
of America

## A Proclamation

August 26, 1977, is the 57th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing that the right of United States citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Federal Government or any state on account of sex.

This was the successful culmination of the struggle of the American Women's Suffrage movement. The right to vote, to participate in the process of framing the laws under which we all live, is fundamental. But it was only the first step in achieving full equality for women. The late Dr. Alice Paul realized this, drafted the Equal Rights Amendment in 1923 and had it introduced in Congress over a period of 49 years, until it passed on March 22, 1972.

Dr. Paul and other early leaders of the movement who did not live to see their work completed were reviled and imprisoned, endured hunger strikes and force-feeding in order to further their cause. Their commitment is an inspiration to women and men today who seek to finally make their dreams a reality. Equal rights for women are an inseparable part of human rights for all.

President Jimmy Carter

Strong action is needed to guarantee women total equality in the areas of politics and government, education, employment and related benefits, health care, housing and justice. The needs, hopes and problems of a complex society demand the talents, imagination and dedication of all its citizens without regard to sex. As women achieve equality, men, too, are liberated from ancient prejudices and relieved of arbitrary barriers to personal fulfillment.

This is a crucial point in the struggle to achieve full equality for women under the law. Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment must be completed by the required number of states by March 1979. The successes of the past were dearly bought, and this final effort will not be easy. Achievement of this goal is essential in order to secure meaningful equality for all our citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1977, as Women's Equality Day and do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activity. I further urge all our people to dedicate themselves anew to the goal of achieving equal rights for women under the law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and second.

JIMMY CARTER

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
3:24 p.m., August 26, 1977]

## Women's Equality Day, 1978

*Proclamation 4590. August 25, 1978*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### A Proclamation

August 26, 1978, is the 58th anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing that the right of United States citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Federal government or any state on account of sex.

This was the successful culmination of the struggle of the American Women's Suffrage movement. The right to vote, to participate in the process of framing the laws under which we all live, is fundamental. But it was only the first step in achieving full equality for women. The late Dr. Alice Paul realized this, drafted the Equal Rights Amendment in 1923 and had it introduced in Congress over a period of 49 years, until it passed on March 22, 1972.

Women have made substantial progress toward full equality in recent years, partly as a result of the national debate on the Equal Rights Amendment, which has made many people aware of existing injustices. Despite this progress, strong action is still needed to guarantee women full equality of opportunity.

I personally believe that ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment can be the single most important step in guaranteeing all Americans—both women and men—their rights under the United States Constitution. This major step toward full equality for women has already been taken by 35 states, representing seventy-two percent of the population of this Nation. Only three more states must ratify the Equal Rights Amendment

before it becomes a part of the Constitution. I believe this is too important and far-reaching an issue for arbitrary time barriers to limit full debate and an ultimate decision that truly reflects the will of the American people. In a society that is free, democratic and humane, there can be no time limit on equality.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1978, as Women's Equality Day and do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I further urge all our people to dedicate themselves anew to the goal of achieving equal rights for women under the law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
4:05 p.m., August 25, 1978]



# Women's Equality Day, 1979

Proclamation 4674. August 20, 1979

By the President of the United States  
of America

President Jimmy Carter

## A Proclamation

On August 26, 1920, fifty-nine years ago, the 19th Amendment became a part of the United States Constitution, guaranteeing women the right to vote.

As we celebrate the anniversary of that victory for all Americans, we applaud the courage of the women and men who struggled for generations to achieve it. But the 19th Amendment was only one step on the long journey toward full equality for women.

Through persistent and dedicated effort, women have made great strides toward achieving that equality in recent years. But the need for the Equal Rights Amendment is still compelling. Today, I reiterate my continued commitment to make the ERA a part of our Constitution.

The ERA does not legislate that men and women are the same. It simply says that the law cannot penalize women because they are female. Nor does the ERA impose new, unwanted roles on women.

Rather, it safeguards their opportunity to develop their full potential in the directions they choose. As women are freed from arbitrary barriers and stereotypes, men are liberated as well.

When passed, the ERA will provide a single, clear, comprehensive standard against which discrimination can be measured. Legal equality for women must be made a part of the Constitution.

The ERA is not a recent idea. It was first introduced in Congress in 1923. After lengthy and careful debate, Congress submitted it to the States for ratification on March 22, 1972. Now all but three of the necessary thirty-eight states have ratified it. The deadline is June 30, 1982.

The ratification of the ERA may be the single most important step in assuring American women their full equality. Gaining ratification in the remaining states will not be easy—but it will mean our country can tap the full resources and abilities of all its citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1979, as Women's Equality Day and do hereby urge all Americans to work to guarantee full equality for women before the 1982 deadline.

I hope that, as a part of future celebrations for Women's Equality Day, we can celebrate the passage of the 19th Amendment and the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourth.

JIMMY CARTER

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
4:45 p.m., August 20, 1979]

# Women's Equality Day, 1980

Remarks on Signing Proclamation 4785.  
August 26, 1980

I've been asked to sign the proclamation first and then make my remarks, but I'll use the Presidential prerogative and make my remarks first—[laughter]—because I would like to put into context the importance of this day.

It's obvious that the banners aligned behind me here represent a great deal of courage, a great deal of conviction, a great deal of American history, a great deal of persecution and frustration, temporary failure. We're here to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the ratification and the implementation of the 19th amendment

President Jimmy Carter

to the U.S. Constitution, the amendment that gave women the right to vote.

I'm very pleased that, I believe, we have three Members of Congress here—Cardiss Collins, Geraldine Ferraro, and Pat Schroeder—who represent part of the ultimate culmination of women's right to vote—full participation in the political process; advancement, not only for women but for all Americans. And we are here also to dedicate ourselves to the attainment of full equality for women in every single aspect of American life.

Looking back 60 years, women did not win the right to vote easily or quickly. More than 72 years elapsed, as a matter of fact, between the women's rights convention assembled in Seneca Falls, New York, and the time when the adoption of the 19th amendment signified that great victory, years in which literally generations of courageous women continued their crusade in spite of the powerful opposition of economic and political forces and in spite of repeated disappointments that would have caused an end to the effort of lesser human beings. Women were fighting not only for their own rights but for the rights of all who were excluded from or mistreated in the American society. They set an example of dedication to justice, to liberty, and to opportunity that inspires and strengthens us here six decades later as we seek to complete the victory which they initiated.

I share that commitment, and as President of all Americans, I'm not waiting until women enjoy a full equality in all the areas of American life before doing all I can to help women enjoy the full responsibilities of participation in the Federal Government.

We've got a long way to go. In my first 3 years as President, I've appointed as many women to Cabinet positions as were appointed in the previous 200 years.

Women have headed the Departments of Education; Health and Human Services, whose budget is the third biggest in the world—the only two budgets larger are the United States Government in its entirety and the Government of the Soviet Union—Commerce; Housing and Urban Development. And they also, of course, have served and do serve in high-level positions in agencies like Agriculture, Defense, Transportation, mine safety, workers safety and health, management and budget, in every area of Government life. It's not enough, I recognize that.

There are now 43 Federal judges who are women. I appointed 38 of them. And among the 38 that I've appointed, their qualifications have been superb. We have never been tempted even to lower the standards of professional capability nor judicial temperament in order to find women to serve. That's not enough. I don't say it to brag. These judges, as you know, will be interpreting all rights in this generation, for our children and also for our children's children.

To eliminate discrimination in employment in the Federal Government and discrimination in promotion and also to improve our Government at the same time, I fought for and won with your help a complete revision of civil service, the first reform in a hundred years. And just in the recent months, since that reform took place, the impact of it is beginning to be felt. The number of women in the highest ranks of the civil service have already increased by 45 percent. That's not enough, because the original base was so small, but the reforms that we have implemented are now taking effect. We now have in the mid-level grades, where women were formerly largely excluded as you well know, women holding 3 out of every 10 jobs. Since I've been in office, because of reorganization and other changes, we

Aug. 26

*Administration of Jimmy Carter, 1980*

have had a decrease in the total number of Federal employees, but the number of women workers in the Federal Government has increased by 66,000. We're making some progress—still a long way to go.

We've set high standards for every Federal agency and department to increase the prime contracts for goods and services to be awarded to businesses that are owned and managed by women. We've exceeded all those goals. Many of those goals were set by those of you who advised me on what our Nation should strive to attain. You didn't set the goals quite high enough. I know you'll correct that in the near future.

We've consolidated 19 Government units involved in equal employment opportunity under Eleanor Holmes Norton into one agency, at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Cases that once languished for years are now resolved almost immediately. When I was elected and took office, we had 30,000 back cases involving discrimination against minorities and women. Now that backlog has been almost completely eliminated, and a lot of the examples that have been set in the successful prosecution of those cases has prevented further discrimination that would have led to additional backlogs of thousands of cases.

In all these areas of opportunity—and I won't belabor the point—we simply must do more. Equality for women, as you know, is not just limited to jobs nor to business sales nor to involvement in the Federal Government or the free enterprise system of our country. It involves education and advancement and full participation in every single aspect of our society.

Women have not been deprived in one area, and that is the burden of hard work and labor. Women comprise 43 percent of our total workforce. What they have been deprived of is equal pay, equal opportunity, equal chances for promotion. The

average working woman earns only 59 percent as the average working man in our country. The results are costly to our Nation, yes, but they are cruel to the families that must depend on the income of that woman to meet the family's needs. One-fourth of all the American families are headed by a woman, but one-half of all the families below the poverty level are headed by a woman.

Some sociologists say that the dramatic movement of women into the mainstream of society, especially into the labor market, is the most significant social revolution in history. You may or may not agree with that assessment, because civil rights is also a major change in societal structure, but the two are so closely interrelated that it's almost impossible to separate the one from another.

The U.S. Congress has voted overwhelmingly to eliminate discrimination under the laws that still exist, to the embarrassment of our Nation. Women's rights vary from State to State. Not only the U.S. Congress but the majority of State legislatures, 35 of them as a matter of fact, have voted to end this injustice. The majority of the American people in poll after poll have declared their desire to end this injustice. Every President who has lived in this house and served in this office since Franklin D. Roosevelt has supported the equal rights amendment. Both the Democratic and Republican Party platforms have supported the equal rights amendment in every Presidential election for the last 40 years—until this year, when the Republicans repudiated it.

The issue has not changed; the injustice against women has not changed; the position of State legislatures and the Congress have not changed; the position of the majority of Americans has not changed. All that has changed is the strength and the organization and the financing of the opposition—and the Re-

# Women's Equality Day, 1980

Remarks on Signing Proclamation 4785.  
August 26, 1980

I've been asked to sign the proclamation first and then make my remarks, but I'll use the Presidential prerogative and make my remarks first—[laughter]—because I would like to put into context the importance of this day.

It's obvious that the banners aligned behind me here represent a great deal of courage, a great deal of conviction, a great deal of American history, a great deal of persecution and frustration, temporary failure. We're here to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the ratification and the implementation of the 19th amendment

to the U.S. Constitution, the amendment that gave women the right to vote.

I'm very pleased that, I believe, we have three Members of Congress here—Cardiss Collins, Geraldine Ferraro, and Pat Schroeder—who represent part of the ultimate culmination of women's right to vote—full participation in the political process; advancement, not only for women but for all Americans. And we are here also to dedicate ourselves to the attainment of full equality for women in every single aspect of American life.

Looking back 60 years, women did not win the right to vote easily or quickly. More than 72 years elapsed, as a matter of fact, between the women's rights convention assembled in Seneca Falls, New York, and the time when the adoption of the 19th amendment signified that great victory, years in which literally generations of courageous women continued their crusade in spite of the powerful opposition of economic and political forces and in spite of repeated disappointments that would have caused an end to the effort of lesser human beings. Women were fighting not only for their own rights but for the rights of all who were excluded from or mistreated in the American society. They set an example of dedication to justice, to liberty, and to opportunity that inspires and strengthens us here six decades later as we seek to complete the victory which they initiated.

I share that commitment, and as President of all Americans, I'm not waiting until women enjoy a full equality in all the areas of American life before doing all I can to help women enjoy the full responsibilities of participation in the Federal Government.

We've got a long way to go. In my first 3 years as President, I've appointed as many women to Cabinet positions as were appointed in the previous 200 years.

President Jimmy Carter

Women have headed the Departments of Education; Health and Human Services, whose budget is the third biggest in the world—the only two budgets larger are the United States Government in its entirety and the Government of the Soviet Union—Commerce; Housing and Urban Development. And they also, of course, have served and do serve in high-level positions in agencies like Agriculture, Defense, Transportation, mine safety, workers safety and health, management and budget, in every area of Government life. It's not enough, I recognize that.

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*Administration of Jimmy Carter, 1980*

Aug. 26

publican Party's rejection of their own historic support of equal rights for women. Now they say that equal rights for women are acceptable in principle, but not in the Constitution of the United States. If they know in their hearts it's right, why don't they want it in the laws?

It's not enough for the new Republican leaders to give this emphasis in their own hearts. Women need equality in their paychecks and in their opportunities to get an education, and to get a job, and to enter a profession, and to get a loan, and to own a house, and to care for a family, and to get a promotion, and to start a business of their own. Well, that's why we are going to see, working together, that the principle of equal rights for women is not left to the faint hearts of those who took it out of a party platform. But we're going to make sure that before June of 1982 that equal rights for women are guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States.

I'd like to read a proclamation that I'll sign in just a moment. It's entitled "Women's Equality Day, 1980."

*[At this point, the President read the proclamation.]*

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand" this date—and at this time, I would like to sign this proclamation and ask all of you who observed to join in with me in a total commitment, yourselves and all those who look to you for leadership, in making sure that the purposes of this proclamation and the ratification of the equal rights amendment is a culmination that will be enjoyed, not just by women but by all those who love freedom in this country and around the world.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:32 p.m. at the ceremony in the Rose Garden at the White House.

## Women's Equality Day, 1980

*Proclamation 4785. August 26, 1980*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### A Proclamation

America struck a blow for justice on August 26, 1920, when the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote, became law. On this 60th anniversary, American women and men recall how far we have come on the road toward equal opportunity for all Americans and reaffirm our commitment to full equality for women. We celebrate today the achievements of the past, but even more we celebrate our dream for a future in which all Americans share equally in the rights and responsibilities of this land.

Social and political change is never easy, as we know by the sacrifices of the early Suffragists. Courageous and high-principled, these women wrote, marched and argued for their cause through long years of delay and disappointment, but they never accepted defeat. Only a few weeks before her death at 86, Susan B. Anthony addressed a convention on the theme, "Failure is impossible!" They knew the rightness of their cause, and found the will and courage to create a climate of change. We can best honor their memory today by continuing their crusade.

In the intervening years women have faithfully carried out responsibilities at all levels of government, in every area of employment and education, and in the nurturing of families and children. Yet many of the rights that should accompany those responsibilities are missing. Despite our hard-won progress, the rights of women vary from state to state. The Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would set a clear national standard

President Jimmy Carter

Aug. 26

*Administration of Jimmy Carter, 1980*

outlawing discrimination against women, is still an unfulfilled promise. Thanks to the efforts of millions of women and men, 35 states have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. We have until June, 1982, to complete the ratification process in three more states and make the principle of equality a Constitutional guarantee.

Today, I reaffirm my own commitment to make the Equal Rights Amendment part of our Constitution. I urge all Americans to rekindle the spirit of early Suffragists, to use their energies, their wisdom and their compassion to achieve full equality for women. To advance the cause of women's rights is to advance the cause of human rights.

Now, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1980 as Women's Equality Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifth.

JIMMY CARTER

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
8:45 a.m., August 27, 1980]

Members of my campaign staff are ready to discuss format and timing immediately. I look forward to this debate as the beginning of a constructive cross-examination of the candidates by members of the press.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

[Mr. Seth T. Payne, Chairman, Board of Governors, National Press Club, Room 809, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.]  
Attention: Mr. Peter A. Holmes

NOTE: The text of the President's telegram was made available by the White House Press Office.

Proclamation 4854—Women's Equality Day, 1981

August 24, 1981

By the President of the United States  
of America

Proclamation

On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution became law, granting women the right to vote. On this, the 61st anniversary of that milestone, all Americans should reflect on the progress

we have made toward the goal of equal opportunity.

Since ratification of the 19th Amendment, women have played increasingly important roles in guiding the Nation's basic institutions. While women continue to fulfill the irreplaceable and vitally important roles of wife and mother, increasing numbers of them have entered the professions and the

work place as well, making steady, significant progress over the years.

Today, women faithfully shoulder responsibilities at all levels of government and in every area of employment and education and are opening up new opportunities every day. On this occasion, it is fitting that we honor the contributions women have made to every aspect of our development as a Nation and rededicate ourselves to maintaining a society in which the rights of all citizens are protected.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do

hereby proclaim August 26, 1981, as Women's Equality Day.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:11 p.m., August 27, 1981]

President Ronald Reagan

**Women's Equality Day, 1982**

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*Proclamation 4958. August 13, 1982*

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*By the President of the United States of America*

**A Proclamation**

On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution became law, granting women the right to vote. On this, the 62nd Anniversary of that historic day, we Americans can pause and take pride in the progress we have made toward the goal of equal opportunity.

We celebrate today not only the achievements of the past, but, also, our continued commitment to build an America in which all our citizens will share equally in the rights and responsibilities of our Nation.

In the intervening years since 1920, women have faithfully carried out responsibilities at all levels of government, in every area of employment and education, and in the nurturing of families and children.

Today, more than ever, we honor women for their contribution in helping to make

America great. Let us help pledge anew to dedicate our efforts to ensure equality of opportunity for every citizen of the United States.

**Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1982, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon every American to join me in this tribute.**

**In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of Aug., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.**

**Ronald Reagan**

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:22 a.m., August 16, 1982]*



Women

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Deaver:

I signed and sent the attached  
to Laxalt on 7/20 -- Fred  
has incoming will bring up  
at LRSM.

Donna

file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1983,

Dear Paul:

I have your note of July 14 forwarding Phyllis Schlafly's letter, and I want you to know that it is being sent to our Scheduling Office for every consideration. When a decision is made on her request, I will be back in touch.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
Assistant to the President  
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable Paul Taxalt  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510



PAUL LAXALT  
UNITED STATES SENATE

July 14, 1983

Dear Mike,

As discussed, I  
believe Phyllis' request  
merits serious consideration.

Paul



PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
(618) 462-5415

## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003. (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

Senator Paul Laxalt  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

*Bell*  
*Louise Ranso*

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are copies of letters to the President and to all of his top-level women appointees, which are self-explanatory. The purpose of these invitations is to help the President and his Administration to bury the issue called the "gender gap."

The President needs to tell his story to a friendly bipartisan forum of women who are successful political activists -- so they, in turn, can carry his message to the grassroots of America. I have the best -- and perhaps the only -- national audience that fits these specifications: the Twelfth Annual Conference of Eagle Forum, to be held at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. on September 16-17-18.

I think it would be smart politics for the President to address this unique group -- where he would be assured of an enthusiastic friendly bipartisan national audience of women. I further think it would be smart politics if all the President's top-level women appointees would also come and speak. This would be a tremendous show of unity a year ahead of the campaign, and it would help to show the nation that the President's economic program is what is really important to women (and to men).

I hope you will think well of this idea and I would appreciate anything you can do to make all the right pieces fall into place.

With best regards, and thanks in advance for anything you can do in this matter,

Faithfully,

*Phyllis*

*Mike:*  
*What do you think?*



PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
(618) 462-5415

## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

Dear Mr. President:

Much more serious than the alleged "gender gap" problem is the "information gap" problem. And we want to help you solve it.

In order to effectively tell your story to the American people, you need to tell it before a friendly forum of women who are both Republicans and Democrats. You can thus reach out to your own constituency to help you quelch "gender gap" attacks by Democrats and John-Andersonites masquerading as "Republicans."

I have the only forum that can offer you the right kind of audience to accomplish these purposes: the Twelfth Annual Conference of Eagle Forum, which will take place in Washington, D.C., at the Capitol Hilton Hotel the weekend of September 16-17-18. I cordially invite you to address our convention at either Luncheon or Dinner on Saturday, September 17. Eagle Forum is the best -- and perhaps the only convention where you would find a friendly bipartisan national audience of pro-Reagan women who are successful political activists. Our convention will be twice as large as the Women's Political Caucus that got so much press coverage last week.

We agree with you that economic recovery under Reaganomics is the real answer to women's problems, and that the economic issues are the most important ones for you to address. Eagle Forum will be a tremendous opportunity for you to explain your achievements before a friendly, bipartisan audience of successful activist women.

In order to assist you in closing the "information gap" about gender, I am today inviting your leading women appointees to address our annual meeting during this same weekend, namely, Jean Kirkpatrick, Sandra O'Connor, Elizabeth Dole, Margaret Heckler, Faith Whittlesey, Angela Buchanan, and Donna Pope. We will welcome them any time during the weekend convenient to their schedules.

Please let us help you bury the "gender gap" problem by closing the "information gap." We have the answers and the people. Eagle Forum represents grassroots America -- your natural constituency. We are the ones who elected you in 1980, and we can help you to reach out to real Americans who will respond to your message if they hear it.

Faithfully,



PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
(618) 462-5415

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LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

The Hon. Jeane Kirkpatrick  
U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations  
Room 6333, State Department  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Ambassador Kirkpatrick:

It is obvious that the media have decided to make the phony "gender gap" and "debategate" the issues of the 1984 election, rather than the real national issues which tend to support Ronald Reagan and Republican candidates. We agree with President Reagan that his work for economic recovery is the most important thing he can do for women (and for all Americans).

Our national pro-family organization called Eagle Forum will hold its Twelfth Annual Conference on the weekend of September 16-17-18 at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. We will have twice as many people in attendance as the Women's Political Caucus that got so much press last weekend. We are a bipartisan organization of successful women political activists -- and we represent grassroots America in all the 50 states.

I am writing to invite you to address our conference any time from Friday, September 16 at 2 p.m. until Sunday, September 18 at 4:00 p.m. We will be happy to work with you to find a mutually convenient time.

We would be deeply honored if you would accept this invitation. Your career achievement is an inspiration to other women, and the contributions you have made to better government in America should be recognized more widely. I sincerely hope we can work together for the important goals we share. I think the best thing we can do for President Reagan is to present his outstanding women appointees to a bipartisan, pro-Reagan audience of successful women political activists. Eagle Forum is the best --- and perhaps the only -- audience to achieve that result.

Will you work with us to help defend President Reagan and his Administration against the unfair attack that he isn't "sensitive" to women? Please say you will honor us by accepting our invitation.

Sincerely,



PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
(618) 462-5415

## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor  
U.S. Supreme Court  
1 First Street, N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20543

Dear Justice O'Connor:

It is obvious that the media have decided to make the phony "gender gap" and "debategate" the issues of the 1984 election, rather than the real national issues which tend to support Ronald Reagan and Republican candidates. We agree with President Reagan that his work for economic recovery is the most important thing he can do for women (and for all Americans).

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PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
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68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
(618) 462-5415

## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

The Hon. Margaret Heckler  
Department of Health & Human Services  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Madam Secretary:

It is obvious that the media have decided to make the phony "gender gap" and "debategate" the issues of the 1984 election, rather than the real national issues which tend to support Ronald Reagan and Republican candidates. We agree with President Reagan that his work for economic recovery is the most important thing he can do for women (and for all Americans).

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PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
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## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

The Hon. Elizabeth H. Dole  
Department of Transportation  
Washington, D.C. 20590

Dear Madam Secretary:

It is obvious that the media have decided to make the phony "gender gap" and "debategate" the issues of the 1984 election, rather than the real national issues which tend to support Ronald Reagan and Republican candidates. We agree with President Reagan that his work for economic recovery is the most important thing he can do for women (and for all Americans).

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PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
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## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

The Hon. Faith Whittlesey  
Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Faith:

It is obvious that the media have decided to make the phony "gender gap" and "debategate" the issues of the 1984 election, rather than the real national issues which tend to support Ronald Reagan and Republican candidates. We agree with President Reagan that his work for economic recovery is the most important thing he can do for women (and for all Americans).

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Sincerely,



PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
(618) 462-5415

## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

The Hon. Angela Buchanan  
Treasurer of the United States  
U.S. Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Miss Buchanan:

It is obvious that the media have decided to make the phony "gender gap" and "debategate" the issues of the 1984 election, rather than the real national issues which tend to support Ronald Reagan and Republican candidates. We agree with President Reagan that his work for economic recovery is the most important thing he can do for women (and for all Americans).

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I am writing to invite you to address our conference any time from Friday, September 16 at 2 p.m. until Sunday, September 18 at 4:00 p.m. We will be happy to work with you to find a mutually convenient time.

We would be deeply honored if you would accept this invitation. Your career achievement is an inspiration to other women, and the contributions you have made to better government in America should be recognized more widely. I sincerely hope we can work together for the important goals we share. I think the best thing we can do for President Reagan is to present his outstanding women appointees to a bipartisan, pro-Reagan audience of successful women political activists. Eagle Forum is the best -- and perhaps the only -- audience to achieve that result.

Will you work with us to help defend President Reagan and his Administration against the unfair attack that he isn't "sensitive" to women? Please say you will honor us by accepting our invitation.

Sincerely,



PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY  
PRESIDENT  
68 FAIRMOUNT  
ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002  
(618) 462-5415

## EAGLE FORUM

LEADING THE PRO-FAMILY MOVEMENT SINCE 1972

316 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., S.E., SUITE 203, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-0353

July 13, 1983

The Hon. Donna Pope  
Director of the Mint  
U.S. Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mrs. Pope:

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