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Women have many ways of masturbating: some of us masturbate by moistening our fingers (with either saliva or juice from the vagina) and rubbing them around and over the clitoris. We can gently rub or tweak the clitoris itself; we can rub the hood or a larger area around the clitoris. We can use one finger or many. We can rub up and down or around and around. Pressure and timing can vary. Some of us masturbate by crossing our legs and exerting steady and rhythmic pressure on the whole genital area. Some of us have learned to develop muscle tension throughout our bodies resembling the tensions developed in the motions of intercourse. Some of us get sexually excited during physical activity—climbing ropes or trees, riding horses. Still other ways of masturbating include using a pillow instead of our hands, a stream of water, or an electric vibrator.

It's exciting to make up sexual fantasies while masturbating or to masturbate when we feel those fantasies coming on. Some of us like to insert something into our vaginas while masturbating—a finger, candle, a peeled cucumber, a vibrator. Some of us find our breasts or other parts of our bodies erotically sensitive and rub them before or while rubbing the clitoris. Enjoying ourselves doesn't just mean our clitoris, vagina and breasts. We are learning to enjoy all parts of our bodies.

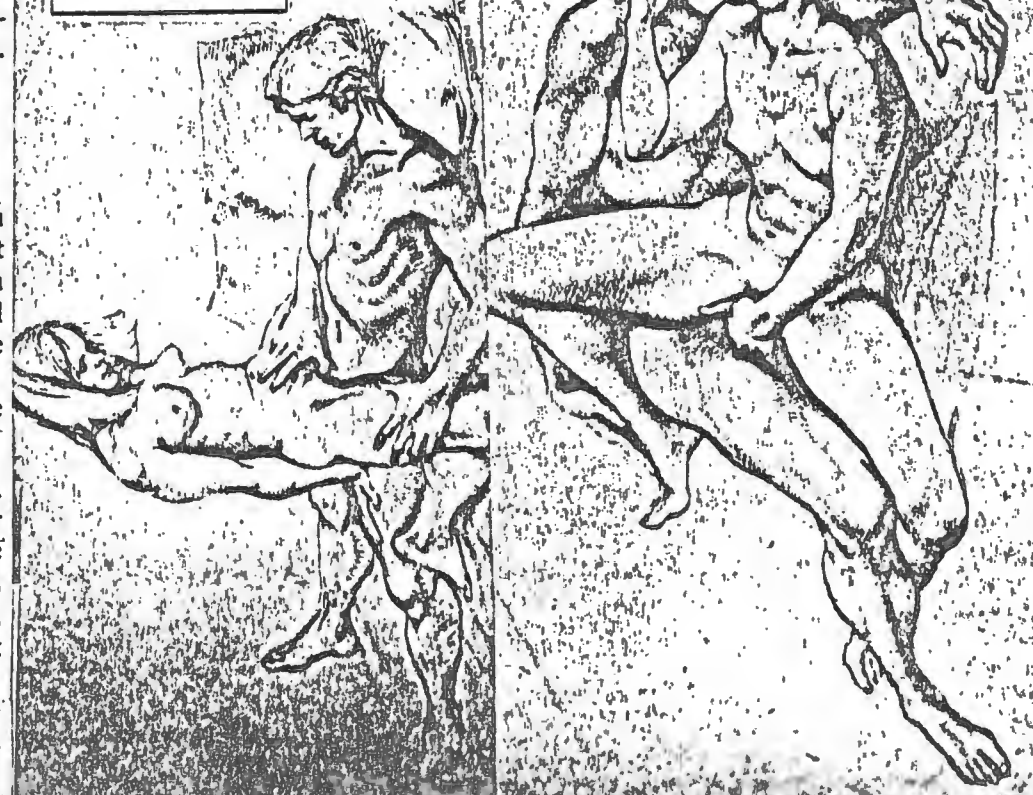
Learning to Masturbate

If you have never masturbated, we invite you to try. You may feel awkward, self-conscious, even a bit scared at first. You may have to contend with voices within you that repeat, "Nice girls don't..." or, "A happily married man wouldn't want to..." Most of us have had these feelings too, and they changed in time. Here are some suggestions for beginning to explore masturbation for yourself:

Read over "Female Sexual Response" and Chapter 2. Use a full-length mirror, slowly explore the shape of your body with your eyes and your hands. Find a quiet time when you can be by yourself. Take a long relaxing bath or shower. Afterward rub all of your body with cream, lotion, oil, or anything else that feels good. Experiment with different kinds of touching and see how you feel. Find a comfortable spot. Put on a favorite record. Keep the lights soft, light a candle. Have a glass of wine or anything else that makes you feel mellow and sexy. Think about the people or situations you find sexually arousing. Let your mind flow freely into fantasy. Let

If you want to work at the state level to combat anti-abortion forces in your state, you can get local references from any of the national organizations mentioned above, or contact your local women's center, Planned Parenthood, Civil Liberties Union chapter or NOW chapter.

female superior with clitoral stimulation



self-stimulation during coitus

right to choose whether and when to have children. Only when we are in control of that choice are we free to be all that we can be for ourselves, for children we already have or may have in the future, for our partners, for our communities. Birth control is the single best tool for implementing this choice, but as Chapter 10 makes painfully clear, today, in 1978, birth control methods are just not effective enough for us to be able always to avoid unwanted pregnancy. And our society's attitudes toward sexuality, sex education and health care make it hard for many of us, especially the very young and the poor, to choose, obtain and use methods of birth control that will work for us. So right now, for many of us, a second indispensable tool for taking control of our fertility is abortion, the termination of a pregnancy by medical means.

The decision to have an abortion is rarely free of conflict. Even though a pre-twelve-week abortion performed by a trained person takes only 10 to 15 minutes and is medically very safe, most of us would much rather prevent a pregnancy than end one. But when an unwanted pregnancy does occur, many of us feel that giving birth to a baby we cannot properly care for would be a greater grief than abortion, both for us and for the child. So we in our collective believe that women must be free to choose abortion. We want all abortions to be legal, inexpensive (ideally free, as all health care should be), voluntary and safe, done in a supportive atmosphere with sufficient information-sharing and counseling.

Abortion is now legal in the United States. In 1973, after several years of research and pressure at all levels by women's groups, family planning organizations and civil liberties groups, the United States Supreme Court legalized abortion performed by doctors up through twenty-four weeks of pregnancy (with minor regulation by the states only after twelve weeks of pregnancy). Today any of us who so choose should be able to end an unwanted pregnancy with a safe and relatively inexpensive abortion in a clinic, hospital or doctor's office. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. In many parts of the country abortion is still less available than it should

be, more expensive than it needs to be, and a more negative experience than it ought to be. And the Supreme Court decision is under attack by a small but powerful anti-abortion movement. We have come a long way from the time of nightmarish illegal abortions, but we also have a long way to go.

Excerpts from the book "Our Bodies Ourselves" purchased at the Portland Oregon Planned Parenthood office (on their reading list) - Part of recommended curriculum for Salem Oregon (10 proposed Human Sexuality Ed) 7-1-79, written by Portland Jr. High Course. S.C.

This material was excerpted from the
Forward of the book "Our Sexuality"
which is the textbook for the Human
Sexuality Course at Portland
Community College in Portland, Oregon.
S.C.

In 1970, while an Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Oregon, I developed, as a new offering in the undergraduate curriculum, a course on Human Sexual Behavior. When proposing this course, I had been advised by wiser and more senior faculty that it was basically a bad idea—it wasn't "respectable," it wasn't "academically sound," and it would "damage your career." Against this advice, and with considerable trepidation, I began the course. This was not really a very brave or noble action, since similar courses were already fairly standard in at least a few other universities. At Oregon, the end result was the same as at these other universities—the students enrolled for the course in droves, and in short order I found myself teaching in the largest lecture hall on the campus.

When developing the curriculum for this course, I found myself considerably frustrated by the available textbooks. At that time, and to a lesser degree today, most of the books available were basically sex education texts. Rather than focusing on human sexuality—attitudes, emotions, behavior patterns, and so forth—these books dealt mainly with the "plumbing" aspects of sex—anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system. Furthermore, many of these books were really very value laden, often with basically conservative and sexist values. While I could understand that the author of a sex textbook would be under considerable pressure to make certain the book was "respectable" and "academically sound," this understanding didn't make me any more comfortable with imposing these values on the students.

In using this type of sex education oriented text over a few semesters, the feedback from the students confirmed my initial misgivings. The students didn't find the anatomy and physiology very interesting—they wanted to know about sexuality, not about reproduction. The conservative values struck many of the students as hopelessly out of touch with 1970's reality, and many students were offended by the implicitly sexist views in these books.

Not being too obtuse or a terribly slow learner, I eventually stopped using this sort of text.

I eventually arrived at a combination of a basic physiology text, a collection of readings, and some mimeographed material gathered from a variety of sources. While this set of material was cumbersome, it did seem to adequately cover the academic side of human sexuality. What these readings didn't cover was the *human* or personal side of human sexuality. Unlike a psychology course in learning or perception, a course in sexuality has enormous personal relevance to the students. At Oregon, I found that the students' reactions to both readings and lecture material were often more personal than intellectual. Students' questions often concerned how the academic material related to their own life experiences. My office hours began to assume certain aspects of a sex counseling service. I reached the point where I was actually glad when a student would come in merely to complain about a grade.

Over the next few years, I evaluated each new textbook that appeared against this five-item shopping list. Some excellent texts appeared, including ones that met almost all of my criteria. What never did appear was a solid academic text with a personal focus, that is, one which included life history and personal problem solving material. Thus, when I first saw some sample chapters of a new text by Robert Crooks and Karla Baur, I was immediately intrigued. Here, at last, seemed to be two people who obviously had taught human sexuality for some time and had been willing to listen to their students and respond to *their* needs in writing a text.

It appears that there is, at last, a total teaching package available to teach human sexuality in a high quality, academically sound, yet personally relevant way. I wish only that this book had been available sooner. The current generation of students taking a course in human sexuality—and their instructors teaching the course—are indeed fortunate to have this book available.

Joseph LoPiccolo
State University of New York at Stony Brook

Consistent with this personal focus, we have endeavored to avoid a prescriptive stance on the issues introduced in the text. We have attempted to provide information in a sensitive and nonjudgmental manner that assumes the reader is best qualified to determine what is most valid and applicable to her or his life.

The notion that sex is synonymous with penile-vaginal intercourse is another potentially damaging cultural bias. This viewpoint has frequently been overtly or subtly perpetuated in sexuality texts. For numerous reasons, discussed in Chapters 1 and 12, we believe it is more useful to expand the definition of sexuality and to conceptualize penile-vaginal intercourse as one way, rather than *the* way, for expressing sexuality.

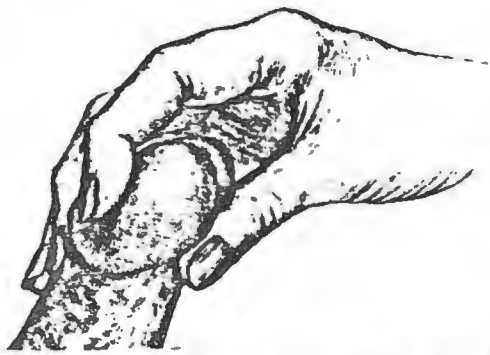
Finally, we owe our greatest gratitude to the thousands of students who have attended our classes. In many ways, *Our Sexuality* reflects the thoughts and experiences of this great diversity of people whose contributions have enriched the text. We hope that readers of our book will derive at least a portion of the benefits that we have gathered from our opportunity to share in this collective fund of human experience.

Robert Crooks/Karla Baur

This material was
excerpted from the
Preface and
Acknowledgements
S.C.

— More excerpts from the book "Our Sexuality"

My purpose is to show you what Human Sexuality Education is. I apologize for presenting you with this material. Do you think this belongs in Gr. 9 Sr. High?



Manual Stimulation of the Male Genitals

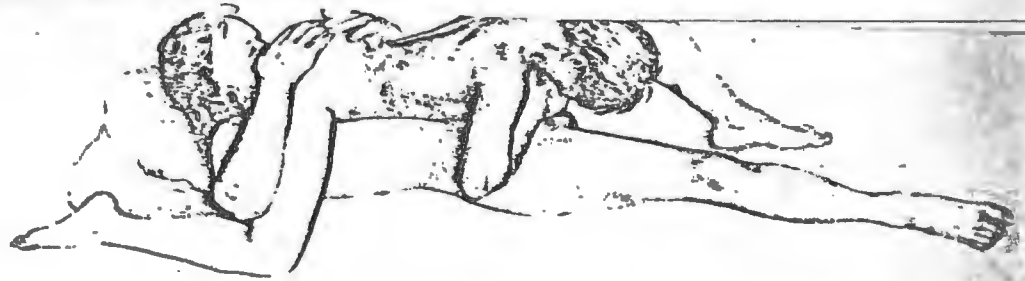
Men also have individual preferences for manual stimulation, and as with women, the pace of the movements desired may vary as arousal increases. Gentle or firm stroking of the penile shaft and glans and light touches or tugging on the scrotum may be desired. Occasionally, some men experience uncomfortable sensitivity of the penile glans when it is touched immediately following orgasm. Some men find that lubrication with a lotion or saliva increases pleasure. With heterosexual couples, if intercourse might follow, the lotion should be nonirritating to the woman's genital tissues. Some men also enjoy manual stimulation or penetration of the anus.



ORAL-GENITAL STIMULATION

Oral-genital stimulation can be done individually (by one partner to the other) or simultaneously. Simultaneous stimulation is sometimes referred to as "69" because of the body position suggested by the numbers (see Figure 7.3). A variety of body positions can be used. Lying side by side, using a thigh for a pillow, is another position option. As arousal becomes intense during mutual oral-genital stimulation, partners need to be cautious not to suck or bite too hard.

Individuals may have reservations concerning oral-genital stimulation. These views or preferences come from a number of sources. As we have seen, sexual behaviors that do not have the potential of resulting in a socially sanctioned pregnancy within marriage have been historically decried as immoral, and many people believe that oral sex is wrong. This notion of immorality has been institutionalized into law, and sexual behaviors other than coitus are still illegal in many states.



Despite these negative attitudes, oral-genital contact is quite common and has become even more so in recent years. In this period, too, it seems to have gained opening. Many women find the warmth, softness, and moistness of the partner's lips and tongue to be highly pleasurable and effective in producing sexual arousal or orgasm. Variations of stimulation include rapid or slow circular or back-and-forth tongue movement on the clitoral area, sucking the clitoris or minor lips, and thrusting the tongue into the vaginal opening. Some women are especially aroused by simultaneous manual stimulation of the vagina and oral stimulation of the clitoral area.

Fellatio (Latin meaning: *fillare*, "to suck") is oral stimulation of the penis and scrotum. Both of Kinsey's studies found that, in heterosexual couples, women were less likely to stimulate their partners orally than the reverse. Options for stimulation include gently or vigorously licking and sucking the glans, the frenum, and the penile shaft, and licking or enclosing a testicle in the mouth. Some men enjoy combined oral stimulation of the glans and manual stroking of the penile shaft, testicles, or anus.

Couples differ in their preference for including ejaculation into the mouth as a part of male oral stimulation. Many find it acceptable and some find it exciting; others do not. Occasionally, a couple avoids fellatio entirely because the partner wants to

Homosexual Relationships



MORON
F+I

 Gay

GARY L. CURRAN
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United States
of America

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No. 78

Senate

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1982

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 8, 1982)

file
ALL.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it is my understanding the Senator from Alabama, perhaps the Senator from Iowa, and the Senator from North Carolina had earlier indicated a desire to offer amendments dealing with both abortion and school prayer. We have had an extensive conversation on that subject. I will be glad to respond to any questions they may have at this time.

I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. President, the majority leader is correct. I am prepared at some time this afternoon to send to the desk an amendment dealing with another right, an amendment which would restore the right to voluntary prayer in public schools. I understand that the distinguished Senator from Iowa has an amendment to that amendment.

Mr. JEPSEN. Mr. President, if the Senator would yield, I have also advised the Senator from Alabama and the distinguished majority leader that

it is my intention to offer the Helms anti-abortion "super" bill as a second-degree amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama. This amendment would incorporate the Hyde amendment language, and freedom of conscience laws. Additionally, it would recognize that life begins at conception. I have been advised that the distinguished majority leader would like to comment on this procedure.

Mr. BAKER. I yield now to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as the distinguished majority leader has indicated, we have conferred with the able majority leader on this subject. I believe that he is prepared to disclose an alternate suggestion, alternate to putting these amendments on this bill.

Mr. BAKER. Yes. I think the Senator is absolutely correct. I have conferred today and last evening, indeed, on a number of occasions, with the Senator from North Carolina, the Senator from Alabama, the Senator from Iowa, and the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) on both the proposed omnibus abortion bill and a school prayer resolution.

I had indicated to them, as they know, that while I favor some of the proposals, particularly the school prayer proposal, I urged that they not be offered to this legislation. I have said previously and I reiterate now, I respect their right to offer these things, and I will provide an opportunity for them to offer them, either as free-standing resolutions or bills or amendments, or as amendments to some other piece of legislation. I make no exceptions as to what that might be. The debt limit is coming up and if it is offered to that I will not stand on the floor and urge that it not be offered. It may be that they wish to choose that or some other vehicle.

Mr. President, now is not the time for it. It is my plan and intention to schedule Senate debate on abortion and prayer sometime during these summer weeks. That will be after we return from the Fourth of July recess. I hope that with these assurances the Senators will not offer the omnibus abortion amendment or the school prayer amendment as a first or second-degree amendment, and that we can go forward.

Mr. HELMS. Will the Senator yield?
Mr. BAKER. Yes.

Mr. HELMS. Specifically, we had discussed, as the majority leader knows, the second of two approaches with respect to both the prayer and abortion amendments. I hope I am correct in my understanding that this does not in any way alter the earlier commitment which the Senator made generously, to have the free-standing consideration of both of these initiatives.

Mr. BAKER. Yes; I have previously said that we will have a debate on these issues. They are serious issues and deserve the attention of the Senate. What I am saying now is I will not choose the form in which that is done. I will confer with the Members as to which is the best one and what is the most convenient for the Senators. I am not excluding anything.

Mr. HELMS. I appreciate the Senator doing that. I will assure him that we will have that in mind.

Senate Passes Voting Rights Extension, 85-8

By ELLEN HUME,
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Affirming the nation's commitment to the civil rights gains of the 1960s, the Senate voted 85 to 8 Friday to strengthen and extend key parts of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

The size of the bipartisan victory surprised even the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the coalition that led a massive, 15-month lobbying effort to turn around Reagan Administration opposition and assure passage of the bill.

President Reagan is expected to sign the measure by the end of next week after the House votes on the slightly different Senate version, which it has promised to accept.

"This demonstrates that government can get things done, and it is a signal to the country that we are still committed to the cause of civil rights," said Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R-Md.), who helped defeat 15 amendments that would have weakened the bill.

The original Voting Rights Act has been hailed as the most important civil rights law passed in the 1960s, because it led to massive increases in the number of registered black voters, particularly in the South. The bill required states with a proven pattern of discriminatory election procedures to end those practices and to clear any new elec-

Please see VOTING, Page 5

Los Angeles Times

JUNE 19, 1992

VOTING: Senate Votes to Extend '65 Law

Continued from First Page
tural procedures with the Justice Department in advance.

Enforcement sections of the original act, which apply to nine states and parts of 13 others, including California, were to expire Aug. 6.

Based on 'Totality'

The new bill extends those key sections and also changes the requirement, made in a 1980 Supreme Court ruling, that plaintiffs must prove "intent" in their lawsuits to stop discriminatory electoral practices. Now individuals may bring discrimination suits based on the "totality of circumstances," including the results of elections.

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), a long critic of the civil rights movement, said in an interview after the vote that the bill would be "the equivalent of the Panama Canal vote. A lot of senators will have difficulty explaining it."

Helms ended his filibuster of the measure Thursday after fellow Republicans told him he was fighting a losing battle and hurting the party's image.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) helped persuade Helms to withdraw his fil-

buster by promising early Senate action on three pet Helms issues: a constitutional amendment calling for a balanced budget, an anti-abortion bill and a measure legalizing voluntary prayers in the schools.

Baker said he would not oppose Helms' effort to add his anti-abortion and school prayer measures to a debt ceiling bill that must pass soon for the government to continue operating.

Praised by Reagan

President Reagan in May reversed his threat to veto the Voting Rights Act amendments, amid criticism that his Administration had been unfair to minorities. He issued a statement Friday praising the Senate's vote.

Sen. S. I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.), one of the eight to vote against the bill, charged that its bilingual ballot requirements are "a curious instance of unconscious racism."

Hayakawa's amendment to delete the bilingual provisions, which he said cost California \$1.2 million in 1980, was defeated by 54 to 32.

The bill changes the Voting Rights Act in these ways:

—Enforcement provisions, due to expire Aug. 6, will be extended for

25 years.

—Starting in 1984, states covered by the rule requiring them to clear new electoral procedures with the Justice Department may "bail out" of the rule by proving to a three-judge panel in Washington, D.C., that they have had no discriminatory election practices for 10 years.

—Those individuals or groups claiming discriminatory election procedures may use as part of their lawsuits the "results" of the area's electoral practices, without having to prove actual intent to discriminate.

—Plaintiffs are not allowed, according to a specific proscription in the bill, to use the act as a basis for establishing racial vote "quotas" or content that election results must reflect minority proportion of the population.

—Provisions requiring bilingual election materials, due to expire in 1985, are extended until 1992.

In addition to Hayakawa and Helms, those voting against the bill were Sens. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (Ind.-Va.), Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), John P. East (R-N.C.), Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.), James A. McClure (R-Ida.) and Steven D. Symms (R-Ida.)



Chicago Tribune

Saturday, June 19, 1982

138th Year—No. 170 © 1982 Chicago Tribune

32 Pages 2 Sections 35¢

Conservatives defeated

Voting rights bill passes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate wore down the determined and tenacious opposition of a small group of conservatives Friday and voted, 85-8, to renew the crucial enforcement provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

A coalition of moderate Republicans and all 46 Senate Democrats gave civil rights organizations their only major victory of the 97th Congress.

The vote was a defeat for conservative Sen. Jesse Helms (R., N.C.), who had vowed to filibuster the legislation long enough to block final passage.

Helms led a small group of conservatives who argued unsuccessfully that the voting rights extension gave the federal government too much power to interfere in the rights of the states to run their own elections.

SEN. EDWARD M. Kennedy (D., Mass.), a leader of the 15-month cam-

paign to renew the measure, said the extension "is a heartening sign that Congress will not endlessly turn its back on the needy in our society and the minority who are not white."

A threatened companion debate over legalized abortions never materialized. But congressional sources said Helms gave up his voting rights filibuster partly because he was assured that the abortion issue would be debated later in the summer.

In the first vote Friday, the Senate rejected 54-32 an amendment by Sen. Sam Hayakawa (R., Calif.) that would have stripped dual-language requirements from the legislation.

Hayakawa wanted to remove provisions under which states with large Spanish and other language minorities are required to print ballots and voting instructions in English and the second lan-

guage. **AT THE CLOSE** of debate Thursday, many senators looked exhausted, some slouching in their chairs and resting their heads on their hands.

Sen. Bob Dole (R., Kan.) said "restless" Republicans pressed Helms to give up his filibuster. Sources said Helms realized that continued delay might interfere with other issues of greater importance to him, such as a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget.

Specifically, the voting rights measure, which is certain to be approved later Friday, will:

- Retain federal supervision over all or parts of 22 states, mainly in the South, that have had poor minority voting records.
- Spell out new rules beginning in 1984

Continued on page 8, col. 3

Senate passes measure to renew voting rights act

Continued from page one

under which those states can free themselves from scrutiny of the Justice Department or federal courts. For the first time, a county would be able to escape continued Justice Department oversight, even if the rest of the state is covered by so-called preclearance provisions of the law.

- Allow a federal judge to find that a city, county or state has discriminated against black or other minority voters if the effect of governmental action is racial discrimination. Opponents had sought a provision requiring a judge to find that the discrimination was intentional.

- Extend language requirements under which minorities who do not speak English must be given voting instructions in their native languages.

THE PRINCIPAL authors of the measure, Kennedy and Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R., Md.) first proposed extending the voting rights measure in April, 1981.

Supporters said that while there have been dramatic increases in the numbers of black and other minority voters and elected officials, discrimination is still

widespread in election practices around the country.

Critics say the proposed extension tends to single out states that have shown the most improvement in encouraging minority registration and voting. It will worsen federal interference in an area that should be left to the states, critics say.

Last Oct. 5, the House approved, 389-24, a similar version of the extension. Quick reconciliation of differences between the House and Senate appears certain.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT RENEWED IN SENATE BY MARGIN OF 85-8

LONG DEBATE ENDS

Reagan Hails Approval of 25-Year Extension and Rule on Bias Cases

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 18 — In a decisive show of support for the civil rights movement, the Senate today adopted a bill extending a critical section of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for 25 years.

The legislation would also reverse recent Supreme Court decisions and make it easier for minority voters to prove racial discrimination.

The vote on the measure, which has already passed the House in similar form, was 85 to 8. House leaders have said they would accept the Senate bill and send it directly to President Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, who hailed the vote as a "statesmanlike decision," has already promised to sign it.

Signals From the Senate

In a statement after the vote, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat who is co-author of the bill, took a jab at Mr. Reagan's economic policies.

"This victory," he said, "is a heartening sign that Congress will not endlessly turn its back on the needy in our society and the minority who are not white."

To many lawmakers, the vote was also a sign that the Voting Rights Act had worked effectively and that lawmakers must respond to the growing power of minority voters, even in the South.

Of the eight negative votes, only four were cast by lawmakers representing states of the Confederacy. And some of the sternest opponents of civil rights legislation in years past, such as Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, backed the bill on final passage.

Lonely Filibuster Ends

"We said 17 years ago that the Voting Rights Act would transform this country," said Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, the floor manager of the bill. "Today we have evidence of that."

William Taylor, a leading civil rights lawyer, added, "Clearly, we couldn't have this kind of vote before people were enfranchised."

Today's vote came after more than 38 hours of debate stretching over a week. For most of that time Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, stalled the proceedings with a lonely filibuster. But he ended his delaying tactics Thursday night under mounting pressure from the Senate leadership and fellow Republicans, who feared he was undermining the party's credibility with minority voters.

With the civil rights forces in full control, the Senate then easily defeated a

file
Nat Right to Life

TAPING:

OFFICE FOR ETHICS
TO LIFE CONVENTION
JULY 12, 1982/4

LAST YEAR THERE WERE MORE THAN ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION ABORTIONS IN AMERICA. THIS IS AN ASSAULT ON THE SACREDNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

NO ONE IN AMERICA IS MORE SENSITIVE TO THIS ENORMOUS TRAGEDY AND NO ONE IN AMERICA HAS DONE MORE TO PUT A STOP TO IT THAN THOSE OF YOU ATTENDING THIS RIGHT TO LIFE CONVENTION. IT IS YOU WHO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO PROTECT THE HELPLESS AND SPEAK FOR THE UNBORN; YOU HAVE CARRIED THE BURDEN AND FOUGHT THE GOOD FIGHT. FOR THIS, GOD WILL BLESS YOU; AND FOR THIS, MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, MYSELF INCLUDED, THANK YOU.

BUT NOW -- AS CONGRESS APPROACHES THE

THREE-QUARTER MARK IN ITS
CURRENT SESSION -- YOU
DESERVE MUCH MORE THAN
THANKS OR MERE VERBAL
SUPPORT, AND CERTAINLY
THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS,
AND PERHAPS MILLIONS, OF
UNBORN CHILDREN WHO FACE
EXTINCTION THIS YEAR
DESERVE MUCH MORE THAN
WORDS -- THEY DESERVE TO
HAVE THEIR RIGHT TO LIFE
FULLY PROTECTED BY LAW.
THE TIME HAS COME FOR
CONGRESS TO FACE THE
NATIONAL TRAGEDY OF
ABORTION -- TO FULLY
DISCUSS AND DEBATE ON THE
HOUSE AND SENATE FLOORS
THE HEARTBREAKING
DIMENSIONS OF THIS
TRAGEDY.

THOSE OF YOU WHO
SUPPORTED PRO-LIFE
CANDIDATES IN THE 1980
ELECTION -- AND THOSE OF
US WHO AS CANDIDATES

ACTIVELY SPOKE OUT
AGAINST ABORTION --
CANNOT BE ACCUSED OF
BEING IRRESPONSIBLE OR
OVERLY ZEALOUS IN OUR
PURSUIT OF HUMAN LIFE
LEGISLATION. WE HAVE
BEEN PATIENT AND
REALISTIC. LAST YEAR WE
UNDERSTOOD THAT PAST
NATIONAL POLICIES HAD
HEADED OUR COUNTRY WELL
DOWN THE ROAD TO ECONOMIC
DISASTER. WE KNEW WE HAD
TO DEAL WITH THIS
MOMENTOUS PROBLEM; WE DID
SO WITH URGENCY AND
EFFECTIVENESS. I KNOW
THAT MANY OF YOU
SUPPORTED AND WORKED HARD
FOR THIS ADMINISTRATION'S
PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC
RECOVERY.

BUT AS I SAID A FEW
MONTHS AFTER TAKING
OFFICE -- AND IN THE
MIDST OF OUR ATTEMPTS TO

CHANGE OUR ECONOMIC
POLICY -- THIS
ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT
AND WILL NOT HAVE
SEPARATE AGENDAS -- ONE
FOR ECONOMIC MATTERS, ONE
FOR THE SO-CALLED
"SOCIAL" ISSUES. OUR
CONCERN IS TO MAKE
AMERICA-HEALTHY:
ECONOMICALLY, MORALLY, IN
EVERY WAY. ABORTION IS
AN INESCAPABLE NATIONAL
DILEMMA. IT IS A PROBLEM
THAT CANNOT WAIT; IT MUST
BE CONFRONTED.

THE ABORTION TRAGEDY
IS AFTER ALL ONE OF THE
GREATEST MORAL -- AND
POTENTIALLY ONE OF THE
MOST DIVISIVE -- ISSUES
TO EVER FACE THIS
COUNTRY. AS HISTORY
SHOWS IN THE CASE OF
OTHER SUCH GREAT ISSUES,
ATTEMPTING TO IGNORE THEM
ONLY CAUSES A DEEPER

DISARRAY IN OUR NATIONAL
LIFE AND INCREASES THE
POTENTIAL FOR DISUNITY
AND DISRUPTION.

THE SUPREME COURT'S
RULING THAT LEGALIZED
ABORTION WILL CONTINUE TO
HAVE A PROFOUND AND
PAINFUL IMPACT ON OUR
NATION UNTIL IT IS
PROPERLY ADDRESSED BY THE
PEOPLE THROUGH THEIR
ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.
ONLY THE OTHER DAY, A
FEDERAL JUDGE IN
CONNECTICUT REOPENED THE
WHOLE LEGAL DEBATE ON
THIS MATTER WHEN HE RULED
THAT A FETUS HAD CIVIL
RIGHTS INCLUDING THE
RIGHT TO SUE AN ALLEGED
ATTACKER. RECENTLY, A
REPORT BY THE SENATE
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
EMPHASIZED THE FAR-
REACHING IMPACT OF THE
ABORTION TRAGEDY BY

CONCLUDING THAT THE
EFFECT OF THE U.S.
SUPREME COURT DECISIONS
HAS BEEN TO LEGALIZE
ABORTION RIGHT UP UNTIL
THE MOMENT OF BIRTH.

A FEW MONTHS AGO, IN
MY OWN STATE OF
CALIFORNIA, A GARAGE WAS
DISCOVERED CONTAINING THE
BODIES OF 17,000 ABORTION
VICTIMS -- MANY OF THEM
LATE-TERM. THE PICTURES
I HAVE SEEN ARE
HEART-RENDING AND CLEARLY
SHOW ABORTION IS AN
ASSAULT ON HUMAN LIFE.

AND ONLY A FEW
MONTHS AGO . . . MANY OF
US READ OF A CHILD IN
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA,
PERMITTED BY THE COURTS
TO DIE ONLY BECAUSE HE
WAS HANDICAPPED.

AS GEORGE WILL WOULD
WRITE IN AN EMOTIONAL BUT
CAREFULLY REASONED -- AND

I MIGHT ADD
UNFORGETTABLE -- ESSAY,
THE FREEDOM TO DO AWAY
WITH INCONVENIENT LIFE IS
NOW BEING EXTENDED --
JUST AS THOSE OF US WHO
ARE PART OF THE RIGHT TO
LIFE MOVEMENT
PREDICTED -- BEYOND FETAL
LIFE TO- ENTIRELY NEW
CATEGORIES OF LIFE.

THAT IS WHY THE
HOUSE AND SENATE MUST
DEAL WITH THE ABORTION
ISSUE. MAJOR HUMAN LIFE
MEASURES, SUCH AS SENATOR
HELM'S HUMAN LIFE BILL,
SENATOR HATCH'S HUMAN
LIFE FEDERALISM AMENDMENT
AND SENATOR HATFIELD'S
ABORTION FUNDING
RESTRICTION BILL, DESERVE
FULL CONSIDERATION BY THE
SENATE THIS SESSION.
BELIEVE ME, IN ALL OF
THIS, I SHARE YOUR SENSE
OF URGENCY.

YOU KNOW, IT HAS ALWAYS PUZZLED ME THAT THOSE WHO FAVOR ABORTION WILL ARGUE THAT BECAUSE A CHILD IS NOT OLD ENOUGH OR PERFECT ENOUGH OR WANTED ENOUGH THAT IT IS AN ACT OF KINDNESS TO DENY HIM OR HER THE CHANCE OF LIFE.

C. S. LEWIS ONCE WROTE THAT "LOVE IS SOMETHING MORE STERN AND SPLENDID THAN MERE KINDNESS." THIS IS A CRITICAL INSIGHT INTO THE PRESENT DEBATE OVER ABORTION AND IT IS SOMETHING OF WHAT I MEANT WHEN I WROTE TO GEORGE WILL ABOUT HIS COLUMN ON THAT CHILD IN BLOOMINGTON -- A COLUMN IN WHICH GEORGE MENTIONED HIS OWN HANDICAPPED SON, JONATHAN.

"JONATHAN IS INDEED FORTUNATE," I WROTE, "THAT GOD HAS CHOSEN THE WILLS FOR HIS PARENTS; AND, AS I SEE FROM YOUR COLUMN, THE WILLS ARE EVEN MORE FORTUNATE THAT GOD HAS GIVEN THEM JONATHAN."

THIS IS THE HEART OF THE MATTER. THE WORLD IS NOT OURS TO SUPERINTEND -- NOR IS INNOCENT LIFE OURS TO DISPENSE WITH OR TERMINATE. THOSE DECISIONS BELONG TO ANOTHER -- ANOTHER TO WHOM SUFFERING IN OUR WORLD IS FULLY COMPREHENSIBLE AND WHO COUNTS OUR RESIGNATION IN THESE MATTERS TO OUR CREDIT. IT IS HIS GUIDANCE WE SEEK NOW AND IN ALL OF OUR FUTURE EFFORTS.

OBVIOUSLY, THE DAYS
AHEAD WILL BE IMPORTANT
ONES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR
HUMAN LIFE LEGISLATION,
AND WHAT YOU DO DURING
THE NEXT FEW DAYS WILL BE
VITAL TO THE SUCCESS OF
OUR EFFORTS IN THIS GREAT
CAUSE. I WANT YOU TO
KNOW THAT YOU HAVE MY
WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT AND
MY FERVENT PRAYERS FOR
YOUR SUCCESS. HAVE A
GOOD CONVENTION AND GOD
BLESS YOU.

#

MORAL PAC

10 BIGELOW ST. • CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139

*Pro Life
file*

January 7, 1982

Dear pro-choice supporter,

How can you help stop the Constitutional Amendment giving Congress and the states the right to outlaw abortion? As state legislators, we believe that the most effective action you can take is to support MORAL PAC.

This Constitutional Amendment has recently passed through Sub-Committee and is now moving through Congress. There is every reason to believe that this amendment will be sent to the states for ratification.

You as individuals will never have the opportunity to vote directly on this amendment. Your state legislators will have that responsibility.

We have watched pro-choice activists grow both in numbers and in political expertise. We've seen the effectiveness of pro-choice grassroots organizing. We've seen pro-choice individuals in action: voting, working, and contributing.

If the pro-choice majority were to make their voice heard at the polls next November we could be assured of stopping ratification in Massachusetts.

The creation of MORAL PAC is a crucial step in activating the pro-choice majority. As a political action committee, MORAL PAC will be able to become involved in campaigns, directing volunteers and funds to specific pro-choice candidates, targeting critical state-level races and publishing pro-choice candidate lists.

The task is clear. MORAL PAC needs your generous contributions today. Time is running out in the struggle to keep abortion a personal decision and a constitutional right.

Please give today to insure success in November.

Sincerely,



State Senator
George Bachrach



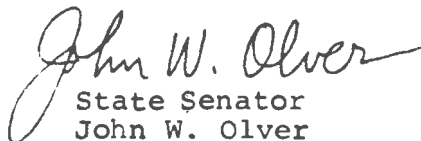
State Representative
Thomas M. Gallagher



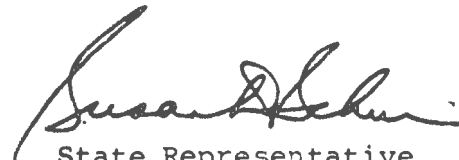
State Senator
Bill Owens



State Senator
Jack H. Backman



State Senator
John W. Olver



State Representative
Susan D. Schur

P.S. Tax credit is available equal to one half the contribution up to a maximum credit of \$50 for an individual or \$100 for those filing a joint return. So if you give MORAL PAC \$100 you can reduce your check to the IRS by \$50.

DATE RECEIVED	FROM WHOM RECEIVED Alphabetical Listing Mandatory	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	AMOUNT	
			General	Fund Raising
2-19-80	Stern Nelly	123 Edgemoor Ave Larchmont NY	25	
6-6-80	Stern Harriet	E. 703 NY NY	50	
7-29-80	Stibel William	7 Water St. Bas.	25	
4-5-80	Staker Emma	30 Park Ave. Camb.	25	
6-13-80	Stratton Catherine	65 E. Indio Rd. Bas.	25	
7-18-80	Sugorman Leonard	15 Chatham St. Brookline 1000		
3-8-80	Sullivan Christine	16 Presentation Rd. Bas.	30	
3-8-80	Sullivan Janet	1722 19th St. NW Washington D.C.	15	
3-8-80	Sullivan Kathleen	5597 Seminary Rd. Falls Church Va.	20	
8-11-80	Sussman Steven	342 Lexington Ave. Waterbury	25	
7-29-80	Taylor Dan	83 Philip St. Bas.	25	
5-5-80	Tinney John M.	283 Upland Rd. Camb.	50	
4-23-80	Tobin Ann	42 Brandon Rd. Wilm.	25	
4-29-80	Tocco Stephen	11 Rachel Rd. Reading	25	
7-28-80	Tommasso Rober	Suite 720 2 Center Pl Bas.	25	
6-6-80	Topol Phyllis	49 Knickerbocker Dr. Larchmont NY	20	
11-70	Torlo Rosalind	6 Rose Ave New Bedford	25	
6-8-80	Tucker Leonard		20	
4-5-80	Valpey Thomas	37 Marlborough St. Boston	100	
3-18-80	Vandeker Stuart	5 Common St. Needles	25	
1-29-80	Viegas Stephen	16 John St. Reading	25	
6-22-80	Votaw Tara	17 Cooper St. Bas.	25	
6-6-80	Wallach Paul	19 Olmstead Rd. Catskill NY	25	
7-18-80	Ward RPS	11 Saddle Rd. Milton	50	
6-6-80	Wasserman Sarah	1 Fuller Pl. Camb.	15	
5-5-80	Weed William	28 Fayerweather St. Camb.	25	
5-29-80	Werber Adele	46-11 88th St.	50	

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SEARCH FOR STATE SENATE EIMN 1ST NY

BY NAME Steven B. Kozenthal

PAGE 13

SCHEDULE FROM WHOM RECEIVED		AMOUNT		
ED	Alphabetical Listing Mandatory	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	General	Fund Ra
10/10/80	TORTO, RAYMOND	6 ROSE AVE. MARBLEHEAD	25	
9/5/80	TSOUBS, PHILIP	260 BLOOMFIELD AVE. W. HARTFORD, CONN.	20	
10/2/80	TUNNARD, ELIZABETH	45 LANGDON ST. CAMBRIDGE		30
10/15/80	TWOMEY, JOHN	294 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON	25	
9/29/80	VENTRESCA, MICHAEL	21 RIDGELN. BOSTON	50	
9/8/80	VERVAET, GAY	339 HARVARD ST. CAMBRIDGE		25
10/3/80	WALKER, PAUL	68 HOLWORTHYS. CAMBRIDGE	25	
10/1/80	WARD, JOHN	2 PARLSQ. BOSTON	20	
9/24/80	WEINBERG, Sissy	16 STABROOK RD W. NEWTON	30	
9/10/80	WEINSTOCK, DOUGLAS	8 LARCH RD CAMBRIDGE		50
10/4/80	WELD, WILLIAM	28 FAVERWEATHER ST. CAMBRIDGE	50	
10/15/80	WEXLER, JAMES	22 HOLBROOK ST. JAMAICA PLAIN	15	
10/6/80	WHEELER, CORNELIA	123 COWDREY HILL CAMBRIDGE	25	
10/16/80	WHITTERS, JAMES	44 MT. VERNON ST. BOSTON	25	
9/22/80	WILSON, MRS. GRAFTON	2 BERKLY PL. CAMBRIDGE	25	
9/16/80	WINN, KATHLEEN	52 SNOWHILL ST. BOSTON		
9/29/80	WISSMANN, HARRY	89 SVALETHILL RD BELMONT	25	
9/20/80	WITTE, ELEANOR	504 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT	20	
9/16/80	WOLF, ALICE			25
9/22/80	WOOD, DAVID	705 ACK-LEN ST. CAMBRIDGE		15
9/16/80	WYLIE, ANGELA	11 LARCH RD (CAMBRIDGE)		25
10/15/80	XIFARAS, JOHN	PO BOX #3092 NEW BEDFORD	25	
10/17/80	ZAKREIN, ELLEN	46 ROBINWOOD RD BELMONT	25	
9/18/80	TOCCO, STEPHEN	11 RACHEL RD READING	50	
9/26/80	WIDMER, MICHAEL	126 FILBERT RD. BELMONT	25	
			55	195

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PAGE 10

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PAGE 1

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President calls for protection for newborn handicapped See page 13.

New NIH director in hot water See page 4.

Teenager queries Indiana Supreme Court See page 5.

national RIGHT TO LIFE NEWS

Vol. 9 No. 10

May 20, 1982

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PRICE \$1.00

Parents Asked to Hold Aborted Children Aborted Babies Born at Hospital With "Model" Eugenics Program



By Thomas J. Marzen, Esq.
Staff Counsel
Americans United for Life

The institution at which two children were recently born alive as the result of abortion, University Hospitals of Madison, Wisconsin, is a major Midwest center for late-term abortions. The obstetrical department at the Hospital provides no childbirth services; only abortions are performed there. About 500 of the 1500 abortions at the Hospital are performed after the first trimester of pregnancy, many upon women who come from as far away as Chicago and Indiana.

Although the two live births apparently occurred after "elective" abortions, the Hospital takes special pride in a particular kind of abortion "service" they provide: late-term eugenic abortions.

The Wisconsin Clinical Eugenics Center of the University of Wisconsin at University Hospitals operates a "model" genetic screening and "treatment" program in which parents are offered the opportunity to view, fondle and take home photographs of the handicapped children they have aborted.

Physicians, medical professors, students and others associated with Uni-

(See EUGENICS, p.3)

[Editor's note. Earlier this month, in a space of less than 48 hours, two babies survived late-term abortions performed at the University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics. Tragically, both soon died afterwards.]

In the following essay, AUL's Tom Marzen takes a long look at the University Hospitals of Madison, Wisconsin, disparagingly known as "the Berkeley of the Midwest," a title earned for the enormous number of abortions performed in the facilities. Marzen takes a special look at the hospital's bizarre eugenics abortion program, one so sick it's hard to believe it can exist.]

The Death of Infant Doe

By James Bopp, Jr.

Infant Doe did not have to die. Ordinary medical treatment and care would have allowed Infant Doe the chance to live his life loved by his parents in a home surrounded by loving, caring people.

Infant Doe never had that chance. He was drugged almost from the moment he was born. One cannot help but wonder

"Did he cry?"

"Did a kind nurse or doctor even place a pacifier in his mouth in an effort to comfort him?"

"Did he know the consolation of being held in someone's arms . . . or did he die alone?"

His mother, whom we may never know, cared for him, felt his movements and had great hopes for him—while he was inside her womb. But when he was born on Good Friday, April 9th, his parents were overwhelmed with grief, guilt, and hopelessness.

The joyously awaited experience turned into one of catastrophe and profound psychological threat. Infant Doe was born with Down's Syndrome, a condition with varying degrees of mental retardation.

But Infant Doe did not die from Down's Syndrome. Infant Doe died because his parents and his doctor refused to feed him and give him fluid to drink. Infant Doe died from starvation and dehydration.

This little baby suffered from a physical defect which sometimes accompanies Down's Syndrome. The esopha-



gus and windpipe were joined. Feeding by mouth was impossible without surgical correction.

This physical defect is routinely repaired at Riley Children's Hospital in Indianapolis, only sixty miles away. Infant Doe could have been fed intravenously and the operation performed within twenty-four hours. This surgery is ordinary medical treatment with a relatively low complication rate. Infant Doe's prognosis was good.

Feeding by mouth was impossible without this surgery. But it was not this physical defect which killed Infant Doe. The parents, offered the choice by their physician between treatment and no treatment, refused medical care for their son.

The attending physician, the hospi-

(See DEATH, p.8)

Latest to call for prolife unity

New Right Leaders Echo Pres. Reagan's Support of Hatch and Helms Proposals

By Dave Andrusko

Following on the heels of a statement by President Reagan's office that the President supports both the Hatch Human Life Federalism Amendment and the Helms' Human Life Bill, four prominent leaders of the so-called "New Right" have joined the growing numbers of prominent prolife callers calling for prolife unity.

Paul Weyrich, Howard Phillips, Richard Viguerie and Connie Marshner became the latest in a lengthening list of major prolife spokesmen calling for unified prolife support behind both the Hatch Amendment and the Helms Bill.

Weyrich, President of the Coalition for America, and Marshner, Chairman of the Pro-Family Coalition both told **NRL News** that the right to life issue "is of unsurpassed importance." Floor action, they said, "must occur on either the Hatch Amendment or one of the Helms' bills—or both. While the Hatch Amendment seems to us to be a more effective measure, the Helms bills also have our support."

They urged "all conservative and pro-family citizens to support both measures."

Direct mail wizard Richard Viguerie,

publisher of the **Conservative Digest**, told **NRL News** that while intra-movement differences exist, "it is essential that unity prevail and that legislation be passed to prohibit or restrict abortion."

Viguerie said that both the Helms Bill(s) and the Federalism Amendment were "important steps" in the right direction. "Whichever is passed by Congress must be supported by all of us concerned about the unborn," he said.

Howard Phillips, National Director of the Conservative Caucus, concurred. In an interview, Phillips noted that

(See NEW RIGHT, p.9)





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GELINE WILLIAMS JACK C. WILLKE, M.D. DAVE ANDRUSKO
Chairman of the Board Publisher Editor

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Editorials

But Will They Be With Us Tomorrow?

By and large, most of the men and women who make a living writing commentaries expressed shock at the deliberate starvation of Infant Doe. Their indignant opposition is good news. Though it came too late to save this one helpless baby born with Down's Syndrome, perhaps this nearly uniform expression of disgust and dismay will help us to stop infanticide before killing handicapped newborns becomes as routine as aborting preborn babies. I confess, however, that I am by no means sure it will. For even as the columnists and editorial writers condemned the non-treatment of Infant Doe, many went out of their way to specifically reaffirm their passionate commitment to legalized abortion. Take the world's most powerful newspaper, the *New York Times*. Nestled right up against their disapproval of Infant Doe's tragic death is an explicit expression of support for abortion. To distinguish why it is appropriate to kill (make that "terminate") preborn babies but not to starve newborn infants, the *Times*' editorialist labels one a "private" death, the other a subject of "public" concern. The *Times* would have us believe that abortion is a private decision because there is no societal interest in defending the lives of preborn babies, or at least none sufficient to outweigh the mother's right to choose! Now, few words in the English language have been so abused as "private." In this case, what the pro-abortion crowd really means by private is more akin to what we usually mean when we speak of private property. They hate to admit it (usually!), but most abortion proponents view preborn babies as private property. . . . the mother's. She "owns" her baby the same way she would own a house or a dog. The *Times* buys into this deadly nonsense and eagerly reaffirms its commitment in the same editorial condemning Infant Doe's parents.

There is no need to say too much about the obvious master/slave parallel. I mistakenly thought we had given up owning people in this country about 120 years ago. Moreover, what can you say to people so blind as to manufacture absurdities such as the distinction between the way we may treat a baby who is born and one who is thirty minutes away from birth? Even very intelligent people mouth gibberish when forced to defend the indefensible. So the important consideration is not so much that pro-abortionists seem incapable of facing up to the implications of what they say, but rather that support for abortion inexorably undermines resistance to infanticide. The simple truth is that this support demands the acceptance of far too many anti-life principles for anyone to remain permanently opposed to the "compassionate decision to end meaningless life." Besides, influentials like the *Times* take their cues on these topics from the abortion heavyweights, such as NARAL. These organizations have been understandably silent on Infant Doe. Without hesitation, they have and will sacrifice everything (and everybody) at the shrine marked "the right to choose." In defending this "right," they will not give an inch, no matter how absurd they appear. Skipping Infant Doe for the moment, there is the recent example of NARAL's Georgia affiliate finding itself in the unenviable position of opposing feticide laws, laws intended to punish assailants who kill viable fetuses against the mother's wish. Even more amazingly, ACLU's project head for "reproductive rights" actually wrote the *New York Times Magazine* to inform readers that marvelous medical breakthroughs in life-saving medical technology don't really change a thing. This kind of intervention is appropriate only for babies wanted by their mothers. That it is becoming impossible to deny that doctors are dealing with two patients cuts no ice with these ideologues.

In predicting short-term media support, it is worth remembering that the reason opinion-shapers like the *Times* became wholly-owned subsidiaries of the abortion establishment in the first place was because the NARAL-types clothed abortion in the rhetoric of women's rights. Not having the spine to disagree, the *Times* bought into that garbage hook, line, and sinker. It still does. Moreover, like the U.S. Supreme Court, the *New York Times* has nine years invested in rationalizing the slaughter. One can predict that after the first wave of guilt over Infant Doe subsides, the anti-life forces will come out of the woodwork. They

will emboss infanticide with all the appropriate fuzz words—personal autonomy, freedom, choice, strength to choose death, etc. etc.—and after a while the *Times* will meekly fall into line. Undoubtedly there will be lapses, like the Infant Doe editorials, but in the long run without a base in pro-life principles, the influential opinion makers will lapse. Resourceful as they are they will find some way to justify killing handicapped newborns. Prolifers said that nine years ago. It is no less true today.

dha

Letters

Network Needed for Future Infant Does

Dear Dr. Willke,

It concerns me a great deal that the little baby in Bloomington, Indiana was allowed to die last week. From what I understand the Bloomington Right to Life people did not know about the baby's life-threatening situation until a judge was ruling to let the parents make the decision to withhold food and waive an operation on his esophagus. At that time the news media informed the public of the situation. It was only then, after the baby was six days old and starving to death, that people like me made phone calls to let it be known that they would be happy to care for the baby. By the time we knew and had a chance to express our concern (which for me was Thursday afternoon) the judge had made his decision.

Perhaps the judge would have ruled differently if he knew that there were people ready to care for the baby. He probably didn't realize how many of us would be happy to give our love to a baby who needs it.

The old Boy Scout "Be Prepared" seem to be wise words to follow for those of us who respect life. We certainly don't want to see the situation which occurred last week in Bloomington, Indiana to become as commonplace as abortion is today.

If we could set up a network of people who are willing and ready to take in a newborn baby whose parents choose not to care for him, perhaps a judge in

the future would let each baby live. There are many people like me.

I have five children, ages nine months to ten years old, plus a wonderful husband. Having several years experience teaching mentally handicapped children, many of whom had Down's Syndrome, I am aware of what I was accepting when I said that I would be willing and happy to care for Infant Doe. Babies with Down's Syndrome, as you know, have a high susceptibility to respiratory infection as well as a great need for physical affection. Of course, all babies need cuddling, but Down's Syndrome children crave affection most of all. Such a child could benefit very much by being breast-fed and I would be in a position for the next few months to care for another baby along with my own.

Although my husband and children are all supportive of caring for a new baby, I know of others who would like to help but could not offer their home. However, they would be willing to offer a few hours babysitting, transportation to a doctor's office, clothing, or whatever is needed that they could do.

Rather than wait until the next baby is born whose parents are unwilling to allow him food and a necessary operation, wouldn't it be wise to have lists of people throughout our entire country who are ready to care for the babies?

Sincerely,
Mrs. Helen O'Neill
Terre Haute, Indiana

Collaboration

To the Editor:

Dr. J.C. Willke, president of the National Right-to-Life Committee, took a typically anti-choice position in the recent court-approved and medically supervised starving to death of the week-old Down's Syndrome baby in Bloomington, Ind.

If activists of the anti-choice movement had been successful in suppressing the rights of parents to starve a mentally or physically inferior baby, this would have constituted the most serious

blow to the pro-choice movement in America since the Emancipation Proclamation. These people, with the collaboration of politicians such as Stephen Freund, are also attempting to deprive a prospective mother of the right to have her child dismembered or poisoned at any time during the nine months prior to birth.

People like Dr. Willke have repeatedly imposed their morality on our country by depriving the wealthy of their

(See LETTERS, p. 3)

Hurry . . . Hurry

Even before the May 10 issue began to take shape, *NRL News* was already flooded with requests from prolifers eager to purchase extra copies to distribute not only to other prolifers but to anyone with a heart. As a result, we've run an extra 20,000 copies. This cost a lot of money. I did it because I believe we will be swamped with requests for this 16-page issue, devoted almost exclusively to Infant Doe and the ramifications of his death for American society.

Everyone you know should have this issue. Enough said! Prices are slightly higher than previous reprints because the paper is four extra pages larger. Minimum order 50.

Prices:
50—\$15.00
100—\$20.00
200—\$40.00
300—\$50.00
400—\$55.00
500—\$60.00
1000—\$100.00

Deadline:
June 10

From the President's Desk

By Jack Willke, M.D.



Tom Marzen, elsewhere in this issue, tells us the chilling story of the continuing prenatal euthanasia program in the university hospitals in Madison, Wisconsin.

They do not deliver babies there; they only kill babies there. Within its cold, clinical, efficient walls, they "take pride" in their "service." It is a "model" screening and "treatment" center.

Everything there is oriented towards the search and identification of the ones who have been so well-taught our nation by the

Eugenics: A Master Race

March of Dimes and others. Oh yes, if they test out not to be handicapped, then they are not killed on the suspicion of being "defective." Their lives are "saved." But if they are "defective," most of them are routinely killed.

In this institution the deaths of innocent babies are documented in such macabre detail that it makes our hair stand on edge. Just as the parents of Infant Doe in Bloomington are reported to have requested that baptism be administered to their son, whom they were killing, so in Madison the parents are offered the opportunity to view, fondle, and take home photographs of their aborted sons and daughters whom they have just had killed.

The reason for this calculated cold-blooded murder (I rarely use the word, but here I must) is very clear. These kids just didn't measure up. They weren't smart enough. They weren't wanted.

SINCE WHEN DOES ANYONE'S RIGHT TO LIVE DEPEND UPON SOMEONE ELSE'S WANTING THEM?

Let us go back a bit in history and recall a book authored by two German

professors. Those intellectuals, Binding and Hoche, helped to set the stage for the German euthanasia program which, we often forget, killed almost 300,000 pure-blood German citizens prior to the beginning of the Jewish holocaust.

Binding and Hoche wrote of "those mentally completely dead," of "absolutely worthless human beings," who "represent a foreign body in society" and whose "death is urgently necessary."

They stressed the cost-effectiveness of relieving society of these burdens, of these "useless eaters." They decried any sympathy for such "cases": This would be "erroneous thinking." Yes, errors in diagnosis would be made, but these were dismissed because "humanity loses so many members through error that one more or less really hardly makes any difference." There is no pity—only efficiency.

A slippery slope.

What began as the killing of only those whose lives were "devoid of value" expanded inexorably to include ultimately those whose only imperfection was that they were bedwetters or had mis-

shapen ears. Is not a similar process at work in our own country?

Echoing through the years is the exchange between a condemned Nazi judge after the Nuremberg trials and a distinguished American jurist. The condemned man had cried, saying, "My God, how could it have come to this?" The American judge's answer was, "Herr Judge, it came to this the first time you took innocent life."

Infant Doe has created a national outrage. But 1500 similar innocents were coldly, calculatedly killed last year, just in those hospitals in Madison, Wisconsin (two almost escaped, but died later). Not only has no voice been raised, but that state legislature by majority vote endorsed those killings.

No wonder Barbara Lyons was "exhausted, incredulous, shocked, and horrified." So are we.

That generation of Germans paid only too tragically for the sins of their cold, cruel intelligentsia.

How long will a just God withhold his hand in our land?

Letters

(From p.2)

right to own black slaves, industrialists of the right to determine the conditions under which their employees must work and parents of the right to abuse their children in the privacy of their homes.

If organizations such as NRLC had been active in Germany, the ill-fated Nazi eugenic attempt might never have been launched. The right of the genetically superior Aryans to purify the human race and solve world problems by torturing and exterminating their inferiors might not have withstood the fanaticism and single-issue politics of Right-to-Lifers or their spiritual counterpart of the last century, the Abolitionists.

Douglas Nagy
Collegeville, Pennsylvania
This letter first appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Thanks for the Picture

To the Editor:

I am glad to see your cover story (4/8/82) on NRLC's four women leaders. I know that many women prolife leaders, burned out from the education and political frays, are now concentrating more on their families and personal service to those in need. And it is heartening that so many super men are working so intensely on the life issues. But there are extremely competent women around too. I feel that since

abortion and the abortion mentality affect women more directly than men, that they have more credibility on these issues and should hold more of the leadership positions.

Very truly yours,
Mary K. Stine
Herdon, VA.

(Editor's note: Any opinions on that last remark?)

No Time for Prolife Division

To the Editor:

I am tired of the "no results" situation in the Congressional scene. Let us support the Hatch Amendment and the Human Life Bill. I can't see arguing or not supporting prolife legislation, any prolife legislation, when so many babies are dying and many people are learning to accept abortion as a way of life.

I am angry at the inaction; I am tired of the status quo.

Let us unite and fight for life!!

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Bernadette A. Richter
Colman, South Dakota

Have you sent in your renewal slip to NRL News?

Eugenics Abortion in Wisconsin

(From p.1)

University Hospitals successfully lobbied the Wisconsin state legislature last year to permit continued abortion at the Hospitals of unborn children believed to be handicapped.

A "Model" Eugenics Program

The nature of the eugenics program at University Hospitals is disclosed in an article by Renata Laxova, M.D., acting director of the Wisconsin Clinical Eugenics Center ("Prenatal Diagnosis of Genetic Diseases," *Comprehensive Therapy*, Subject of the Month: Pediatrics, Dec. 1980). The article discusses at

The Wisconsin Clinical Eugenics Center operates a 'model' genetic screening and 'treatment' program in which parents are offered the opportunity to view, fondle, and take home photographs of the handicapped children they have aborted.

Tom Marzen

length the techniques and services offered to parents at risk of giving birth to handicapped infants.

Laxova first surveys the "state of the art" of prenatal diagnostic procedures. She concludes that they are "grossly underutilized" in the United States in view of the number of handicapped infants who continue to be born alive. Laxova recommends the establishment of a mass eugenics screening program through a network of clinical

eugenics centers, such as her own.

"It is possible to envision a system where a genetics associate covered by a regional perinatal center would help to provide the background information (pedigrees, medical records, counseling) to a group of physicians. The associate would also be aware of specific investigations, and centers or laboratories that provide them on a state or national level," she writes.

The establishment of such a comprehensive system for genetic screening services is deemed necessary, Laxova believes, since "it is obvious that one physician cannot provide a comprehensive service. The procedure must be a collaborative effort of a team of experts consisting of physician geneticists, genetics associates, obstetricians, and high-risk nurse clinicians, cytogeneticists, biochemists, and fetal pathologists with appropriate laboratory facilities. Ideally the service should be centralized in one to three centers per state."

A "Quality Service"

In a section of her article titled "Provision and Quality of Service," Laxova describes the "team approach" to eugenics screening followed at the Wisconsin Eugenics Center and recommended for use in the mass genetic screening program she envisions.

"It begins with the identification of a pregnancy . . . at risk and continues with precise tests," writes Laxova. After "carrier testing," genetic counseling is offered by a "physician geneticist" (or by a "genetics associate in straightforward, uncomplicated cases"), followed by ultrasound and amniocentesis. "Sup-

(See WISCONSIN, p.9)

Front Line Update

Maternal, Infant Death Rates Decline

HYATTSVILLE, MD—Infant mortality rates reached an all-time low in 1980, according to a recent report by the National Center for Health Statistics, even though the overall life expectancy for newborns was down slightly from 1979.

The new data listed the 1980 life-expectancy figure at 73.6 years for the general population, as opposed to 73.8 years in 1979. Infant deaths occurred at a rate of 12.5 per 1,000 births, a decrease of four percent over 1979.

Maternal mortality figures, too, declined from 7.8 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1979 to a rate of 6.6 in 1980.

West Virginia's Governor Rockefeller Vetoes Abortion Restriction

CHARLESTOWN, WV—A bill which required parental notification prior to minors' abortions and which made it a felony for a non-physician to perform an abortion was vetoed by Governor Jay Rockefeller just minutes before a midnight deadline on March 31.

In his veto message, Governor Rockefeller called the bill "defective" because mention of its criminal penalties was omitted from its title. Other bills with technical problems were placed by the governor on a special session agenda, however, but the abortion bill was simply rejected.

According to Carol O'Toole of West Virginians for Life, the governor's failure to send the bill to the special legislative session "certainly seems to speak for another possible reason for his veto." The group had called upon Rockefeller to return the bill for reconsideration.

"If this bill is not allowed to become law, it will be a victory for those in the business of abortion and a defeat for the citizens of West Virginia," said O'Toole.

In an editorial critical of the veto, the *Charleston Daily Mail* remarked, "Because of his (Rockefeller's) failure to act responsibly, any pregnant female in West Virginia, however tender her years, can get an abortion without her parents being any the wiser. And if, in the interest of economizing, some steamfitter performs an abortion on his girl friend, it is only a misdemeanor—if she lives."

Thanks to Local N.O.W. Chapter; Prolifers Find College Meeting Room Locked

FT. PIERCE, FL—Members of the local prolife organization came in for a surprise after reserving meeting space at Indian River Community College.

Almost two months after the meeting room had been guaranteed them, IRCC president Herman L. Heise advised them of the school's "equal time" rule and threatened to "lock the room," according to a story in the *News-Tribune*. Prolife organizers credited the college's sudden reversal of its offer to pressure from the National Organization for Women which had earlier been denied meeting room accommodations at the college.

Governor Brown: Mourn the Dead, Abort the Living

Flags were flown at half-mast in California April 23 in remembrance of 1.5 million Armenians killed by Turkey in 1915. Governor Edmond G. Brown, Jr. in a special statement issued for the occasion, called upon Californians to remember "the victims of past atrocities and to rededicate ourselves through education and vigilance to resist violence and tyranny in any form."

Governor Brown, meanwhile, has recently proposed a budget that included \$38.4 million for 95,000 abortions under Medi-Cal, the state's Medicaid program.

Autopsy Planned for Fetal Corpse

OAK CREEK, MI—The body of a 12½ ounce male fetus, found in a sewage treatment plant, is being studied by a medical examiner to determine the cause of death. The tiny corpse, reportedly about five months gestation, was found in mid April at a Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District treatment plant with a wound in the chest which appeared to have been caused by "a small, round stick," according to a report in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, April 17.

Prolifers Face Jail After Successful Sit-In

By Elizabeth Moore

WALNUT CREEK, CA—Eight pro-lifers, including a Catholic priest, were convicted May 7 on illegal entry and obstruction charges in connection with a Planned Parenthood abortion clinic sit-in which took place one year ago. But Mark Drogin, a spokesman for Catholics United for Life and one of the eight defendants, told *NRL News* the clinic stopped doing abortions on its premises about three months after the sit-in.

The trial received considerable attention from the press and from pro-abortion groups, Drogin added. He said the American Civil Liberties Union entered the case as a friend of the court.

"We were (actually) prosecuted by the State of California, by the ACLU, and by Planned Parenthood," Drogin said. Over 100 potential jurors had to be interviewed prior to the trial, he noted, since Planned Parenthood supporters, anti-abortionists, and Catholics all had to be rejected for jury duty.

The judge, who said during the trial he was "appalled" by the group's action, went on record as favoring 10-day jail sentences for the defendants, even though the prosecutor had recommended that the eight be given the less-severe option of community service. "I do not want this to happen again under any circumstances," the judge said, according to Drogin.

But comments made to reporters outside the courtroom and at a May 8 press conference apparently angered the prosecutor, who later said he would seek thirty-day sentences for each of the protestors. Members of the group were quoted in the local press as saying their actions were not illegal because they acted to prevent the destruction of life and that they would "trespass" again if they thought they could save an unborn child. The prosecutor, contacted by a CUL member, said he had become outraged by what he called their "lack of remorse," according to Drogin.

Under the law, the maximum sentence which the judge could impose is six months in jail on each of the two counts. The group, none of whom have previous arrest records, will be formally sentenced later in May.

Drogin, prolife chairman of Catholics United for Life, told *NRL News* the conviction will be appealed "all the way to the (U.S.) Supreme Court, if necessary." The group has for years been involved in prolife "direct action" without "trespass" arrests.

Drogin said his group has prevented many abortions in the Fresno area by their presence in front of clinics and by their offers of help to pregnant women. Drogin will head a workshop at the upcoming NRLC Conference in New Jersey in which CUL's successful "side-walk counseling" program will be re-

New NIH Director Asked to Resign

By Douglas Johnson

NRLC President Jack Willke has called for the resignation of Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, recently appointed director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), following Dr. Wyngaarden's widely reported statements of support for legal abortion-on-demand.

"Dr. Wyngaarden quite deliberately took a high-profile position directly contrary to that of the President and Secretary Schweiker on a major public policy issue which relates directly to his official responsibilities," said Willke. "Dr. Wyngaarden did so knowing that his comments would be widely reported, coming as they did only weeks before a major Senate debate on the Hatch Human Life Federalism Amendment and the Helms Human Life Bill—two measures which the President supports."

Dr. Wyngaarden told reporters that

he favors "freedom of choice" on abortion and NIH involvement in prenatal eugenics tests.

"I deeply respect the sincere prolife commitment of the President and of Secretary Schweiker," Willke stated. "It is my understanding that Dr. Wyngaarden's appointment was pressed upon Secretary Schweiker by high-level White House aides. By his statements, Dr. Wyngaarden has hopelessly politicized his position and has simply disqualified himself from continuing in this position," he said.

"President Reagan should therefore immediately request Dr. Wyngaarden's resignation, thereby demonstrating that the President will not tolerate deliberate attempts by high Administration officials to undercut his commitment to the right to life of the unborn," Willke concluded.

Dr. Willke Announces Infant Doe Fund at April Pennsylvania Prolife Convention in White Haven

"An infant baby was killed just as surely as if he had been stabbed in the heart," Dr. John C. Willke, keynote speaker at the Pennsylvania State Pro-Life Convention told pro-lifers gathered at the Pocono Hershey Resort in White Haven.

The physician, who is president of the National Right to Life Committee, said that "mandatory starvation was ordered by Indiana courts for a baby boy born with Down's Syndrome at Bloomington Hospital on April 9." The

baby died one week later.

At a press conference at the convention site where prolife advocates were attending various workshops dealing with every aspect of the right to life issue, Dr. Willke said the baby's condition was a relatively simple problem and could have been corrected in 24 hours with minor surgery.

He called the incident, "a gross discrimination against handicapped people," and said "we must seriously consider if we are able to justify killing a

five-day old infant, could we also justify killing a five-week-old, a five-month-old, a five-year-old, or even an 85-year-old person with the same problem, the same handicap."

Mrs. Denise Neary, convention program chairman and Pennsylvania's director to the National Right to Life Committee, noted that the incident was not a surprise to those involved in the right to life movement. She said that prolife people have tried to alert the public to this sort of thing—to the next domino.

"That domino fell last week in Indiana," she said.

Dr. Willke announced to convention-goers at the Pocono resort the formation of the Infant Doe Fund by the national organization for the purpose of educating the nation regarding the problem and the need to craft legislation to correct it. He said that Rep. Mark Siljander of Michigan would seek an addition to the Civil Rights Act prohibiting such discrimination on the basis of being handicapped.

Bookends: NRL Book Reviews

Should the Courts Govern America?

How Courts Govern America

Richard Neely

(Yale University Press, 1981) 226 pages, \$15.95.

Reviewed by Rita Radich, Esq.
NRLC Director from Oregon

They've done it. The courts legalized infanticide. The Indiana Supreme Court authorized starving to death a newborn baby. The child died the night before an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Would it have saved the baby's life?

In light of this latest judicial atrocity Judge Richard Neely's analysis in *How Courts Govern America* of the judiciary's role in our government of checks and balances, and his conclusion that the courts not only are well suited to their task, but absolutely essential to the integrity of our system appears superficial and naive.

That is not to say *How Courts Govern America* is not well worth reading. It is. It illuminates the political, practical and very human workings and inter-workings of Congress and the legislatures, the executive branch and bureaucracy, politicians and political machines, and the courts. The book is thought provoking, a valuable aid to understanding our political system, and an excellent stimulant to critical discussion of

our government.

Neely's style is readable, but tough sledding in parts because it packs many ideas into a few words. Many examples, a lively style, novel ideas, and occasional biting or irreverent remarks maintain the reader's interest. Students of politics, professional lawyers, judges, lobbyists and political scientists along with well read amateurs, and on-the-job-educated volunteers all will find value in the book.

Early on Neely cites *Roe v. Wade* with disfavor as an example of what he calls "the classic marginal case for court intervention into policymaking." He is clearly aware of the court's abuse of its power in the abortion arena. In an unrelated footnote he says, "The first step in depriving people of their rights is to dehumanize them and deprive them of their personhood."

Neely, himself, a state appellate court judge, defends the courts' mission which he sees as supplying "corrective balance to institutional weakness." He argues that although the courts may be as wrong as any other branch of government, the court does not have an institu-

tional bias, but merely the bias of the judges in the judicial system. The courts have legitimacy, Neely argues, because they are a "neutral arbitrator making a principled decision."

However, he fails to adequately explain (a) what supplies the corrective balance to judicial weakness, (b) how the biases of the judges in the judicial system are less dangerous than the institutional biases of some other branch of government, and (c) nowhere does he define "principled decision."

Neely readily admits the authoritarian nature of the courts and its potential for abuse:

"Courts are successful political institutions for about the same reason that the typical junta of a banana republic is successful. The same dissatisfaction with democracy's corruption, lack of decisiveness, and lack of action which supports juntas prompts popular acceptance of an ever expanding political role for the courts. The obvious difference between the American court and the Latin junta is that we have a formal procedure for removing American judges short of a shoot-out. Ultimate democratic veto power gives what is an inherently authoritarian institution its legitimacy."

Short of the extreme measures of impeachment and constitutional amendment, Neely appears to base his confi-

dence in government by courts on the integrity of the judges (who, he says, have no incentive to be dishonest), and on the middle class values judges will usually voice ("barristers are inherently middle class.") When, as in the abortion area, the courts exercise raw power, Neely simply suggests that courts limit their intrusion into certain issues.

The following remarks show the paradox that undermines his thesis that the courts perform their tasks in the system well, and make operational our system of checks and balances:

"The courts themselves establish the perimeters which circumscribe court power. Once the courts elevate an issue to 'constitutional dimensions,' both executive and legislative branches must cede jurisdiction, short of impeachment or constitutional revision. Except in circumstances where the courts are taking the heat off elected politicians, as with the court resolution of the abortion issue, the other branches do not like to cede jurisdiction."

So what happens now, Neely, when the court is intellectually dishonest, not representative of the middle class, no one will vote for impeachment or a constitutional amendment?

Is abortion the exception that proves your theory, or the crack in the dike of our constitutional system . . . infanticide . . . euthanasia . . . junta . . .

Perspectives on "Judicial Activism."

A Blueprint for Judicial Reform

P. McGuigan & R. Rader, Eds.

(Free Congress Research & Education Foundation 1981)

Reviewed by
Lynn D. Wardle, Associate Professor of Law
Brigham Young University

A Blueprint for Judicial Reform, published by the Free Congress Research & Education Foundation and edited by Patrick McGuigan and Randall Rader, is a collection of 22 essays dealing generally with the current condition of the American judicial system. The book is a useful primer. It introduces the reader to some very important issues, including some rather complex problems, in a generally clear and credible manner.

The essays cluster around a common theme: the problems for our federalist form of government in the face of increasing activist national courts. By and large, *Blueprint for Reform* is a ringing indictment of judicial excess, the classic example of which is *Roe v. Wade*.

The collection is eclectic; the essays differ in subjects covered, ranging from religious freedom (McClellan & Ball) to legal education and the American Bar Association (Rice & Rees); in approach to the topics, ranging from general overview (McGuigan & Rader) to specific analysis (Crassley & East); in theme, ranging from mere criticism (Ervin) to discussion of particular proposals for reform (Gerard); in sophistication, rang-

ing from the erudite (Rice & Stanmeyer) to the common (Jenkins); and in clarity, ranging from the very well organized and understandable discussions of constitutional law (Hatch & McClellan) to the looser and more inclusive (McGuigan & Rader).

A Blueprint for Judicial Reform does not, however, contain a blueprint. No integrated scheme of reform is presented. Some of the essays are purely informational and do not contain any proposal for specific reform. Many of the others suggest reforms dealing only with the narrow subject of the particular chapter.

Nor is the book a scholarly analysis of the current problems of the federal judicial system. Rather, it is a collection of well-written essays that inform the reader of problems that threaten the continuing health of the concept of federalism because of the increasingly active courts. *Blueprint* also illustrates some of the kinds of solutions that are possible. Many of the essays are very thought-provoking.

The common touchstone for the essays is contained in two quotes with which Professor Stanmeyer introduces

in his essay entitled "Governing the Judiciary."

From Thomas Jefferson: "You seem to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal." Stanmeyer also quotes Abraham Lincoln from his first inaugural address: "[T]he candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court . . . the people will have ceased to be their own rulers."

This theme and the problem it addresses are of crucial importance to pro-life advocates because as mentioned earlier the clearest example of judicial excess is *Roe v. Wade*. Indeed, the Supreme Court's abortion decisions are mentioned over and over again in the different chapters of this book as "Exhibit One" in the case against the federal judiciary on the charge that our judicial system has run amuck.

For example, Professor Stanmeyer severely criticizes the court for what he calls its "accordian theory of judicial review." By this, he means judicial action when the court wants to justify taking

an unauthorized act to accomplish a desired result, judicial restraint when it wants to avoid taking action to upset a favored condition. The prime evidence for this allegation is *Roe v. Wade*.

"Thus on the one hand the Court [in *Roe*] felt no compunction at adding words not in the text; on the other hand it could not extend to words already in the text the natural meaning and understanding that most of the public accepted. . . ." Stanmeyer observes.

The problem that the book addresses, however, is a broader one. It is essentially the dilemma of federalism, the challenge of preserving the balance of powers between the federal and state sovereigns, and between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. This is the genius of our Constitution and the foundation for our democratic form of representative self-government.

In that broader context, the abortion debate is both a dependent and an independent variable. That is, not only is the abortion tragedy a result of the dysfunctioning of the constitutional-established balance of powers, but the manner in which the abortion tragedy is remedied will have tremendous significance for the future role of the federal courts and the structure of constitutional federalism.

Texas, Indiana Primary Results Spell Good News

By Sandy Faucher
NRLC PAC Director

Prolife candidate J.C. Helms headed the field in the Texas 25th district Republican primary on May 4 with 34.4 percent of the vote, winning the right to enter a runoff election on June 5 with second place candidate Mike Faubion. Helms, a real estate developer, was strongly supported by the local right to lifers and was endorsed and financially supported by NRL PAC.

Population growth since 1970 has given Texas three new Congressional districts. The 25th is one of those. The new seats are especially important to the prolife effort. They provide new opportunities to elect new prolife congressmen but without the difficult task of defeating an incumbent.

There will also be a runoff for the Democratic nomination in the 25th district, when prolife district judge John Ray Harrison faces pro-abortion attorney Mike Andrews. Harrison and Andrews survived the primary by carrying 30.45 percent and 42.8 percent respectively.

The new 25th will be assured of a prolife congressman November if Harrison can mount a strong enough challenge to defeat Andrews since Republican primary winners Helms and Faubion are both prolife.

The new 27th district is already assured of a prolife congressman. Jeweler Joe Salem and Sheriff Ortiz are both prolife Democrats who will compete in a June 5 runoff. Fortunately, the winner of the Republican primary, Jason Luby, is also prolife.

A very hotly contested runoff will take place in the Texas 3rd district, an



J.C. Helms



Dan Burton

open seat created by Congressman Jim Collins' decision to run for the U.S. Senate. The district is considered to be solidly Republican, so the runoff election will tell the story in the fall.

Prolifer Steve Bartlett, a former Dallas councilman, will face pro-abortionist Kay Bailey Hutchinson on June 5. Hutchinson led that race in the crowded primary by 36 percent to 29 percent. However, Bartlett entered the field late, yet gathered 29 percent of the vote in just six weeks of campaigning.

Texas prolife voters also retained nine NRL PAC-endorsed incumbents, including Congressman Phil Gramm, whose primary challenge had received national recognition. Gramm took the primary handily with 82 percent of the vote.

Indiana prolife voters rejoiced over the victory of Republican state Senator Dan Burton. Burton won the Republican nomination in the May 4 sixth district primary in a field loaded with candidates. Burton defeated pro-abortion second-place candidate Bruce Melchert 32.6 percent to 25.2 percent.

As a state senator, Burton was a sponsor and leading advocate of prolife legislation. NRL PAC endorsed and financially supported Burton. Since the sixth district is a Republican stronghold, Dan Burton is a sure-winner in November.

In the remapped Indiana second congressional district, NRL PAC-endorsed candidate Ralph Van Natta finished first in the Republican primary. He will match up with Democrat Phil Sharp in the fall.

Prolife Democrat David Evans lost to Andrew Jacobs in the remapped tenth district, but Indiana prolife voters haven't given up the seat yet. Although the tenth is considered to be a Democratic district, Indiana Prolife PAC is now studying the feasibility of an effort on behalf of Republican primary winner Michael Carroll, who was formerly an aide to Senator Lugar.

In the Indiana third congressional district, prolife state representative Richard Bodine won the Democratic primary. Bodine will go head to head with Republican Congressman John Hiler in the fall.

The other five NRL PAC endorsed prolife incumbents won their party primaries with no problems.

Something for Everyone

By Felicia Goeken
NRLC Voter Identification
Project Coordinator

The experiences of the right to life volunteers who participate in the Voter Identification Project are so varied it is impossible to share them all. But I thought you might like to know about one super-experience and one super-idea that crossed my desk this week.

I must share it, because in my travels I meet so many people that are timid and not confident at all that they CAN make the difference. Our volunteers are a good mixture of the right to life movement; some want to give priority to "alternatives," others want to prioritize "education," while others are totally interested in politics. Believe it or not, this particular Project has room for all three.

First, the "alternatives." A State Coordinator wrote me the other day about a city coordinator, a telephone volunteer and herself, all of whom had experienced the joy of saving a life. How?

It so happened that the city captain phoned a telephone volunteer just minutes after the volunteer's daughter had told the mother she had an appointment two days hence at a local abortion mill! The city captain wisely urged the mother to call the local Right to Life office, and then herself called to fill them in on the situation.

The VID volunteer called the office early the next day. The vice president of a neighboring Right to Life group spoke with both the mother and the daughter that evening. The appointment with the abortion mill was not kept.



Felicia Goeken

In the words of the State Coordinator, "Those who rely on prayer cannot help but thank God for the 'coincidence' that brought these people together at exactly that time to save that tiny life." THE VOTER ID WINS AGAIN!!!

Second, the VID project also offers opportunities for those who want to educate the public. Once you begin the telephone calls as a volunteer, you will be amazed at the responses.

Once a lady voter said to me, "You know, if they don't quit messing around, abortion is going to be legal all over the United States." There are many people in our country today who still do not realize that abortion on demand is legal everywhere in the United States. Just think: How many of us ever have the

opportunity to ask 100 strangers about their opinion on the abortion issue? Remember, what you are doing is to plant the seed. People will begin to wonder if the abortion issue is something they should consider when they go to the polls.

What an opportunity to participate in an effort on behalf of the unborn!!!! A State Coordinator recently sent comments from her telephone volunteers. Here's how they feel about their efforts on the telephone:

• "The perfect opportunity for the prolifer with just a little time to donate to work."

• "After surveying two thousand households, we found voters are 2-1 prolife. A satisfying experience!! The support of our state organization was invaluable."

• "My workers and I were surprised by the number of people against abortion, especially considering that the media is always pushing the idea that everyone is pro-abortion."

(And for those who are political—from a working telephone volunteer)

• "A lot of work but the reward of seeing the prolife candidate win his primary was well worth the effort. We involved about 80 people."

State Coordinator Amy Throop from Michigan has her own special "recipe" of Necessary Ingredients for doing the Survey.

Begin with One Voter Survey Chairman. Combine generous amounts of Faith, Hope and Charity. Add large amount of Humor, Patience, Courage, and Enthusiasm. Sprinkle with Positive Thinking. Stir Vigorously. Add Exper-

ience, Direction and Advice, Blend in Discipline and Dedication, Calendar and Schedule Fresh Voter Registration Lists, Captains, Callers, Voter Survey Material. Finish, Throop says, by Carefully folding all of the above together and top it off with a Training Session. Simmer this "stew" three weeks, and collect material to be sorted on computer for further use!

Whatever your own personal preference of areas to work in within the movement, you can be effective by participating in the Voter Identification Project.

All of the necessary ingredients are available, but we need YOU to complete the recipe for a successful effort in your own State. Please contact the National Coordinator by sending the volunteer coupon in today!

To: Mrs. Felicia Goeken, National Coordinator
412 Langdon St., Alton, IL 62002
5/20/82

Yes, I am willing to make at least 100 telephone calls on the Voter ID Project. Please put me in touch with the responsible person in my own State.

Yes, I will help organize the VID Project in my own community.

Name _____

Address _____

Street State Zip

VOLUNTEERS' MANUAL

A "Service Manual for Volunteers" has been developed by Lifeline of S/W PA. It includes guidelines for training volunteers in Emergency Pregnancy Centers; office procedures and forms; client information and recommended resource materials.

Available through Lifeline of SW PA, Dept. L., Suite 1013 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

Suggested donation is \$4.00 per copy; in quantities of 5 or more—\$3.00 per copy.

CHERRY HILL, NJ — Be There! It's A Matter Of Life & Death

Pro-abortionists fear this convention the most. It may be the last before abortion-on-demand is outlawed in America. We are so close to victory we no longer discuss *how* to pass a Human Life Amendment, but *which* Human Life Amendment we

should pass. **BE THERE** when world leaders in the pro-life movement discuss subjects as big as life... and what we can and must... do about them.

NRLC CONVENTION '82 • JULY 15, 16, 17, 1982

Registration

Registration & Meals

Early Registration (June 15 or before)	50 x _____ = \$ _____
Late Registration (after June 15)	60 x _____ = _____
Senior Cit. or Full-time Students	40 x _____ = _____
Daily Registration	Thursday 25 x _____ = _____
	Friday 25 x _____ = _____
	Saturday 15 x _____ = _____
Friday Reception (Music/Entertainment)	10 x _____ = _____
Friday Youth Pool Party (High Sch./College Age)	6 x _____ = _____
Saturday Prayer Breakfast	8 x _____ = _____
Saturday Night Banquet	22 x _____ = _____
TOTAL = \$ _____	

Name _____
 Nickname for Badge _____
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 Zip _____ Phone () _____

NOTE: If you are a State, County or other Organization Officer, fill in below:

Org. _____ Office _____

Other Registrations: Please list additional registrations accompanying this form on a separate sheet of paper. Include ALL required information.

PLEASE NOTE: Visa/Mastercard available at Convention Site.

Please forward babysitting information.
 _____ Check enclosed (payable to NRLC '82)

MAIL TO: **NRLC '82**
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Official Convention Lodging

Convention Lodging	Hyatt	Holiday	Ridgshaw	Country
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Single — 1 bed, 1 person	\$50	\$35	\$34	\$32
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Double — 1 bed, 2 persons	50	40	38	36
Double — 2 beds, 2 persons	50	40	38	36
Triple — 2 bed, 3 persons	60	45	45	42
Quad — 2 bed, 4 persons	70	50	52	48

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IMPORTANT: One night's payment MUST be enclosed and reach hotel by June 15! No payments will be accepted by Convention Committee. Please indicate alternate choices below:

2nd _____ 3rd _____
 If sharing room, fill in below. Submit only one form to avoid duplication.

Name _____ VISA Card Number _____
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BE THERE!

Teenager Asks Indiana Supreme Court: Why?

Editor's note: The following remarkable letter was sent to members of the Indiana Supreme Court who refused to intervene to save Infant Doe. The author is a high school student in Ohio whose handicapped younger brother died at age 15 months.

April 16, 1982

Dear Sirs:

I am a senior in high school in Hamilton, Ohio. I am taking a course that deals with morality and personal feelings. We read and talk about many different moral issues, death and dying, marriage and every day living. I also have a brother and a sister who have passed away.

I am replying to the article I read, about the decision you made on Wednesday, April 14, 1982, about the Bloomington couple who had the misfortune of bearing a child with Down's Syndrome.

Their story was first brought to my attention by my teacher in class on Thursday, April 15th. After having heard the story of the infant, I became very upset and could not comprehend what I had just heard.

In May of 1973, I was nine years old and my mother was eight months pregnant. The 21st of the same month, she gave birth to a baby boy. He was very beautiful, but had the terrible misfortune of being born-mentally retarded. The doctors after having done many tests, diagnosed that he had 99 percent brain damage. Needless to say, this was very heartbreaking, and an emotional strain for all of us.

Confusion and despair filled all of us, but nonetheless, we all awaited the day he could be released from the hospital. He became the most important part of my life from the first time I saw him, and still is today.

Because the damage was so severe, he could not move any of his limbs, including his head, eyes, fingers and toes. He also could not swallow, which complicated matters for him even more. The doctors left us with little hope.

Love, understanding, friendship, patience, hope and faith filled our home. We became a closely bonded family. Relatives and friends gave us support and compassion. This little boy had become the link in the chain that brought us all closer together.

Every day involved exercises; suctioning out his mouth, wiping saliva from his face and feeding him with a tube, which was frightening, for fear of placing the tube in the wrong place and killing him.

This list doesn't include changing clothes and diapers or the many other activities that are involved in the daily routine of caring for an infant.

After a period of time he began to respond to each of us with a smile or a "coo." Daily exercise such as lifting his arms over his head, out to the sides and back to the stomach, and the "bicycle," (moving the legs in a circling

motion), all resulted in the movement of his legs and arms of his own free will. He began moving his eyes as we would walk back and forth from his bed. He even started laughing.

On one occasion my mother was taking something hot out of the oven, when it slipped off a tray and into her hand. She cried out from pain and had a very bad burn. The instant she cried out, he began to cry. We went to comfort him and tell him "mommy was all right," but he continued to cry until my mother came over and held his hand and told him she was all right.

His life was not only reflected in the eyes of our family but our whole neighborhood. Many people visited and brought him gifts.

On September 4, 1974, we had to call an ambulance because he had stopped breathing. This was to be the hardest day of all. We had lost him. It was on this day that we realized how many friends we really had.

This was the most dramatic day of my life. I realized that he was born for a reason. Every night I ask him to watch over the family. I know he will because we watched over him.

Even though we only had him for a short time, he had changed our lives from that day on. He taught me how to love and understand people. I think about him all the time, not because of all the pain and suffering, but because of the smiles and the excitement his smallest advancement would bring.

I could go on forever with facts and stories, but I hope I've made my point. If we start allowing people to choose who should live and who should die, only a prime, elite group will survive. Saying yes this time makes it easier to say yes the next time.

If you recall the Nazi soldiers were tried for letting all those Jews starve. Do we have the right to take life away from those who only need a chance to live? I would like to know how it is justified under law, that we have the authority to withhold food and water from any person in need, when it is stated in the Constitution of the United States, that no man be denied life.

I hope you will carefully read and think about my letter. Please consider the many infants who will not only suffer mentally, but who will have to beg for their lives.

I hope to have a family of my own someday, and I pray that my children will be born strong and healthy. If they are not I will love them just as much, if not more. It's very easy to be healthy and loved, but it's hard to be rejected.

I will await your reply. I have tried to be open minded, and would like to hear from you.

Sincerely,
Diane Morgan
Fairfield, Ohio

The Death of Infant Doe

(From p.1)

tal, and several state court judges agreed. Infant Doe would receive no medical care, no food and no liquid.

It took six excruciatingly long days for little Infant Doe to die.

But not everyone agreed with this decision to condemn Infant Doe to death by starvation. A pediatrician, Dr. James Shaeffer, consulted by the parents on possible medical treatment, urged that the child's physical defect be repaired.

Any other child born with such a physical defect would have been rushed to surgery. Infant Doe, because he had Down's Syndrome, was not. Because of his handicap, the parents refused treatment and the judge ruled that the parents had the "right to choose" . . . the right to choose to starve their child until he died.

And there were others who did not agree with their choice.

Bob and Shirley Wright tried desperately to adopt Infant Doe. Bobbi, their three-year-old daughter, is afflicted with Down's Syndrome. When she was born, they too were anguished. But Bobbi has provided them with all the joy—and heartache—of any normal child. Bob and Shirley were willing—no, deeply wanted—to adopt this tiny boy so that he too would know the joys—and sorrows—of life.

Barry Brown also did not agree. As Prosecutor for Monroe County, Indiana, he filed suit to declare that Infant Doe was neglected, the child, by then, having had no food or drink for three days. He urged the court to allow that normal medical treatment and care be afforded Infant Doe. The judge denied this request.

The Indiana Supreme Court, two days later, refused to alter that decision.

Infant Doe had by then been without food and water for five days. Can we be forgiven if we try to blot from our minds the condition of his poor wasted little body?

The Indiana Supreme Court decision now made the unbelievable story public.

Phones began to ring. People throughout Indiana, and the country, were shocked and appalled as the story spread.

Calls to the Indiana Supreme Court expressed outrage. Calls to public officials of all kinds, including the governor, demanded that something be done. Calls to the prosecutor commended his actions and offered to adopt Infant Doe. I, too, was called. Concerned people throughout the state wanted to know what could be done. The reports were still very sketchy and incomplete.

By that time, I had been contacted by the Wrights. "Can we do anything?" They offered to adopt Infant Doe.

Six hours later I filed a petition with the Monroe County judge to appoint the Wrights guardians of Infant Doe. They promised to keep and care for him. Dr. Shaeffer would arrange medical care. The feeding of Infant Doe would begin. The Wrights would adopt him.

The hearing before the judge on the Wright's petition began at 5:00 P.M. A strained atmosphere enveloped the court as all but the judge, court personnel and lawyers were excluded.

The press—the people's eyes and ears—was ordered out.

The attorney for Infant Doe's parents defended their right to choose starvation for their tiny son. "But why not allow the Wrights to care for Infant Doe—to feed him, give him medical

care?" "Because," said the parents' lawyer, "Infant Doe is now 'in extremis'. There is no reason to change your order, Judge, since Infant Doe will die anyway."

And then the judge denied the Wrights' petition to make Infant Doe their son.

The tiny baby almost died that afternoon, after the judge had refused temporary feeding. Suffering from severe dehydration, pneumonia and weakened by starvation, Infant Doe stopped breathing. But, miraculously, his brave little heart began to beat again, and he resumed breathing.

Now only one chance remained . . . an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Even though Infant Doe's life was measured in only hours, the prosecutor prepared his appeal to the nation's highest court. The appeal had to be presented at 9:00 A.M. Friday, when the Supreme Court offices in Washington opened.

But before the attorneys arrived in Washington, D.C., Infant Doe was dead. Without food, drink, or medical care, the little boy had died at 10:03 P.M., only five hours after the Wrights had been denied the opportunity to adopt him as their third child.

The legal system failed Infant Doe. The parents, consumed by grief and anguish, chose death for their baby. They deserve our pity and sorrow for the burden they will carry.

The physician, however, should not have failed Infant Doe. Non-treatment is not treatment. Infant Doe was his patient. Doctors are trained to cure, not to kill.

Ominously, the courts also failed Infant Doe. Empowered by the Indiana legislature to protect the young and helpless, the courts ordered that no med-

ical treatment or care be given to this helpless baby. The courts are intended to be the ultimate protectors of the neglected and abused. Instead, they refused to act as Infant Doe slowly starved to death.

I am sorrowed by Infant Doe's death to the bottom of my soul. But I must believe that everything has a purpose.

Infant Doe does not have to die in vain. He is the symbol of those we must protect.

Everyone must be entitled to ordinary medical treatment and nourishment. A child must not be killed because he is handicapped.

We must ensure that Infant Doe died so that others, who are now known only to God, will live.

*Since writing this, I have learned that Infant Doe cried for four days.

[This letter was part of a correspondence between NRLC President J.C. Willke and the membership of the National Right to Life Committee.]

James Bopp, Jr., is an attorney in Terre Haute, Indiana, and represented Bob and Shirley Wright in their attempt to adopt Infant Doe.

He is also General Counsel for the National Right to Life Committee.

In Memoriam

Mr. Everette E. Gleason
by the Harold Sheridan Family,
Omaha, Nebraska

Mr. J. Michael Kinney
by Mrs. James Kinney,
Soliders Grove, Wisconsin

Infant Dies After Life-Support Denied

By Elizabeth Moore

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK—An Oklahoma woman has charged that her premature daughter was deliberately left to die by doctors at a major teaching hospital here, according to local press reports.

In a May 1 front-page story, the Tulsa Tribune announced that the tiny infant girl, weighing just over one pound, had been abandoned at birth and placed in a cold stainless-steel container in a hospital utility room. The child was found by a nurse 15 minutes later, the paper noted, and was then taken to a nursery where she received oxygen. However, she was given no additional life-sustaining treatment, and died after twelve hours.

Cases of this sort involving infants who survive abortion procedures have become increasingly common since the U.S. Supreme Court's 1973 ruling which legalized abortions, even, under an open-ended set of circumstances, up to the time of delivery.

But this case differs vastly from those involving abortions. The mother of the infant, knowing that premature birth was imminent, went to Oklahoma Memorial Hospital precisely because it was the facility best equipped and staffed to save premature infants.

According to Tribune reports and

information supplied by local proliferers, the woman was a resident of a small town near Ardmore, Oklahoma—about a two-hour drive from Oklahoma City. The Ardmore physician who was providing prenatal care had advised the mother that the local hospital could do little to save her child, and recommended instead that she go to Oklahoma Memorial.

From this point forward, a number of contradictions appear.

The Ardmore doctor had diagnosed the woman as being five to six months pregnant, based on ultrasound testing. But Oklahoma Memorial, upon the patient's admission, insisted she was 4½ months pregnant at the most.

Although the woman had specifically entered the hospital because of its modern neonatal facilities, doctors there downplayed the baby's chances of survival during the four days she remained hospitalized with ruptured membranes prior to the April 28 birth of her daughter.

A staff doctor at the hospital told the Tribune the mother had requested that no exceptional treatment be given to prolong the baby's life. But the woman flatly denies this. She says the subject of life-saving treatment never came up, and she had assumed all possible means

to save her child would be attempted.

"I didn't think these days that doctors had a choice of life or death," she was quoted in a May 4 Tribune article. "How could someone be that heartless—'not want something to live?'"

A spokesperson for the state right to life group noted that the infant was black and the mother unmarried, and said these facts have aroused some suspicions of discrimination.

A pediatrician at Oklahoma Memorial, who asked not to be identified in the Tribune's report, agreed with the earlier medical opinion that the baby was 24 or 25 weeks gestational age, old enough to have some chance of survival. "The pediatrician admitted the baby might not have lived," the article continued, "but (he) insisted the hospital should have made some effort to resuscitate it." The fact that the infant was placed in an unheated storage area made her death a certainty, the pediatrician added.

But Dr. Warren Crosby, an obstetrician on the hospital's teaching staff, argued that the "conceptus" was no more than 20 weeks of age and that the birth was "essentially an abortion."

The infant was delivered by an intern, the Tribune reported; and Crosby was not present to assist. He conceded,

though, that the intern had apparently expected the baby to be stillborn and had made no attempt to determine otherwise.

Crosby insisted that such actions were not improper. Once it was learned the baby was alive, added Crosby, "the decision was reached that nothing could be done to salvage the child."

Crosby argued that the baby was only "technically alive" and could not have been saved. "It turned out to be exactly what we thought," he said. "There were only two problems: The conceptus made more motion and lasted longer than they usually do, and that upset somebody."

Crosby also expressed concern, in the words of the Tribune, that "the obstetrics ward will begin sending every child born that moves to the nursery because of the publicity in this case. Said Crosby, "there wouldn't be enough space in the neonatal intensive care unit."

The infant's mother told the Tribune that she felt "betrayed" by the hospital's actions. Quoted in the paper, the woman charged, "they didn't care whether my baby lived or died."

"They have a job to do and that is to preserve life to the best of their knowledge," she added.

The baby, Frances Luella Scott, was buried May 4.

Wisconsin Clinical Eugenics Center

(From p.3)

...for parents" should be provided by a genetic associate while all concerned are "waiting for results," she writes.

Laxova explains that if a handicap is discovered and "if termination is requested (in about 75% of cases), it is arranged. A private room is provided, usually on the medical, not the obstetric floor of a hospital. Support is provided by members of the genetic team throughout hospitalization (usually two days and one night)."

After the abortion, notes Laxova, "The fetus is carefully investigated for external characteristics of the condition suspected; photographed, X-rayed, karyotyped, and a detailed autopsy is performed. Note that around 20 weeks gestation some external characteristics of Down's Syndrome may not be immediately obvious to the untrained observer. It can be devastating to parents to overhear comments that the fetus 'looks quite normal.' (Figures 1 and 2)."

The "figures" to which the article refers are photographs of two dead children 19 and 20 weeks gestation who had Down's and Edward's Syndrome. Close-up photographs of their hands are also included.

After the child is tested, according to Laxova, "Parents are asked if they wish to see, hold the fetus (frequently they do), and whether they wish to receive photographs as well as copies of the autopsy report. After discharge, communication is maintained with the couple and their physician. An attempt is made to provide and ensure support during the grieving process."

If, however, the "tests are favorable" and the suspected handicap is not discovered, then a "record of the remainder of the pregnancy course is requested" and a "letter is sent to the parents congratulating them on their baby's birth."

University Hospitals vs. the Handicapped

The depth of the commitment of the medical profession associated with Uni-

versity Hospitals to the destruction of the handicapped unborn through this "model eugenics program" was shown last year when the Wisconsin legislature attempted to ban abortion at the Hospitals.

University Hospitals and its parent body, the University of Wisconsin, are public institutions. Last year a bill was introduced in the Wisconsin state legislature to ban abortion, except to preserve maternal life, in the public hospitals and facilities of that state.

"There's a lot more prestige in controlling the destiny and purity of the human gene pool than in waiting around in the middle of the night for a woman in labor or playing nursemaid to a suction curette all day long."

An Obstetrician

University Hospitals are one of only two public institutions in Wisconsin that permit elective abortions to be performed on their premises.

"We knew that there would be opposition to the bill from the Medical School and the Hospitals," said Barbara Lyons, legislative director of Wisconsin Citizens Concerned for Life. "The capitol is located in Madison, the same city as the University of Wisconsin and the University Hospitals. Hospital physicians, professors and students flooded the capitol to lobby during the bill's hearings and debates."

"They lobbied for one thing," said Lyons. "They wanted an exception for eugenic abortion—abortion of handicapped kids. They wanted to continue their program in genetic screening and all the eugenics research and training they are doing. They couldn't do it without that exception."

According to Lyons, the argument they used was always the same: "Think of the poor parents of a child born with Tay-Sachs disease or anencephaly, children fated to a short life that causes their families misery and anguish. You

wouldn't force a mother to carry such a child to term, would you? Of course, almost all of the handicapped kids they are aborting have Down's syndrome and spina bifida, far less serious anomalies."

Among those who lobbied in favor of the eugenics exception was the wife of Dr. Benjamin Peckham, the head of the obstetrical department at the Hospitals. "Mrs. Peckham is a prominent figure in the state and national Republican Party," said Lyons. "She introduced the lobbyists for the eugenics exception to

the Republicans in the legislature."

One of the lobbyists took a legislator to a state institution for the retarded in order to show her "how bad off they all were" said Lyons. "I guess it was their way of trying to persuade her that those people were better off dead," Lyons said.

Their efforts succeeded: After a late night debate that Lyons described as "a debate on euthanasia, not abortion," the Wisconsin Senate voted to amend the bill to include an exception for eugenic abortions.

"That debate was the most depressing thing I've ever seen or heard in my life," said Lyons. "I'll never forget walking out of the Capitol after the vote into the cold night—exhausted, incredulous, shocked, even horrified. Our own people—men we helped put into office—voted for that exception. I couldn't believe it happened, but it did."

The Wisconsin prolife movement withdrew support of the bill rather than permit it to pass with the eugenics exception.

(See FEEDING, p.10)

New Right

(From p.2)

politics is about morality. "The number one moral issue of our era," Phillips said, "is the sanction which our representatives in government have given, in our name, to the wanton destruction of innocent human life."

Prolifers should be fighting the forces which "promote and profit from abortion," Phillips said, "rather than getting bogged down in procedural disagreements."

He said he felt the Helms Paramount Human Life Amendment and the Helms Superbill were significantly superior to the Hatch Amendment. "Nonetheless," Phillips said, "if I were a member of Congress in a position to vote on this issue, my policy would be one of supporting any and all measures which offer any hope of restricting abortion."

NRLC President Dr. J.C. Willke said he was not surprised at the momentum toward unity among proliferers. "Our goal is saving unborn babies, not squabbling with one another," Willke said. "By the time votes are taken on current prolife initiatives, I expect practically all major prolife leaders to be supporting both the Human Life Federalism Amendment and the Helms Human Life Bill."

Willke pointed out several recent actions that strongly indicate prolife forces are closing ranks. As reported in NRL News April 22, representatives of six prominent Protestant groups signed on to prolife unity. The NRLC Board of Directors, moreover, backed a unity resolution expressing support for both prolife initiatives by an overwhelming two-thirds margin at the board's Spring meeting.

"For some reason, there was some misunderstanding about President Reagan's position," Willke said. "That was cleared up in a meeting in early May."

When asked if President Reagan would support both the Helms bill and the Hatch Amendment, Morton Blackwell, Reagan's special assistant on these matters, answered "emphatically yes."

President Calls for Newborn Protection

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 30, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SUBJECT: Enforcement of Federal Laws Prohibiting
Discrimination Against the Handicapped

Following the recent death of a handicapped newborn child in Indiana, many have raised the question whether Federal laws protecting the rights of handicapped citizens are being adequately enforced.

Therefore, I am instructing Secretary Schweiker to notify health care providers of the applicability of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to the treatment of handicapped patients. That law forbids recipients of Federal funds from withholding from handicapped citizens, simply because they are handicapped, any benefit or service that would ordinarily be provided to persons without handicaps. Regulations under this law specifically prohibit hospitals and other providers of health services receiving Federal assistance from discriminating against the handicapped.

I am also instructing the Attorney General to report to me on the possible application of Federal constitutional and statutory remedies in appropriate circumstances to prevent the withholding from the handicapped of potentially life-saving treatment that would be given as a matter of course to those who are not handicapped.

Our Nation's commitment to equal protection of the law will have little meaning if we deny such protection to those who have not been blessed with the same physical or mental gifts we too often take for granted. I support Federal laws prohibiting discrimination against the handicapped, and remain determined that such laws will be vigorously enforced.

Ronald Reagan

Squibb Lab Explains "Experiment on Pregnant Women"

(Editor's note: In a previous issue, we ran a story about an Arizona abortion center in which a baby survived a late-term abortion. The clinic, we noted, was also under investigation for allegations that the clinic performed free abortions on 14 women in exchange for their participation in an illegal drug study. The

women were allegedly given a drug manufactured by E.R. Squibb & Sons Laboratory, and the placentas of the aborted fetuses were then examined by the drug firm.

A few days later, Lynn Custer of Waldorf, Maryland forwarded to us the response from Squibb's public affairs director to her comment/question evidently on this same topic. Mr. Rabin's response is reproduced below.)

March 19, 1982

Dear Ms. Custer:

Thank you for your letter dated February 25, 1982, which has been referred to me.

Squibb is, of course, grateful for your opinion. We intend always to respect and appreciate the opinions of our shareholders and customers. Without an exchange of information, we

Feeding on Fear

(From p. 9)

Lyons explained how the lobbyists for eugenic abortion succeeded. "They fed off of people's horror at having a less than perfect child, a child who can't go to college, who doesn't have a future, who might be an embarrassment," said Lyons. "There's no evidence that these kids are less happy than the rest of us. They certainly cause less harm to society than so-called normal people. So they appealed to parental feelings of failure and shock to justify what they do. Why they themselves don't want handicapped kids born is another question altogether."

Lyons offered an incident that occurred during hearings on the eugenic exception as an example of the attitude that prevailed among the lobbyists for the continued eugenics exception at University Hospitals.

"A woman who had adopted four children with multiple handicaps came to testify against the exception at the legislative hearings," Lyons said. "She brought her children with her and sat next to a group of young women obviously in favor of the exception as she waited to testify. Just before she was called, one of the women asked her if the children were hers and she replied that they were. 'You should have drowned them like puppies when they were born,' the woman said. Such was the level of hostility toward anyone who would take their precious eugenic abortions away from them."

Medical Hubris

A legal intern with Americans United for Life, a nurse attending law school, recalled a conversation she had had with her obstetrician-gynecologist, also affiliated with a medical school. She believes it helps explain why eugenic abortion is so jealously guarded by some members of the medical profession, particularly obstetricians.

"I told him, rather naively, that I was going to work for an anti-abortion organization. He smiled indulgently as he sat at his desk and said, 'That's fine, that's fine.' Then he leaned back in his swivel chair and pointed to a shelf of books behind his desk and said, 'Just don't take this away from us.'" The books were on eugenics, genetic screening and chromosomal abnormalities, the intern remembered.

"I was somewhat surprised and intrigued by what he had said and so I mentioned the incident to a doctor friend. He explained that the prestige of obstetrical practice had been greatly enhanced in recent years because of the High Science associated with eugenic abortion."

"You can take the abortion clinics away from them and they might lose money, but they wouldn't lose class," he said. "But you take eugenic abortion away from them and they might have to think of themselves as just 'baby catchers' again. There's a lot more prestige in controlling the destiny and purity of the human gene pool than in waiting around in the middle of the night for a woman in labor or playing nursemaid to a suction curette all day long."

would soon find ourselves out of touch with those we must serve.

The clinical research study that Squibb arranged in Phoenix was designed to determine whether or not Corgard (nadolol) can be taken, safely, by pregnant women. Corgard is used to control high blood pressure, and it could be of great benefit to many pregnant women if it would not affect their children. In order to determine whether Corgard would affect a child, it is necessary to determine whether or not it passes from the mother's bloodstream to the fetus. The Phoenix study involved the administration of Corgard to some women for a few days, and taking samples from their blood and amniotic fluid, and after the abortion, from the placenta and (if possible) fetal blood. This was not an experiment on fetuses, but an experiment on pregnant women. (Emphasis

added.)

All of the participants in this study were volunteers who had previously decided to have an abortion. Squibb did not encourage or endorse their decisions to terminate pregnancy.

I hope this helps clarify what is a highly complex process, one which will ultimately benefit women who wish to bring new lives into this world if the study is successfully completed. We are grateful for this opportunity to explain.

Cordially yours,
Kenneth H. Rabin, Ph.D.
Director, Public Affairs
E.R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.

Smith Amendment Would Bar Loans to Abortion Clinics

The federal Small Business Administration would be barred from making any loans which would promote abortion under an amendment adopted by the House Committee on Small Business on May 11.

The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Christopher Smith (R-NJ), would bar financial assistance benefitting loan applicants with respect to the performance of abortion promotion, recommendation of abortion, research relating to methods of abortion, or training individuals to perform abortion. Applicants who recommended or performed abortions only to save the life of the mother would remain eligible for loans, however.

Smith proposed the restriction as an amendment to HR 6088, a bill amending the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. Smith noted that in 1979, 1980 and

1981, over \$91 million was loaned by SBA to physicians and general medical and surgical hospitals. While a detailed breakdown of these loans was not possible, Smith quoted an SBA administrator as stating that "it is possible that some loans have gone to facilities which perform abortion."

Smith noted that on October 31, 1977, SBA guaranteed a \$200,000 loan to Biogenetics, Inc., located in Indianapolis, Indiana. "The business was listed as 'surgical outpatient clinic' on the application but in fact was primarily engaged in performing abortions... however, the business was in operation for only a short time before being closed," according to a letter from the SBA official.

The Small Business Loan Program has been a "highly successful investment in the backbone of our nation's economy," Smith said. "However, I be-

lieve that the America people would admonish this body for the continued subsidy we have provided to the highly lucrative abortion industry through this loan program," said Smith. "At a time when the Congress is dealing with limited federal funds, I believe the policy of the SBA and other government agencies should be one of enhancing innocent human life," Smith said. "In this way, we can assure that these worthwhile programs are carried out in a manner that is consistent with the deeply held convictions of millions of our citizens."

The amendment and bill must still be approved by the full House and by the Senate. In the Senate the measure will be considered by the Small Business Committee, which is chaired by Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.), a pro-abortion leader in the Senate.

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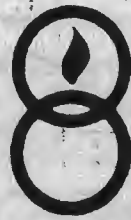
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Educational Trust Fund

The Philadelphia Inquirer

ABORTION

Although abortion remains one of the most controversial issues of our time, the fact is that an abortion has become the most common medical procedure performed on adults in the United States. More than a million and a half abortions are performed annually, and the number has increased about 50 percent from five years ago. At present, approximately one out of every four pregnancies is terminated by an abortion. American doctors remove more fetuses than London.

But despite the massive statistics the subject has received and the frequency with which the procedure is performed, something happens to a very small number of abortions, per- centage relatively low in the pregnancy, that so one wants to talk about. It horrifies many of the medical personnel who have associated it.

What happens is that about once a day, somewhere in the U.S., something goes wrong and an abortion results in a live baby.

The Dreaded Complication

Abortion: The Dreaded Complication

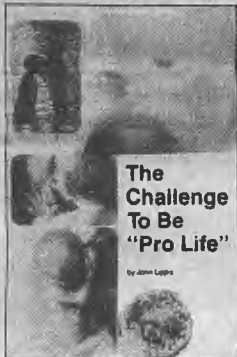
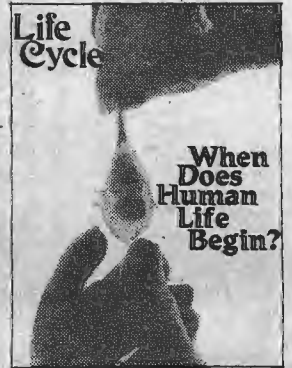
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ABORTION AND PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES

An analysis by
Raymond J. Adamek, Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology, Kent State University

1. What is the public's opinion on abortion?
2. How has the public's opinion changed over time?
3. What is the public's opinion on proposed changes to the Roe v. Wade decision?
4. What are the public's opinions on the various methods of abortion?

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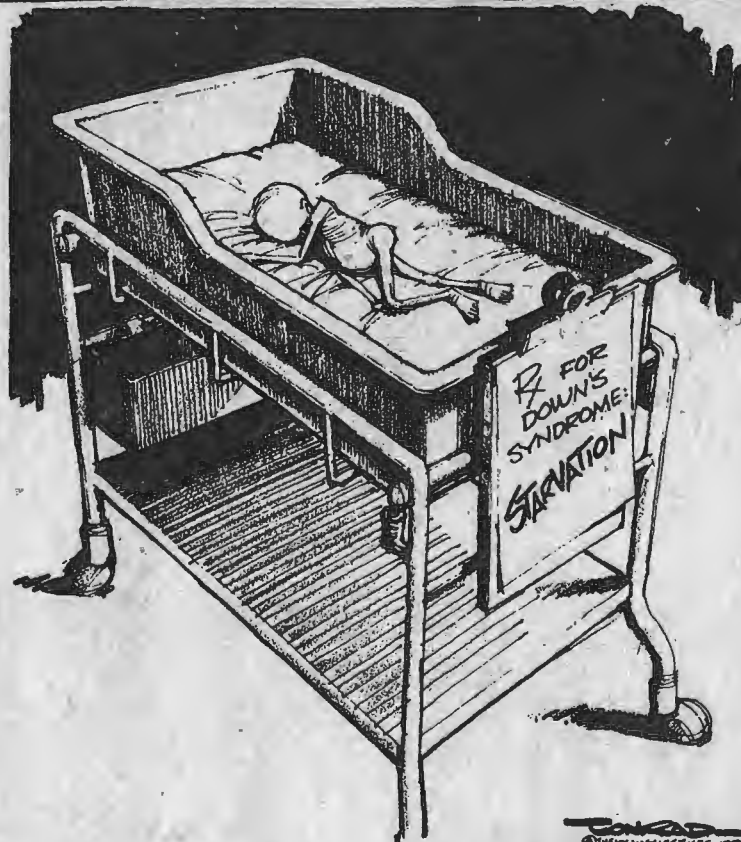
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The Curious Medical History of Infant Doe

**NRL
News**

May 20, 1982

(Reprint courtesy of the Los Angeles Times Syndicate)



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National Home
"SUMMER HILL"

"It is the right of every pregnant woman to give birth,..."

April 8, 1982

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C. 200

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your letter of April 5, 1982 expressing your deep concern for the protection of preborn children.

I share your views that it is our duty and responsibility to insure protection for all of our citizens, those among us as well as those to come. What will be said of a nation which ignores its responsibility to future generations? I fear God will not continue to bless this most blessed nation if we do not set right our course.

May I say further, Mr. President, how grateful and honored I am to have had the privilege of meeting with you on January 22 of this year.

May God bless us all and stand firmly by us as we continue in the most serious work He has set before us.

Most sincerely,

Denise F. Cocciolone

Denise F. Cocciolone
National Executive Director
BIRTHRIGHT Inc. (U. S. A.)

DFC/eac

"... and the right of every child to be born."

37

RCR