

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Blackwell, Morton: Files

Folder Title: Pro-Life II (3 of 6)

Box: 22

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



BIRTHRIGHT Inc. (U.S.A.)

686 ~~1001~~ N. Broad Street
Woodbury, N. J. 08096

(609) 848-1818 & 1819

National Home
"SUMMER HILL"

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

February 16, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell, Sessional Assistant
to the President for Public Liaison
White House
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the material you sent us, but, most especially for the meeting you arranged on January 22, 1982 with the President.

We had notified all Media in the Philadelphia and South Jersey area before the meeting. None of the Philadelphia Media picked up on it. Two South Jersey papers did prior to the meeting. Only one newspaper carried a story after the meeting. I am enclosing a copy of that article.

We thought it interesting that so few found it newsworthy, when indeed, we know a meeting with the President of the United States is a rare privilege for anyone. This is just one more incident of Media bias, I believe.

Again, thank you for continuing to keep us apprized of events pertinent to our work, and may I direct your attention to our change of address.

686 N. Broad Street
Woodbury, New Jersey 08096

Sincerely for the Preborn,

Denise F. Cocciolone

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

Enclosure

DFC/edc

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

Catholic

STAR HERALD

SALEM

.CU

CAMDEN, N.J., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1982

PRESERVATION COPY

Birthright head got 'assurance' from President

WOODBURY — In a 20-minute meeting with pro-life leaders during last Friday's March for Life in Washington, President Reagan assured them he was fully in accord with their efforts to have pro-life legislation enacted.

Denise Cocciolone of Woodbury, national director of Birthright, said she asked the President to see that benefits to unwed mothers would not be included in any of his

proposed budget cuts.

"He assured me," she said, "that Richard Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human services, was fully aware of the situation and was working on the problem."

Mrs. Cocciolone said she and some 20 other march officials talked to Reagan during a 20-minute meeting at the White House on Friday

(Continued on page 2)

one cal

WASHINGTON (NYC)

— Marching for a single cause under a variety of banners, pro-lifers braved below-freezing temperatures last Friday to take part in the annual March for Life in Washington.

On the snow-covered Ellipse behind the White House, Nellie J. Gray, president of March for Life, addressed the crowd. The March for Life organization supports the Department of Human

File



Today

WITH

JANE PAULEY
BRYANT GUMBEL
CHRIS WALLACE
GENE SHALIT
WILLIARD SCOTT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1982

THIS IS A RUSH TRANSCRIPT PROVIDED FOR
THE INFORMATION AND CONVENIENCE OF THE
PRESS. ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED.

IN CASE OF DOUBT, PLEASE CHECK WITH
BILL McLOUGHLIN, NBC NEWS ARCHIVES X-2852.

NBC Television Network

©1982 National Broadcasting Company. All Rights Reserved.

We hereby grant nonexclusive permission to publish and reprint up to 250 words
of this transcript for the purposes of reference, discussion or review.

GUMBEL: He does look like George Segal.

PAULEY: I was interested seeing recently that -- oh, it was almost ten years or so ago, cosmetic ads which feature the women who look like some of those photographs, used to appeal to the come-hither look, make-up, you know, kissable lips, that kind of thng. But today, the second look that you are to desire is your own self taking a second glance in the mirror, appealing to your own narcissism.

GUMBEL: I like the come-hither too. I guess what he did was the most beautiful beautiful people.

PAULEY: Indeed.

GUMBEL: Maybe? Okay.

HIT: 8:12:00 GUMBEL: TEASE

GUMBEL: Chris Wallace in Washington with an issue that's coming up in Congress, abortion. But first, at 8:13, this is Today on NBC.

HIT: 8:12:15 COMMERCIALS

HIT: 8:14:25 WALLACE: ASHBROOK & PACKWOOD -- ABORTION

WALLACE: We are back now at 8:15

Today is the 9th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision which effectively legalized abortion. But the court ruling did not end the arguments over abortion, and a new debate is heating up right now in the Capitol.

Congressman John Ashbrook supports a constitutional amendment which would undo the Supreme Court's ruling by declaring that the right to abortion is not protected by the Constitution. One of his most vocal opponents is Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon, who, this morning, is at NBC affiliate KGW in Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen, good morning.

SENATOR ROBERT PACKWOOD: Good morning.

WALLACE: Congressman, let's start with you. You call this a states' rights amendment. What would it do?

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN ASHBROOK: Well, first of all, in light of what you just said, it would reverse what we believe to be an improper and wrong decision of the Supreme Court. The fundamental issue is abortion, abortion on demand, or the right to life of a broad class of Americans who are denied that right to life. Our belief is that by removing it from the exclusive domain of the courts and sending it back to the legislatures, the people could come closer to expressing their views. So that's the substance of it.

WALLACE: So it would say it is not protected by the Constitution, and then either state legislatures or Congress could legislate against abortion.

REP. ASHBROOK: That's exactly right. I think you stated in the beginning, to reverse the concept of the 9 year decision that an abortion is a protected constitutional right. We want to go the other direction and protect the unborn.

WALLACE: Senator Packwood, what impact would this legislation have?

SENATOR ROBERT PACKWOOD: Chris, the Congressman has stated it very well. For those of us who think that a woman ought to have the right to make a choice, the Congressman would undo it. He'd send it back to the states, and if the states want to take that right away, they could.

WALLACE: And what practical impact do you think that would have?

SENATOR PACKWOOD: It depends if he's talking about the so-called Hatch Amendment or not. Could I ask the Congressman, is that the one you're talking about?

REP. ASHBROOK: Yes, I assume, Bob, that's the one we're talking about. That's the most recent battle ground.

SENATOR PACKWOOD: Well, then what it means, it is not, Chris, a -- it is not a states rights amendment. What it does is send back to the states the option to pass more restrictive abortion legislation than the Congress might pass. They could not pass more open abortion legislation. And that isn't states rights at all.

WALLACE: Aren't you proposing this amendment, Congressman, because you can't get a straight amendment simply banning abortion through the Congress. So you're going through the states rights device

REP. ASHBROOK: Well, I think all civil liberties' battles, and that's what we're a part of -- all civil liberties' battles in the past have had broad weapons that they've used, broad tactics, broad proposals. This is one of three or four efforts. We have a human life amendment. There's a human life bill. And this is the most recent. But we don't look upon it as a retreat. We look upon it as the most reasonable in 1982 to pass.

WALLACE: Congressman, in the polls over the years, the American people have clearly said that they believe that abortion should be up to the woman and to her doctor. NBC/AP took a poll this week. And that indicated that people think -- when we asked them what they think of a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to prohibit abortions, 19% favored the amendment, 75%, three-quarters opposed the amendment.

Congressman, why are you trying to impose your will on the American people?

REP. ASHBROOK: In the first place, a poll like that is stacked, to be quite honest. You didn't ask whether or not the husband should be involved. If you add that element, it'll go down. You didn't ask whether it would be in the first trimester or the day before abortion....

WALLACE: We asked what they think of this amendment, the so-called Hatch Amendment, and they opposed it.

REP. ASHBROOK: Well, if you'd ask questions like that, you'd find that the support would go way down, whether there's consent, consent of a parent, consent of a husband, when it's going to be accomplished, in the first trimester, the last week, whether or not the unborn baby would be healthy and normal. You add those elements in, and I think you'll find a broad support for life. We believe it's exactly the other way around.

WALLACE: Senator, if abortion is so popular, why does there seem to be a majority here in Washington against it?

SENATOR PACKWOOD: Interestingly, Chris, I've seen this in politics all over the country. The reason is that those who are opposed to choice, who don't want to let a woman have that option, will vote against a candidate on that issue alone, and they don't care what else the candidate stands for. Whereas those who are on our side of the issue, on the choice side are not single issue voters, and they want to know where you stand on defense spending, and where you stand on day care, and where you stand on a variety of other issues. And therefore in a close election, 51-49, or 52-48, if the right to life forces can change just one or two percent of the vote, they can defeat a candidate. And that's a power that people in politics fear.

WALLACE: Senator, what impact would this legislation have on IUDs and certain morning after pills?

SENATOR PACKWOOD: If it's the amendment that Senator Hatch is introducing in the Senate, I'm not quite sure the exact effect. If you're talking about the so-called Human Life Bill, which could pass incidentally by just a majority vote -- I don't think it's constitutional, but it could pass -- it would allegedly prohibit IUDs, prohibit morning after pills. But the amendment itself, I'm not sure what effect it would have.

REP. ASHBROOK: Let me say I'm glad Bob used the word "allegedly,"

because that's inaccurate. I do not believe that it would ban after pills. I don't believe it would do any of those things that he has said. The fundamental right of choice, in our opinion, has to yield to the superior right of the unborn. We have a clash of principles. We believe in choice. We also believe that the unborn have a right to life.

WALLACE: Let me ask you both very briefly. What do you think are the prospects for some restrictive legislation on abortion this year. Congressman, you first.

REP. ASHBROOK: I believe the prospects are very good. I believe the Hatch Amendment will be voted out of committee. I believe there're in the range of 50 senators committed to that, and hopefully we'll get the constitutional requirement.

WALLACE: Senator, very briefly, what do you think of the prospects?

SENATOR PACKWOOD: Chris, I don't think they can pass the amendment. The greatest danger is an attempt to pass a bill -- it takes only a majority vote -- that would take away from the federal courts the right to hear any abortion questions. That's a dangerous threat to our liberties.

HIT: 8:20:55 WALLACE: TEASE

WALLACE: Gentlemen, thank you both. And we'll be back in a moment. But first, this is Today on NBC.

HIT: 8:21:10 COMMERCIALS

HIT: 8:23:20 GUMBEL/PAULEY: CROSS-TALK

GUMBEL: The word I get from Pontiac, Michigan is the folks in Detroit are not enjoying their Super Bowl Week up there. That's strange.

PAULEY: Well, they may not be getting out of their homes or their hotel rooms. But it was our experience during the conventions, too, that Detroit didn't make a lot of money off of anybody. They ate and drank politics. But what they gained in image-building was probably more important.

GUMBEL: It's a good city. I wish they'd give it a chance.

PAULEY: Yeah, good luck.

GUMBEL: Time for a station break.

HIT: 8:24:20 STATION BREAK

HIT: 8:25:00 CO-OP: PAD

HIT: 8:29:20 STATION BREAK

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1982

Dear Mrs. Engel:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your concerns about U.S. family planning assistance. I appreciate your efforts to alert the Administration to possible problems in this important area of foreign aid.

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) has a declared policy that family planning assistance is provided only to those countries that request this form of aid and whose programs provide voluntary family planning services. As the articles you provided point out, many governments in the developing world are concerned about excessive population growth.

We share your concern that population assistance be properly coordinated with other programs of A.I.D. The effort to effect improvements in food production and distribution is a case in point. A.I.D. points out child spacing, for instance, works hand-in-hand with nutrition programs to improve maternal and child health.

A.I.D. has assured me that A.I.D. funds are not being used to support abortion activities. The Foreign Assistance Act prohibits the use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions or to encourage or coerce anyone to practice abortion. Moreover, since taking office, this Administration has taken firm administrative action to eliminate funding for training and research on methods of performing abortion. A.I.D. has developed strict guidance to ensure that the prohibition is fully enforced. A recent statement of A.I.D. Administrator M. Peter McPherson on this matter is enclosed.

Please let me know if my office can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

Mrs. Randy Engel, Director
United States Coalition for Life
Box 315
Export, PA 15632

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

PLBLAC

OFFICE OF
THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS SALLY KELLEY
Director of Agency Liaison
Presidential Correspondence
The White House

26 MAR 1982

SUBJECT: Response to Letter from Mrs. Randy Engel

Mrs. Engel's recent (undated) letter to Morton Blackwell transmitted representative literature of the United States Coalition for Life. She believes that U.S. population assistance to developing countries is offensive to LDCs, harmful to other U.S. assistance objectives, and that it is carried out in violation of legislative prohibitions of abortion assistance.

The draft response which I have attached addresses each of these concerns and emphasizes the proper objectives of U.S. population assistance.



Francis R. Herder
Deputy Executive Secretary

Attachment:
Suggested reply to letter from
Mrs. Randy Engel, undated

Mrs. Randy Engel, Director
United States Coalition for Life
Box 315
Export, PA 15632

Dear Mrs. Engel:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing your concerns about U.S. family planning assistance. I appreciate your efforts to alert the Administration to possible problems in this important area of foreign aid.

A.I.D. has declared
~~Reagan Administration~~ policy ~~is~~ that family planning assistance is provided only to those countries that request this form of aid and whose programs provide voluntary family planning services. As the articles you provided point out, many governments in the developing world are concerned about excessive population growth.

We share your concern that population assistance be properly coordinated with other programs of the Agency for International Development ~~(A.I.D.)~~. ~~Our~~ ^{The} effort to effect improvements in food production and distribution is a case in point. ~~Providing the means for~~ ^{A.I.D. points out that} child spacing, for instance, works hand-in-hand with nutrition programs to improve maternal and child health.

A.I.D. has assured me
~~We can also assure you~~ that A.I.D. funds are not being used to support abortion activities. The Foreign Assistance Act prohibits the use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions or to encourage or coerce anyone to practice abortion. Moreover, since taking office, this Administration has taken firm administrative action to eliminate funding for training and research on methods of performing abortion. A.I.D. has developed strict guidance to ensure that the prohibition is fully enforced. A recent statement of A.I.D. Administrator M. Peter McPherson on this matter is enclosed.

Please let me know if my office can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Morton Blackwell

Enclosure:
McPherson Statement

*OK
as
changed*

United States Coalition for Life

Box 315 · Export, Pennsylvania · 412/327-7379

062215

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

This packet contains three major essays on the anti-life activities of US/AID and the laundering of AID population funds for abortion and mass sterilization projects in developing nations.

Having worked with a national Asian refugee agency for ten years I know how bitterly these AID population control programs are received by the people at the grassroots level. They, unlike the AID-funded bureaucrats never get to express their feelings to the U.S. Congress or the President but those feelings of resentment are growing.

The tragedy is that US/AID population control programs ruin other legitimate US efforts such as those in the area of food production.

In the enclosed memo, the author notes that funds from AID are illegally laundered to avoid Congressional prohibitions against abortion ect. The White House should crack down on such illegal activity or better yet order Stockman to cut USAID's population control budget. It would save thousands of lives, improve USAID morale abroad and save the tax-payer money.

Have a fine day!


Randy Engel, Director



191
Pro Life

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 5, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR DIANA LOZANO
THRU: WENDY BORCHERDT
FROM: MARY ELIZABETH QUINT *M.E. 2.*
SUBJECT: 1980 Campaign Promises of President Reagan
 on Abortion

ABORTION - General Position

- (1) Support a Constitutional amendment to restore protection of unborn child's rights to life.
(policy statement 1/31/80)
- (2) Oppose measures to legalize or fund abortions except when the mother's life is in danger.
(policy statement 1/31/80)
- (3) Encourage adoption rather than abortion.
(Los Angeles Times 3/6/80)

cc: Morton Blackwell ✓

REMARKS TO 1982 MARCH FOR LIFE

It is with pleasure, gratitude, and respect that I welcome to Washington your 1982 March for Life. I stand with you and commend you in your efforts to see the fundamental right to life and dignity restored to the most defenseless member of our human family - the unborn child. Your steadfast dedication to this solemn and urgent cause has been an example of courage and a strength to our nation.

I encourage you to work to maintain bonds of peace among yourselves and to promote unity at every level within your constituencies. It is time to close the ranks, to rally, and to bring protective human life action through the Congress. I will support your united efforts.

As we gather together today, we cannot escape the fact that abortion now destroys at least one out of every three American lives conceived. The collective national genius which will determine our future greatness is being seriously eroded and depleted. I call upon all the people of our nation to reflect seriously this year upon the intrinsic beauty, worth, and sanctity of human life.

Wonderful discoveries and advances continue to be made in the fields of human development and pre-natal medicine. During the past year successful surgery was performed on a developing unborn child. We now know more about our unique human beginnings than ever before.

I believe that as we all begin to study and to celebrate the unborn child, we will release healing to our nation, now bitterly divided and agonized over the issue of abortion.

It is my belief that these United States were ordained by God to become something far more noble than what the implementation of capricious abortion represents. Human life is a gift. Let us prayerfully cherish and nurture it in an attitude of thanksgiving.

May God continue to strengthen, protect, and guide you in your selfless labors as advocates of the unborn.

Copies to EHD
Red
Diana L.
Virginia K
Morton B.
Wendy B.
(Conservative File)
(Women's File)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1982

*File
Right to Life*

MEMORANDUM TO: Ed Harper
FROM: Ken Duberstein *Ken D.*
SUBJECT: Letter on the abortion issue

I have done some minor editing of your draft to reflect more fully the congressional situation. The letter, to be sent to "various support groups interested in the abortion issue," is okay with us, but we would recommend that the following receive an original, rather than a copy:

Senators Helms, Hatch, Eagleton and Baker

Congressmen Dougherty, Hyde, Mazzoli and Michel

Attachment

cc: Ed Meese
✓ Elizabeth Dole
Ed Rollins
Dick Darman
Craig Fuller

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRAFT

Dear _____:

In recent years, sentiment has increased in the Congress to enact legislation that would restore protection of the law to children before birth. It may be possible for the 97th Congress to take that important step. I write simply to express my own hope that we will not miss this long delayed opportunity.

A few weeks back I said that, "We must, with calmness and resolve, help the vast majority of our fellow Americans understand that the more than one-and-one-half million abortions performed in America in 1980 amount to a great moral evil and assault on the sacredness of life." Whether or not our fellow citizens will understand the duty we owe to future citizens depends largely on what action the Congress takes.

I know that on this issue, as sad to say, on many others of great importance, there are sharp differences of opinions as to which action is the best one. Naturally, I hope that these differences will be resolved in favor of the common goal.

But most important, it seems to me, is that the Congress consider one or more of the proposals in the near future. And I want you to know that you have not only my best wishes but also my prayers for success.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1982

TO: Elizabeth Dole
Edward Rollins
Kenneth Duberstein

FROM: Edwin L. Harper

SUBJECT: Next Steps on Hatch Constitutional Amendments

The attached materials propose that we send a letter to the various support groups interested in the abortion issue and that copies of it go to the key members of Congress most interested in this issue. The draft letter is attached. This would be done after Ken Duberstein clears the approach with Senator Baker.

Ed Meese would like to cover this issue quickly at tomorrow morning's Senior Staff Meeting.

Would you please read through these materials and be ready with your comments at that time.

Attachment

cc: Richard Darman
Craig Fuller

Action



MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF
POLICY DEVELOPMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE 1982 MAR 23 P 5:11
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1982

FOR: EDWIN L. HARPER
FROM: GARY L. BAUER
RE: Senate Survey on Hatch Constitutional Amendment
on Abortion

The National Catholic Reporter, a non-church affiliated Catholic newsweekly, has just completed a Senate survey on the Hatch Constitutional Amendment on abortion showing that Hatch at this point can count only on 16 votes in favor of his approach. More significantly, 27 Senators were in outright opposition, 5 more leaning against and an additional 3, given their past views on the subject, are likely to vote "No." (34 "No" votes would kill the Amendment.)

Some Senators, including Zorinsky, Eagleton, Randolph, McClure and others were withholding support because they felt the Amendment did not go far enough in protecting the unborn.

In short, if Hatch continues to push for a vote on his proposal by late April, it will be crushed on the Senate floor.

As per our earlier discussion I am receiving persistent reports from our friends in the anti-abortion movement that such a crushing defeat on one of the social issues will have negative implications for the Administration.

First, it will make it extremely difficult to mobilize anti-abortion grass root forces for the November elections.

Second, reports persist that some in the anti-abortion movement, most notably the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, may find it opportune to blame the President for the defeat and/or use the defeat to put the abortion issue on the shelf and devote full attention to the other items on their agenda e.g. El Salvador, opposition to budget cuts etc.

Given this possible scenario which is becoming more likely each day, we need to take some action comparable to the letter I suggested in my March 11 memo to you in order to get the President on record urging the movement to heal its differences. I have attached another copy.

Attachment

cc: Roger Porter
Mike Uhlmann

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRAFT

Dear _____:

~~It appears that the Congress is now ready to consider action on the abortion issue. I write simply to express my own hope that we will not miss this long delayed opportunity.~~

A few weeks back I said that "We must, with calmness and resolve, help the vast majority of our fellow Americans understand that the more than one and one-half million abortions performed in America in 1980 amount to a great moral evil and assault on the sacredness of life." Whether or not our fellow citizens will understand the duty we owe to future citizens depends largely on what action the Congress takes.

I know that on this issue as, sad to say, on many others of great importance, there are sharp differences of opinion as to which action is the best one. Naturally, I hope that these differences will be resolved in favor of the common goal.

But most important, it seems to me, is that the Congress consider one or more of the proposals ~~without delay~~. And I want you to know that you have not only my best wishes but also my prayers for success.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

in the near future.

Esposito *Dougherty*
Hellers *Mazzoli*

[Hyde]

[Hatch]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER

SUBJECT: Abortion Policy

With the most recent action in the Senate on abortion, I think it is appropriate that we fairly quickly have a strategy session on this very sensitive policy issue. Attached is a background memorandum by Gary Bauer and a proposed draft letter which the President might send to the interested parties.

While I feel that sending the letter may be the optimal strategy for us, I think it is worth a few minutes of your discussion time with me, Gary Bauer, and probably Ed Feulner.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1982

FOR: EDWIN L. HARPER
FROM: GARY L. BAUER
RE: Presidential Letter Re Abortion

As the likelihood increases that the Senate will debate and vote on one or more of the major anti-abortion measures now pending before it, we need to make certain the President's position is correctly perceived.

If the Senate votes on the Hatch Constitutional Amendment as now written, it is likely that it will fail to get the necessary two-thirds vote. The Helms Human Life Bill is a closer call, but the split in the anti-abortion movement may doom it also.

It would neither be appropriate nor wise for the Administration to support one legislative vehicle over another. However, we must make sure that any subsequent defeat of anti-abortion legislation on Capitol Hill is not placed on the door step of the White House.

With that thought in mind I recommend that the attached letter be sent from the President to Senators Hatch, Helms, Congressman Henry Hyde and the Congressional Right-to-Life Caucus.

Attachment

cc: Roger Porter
Mike Uhlmann

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1982

FOR: EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM: GARY L. BAUER

RE: Abortion Constitutional Amendment Passed
by Senate Judiciary

Background: Since January of 1981 the anti-abortion forces have been seriously split over strategy. One faction supports S. 158, the Human Life Bill that declares the unborn child to be a "person" for purposes of the 14th Amendment. Helms is the chief sponsor and he has placed his bill, which needs only a majority vote for passage, on the Senate calendar.

The rest of the movement, including the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, supports S.J. Resolution 110, sponsored by Senator Hatch. It is a Constitutional Amendment that declares there is no right to abortion in the U.S. Constitution and it grants Congress and the States joint authority to regulate it.

Judiciary Votes Out Amendment: Today, March 10, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted out the Hatch Constitutional Amendment by a 10 to 7 vote. In spite of it passing out of the Committee, no one believes that it has the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the full Senate. There are several implications in this development from the standpoint of the President. They are:

1. The chances are now better that one if not both abortion proposals may make it to the Senate floor for a vote.
2. If the Hatch Constitutional Amendment is voted on, and is defeated, some groups, most notably the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, are likely to try to pin blame on the President for failing to actively work for it.
3. There are indications that some Senate liberals would like to vote for the Hatch Amendment, as long as they were sure it wouldn't pass, so that they could defuse the abortion issue in the 1982 election.
4. Pressure is now likely to increase on the President to endorse one of the options before the Senate.

cc: Mike Uhlmann

Massachusetts State Council Knights of Columbus

10 Kearney Road, Needham, Mass. 02194

Telephone: 617-449-1492

STATE CHAPLAIN
Rev. Kenneth B. Murphy, L.H.D.

STATE SECRETARY
K. C. Pearson

STATE TREASURER
Edmond J. Benoit

STATE ADVOCATE
Walter L. Almond



NEWMAN A. FLANAGAN
State Deputy

January 27, 1982

STATE WARDEN
John J. Rigali

STATE AUDITOR
John F. Oteri

PAST STATE DEPUTY
John J. Donovan

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Herbert E. McCarron

Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Dear Mr. President:

As State Deputy and on behalf of the 60,000 members of the Knights of Columbus in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, I should like to extend this invitation requesting your presence and participation as a co-recipient of the 1982 Lantern Award.

The Lantern Award, presented each year on Patriots Day, is the highest single recognition awarded by the Massachusetts State Council to an outstanding citizen of our country. The Lantern Award Committee is pleased to advise you that it has selected as co-recipient an outstanding public servant in the person of Timothy J. McCarthy of the Secret Service, who, I am certain you will agree, qualifies as an outstanding patriot. Mr. McCarthy has graciously consented to accept this award in person.

The 1982 Lantern Award will be presented at our 82nd Annual Patriots Day Dinner to be held on Monday evening, April 19, 1982 in the Sheraton-Boston Hotel, Prudential Center, Boston, Massachusetts. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of last year's program, which contains a complete listing of prior recipients.

The honor you would bring to this program, along with the privilege we would have in making this presentation to you in person, would add additional luster and deeper meaning to all the prior recipients as well as to those who would be recognized in the years ahead.

It would be sincerely appreciated if you could advise me at your earliest convenience whether it would be possible for you to be in attendance to accept this award in person.

Respectfully yours,

Newman A. Flanagan
State Deputy

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH H. DOLE

THRU: DIANA LOZANO

FROM: MORTON BLACKWELL *MB*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S APRIL 5 LETTER TO PRO-LIFE LEADERS

Attached per your request is the letter which was sent by the President to congressional organizational leaders in the pro-life movement.

The Washington Post today carried a story regarding the letter and its favorable response from Senator Helms. All 43 major pro-life leaders from our files received this letter.

I have spoken to several of them and have received assurances that they will very widely and immediately circulate this letter in the pro-life community. We can rely on very favorable mention of this presidential initiative in virtually every pro-life newsletter and other publications. Some are going to press with it this week.

As we discussed, this is a constructive move. The President will gain much credit for advancing the process by calling for action. We did not, on the other hand, take any step which would significantly exacerbate our difficulties with pro-life organizations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRAFT

Dear _____ :

In recent years, sentiment has increased in the Congress to enact legislation that would restore protection of the law to children before birth. It may be possible for the 97th Congress to take that important step. I write simply to express my own hope that we will not miss this long delayed opportunity.

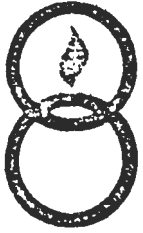
A few weeks back I said that, "We must, with calmness and resolve, help the vast majority of our fellow Americans understand that the more than one-and-one-half million abortions performed in America in 1980 amount to a great moral evil and assault on the sacredness of life." Whether or not our fellow citizens will understand the duty we owe to future citizens depends largely on what action the Congress takes.

I know that on this issue, as sad to say, on many others of great importance, there are sharp differences of opinions as to which action is the best one. Naturally, I hope that these differences will be resolved in favor of the common goal.

But most important, it seems to me, is that the Congress consider one or more of the proposals in the near future. And I want you to know that you have not only my best wishes but also my prayers for success.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan



**National
RIGHT TO LIFE
committee, inc.**

Suite 402, 419 7th Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20014 -- (202) 638-4377

April 7, 1982

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

I am very pleased to have received your recent letter indicating again your support for a pro-life initiative in this Congress.

As you know, there have been sharp differences in the pro-life movement as to whether the Helms Human Life Bill (S. 158, S. 1741, S. 2148) or the Hatch Amendment (SJR 110) is the wisest strategy, and over which should be pushed first.

The National Right to Life Committee, of which I am president, has all of the 50 state right-to-life organizations represented on its board. In October we were split right down the middle. The Helms Bill had been endorsed by 28 votes (out of 54), and action on the newly introduced Hatch Amendment was deferred when an endorsement was deemed questionable.

Since that time the "Hatch" has been endorsed at three successive Board meetings and by increasingly lopsided votes (30-24, 30-22, and two weeks ago by 32-16).

This most recent vote was to endorse the Helms Bill and the Hatch Amendment as a package. The 16 nays represented 14 states, one of which has since withdrawn its opposition. Clearly there is momentum toward unity in support of both initiatives, one or both of which will probably come to the floor during the next two months.

I am not asking that you favor one over the other. I do believe that you can be a great help to the pro-life movement at this time, however, if you would come out publicly in support of both.

With respect to the Hatch Amendment, it would be helpful if you would explicitly state that it would no longer be an acceptable pro-life proposal if the authorization of federal abortion restrictions were removed. We expect that such a weakening amendment will be offered on the Senate floor. If it were successful, the National Right to Life Committee would be forced to oppose the resulting "states' rights" amendment.

The President
April 7, 1982
Page Two


A clear public statement of support for both the federalism amendment and the Human Life Bill would engender widespread gratitude among those millions of pro-life people who have supported you across the nation.

It would also be a real shot in the arm for our chances of success in this Congress. I have recently talked to Henry Hyde, who warmly supports both measures.

I have understood and sympathized with why you haven't committed yet on either. Perhaps though, now is the time to support both. I certainly urge you to do so.

With assurances of our continuing respect and support, I remain,

Sincerely for Life,


J.C. Willke, M.D.
President

JCW:sb

cc: Morton Blackwell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1982

I thought you might be interested in the attached information which a friend sent me regarding an attempt by communist governments to capture the term "right to life". Of course, communist regimes notoriously encourage abortion.

Sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison

Dear Morton —

Here are some documents showing how the Soviets are twisting the term "right to life" toward their propaganda ends on the disarmament issue.

W.

The Commission on Human Rights also considered the situation in El Salvador, Bolivia and Guatemala and adopted relevant resolutions. In view of the intensified imperialist military assistance to the regime in El Salvador, special importance must be attached to that part of the resolution which opposes such collaboration.

Mr. Chairman,

The GDR holds that resolution 7/1982 on the right to life, which was adopted under the agenda item entitled "Human Rights and Scientific and Technological Development", carries special weight among the items in the report of the Commission on Human Rights. We believe that the peaceful use of scientific and technological progress for the benefit of mankind is a particularly important element for the implementation of that right. In its resolution 36/35 the United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed that in the age of scientific and technological progress, the activities of scientists and the resources of mankind should exclusively serve the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of States. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic advocates the full implementation of the Declaration of 10 November 1975 on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind. It is the foremost task of the United Nations to safeguard the right to life, i.e. in particular by preserving international peace and security and promoting the peaceful cooperation of States.

It is essential therefore that effective steps be taken against any misuse of scientific and technological achievements for the imperialist arms drive, against the development of ever new inhuman weapons of mass destruction and against the growing neo-colonialist plundering of the developing countries.

Les droits à la vie et au développement ont reçu une attention toute particulière, de la part de la Commission dont nous nous félicitons. Quant au droit au développement, il faudrait continuer les efforts louables visant à approfondir la teneur de ce droit éminemment important et de cerner davantage les grandes orientations dans lesquelles s'insère la mise en oeuvre de ce droit. Il est important de souligner et d'approfondir le lien intégral qui existe entre les droits de l'homme, la décolonisation, le développement socio-économique et la lutte pour le désarmement, pour la paix.

En ce qui concerne le droit à la vie, il nous semble évident qu'il constitue ce fondement faute de quoi l'essor humain, l'édification d'une civilisation digne de ce nom ne seraient guère concevables. Cela est encore plus vrai aujourd'hui lorsque les ~~efforts~~^{etc} bénéfiques d'une coopération internationale fructueuse sont de plus en plus éclipsés par le danger découlant d'une course effrénée aux armements et par le refroidissement notable des relations interétatiques.

A ce propos, ma délégation ne peut passer sous silence une résolution adoptée à la dernière session de la Commission ayant trait au Kampuchée. Il nous semble que des efforts persistants déployés dans ce domaine depuis un certain temps déjà ne visent en fait que de priver le peuple khmer de son droit à la vie. L'une des grandes acquisitions de la République Populaire du Kampuchéa est précisément la reconquête par les khmers de leur droit à l'existence. Il est en outre archiconnu que la fin du régime du soi-disant Kampuchéa Démocratique a été accueilli partout avec soulagement. Par conséquent, les prises de positions réitérées lors des débats de la dernière session de la Commission nous paraissent pour le moins anachronistiques. Elles représentent aussi une immixtion dans les affaires intérieures d'un Etat sorti des ténèbres qui - grâce à l'aide bilatérale et multilatérale de la communauté des nations - a pu relancer le développement multi-

Señor Presidente:

Cuando hablamos de derechos humanos, no podemos hacerlo en el sentido estrecho de la democracia griega antigua, basada en la esclavitud, en que esos derechos eran sólo para los propietarios de esclavos.

Nosotros debemos hablar de los derechos de la humanidad toda.

El primero de esos derechos es el derecho a la vida, el derecho al trabajo, a la educación, a la asistencia médica, el derecho a no morir de hambre y tener una vida decorosa, porque si esos derechos fundamentales no se garantizan, no hay como hablar de otros derechos.

Nuestra delegación considera, por tanto, que es deber primario de nuestra época, desgraciadamente preñada de peligros y amenazas de una guerra nuclear y envuelta en una carrera armamentista que los círculos más reaccionarios del imperialismo promueven irresponsablemente, defender el derecho a la paz, garantizar la preservación misma de nuestro planeta y de la humanidad toda. Y junto a ese derecho, inseparablemente unido a él, el derecho al desarrollo.

Mi delegación considera, Señor Presidente, que el establecimiento de un nuevo orden económico internacional resulta una premisa indispensable para el logro de tan legítimo derecho humano como lo es el Derecho al Desarrollo.

Permítame, Señor Presidente, citar solo algunas cifras, exponentes de la dramática situación en que vive la humanidad y sus sombrías perspectivas.

En la actualidad la población mundial asciende a 4 mil 400 millones de habitantes, de ellos el 75% pertenece a los países subdesarrollados. Las proyecciones para el año 2000 indican que la población mundial para esa fecha, alcanzará la cifra de 6,400 millones de habitantes. Más del 90% de ese crecimiento tendrá lugar en los países subdesarrollados, con

Cuban statement excerpt - (2)

lo cual la población en esa parte del mundo representará el 80%, o lo que es igual, 4 de cada 5 habitantes vivirán en países subdesarrollados.

Por otra parte, si analizamos las perspectivas en cuanto a alimentación vemos que la ya dramática situación alimenticia del Tercer Mundo serán aún peor. .

Según estudios realizados por la FAO, cerca de 450 millones de seres humanos en el mundo subdesarrollado padecen de desnutrición grave, o sea, de hambre.

En los próximos 20 años esta situación se tornará aún más difícil, extensas regiones del mundo subdesarrollado carecerán de las cantidades más elementales de alimentos para asegurar el desarrollo normal de los niños y permitir que los adultos gocen de buena salud.

Si analizamos la esperanza de vida, la situación del analfabetismo, nos encontraremos con idénticas situaciones..

Señor Presidente, mi delegación considera un deber insoslayable de la comunidad internacional, de los miembros de las Naciones Unidas representados aquí, luchar para la transformación de esta situación, si es que en realidad nos preocupan los derechos humanos de los pueblos y los individuos, trabajemos pues para lograr el fundamental de ellos, como es el derecho a la vida.

Muchas gracias

of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 36/56 B of 25 November 1981, by which the Commission on Human Rights was requested to continue its consideration of this question, in the light of the action being taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, with a view to submitting a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling further its resolution 10 A (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977, in which it requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study this question,

Taking note of resolution 24 (XXIV) of 18 September 1981 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission expressed its deepest appreciation and thanks to its Rapporteur, Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes, for her preliminary report, 24/ and requested her to submit her final report, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the Sub-Commission at its thirty-fifth session,

Noting with appreciation the preliminary report by Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes,

Convinced that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

1. Takes note with deep satisfaction of the work being undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on this subject in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/55, 35/130 B and 36/56 B, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 A (XXXIII);

2. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its thirty-fifth session, to consider as a matter of high priority the Rapporteur's final report, with a view to submitting its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session;

3. Decides to consider the report on this subject by the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as a matter of priority at its thirty-ninth session.

1982/7 ~~_____~~

The Commission on Human Rights,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental

24/ E/W.A./Sub.1/174.

25/ Adopted at the 29th meeting on 19 February 1982, by a roll-call vote of 32 to none, with 11 abstentions. See chap. XIII.

human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and securing the universal respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 26/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 27/ article 1 of which states that "every human being has the inherent right to life",

Recalling its resolution 5 (XXXII) of 27 February 1975.

Recalling the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security of 16 December 1970, 28/ the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind of 10 November 1975, 29/ the Declaration on the Preparation of Conditions for Life in Peace of 15 December 1978 30/ and the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe of 9 December 1981, 31/

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States 32/ and the Declaration 33/ and Programme of Action 34/ on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order of 1 May 1974,

Reaffirming once again the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life,

Deeply concerned that international peace and security continue to be threatened by the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race in all its aspects, as well as by violations of the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Aware that all the horrors of past wars and all other calamities that have befallen people would pale in comparison with what is inherent in the use of nuclear weapons capable of destroying civilization on earth,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use,

-
- 26/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
 - 27/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
 - 28/ General Assembly resolution 2754 (XXV).
 - 29/ General Assembly resolution 3324 (XXX).
 - 30/ General Assembly resolution 33/73.
 - 31/ General Assembly resolution 36/100.
 - 32/ General Assembly resolution 2881 (XXIX).
 - 33/ General Assembly resolution 3201 (LVI).
 - 34/ General Assembly resolution 3202 (LVI).

Recalling the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to remove the threat of war from the lives of people, to preserve civilization and ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life,

Convinced that for no people in the world today is there a more important question than that of the preservation of peace and of ensuring the cardinal right of every human being, namely, the right to life,

1. Expresses its firm conviction that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life, and that the safeguarding of this foremost right is an essential condition for the enjoyment of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. Stresses the urgent need for all possible efforts by the international community to strengthen peace, remove the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, thus contributing to assuring the right to life;

3. Calls upon all States to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technical progress are used exclusively in the interests of international peace and for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

4. Decides in its future activities to stress the need to ensure the cardinal right of everyone to life;

5. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to carry out a study on the negative consequences of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race in all its aspects, for the implementation of economic, social, cultural as well as civil and political rights, the establishment of the new international economic order and, above all, of the inherent right to life, and to submit that study for consideration by the Commission at its fortieth session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies concerned with disarmament matters.

1982/8. Violations of human rights in southern Africa:
report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts 35/

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2 (XXIII), by which it set up the Ad hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa, and its resolutions 21 (XXV), 7 (XXVII), 19 (XXIX), 5 (XXXI), 6 (XXXIII), 12 (XXXV) and 5 (XXXVII),

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1981/155 of 8 May 1981,

Having examined the progress report of the Ad hoc Working Group of Experts submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 5 (XXXVII), 36/

35/ Adopted at the 37th meeting on 25 February 1982, by a roll-call vote of 42 to none, with 1 abstention. See chap. IV.

36/ E/CN.4/1485.

317. At the request of the representative of Jordan, a vote by roll-call was taken on the draft resolution. The representative of Peru made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 30 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, India, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

318. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XXVI, section A, resolution 1982/5.

319. At the 29th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1982/L.14), sponsored by Costa Rica, Gambia, Fiji, Morocco, */ Panama and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Peru joined the sponsors of the draft resolution. The Commission adopted the draft resolution without a vote.

320. For the text of the resolution, see chapter XXVI, section A, resolution 1982/6.

321. ~~The representative of the Soviet Union introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.4/1982/L.15) sponsored by Algeria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Zambia joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.~~

322. In the light of amendments proposed by the representative of Pakistan, the representative of the Soviet Union orally revised the draft resolution as follows: the words "as well as by violations of the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples" were inserted at the end of the seventh preambular paragraph; in operative paragraph 5, a comma and the words "the establishment of the new international economic order" were inserted after the words "civil and political rights".

323. The representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

324. At the request of the representative of Cuba, a vote by roll-call was taken on draft resolution E/CN.4/1982/L.15/Rev.1. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 32 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

* / In accordance with rule 69, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, India, Jordan, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

325. For the text of the resolution, see Chapter XXVI, section A, resolution 1982/7.

326. At the 30th meeting, statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of Argentina, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay.