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AGENDA

THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE MEETING

June 16-18, 1972

Holiday Inn - Independence Mall
(4th & Arch Sts.)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1972

3:00 p.m.

REGISTRATION

Robinson Room

The Inn's dining facilities - its coffee shop (Vittlery Room) and restaurant (Pennsylvania Packet Room) - will be open until 11:00 p.m.

The evening session will be held in the Ballroom.

7:30 p.m.

WELCOME

Mr. Thomas Noone, Jr., President,
Pennsylvanians for Human Life

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Sen. James H. Donovan, New York
State Legislature

9:00 p.m.

OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

Michael Taylor, Executive Secretary,
National Right to Life Committee

9:30 p.m.

LATE COCKTAIL PARTY

Ballroom Foyer

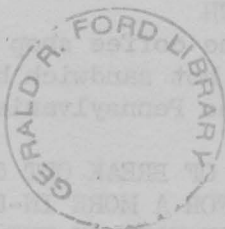
EXECUTIVE SESSION

Conyngham Room

The Executive Committee* of the NRLC will present a report on policies and programs for the NRLC. The meeting is open to representatives of the various Right to Life organizations.

The Executive Committee will be available to meet with individuals or groups throughout the weekend.

*Juan Ryan; John Archibold; Terry Weaver; Kenneth VanDerhoef; Fred Mecklenburg.



SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1972

The Inn's coffee shop begins serving breakfast at 7:00 a.m. A buffet breakfast will also be served in the Pennsylvania Packet Room for \$2.25.

Free coffee will be served in the Ballroom foyer from 7:30 a.m. until the opening of the first session.

Saturday morning and afternoon the lawyers will be holding a separate seminar in the Barney Room (see separate agenda). This seminar is restricted to lawyers. A legal report and discussion will be presented to the full convention on Sunday morning.

Saturday morning's session will be held in the Ballroom.

8:45 - 10:00 a.m.

POPULATION: THE ISSUES

Panel: Msgr. James T. McHugh, Director,
Family Life Division, USCC
Dr. Fred Mecklenburg, Executive
Committee, National Right to
Life Committee
Randy Engel, U.S. Coalition for
Life

10:00 - 10:15 a.m.

BREAK

The Inn will have a coffee bar set up
in the Ballroom foyer.

10:15 - 11:30 a.m.

POSITIVE ALTERNATIVE TO ABORTION:
LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS

Marjory Mecklenburg, President,
Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life

11:30 - 12:15 p.m.

THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT: A PRO-LIFE APPROACH

Sidney Callahan, author and lecturer
on marriage and family life

12:15 p.m.

LUNCH

The coffee shop will be serving. Also,
a hot sandwich buffet will be set up in
the Pennsylvania Packet Room - \$1.95.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING A SERIES OF BREAK OUT SESSIONS WILL BE SCHEDULED SO AS TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY FOR A MORE IN-DEPTH DISCUSSION OF PARTICULAR ISSUES. A FULL DESCRIPTION OF EACH OF THE SEMINARS IS LISTED ON A SEPARATE SHEET.

1:45 - 3:15 p.m.

SEMINARS

State Organization: Developed Strategies -- Barry Room
Basic Legislative Methods -- Conyngham Room
Population -- Biddle Room

SEMINARS (cont.)

Other Life-Death Issues: Euthanasia -- Jones Room.
High School Education -- Wickes Room.

3:15 - 3:30 p.m.

BREAK

The Inn will have a coffee/soft drink bar set up in the Ballroom foyer.

3:30 - 5:00 p.m.

SEMINARS

Basic Principles of State Organization -- Conyngham Room.
Legislative Strategies: Offensive Program -- Biddle Room.
Fund Raising -- Barry Room.
Public Communications: Methods and Programs -- Wickes Room.

5:15 p.m.

ECUMENICAL PRAYER SERVICE

This service will be held at nearby Old St. George's United Methodist Church (235 N. Fourth Street).

6:00 p.m.

DINNER

Both the coffee shop and restaurant will be serving.

7:00 p.m.

FILM PRESENTATIONS

4:35 @ 7 p.m. (Clearing)

Prior to the main seminars of the evening two films will be shown in the Jones Room:

"The Reality of Abortion" - 26 minutes, color. Dr. William Hogan explains the reality of abortion through a well planned slide presentation. Produced by Americans United for Life. Meeting contact: Paul Haring.

"An Actual Abortion" - 9 minutes, color. Dr. John Willke, of Cincinnati, Ohio, will demonstrate how this film can be an effective part of a public presentation.

8:00 - 9:30 p.m.

SEMINARS

Women's Rights: A Positive Approach -- Barry Room.
Medical Panel: New Ethical Questions -- Wickes Room.
The Youth Movement: Its Accomplishments and Hopes -- Biddle Room.



SEMINARS (cont.)

Legal Ramifications of Incorporation
and Tax Exempt Status -- Barney Room.
Referenda -- Conyngham Room.

9:30 p.m.

LATE COCKTAIL PARTY
Ballroom foyer

At this time Dr. John Willke will make a
one hour presentation on the effective
use of visual aids in public presentations
-- Jones Room.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1972

Breakfast will be served in the coffee shop from 7:00 - 11:00 a.m. The
buffet breakfast will also be available in the Pennsylvania Packet Room.

Free coffee will be served in the Ballroom foyer from 8:00 a.m. until the
opening of the first session.

Mass will be concelebrated in the main Ballroom at 7:45 a.m.

Please note: the Inn has graciously extended us a late check-out time of
2:00 p.m. However, in return the Inn asks that you be packed, prior to the
morning session, with your baggage stored in the closet area of your room
so that the Inn's staff can begin cleaning rooms. Your cooperation is much
appreciated.

The morning session will be held in the Ballroom.

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

LEGAL PANEL: CURRENT COURT DEVELOPMENTS
Martin McKernan, Jr., NRLC
Prof. Robert Byrn, Fordham Law School,
New York

10:30 - 10:45 a.m.

BREAK

10:45 - 11:15 a.m.

ABORTION: AN ECUMENICAL ISSUE
Prof. George Hunston Williams,
Harvard Divinity School,
Chairman, Americans United for Life

11:15 - 12:30 p.m.

STATE REPORTS

A SUMMING UP

12:30 p.m.

LUNCH

DEPARTURE

There is limousine service to the airport every 30 minutes (\$2.20). Allow
45 minutes for travel time to the airport.



Holiday Inn® -INDEPENDENCE MALL

4th & ARCH STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

Welcome National Right To Life...

to the Holiday Inn-Independence Mall, center city Philadelphia's newest Holiday Inn.

It is our sincere wish that your stay with us will be a memorable and enjoyable one. Each and every member of our staff is professionally trained to cater your every need.

Our Inn is situated right in the heart of Olde Historic Philadelphia within one or two blocks from such legendary landmarks as Christ Church, Independence Hall, Carpenters Hall, The Liberty Bell, Betsy Ross House, Ben Franklin's Grave and many others too numerous to mention.

For your convenience and to help expedite those among you who like " Coffee only " for breakfast, we will have set up in our Ballroom Foyer, a Complimentary self-service coffee station open at 7:30 A.M. Saturday and 8:00 A.M. Sunday.

Further, to supplement the Vittlery Coffee Shop service during your morning and afternoon breaks on Saturday, we will have available in our Ballroom Foyer a coffee station in the morning and a coffee and soda station for your afternoon break.

These breaks will be on an individual cash basis.

Our Vittlery room begins serving breakfast at 7:00 A.M. each morning and will remain open through 10:30 P.M., Sunday excluded. Our Pennsylvania Packett room will be serving a Buffet breakfast starting at 7:00 A.M. both Saturday and Sunday. Both rooms are open for lunch, the Vittlery providing menu service, while the Packett offers on Saturday a variety of hot sandwich items and on Sunday a special Father's Day Buffet.

The Pennsylvania Packett begins dinner service at 5:00 P.M. and continues serving until 11:00 P.M. The cusine is gourmet and accompanied by our wide selection of your favorite wines.





Holiday Inn® -INDEPENDENCE MALL

4th & ARCH STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

-2-

The lively life begins as early as 11:30 A.M. Monday through Saturday, at which time we open our Blue Anchor Tavern. Contemporary live entertainment is provided nightly from 9:00 P.M. until closing by: Bill Heverly and his group "One Way". Sunday the Blue Anchor is open 1:00 P.M. until 10:00 P.M.

For those of you who enjoy nostalgia and reminising, we have in our lounge a unique "Juke Box" containing exclusively popular tunes from the 1950's.

In closing, if there is anything I personally may do to make your visit more comfortable, please feel free to contact me through our Inn operators.

Cordially,

John M. Cook
Innkeeper and
General Manager

JMC/cy



SEMINAR FACT SHEET

SEMINAR PROCEDURE:

1. The moderators of the seminars are requested to run their seminars on time. At the appointed hour discussion should be terminated and those in attendance be released for participation in the next program event.
2. Each seminar session will be recorded on tape. However, the moderator should assign a participant to act as a recording secretary. The recording secretary should note the general tenor of the discussion, points of interest or value, etc.
3. The moderator has responsibility for the seminar. If the moderator would like to guarantee the seminar participants a degree of privacy, he has the option of announcing at the seminar's opening that the seminar is an executive session (press not attend)..

I. AFTERNOON SEMINARS: 1:45 - 3:15 P.M.

1. State Organization: Developed Strategies -- Barry Room.

Moderator: Dr. Paul Andreini, Mayo Clinic, Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life (MCCL), Rochester, Minnesota

Joseph Lampe, Co-ordinator, MCCL, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Marjory Mecklenburg, President, MCCL, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Jean Doyle, Florida State Right to Life, Maitland, Florida
Gloria Klein, President, People Taking Action Against Abortion, Detroit, Michigan

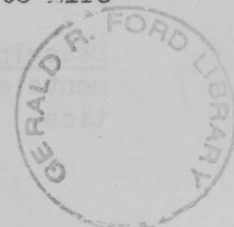
Description: to explore and share ideas on several types of state organizational structures, so that current and prospective organizational resources of a state or locale can be most effectively deployed. MCCL has prepared a special state organization manual that has been included in your convention kit.

2. Basic Legislative Methods -- Conyngham Room

Moderator: Martin Ryan Haley, of Martin Ryan Haley & Associates, New York;
Vice President, American Association of Political Consultants;
Treasurer, International Association of Political Consultants.

Edwin Becker, North Dakota Right to Life Association

Description: a review with discussion and illustration of the basic, step by step procedures that should constitute a state legislative program over the course of a year. Mr. Haley's talk is a must for newly formed Right to Life organizations.



3. Population -- Biddle Room

Moderator: Msgr. James T. McHugh

Randy Engel, Export, Pennsylvania
Robert Sassone, Member, California Pro-Life Council, Santa
Ana, California

Description: to pursue a more in-depth discussion of the morning population panel, with particular emphasis on abortion as a part of a population control policy.

4. Other Life-Death Issues: Euthanasia -- Jones Room

Moderator: Maury R. Sheridan, Ph.D., Communications; member of Board of Directors, Human Life, Seattle, Washington; member of Governor's Commission for Educational T.V., state of Washington.

Ann Eichner, Florida State Right to Life, Maitland, Florida
Gerry Ghiglieri, Oregon Right to Life, Portland, Oregon

Description: a complete review of the emergence of euthanasia as a political issue; with special emphasis on the states of Washington, Oregon, and Florida.

5. High School Education -- Wickes Room

Moderator: Jane Arnold, Pennsylvanians for Human Life, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philip Exner, student, Wilmington, Delaware
Judy Fink, Women Concerned for the Unborn Child, PHL,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Edward M. Bryce, PHL, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Norma Pelton, Ohio Right to Life Society, Fulton County, Ohio
Richard Cochrane, Assistant Director, Family Life Bureau,
Brooklyn, New York
Rose Polito, President, Right to Life League of Southern
California, Los Angeles, California

Description: each of the panel members will report on successful programs, including teacher training, development of programs for both metropolitan and rural areas, curriculum guides, texts, etc.

II. AFTERNOON SEMINARS: 3:30 - 5:00 p.m.

1. Basic Principles of State Organization -- Conyngham Room

Moderator: Dr. Paul Andreini, Mayo Clinic, MCCL, Rochester, Minnesota

Joseph Lampe, State Co-ordinator, MCCL, Minneapolis, Minn.
Majory Mecklenburg, President, MCCL, Minneapolis, Minn.

Description: the MCCL panel will present a basic discussion of key steps, elements and programs required in initially setting up an effective state organization. A must for new Right to Life organizations.

2. **Legislative Strategies: Offensive Programs -- Biddle Room**

Moderator: Martin Ryan Haley, of Martin Ryan Haley & Associates, New York;
Vice President, American Association of Political Consultants;
Treasurer, International Association of Political Consultants.

Senator James H. Donovan, New York State Legislature
Edward Golden, Chairman, New York State Right to Life
Troy, New York
Arlene Pelzer, Florida State Right to Life, Maitland, Fla.

Description: building upon the basic legislative techniques of the defensive program, Mr. Haley will outline key elements of the more complex and more difficult offensive legislative program; with special attention to the current situation in New York and Florida.

3. **Fund Raising -- Barry Room**

Moderator: Kenneth VanDerhoef, Esq., President, Human Life, Seattle, Wash.

Anna Lawler, MCCL, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Patricia Spencer, Vice-President, Illinois Right to Life
Committee, Lake Forest, Illinois

Description: the panel members will each report on several specific fund raising efforts that have proven successful for their organization. A primary purpose of this seminar is for all participants to share the experience of their own organizations in fund raising.

4. **Public Communications: Methods and Programs -- Wickes Room**

Moderator: Maury Sheridan, Ph.d., Communications; member of Board of Directors, Human Life, Seattle, Washington, member of Governor's Commission for Educational T.V., state of Washington

Marcy Sneed, Vice-President, Illinois Right to Life Committee,
Media Co-ordinator, Chicago, Illinois
Diane Arrigan, Women for the Unborn, Merrick, New York

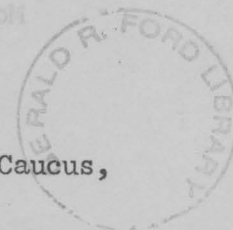
Description: Dr. Maury Sheridan will discuss some basic principles of communications and media use in the context of Right to Life programs; Marcy Sneed will illustrate the total media program developed by the Illinois Right to Life Committee; Diane Arrigan will discuss the successful newspaper advertising program of Women for the Unborn.

III. **EVENING SEMINARS: 8:00 - 9:30 P.M.**

1. **Women's Rights: A Positive Approach -- Barry Room**

Moderator: Judy Fink, PHL, WCUC, National Women's Political Caucus,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Mary Alice Duffy, Esq., President, National Association of
Women Lawyers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Anna Lawler, MCCL, Women for Universal Human Rights,
Minneapolis, Minnesota



Description: A more in-depth discussion of the morning talk by Sidney Callahan; report on women's political caucus; assessment of Women's Rights Amendment vis-a-vis abortion; development of pro-life women's organizations.

2. Medical Panel: New Ethical Questions -- Wickes Room

Moderator: Dr. James Diamond, PHL, Reading, Pennsylvania

Dr. Ada Ryan, President, Committee of New York State
Doctors and Nurses Against Abortion, Flushing Hospital
Medical Center, Flushing, New York

Dr. Bart Heffernan, President, Illinois Right to Life
Committee

Dr. Fred Mecklenburg, MCCL, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Description: Discussion will include how to develop state organizations of doctors and nurses; a critique of the New York statistics; a description of the medical brief filed before the U.S. Supreme Court; status of prostaglandin research.

3. The Youth Movement: Its Accomplishments and Hopes -- Biddle Room

Moderators: Sue Bastyr and Maureen Clements, National Youth Pro-Life
Coalition, SOUL, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Description: Many representatives of the youth groups from across the country will be present at the Convention. In this seminar they would like to report on highlights of the last year -- the National Meeting in Chicago, involvement in the Presidential primaries, Life Days on campuses, etc.; and to share and discuss with you their plans for the coming year.

4. Legal Ramifications of Incorporation and Tax Exempt Status -- Barney Room

Moderator: Martin McKernan, Jr., Esq., General Counsel, NRIC

Joseph Walheim, Esq., of Schubert, Mallon, Walheim and
de Cindis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kevin Powers, Treasurer, MCCL, Minneapolis, Minn.

Description: this seminar, building on the afternoon discussion in the legal session, will explore the legal feasibility of tax exempt status for pro-life organizations, how to interpret IRS policy, the possibilities of acceptable activities, etc.

5. Referenda -- Conyngham Room

Moderator: Martin Ryan Haley, of Martin Ryan Haley & Associates, New York;
Vice President, American Association of Political Consultants;
Treasurer, International Association of Political Consultants

Kenneth VanDerhoef, Esq., President, Human Life, Seattle,
Washington

Description: this seminar is designed as primarily a review session for those states - Michigan, North Dakota, Arizona, Florida, etc. - that face a possible or probable referendum in the fall.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

AGENDA

June 17, 1972
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The legal seminar will be held in the Barney Room. This session is restricted to lawyers.

A legal report will be delivered to the full convention on Sunday morning.

8:45 - 9:00 a.m.	OPENING COMMENTS
9:00 - 10:15 a.m.	UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CASES
10:15 - 10:30 a.m.	BREAK
10:30 - 11:30 a.m.	RECENT AND PENDING DECISIONS IN THE STATE SUPREME COURTS
11:30 - 12:30 p.m.	RECENT FEDERAL COURT ACTIONS
12:30 - 1:45 p.m.	LUNCH
1:45 - 3:00 p.m.	POSITIVE ACTIONS CHALLENGING LIBERAL ABORTION STATUTES
3:00 - 3:45 p.m.	THE POSSIBLE NECESSITY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
3:45 - 4:00 p.m.	BREAK
4:00 - 5:00 p.m.	PROPOSED PRO-LIFE LEGISLATION
5:00 - 6:00 p.m.	CONSIDERATION OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS FOR THE LOCAL COMMITTEES AND THE FORMATION OF A PUBLIC INTEREST LAW FIRM AND THE GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD



NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

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

Tel: (202) 638-6235

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JUAN J. RYAN, Esq.
1351 Springfield Avenue
New Providence, New Jersey 07974

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10036 South Winchester
Chicago, Illinois 60612

Executive Secretary

Michael A. Taylor
Washington, D.C.

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Kenneth D. Van Derhoef, Esq.
Seattle, Washington

Terry Weaver
Atlanta, Georgia

Carolyn Wright
Miami, Florida

June 16, 1972

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the National Right to Life Committee (NRIC), and your host organization, Pennsylvanians for Human Life (PHL), allow me to welcome you to Philadelphia.

Just prior to meeting time we already had confirmed reservations for over 225 participants, representing some 35 states. The primary purpose of our meeting is to review, critique and further develop our pro-life programs.

A final agenda for our meeting is enclosed. Please read it over at your earliest convenience. Full information on meals, meeting times, etc. is contained on the agenda. If you have any questions during the weekend about your accommodations or the meeting schedule, please feel free to contact the Holiday Inn's staff or our own convention staff.

The Robinson Room has been set up for display of publications, brochures, leaflets, etc that you may have brought with you. Dave Jones, of PHL, is in charge of the display area.

Jane Arnold, of PHL, is press liaison for the meeting.

A few note on kit materials:

1. A directory of Right to Life organizations is enclosed. Please inform our office of any corrections, deletions or additions.
2. A special thanks to Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life for preparing the state organizational manual.

Please wear your name tag at all times. This will facilitate communications, etc.

The generous effort of many people has made this meeting possible. A special thanks to the Planning Committee, to our host organization, Pennsylvanians for Human Life, especially Louise Bolger and the volunteers



NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 8388 Washington, D.C. 20008

Tel: (202) 528-8328

from the Philadelphia area, to Martin McKernan for organizing the legal seminar, to our speakers and to all those who have assumed the responsibility of organizing the special seminars. A special thanks to the staff of the Holiday Inn for making our stay so pleasant.

And thanks to everyone for coming. Have a pleasant and rewarding meeting.

Sincerely,

Michael Taylor

Michael Taylor
Executive Secretary

On behalf of the National Right to Life Committee (NRLC), and your host organization, Pennsylvania for Human Life (PHL), allow me to welcome you to Philadelphia. Prior to meeting time we already had confirmed reservations for over 225 participants, representing some 1000 people. The primary purpose of our meeting is to review, critique and further develop our pro-life programs.

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President
JUAN J. RYAN, Esq.
1321 Springfield Avenue
New Providence, New Jersey 07974

Executive Secretary
MICHAEL TAYLOR
Washington, D.C.

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Miami, Florida

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

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NEWS FROM

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

1 BALA AVENUE

BALA CYNWYD, PA. 19004

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS Jane Arnold

MO 7-1191; MO 7-3835; HOME PHONE NUMBER:

TU-57

June 5, 1972

The Third Annual Meeting of the National Right to Life Committee will be held at the Holiday Inn - Independence Mall, Phila., on June 16-17-18. Protecting the right to life of the unborn child is the central issue for this organization and its affiliates throughout 50 states of which some boast 100 chapters. National Right to Life is non-sectarian and encourages anti-abortion activity on a grass-roots level. Headquartered in Washington, D. C., officers include Pres. Juan Ryan, Esq., Springfield, N. J.; Vice-Pres. Jerome Frazel, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; and Exec. Dir. Michael Taylor, Washington, D. C. Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr., Esq. (Alexandria, Va.); John E. Archibold, Esq. (Denver, Colo.); Edward T. Golden (Troy, N. Y.); Gloria Volini Heffernan, M. D. (Willmette, Ill.); Edward A. Kilroy, M. D. (Bay Village, Ohio); Fred E. Mecklenburg, M. D. (Minneapolis, Minn.); Rev. Edwin H. Palmer, Th.D (Wayne, N. J.); Sandra Tobis (Des Moines, Iowa) Walter R. Trinkaus, Esq. (Los Angeles, Calif.); Kenneth D. VanDerhoef, Esq. (Seattle, Wash.); Terry Weaver (Atlanta, Ga.); Carolyn Wright (Miami, Fla.) serve on the board of directors.

Five hundred delegates will assemble on Friday evening for the keynote address by New York State Senator James Donovan who initiated action for the repeal of N. Y.'s 2-yr.-old, liberal abortion law that in recent weeks successfully passed the N. Y. legislature attracting the support of Pres. Nixon but which was vetoed by Gov. Rockefeller after unsuccessful attempts to compromise with the pro-life groups in that state.

On Saturday, those attending will have opportunity for in-depth discussion of organizational methods, fund raising, public relations, legislative strategies on state and federal levels, youth organization and high school education. Seminars will be held to consider the population issue and medical aspects of the abortion question. A highlight of the Saturday program will be an Ecumenical Prayer Service to be held at the historic St. George United Methodist Church at Independence Mall.

The convention will be addressed on Sunday morning by the Rev. George Huntston Williams, historian of the Christian Churches and Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard University.

The weekend program will conclude with the presentation of state reports.



NEWS FROM

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

1 BALA AVENUE
BALA CYNWYD, PA. 19004

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS *Jane Arnold*

MO 7-1191; MO 7-3835; HOME PHONE NUMBER:

TU7-51

BACKGROUND ON NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

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

Officers

Juan Ryan, Esq. Springfield, N. J. President	Jerome Frazel, Esq. Chicago, Ill. Vice President	Michael Taylor Washington, D. C. Executive Secretary
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Walter R. Trinkaus, Esq. Los Angeles, Calif.	Kenneth D. Van Derhoef, Esq. Seattle, Washington
Terry Weaver Atlanta, Ga.	Carolyn Wright Miami, Fla.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The National Right to Life Committee is a non-sectarian interdisciplinary organization that is committed to informing and educating the general public on questions related to the sanctity of human life. Protecting the right to life of the unborn child is a central issue to the National Right to Life Committee and its affiliates in the various states throughout the nation. Proposals for total repeal or liberalization of present abortion laws represent a limited and negative approach to serious human problems. The National Right to Life Committee is in favor of a legal system that protects the life of the unborn child, while recognizing the dignity of the child's mother, the rights of its father, and the responsibility of society to provide support and assistance to both the mother and child. In order to understand the abortion dilemma, we must expand the horizon to include a consideration of pre-natal and maternal health care programs, as well as improvement of social services for those children whose parents are unable to care for them



NEWS FROM

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

1 BALA AVENUE

BALA CYNWYD, PA. 19004

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

MO 7-1191; MO 7-3835; HOME PHONE NUMBER:

TU 7-57

BIOGRAPHIES of Persons Attending Convention of National Importance In Right to Life Work

Rev. George Huntston Williams (Speaker at Convention)
Historian of the Christian Churches
Hollis Professor of Divinity
Harvard University

Education: Attended University of Munich, Germany, 1934-35
A. B., St. Lawrence University, 1936
B. D., Meadville Theological Seminary, 1939
Cruft Travelling Fellow, Institut Catholique, Paris
and University of Strasbourg, 1939-40
Th.D., Union Theological Seminary, 1946
D.D., St. Lawrence University, 1953
Litt.D., Meadville Theological School of Lombard College, 196

Professor Williams was ordained to the ministry in 1940. He served as Assistant minister at the Church of the Christian Union in Rockford, Ill. He served on the faculties of the Starr King School for the Ministry and at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Calif. from 1941 to 1947. In 1947, he came to Harvard and was successively lecturer, associate professor, and Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History before being named Hollis Professor in 1963. He was Acting Dean of the Divinity School from 1953 to 1955.

Professor Williams is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Medieval Academy of America, and the Societe Europeenne de Culture. He served as president of the American Society of Church History (1958) and of the American Society for Reformation Research (1967). He is chairman of the North American Committee for the Documentation of Free Church Origins; a director of the Reformation Research Foundation; a director of the Unitarian Historical Society, and formerly a governor of the Congregational Historical Society. He has served on the executive committee of the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, and as chairman of the Massachusetts Council of Churches Commission on Church and State. He was chairman of the Governor's Commission on Birth Control (1965), and chairman of Americans United for Life (1971). He was Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Strasbourg in 1960-61, and visiting lecturer at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. 1967-68. He was a Protestant Observer at portions of each of the four sessions of II Vatican Council, 1962-65. He was guest of the Patriarch of Moscow and participant in the central committee of the Societe Europeene de Culture in Leningrad, 1968. He has served as officer or committee member in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Dante Alighieri Society, the Evangelical Missionary Society in Massachusetts, the Ministers Club, the Pilgrim Ministers Club, the American Historical Association, the Dante Society of America, and Nature Conservancy.

NEWS FROM

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

1 BALA AVENUE

BALA CYNWYD, PA. 19004

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS *Jane Arnold*

MO 7-1191; MO 7-3835; HOME PHONE NUMBER:

767-57

BIOGRAPHIES of Persons Attending Convention of National Importance in
Right to Life Work

Albert H. Fortman, M. D. (continued)

Medical Association and the 6th District Medical Association.

Chairman of the North Dakota Right to Life Association since November, 1970.

Member of the Good Shepherd Church in Bismark (Lutheran)

Married and has three children.

####

Dennis J. Horan, Esq.

Partner: Hinshaw, Culbertson, Moelmann, HoVan & Fuller

Active in the preparation and trial of various types of lawsuits.

Instructor in Law at the University of Chicago Law School.

Author of several articles of Trial Techniques.

Member of: American Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Bar Association, Chicago Trial Lawyers Club.

Attorney for and President of the Illinois Right to Life Committee.

Co-author of six briefs on abortion. Co-editor of a forthcoming book on abortion. Co-author of an article on abortion to appear in Fall, '72 DePaul Law Review.

Attorney in Doe v. Scott, a 3 Judge abortion case involving the Illinois statute now on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

####

Fred E. Mecklenburg, M. D.

Education: M. D. 1960 University of Minnesota Medical School
Internship - U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Seattle, Wash
OB-GYN Residency - University of Minnesota and affiliated hospitals.

Certified by American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and member of The American College of OB-GYN, The American Fertility Society, The Minnesota Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and The American Association of Planned Parenthood Physicians.

Currently a clinical instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Minnesota Hospitals and director of Family Planning Clinic at the University. Instrumental in establishing a Family Planning Center

NEWS FROM

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

1 BALA AVENUE

BALA CYNWYD, PA. 19004

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS Jane Arnold

MO 7-1191; MO 7-3835; HOME PHONE NUMBER:

TU-5

BIOGRAPHIES OF Persons Attending Convention of National Importance in Right to Life Work

Rev. George Hunston Williams (continued)

He is the author of "The Church and the Democratic State and the Crisis in Religious Education" (1948), The Norman Anonymous of ca. 1100 (1951), "Public Aid to Parochial Education" (1951), "Christology and Church-State Relations in the Fourth Century" (1951), and "Church History in the United States, 1900-1951" (1951). He was editor of The Harvard Divinity School History (1954). More recent writings include: "Ministry in the Patristic Period" (1956), "The Role of the Laity in the Ancient Church" (1957), "Anabaptist and Spiritual Writers" (1957), "Reluctance to Inform" (1957), Anselm and Atonement (1959), Wildness and Paradise in Christian Thought (1962), The Radical Reformation (1962) which is being published in Italian, "Cardinal Bea" (1964), "Camillo Renato" (1965), The Meanings of Catholic Ecumenism (1965), The American Career of Georges Florovsky (1966), "Thomas Hooker" (1967), "The Ministry and the Draft in Historical Perspective" (1968), "Religious Residues and Presuppositions in the American Debate on Abortion" (1969). He is editing Stanislas Lubieniecki's History of the Polish Reformation and the writings of Thomas Hooker.

He has contributed to the festschriften for Ernst Benz (Marburg), Heinrich Bornkenm (Heidelberg), Harry A. Wolfson (Harvard), E. Harris Harbison (Princeton), James Luther Adams (Harvard), Wilhelm Pauck (Vanderbilt), Georges Florovsky (Princeton), Paul Lehmann (Union,) and Harold Grimm (Ohio State).

He is on the editorial boards of Harvard Theological Review, Church History, Greek, Roman and Byzantin Studies, Studies on Romanticism, and Mennonite Quarterly Review.

Professor and Mrs. Williams reside in Belmont, Mass. Two of their four children, Mrs. Portia Weiskel and Jeremy Williams, are graduates respectively of Radcliffe College '65 and Harvard College '70. Apart from his professional work, Professor Williams has given much time to the conservation of nature, opposition to abortion, race relations, ecumenism, and peace.

####

Robert M. Byrn
Professor of Law
Fordham University School of Law

Education: B.S. (1935-1953), J.D. (1959) Fordham University.

Admitted to the practice of law in New York 1959 and several federal courts including the Supreme Court of the United States (1963).

Active practice of law in New York from 1959 to 1963.



NEWS FROM

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR HUMAN LIFE

1 BALA AVENUE

BALA CYNWYD, PA. 19004

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS *Jane Arno*

MO 7-1191; MO 7-3835; HOME PHONE NUMBER:

TJ-57

BIOGRAPHIES OF Persons Attending Convention of National Importance in
Right to Life Work

Fred E. Mecklenburg, M. D. (continued)

for University students and has worked in Volunteer Teenage Medical Center assisting young people with contraceptive and venereal disease problems.

President of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life.

Practices medicine at the St. Louis Park Medical Center, department chairman of Obstetrics and Gynecology Dept. Clinical investigator for the Minnesota Maternal Mortality Committee, Minnesota State Board of Health.

Married, father of four children, and member of the Methodist Church.

####

Mrs. Marjory Mecklenburg
Wife of Fred E. Mecklenburg
Mother of four children

Education: Honors graduate from University of Minnesota, Home Economics Major
Teacher of Home Economics for five years following graduation and was involved in the student teacher program and served on the state curriculum revision committee for home economics.

Member of the board of directors of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life.
Member of the board of directors of Birthright.
President, University of Minnesota Alumnae Chapter of Mortar Board.

####



Edward J. Golden is one of the original founders of the New York State Right-to-Life Committee and has been Chairman of the group since 1966. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Right-to-Life Committee. He is a lifetime resident of Troy, New York, having attended local schools, and graduated in 1955 from Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts. Upon graduation, he entered the Air Force and served three years as a navigator in the Strategic Air Command.

He and his wife, the former Catherine Masterson, are the parents of six children.

Golden is past president of the Holy Cross Alumni Club of Eastern New York and is a member of the Rensselaer County Sewer Commission. He is employed as a Project Manager with the MacFarland Construction Co., Inc. of Albany, New York. The New York State Right-to-Life Committee was started as an educational group to inform the New York State Legislature on the issues of abortion, but has since grown to be the organization governing over fifty county Right-to-Life groups across New York State, and is actively engaged in political lobbying in the State for all legislative measures involving the pro-life movement.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

JOHN E. ARCHIBOLD

Born: Denver, Colorado, March 15, 1933.

Education: Denver Public Schools; graduated from East High School in 1951. President of Senior Class, 1951.

A. B., cum laude, Princeton University, 1955.

L. L. B., University of Denver, 1959.

L. L. M., Georgetown University, 1965.

Professional Career:

Special Liaison Assistant, U. S. Department of State, 1960.

Trial Attorney, U. S. Department of Justice, 1960-1966.

Private Law Practice since 1966, and also Assistant Attorney General of the State of Colorado since February 1, 1970, assigned to The Public Utilities Commission.

Other: Chairman, Colorado Joint Council on Medical and Social Legislation.

Vice Chairman, Law Day Committee, 1969-1970.

Family Status:

Married Mary Ellen Ogelsby September 12, 1964, Rosemont, Pennsylvania. Three children: John Christopher, born December 8, 1965; Stephen Ewing, born February 11, 1968; Mary Elizabeth Eileen, born August 29, 1970.

June, 1972



JAMES H. DONOVAN

44th District (Lewis and Oneida counties)

James H. Donovan, Republican, was born in Holland Patent and has been a lifelong resident of Oneida county. He has been owner and general manager of a contracting business in Washington Mills for over 20 years. He is a World War II veteran, having served overseas twice with the United States Marines.

Senator Donovan is past president of the Chadwicks Board of Education, past director of the Willowvale Volunteer Fire Department and past president of the Sauquoit Valley Chamber of Commerce. He has served the town of New Hartford as a member of the planning board, as Town Councilman and as Supervisor. As an Oneida County Supervisor, he served on many committees of the Board of Supervisors, including the Ways and Means Committee. He was a prime mover in the multi-million dollar Metropolitan Sewer District and steered the proposal through as chairman of the board's sewer committee. This program has been cited as a model for the State and received national recognition by Newsweek publications. He was elected to the New York State Senate in the 1965 general election.

Senator Donovan is chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Roads and Public Works and in this capacity, he conducted state-wide public hearings on the future of New York State's Town Highway Improvement Plan. The legislature subsequently adopted his submission for a broader, more comprehensive rural transportation program which becomes effective April, 1972 and is commonly referred to as the Donovan Plan.

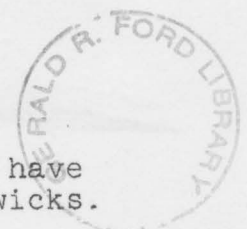
Senator Donovan is also a member of the following Senate Standing Committees: Agriculture and Marketing; Cities; Conservation and Recreation; Education; Finance; Insurance; Mental Hygiene; Towns and Counties.

At the end of the 1970 Legislative Session Senator Donovan was appointed to the following Joint Legislative Committees: Consumer Protection; Corporation Law; Election Law; Insurance Rates, Regulations and Recodification-Insurance Law.

Senator Donovan attends St. Anthony of Padua church in Chadwicks and is a past president of the Holy Name Society.

He is married to the former Esther Moretti. The couple have seven children. The family resides at 9409 Elm Street, Chadwicks.

Note: This may be more pertinent to Right to Life movement: In 1970, in Utica, New York Catholic Charities presented an award for the "Man of the Year"; in 1971, he received an award from the Celebrate Life Committee in recognition of his untiring pro-life efforts and emphasizing his famous Senate admonition, "I'd rather be in contempt of this House, than human life." In 1971, also, Senator Donovan was presented by the Mothers of the State of New York, the champion of Life Award by the members of the Long Island Right to Life Committee. Recently, this year, the New York State Council of the Knights of Columbus presented him with the State Deputy's "Americanism Award" in recognition of his dedication and devotion in highest manifestation to God, Country and Fellowman.



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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS *Jane Arnold*

MO 7-1191; MO 7-3835; HOME PHONE NUMBER:

TG 7-51

BIOGRAPHIES OF Persons Attending Convention of National Importance in Right to Life Work

Robert M. Byrn (continued)

Member of the full-time faculty of the Fordham University School of Law, 1963 to date, currently holding the rank of Professor and teaching torts and criminal justice.

- Member (1) New York City Youth Board (1965-1968).
(2) Governor's Commission to Review New York's Abortion Law (1968), author of the Minority Report.
(3) Metropolitan Right to Life Committee (Chairman).

Articles on abortion published in the Notre Dame Lawyer, Duquesne Law Review, The Catholic Lawyer, America, Commonweal, Report, Triumph and other publications.

Plaintiff in Byrn (as Guardian ad Litem for certain unborn children) v. N. Y. C. Health & Hospitals Corp. - testing the constitutionality of New York's permissive abortion law.
#####

Kenneth D. VanDerhoef, Esq.
Partner in Law Firm of Geraghty, Geraghty, VanDerhoef & Sawyer

Education: B.S. Gonzaga University, 1957, J.D. Gonzaga University Law School 1964

Membership: American Bar Association; Washington State Bar Association; Seattle-King County Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association; Washington State Trial Lawyers Association; Past President Gonzaga University Law School Alumni Assn.; Board of Trustees, Providence Hospital, Seattle, Washington; President "Human Life", State of Washington; Board of Directors and Executive Committee, National Right to Life Committee.
#####

Albert H. Fortman, M. D.

Education: B. A. Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn., 1950
M. D. Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill., 1954
1954-1956 Internship at Cook County Hospital, Chicago
1956-1961 General and Thoracic Surgical Residence, Cook County

Practicing General and Thoracic Surgery in Bismarck, N. D., since 1961.
Active Member of the staffs of St. Alexis Hospital, Bismarck Hospital and Mandan Hospital.

A Diplomat of the American Board of Surgeons, Fellow of American College of Surgeons, Member of the American Medical Association, North Dakota

Witherspoon: Sunday

Constitutional amendment:



1. Proceed prudently; cautiously
2. Competition for amendments; difficult.
So it must be absolutely necessary to do it, administrative, legislative judicial means to achieve the same ^{policy} ends/maybe (often + usually are) better strategy. appeals to more people
3. April 24 Astra Casualty Workmen's Comp. case before U.S. Supreme Court ruled La. law denying recovery was invalid. implicitly recognizes personhood of unborn.
4. State constitutional amendments fruitless because of federal supremacy doctrine. waste of effort.
5. create due process procedures in present case of abortion to save life of mother: presently unconstitutionally delegated to parents + doctors.

Tonovan:

positive alternatives:

eliminate conditions causing abortion

2. family planning

3. child life centers: financial
counselling,
medical aid



10% (15) of the Democratic Platform
Committee can insist that abortions be
voted on on floor of convention.

send name, title, availability of Japanese
film to Dr. Willke

I have \$26⁰⁰ in change
in my pocket for reports.

July 29 Pierre S.D!

organizing meeting
call Kathleen Bartel to
tell her if date is OK

send Bob Byrn all articles + bylaws
we have immediately

Fred:

family planning + population growth
are multilevel problems:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. global | 1. poverty |
| 2. national | 2. medical + family |
| 3. family | planning availability |
| 4. individual | 3. |

"they are willing to stop at nothing
to achieve zero or negative growth."

"govt. has no place in pop. control"

"but does have a role in family planning"
"by subsidizing + providing services"

"voluntarism can and does work"

"Minnesota raw birth rate data

"¹⁹⁶⁹ 87,000 → ¹⁹⁷¹ 62,000

"illegitimacy down 40% } in one year
"recidivism down 41% } in Louisiana

Lassone Handbook on Population \$1.00

Engel Pro-Life Report on Population

Growth + American Futures \$1.75

poor artistic presentation

film distributor or processor is
probably making 25% profit



NY:

Ed Golden

20-25% of delegates at meeting

getting Executive Director + corporate structure
" state newsletter

Senate + Appeals

Court Judges

fund raising via MCCI tactics to
pay for newsletter - news-
conference anecdote ^{NY Times} bake sales,
cookbook sales, rummage sales, dip in
pockets, some church money

NY ^(many) VRTL people did it, and their success
under their belts has given them
the confidence to go gung ho, organ-
ize, etc. Limited objective was part
of their secret. a la Wash.

maybe March on Albany Week of Atonement
first week in Oct. Walk for Life
to raise money.



talent + ideas galore!

Ed Golden proposes tithing
or other funding scheme to
support NRTL



6. It should be given thought, debate, but not actively pursued now.

7. 48,000 hours donated by 60 lawyers on abortion last year (uncompensated).

~~Byrn~~ Byrn: Sunday AM

① doctors: send all info on NY abortion complications in Minn. women to Mike Taylor for new Conn. statute challenge.

② Joe: "bad decision made on making Byrn the guardian? (image) notoriety was helpful though, perhaps."

③ It is + was conceded that the unborn are medically + factually human beings but not legal "persons".
"cannot ~~and~~ punish ^{anyone} ~~present~~ ^{solely} because they disturb by their ~~actions~~ ^{presence} the sensibilities of others."



- ④ Byers case is well briefed by many groups.
- ⑤ case will go to US Supreme Court eventually. Properly handling

McKiernan WRITE:

the Honorable Johnnie Walker
Comm. of Int. Revenue
Dept. of the Treas.
Wash. D.C.

re: illegal tax exempt
activities of abortion crowd -
PP + others ASA ~~James Madison~~

Pop. Crisis Comm.

Playboy - pub. int. law firm

[ZPG, ZPG Fund | 501c3, 501c4]

there is + has been long standing (1825)
federal congress opposition in bars
to abortion: federal enclaves
1970 Family Planning Act

"You will advise me
within 10 days of the date
on which a representative will
appear with the opposite view."



office:

staff:

Elaine Koblin teacher; M.A.

8^{am} → 4:30 pm daily

Marie McGown ret. govt. worker,

4:30 - 7:30 pm etc.

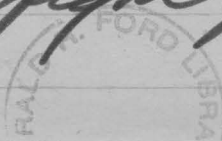
there was a letter in the file you sent Haring which should have been removed.

(from one of the board, saying Dave Mall was better qualified)

dual minutes perhaps needed. or memo or unofficial summary to circulate.

important to keep absent members informed somehow

aren't all the minutes records of the fight for control?



(perhaps) fortunately MCCL is now
also exempt.

↓ ↓

Yes, conditionally —
politically must speak for or on
behalf of AVL. Disclaimer

office should maintain log
of all activities by
director + board - speaking, etc.

Is the AVL film still to be
promoted? minor point

issue of minutes is not
resolved!

He trusts me - I'm not sure
I'm happy about that
but I'm honored.

statement of purpose must
also be made public to
contributors.



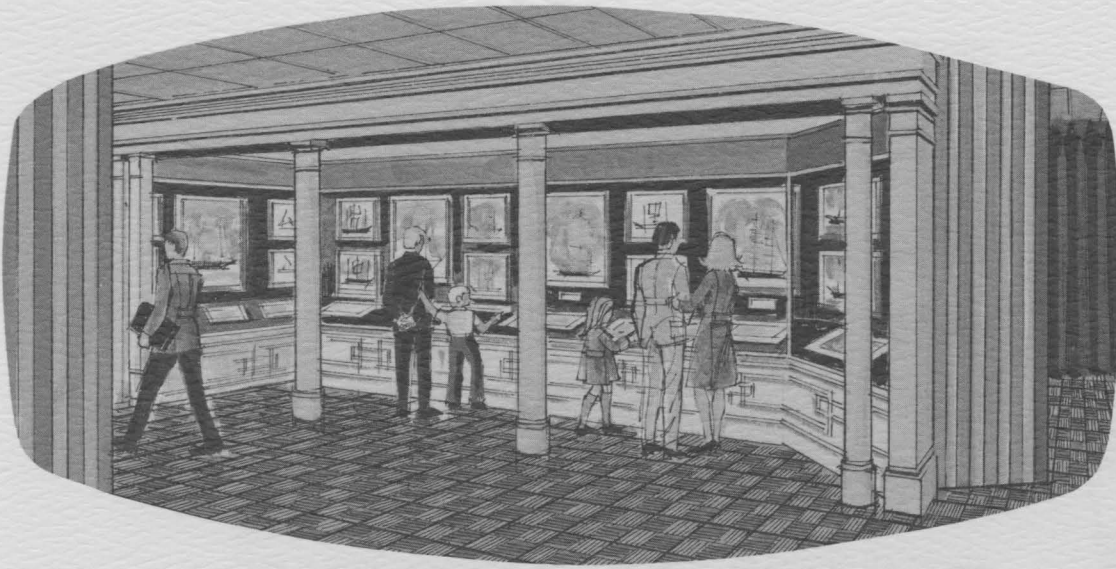
Someone should pursue
the fate of Life In
America the newspaper
Bozell started in the
name of A U ~~E~~ It
was good
but was only published
a couple times.

its easy to be too loose
(MCCL) or to be too "ethical"
create non-voting membership
(self-perpetuating board)



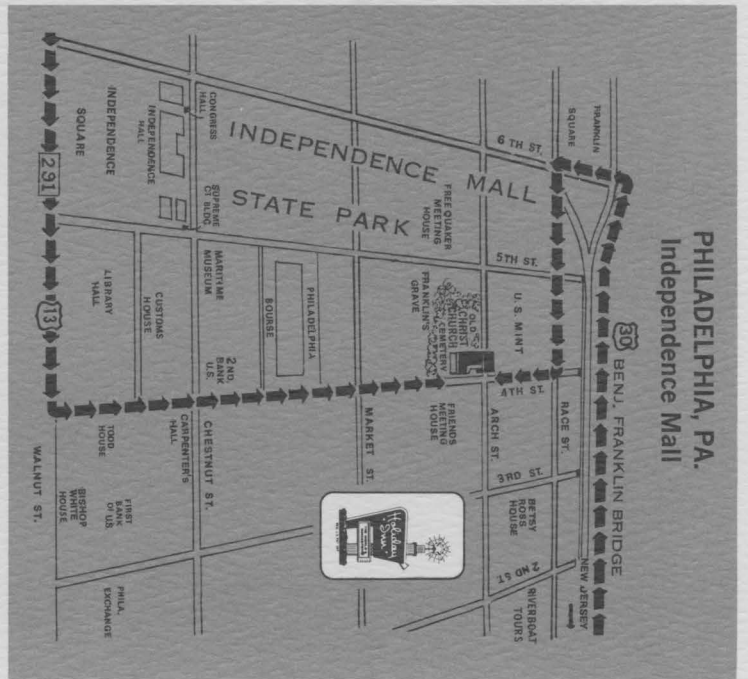
"American Revolution Navy"

The Holiday Inn of Independence Mall is honored to present "American Revolution Navy," a specially commissioned exhibit by artist-historian-architect Nowland Van Powell of forty oil paintings depicting the history of the Continental Navy. This fascinating and beautiful portrayal is of interest to all ages and is open to the general public.



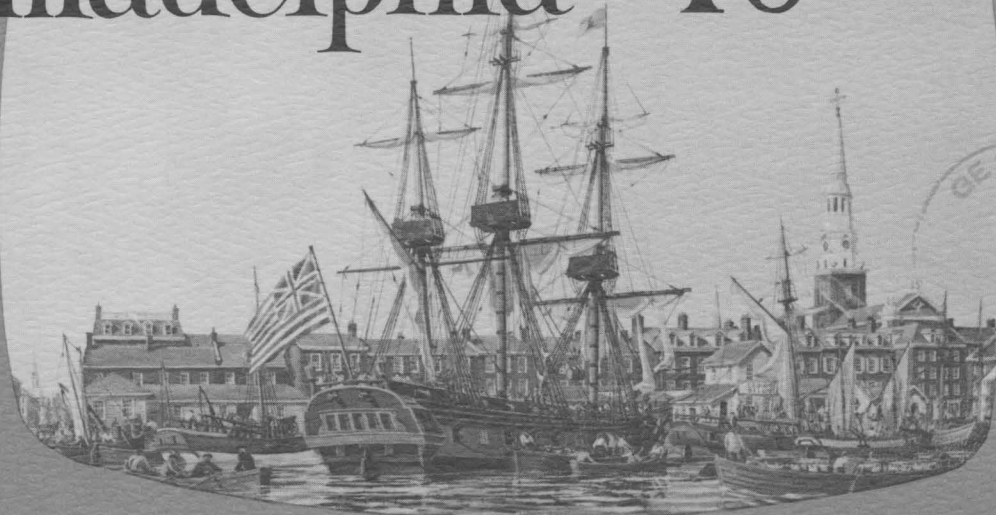
a permanent exhibit...by *Nowland Van Powell*

Plan yourself a "Philadelphia experience" with the help of the travel agent indicated below. He's an expert on the sights, special air fares, discount coupon books and entertainment. Best of all, his service is free to you.



Holiday Inn Swire®
4th and Arch Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19105
Ph. (215) 923-8660

Philadelphia '76



Permanent home of "American Revolution Navy," a visual history of the Continental Navy.

Philadelphia, Pa.
INDEPENDENCE MALL

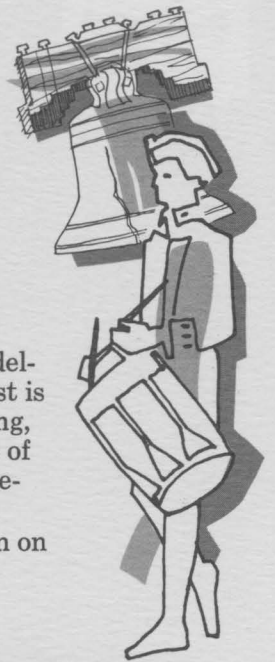


Something old...

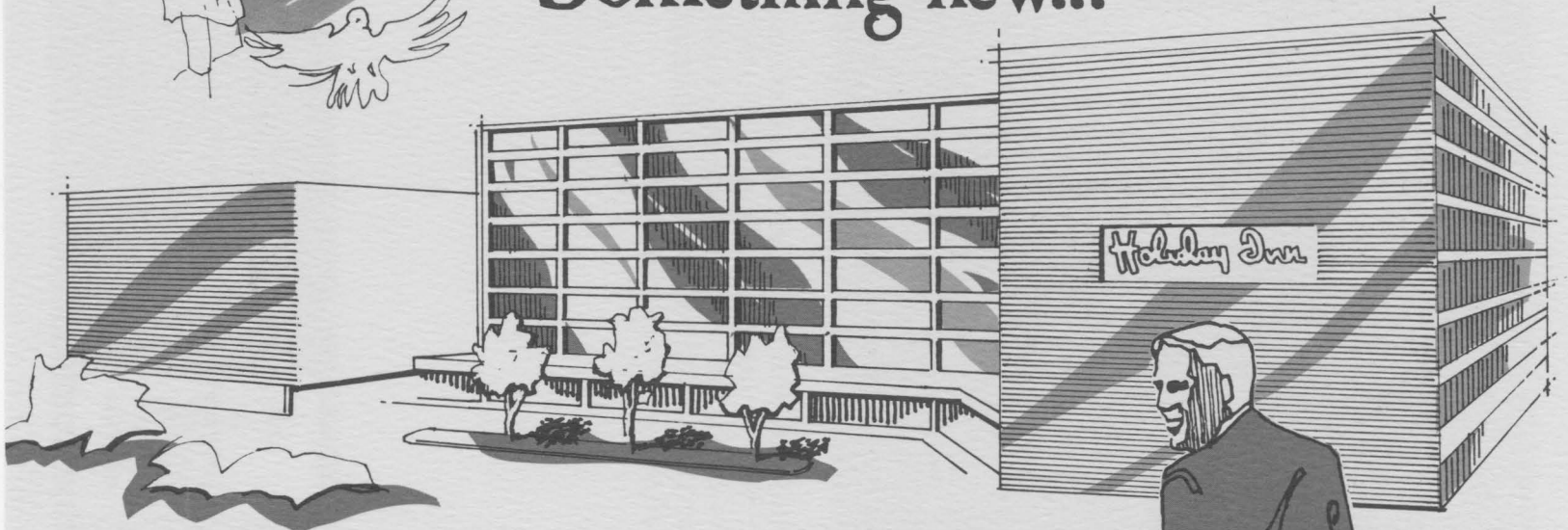
... the landmarks of American history—old, yet imparting life and meaning to the proud story of independence, while lending perspective to contemporary events and times. Philadelphia is a storehouse of these landmarks, a rich and enlightening experience of history come-to-life.

More than a storehouse of landmarks, Philadelphia is a storehouse of life's activities. The list is endless: theater, sports, art, music, fine dining, fashionable shops, discotheques . . . all forms of human endeavor and entertainment are represented here.

Come and experience Philadelphia—and plan on returning again and again.



Something new...



... the newest landmark in Philadelphia's history—the Holiday Inn of Independence Mall, located on a cobblestone street a minute's stroll from the heart of the Mall. All of Philadelphia is easily accessible either by public or private transportation or on foot.

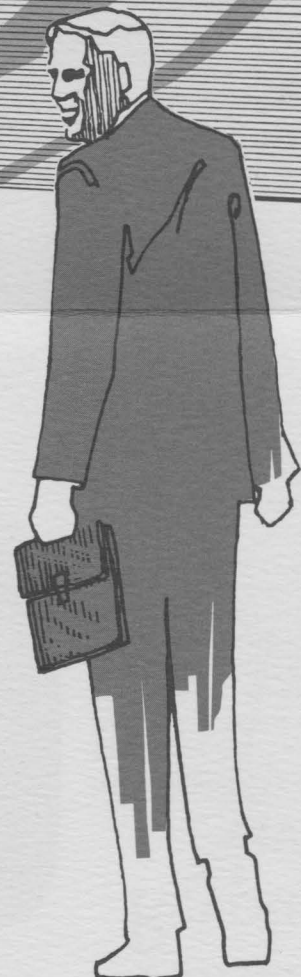
The "Old Innkeeping Tradition" is exemplified here, where primary emphasis is placed on reviving and maintaining the personal service and hospitality that were hallmarks of the greatest colonial inns. Add to that service a fine gourmet restaurant, an informal fast food eatery, a colonial tavern, free parking, swimming pool and excellent accommodations.

Stay with us once and we'll plan on becoming your Philadelphia home.

MEETINGS & CONVENTIONS

Our staff is happiest when it can demonstrate its efficiency and hospitality to large gatherings of conventioners. To keep them happy, we've designed a convention capability versatile enough to handle groups from five to five hundred.

Write for custom designed arrangements for your group—we'll keep you happy, too!



Philadelphia

Contrasting. Surprising.



If you're the music lover type, you're coming to the right place. In addition to the Philadelphia Orchestra and Robin Hood Dell, we have the Philadelphia Folk Festival, All-Star Forum Series, Franklin Concerts, Arts Festivals, operatic groups, and the Temple University Music Festival—a summer-long series of musical events, from classical to pops, featuring the world's greatest soloists with a guest symphonic resident company each year.

The most important color postcard of Philadelphia is Philadelphia's most famous monument.

Independence Hall.

Independence Hall is flanked by a cluster of other famous buildings, all part of Independence National Historical Park. This square mile is the most important historical area in the country. But there's too much to mention here, and there are many guide books that can tell you the history of these famous landmarks.

The area surrounding Independence Hall is known as Old Historic Philadelphia.



The Liberty Bell in Independence Hall.

Within blocks is the Betsy Ross House. (A tiny dwelling where the Widow Ross made the first flag of the United States.)

Near the Betsy Ross home is Christ Church, where George and Martha Washington worshipped, and the graveyard where Benjamin Franklin is buried.

The amazing thing about Historic Philadelphia is that many of the original homes of the colonial era are restored and open for visitors.

On the Delaware River, directly adjacent to Historic Philadelphia, stands the USS Olympia, flagship of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay.

A monument to Philadelphia is the many colleges in the area. Over 30 colleges and universities are located in and around Philadelphia.

And, in addition to having five medical schools, some of which are as old as the country, Philadelphia boasts the first medical school for women in the world.

Quickie list of unusual attractions for a big city.

The William Penn Tower atop City Hall; The United States Mint; the in-town residential areas that have won many architectural awards; the harbour cruises on the Delaware; The Navy Yard; The American Wax Museum; The U.S.S. Olympia; Old Fort Mifflin; Valley Green; Perelman Antique Toy Museum; The Mike Douglas Show and individual neighborhood attractions.

If you see them all and come up with some new ones we've forgotten about, stop by the Tourist Center and we'll present you with a gold medal.

Museums are fine. What do I do at night?

As Philadelphians, we're always selling ourselves short on what we have to offer.

Yet, we can never find the time to see everything we want to see.

We have five legitimate theatres, twelve stock theatres, a Theatre of the Living Arts and night clubs from the biggest which seats over 1000 to small discotheques and go-go houses.

We hate to be corny, but as far as restaurants are concerned, you can go around the world in Philadelphia restaurants. You name the cuisine you'd like to try, and you'll find it. And probably within walking distance of your hotel or motel. And we're open on Sundays now—liquor in hotels, restaurants, taverns.



Of course there's night life.

Special deal if you visit us.

To make Philadelphia even more of a bargain, we've made deals with hotels and motels and many attractions.

Many hotels and motels offer attractive two and three-night package plans, which include not only fine accommodations, but meals, champagne, and sightseeing tours. The packages usually include free accommodations for children in the same room with parents.

The Convention and Tourist Bureau also offers free "Passport to Surprising Philadelphia" Discount Coupon Books, which offer reduced rates for all visitors at the major attractions, restaurants, etc. (Summer only.)

For complete details, folders, contact the Tourist Center, 16th and John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, or call (215) 561-1200.

Something borrowed.

Philadelphia is a city of museums. There are dozens of them.

So, in the truest sense of the word, we've "borrowed" things from all over the world, from every period of civilization, and put them on display in Philadelphia.

There's the Art Museum, The Franklin Institute, The Natural Science Museum, The Fels Planetarium, The Maritime Museum. (We hear the Maritime Museum has the world's only underwater exhibition.) Even a Fire Department Museum.

The Natural Science Museum claims possession of the largest bird collection in the United States. They have over 150,000 birds, many of them "borrowed" on expeditions sponsored by the Museum.

The University Museum is reputed to be the best archaeology museum in the country. Over five million pieces are on permanent display, and a new find is "borrowed" each month for exhibition.

The Civic Center Museum stands next to Convention Hall, and there's always a permanent Philadelphia exhibit from all over the world. Civic Center's Exhibition Hall houses some of the nation's largest trade shows and conventions. In fact, Philadelphia enjoys a reputation as "Convention City, U.S.A."

Diana the Huntress is probably Philadelphia's most famous borrowed artifact.

It originally came from New York, having been rescued from destruction when New York's old Madison Square Garden was torn down in the 1920's.

Recently, the mayors of the two cities became embroiled in a hassle because, after 30 years, New York said it wanted Diana back.

Finders keepers; losers weepers. Diana still stands in her place of prominence at the head of the grand staircase in the Art Museum.



The Academy of Music. Acoustically perfect.

About the Art Museum.

The museum where Diana stands is one of the best in the world.

Housed in over 200 galleries are more than 100,000 works of art ranging from 100 B.C. to modern times.

The museum, vast in size, occupies a 10 acre site on the top of a hill at the head of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. Architecturally, it's built in the design of a classic Greek temple.

The collections represent the works of almost every major artist from the Renaissance through modern times.

In addition to the Art Museum, Philadelphia has several other important collections. The University of Pennsylvania anthropological museum is second only to London's famed British Museum.

Events from elsewhere.

Every year, Philadelphia plays host to numerous traveling shows of national renown. For example, the Metropolitan Opera, the British Royal Ballet and the Bolshoi Ballet have performed. The famous ice shows—Ice Capades, Ice Follies, Holiday on Ice—are held annually at the Convention Hall or Spectrum. The "Greatest Show on Earth"—Ringling Brothers Circus—is a perennial at the Spectrum, as is the International Tennis Open, and big-name entertainers and rock, jazz, pops concerts and festivals.



Bird's-eye view of Zoo from Safari Monorail.

Something blue.

In one of Philadelphia's original squares stands a famous Calder Fountain. The fountain has three figures representing each of Philadelphia's beautiful blue waterways: The Schuylkill, The Wissahickon and The Delaware. Few cities can boast such a wealth of waterways.

What else is blue? The city colors, which are blue and yellow.

Something very blue.

We'll feel very blue if you come to Philadelphia, stay for just a few hours and leave.

This is something we worry about because we're so conveniently located between New York and Washington, D. C., because our airport is only 15 minutes from Center City and because we're surrounded by turnpikes.

Aside from the "musts" we've listed for Philadelphia, there are many beautiful places in the surrounding countryside. Like Valley Forge, Longwood Gardens and New Hope.

We've developed a complete 5 county tour so you can easily see them. It's called the Liberty Trail.

You can paint us red.
But don't paint us blue.

Something old. Something new.

Philadelphia is a city of contrasts.

Philadelphia is commonly known as one of the oldest cities in the United States, as the first capital of the nation, as a veritable museum of historical buildings, colonial houses and centuries-old traditions.

But Philadelphia is more than that.

In sharp contrast to its ancient shrines and monuments, it's an ultra-modern city. A city with tall new buildings, wide parkways and boulevards, sculptured fountains, airy promenades and beautiful parks.

Ours was the first city in the country to embark on a massive urban renewal program.

What is now the main, modern business area, was an ugly, dilapidated railroad station — just a few years ago.

What was once an area of run-down houses and blighted industry is now a beautifully restored park and elegant residential area.

When you see Philadelphia, you'll realize that it's a city which takes you through 5 centuries. For Philadelphia's beginning was back in 1682, but the extent of its modernity takes you into the 21st Century.



The Schuylkill River. Don't try to pronounce it.

Big on sports and spectacles.

Our newest sports structures include Philadelphia Veterans Stadium and the Spectrum, among the most modern in the world. We use the Spectrum for our basketball team, the 76ers; our ice hockey team, the Flyers; and other sports and spectacles.

The new multi-purpose Veterans Stadium houses the Phillies baseball team; the Eagles football team, and other major sporting events and outdoor shows. Our other sports fields include Franklin Field where the Penn Relays are held, and John F. Kennedy Stadium, site of the annual Army-Navy football classic.

We have Liberty Bell Park which features both harness racing and thoroughbred racing during the year, and there are other nearby tracks, minutes from Philadelphia.

And then there are those annual events that Philadelphia is justly famous for.

Like our gala Mummers' Parade. Every New Year's Day thousands of Mummers and their string bands strut down Broad Street in elaborate, colorful costumes. The parade lasts seven hours. If you can't come to Philadelphia to see this spectacular, try to see it on television.

We like to think of the first week in July as Freedom Week.

This is a week of historic and patriotic commemorations.

Freedom week starts with a Festival of Fountains and Lights and a spectacular display of fireworks, and winds up with an Independence Day celebration at Independence Hall on July 4th.

Can you think of a more logical place to celebrate Independence Day than where it all began?

Having a spectacular Mummers' Day Parade on the first day of the year isn't enough for us.

There are at least a dozen parades a year in Philadelphia.



Part of the annual Thanksgiving Day Parade.

After the Mummers' Day parade, the next biggest parade is our annual Thanksgiving Day Toyland Parade. Santa's appearance at the parade officially marks the beginning of Philadelphia's Christmas Season.

Depending on the week you're in Philadelphia, you'll probably find us celebrating something. Like Elfreth's Alley Day in June. That's the time we turn the clock back two centuries, and the residents of Elfreth's Alley don colonial garb and open their houses to the public.

Elfreth's Alley is the oldest, continuously inhabited residential street in the United States.

Parks, palaces, plays and panthers.

Philadelphia boasts the largest municipal park in the world.

Fairmount Park is over fifteen square miles in area. Dividing the park is one of the most scenic rivers within a city in the country. The Schuylkill. (Don't try to pronounce it. Just see it.)

The driving, or Logan Square, entrance to Fairmount Park isn't original. We copied it from the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Lined with magnificent trees, buildings and statues, the Parkway passes by the Rodin Museum and swerves

around our Art Museum and branches out into two drives along the Schuylkill.

Fairmount Park isn't all driving. There are tennis courts, golf courses, bike paths, bridle paths, picnic areas, hiking paths, tobogganing, swimming, sculling, rowing, sailing and canoeing. Not to mention our cherry blossoms. (Horticulturists tell us ours are prettier than Washington, D. C.'s.)

Throughout Fairmount Park are several colonial mansions, restored to what they were in the 18th and 19th centuries, along with a youth hostel, which is one of the most popular in the country.

In the Summer, Fairmount Park becomes known for its events.

The first is the Robin Hood Dell, held in a beautiful, outdoor amphitheatre.

The Robin Hood Dell Orchestra, made up of musicians from the Philadelphia Orchestra, gives free concerts three times a week for six weeks during June and July.

Appearing with the orchestra are noted guest conductors and star performers like Van Cliburn, Roberta Peters, Artur Schnabel, Nathan Milstein and Jan Peerce. (Pity you didn't visit the Dell a few years ago when Jack Benny played the violin there.) In August, the Dell becomes the home of jazz, folk and rock festivals.



Rodin's "The Thinker." At the Rodin Museum.

Next, there's the Playhouse in the Park, featuring theatre in the round with name stars in popular shows at the lowest theatre prices in the U. S. (thanks to a subsidy by a local bank). Bring your camera. It's just beautiful there.

If you've seen the show at the Playhouse, no problem. There are other summer stock and Broadway shows in the area you can choose from.

And, a word about our Zoo. It, too, is in Fairmount Park. Yes, it's the oldest in the country, and certainly one of the largest and most beautiful.

In Center City Philadelphia stands a palace. City Hall. It's a cross between a medieval fortress and a French Renaissance Cathedral.

We don't know how our forefathers had the patience to build an edifice of this scale. City Hall stands on a five acre site in what was the exact center of old Philadelphia. It took 30 years to build.

On the north side of the massive City Hall, is a gigantic tower standing 548 feet high. It's the largest tower in the world built without a steel skeleton. To this very day, no building in Philadelphia may be taller than the 37 foot statue of William Penn which stands on top of the great tower.

Tradition has it that William Penn is to have an uninterrupted view of his "greene countrie towne." If you go 500 feet up the tower, you'll see what a spectacular view it is — you can see miles upon miles of city and country-side in a two state area.



Part of City Hall. "The Palace."

The high, vaulted ceiling of the Mayor's Reception Room and the opulent paneling of the Supreme Court are reminiscent of a splendor and redolence long since gone from today's no-nonsense architecture.

Symmetrically located in the 4 quadrants of Old Historic Philadelphia are the four original squares.

Rittenhouse Square. Washington Square. Franklin Square and Logan Square.

Today, each of these squares has its own activities. Like flower shows, clothesline art exhibits, fairs, concerts, plays and girl watching.

Music and Monuments.

We don't even have to talk about our Philadelphia Orchestra. It's long recognized as one of the finest in the world.

The auditorium where the orchestra lives and plays is known as the Academy of Music. (Or, The Grand Old Lady of Broad Street.) Certified as an historical monument, the Academy is thought to be a perfect example of Federal architecture. In addition to being beautiful, the Academy has that rare thing — perfect acoustics.

In addition to the world-famed Philadelphia Orchestra and Eugene Ormandy, the Academy is the home of two opera companies—the Lyric Opera and the Grand Opera, as well as the All-Star Series, which bring outstanding performers from all over the world. And the restored Walnut St. Theatre is the newest center for performing arts in the nation's oldest theatre.

In addition to
offering you maps,
we're offering you
a Tourist Center.



At the Tourist Center, in addition to giving you all the maps you'll need, you'll find people who'll be glad to guide you concerning your stay in Philadelphia.

They'll give you information about sight-seeing, about current attractions in theatre, music, or movies, about planned tours, about hotels, motels and restaurants of every cuisine.

We're located at 16th and John F. Kennedy Boulevard, one block from City Hall and within easy walking distance of all major hotels and the railroad and bus stations.

Our phone is 561-1200, if you have any trouble finding us.



SIGHTSEEING TOURS BY GRAY LINE

- Tours
1. Historic Philadelphia-2½ hrs.-Daily-yr. rnd..... \$5.75
 2. Modern Philadelphia-2½ hrs.-Daily-yr. rnd..... 5.75
 3. Grand Comb. (1&2)-5½ hrs.-Daily-yr.rnd..... 9.50
 4. Valley Forge-4 hrs.-Daily-Apr. 1 to Oct. 31..... 8.00
 - 5A. 1&4 Comb.-7 hrs.-Daily-Apr. 1 to Oct. 31 11.00
 - 5B. 2&4 Comb.-7 hrs.-Daily-Apr. 1 to Oct. 31 11.00
 23. Penna. Dutch-9 hrs.-Mon. & Sun.-Seasonal 14.50*
 24. Hershey, Pa.-9 hrs.-Tues. & Sat.-Seasonal 14.50*
 25. Bucks County-9 hrs.-Wed. & Sun.-Seasonal 14.50*
 26. Gettysburg-9 hrs.-Thurs.-Seasonal 14.50*
 27. Crystal Cave-9 hrs.-Fri.-Seasonal 14.50*

*Includes Lunch

Departure points, times & other tour information—LO9-3666

HARBOR TOURS

Harbor Tours operate in season from Race St. Wharf (Pier 11 N.) on the Delaware. "Showboat" tours April 1—July 1 (advance reservations only); July through Labor Day, 11 and 2, Mon.—Sat., 1 and 3:30 Sun. Adults \$2.50, children \$1.25. WA 5-7640.

THE AMERICAN WAX MUSEUM

The American Wax Museum at Independence Mall on 5th St., offers dramatic vignettes of American historic figures in action with sound and color. Open seven days a week, 9:30—5. Adults \$1.50, children 75¢.

ALSO OF INTEREST

U. S. S. OLYMPIA, flagship of Admiral Dewey at Battle of Manila Bay, is also docked at Race St. Wharf. You can inspect ship's big guns, torpedo tubes, and Admiral's quarters. Open 10—4, Tues.—Sat.; 11—5 Sun. Check Winter Schedule. Adults \$1, children 50¢. **PERELMAN ANTIQUE TOY MUSEUM**, 270 S. 2nd St., houses a fascinating collection of early American tin and cast iron toys, more than 200 mechanical banks from post-Civil War era. Daily, 9:30—5. Adults 1, children 55¢. **OLD FORT MIFFLIN**, the "Alamo of the Revolutionary War," restored and open from Memorial Day to Labor Day, daily, 10—4. Militia musters, patriotic activities on the Delaware in SW Philadelphia. Adults \$1, children 50¢.

PHILADELPHIA FLING

A full summertime program of free entertainment and fun, daytime and evenings in center city. It includes "76 Days of Fun" at Kennedy Plaza (Tues.—Thurs.), Mummers String Band Concerts Tuesday evenings at Kennedy Plaza, Friday evenings at Independence Mall (in costume); Rittenhouse Square entertainment Monday and Wednesday evenings; Art Museum terrace concerts Thursday nights; "A Nation Is Born" sound and light shows at Independence Hall, Tuesday to Saturday nights. **ALL FREE.**

OTHER ATTRACTIONS FOR VISITORS

The Philadelphia Civic Center, 34th St. & Civic Center Blvd. (just below Spruce St.) hosts major conventions and trade shows in air-conditioned comfort and a new \$16 million exhibition and parking addition. Also regional events, stage shows and spectacles such as the Auto Show, Flower Show and Boat Show. **The Museum of the Civic Center** offers new international exhibits monthly, including crafts, fine arts and industrial design. Permanent features: Philadelphia Panorama, depicting city planning in action yesterday and today, ships and treasures. Open Tuesday thru Saturday, 9 a.m.—5 p.m., Sunday 1—5 p.m. For schedule of events, call MU 6-1776.

University Museum, 33rd & Spruce Sts., is a "Museum of Man" with important anthropological collections pertaining to ancient and primitive cultures around the world. Open 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Sunday 1—5 p.m., closed Monday. **Free.**

If you want to see how your coin money is made, visit the new **U. S. Mint**, 5th & Arch Sts., the world's largest money factory, offers tours — 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday—Friday.

NEW — PHILADELPHIA FLEA MARKET & HAPPENING

Every Sunday, beginning this Aug. 6, 1972 then each Spring through Fall, rain or shine, at Independence Mall — antiques, arts, crafts, foods; over 100 booths, special entertainment, music, fun 12—7 p.m. \$1 admission, children free.

LET THE TOURIST CENTER HELP YOU ENJOY YOUR VISIT

Start your visit to Surprising Philadelphia at the Tourist Center of the Philadelphia Convention and Tourist Bureau, adjacent to City Hall on beautiful Kennedy Plaza in Penn Center.

Trained information specialists can provide you with expert knowledge on attractions, entertainment, hotels, motor inns, sports, theatre, fun and activities for all. Ask for folders on restaurants, accommodations, events. The Tourist Center is open daily, every day of the year except Christmas, 8:45 to 5 (until 9 p.m. weekdays during the summer).

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL/MOTOR INNS

Philadelphia's hotels and motor inns offer moderate rates for visitors — by day, weekend or longer. Many feature attractive package plans for individuals, families or groups, which include added attractions of meals, sightseeing, entertainment. Usually children in the same room with parents are free. Come individually, fun-seeking couples, families or groups and enjoy a "Philadelphia Fling." Write for free hotel folders, package plans to the Tourist Center, 16th and Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

Published by the Philadelphia Convention and Tourist Bureau
Tourist Center, 1525 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Phila. Pa. 19102
Telephone: (215) 561-1200

(1972)

visitors'
guide map of
central
philadelphia

historical shrines museums attractions scenic beauty hotels/motor inns department stores civic center theatres RR, bus stations

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

This is the largest park of its kind within a big city and one of the ten most-visited U.S. national parks.

A walking tour of the park begins with a visit to the **First Bank of the United States** on 3rd St. south of Chestnut. The oldest bank building in the nation, it now is operated as an orientation center by the National Park Service. It is open daily 9 a.m. — 4:45 p.m.

A trip to the **Rooftop Observatory** of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company at 6th & Walnut Sts. is worthwhile. Here you get a splendid bird's-eye view of the historic area. Open April 1 to November 1. Weekdays 9 a.m.—4 p.m.; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.

Major points of interest in the park are **Independence Hall** where the famous old **Liberty Bell** may be seen and where the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution of the United States was adopted; **Congress Hall**, where the Senate and the House of Representatives met when Philadelphia was the capital of the United States; **Carpenters' Hall**, meeting place of the First Continental Congress; **New Hall**, a Memorial Museum of the Marine Corps; and **Pemberton House**, an Army-Navy Museum.

Independence Hall is open every day 8:45 a.m. — 5:15 p.m.; Congress Hall every day 9 a.m. — 5 p.m.; New Hall Tues. — Fri. and Pemberton House Wed. — Sun. 9 a.m. — 5 p.m.; Carpenters' Hall every day 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.

"**A Nation Is Born**", a patriotic spectacle in sound and light, is presented Tuesday — Saturday at 9 p.m. at Independence Hall July through August. It tells the story of the men and events, the color and excitement leading to signing of the Declaration of Independence. Admission free.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE HISTORIC AREA

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution may be seen in Washington Square, 7th St. below Walnut. The grave of Benjamin Franklin and his wife Deborah, is in Christ Church burial grounds at 5th & Arch Sts.

Christ Church, 2nd St. above Market, was founded in 1695 and is generally regarded as the most historic of America's Colonial Churches. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and other patriots worshipped here. The visitor sees the pews they occupied. Open 9 a.m. — 5 p.m.; Sunday 1 — 5 p.m.

The Betsy Ross House, 239 Arch St., is the "Birthplace of Old Glory." Here Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, seamstress and patriot, made the First American Flag. Open daily 9:30 a.m.—5:15 p.m.

Maritime and Underwater Museums, 427 Chestnut St. Famous ship models, sea relics. Open 10 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sunday Noon to 5 p.m. Adults 50¢, children 25¢.

Atwater Kent Museum, 15 So. 7th St., is a "folk museum" which traces the 300-year history of Philadelphia's growth and progress. Open 9 a.m. — 5 p.m.

Elfreth's Alley, a little byway between Arch and Race Sts. and Front and 2nd Sts. Cut through around 1700, it remains virtually unchanged, its houses continuously occupied since Colonial days. Elfreth's House at 126 in the Alley has been restored as a museum. It's open daily 12 to 4 p.m.

welcome to surprising philadelphia

ALONG THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY

A visit to the museums and other cultural institutions along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway begins with a trip to the observatory platform atop **City Hall Tower**. Here you obtain a magnificent panoramic view not only of the Parkway but the entire city, the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers and nearby New Jersey. Visiting hours are 9 a.m.—4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Standing at the head of the Parkway at the entrance to Fairmount Park is the **Philadelphia Museum of Art**. The building, an architectural masterpiece in itself, contains priceless collections of paintings and other treasures of the world of art. Open daily 9 a.m.—5 p.m. \$1.00, children 25¢. Monday free. Nearby at 22nd & the Parkway is the **Rodin Museum** which houses an extensive collection of sculpture, drawings and water colors by the French sculptor, Rodin. Open daily 9 a.m.—5 p.m. 50¢, Monday free.

Another principal attraction on the Parkway at 20th St. is the **Science Museum of the Franklin Institute** and the **Fels Planetarium**, both in the same building. Admission to both, adults \$1.50, children \$1.00. Museum hours are 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Monday thru Saturday, Noon—5 p.m. Sunday. Planetarium demonstrations are given at 3 p.m. daily, with extra shows on weekends, Friday at 8 p.m. (Planetarium 25¢ extra).

On the Parkway at 19th St. is the **Natural History Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences**, the oldest of its kind in the U.S. and one

of the foremost. Open daily 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Sun. 1—5 p.m. Adults \$1.00, children 50¢.

Near the lower end of the Parkway at Broad & Cherry Sts. is the **Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts**, the oldest institution of its kind in the U.S. and dedicated primarily to American arts and artists. Open daily 10 a.m.—5 p.m., Sun. 1—5 p.m., closed Monday and August.

FAIRMOUNT PARK ATTRACTIONS

One of the most popular attractions for visitors in Fairmount Park is the chain of **Colonial Mansions**. Elegantly furnished and decorated, these historic houses are the most exciting group of original Early American residences in the United States. Six are open to the public. For visiting hours and other information, call Park House Tours Office, PO 3-8100.

Another favored place in the Park is the **Zoological Gardens** which has a world-wide reputation for its superb collection of wild animals and for the fine buildings and surroundings in which they are exhibited. The Zoo is open daily 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Open later on weekends during Daylight Saving Time. Adults \$1.75, children 50¢. Children's Zoo 25¢. Safari Monorail rides. Adults \$1.00, children 50¢.

Special summertime attractions in Fairmount Park are outdoor symphony concerts in **Robin Hood Dell** and stage productions at the **Playhouse-in-the-Park**. For detailed information on these, call the Tourist Center, 561-1200.



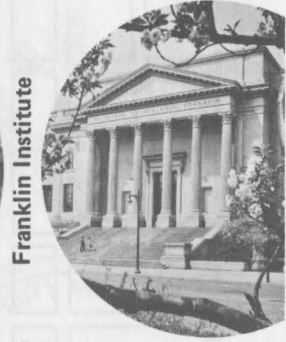
Tourist Center



Robin Hood Dell



Zoo



Franklin Institute



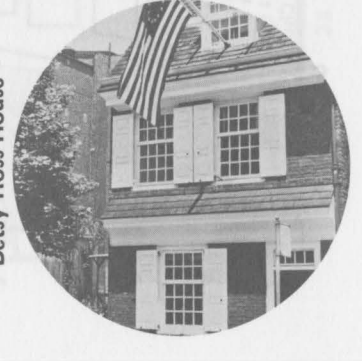
Veterans Stadium



Fairmount Park




Betsy Ross House



**FOR TOURIST INFORMATION
VISIT TOURIST CENTER (L15)
16th & KENNEDY BLVD
OR CALL 561-1200
.....
FOR COMPLETE TRANSIT
INFORMATION CALL DA9-4800**

WHERE TO GO

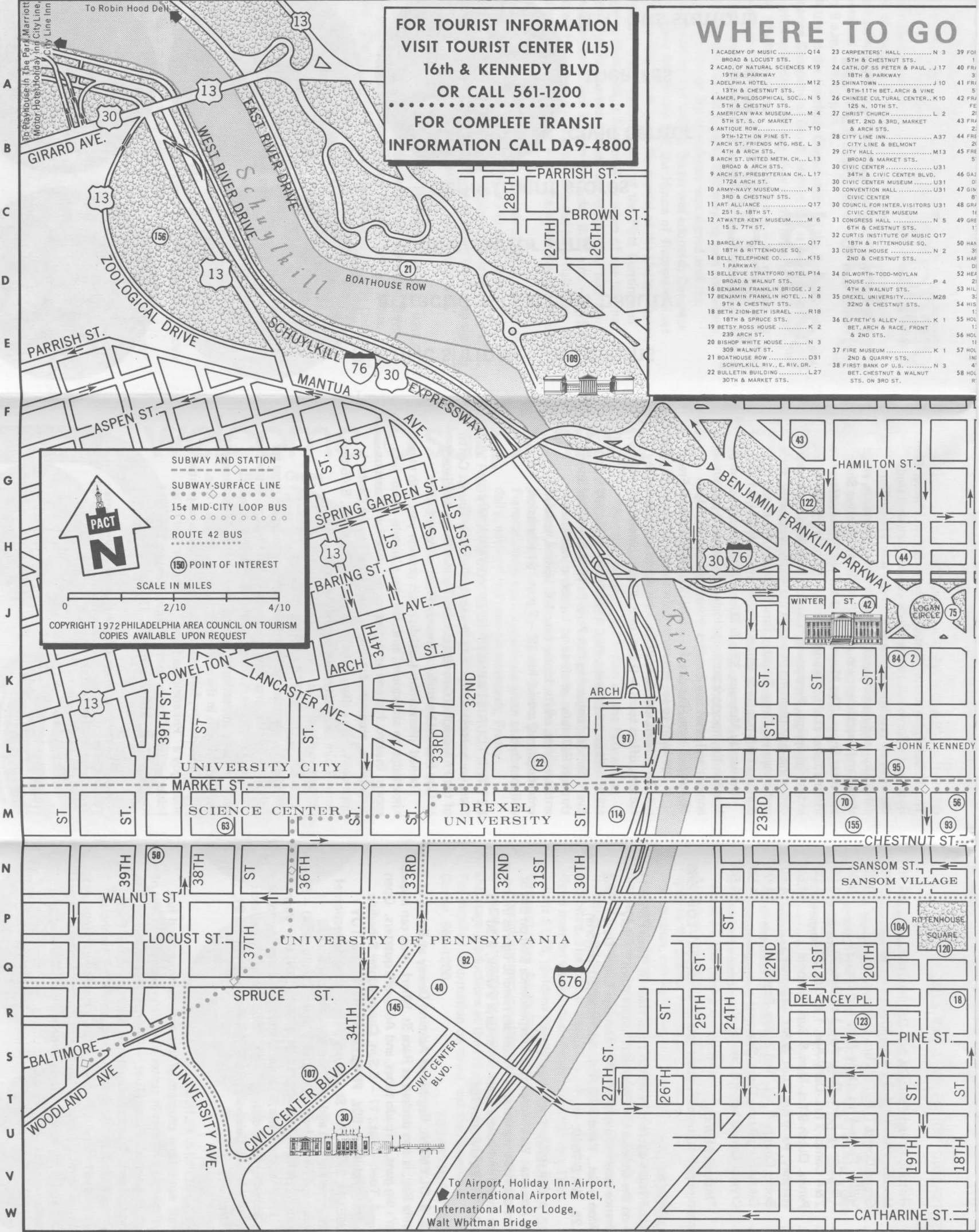
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|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 ACADEMY OF MUSIC..... Q14 | 23 CARPENTERS' HALL..... N 3 | 39 FOLK CENTER..... 39 |
| 2 ACAD. OF NATURAL SCIENCES K19 | 24 CATH. OF SS PETER & PAUL... J 17 | 40 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 40 |
| 3 ADELPHI HOTEL..... M12 | 18TH & PARKWAY..... J 10 | 41 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 41 |
| 4 AMER. PHILOSOPHICAL SOC... N 5 | 8TH-11TH BET. ARCH & VINE..... J 10 | 42 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 42 |
| 5 AMERICAN WAX MUSEUM..... M 4 | 26 CHINESE CULTURAL CENTER... K10 | 43 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 43 |
| 6 ANTIQUE ROW..... T10 | 125 N. 10TH ST..... L 2 | 44 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 44 |
| 7 ARCH ST. FRIENDS MTG. HSE. L 3 | BET. 2ND & 3RD, MARKET & ARCH STS..... M 3 | 45 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 45 |
| 8 ARCH ST. UNITED METH. CH... L13 | 28 CITY LINE INW... A37 | 46 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 46 |
| 9 ARCH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CH... L17 | 29 CITY HALL..... M13 | 47 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 47 |
| 10 ARMY-NAVY MUSEUM..... N 3 | BROAD & MARKET STS..... | 48 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 48 |
| 11 ART ALLIANCE..... Q17 | 30 CIVIC CENTER..... U31 | 49 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 49 |
| 12 ATWATER KENT MUSEUM..... M 6 | 34TH & CIVIC CENTER BLVD..... U31 | 50 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 50 |
| 13 BARCLAY HOTEL..... Q17 | 30 CIVIC CENTER MUSEUM..... U31 | 51 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 51 |
| 14 BELL TELEPHONE CO..... K15 | 30 CONVENTION HALL..... U31 | 52 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 52 |
| 15 BELLEVUE STRATFORD HOTEL P14 | CIVIC CENTER..... | 53 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 53 |
| 16 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRIDGE. J 2 | 30 COUNCIL FOR INTER-VISITORS U31 | 54 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 54 |
| 17 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL... N 8 | CIVIC CENTER MUSEUM..... | 55 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 55 |
| 18 BETH ZION-BETH ISRAEL..... R18 | 31 CONGRESS HALL..... N 5 | 56 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 56 |
| 19 BETSY ROSS HOUSE..... K 2 | 6TH & CHESTNUT STS..... | 57 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 57 |
| 20 BISHOP WHITE HOUSE..... N 3 | 32 CURTIS INSTITUTE OF MUSIC Q17 | 58 FRANKLIN CENTER..... 58 |
| 21 BOATHOUSE ROW..... D31 | 18TH & RITTENHOUSE SQ..... | |
| 22 BULLETIN BUILDING..... L27 | 33 CUSTOM HOUSE..... N 2 | |
| | 2ND & CHESTNUT STS..... | |
| | 34 DILWORTH-TODD-MOYLAN HOUSE..... P 4 | |
| | 4TH & WALNUT STS..... | |
| | 35 DREXEL UNIVERSITY..... M28 | |
| | 32ND & CHESTNUT STS..... | |
| | 36 ELFRETH'S ALLEY..... K 1 | |
| | BET. ARCH & RACE, FRONT & 2ND STS..... | |
| | 37 FIRE MUSEUM..... K 1 | |
| | 2ND & QUARRY STS..... | |
| | 38 FIRST BANK OF U.S..... N 3 | |
| | BET. CHESTNUT & WALNUT STS. ON 3RD ST..... | |



SUBWAY AND STATION
 SUBWAY-SURFACE LINE
 15¢ MID-CITY LOOP BUS
 ROUTE 42 BUS
 POINT OF INTEREST

SCALE IN MILES
0 2/10 4/10

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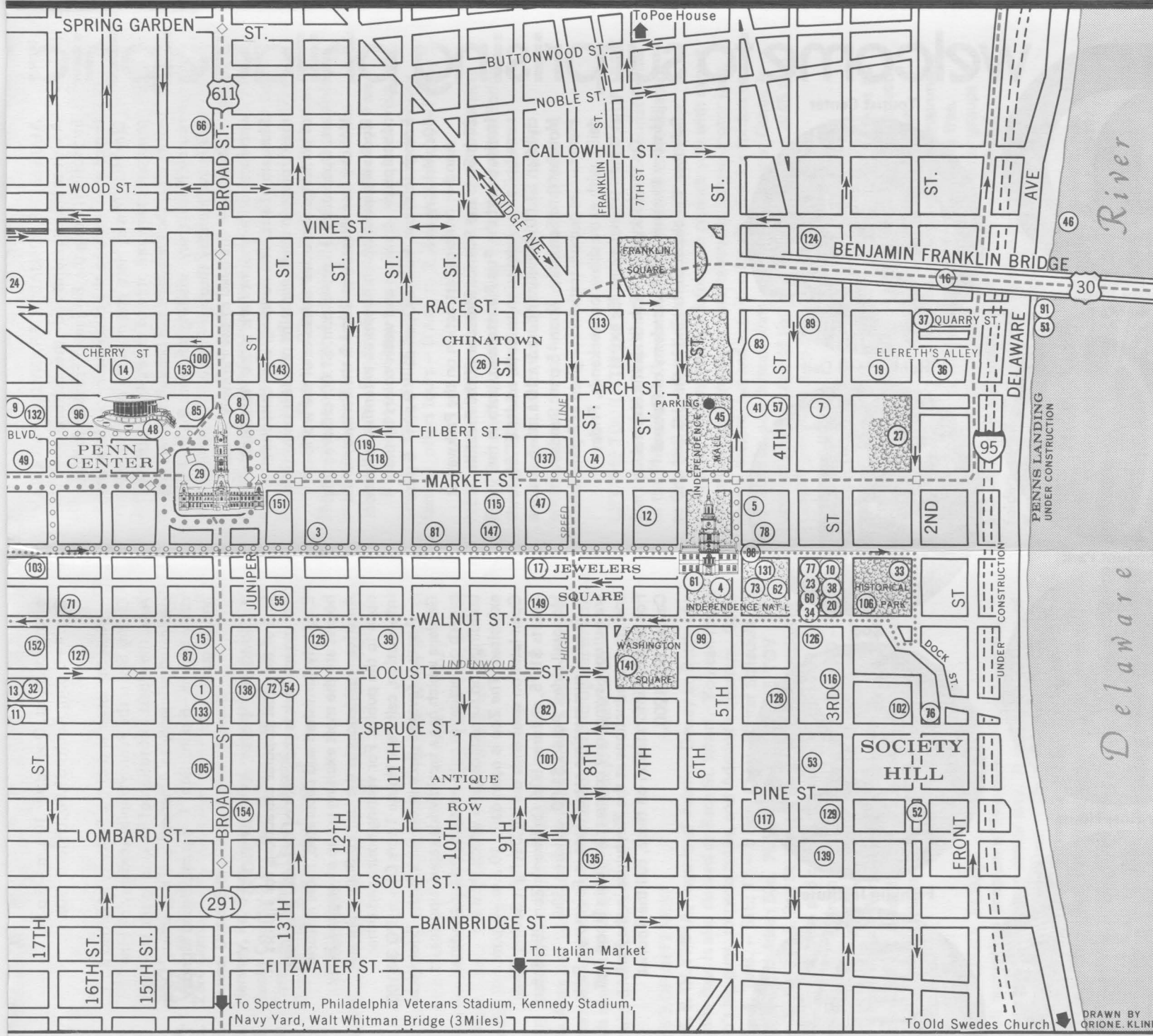


To Airport, Holiday Inn-Airport, International Airport Motel, International Motor Lodge, Walt Whitman Bridge

WHAT TO SEE IN CENTER CITY PHILADELPHIA

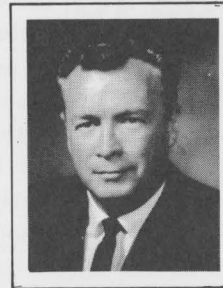
- REST THEATRE P11
- 14 WALNUT ST.
- NKLIN FIELD Q29
- 1RD ST. NEAR SOUTH ST.
- NKLIN'S GRAVE L 4
- 7H & ARCH STS.
- NKLIN INSTITUTE & LS PLANETARIUM J 20
- 17H & PARKWAY
- IND & PARKWAY F21
- E LIBRARY H19
- 17H & PARKWAY
- E QUAKER MTG. HSE. L 5
- 7H & ARCH STS.
- ELA PRIMEIRO H 0
- L. RIV. FT. OF VINE ST.
- BEL'S DEPT. STORE M 8
- 7H & MARKET STS.
- Y LINES BUS TOURS L15
- 17H & KENNEDY BLVD.
- YOUNG BUS TERMINAL ... L17
- 7H & MARKET STS.
- HILTON MOTOR INN N35
- 17H & CHESTNUT STS.
- 17H & KENNEDY BLVD. K 0
- DELAWARE RIVER & RACE ST.
- D HOUSE S 1
- 10 & PINE STS.
- PHYSIC-KEITH HOUSE. R 3
- 11 S. 4TH ST.
- HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PA. Q13
- 100 LOCUST ST.
- 100 LOCUST ST. N13
- 100 LOCUST ST.
- 111 WALNUT ST.
- 100 LOCUST ST. M18
- 17H & MARKET STS.
- 100 LOCUST ST. L 4
- 7H & ARCH STS.
- 100 LOCUST ST. W27
- 291, LESTER, PA.
- 59 HOLIDAY INN CITY LINE A37
- CITY LINE & MONUMENT AVE.
- 60 HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PA. N 3
- 325 WALNUT ST.
- HOTELS & MOTOR INNS**
- 3 ADELPHIA M12
- 13 BARCLAY Q17
- 15 BELLEVUE STRAFFORD P14
- 17TH & WALNUT STS.
- 17 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN N 8
- 28 CITY LINE INN A37
- 43 FRANKLIN MOTOR INN F21
- 50 HAMILTON MOTOR INN N35
- 55 HOLIDAY MID-TOWN N13
- 56 HOLIDAY PENN CENTER M18
- 57 HOLIDAY INDEP. MALL L 4
- 58 HOLIDAY AIRPORT SOUTH W27
- 59 HOLIDAY CITY LINE A37
- 64 INTER. AIRPORT HOTEL V29
- 65 INTER. MOTOR LODGE V29
- 71 LATHAM P16
- 79 MARRIOTT A37
- 95 PENN CENTER INN L19
- 125 ST. JAMES P12
- 132 SHERATON L17
- 138 SYLVANIA Q13
- 152 WARWICK P17
- 61 INDEPENDENCE HALL & MALL. N 5
- 5TH & CHESTNUT STS.
- 62 INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK N 4
- 63 INTERNATIONAL HOUSE M34
- 3701 CHESTNUT ST.
- 64 INTER. AIRPORT HOTEL V29
- AIRPORT & RT. 291
- 65 INTER. MOTOR LODGE V29
- RT. 291, LESTER, PA.
- 66 INQUIRER BUILDING G14
- 400 N. BROAD ST.
- 67 ITALIAN MARKET V 8
- 9TH & CATHARINE STS.
- 68 JEWELERS SQUARE N 7
- 7TH-8TH ON SANSON ST.
- 69 JOHN F. KENNEDY STADIUM W13
- BROAD & PATTISON AVE.
- 70 KEYSTONE-AAA CLUB M20
- 2040 MARKET ST.
- 71 LATHAM HOTEL P16
- 17TH & WALNUT STS.
- 72 LIBRARY COMPANY Q13
- 1315 LOCUST ST.
- 73 LIBRARY HALL N 4
- 5TH ST. BELOW CHESTNUT
- 74 LIT BROTHERS DEPT. STORE. L 7
- 8TH & MARKET STS.
- 75 LOGAN CIRCLE J18
- BET. 18TH & 20TH ON PARKWAY
- 76 MAN FULL OF TROUBLE TAVERN MUSEUM Q 1
- 125 SPRUCE ST.
- 77 MARINE CORPS MUSEUM N 3
- 4TH & CHESTNUT STS.
- 78 MARITIME MUSEUM M 4
- 427 CHESTNUT ST.
- 79 MARRIOTT MOTOR HOTEL A37
- CITY LINE & MONUMENT AVE.
- 80 MASONIC TEMPLE L13
- BROAD & FILBERT STS.
- 81 MERCANTILE LIBRARY M10
- 1021 CHESTNUT ST.
- 82 MIKVEH ISRAEL CEMETERY. Q 8
- BET. 8TH-9TH ON SPRUCE ST.
- 83 MINT (U.S.) K 4
- 5TH & ARCH STS.
- 84 MOORE COLLEGE OF ART. K19
- 20TH & RACE STS.
- 85 MUNICIPAL SERVICES BLDG. L14
- 15TH & KENNEDY BLVD.
- 86 NAVY YARD W13
- FOOT OF BROAD ST.
- 87 NEW LOCUST THEATRE P14
- 1411 LOCUST ST.
- 88 OLD CITY HALL N 5
- 5TH & CHESTNUT STS.
- 89 OLD 1ST REFORMED CHURCH. J 3
- 4TH & RACE STS.
- 90 OLD SWEDEN'S CHURCH (GLORIA DEI) W 0
- 33RD ST. NEAR SOUTH ST.
- 91 OLYMPIA (U.S.S.) K 0
- DELAWARE RIVER & RACE ST.
- 92 PALESTRA Q29
- 33RD ST. NEAR SOUTH ST.
- 93 PEALE HOUSE OF PA. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS M19
- 1811 CHESTNUT ST.
- 94 PENN CENTER L15
- BET. 15TH-20TH, MARKET ST. & KENNEDY BLVD.
- 95 PENN CENTER INN L19
- 20TH & MARKET STS.
- 96 PENN CENTER STATION L16
- 16TH & KENNEDY BLVD.
- 97 PENN CENTRAL STATION L25
- 30TH & MARKET STS.
- 98 PENN'S LANDING L 0
- DELAWARE RIVER S. FROM RACE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- 99 PENN MUTUAL OBSERVATION DECK. 6TH & WALNUT STS. P 5
- 100 PA. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. K14
- BROAD & CHERRY STS.
- 101 PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. R 8
- 8TH & SPRUCE STS.
- 102 PERELMAN ANTIQUE TOY MUSEUM P 2
- 270 S. 2ND ST.
- 103 PHILA-BALT-WASH. STOCK EXCHANGE N17
- 17TH & STOCK EXCHANGE PL.
- 104 PHILA. CITY INST. LIBRARY. P19
- 19TH & LOCUST STS.
- 105 PHILA. COLLEGE OF ART R14
- BROAD & PINE STS.
- 106 PHILA. GENERAL HOSPITAL. T32
- 34TH & CIVIC CENTER BLVD.
- 108 PHILA. INTERNAT. AIRPORT. W29
- RT. 291
- 109 PHILA. MUSEUM OF ART. F26
- 26TH & PARKWAY
- 110 PHILA. VETERANS STADIUM. W13
- BROAD & PATTISON AVE.
- 111 PLAYHOUSE IN THE PARK. A37
- WEST FAIRMOUNT PARK
- 112 POE HOUSE F 7
- 530 N. 7TH ST.
- 113 POLICE HEADQUARTERS K 7
- 8TH & RACE STS.
- POST OFFICES:**
- 114 30TH & MARKET STS. M25
- 115 9TH & MARKET STS. Q 3
- 116 POWEL HOUSE M 9
- 244 S. 3RD ST.
- 117 PRESBYTERIAN HIST. SOC. S 4
- 425 LOMBARD ST.
- 118 READING TERMINAL L11
- 12TH & MARKET STS.
- 119 READING MARKET L11
- 11TH-12TH & FILBERT STS.
- 120 RITTENHOUSE SQUARE P18
- 18TH & WALNUT STS.
- 121 ROBIN HOOD DELL A35
- FAIRMOUNT PARK
- 122 ROOM MUSEUM G21
- 22ND & PARKWAY
- 123 ROSENBERG MUSEUM R20
- 2010 DELANCEY PL.
- 124 ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH J 3
- 235 N. 4TH ST.
- 125 ST. JAMES HOTEL P12
- 13TH & WALNUT STS.
- 126 ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH P 3
- 4TH & WALNUT STS.
- 127 ST. MARK'S CHURCH P16
- 1625 LOCUST ST.
- 128 ST. MARY'S CHURCH Q 4
- 244 S. 4TH ST.
- 129 ST. PETER'S CHURCH S 3
- 3RD & PINE STS.
- 130 SANSON VILLAGE N19
- 18TH-21ST & SANSON STS.
- 131 2ND BANK OF THE U.S. N 4
- CHESTNUT BET. 4TH-5TH STS.
- 132 SHERATON HOTEL L17
- 17TH & KENNEDY BLVD.
- 133 SHUBERT THEATRE Q14
- 250 S. BROAD ST.
- 134 SOCIETY HILL R 2
- 135 SOCIETY HILL PLAYHOUSE. T 7
- 507 S. 8TH ST.
- 136 SPECTRUM W13
- BROAD & PATTISON AVE.
- 137 STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER DEPT. STORE L 8
- 8TH & MARKET STS.
- 138 SYLVANIA HOTEL Q13
- JUNIPER & LOCUST STS.
- 139 THEATRE OF LIVING ARTS. T 3
- 334 SOUTH ST.
- 97 30TH ST. STATION. L25
- 30TH & MARKET STS.
- 141 TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER AMERICAN REVOLUTION. P 6
- 7TH ST. BEL. WALNUT ST.
- 48 TOURIST CENTER L15
- 1525 KENNEDY BLVD.
- 143 TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL. K13
- 13TH & ARCH STS.
- 144 UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER L32
- 3401 MARKET ST.
- 145 UNIVERSITY MUSEUM R30
- 33RD & SPRUCE STS.
- 146 UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA. P30
- 34TH & WALNUT STS.
- 147 U.S. COURT HOUSE. M 9
- 9TH & CHESTNUT STS.
- 3 U.S.O. CENTER (ADELPHIA HOTEL) M12
- 13TH & CHESTNUT STS.
- 149 WALNUT ST. THEATRE N 8
- 9TH & WALNUT STS.
- 150 WALT WHITMAN BRIDGE W29
- 151 WANAMAKER DEPT. STORE. M13
- 13TH & MARKET STS.
- 152 WARWICK HOTEL P17
- 17TH & LOCUST STS.
- 153 YOUNG MEN'S CHRIST. ASSN. K14
- 15TH & ARCH STS.
- 154 YOUNG MEN'S & WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSN. S13
- BROAD & PINE STS.
- 155 YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSN. 2027 CHESTNUT ST. M20
- 156 ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. C34
- 34TH & GIRARD AVE.

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the geography of survival



J. R. Halladay



Robert L. McHale

*A condensation of the presentation
by*

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of American Trucking Associations*

*before the
Committee of One Hundred
Annual Forum of Executives of Truck
Transportation and Allied Industries*

*Washington, D. C.
May 21, 1971*





William A. Bresnahan

FOREWORD

In the United States today, 70 percent of Americans live on only 2 percent of the land. What this means, in human terms, is that 142 million people are living on 74,000 square miles . . . in a country of over three million square miles.

Congestion of this kind is unquestionably a contributor to many of the problems we face. Poverty. Crime. Drugs. Youth rebellion. Ecological abuses. It has led many American leaders to believe that the nation's environmental problems are definitely related to this lopsided imbalance of population and resource utilization.

The solution, they believe, is the decentralization of our growing population. The geographical dispersal of people and industry to achieve a better balance of both population and resources.

In order to carry out such a massive long-range program, however, three requisites must be met.

First, the scope and the resources involved demand the strength and backing that only the federal government can supply.

Second, the many decisions to be made will have to reflect the collective choice of the people who must provide the resources.

Third, great reliance must be placed upon good highways and a smoothly functioning highway transport system. Only highway transportation has the flexibility that can make dispersal practical . . . linking industrial complexes and communities with the rest of the nation. Only highway transportation can facilitate the flow of both goods and people that would support such a program.

When 70 percent of our people live on only 2 percent of the land, correcting the imbalance is not just the geography of relocation.

In our opinion, it is the geography of survival.

Wm A. Bresnahan

PRESIDENT
AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS

the geography of survival

THERE IS A GROWING ACKNOWLEDGMENT among responsible people that many of the problems confronting us today are only a part of a vast imbalance of population and resource utilization in this country.

President Nixon focused attention on this when he appointed a National Goals Research Staff on July 13, 1969.

In a statement, the President declared:

"We can no longer afford to approach the longer-range future haphazardly. As the pace of change accelerates, the process of change becomes more complex. Yet, at the same time, an extraordinary array of tools and techniques has been developed by which it becomes increasingly possible to project future trends . . . and thus to make the kind of informed choices which are necessary if we are to establish mastery over the process of change."

The President's words were underscored by the recognition that this nation is bedeviled by problems of overcrowded, increasingly unmanageable metropolitan areas, and a decline in both opportunity and the quality of life in tens of thousands of smaller communities. At the same time, millions of acres of land ideally suited to use as sites for homes, businesses and schools—and which possess all the natural accoutrements for successful development—go unused.

In March, 1970, the President's Task Force on Rural Development noted that today's metropolitan cities—offering a vast array of cultural advantages, wealth, educational opportunities and huge commercial enterprises—are monuments to man's progress.

Problems multiply for cities

Yet, it appears that these same cities are strangling. Transportation arteries are becoming so clogged that commerce is slowed. Walking is frequently the most efficient means of getting somewhere in the downtown areas.

When we contemplate the cities of America, and seek solutions to their problems, the first step is an understanding of how they got that way.

When our ancestors settled this country, they established their communities along the seacoasts and the lakes, where they would have access to water transportation.

The railroads were built between these same communities, thus tending to accentuate, rather than alleviate, the concentration of population in the same areas.

The advent of the motor vehicle and good roads gave us our first real opportunity to reverse the trend toward over-concentration of population, and to spread out . . . but, we didn't do it.

True enough, we moved out of the cities by the thousands . . . by the millions . . . but, only to the suburbs, with our jobs and our lives still tied closely to the city.

Our places in the cities themselves were quickly filled by rural migrants . . . rendered homeless and jobless by the mechanization of agriculture. They have migrated to the cities by the millions in search of new jobs, new homes . . . and new hope. They are still coming . . . with no end in sight.

We know that more than three million have left Appalachia alone since World War II. Nearly half of that exodus has taken place in the last decade.

The inevitable result, if such conditions are not checked, was voiced by the members of the Presidential Task Force in this manner:

Urban sprawl may worsen

"The great threat that now faces us is that the social and economic ills of the nation's inner cities may worsen and spread over entire urban areas, infecting even the entire national structure, unless we act together with intelligence to prevent it."

How have we come to this in a land with 187 million acres of national forests . . . and 23 million acres of national parks?

How can we be overcrowded in a country where there are 470 million acres of land in the public domain alone . . . almost two and a half acres for every man, woman and child in America?

Yet, it is a fact that 70 percent of our people are jammed onto two percent of the land.

As the nation prepares to celebrate the start of its third century, it is also increasingly conscious that the beginning of a new millenium is now less than thirty years away. And, it faces the probability that there will be more than 100 million **additional** celebrants for that event.

We must not only find space for more than three million new people each year, but also provide a means of feeding, clothing, housing and educating them . . . and providing them with jobs, as well.



Overcoming these problems, and all the other sociological illnesses that are directly related to the manner in which we have crowded ourselves together, is the greatest of all the challenges in this decade.

In meeting it, we will be charting the geography of our survival.

Pace has been swift

The pace of our national development has been so swift that most people are relatively unaware of it until they return to a once-familiar locale, because America's face has been undergoing a vast and steady change.

A hundred years ago, the nation was 85 percent rural and 15 percent urban. Today, the picture is almost entirely reversed . . . we are 65 percent urban and only 35 percent rural.

This is not a phenomenon peculiar to our times alone. Movement of people from farms and small towns to the city . . . with its brighter lights and all the trappings of an urbane existence . . . has been going on since the nation was founded. The inward migration, however, has been deeply affected by the accelerating pace of our national economic growth.

Such growth has brought special problems to rural America.

Economic pressures force change

This nation has long maintained a policy of encouraging increased farm production. The pursuit of that policy has opened up the homestead lands of the west; granted land to railroads to spread steel fingers across the country and carry farm products . . . as well as people . . . to population centers; and, later, built networks of farm-to-market roads to speed the bounty from the land to the city.

Economic pressure that has forced the farmer to produce more has, inevitably, reduced his profit per unit of production . . . whether that is in bushels, bales or pounds. In order to maintain a living income, he has had to expand in order to produce more units and this, in turn, has meant the installation of new machinery, better seeds and more chemicals to increase output.

All this has led to a scale of mechanization and farm consolidation that has left a surplus of people . . . people who are not necessarily educated, trained or psychologically adaptable to jobs and life in the cities.

At home, those who are too old or too deeply rooted to even attempt to change a way of life, are left behind. Quite beyond their power to do anything about it, they have become trapped in a web of poverty, lack of adequate housing and have little or no recourse to even minimal health care.



Crowding and poverty magnified

Some of those who do come to the city from the farm and the countryside are able to adjust, of course, but a disproportionate number find only welfare and slum housing. They magnify the problem of crowding and poverty that already exists there. Instead of a better life, they find only a small, but unmistakable, role in a cycle that has the nation once again turning its eyes toward the vast and uncrowded areas of the land.

It isn't only farm people who have suffered from the complexities of a highly technological society.

Many of today's rural towns were made for the kind of farming, services, transportation and distribution system we had 50 to 100 years ago. Consequently, as the farm population shrinks, surrounding towns discover that there are not only fewer people . . . there are fewer personal needs to serve. Business quickly suffers and the town shrinks . . . in size, opportunity and vitality.

The sum total of decades of farm-to-city movement, in the opinion of the Task Force on Rural Development, has been great economic progress for the nation . . . but, at a price; a price characterized by declining towns and few challenges.

"Yawning shells"

The group, in its report, described many of our rural towns as "yawning shells, looking for something to happen. The commercial farm development has passed them by; urbanization and the population explosion have not yet found them."

"Finding them" will be the goal of what may someday be called the "second discovery of America." By comparison, it will also be infinitely more difficult, if only because modern life is infinitely more complex . . . but, it is no longer a question of something we should do. It is something we must do.

In this vast country, we now have a population of more than 200 million . . . with the bulk of them huddled together in three expanding "strip cities," or megalopolitan centers. In the East, the strip runs from Boston to Washington; in a Great Lakes strip, the concentration extends from Pittsburgh to Chicago and, in the West Coast strip, it covers the area from San Francisco to San Diego.

If present trends continue, according to growth forecasters, by the Year 2000 there will be more than 175 million people living in these strip cities.

Such centers, already obvious in their formation, would thus form the nucleus of all our life. They would hold an overwhelming proportion of the most technologically advanced and most prosperous and creative elements of our society.

At the same time, towns of under 10,000 population . . . including rural villages and farms . . . are expected to show the lowest growth rate. Continuing mechanization of farms will inevitably bring about a greater decline in the use of agricultural labor and further migration from farm to city.

On this basis, the current farm population of some ten million comprising about five percent of the total population, may drop to only six million . . . a mere two percent of the total . . . by the Year 2000.

Some population growth observers see all this as the ultimate expression of permitting "reckless breeding." Scientist Julian Huxley, for example, describes continued population growth as the "most serious threat to the whole future of our species."

Even the National Academy of Sciences has warned that "in the very long run, continued growth of the United States population would first become intolerable and then physically impossible."

Hours of heated debate can be sparked by the mere mention of population growth and measures proposed to control it. Wide areas of disagreement among the experts make it unlikely that the eventual answer to population growth will be easily found, particularly among the advocates of a stationary population . . . or, "zero growth" . . . concept. The very term, for most Americans, has an unpleasant connotation.

Ample room to grow

Whatever else is said about it, our population is not yet pressing upon the domestic food supply. It is not, therefore, a question of **supporting** people but, one of **distributing** them.

By way of comparison:

England, with a land area of 50,000 square miles, has a population of more than 45 million. Oklahoma, which contains 19,000 square miles **more** than England, is populated by only two and a half million people.

All of Germany, Italy and The Netherlands would fit within the borders of another of our states . . . Texas. Those three countries have a combined population of 143 million. The population of Texas is about 10 million.

Japan would fit easily into the state of Montana. Japan's population is more than 100 million. Montana's is **less** than a million.

"Wide open spaces" is definitely **not** a phrase from America's past and we cannot permit our preoccupation with short-range remedies for concentrated population to obscure the long-range solution.

From a short-range point of view, of course, motor vehicles are part of the problem. They contribute to both air pollution and congestion in our over-crowded metropolitan areas.

The problem of motor vehicle emissions must be, can be and will be solved.

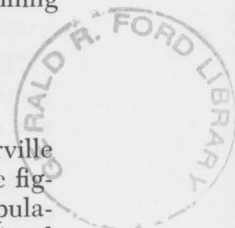
The problem of traffic congestion, perhaps, can be alleviated to some extent by new and improved public transportation facilities. But, from the long-range viewpoint, motor vehicles and highways constitute the **only** hope for a real solution to the problem.

The only sensible answer to over-concentration of population is decentralization of population. Migration to metropolitan areas must be stopped . . . and reversed.

Realization of a better future, however, will require a coordinated national strategy for balanced population distribution. The Federal government can provide leadership in the development of such strategy and afford the incentive for dispersal of industry, business and jobs, but public and private institutions everywhere will need to participate in both the planning and the implementation. The people will follow.

"People-space" balance needed

While he was Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman was, for a time, the only leading public figure to sound the alarm on the lack of a sound population distribution policy in the United States. On April 29 of this year, in testimony before the Rural Development Subcommittee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Freeman declared:



"First, we must recognize that the relationship of people to people and people to living and breathing space is a *nationwide* challenge. That means our policies must be based on *nationwide* geography, and not just political geography. We must achieve what I call a rural-urban . . . or, people-space . . . balance. We now have, and will continue to have, space to spare . . . that is, if we properly plan its use. But, we cannot use it properly if in planning space, it is constrained by the city limits, the county line or the state border.

"We need a national growth and settlement policy covering the geographic distribution of economic opportunity, jobs and people. That policy must be guided and facilitated at the Federal level and flow to the states, counties, cities and smaller communities, not as a flood to inundate them, but as a stream on which they can float constructive remedies and man their own oars to help reach the national goal.

"Until we have an active national policy and with commitment of national resources, the problems of city and countryside will remain insoluble. The interaction between them will continue to compound the problems of each. It is past the time for rhetoric. We must create a national policy with a capacity to coordinate a national effort, designed to use the combined resources of government, business and 205 million-plus people to erase the damaging effects of 50 years of unplanned growth, and to create a land where Ameri-

cans can live at ease with each other and their environment.

"I wish to recommend that the following steps be taken:

1) Stimulate town and county governments to improve local community services and to develop their human resources.

2) Encourage the development of local leadership within smaller communities and areas having growth potential.

3) Enlist the cooperation of large metropolitan areas to stabilize and reduce their population.

4) Take deliberate action to create new economic opportunities within town and country America.

5) Provide increased levels and new methods of financing public and private investments to support national growth and resettlement policies.

6) Create a new national and regional planning framework to develop and coordinate planning efforts to assure consistency with national, regional, state and local objectives."

A national growth policy

Such a policy, it appears, has, indeed, been developed. Recently, *U. S. News & World Report* noted that President Nixon, in a move little noticed by the public, has worked out a national growth policy as a remedy for the continuing migration toward cities that grow bigger . . . compounding the problems they already face.

According to the magazine, expansion in smaller cities is to be encouraged, with two basic goals:

■ First, to halt . . . or, at least slow down . . . the emptying out of large sections of the country stretching south from the Dakotas, across parts of the South and into Appalachia. More than half of the nation's counties lost population in the last decade . . . most of them in that area.

■ Second, to retard the massive growth of large urban centers.

It is significant that there is agreement upon the need for comprehensive policies at the highest governmental levels.

At the 1969 National Governors' Conference, a resolution was passed to "petition the Congress to adopt a national policy of 'enhancement and distribution of opportunity' in order to provide an incentive for a more even distribution of population residence in our states, and thereby, recognize the desirability of establishing such a goal to provide a sense of direction in Federal planning and Federal programs which would seek to alleviate the growing national frustration that is occurring in overpopulated areas and in areas which are now losing population."

At the December, 1969, Congress of Cities, in San Diego, the National League of Cities called for . . . "a specific policy for the settlement of people throughout the nation to balance the concentration of population

among and within metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas while providing social and economic opportunity for all persons."

Similar concern about the nation's population balance has already been translated into law by Congress through the Agricultural Act of 1970.

The Act, in which Congress "commits itself to a sound balance between rural and urban America," specifies:

"Congress hereby directs the heads of all executive departments and agencies of the government to establish and maintain, insofar as practicable, departmental policies and procedures with respect to the location of new offices and other facilities in areas or communities of lower population density in preference to areas of communities of high population densities."

This is, by no means, the extent of Congressional action, to date or anticipated, in this and future sessions.

Transportation to play a part

Some of the actions of Congress, as well as the governing bodies in the various states, will have a direct bearing upon transportation. A number of bills are pending in the current session of Congress to establish economic and population dispersal as a specific national policy.

Senator James B. Pearson, of Kansas, testified on July 15, 1970, before the Senate Subcommittee on Roads . . . addressing himself to the role of highways in the economic development of rural areas. At that time, he was testifying specifically on the pending Federal Highway Act of 1970 and his bill, the Rural Development Highways Act of 1970.

While the overall objective of his bill was to . . . “encourage a more balanced geographical dispersal of the nation’s people and industry and to generally promote economic and social development of our rural communities through more effective use, location and design of the Federally aided highway system” . . . the Rural Development Highways Program would seek to:

- encourage the location of business and industry in rural communities
- facilitate the mobility of labor in sparsely populated areas
- facilitate the flow of tourist traffic into rural areas
- provide rural citizens with improved access to such public and private services as health care, recreation, education and cultural activities and otherwise encourage the economic and social development of rural communities.

The particular kind of highways Senator Pearson sought in the 91st Congress would connect smaller towns and cities with Interstate System and other major roads . . . with the vital function of serving as “people-to-jobs” roads.

Underscoring the Senator’s keen interest in rural highways was the knowledge that, in numerous instances, industries seeking new locations had **declined** certain Kansas communities because of their inadequate highway facilities.

Typical of the kind of population loss being experienced by more than half of the nation’s counties, 78 of the 105 counties in Kansas have lost population in the last decade, with a total population increase in the past decade of only 2 percent for the state, compared to a national increase of 12 percent.

Newer, smaller communities

ATA President William A. Bresnahan had this in mind when he testified before the Subcommittee on Roads of the House Public Works Committee on the Federal Aid Highway Program, June 9, 1970.

He declared:

“The fact that our big cities have become unmanageable monstrosities is not the fault of highways and motor vehicles. It seems to me that our hope for the future lies in a national commitment and national



program to disperse our population, our industry and our jobs by creating many new and smaller manageable communities, and industrial complexes.

"This may or may not come in our lifetimes. But, it *will* come because it has to come, and when it does it will be made possible by the very thing we are here today defending against unreasoning attack . . . highway transportation, the only form of transportation with the flexibility and adaptability that could ever make it possible."

He continued:

"Until this becomes a matter of general understanding and acceptance, those who firmly believe it can only do what they can to prevent treatment of symptoms at the expense of the only possible cure."

His thinking, subsequently, was reflected in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1970. That Act authorized the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for demonstration projects for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, planning, surveying and investigation of highways that would lead to the development of "economic growth centers" and the areas surrounding them. Upon recommendation by a governor, the Secretary can now provide for the payment of all of the cost of engineering and economic surveys, and other investigations for planning and design, of what are termed "economic development growth cen-

ter" highways to serve areas having a population of 100,000 or less.

To carry out this new utilization of highways as an economic stimulant, Congress appropriated \$100 million for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

Among the members of Congress most actively concerned with this provision was Representative Don Clausen, of California . . . a member of the Roads Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee.

He stated:

"Ever since I have come to the Congress, I have been suggesting that the answer to the urban or metropolitan ills of America lies in the revitalization and diversification of rural America . . . and, I believe that the Congress is now finally addressing itself to this. It isn't a question of whether or not it's going to happen. I believe it's just a question of *when* it's going to happen.

"Transportation is the key to orderly economic development . . . and, as a member of the Roads Subcommittee, I offered an amendment that addressed itself to that particular aspect. The Interstate Highway Program in America has provided more in the way of job opportunities for people because of our ability to move people, goods and services than any other singular program that I know of.

"Quite candidly, I would like to see an Urban Area Transportation System Trust Fund. We don't want to raid the Highway Trust Fund to accomplish our balanced transportation objectives.

"There has been some discussion about having a single transportation trust fund. My own view is that we would be better advised to maintain the Highway Trust Fund . . . maintain the Airport/Airways Trust Fund . . . go forward with the appropriations for the mass transit general fund outlay and then, crank in this Urban Area Transportation Trust Fund, so that those who have the responsibility for planning our transportation systems of the future . . . the transportation traffic engineers . . . in concert with the public sector leadership, could actually develop the best coordinated, integrated and balanced transportation system in the United States. In that way the movement of people, goods and services can be substantially improved to the point of maximum efficiency. I think that the signs of our times demand that we have this kind of effort."

Highways are key to future

Clearly, an essential part of any plan to achieve widespread dispersal of America's population will have to be a continuing, large-scale highway program for, without highways and motor vehicles, large-scale dispersal would be no more practical today than it was when the country was being developed.

Highway transportation alone has the adaptability and flexibility to make dispersal a reality, providing the essential link between new industrial complexes and communities and the rest of the nation.

There are those, of course, who will scoff at the idea of planned reverse migration and write it off as the unrealistic prattling of visionaries.

Those who do so have forgotten that the great majority of us who live in this country are the direct descendants of migrants who came here by the millions from far-off lands . . . with little to sustain them but the hope for a better life.

Moreover, there has been continual internal migration within this country, created by precisely the same motivation . . . the search for a better life. The wave of migration in the last 25 to 30 years from our rural to our metropolitan areas is simply the latest example.

Population distribution, as a matter of conscious national policy, is not entirely new to this country. Throughout much of the first hundred years of our history, we deliberately sought to disperse our population westward.

The desire to establish first claim to a vast and untamed continent led the government to subsidize turnpikes, railroads, and river navigation; shifted whole Indian tribes onto reservations and openly en-

couraged its citizens to "pull up stakes" and participate in a mass migration onto the plains and beyond.

When the earlier stages of development had been accomplished, economic programs encouraged reclamation, navigation and electric-power projects, as well as programs that enhanced rural growth.

More recent efforts embodied in the Appalachian Regional Development Act and the "depressed areas" legislation of the 1960's are latter-day examples of such Federal involvement.

Decisions will have great impact

What all this means, in short, is that the decisions we make today about population growth and distribution are going to have great impact on the kind of society we live in tomorrow. The size, distribution and character of our population, and its rate of growth or decline, will all be acting as forces to change and shape social conditions affecting virtually every aspect of our lives.

One of the cherished beliefs in what we have so often referred to as our "American way of life," is that people and institutions can, and should be, left to run themselves. The results, we have always believed, are to the general good, since the businessman, for example, will serve his own best interests by serving those of his customers.

Although there are those within our society today who are highly vocal in their criticism of what they believe to be the failure of our system, it should be obvious that any decisions concerning the future distribution of our population will have to reflect the collective choice of the people who must provide the resources. Thus, while decisions of such magnitude must eventually be coordinated and implemented by governments, the private sector must be deeply involved from the outset.

This basic understanding, which must be the foundation of any broad-scale effort to shape the course of the nation's future, was echoed strongly in February 1971, by David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Addressing the Regional Plan Association, in New York, he declared:

"In approaching urban problems, it is absolutely vital to gain the cooperation of three elements: private business, government and the local citizenry. Unless these three can reach a broad consensus, even the finest plan will become nothing but a blueprint for failure."

Both the groundwork and the experience for such joint involvement were developed in earlier decentralization moves that characterized post-World War II industrial development programs throughout the country. There, too, highways and highway transport were the key to success.

Writing in the Harvard Business Review in 1955, Maurice Fulton, of the Fantus Factory Locating Service, looked ahead to what was then the future . . . 1965.

He wrote:

"More and more, the best plant location will be the one that provides the greatest number of direct single-line motor truck routes to key markets and from major supply sources."

Although his subject was factory location, the same dynamic changes he recognized as affecting urban industrial plants apply equally to rural America today.

Industry relies upon highways

Mr. Fulton also said:

"As decentralization continues, more companies will rely on highway transportation. As new and better highways are constructed . . . truck service will grow and improve, extending the number of communities which can qualify as plant locations and increasing the choice open to manufacturers."

This prophecy was borne out by facts contained in a 1963 study of the movement of industry to suburbs and small towns. Titled . . . "Highways, Trucks and New Industry" . . . it was sponsored by Rockwell Standard Corporation (now North American Rockwell) and the ATA Foundation.

Asked what was sought in a new plant site, more than 1,300 companies responding to the survey most consistently mentioned, in this order:

- proximity to good highways
- abundant labor supply
- availability of suitable land
- proximity to markets

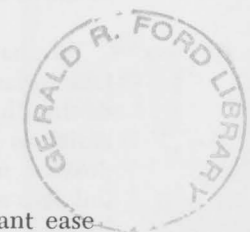
For them, proximity to good highways meant ease of access for employees and customers, as well as the availability of truck service.

Another indication of a strong natural attraction of industry for the sort of dispersal being discussed today was uncovered by the study. It found that a surprising number of new industrial sites were located in small towns or rural areas . . . drawn there not only by the ease of access for employees and goods, but also by the abundant supply of labor made available by the changing nature of agriculture.

Recent comments by Leonard Yaseen, the head of the Fantus Company today . . . as quoted recently in *U. S. News & World Report* . . . indicate that this attraction is just as strong as ever.

He stated:

"If all the factors indicate a move, a great many companies should study the possibility of moving, not just to the suburbs, but beyond. There are new cities



being planned, small communities farther out, middle-sized towns that would be adequate. If you are going to move 50 miles, why not 350?

"We have reached the point in business today where face-to-face contact, being close to the people you deal with, is no longer necessary. Air travel makes it easier to get places. The service foundation that industries need is widely spread. The communications linkages are easily available."

In dealing with where industry chooses to locate new plants, we come to the heart of the whole urbanization process, according to Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans.

Cities will remain important

Obviously, the modern city we have created will remain an important economic unit in all our affairs . . . organized by the commercial and industrial process. The city is a gigantic labor-saving device, multiplying man's capacity to produce. It is, of course, held together by a wide range of social and cultural forces, but its prime function is as a site to produce or provide needed services. Whether people go where the jobs are or industry locates where people are has never been decided one way or the other, according to Secretary Stans. We do know, however, that the two go together. The policies of both public and private agencies must be coordinated to bring them to-

gether on a common meeting ground that is best for them, as well as the entire nation.

As recently as April 15, 1971, in an address before the Bond Club of New York, David Rockefeller again emphasized the importance of such a "package" approach . . . a combination of government and private enterprise . . . each playing its separate role.

The government's role in contributing to the achievement of such a goal is great. It is already moving in that direction through a variety of programs.

Among them, the Economic Development Administration, which is under the direction of the Commerce Department, helps to build industrial parks and helps industries get started in selected growth centers through loans and grants.

Incentives must be offered

Secretary Stans emphasizes that, if we are to realistically expect business "to help achieve population dispersal, government should help assure it an opportunity to make a fair profit in such locations. Possible new incentives include investment tax credits, liberalized depreciation allowances and manpower training supplements."

At present, nearly \$80 billion is spent each year in this country for new plants and equipment. If incentives such as these could influence the channeling of



a greater portion of future investment into areas that would help achieve a better population balance between our rural and urban areas, the entire nation would benefit.

The Commerce Secretary also cites highway construction as an important aid to this form of industrial expansion . . . because it serves the transportation needs of both industry and employees.

The still uncompleted Interstate Highway System has already been demonstrably successful in helping to disperse industry.

Economic impact measured

The economic impact of a new interstate route on a community, for example, was studied several years ago by the Georgia State College School of Business Administration.

The report noted that, although the city of Tifton was similar in its economic makeup to a score of other South Georgia markets in the 1950's, the building of Interstate Route 75 changed all that.

In the language of the report:

"Whereas significant growth had formerly been a goal of the longer-term future, now it was possible for the area economy to move ahead rapidly . . . increasingly, in the years after 1960, new commercial and industrial development tended to gravitate toward the bypass."

The college researchers pointed out that "it must be concluded that the Georgia Highway Department's decision to route Interstate 75 through the Tifton area was a boon to that community."

Similar evidence of the impact of greater accessibility afforded by highways can be found nearly everywhere.

A little more than a decade ago, the Northland area . . . just north of Columbus, Ohio . . . had a population of 400, served by an obsolete road. At latest report, Northland had ten new schools, 6,500 homes, nine churches, six shopping centers, four swimming pools and a population of 28,000.

The key factor in Northland's face-lifting: Interstate Route 71.

Northern Pennsylvania towns . . . with names like Hazelton, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Lock Haven, Grove City and others . . . have all been cited as communities destined for growth as the result of Interstate 80, a 313-mile stretch of highway known as the Keystone Shortway. It extends from Stroudsburg, on the New Jersey border, to Sharon, on the Ohio line.

According to a 1969 report of the Keystone Shortway Association, 11 of 14 counties through which the route passes had already reported "substantial progress" in development of industrial, commercial and recreational facilities . . . with greater progress expected.

The natural magnetism that exists between industry and highways represents a key to the success of any program of economic revitalization; the kind of revitalization that must be an integral part of any concerted effort to achieve a balanced distribution of the nation's growing population.

An ambitious program

One of the most ambitious of such programs ever undertaken is the Appalachian Regional Development Program. The Federally subsidized effort was signed into law in 1965, with the direct goal of benefitting the disadvantaged portions of 12 states from New York to Alabama, as well as all of West Virginia. It is an area in which 18 million people already live.

In 1964, the report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission to Congress declared, in part:

"Investments in Appalachia must be directed to the stimulation of growth."

It continued:

". . . penetration by an adequate transportation network is the first requisite of its full participation in industrial America."

In carrying out its plan to aid the region, the Commission places particular emphasis upon the completion of the Appalachian Development Highway Sys-

tem . . . the backbone of which is the Interstate Highway System.

As recently as September, 1970, evidence was mounting that many communities were benefitting from the program to improve their accessibility.

Highways encourage development

In a research report titled . . . "Highway Transportation and Appalachian Development" . . . case studies were cited of 13 Appalachian communities to determine the economic impact of highways.

Among those listed was Calhoun, Georgia, a small town located 65 miles from Atlanta and 50 miles from Chattanooga.

Calhoun's population in 1960 was 3,600. Today, it has more than doubled. The general impression given by the community is one of low density, spread-out development and a strong sense of the importance of regional and local planning.

Although the tufted rug industry is the predominant employer, a major addition to the industrial base has been the establishment of a plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Trucking terminals have moved into Calhoun and it now serves as a local distribution point for the area.

Local commercial activity has prospered.

Interstate Route 75, only two miles to the east of the center of town, is a major factor in the blossoming of Calhoun.

Studies have shown that the local work force exceeds the total population of the city . . . indicating considerable commuting from the remainder of Gordon County and beyond.

Thus, the advantage of accessibility to a metropolitan area seems to have been balanced by both an increase in population and new economic opportunity.

Wytheville, Virginia, lies about 75 miles in either direction from Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia, and Roanoke, Virginia. Interstate Routes 77 and 81 intersect near it.

This places the community at the intersection of a north-south interstate highway joining an Atlantic port (Charleston, South Carolina) with a Great Lakes port (Cleveland, Ohio) as well as an interstate route connecting the congested New York City-to-Washington corridor with the Tennessee Valley.

Room to grow

Wytheville is an attractive town, with a total population in the area of about 23,000. The open countryside around it shows there is plenty of room to grow and local officials expect it to do so, with its population doubling in the next 10 years.

Employment prospects are good in Wytheville. Templon Mills was influenced in its plans by the fact that Interstate 77 will afford quick access to its home office in Mooreseville, North Carolina.

American Screw Company, employing 200 people, was influenced by the fact that Route 77 will enable them to easily ship their product to automobile plants in Ohio and Michigan. A tool and die company has come to town to service American Screw Company.

For its part, Interstate 81 also enables several hundred workers from Wythe County to commute, in 30 to 40 minutes, to an armaments plant near Radford.

Insurance company offices, a tire distributing company and a drug company have added to a brighter economic picture. Salesmen from various fields find Wytheville a good central point for serving the territory between Roanoke and Bristol.

In the eastern panhandle of West Virginia, Martinsburg lies in the "Great Valley," which has been a historic route for commerce from Eastern Pennsylvania to the Tennessee Valley.

Transportation through the valley flowed along U. S. Route 11, which preceded Interstate 81 through the area, and small communities grew up along the route.

The economy of the Martinsburg area has been greatly stimulated by the new highway system, with

the greatest single occurrence being the opening of the Eastern Parts Plant of General Motors. It will bring an estimated \$17 million in annual income to the community through its payroll for 1,100 employees and another \$6 million in local purchases of goods and services.

Yet, despite the addition of General Motors and the presence of a Lockheed-Georgia Company assembly plant and a branch of the Corning Glass Company, there is plenty of room to grow in and around Martinsburg. Over 100,000 acres of land are there . . . with less than an eight percent slope . . . but, fewer than 6,000 acres have been used thus far in urban development. Population in the entire area is still less than 50,000.

What all this means, in terms of a better life for those who live in hundreds of isolated or depressed communities throughout Appalachia and elsewhere, cannot be adequately described, except in the general expectation that "the only way things can go is up."

What it means in terms of incentive for others to migrate to those communities in search of something better in life or, in response to new job opportunities, can be described for the present only in the same general terms.

What is definite, however, is that the opening up of heretofore inaccessible areas, and the improvement of highway facilities into others, is, indeed, responsible for their revitalization.

The impact of the 42,500-mile interstate system will grow as it is completed.

In the opinion of Commerce Secretary Stans, "Extension of the system in conjunction with other transportation facilities will probably need to be a basic part of the nation's future urban growth policies."

Transportation alone is not the full answer but, transportation investments, together with other national investments in both human and physical capital, are critical if the ultimate objectives of population dispersal are to be met. Thus, the Appalachian Development Program . . . geared to the development of **existing** communities . . . takes its place as one of the many parts of what will be the final answer.

In its early moves toward the final solution, society is already coining new words, new phrases, to express the shape of our future.

"New" cities appear

Much of the new terminology reflects the academic background of the theorists, as well as the somewhat complicated word-structure of the social planner.

One such term is "Planned Unit Development." Generally, it is defined as . . . a tract of land that is comprehensively planned to encompass activities which are compatible, but not necessarily similar.

A more graphic description, perhaps, might be to simply say . . . "Columbia, Maryland."

Watched closely as a model for the kind of "new city" development that would characterize a substantial part of any national population dispersal program, Columbia lies in the middle of the populous corridor between Washington and Baltimore.

Although it has a population of only 10,000 today, by 1980, Columbia expects to be "home" for more than 100,000 persons, making it the state's third largest city.

It is also the world's largest privately planned and developed municipality.

As with most of the "new cities," the emphasis in Columbia is on **people**, rather than buildings.

Neighboring subdivisions, with an elementary school as their hub, are gathered into villages that include shops for everyday needs, community center services and secondary schools.

Seven or eight such villages will eventually be linked to the town center, a more completely developed urban area with more than two million square feet of retail commercial facilities and four million square feet of office space. Its total facilities will be comparable to those found in the center of a city of half a million.

Although General Electric's appliance plant will employ 12,000 persons by 1975, and other light business and industry will provide work for a total of 50,000, the emphasis remains on people.

Most of the new city, which will occupy an area the size of Manhattan Island, is now green. About one-fifth of it will remain so.

In neighboring Virginia, near Dulles International Airport, there is another outstanding example of the "new city" concept . . . Reston.

Reston also places special emphasis on **personal** relationship to the environment.

The blending of town square and commercial enterprise with the conveniences of relaxed living and the feeling of spaciousness for those who live there is no illusion.

Population density in the carefully planned community is still only 13 persons to the acre. This will rise, of course, as Reston grows to its ultimate planned population of about 80,000 . . . but density will always remain low.

Like Columbia, Reston is a highway-oriented community . . . dependent upon highways for easy access to metropolitan area activities . . . and, dependent upon roads, too, for the continuing stream of supplies and construction materials that make Reston and other "new cities" possible.



Meanwhile, far to the west, another such community is rising in what might be considered by some to be an inhospitable area.

Lake Havasu City, Arizona, in the Colorado River Valley just across the border from California, will eventually house and employ a population of 70,000. Already more than 8,000 people live in a community that is possible only because of the highways that serve it.

The shape of tomorrow

What will America look like when population dispersal moves from today's embryonic stage and into the full flower of realization?

Will the nation be transformed into a vast region of parks and picturesque little residential communities that surround fountain-lined village squares?

It would be nice to think that life would be so simple . . . and, with the proper measures of planning, financing and dedication to the concept of a wider dispersed and revitalized population . . . a part of that dream **can** be realized.

Practicality, however, suggests that the final picture will be an acceptable compromise between the dream and reality.

Beyond question, the "strip cities" we see developing today will still be there. In our democratic society,

with the freedom of movement and choice that is one of its hallmarks, there will always be those, as there always have been, who prefer the urban life.

The problem to be overcome is the **uncontrolled** growth of such massive centers of population and commercial congestion. The pressures upon those areas must be relieved by encouraging migration away from them. A comprehensive plan of **rebuilding** the highly urban community into something that, in its own way, will offer a quality and style of life that is as satisfactory to those who live there as life is to those who live elsewhere.

Trade center development

Development of existing cities, many of them natural trade centers, will be inevitable. The expanding system of interstate and other highways already has sparked an upsurge in the growth of many such cities. Now only moderate-sized communities, they will evolve as larger, but more carefully planned, focal points for wide areas.

Then, there will be the "new towns," perhaps the most exciting of the changes that population dispersal will bring to this country.

Architects and engineers, free of the restrictions forced upon them by the patchwork development of most existing cities, will be able to bring into play all the ingenuity of their minds, as well as the practical realities of modern life.

Opportunities and challenges abound

If the Columbias, Restons and Lake Havasu Cities of today are to be considered valid evidence of what lies ahead, the "new cities" of tomorrow may well be spectacular examples of what man can do to change the face of the land.

In every instance, however, there are opportunities and challenges for transportation, particularly the trucking industry. There are, as well, transportation realities that will have to be acknowledged by the planners of the new and the renovators of the old.

One of those realities is the fact that we are now only 29 years away from the Year 2000. This is the magical moment that, only a few years ago, was being sketched out for us in terms of personal helicopters; glass-domed, electronically controlled cars and trucks . . . guided along high-speed roadways; push-button meals, clothing, medical care and all the other fanciful trappings of a sophisticated and highly technological age.

Whether we might actually have achieved such lofty predictions, had we not encountered so many restricting factors along the way, is only mildly debatable today.

Instead, there should be general acknowledgment that we **already** possess most of the tools we need to do the job. This is particularly true of transportation . . . the key to the future. Although the job will be far



from completed by the Year 2000, we can certainly use those tools to insure that we will be well along the road.

The one thing that, more than any other, could prevent this from happening is stopping, or seriously cutting back, the nation's highway program.

It is ironic that the very people who protest publicly and loudly about the crowding of our cities, about congestion, about damage to the environment, are also frequently the same people who are the most vigorous and aggressive opponents of highway development. Yet, it is **only** through highways and highway transportation that the problems can be solved.

As an industry, trucking has already come to grips with the problems of transporting and supplying the needs of today's population and its commerce and industry.

It is imperative, however, that we act not with short-range relief as our sole purpose, but with long-range transportation efficiency as our ultimate goal.

This is particularly vital to the leaders of this industry, as well as to others in the transportation industry, the regulatory agencies and various governmental bodies, who will have a voice in the success or failure of any national commitment to population dispersal.

Supplying the goods and services required by the great urban complexes that will exist may require adjustments in the manner, and even in the hours, in which we operate.

Twin-trailers . . . with their demonstrated maneuverability, flexibility of service, economy of operation and outstanding safety performance . . . will inevitably become a universal unit, just as they are now in two-thirds of the nation.

Methods of cargo handling, containerization, location and configuration of truck terminals . . . **all** must be viewed with an eye to the long-range future.

A commitment to the future

These, and more, constitute areas of operational concern that call for intensive study **within** the trucking industry.

The government, for its part, must accept the fact that regulation . . . practical, effective regulation . . . is essential if the nation is to have the required stability in its transportation system to successfully meet the challenges.

And, for the **people**, there must be an acceptance of the need to disperse. There must be a determined commitment to the future.

That future begins today.



Additional copies available without cost from:
Public Relations Department
American Trucking Associations, Inc.
1616 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



Feminist as antiabortionist

LET'S GET our feminism together. Right now. The feminist cause is being betrayed by the men and women pushing for public acceptance of the principle of abortion on demand. Arguments used in urging routine abortion deny fundamental values guiding the whole women's movement.

On the issue of abortion radical feminists have completely identified with the male aggressor; they spout a straight machismo ideology, with a touch of Adam Smith. The worst of traditional male power plays are being embraced and brandished by those who have suffered from them the most. Every slogan in the pro-abortion arsenal is male-oriented and a sell-out of feminist values. For instance:

1) "The fetus isn't human and has no right to life." But the feminist movement insists that men cease their age-old habit of withholding human status from women, blacks, Jews, Indians, Asians and any other helpless or different instances of human life. Women encourage rights to life, and value potential life. To deny the fact that human life is always a growing process through time is a failure of imagination and empathy. Out of sight, out of mind, may do for a bombardier's conscience but not for a feminist movement dedicated to ending unilateral suppression of life. Embryonic life is also life, life with a built-in future.

2) "Any problem pregnancy should be terminated early by a qualified medical professional employing the best technological techniques." Yet the feminist movement has persistently protested impersonal professional technologies which efficiently ignore not only emotions but the real roots of complex human problems. Males have always searched, destroyed, cut, burned and aggressively attacked anything in the way without regard to context, consequences and natural interrelationships. Women have been committed to creative nonviolent alternatives which seek more lasting solutions. Feminist values are highly attuned to conservation and the achievement of social and ecological health. What irony that a society confronted with plastic bags filled with fetal remains, or fetal "wastage," could

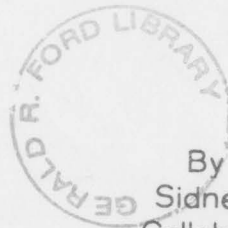
worry more about the problem of recycling the plastic. So where have all the flowers gone?

3) "A woman has the right to control her own body." How valiantly the feminist movement has struggled against the male obsession to control. As they find in every prison, to fully control, you kill. The Dostoevski hero comes to mind who extinguished an insignificant life in order to assert his existential freedom to control his destiny. Any view of mere bodies as separate and subordinate to the self smells of an alienation reminiscent of male gnostic anxiety. Men have always tried to detach themselves from the body, viewing female bodies in particular as a form of property. Men are only too happy to separate female "reproductive systems" from the self. More middle-class men favor elective abortion than any other group, not only because it accords with male convenience, male strategies, but also because it suits the male norm of a human body. Full feminine sexuality is a threat, better to have women look at their own bodies as objects which they can manipulate at will and keep under control. Privately, discreetly, efficiently, with no messy demands.

4) "Males have no right to speak or legislate on the abortion issue, since abortion is solely a matter between a woman and her physician." This argument is used to browbeat men (how to mau-mau the male power structure), but it is contrary to other feminist demands. Women now insist on their right to speak out on war not only because their husbands and sons die,



By
Sidney
Callahan



but because it is a human concern. Feminists justly demand equal male-female cooperation, decision-making and mutual responsibility in all areas of social life. In particular, women will no longer bear the sole responsibility for childrearing. They insist (quite rightly) that men and the society at large accept their responsibility for the next generation by providing public day-care, health programs and other measures which will support and help women. Only with abortion does community concern become disallowed. Men are angrily disqualified, although over half the aborted fetuses are male and all fetuses are fathered. Each fetus not only has a direct link to a male, but genetically and physically it is linked to the human species as a whole. Who owns the human species? Or the gene pool? Who owns life? We don't let people in the name of private property pollute their own water, contaminate their own air or shoot their own eagles; so how can aborting potential human life not be a public socio-legal concern.

I PROPOSE that a truly feminist approach to abortion would;

1) Display an advocacy of life no matter how immature, helpless or different it is from white, middle-class, adult males who have heretofore preempted the right to be fully human.

2) Affirm that full feminine humanity includes distinctly feminine functions. Women need not identify with male sexuality, male aggression and wombless male lifestyles in order to win social equality. Getting into the club is not worth the price of alienation from body-life, emotion, empathy and sensitivity.

3) Assert that abortion is a two-sex, community decision in which the rights and welfare of women, fetuses, children, fathers, families and the rest of the community be considered and arbitrated. The whole society has a responsibility for human life and the next generation. Women and men should urge and support nonviolent creative alternatives to abortion. Facing such a painful problem we cannot give in to simpleminded sexist slogans and a property rights ethic. Life is not that easy.

Talk of 'wanted child' makes for doll objects

I'D LIKE to start a campaign against the idea of "the wanted child." This phrase is dangerous to children, even in small doses. The people who use the phrase in efforts to control population or sell family-planning programs are well meaning, but they are sowing the seeds of subtle destruction.

The corruption involved is quite simple to grasp. If you start talking and thinking about a child as a "wanted child" you cannot help but put the idea into people's heads that children exist and have a right to exist only because someone wants them. And alas, the opposite conclusion is also there waiting for us; if it's an "unwanted child" it has no rights.

It's destructive of family life for parents even to think in these categories of wanted and unwanted children. By using the words you set up parents with too much power, including psychological power, over their children. Somehow the child is being measured by the parent's attitudes and being defined by the parent's feelings. We usually want only objects, and wanting them or not implies that we are superior, or at least engaged in a one-way relationship, to them.

In the same way, men have "wanted" women through the ages. Often a woman's position was precarious and rested on being wanted by some man. The unwanted woman could be cast off when she was no longer a desirable object. She did not have an intrinsic dignity beyond wanting. That's what they mean in protests against being a sex object.

Well, talking about the "wanted child" is making a child a "doll object." When you want one, you make one or buy one, and it then has a right to exist as a glorified form of property. And woe be to the child who is no longer wanted, or who is imperfect in some way. Or who in the church does not satisfy. Has satisfaction been given, sir? If

By
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not, the merchandise is returnable, you know.

THE POINT I'm trying to stress, of course, is that old idea in our common culture that each human being has inviolable rights and dignity no matter what. If you're a Jew and they don't want you in Nazi Germany, it's Germany's shame. If you're a black and they don't want you in the club, that's the club's crime. If you're a woman and they don't want you in the job, it's their fault. The powerful (including parents) cannot be allowed to want and unwanted people at will.

In family life, this idea of unique inviolable dignity and intrinsic value is especially needed. Since emotions are so strong and dependency needs are so urgent, the temptation to cop out is ever present. We don't hang in there because we always want to, or want something or somebody. The old parent, the sick spouse, the needy child are not always wanted.

So who cares what you want, or whether other people want you? Human beings are human beings. Every individual has his rights. A child's very existence is claim enough.

National Catholic Reporter,
12-3-71

STATE PRO LIFE ORGANIZATION

A Possible Model

Presented in

Outline Format

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TEXT

I Purposes.....1

II Image.....1

III Basic organization structure and function.....1

IV Education functions of pro life organization.....6

V Political functions of pro life organizations.....7

VI Fund raising.....7

VII Getting started.....8

CHARTS

#1.....State Pro Life Educational Association

#2.....State Pro Life Public Policy Organization

#3.....State Pro Life Organization

#4a.....Chapters

#4b.....Local Area Pro Life Chapter

#5a,b.....Education

#6.....Public Policy

#7.....Fund Raising

ADDENDA

#1.....Sample By-Laws

#2.....Sample Budget

STATE PRO LIFE ORGANIZATION

(see Chart III)
I PURPOSES

- A. Educational
- B. Public Policy
 - 1. Governmental
 - a. Legislative
 - b. Judicial
 - c. Administrative
 - 2. Non-governmental
- C. Financial Support
- D. Need for two pro-life organizations (see charts #1 and #2)
 - 1. Education and Service
 - a. tax exempt
 - b. strong central organization
 - 2. Public policy including political activity, as well as education and service
 - a. non-tax exempt
 - b. strong grassroots organization with central direction

II IMAGE

- A. Favorable
 - 1. Ecumenical
 - 2. Informed
 - 3. Articulate
 - 4. Responsible
 - 5. Oriented toward single goal
 - 6. Community leadership
 - 7. Young
 - 8. Respect of others in community
- B. Unfavorable
 - 1. Oriented toward single church
 - 2. Involved in other issues
 - 3. Extremism
 - 4. Hostility

III BASIC ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

- A. Principles
 - 1. Central direction
 - 2. Grassroots involvement
 - 3. Communications network



B. Basic plan (as applicable to Section I,D,2 above) (see Chart III)

- 1. State level
 - a. Board of Directors
 - b. Executive committee
 - c. Executive secretary
 - d. State office
 - e. State committees
 - f. Outstate chairmen
- 2. Regional level
 - a. Steering committee
 - b. Regional Coordinator
 - c. Regional office
 - d. Regional committees
- 3. Chapter (local) level
 - a. Steering committee (executive committee)
 - b. Chapter chairperson
 - c. Chapter committees

C. Organization and Function

- 1. State level
 - a. Board of Directors
 - i. broad representation
 - geographical (regional)
 - professional
 - ecumenical
 - political
 - ii. recognized leadership
 - iii. strong commitment
 - iv. unified purpose
 - v. annual or semi-annual meetings
 - vi. functions
 - major policy decisions
 - b. Executive Committee
 - i. broad representation
 - geographical when practical
 - special abilities and interests
 - ii. leadership
 - iii. commitment
 - iv. weekly or biweekly meetings
 - v. liaison with other pro-life groups (official or unofficial)
 - vi. special officers or unofficial participants
 - editor of pro-life newsletter
 - executive secretary and office staff
 - designated committee chairpeople
 - outstate chairpeople

vii. functions

- week-to-week policy decisions
- communication and cooperation with other pro-life groups
 - within state
 - other states
 - NRL

c. State Committees

- i. responsible to state Executive Committee
- ii. develop independence from parent organization
 - more effective as separate group
 - desirability of separating images
 - maintain liaison

d. State Office

- i. physical plant
- ii. personnel
 - executive secretary
 - paid employees
 - volunteers
- iii. daily operation
 - continuity
- iv. functions
 - clerical and mail order
 - bookkeeping and records
 - execution of state policies
 - intraorganizational relations
 - newsletter
 - periodical informational mailings to leadership
 - outstate organization and activities
 - preparation of educational and political materials
 - communication with other states' pro-life groups and NRL
 - volunteer committee
 - speakers' bureau
 - staffing and preparation of booths and displays for state-level conventions

2. Regional level

a. Concept

- i. development of grassroots organization
- ii. opportunities for regional leadership and responsibilities
- iii. assuming workload of state office as it pertains to region
- iv. choice of regional centers
 - hub cities
 - cultural
 - political
 - socio-economical
 - proximity to component chapters
 - ease of transportation
 - available leadership



b. Organization and function

i. steering committee

representatives from component chapters
regional coordinator (chairperson)
function

sharing ideas and experiences
increasing morale and encouraging
leadership
decisions for regional activities
-educational
-political
-fund raising (see section
on finances)
-training
regional workshops

ii. regional coordinator

liaison with chapters
liaison with outstate chairperson on
state executive committee
initiate new chapters
maintain old chapters
inform leadership within region
regional newsletters (optional)

iii. regional office

physical plant
telephone
mail box or post-office box
personnel

regional coordinator
paid employee (at least part time)
volunteers
speakers' pool
function
clerical
bookkeeping
preparing and distributing materials
pro-life educational center
-reference, resource materials
-speakers' kits
-audiovisual materials
-information on political
candidates
-political materials

3. Chapter level

a. concept

- i. on the basis of counties, cities, state political districts
- ii. grassroots development
- iii. development of branch contacts in smaller communities

b. organization (see chart #4a. and #4b.)

i. executive committee

representatives from throughout county or legislative district

chapter chairperson

functions

plan chapter activities

monthly meetings

special duties of chapter officers

chairperson:

official spokesman

coordinator of local activities

liaison with regional and

state offices

responsibility for local

public relations

secretary:

file of information on

membership

treasurer:

file financial report to

state level treasurer

for filing IRS returns

publicity chairperson:

news media

mailings

public displays

public meetings

organization chairperson:

memberships

dues

fund raising

volunteers

political chairpeople

telephone and communication chairperson

education chairperson:

speakers' bureau

libraries

schools

churches

ii. effectiveness

goal orientation

purposeful activity

individual responsibility

group spirit

iii. chapter by-laws (see Addendum #1)

iv. Annual chapter meeting (general membership)



IV EDUCATION FUNCTIONS OF PRO LIFE ORGANIZATION (pertinent to State, Regional, Chapter levels: see charts #5a and #5b)

A. Principles

1. leadership from state
selection and preparation of materials
training speakers
2. availability from region
preparation and storage of materials
training speakers
3. delivery by chapters
distribution of materials
speaking commitments
4. overlap of responsibilities

B. Materials

1. channeling of materials to state office
 - a. NRL
 - b. other state pro-life groups
 - c. regional offices
 - d. chapters
2. selection and approval by state
3. printing by state office, regional office, or chapter
4. audiovisual material storage at state and regional offices
5. reference libraries and resource files at state and regional offices

C. Speakers

1. sources
2. speakers' workshops at state, regional levels
3. speakers' bureau at state, regional, and chapter levels
4. speakers from other pro life organizations

D. Audiences

1. schools
2. church
3. professional
4. general public

E. Methods of Public Education

1. public meetings
2. newspapers, letters-to-editors, guest editorials
3. radio, tv
4. newsletter
 - a. special mailings
 - b. general mailings to membership
5. ads, bumper stickers, buttons, posters, billboards
6. handout materials
7. audiovisual aids
8. special events
 - a. workshops
 - b. youth and other special programs
 - c. rallies, marches
9. via other organizations through pro life membership

V POLITICAL FUNCTIONS OF PRO LIFE ORGANIZATIONS (see chart #6)

A. State Level

1. Leadership
 - a. general strategy
2. Special functions
 - a. lobbying, records on legislators
 - b. amicus curiae briefs
 - c. cooperating with government agencies and commissions
 - d. liaison with other statewide pro life organizations
 - e. training manual in parliamentary procedure
 - f. seeking out pro life political activists
 - g. separate democrat and republican political committees
 - h. mailings, handouts
 - i. responsibility for state and district political conventions

B. Regional Level

1. implementation of strategy
2. special functions
 - a. training in parliamentary procedure
 - b. advising state office of political situation regionally
 - c. mailings, handouts
 - d. responsibility for district political conventions (optimal)

C. Chapter Level

1. implementation of strategy
2. special functions
 - a. contact with party people
 - b. candidate selection
 - c. candidate education
 - d. letter-writing campaigns
 - e. petitions
 - f. advising state and/or regional office of political situation locally

VI FUND RAISING (see chart #7)

A. Principles

1. insure dollars at level of organization needed
2. encourage initiative for grassroots participation

B. A Plan

1. dollars to state office from
 - a. membership dues, collected by state, region, or chapter
 - b. foundations
 - c. special state functions
 - d. excess from chapter and regional levels
2. dollars to regional office from
 - a. component chapters
 - b. regional functions
3. dollars to chapter office from
 - a. chapter functions



C. Sample Costs (see addendum #2)

1. rent and utilities
2. salaries
3. telephone
4. business supplies
5. transportation
6. printing and materials
7. postage
8. professional consultation
 - a. medical
 - b. legal
 - c. public relations
 - i. fund raising
 - ii. advertising

D. Sample funds

1. membership
2. wealthy patrons and foundations
3. religious leaders and organizations
4. promotional mailings
5. church collections
6. special projects
 - a. banquets
 - b. garage sales
 - c. rummage sales
 - d. dances
 - e. food stands
 - f. benefits--theater, sports
7. speaking honoraria

VII GETTING STARTED

A. Core Group--approximately 10 to 15

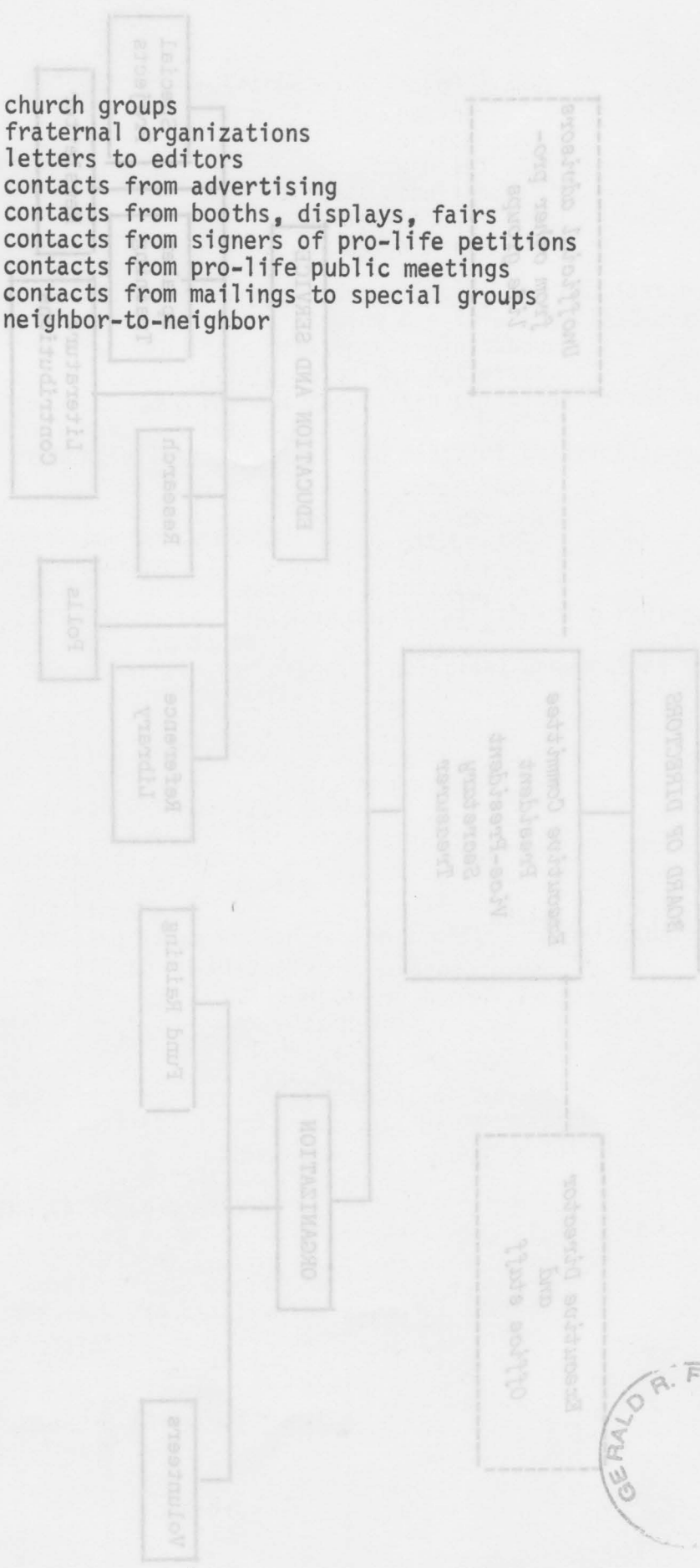
1. broad representation
 - a. interfaith
 - b. professional
 - c. age and sex
 - d. minorities
 - e. area
2. organizational meeting
 - a. avoid church-affiliated meeting halls
 - b. not usually effective as a public meeting

B. Searching for core group

1. principle
 - a. reach as broad a spectrum of the community as possible
 - b. keep list of names of interested individuals.
- Follow through
2. Sources
 - a. churches of different denominations

(copy #1)

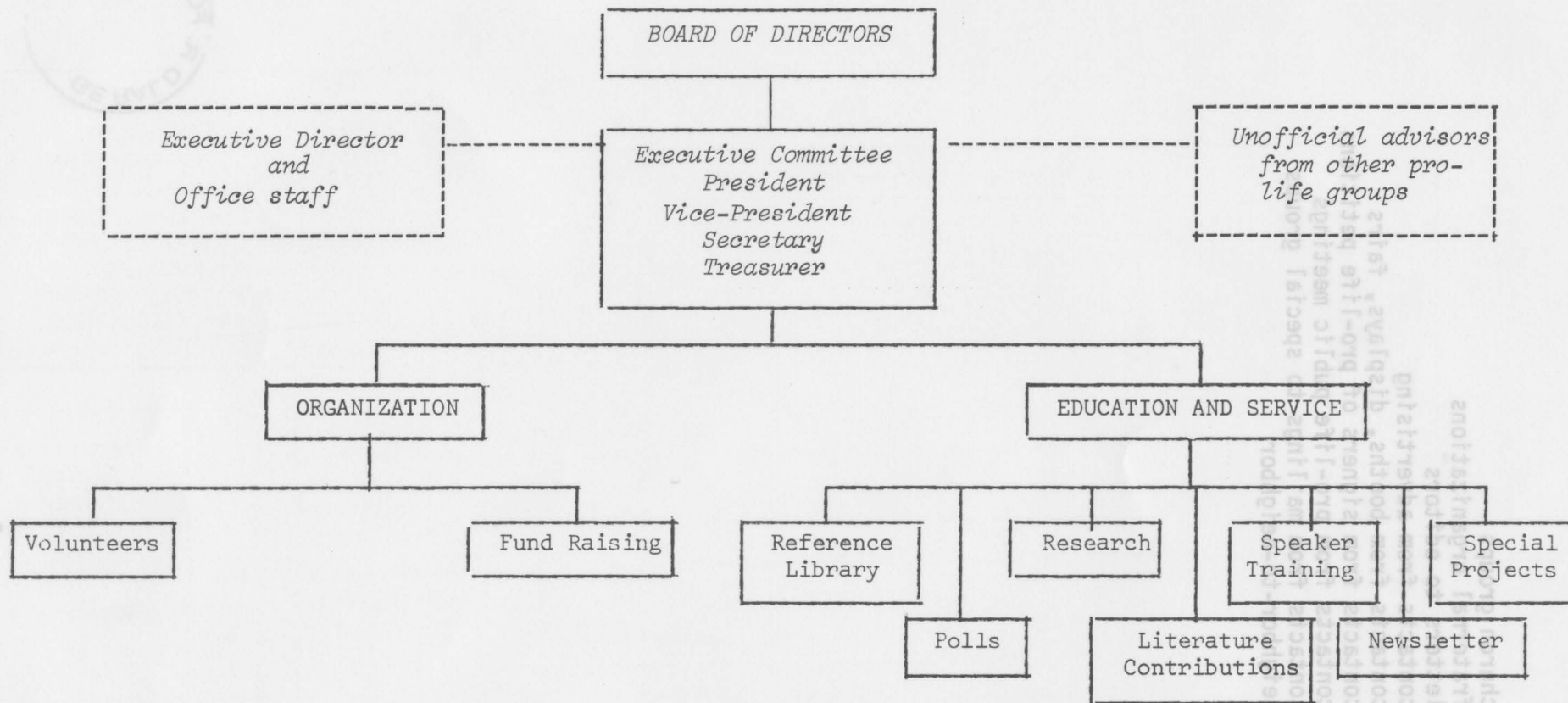
- b. church groups
- c. fraternal organizations
- d. letters to editors
- e. contacts from advertising
- f. contacts from booths, displays, fairs
- g. contacts from signers of pro-life petitions
- h. contacts from pro-life public meetings
- i. contacts from mailings to special groups
- j. neighbor-to-neighbor



STATE 680 LIFE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (NLEA)

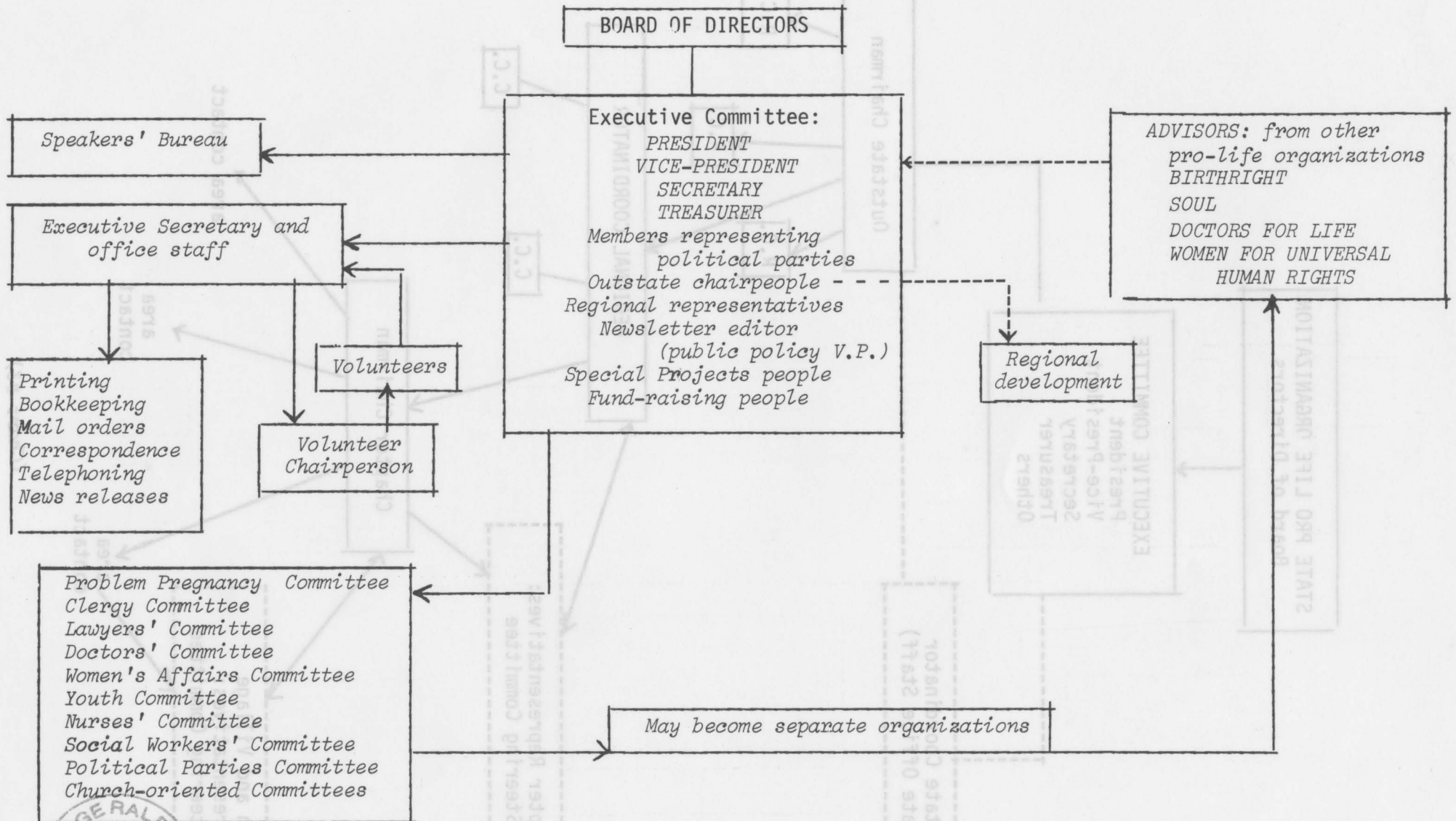


STATE PRO LIFE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (PLEA)
(tax-exempt)



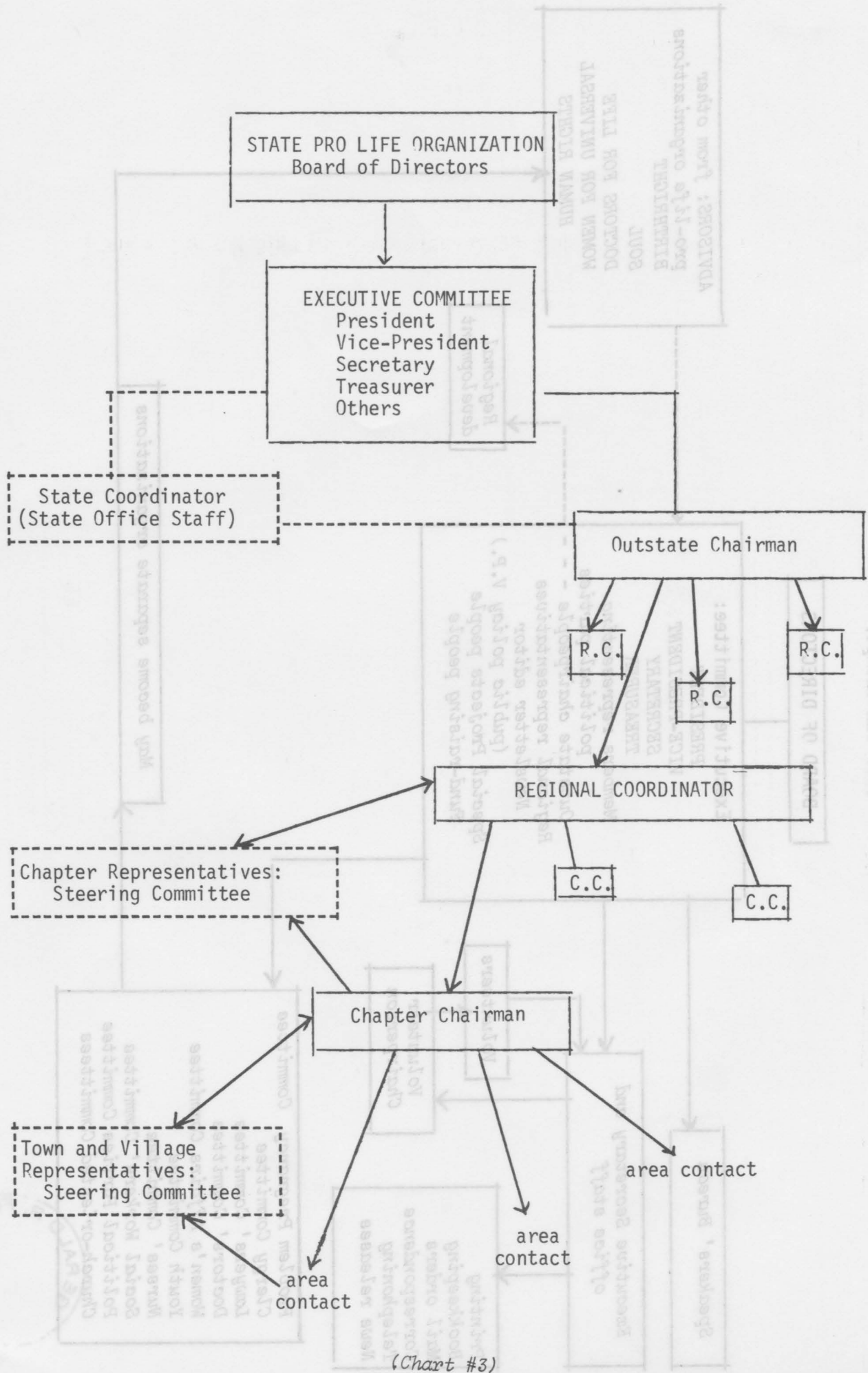
(Chart #1)

STATE PRO LIFE PUBLIC POLICY ORGANIZATION
(NOT tax-exempt)



(Chart #2)





(Chart #3)

CHAPTERS

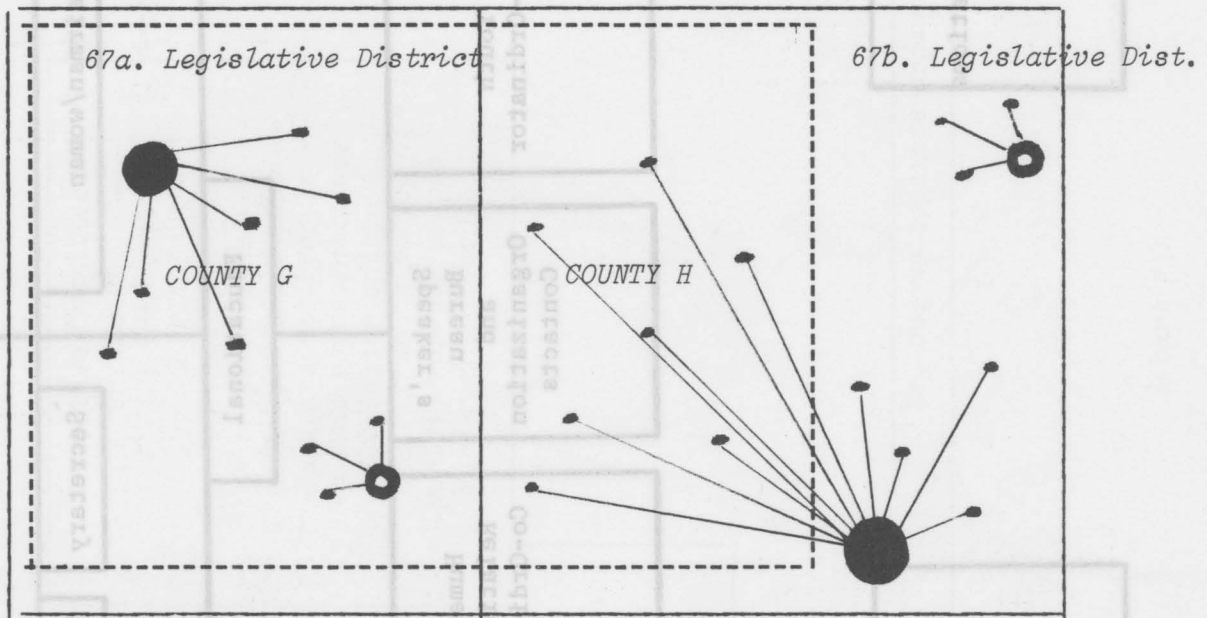
A. AT LEAST ONE IN EACH STATE

Legislative Districts

1. Senatorial
2. Representative

B. MAJOR CHAPTERS IN EACH COUNTY

C. MINOR CHAPTERS



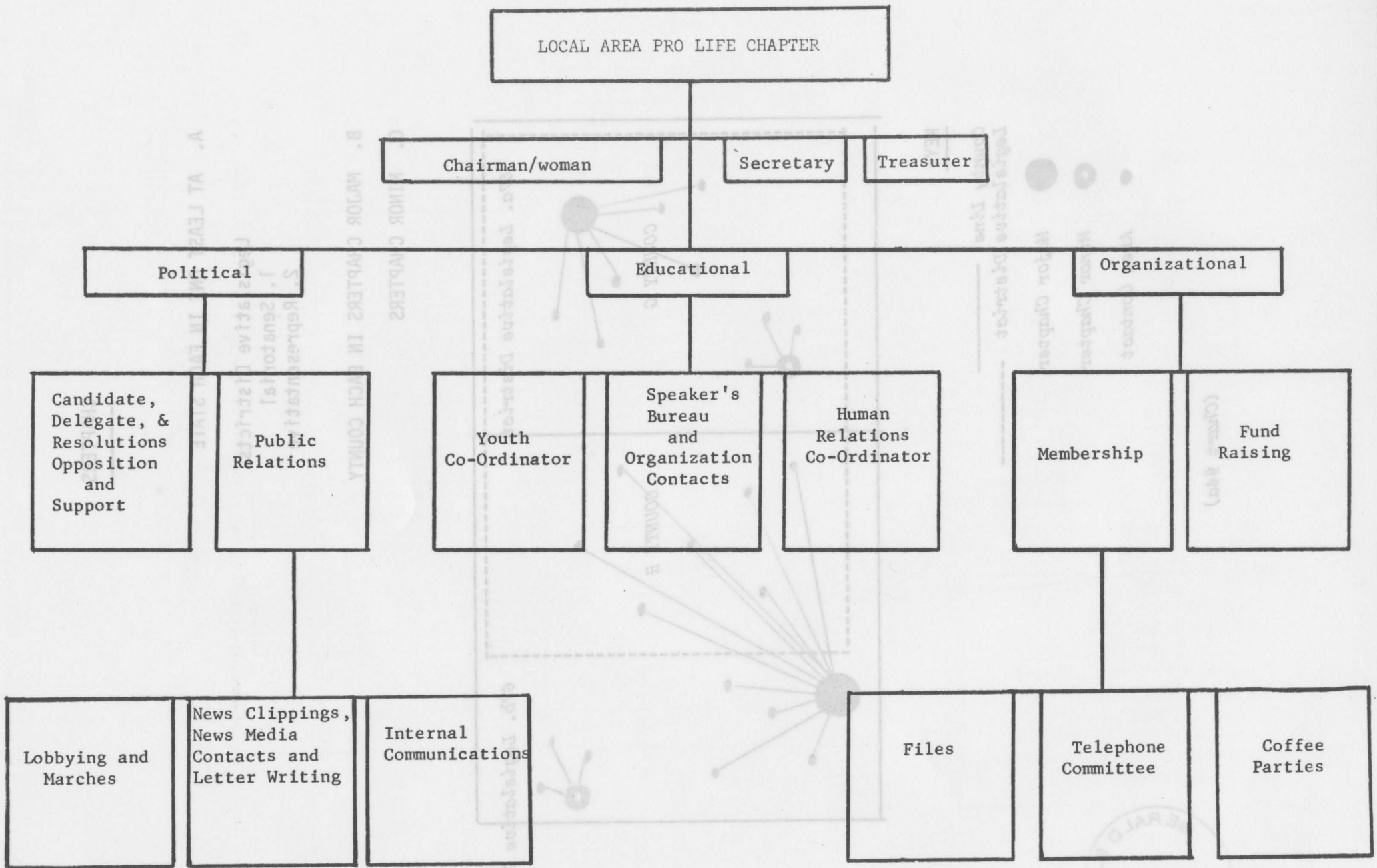
KEY:

County Line —————
 Legislative District - - - - -

- Major Chapter
- Minor Chapter
- Area Contact

(Chart #4a)

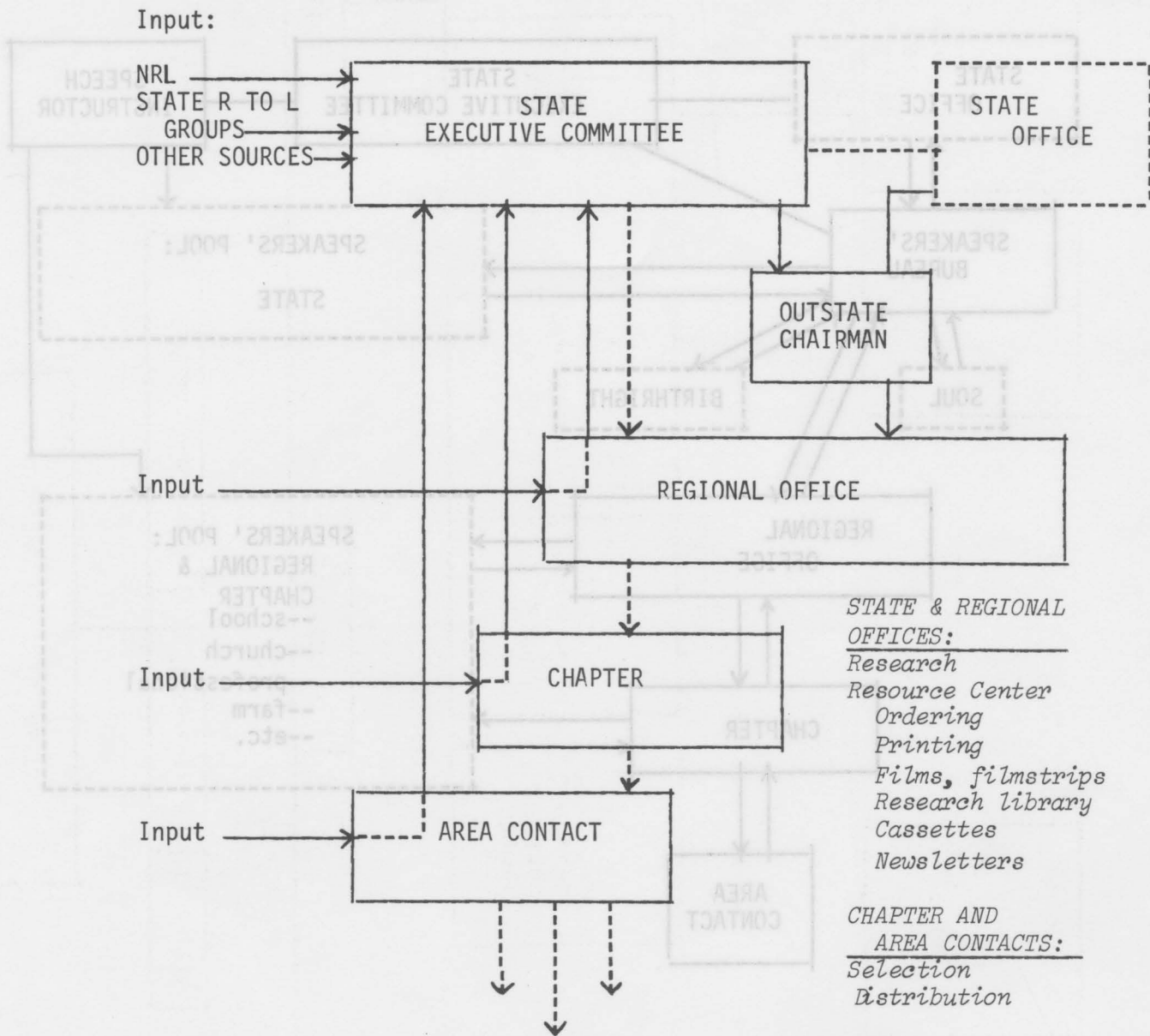




(Chart #4b)

EDUCATION

A. MATERIALS:

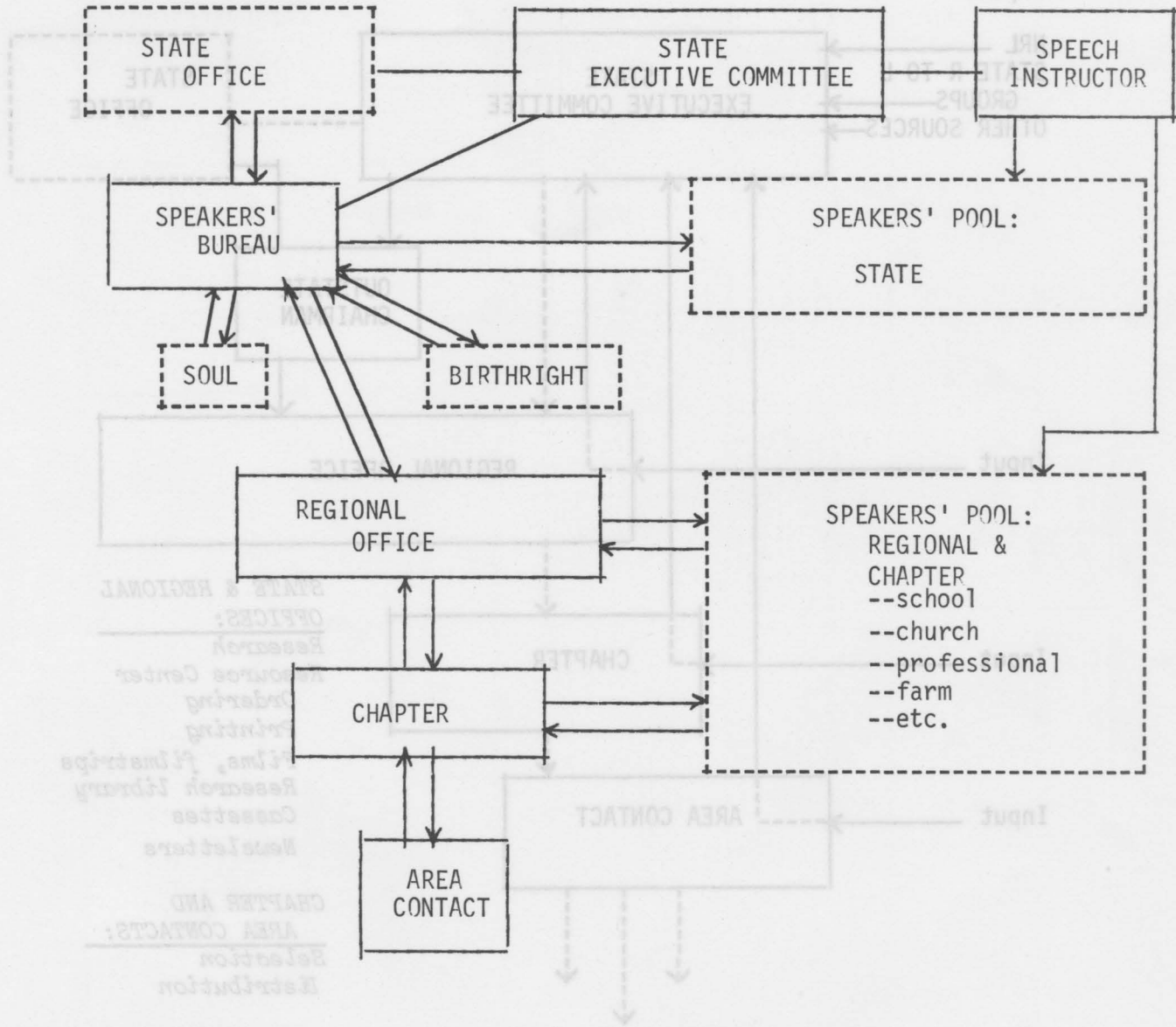


(Chart #5a)



EDUCATION

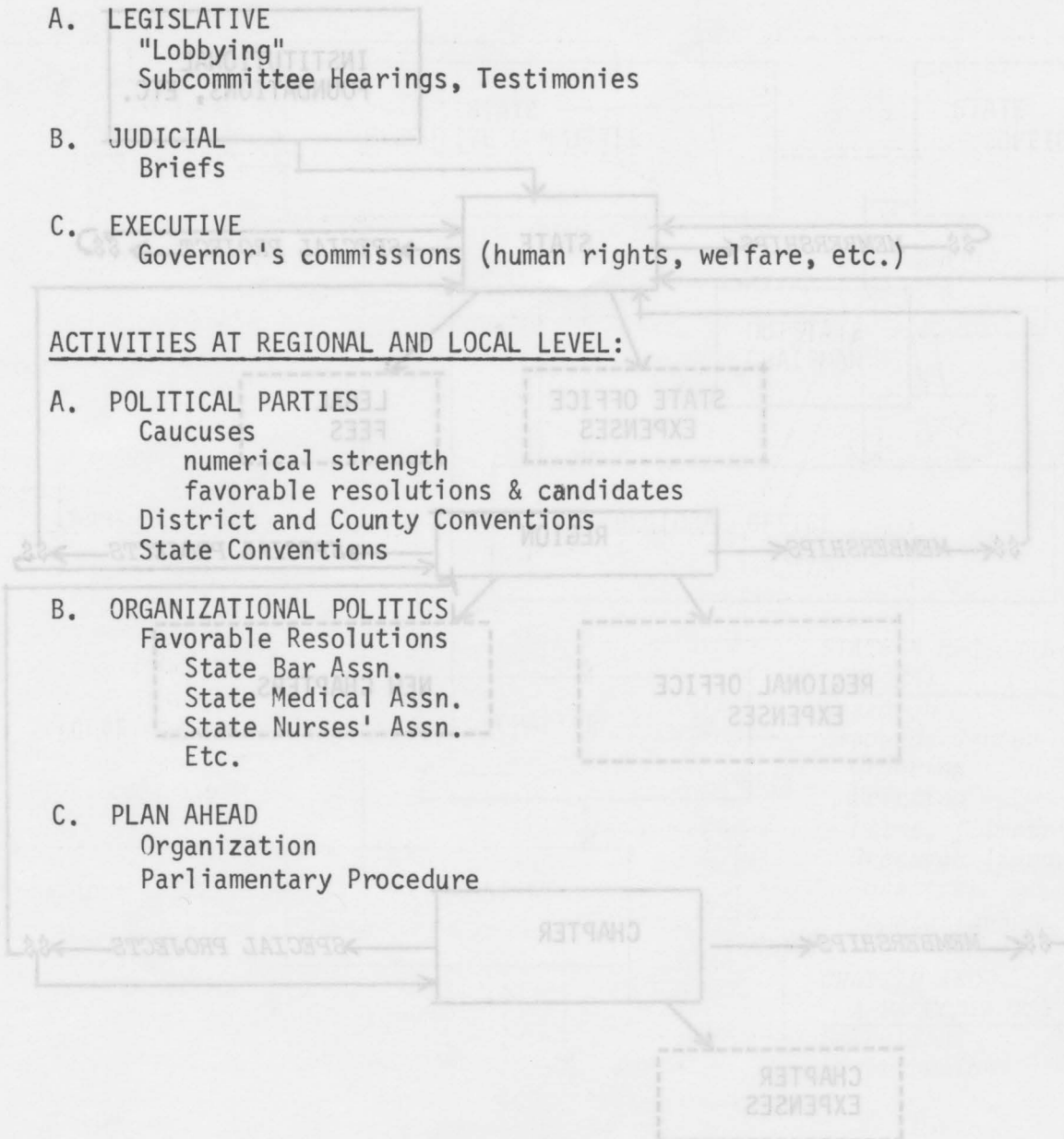
B. SPEAKERS, TV, RADIO:



(Chart #5b)

PUBLIC POLICY

A. NEED
B. MECHANISM

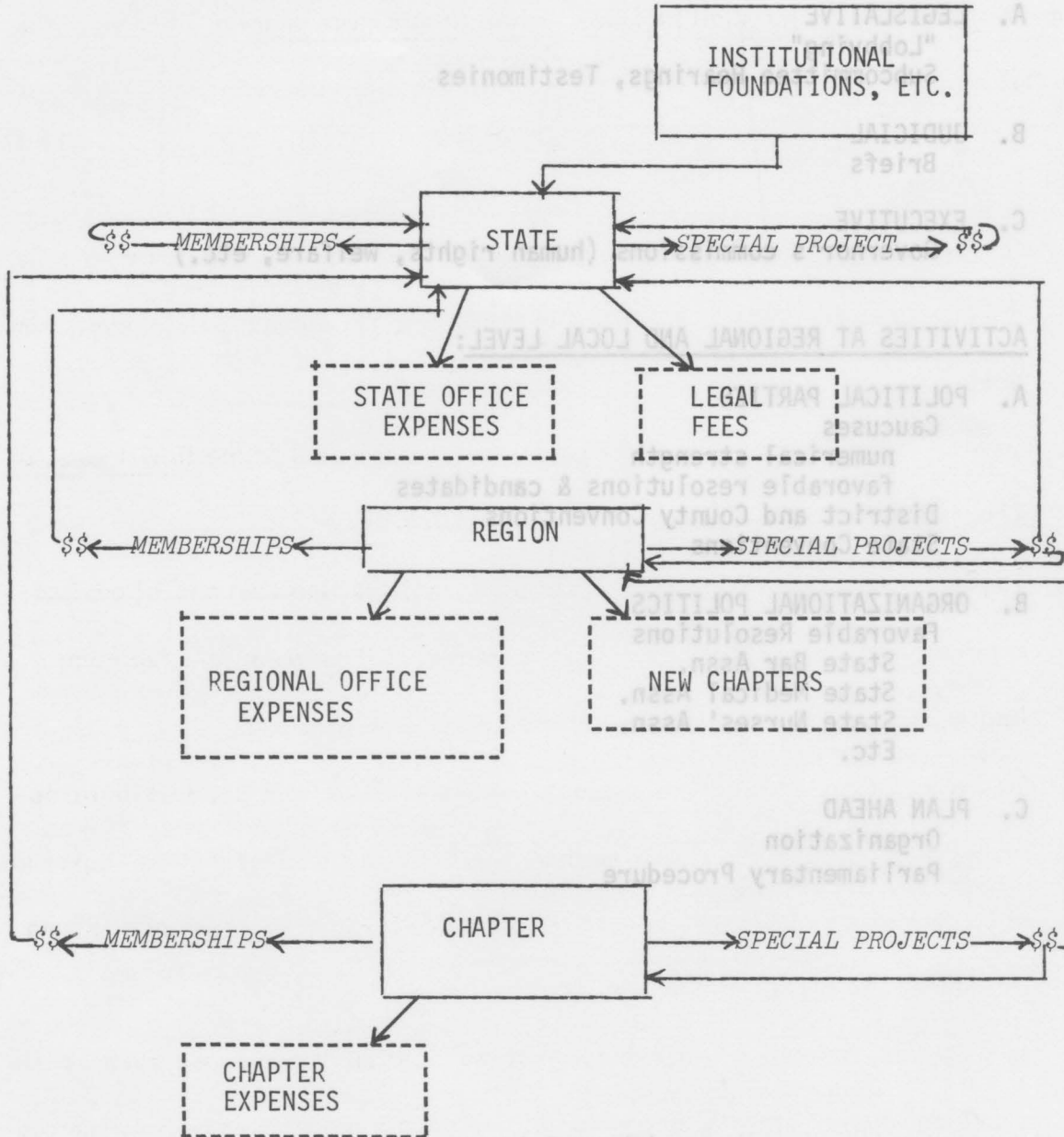


(Chart #6)

(Chart #7)

FUND RAISING

- A. NEED
- B. MECHANISM



(Chart #7)

-2-

BY-LAWS OF THE (Insert Name of Town) CHAPTER OF THE N.D. RIGHT TO LIFE ASSN.

ARTICLE I. TITLE, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the (insert name of town) Chapter of the North Dakota Right to Life Association, a non-profit, interfaith association.

Section 2. Purpose.

- A. To develop and maintain programs of an educational nature and concern to all of the people of the State of North Dakota regarding the Right to Life of every human being.
- B. To protect the Right to Life of the unborn child is the goal of the (insert name of town) Chapter of the North Dakota Right to Life Association.
- C. To prove that proposals for total repeal of present abortion laws and ill advised consideration directed at irresponsible amending of those same laws represent a limited and negative approach to serious human problems.
- D. To promote a legal system that protects the life of the unborn child while recognizing the dignity of the child's mother, the rights of its father and the responsibility of society where circumstances dictate to provide support and assistance to both the mother and child.
- E. To show that in order to better understand the abortion dilemma, we must include a consideration of prenatal and maternal health care programs as well as improvement of social services for those children whose parents are unable to care for them.
- F. To solicit and raise funds or moneys needed to carry out the purpose of this organization as stated above.
- G. To promote the general welfare of all the people of the State of North Dakota by developing a clear understanding, full appreciation and sympathetic attitude



toward the fundamental value and dignity of human life at all stages of its development and the right of every human being to the continuation of life.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1. Membership shall be open to any person desiring to further the right to life of the unborn child.

Section 2. Dues shall be received on a voluntary basis depending upon the individual's desire and/or ability to contribute. Dues will be forwarded to the state office. Memberships available: 1) Patron-\$100 or more annually; 2) Contributing-\$25.00 annually; 3) Supporting-\$10.00 annually; 4) Sponsoring-\$5.00 annually; or 5) Other-Less than \$5.00 annually.

ARTICLE III. BOARD, OFFICERS, ELECTION, DUTIES

Section 1. The Right to Life Chapter shall consist of a board of directors and an advisory council or executive board.

Section 2. Officers shall be chairman (man or woman), vice-chairman (man or woman), secretary, treasurer, fund raising chairman, public information chairman and membership chairman. Other officers may be elected in accordance with the provisions of this Article. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person except the offices of chairman and secretary.

Section 3. The election of officers shall be held once annually.

Section 4. All officers shall serve terms of one year and shall be eligible for election to two additional terms.

Section 5. Election shall be by vote following nomination from the floor.

DUTIES

1. Chapter Chairman

The duties of the chapter chairman are the overall responsibilities of the organizations: 1) appointing the individual chairmen; 2) recruitment of volunteer chairmen or volunteer workers; 3) chairing the organization's meetings; 4) approving any news releases; 5) assisting in the fund-raising and membership programs; and 6) speaking to organizations. Much of this depends on the chairman's time, interest and talents. He or she may delegate many of these duties to other members.

2. Vice Chairman

Act in absence of chairman and take over other assigned duties.

3. Secretary

The duties of the secretary are as follows:

- Keep minutes
- Mailings
- Correspondence
- Maintain membership file and forward names of all new members to state office.
- Keep file on abortion issue, Right to Life literature and news media clippings.
- In charge of telephone chairman, who is in charge of contacting members for meetings etc. May have committee under her.

4. Treasurer

The treasurer will receive all funds from memberships, donations, and projects and disburse them accordingly. The treasurer, together with the secretary, will forward memberships and funds from memberships to the state office. Funds derived from a strictly local project such as a "Pancake Breakfast" may be kept at the Chapter for their own use. The decision whether to keep the money at the chapter



level or submit to state officer is to be made by the Chapter Chairman.

5. Public Information Chairman

The duties of the public information chairman include scheduling and arranging for news conferences; preparing news releases; scheduling guest appearances; and soliciting favorable editorials from the news editors and keeping them furnished with latest information; distribution of literature, posters and general preparation of any material to be used for publicity. A letter to the editor campaign is extremely effective and costs nothing in dollars and cents. This must be a prime project of local Right to Life Chapters.

6. Membership Chairman

The duties of the membership chairman include soliciting, compiling and recording names of members and to send these names to the state office. Always keep a copy of Right to Life members for your own records. The day before election each block worker will be required to call their new members and other friends in the block they have canvassed and urge these people to vote against abortion on demand on November 7th. Offer a ride to the polls for friends of Right to Life in your block.

The state office will use all new memberships to broaden their mailing list and send the Right to Life Newsletter plus other materials to the new members.

7. Fund-Raising Chairman

It will be the duty of the fund-raising chairman to organize projects for chapter expenses. A few ideas for projects are as follows: coffee parties, pancake suppers (breakfasts), rummage sales, raffles, car washes and countless others.

ARTICLE V. COMMITTEES

Section 1. To assist the board of directors in executing the purpose of its charter, committees from time to time will be established. The board will define the scope and duration of these committees.

ARTICLE VI. PUBLIC STATEMENTS

Section 1. In most cases the chairman will speak on behalf of the (insert name of town) Chapter of the North Dakota Right to Life Association. Most public statements and advertisements should be prepared with the help of the state organization.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

Section 1. These by-laws may be altered, amended or repealed and new by-laws may be adopted by a majority of the directors present at any regular meeting or at any special meeting if at least two days written notice is given to all voting directors of the intention to alter, amend, or repeal or to adopt new by-laws at such meeting.



ADDENDUM II

ARTICLE V. COMMITTEES

EXAMPLE OF STATE PRO LIFE ORGANIZATION BUDGET

(scale up or down to suit your situation)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

Legal fees.....	\$20,000
Fund raising & Public relations.....	2,200
Graphic design.....	2,200
PRINTING.....	17,000
WAGES for Office Staff.....	15,000
PUBLIC BANQUET for Legislators.....	6,000
Postage.....	3,000
Business supplies, equipment, maintenance.....	2,800
Telephone.....	2,500
Disbursements to chapters.....	2,200
Rent & utilities.....	1,300
Films, slides, models.....	1,000
Travel.....	1,000
Books and periodicals.....	1,000
Youth group.....	600
Advertising & promotion.....	500
Baby sitting.....	400
Convention & display fees.....	400
CPA audit.....	400
Newspaper clipping service.....	300
Insurance.....	200
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	\$80,000



GERALD R. FORD

WOMEN FOR UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Declaration of Purpose

Women for Universal Human Rights (WUHR) is a committee of women dedicated to upholding the value of every individual, regardless of his or her age, status, abilities, or intrinsic qualities. We seek to promote the universal application of the concept of life, freedom, and equality for all. In so doing, we recognize that there is a distinct difference between liberty, ie. personal freedom, and tyranny, ie. the cruel or oppressive exercise of power over other individuals. We therefore affirm Susan B. Anthony's statement that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

Some of the specific areas that will require our attention are summarized below. While for purposes of discussion we have divided people into categories we are, nonetheless, opposed to definitionalism and to segregation of peoples, whether by race, age, gender, or degree of physical or mental ability. We ask that the individual be recognized and accepted for what he or she is--a unique irreplaceable human being, not a category of a species, boxed and labeled as to kind.

ON CHILDREN:

Our world's greatest resource is its children. Too often they have been called the hope of the future, while their rights have been denied. Children are not the property of anyone. They belong to themselves, in care of society. We affirm the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child that recognizes their need of appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth. WUHR seeks a world in which all children will be properly nourished, not only in body, but in mind and spirit as well, so they are able to grow to be men and women achieving their highest potential, true to themselves and true to their fellow human beings.

ON WOMEN:

We call on all women to join us in befriending the people of the world, recognizing and seeking to promote the wisdom found in the words of Mohandas K. Gandhi: *"If society is not to be destroyed by insane wars of nations against nations, and still more insane wars on its moral foundations, the woman will have to play her part, not manfully as some are trying to do, but womanfully. She won't better humanity by vying with man in his ability to destroy life, mostly without purpose. Let it be her privilege to wean the erring man from his error, which will envelope in his ruin that of woman also."*

ON MEN:

We challenge men to live up to the ideals they have embodied in such great works as the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. We ask them to acknowledge hypocrisy where it exists and to strive to mold a world in which all people can truly live as brothers and sisters.

ON THE HANDICAPPED:

Some people must learn to cope with their environment without all the physical or mental resources many of us possess. Instead of shutting them out of the rest of the world, WUHR seeks to change the attitudes of a society that for too long has accepted only the "normal" or "perfect" as ideal. Every individual wants to be recognized for what he or she can contribute, no matter how small that contribution may seem to some. Furthermore, we call on society to provide for everyone the opportunity to develop to the maximum whatever potential each person does possess.

ON THE POOR AND OPPRESSED:

For a world in which great personal wealth is a reality that some enjoy, it is intolerable that many exist without even the barest necessities. WUHR finds it indefensible that wealthy nations can elevate their quality of life, importing goods from third-world countries without paying decent prices; then, in turn, can pay their own farmers not to grow the food needed by millions in the rest of the world. Furthermore, since the goods wasted in the wealthy countries would be enough to feed, clothe, and provide medical care for half the world's people, WUHR believes that creative minds can come up with more logical ways of handling distribution problems and the use of the world's resources than those now in practice. WUHR understands how a "handout" mentality dehumanizes people. We call for adequate compensation to be paid equitably for all goods and services rendered, whether between individuals or countries, so that people and nations can gain pride from their contribution to society and, at the same time, find satisfaction for their basic needs and wants.

(over)



ON THE ELDERLY:

WUHR sees the retired members of the world as a largely untapped reservoir of human wisdom that comes with having lived. We applaud programs, such as the Peace Corps, that have accepted individuals on the basis of their aptitudes, not their age. We realize that younger citizens can gain priceless insights from parents and grandparents and we hope to promote an open society where people can mingle with one another rather than isolate themselves with only their immediate peer groups.

ON FREEDOM:

WUHR is aware that liberation means more than physical freedom. The issue is not so much free bodies as it is free minds and free spirits. We know there must be intellectual freedom--the ability to think for oneself. And there must be a spiritual freedom, that created-free, born-free awareness that transcends stone walls, iron bars, and even so-called repressive legislation. The time has arrived for us to show the world that freedom is more than "just another word for nothing left to lose."

ON RESPONSIBILITY:

WUHR recognizes that with every freedom there is an implied responsibility. The acceptance of that responsibility is the measure of an individual's maturity, and also the measure of a society's ability to establish a positive and compassionate community. We applaud and promote education for responsible living for every member of society. We believe that the knowledge and mature acceptance of one's responsibility in relation to others will do more to foster harmony among people than merely relegating that responsibility to our legal systems.

ON EQUALITY:

Women for Universal Human Rights join other people in the continuing struggle for human equality. We seek through education and action to help people understand the right of every human being to equal protection of the law. While the older elitism based on class, nationality, sex, and race is breaking down, a new cult is developing. Based on physical perfection, intelligence, health, and age, this new elitism threatens those people in dependent or helpless positions. WUHR thoroughly rejects the notion that any individual is less than human because he or she is somehow less than "perfect," or in a dependent condition. We will stand beside these people, speaking for those who cannot help themselves, defending their rights as we would our own.

ON LIFE:

Women for Universal Human Rights recognize that life is a gift to be opened and enjoyed, not something to be rejected or destroyed. For that reason we oppose programs that seek to establish as state policy such practices as abortion, euthanasia, capital punishment, and war as solutions to problems of humanity. We all see a world in which the powerful destroy the weak by hatred, by economic exploitation and by competitive striving. Those who have achieved status at the expense of fellow human beings have created this kind of world. Giving people the license to take life will only aggravate the very social conditions that we see and deplore.

WUHR CALLS FOR HUMAN LIBERATION, IN WHICH THE DESTRUCTIVE ASPECTS OF OUR WORLD WILL EVAPORATE before the positive forces of tenderness and compassionate concern for every human being. We take it as our responsibility to seek life, freedom, and equality for all individuals. We feel the pressing need to help heal what is sick in the world, to mend what is broken, to immunize against evil, and to promote goodness, kindness, and love. We urge sincere women and men alike to join with us in our Declaration of Purpose to help make the world a safe and joyful place for everybody to live.

+++

(Prepared by Edy Thompson, with gratitude for the inestimable contributions made by Erma Craven, Doug Dahl, and Darla St.Martin; and the valuable comments given by many others.)

If you are in agreement with the purposes of this committee and would like to add your signature to this Declaration, please fill out the area below, or send a copy of the information requested to: Women for Universal Human Rights, Dept. W, 4803 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55409.

NAME _____ OCCUPATION _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

PHONE NUMBER _____ ZIP _____

PRIMARY AREA OF INTEREST, COMMENTS:

National Right to Life Committee
P.O. Box 9365
Washington, D.C. 20005

Contact: Juan J. Ryan
(202) 638 6235

Immediate Release

The National Right to Life Committee is meeting at the Holiday Inn - Independence Mall. Three hundred representatives from Right to Life groups in 35 states are in attendance. The meeting received a telegram of greetings from Senator Richard Schweiker. A message was also sent by President Nixon to Juan J. Ryan, President of the National Right to Life Committee.

Re-emphasizing his personal opposition to abortion, President Nixon stated:

I have said many times that in my judgment unrestricted abortion policies would demean human life, and I welcome the opportunity to convey to you my warm good wishes for a successful session.

Mr. Ryan told the audience that the President's message was a tribute to the work of the pro-life groups throughout the country, and to the efforts of individual Americans of every race, religious persuasion and personal philosophy who are committed to supporting the rights of the unborn child.

Joe Lampe

