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The Rev. Warren A. Schaller, Jr.
1830 James Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55411

July 2, 1973

Judy Fink
835 Vermont Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15234

Dear Judy,

I am writing to you in reply to a telephone conversation which you initiated with me today in behalf of the NRLC Executive Committee. The subject of the conversation was my employment with the NRLC, salary and benefits. My formal response to the several questions you asked follows.

My present salary and benefits at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church are as follows:

Salary	\$ 7,500.00	
Car Allowance	1,200.00	
Pension	2,200.00	
Health Insurance	650.00	
Life Insurance	750.00	
Housing	(4,500.00)	
Private School	(3,500.00)	
Income Taxes	(3,000.00)	
SUBTOTAL	\$23,300.00	
	1,200.00	(Extra income related to work: special services, wife's part time employment, etc.)
TOTAL	<u>\$24,500.00</u>	

A housing allowance is not paid to me, but the church gives us the use of the rectory, and absorbs what would amount to all mortgage costs, upkeep and improvements, property taxes, assessments, utilities (including even long distance telephone calls), insurance, etc. The children receive a "cooperative" scholarship between the church and the school which relieves us from any expense there. We pay income tax on the first figure (salary) only, and with our exemptions and deductions, our income taxes amount to a few hundred dollars only. However, income taxes on the total benefits paid in salary (as it would be in Washington, D. C.) will amount to about \$3,000.00.

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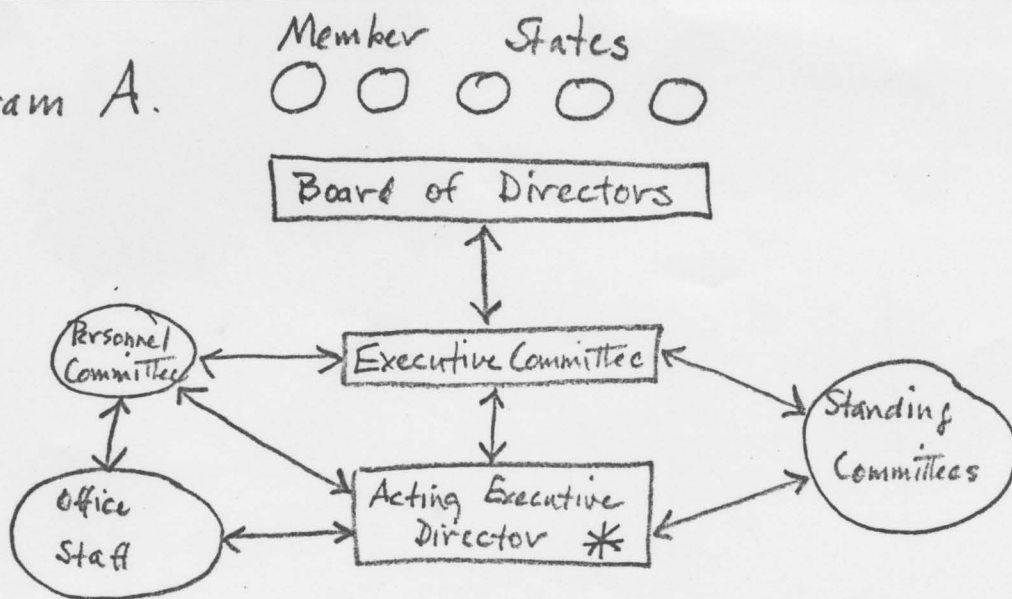
Other "benefits" include job security and certainty of advancement, autonomy, convenience to work, one month's paid vacation, and up to one month's paid training of my choice per year, etc.

You can see, I think, that my moving to Washington, D. C. for \$25,000.00 or \$26,000.00 is no "rags - to - riches" story. If you did not know that ministers make this much money -- now you know. These benefits are not the result of "special privilege", but were negotiated by the Board of Vestry after interviewing the best candidates they could find for the position. If I were to allow my name to be considered for other positions inside or outside the church (which except for the NRLC I have not done), I could expect about a 20% increase. By coincidence I was succeeded in my previous parishes by a State Senator and a Management Consultant from Chicago (in the Episcopal Ministry such movement is not uncommon) and the Diocesan Journals show clearly that the parishes did not maintain the same level of performance as they had when I was there. During the last fifteen years my management performance has been tested under many different circumstances, in comparison with many different kinds of people. I do not believe that you are doing me a favor by hiring me at \$25,000.00 a year plus.

An alternate plan which might alleviate some difficulties in the question of a "high" starting salary might be to pay me at a per annum rate of \$22,000.00 for the remainder of 1973 with a one time "relocation expense" of \$5,000.00, from which I would pay the expenses of moving. It would have to be part of this arrangement, also, that I would have a one year contract for 1974 at \$25,000.00 plus.

According to my analysis of the future of the NRLC, the job description I am applying for is that described in the sheets you have already received from me titled "Congressional Plan", "Fund-Raising", "State Political Plan". These plans extend from now until the end of this year. Beyond that I would see the position becoming either the Executive Director or a Director in charge of "National Development." This would be management of at least a part of the work done by the national office -- that part which has to do with fund raising, state development -- and the office staff related to the work I am responsible for. This, and not lobbying, is your "bread-and-butter". I have never applied for positions such as "office manager", or "administrative assistant". However I have said I will undertake any work which needs to be done to make the NRLC go. Appended to this letter you will find three possible relationships between the Executive Committee and its staff. Diagram A is a temporary "launching" paradigm. Diagrams B and C are very simplified sketches of two different paradigms for a more developed staff.

Diagram A.



* Positions I would now consider taking.

Diagram B.

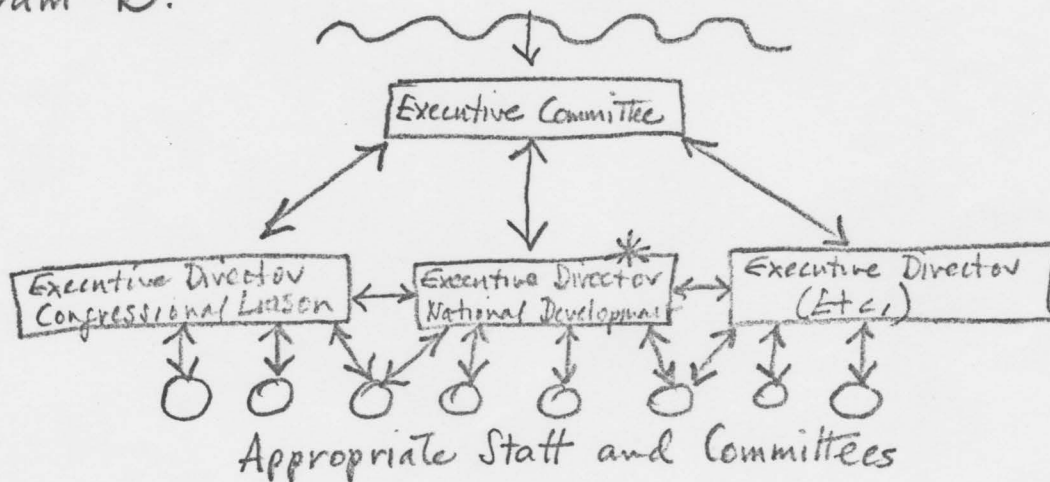
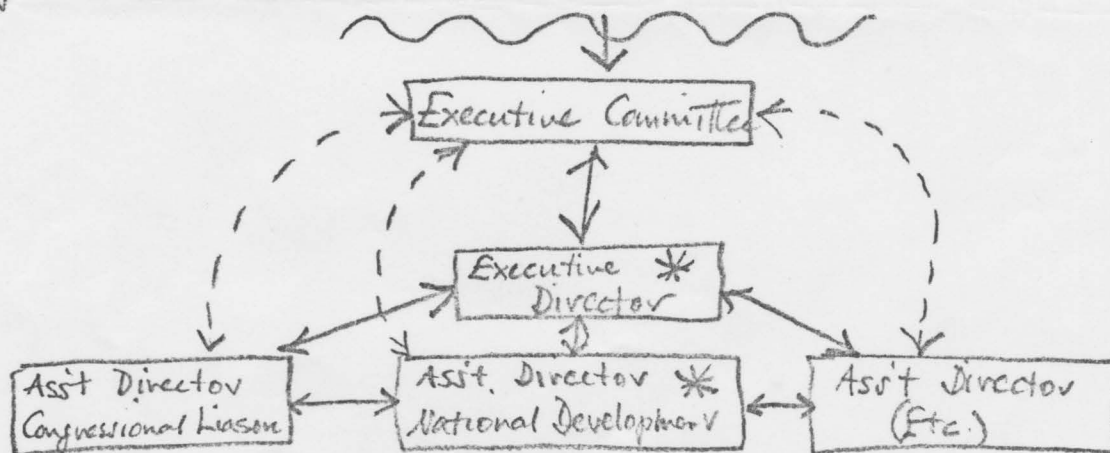


Diagram C.

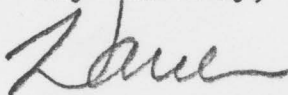


Staff + Committees related to Appropriate Executives

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Since the interviewing began in March, I have never tried to do anything more complicated than to tell you what I thought I could do well for you, and what I could afford to work for. If you think you should be able to hire me in order to help you build an organization which can then afford a more capable and expensive Director, I think you should rather hire him immediately. I think we have known each other long enough that you should be able to make a decision by this time. Therefore, in order that I may be free to pursue other matters if I choose, I ask that my name be removed from consideration by July 10th. And in view of our previous experience together, I will consider no employment to be finalized until I have met personally with either the full Executive Committee, or an Employment Committee with delegated authority to act for the Executive Committee.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Schaller", written in a cursive style.

Warren A. Schaller, Jr.



MINNESOTA CITIZENS CONCERNED FOR LIFE, INC.

Regional Office Box 744 Rochester, Minnesota 55901 Phone AC 507-2880270

July 3, 1973

Marjorie Mecklenburg
@ MCCL
4803 Nicollet
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55409

Dear Marg:

I promised you that before I left I would outline a plan for a smooth running Credentials Committee and Reference Committee System to be used at the annual meeting. I look at all these Committees as being responsible to the Board of Directors. Therefore, they should be appointed in some manner by the Board of Directors. It might be entirely appropriate for you to appoint them with the blessing of the Executive Committee, but in any event these committees are creatures of the Board of Directors rather than creatures of the Executive Committee. Since all the members of the Executive Committee are members of the Board of Directors, this may not make a great deal of difference.

As I see it, a Credentials Committee must be appointed. I would tend to agree with Dennis Horan that the Credentials Committee should consist of members of the Board. On the other hand, I see no reason that this be absolutely so, since the reports of all of the committees including the Credentials Committee must ultimately be approved by the Board of Directors anyway. Since the precedent has already been established to have a Credentials Committee, which is not made up of the membership from the Board of Directors, I think this precedent can be continued. The Board of Directors, after all, does not have to accept the Credentials Committee's report. Obviously, the disputed seat should not be allowed to vote.

In addition to the Credentials Committee, I envision at least four Reference Committees. This could be expanded. There is no need that any of these Reference Committees consist entirely of members from the Board of Directors. However, I think it is a good idea that the Chairman, and possibly one other member, be from the Board of Directors since they will be at the Board of Directors' meeting and can supply additional information if needed. Furthermore, if the Chairman were from the Board of Directors, and presuming the Chairman would be the one to give the Committee report, he would be there already and there would be no need to have additional people standing around in the sidelines. Let me emphasize however, that people from outside the Board should be included on these Reference Committees. Again, these Reference Committees are advisory and present their

recommendations to the Board of Directors to be voted upon. I would suggest the following Reference Committees:

1. Officers and Directors' Reports.

Each Officer of the organization and each Director representing his state should prepare a brief report in writing summarizing what has been done over the past year. In the case of the Officers' reports and including the report from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, the reports would be several pages. On the other hand, the reports from the various states should be limited to perhaps a page on one side or possibly a page on both sides. These reports would then be reviewed by the Officers and Directors Reports Reference Committee who would comment upon them. Generally, no action is needed except approval or disapproval of such reports.

2. Legislative and Legal Reports.

This Reference Committee would review all resolutions having to do with the Constitutional Amendment and the handling of the Constitutional Amendment or other Pro-Life Bills in the various states. It would recommend to the Board of Directors whether such resolutions should be accepted or rejected.

3. Educational and Public Relations Reports.

4. Fund Raising and Financial Reports.

Reports regarding organization would in general be included in the reports by the Directors from the various states. Reports regarding the activity of the National Office would be part of the President's report and would be referred to the Reference Committee on Officers and Directors. Most of the work of the Reference Committee would be in approving or disapproving what has already happened and the lesser amount of their work would be in approving or disapproving certain courses of action which would be presented to them in the form of resolutions.

I would hope that all reports and all resolutions could be typed and distributed to the members of the Board of Directors at their first meeting. They need not be discussed or commented upon at this time, but merely should be available to them. Between the first and the final meeting of the Board of Directors, the reports and resolutions would be farmed out to one of the Reference Committees. Hopefully, each member of the Reference Committee would have a complete list of all the reports and resolutions a day or so ahead of time so that he can review the reports and resolutions and comment intelligently upon them when they come up in committee.

The Chairman of the committee then should write or dictate a report to a competent secretary who would then distribute that Reference Committee Report to all the members of the Board of Directors before their final meeting. The Chairman of a Reference Committee would then be asked by the Chairman of the Board of Directors to present the report of that Reference Committee. The following format is suggested.

"Madam Chairman and members of the Board of Directors, the Reference Committee on Legislative and Legal Reports gave consideration to the several items referred to it and submits the following:

Item 1. Report of the National Right to Life Legal Advisory Committee

The Committee considered for informational purposes the annual report of the National Right to Life Legal Advisory Committee. We compliment this Committee for clarifying the numerous issues presented to it and commend its full report to your reading.

Recommendation:

The Committee unanimously approved this report.

Madam Chairman, I move for the adoption of Item 1 of your Committee's report.

Item 2. Report of the Congressional Lobbyist Advisory Committee

The Committee next considered the annual report of the Advisory Committee on Congressional Affairs. The Committee felt that greater effort should be made to employing volunteer women lobbyists.

Recommendation:

The Committee unanimously approved this report and recommends in addition that more volunteer women be used to lobby.

Madam Chairman, I move for the adoption of Item 2 of your Committees report.

Item 3. Report of the Committee to Resolve the Conflict Between the Buckley and Hogan Amendments

The ~~ad hoc~~ Committee to resolve the conflict between the Buckley and Hogan Amendments could not resolve the numerous issues involved. The Committee therefore, presented to us in their report, a new Amendment which combine the good features of both the Buckley and Hogan Amendments. We compliment this Committee for its diligent effort and concur with its findings.

Recommendation:

The Committee unanimously approved this report and recommends that the National Right to Life Committee Incorporated support this new Amendment.

Madam Chairman, I move for the adoption of Item 3 of your Committees report.

Item 4. Report of the Committee on State Legislative Action

The Committee on State Legislative Action Report was found to be lacking in substance. Much more work needs to be done on outlining a program for the various states. We find no mention in this report of political action at state level. It is obvious that a Committee with more political know-how address itself to this question at the earliest moment.

Recommendation:

The Committee unanimously approved the report and in addition recommends the creation of a new Committee to explore the need for political activity at the state level.

Madam Chairman, I move for adoption of this Item of your Committee's report.

Item 5. Resolution Number Sixteen Submitted by the Pennsylvania Right to Life Delegation

The Committee next considered the Resolution from the Pennsylvania Delegation which asked for the immediate dismissal of all members of the Board of Directors who were involved in any way in the area of contraception.

Recommendation:

The Committee recommends that this Resolution be rejected.

Madam Chairman, I move for the adoption of Item 5 of your Committee's report.

Item 6. Resolution 59 from the Minnesota Delegation

The Committee next considered the Resolution from the Minnesota Delegation asking for a special Committee to be established to help organize state Right to Life groups in those states which have no such group or in which the organization is weak.

Recommendation:

The Committee recommends the establishment of such a Committee and recommends that the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the president of the organization appoint such a Committee immediately.

Madam Chairman, I move for adoption of Item 6 of your Committee's report.

Item 7. Resolution Number 342 from the Delgates from Australia

The Delegates from Australia have recommended that a branch Right to Life Organization be established in Sidney, and that efforts be made to promote a greater understanding between the Right to Life groups of Australia and the United States.

Recommendation:

The Committee did not feel that National Right to Life Committee Incorporated could legally form a branch office in Australia. We therefore recommend deletion of that part of the Resolution, but request the Executive Committee to refer the question of branch offices in foreign countries to its legal council for further clarification. The Committee recommends the adoption of the rest of the Australia Delegates Resolution.

Madam Chairman, I move for adoption of Item 7 of your Committee's report.

Item 8. Recommendations of the Reference Committee on Legislative and Legal Reports

During the course of our deliberation, it became obvious to us that we needed to have an attorney on our Committee.

Recommendation:

The Committee recommends that in future years, the Reference Committee for Legislative and Legal Reports have at least one attorney.

Madam Chairman, I move for the adoption of Item 8 of your Committee's report.

Madam Chairman, this concludes the Report of the Reference Committee on Legislative and Legal Reports. I move for the adoption of this entire Report of the Reference Committee on Legislative and Legal Reports."

A format can be set up so that these Reports can be pretty similar to one another in their structure. This would make it much easier to deal with the problem on the floor. After each motion for adoption on an item of the Report, there will of course be some debate from the Board of Directors, then a vote will be taken and one will move on to the next item. I don't think this is really very complicated. It would take some one or two people to organize an efficient Reference Committee System, but a lot of business can be transacted that way and guidelines can be established. It also gives a lot of chance for people to get input into the organization. The important thing of course, is that the Reports of the Chairman of the Reference Committee be prepared overnight so that they

will be ready for the final meeting of the Board of Directors. I do believe that one should have two meetings at least on the Board of Directors; one at the very beginning of the meeting, and the other at the very end of the meeting, with all of the Reference Committee business going on in between.

Regards,


Paul

P:mt

The Rev. Warren A. Schaller, Jr.
1830 James Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55411

July 4, 1973

Judy Fink
835 Vermont Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15234

Dear Judy,

I have received several inquiries from members of the Executive Committee since my letter of July 2nd to you, which inquiries prompt this follow-up letter. I had expected that members of the Executive Committee would have clearly in mind the personnel needs of the office, and its relationship to the NRLC but perhaps this is not so. I have indicated below by title, description, etc. the several different kinds of employees you might hire for the office. Since my name is to be withdrawn from consideration in several days, my intention is that these materials may assist you in staffing the office with or without me.

Personnel Chart

Classification	Description	Qualifications	Limitations	Salary
1 Clerk-typist	General typing, filing	Able to type and file	Direct supervision	\$5,000.00
2 Secretary	Answer phone; receive, sort, distribute and type letters; process and answer literature requests; handle money; keep calendars and address lists.	Office experience and/or secretarial school.	Acts within a defined area of responsibility.	\$7,000.00
3 Office Manager	Distribute work to other clerical staff; organize work of volunteers; execute bulk mailings and liason with mailing service; maintain office supplies and be responsible for working order of machines etc.; payroll, bills, etc.	As under 2 above, but with more experience.	Acts within a defined area of responsibility, but relatively larger than under 2 above.	\$9,000.00

4	Administrative Assistant	Handle routine correspondence, consistent with accepted policies; takes responsibility for routine extra-office functions, such as meetings, conferences and special projects.	Some college and perhaps a bachelors degree plus experience	Assists superior on routine and ad hoc basis.	\$12,000.00
5	Executive Secretary	Carries out functions freely within defined areas of competence; reports directly to superior.	Bachelors degree plus; special background in area of concern, and some experience in management and/or staff relationships.	Objectives, policies and procedures defined largely in consultation with others.	About \$16,000.00
6	Executive Director	Takes the initiative in formulating, developing and managing program together with employer and appropriate subordinates.	Same as above with much more extended and varied experience.	Problems arise if Director is not willing to collaborate with employer, or if employer is incompetent.	\$20,000.00 plus.
7	Special functions	Specialties in law, lobbying, etc. as related to principal concern of organization.	Education and experience appropriate to function.	Area of special competence is not to be confused with the ability to manage or direct an organization	"Going Rate"

Before you can make decisions on the staff you need, two basic decisions must be made about the kind of organization NRLC is.

Decision No. 1 -- The "dog and tail" question: Are we (a) a national movement which needs its interests well represented in Washington, D. C., or (b) a lobbying organization which needs occasional support from the grass roots. If we are the latter, we are playing on the other team's field because they have been in D. C. longest, have more deeply entrenched lobbying groups than we do, have more money available, and have the sympathy of the media. We will win only as group (a). We may be able to overcome their initial advantages by rapid state development during the next 12 months.

Decision No. 2 -- The "do-it-yourself" question: During the last 6 months the NRLC has made decisions by the committee "do-it-yourself" method. Now the decision making process has been attenuated by multiplying the committee-process by a factor of 5 or 6. If the committee system has

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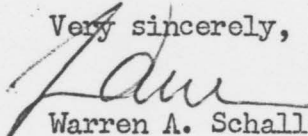
been fast, decisive and responsive, then you may expect the process now to be facilitated by a factor of 5 or 6. If the committee system has been the opposite of fast, decisive and responsive, then you might expect this behavior to be likewise increased by a factor of 5 or 6. If you are satisfied with past work, you and your committees may continue to "do-it-yourself". If not, you may want to hire a Director.

From 1961 through 1964 I held successively the positions of Writer-Researcher, then Administrative-Assistant and finally Executive Secretary in the National Council of the Episcopal Church. I imagine this is similar to the background of Mike Taylor in his present position. (It is a common line of advancement for a working Graduate Student.) Whether it is or not, the position I managed as Executive Secretary of Church and Community Studies before I left the National Council in 1964 was similar to Mike's, except that it also had responsibilities for Pilot Programs in various parts of the country -- e.g. Georgia, Illinois, Colorado. (We discussed my executive experience in the March interview.) It is on the basis of this experience that I drew up the accompanying "Personnel Chart", together with the following observations. (1) No one except an Executive Director (No. 6 on that list.) will be able to enable you and your committee system to function effectively between now and the end of the year. (2) This Executive Director will need at least an Office Manager (level No. 3) and a Secretary (level No. 2) between now and the end of the year, since he should be out of the office at least 50% of the time visiting the 50 states for fund raising, organizational development and committee coordination, etc. The very first thing he should do is delegate all routine assignments to this office staff.

You have three candidates for the position of Executive Director capable of making the NRLC the class (a) national movement it must become, and two of them are Catholic Conference Directors from Midwest states. You have two who could make NRLC a lobbying organization described in class (b) above. If you become a class (a) group you are off and running, and probably no competitive Right to Life groups will be able to challenge you. If you become a class (b) group you will be relatively secure in Washington, D. C., but leave a vacuum which may be filled by at least one other group with grass roots development. If you become a committee system with administrative assistants, there will be a vacuum both on the Washington, D. C. level and at the grass roots level which will invite initiative from many different existing and incipient organizations.

This should be just about my last word on the subject. The materials I have sent you on scheduling, budgeting, fund raising, organization and personnel can be useful, and even essential if you use them. What I have sketched in is absolutely minimal for each area but it represents the Critical Path as opposed to other avenues, as I see it. If you see things differently, I hope you are right. Good luck.

Very sincerely,


Warren A. Schaller, Jr.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE CALL MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

July 5, 1973
10:00 PM E.D.T.

Present: Edward Golden, President; Judy Fink, Robert Greene, Gloria Klein, Marjory Mecklenburg, Michael Taylor, Prof. Joseph Witherspoon, Albert Fortman, M.D., Mildred Jefferson, M.D.

Absent: John Willke, M.D.

Robert Greene reported that the ad hoc Compensation Committee had met via conference call four times within the past week. The Committee had found it difficult to discuss a salary figure without a clear job description having been formulated.

Discussion concerning the actual slot to be filled by Rev. Warren Schaller ensued, with the conclusion reached that Rev. Schaller and Michael Uhlman should be asked to enter into the discussion regarding staff positions vis a vis job description.

The matter of the composition of the Public Policy Committee was the next point of business. Judy Fink requested that consideration be given to seating members of the Protestant and Jewish faiths. Marjory Mecklenburg asked for clarification of the role of the Public Policy Committee in its relationship to the Executive Committee. Prof. Witherspoon stated that he saw the Public Policy Committee as a recommendatory body.

The discussion turned to the Girl Scouts of the USA's "To Be A Woman" badge program. An informal vote was taken as to whether the NRLC should take an active role in involvement opposing the program at this time. There were 3 yeses (Mecklenburg, Fink, Klein) and 5 noes. Gloria Klein suggested that perhaps a letter from the three women on the Executive Committee, all of whom are either Girl Scout Leaders or have daughters in the Scouting program, could seek to clarify the intent of the National Girl Scout office. It was agreed by consensus that a letter signed by the three women would be sent to the Girl Scout headquarters seeking such clarification.

Nellie Gray, Esq. is preparing a booth for the Convention of the American Bar Association in Washington D.C., for the first week of August, and has asked for assistance from NRLC.

Another Conference Call is to be held on July 9, 1973, as regularly scheduled.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE CALL MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

July 9, 1973
10:00 PM E.D.T.

Present: Edward Golden, President; Judy Fink; Marjory Mecklenburg; Robert Greene; Albert Fortman, M.D.; Prof. Joseph Witherspoon; Michael Taylor.

Absent: John Willke, M.D.; Gloria Klein.

Edward Golden opened the meeting by reading a letter he had sent to Rev. Warren Schaller, in re matters concerning Rev. Schaller's employment and job description.

A clarification was asked for by Dr. Fortman concerning what commitment, if any, the NRLC had made to Michael Uhlman in relation to Mr. Uhlman's employment by NRLC. Mr. Golden responded that no definite commitment had been made.

Marjory Mecklenburg asked if all Executive Committee members had received a copy of a telegram mailed to the Committee from Rev. Schaller. Since a few had not received their copies as yet, Mr. Golden read the telegram.

Discussion ensued regarding job description for Rev. Warren Schaller, with the following motion introduced:

MOVED: by Marjory Mecklenburg, SECONDED: by Albert Fortman that: the NRLC employ Rev. Warren Schaller as interim or acting Executive Director at \$25,000 per annum plus health insurance for a six month period, at the end of which time one of the following options shall be mutually agreed upon:

- (a) Reappointment as interim or acting Director, for another specified period of time.
- (b) Appointment as Executive Director.
- (c) Appointment to the position of assistant Director, if another person were available and desired for the position of Executive Director.
- (d) Appointment to another salaried staff position, (equivalent salary) in the Washington office.

Unless Rev. Schaller would be dismissed for incompetence, this contract for employment by the National Right to Life Committee of Rev. Warren Schaller to serve in one of the above capacities shall extend through the calendar year 1974.

Robert Greene spoke to the motion in the form of a report from the Compensation Committee. He stated that pursuant to the motion at last meeting of the Executive Committee to offer Rev. Schaller a staff position with NRLC, that the Compensation Committee recommended that Rev. Schaller be offered a one year contract, at the salary of \$19,500 plus a health insurance package, life insurance coverage equivalent to his present policy, and compensation for the actual cost of moving his family to Washington D.C. The salary could be re-negotiated upwards, but not downward, when the top Executive Director would be hired. The Compensation Committee left the job description unspecified.

More discussion on the motion centered around the following points: job description and outline; Rev. Schaller's memos concerning same; Michael Uhlman's comments regarding office staffing and salary/budgetary requirements for NRLC.

Marjory Mecklenburg stated that the Exec. Comm. has not voted on any matter regarding Michael Uhlman's potential employment by NRLC, but has voted regarding Rev. Schaller. Mr. Golden advised that he had informed Rev. Schaller that he would be hired for a "position of undetermined capacity" only. Further discussion concerned how specific should the position offered Rev. Schaller be defined, and how definite a commitment (if any) has Mr. Uhlman made to the NRLC regarding his association with it.

Edward Golden proposed that Michael Uhlman be contacted by him immediately to determine his availability for the position of Executive Director, and also that he would contact Rev. Schaller to determine if he will accept employment in keeping with the report of the Compensation Committee.

Marjory Mecklenburg and Albert Fortman requested that the Exec. Comm. members speak to Michael Uhlman in regard to pertinent matters pertaining to his potential employment as Executive Director.

Judy Fink advised that Rev. Schaller had asked that his name be withdrawn as a candidate for employment on the 10th of July, if no decision had been reached that was mutually agreeable to all concerned.

It was agreed that Michael Uhlman and Warren Schaller would both be contacted by Edward Golden, and Mr. Uhlman asked to participate in a conference call scheduled for the following evening, July 10, 1973.

Nellie Gray's request for assistance from the NRLC for the ABA Convention booth brought forth the following response:

MOVED: by Marjory Mecklenburg, SECONDED by Judy Fink that the NRLC fund the cost of the Convention booth literature at a sum not to exceed \$750.

CARRIED unanimously

The question was raised whether an Executive Committee member is legally empowered by the bylaws of the Corporation to issue a proxy within the Executive Committee to another member if unable to attend a meeting.

Judy Fink asked for an opinion from the lawyers present; they felt that it was legal to do so. Further discussion pro and con took place.

MOVED: by Marjory Mecklenburg, SECONDED by Albert Fortman that an Executive Committee member be empowered to issue a proxy within the Executive Committee to another member if unable to attend a meeting.

AMENDMENT to the motion offered by Judy Fink, SECONDED by Marjory Mecklenburg that proxies be offered within Executive Committee on an interim basis until further policy is developed.

CARRIED 6-1

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE CALL MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE

July 10, 1973
10:30 PM E.D.T.

Present: Edward Golden, President; Judy Fink, Marjory Mecklenburg, Prof. Joseph Witherspoon, Gloria Klein, Michael Taylor, Robert Greene.

Absent: John Willke

Edward Golden reported that his telephone contact with Michael Uhlman had been somewhat inconclusive, but that Mr. Uhlman cannot give a clear indication at this time as to his future plans in re employment by NRLC as Executive Director.

Mr. Uhlman cannot be interviewed at this time.

Mrs. Mecklenburg placed the motion of the previous evening (which had not been voted upon) regarding the employment of Warren Schaller on the floor.

Michael Taylor stated that he would prefer to see several viable motions available to the Exec. Comm. at this time, and read the following in the context of speaking to the motion on the floor: "that an office manager plus at least one secretary be hired on a per diem basis until Labor Day 1973, with duties to include setting up the office, handling mail and telephone, fulfilling tasks assigned by the executive committee and specifically those assigned by the President."

Marjory Mecklenburg stated that she wished it placed on the record that all other Executive Director applicants interviewed had asked for a salary considerably in excess of the \$25,000 that Rev. Schaller has stated that he needs in order to accept employment by NRLC.

Further discussion on the motion concerned whether a "6 month clause" should be included, and the question of how specific the job description should be was re-opened.

Marjory Mecklenburg stated that she wished to register a complaint that she felt that discussion on finalizing the hiring of Rev. Schaller was being made more difficult by the fact that we as a Committee have not voted on Michael Uhlman, but are considering the future possibility of his employment. She felt that this was impeding progress at this moment since many factors regarding Mr. Uhlman's potential employment were at present unknown.

Vigorous discussion followed for some time.

Mrs. Mecklenburg stated that she wished to register another complaint regarding the role of the President of the Corporation, in re his participation at the Executive Committee meetings. She said that the role of the chairman is not to be a protagonist but to be an unbiased person who helps the Committee to come to a decision. She stated that she felt that the President was taking an advocacy position in this matter.

Michael Taylor responded that in his opinion when the Chairman is a member of the Committee he may take part in the discussion. If he is not a member, he may not do so.

Michael Taylor then introduced the following as a substitute motion to the motion already on the floor:

MOVED by Michael Taylor, SECONDED by Gloria Klein that: an office manager, plus at least one secretary be hired on a per diem basis until Labor Day, 1973 with the following specific job functions:

- (a) set up the office
- (b) answer mail and telephone and assist the Secretary of the Corporation
- (c) perform specific tasks prescribed by Executive Committee
- (d) in day to day matters not covered by Executive Committee charge, office manager would communicate with and be answerable to the President.

In response to a question concerning whether Mr. Taylor had any person in mind for this office manager position, he stated that several individuals capable of such work could be contacted and specifically mentioned Mr. Joseph Lampe, Rev. Schaller, and others.

A motion to amend the substitute motion was offered by Albert Fortman to the effect that Joe Lampe be approached to be the office manager under the terms stated in Michael Taylor's substitute motion and that following hiring of the Executive Director that Mr. Lampe be retained on an equivalent level as a permanent staff person. There was no second, and the motion to amend was withdrawn.

Further vigorous discussion centered around whether there was some manner of prejudice against any prolife individual who was involved in activities within the Minnesota prolife structure. Several persons on the Committee confirmed that they were fully aware of animosity toward Minnesota, but hoped it could be overcome.

VOTE WAS TAKEN ON THE SUBSTITUTE MOTION INTRODUCED BY MICHAEL TAYLOR.

Roll Call Vote: Greene, Witherspoon, Taylor YES; Fortman, Fink, Golden, Mecklenburg, Klein NO.

DEFEATED 3-5.

MOTION: by Albert Fortman, SECONDED by Marjory Mecklenburg that:

the National Right to Life Committee employ Mr. John Markert as Executive Director, at a salary of \$45,000 per annum.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION by Michael Taylor, SECONDED by Robert Greene, that the motion be postponed as inopportune, since a full consideration of John Markert's candidacy as Director has not been entertained at this time.

Discussion on the substitute motion clarified the point that a "yes" vote meant indefinite postponement of the main motion.

Roll Call Vote on substitute motion: Albert Fortman, Marjory Mecklenburg NO; Judy Fink, Edward Golden, Robert Greene, Gloria Klein, Prof. Witherspoon, Michael Taylor YES.

SUBSTITUTE MOTION CARRIED 6-2

MOTION: by Robert Greene, SECONDED by Michael Taylor that the President appoint a Committee to hire a secretary for the office and that the Committee have full authority to establish both the salary and the job duties of the Secretary.

Roll Call Vote: Fortman, NO; Fink, Greene, Witherspoon, Taylor, Golden, Mecklenburg, Klein, YES.

CARRIED 7-1

Further conversation centered around the possibility of philosophical differences existing on the Executive Committee regarding the manner in which its various members saw its proper function. It was agreed that the August 17-18 meeting would be expanded to include the date of the 19 in order to further explore this possibility, and to reach agreement as to manner of functioning of the Committee.

Prof. Witherspoon suggested that Marjory Mecklenburg and Albert Fortman prepare a paper outlining the basic philosophy that they felt the NRLC should have, and any other persons who wished to circulate such a paper should feel free to do so.

A motion was then introduced:

MOVED: by Prof. Joseph Witherspoon, SECONDED by Marjory Mecklenburg that the Compensation Committee's recommendations be changed to recommend a salary of \$25,000 plus health insurance, and to define the job offered Rev. Schaller as "interim Executive Director", with the proviso that as part of the interim Executive Director clause that the Executive Committee would be free at any time to offer a position as top Executive Director to any person that the Committee would wish to hire.

Roll Call Vote Michael Taylor, Gloria Klein NO; Albert Fortman, Judy Fink, Edward Golden, Marjory Mecklenburg, Prof. Joseph Witherspoon YES.

CARRIED 5-2

(Robert Greene had, before introduction of this motion, been called away from the meeting by other business.)

MOTION: by Marjory Mecklenburg, SECONDED by Albert Fortman that approved minutes of conference calls also be sent to Board of Directors.

CARRIED unanimously.

Edward Golden appointed Gloria Klein, Michael Taylor, and Judy Fink to serve on the Secretarial Hiring Committee.

National Right To Life Committee, inc.

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

OFFICERS

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

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RICHARD M. APPLEBAUM, M.D.
T. ROBERT BERGERON
JAY BOWMAN
CYRUS BREWSTER
MARY CARPENTER BRUCE
REDFIELD E. BRYAN, M.D.
MAUREEN CHRISTENSEN
WILLIAM F. COLLITON, M.D.
DENNIS COOK
RANDY ENGEL
JAMES W. FEENEY
*JUDITH FINK
WILLIAM J. FLEMING
*ALBERT H. FORTMAN, M.D.
FRANCES FRECH
MARIE GENTLE
CAROLYN GERSTER, M.D.
*EDWARD J. GOLDEN
PATRICIA GOODSON
NELLIE J. GRAY, Esq.
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*GLORIA KLEIN
FRANCES KUNZ
MAGALAY LLAGUNO
DONALD T. MANION, M.D.
JAMES MAUCK
*MARJORIE MECKLENBURG
MARTIN MCKERNAN, JR., Esq.
WILLIAM MOLONEY
ANNE R. MORREY
ANDREW J. O'KEEFE, Esq.
JACQUELINE PELLERIN
DOROTHY SHALD
PAULETTE STANDEFER
*MICHAEL TAYLOR
CAROLYN THOMPSON
MARY RITA URBISH
KENNETH VAN DERHOEF, Esq.
*JOHN C. WILLKE, M.D.
*PROF. JOSEPH WITHERSPOON

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

July 6th, 1973

The Rev. Warren A. Schaller, Jr.
1830 James Avenue North
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55411

Dear Warren:

I have been a regular recipient of your correspondence with Judy Fink and I have chosen this moment to comment on your latest letter, July 4th, 1973.

You will recall that when a per diem arrangement was concluded with you in May, a promise of faith was established that you eventually would be employed in a position of undetermined capacity, though strictly in keeping with your credentials, and at a salary level within the prudent judgment of the successor Executive Committee.

As you were informed on June 30th, at the last Executive Committee meeting, a motion was passed by a 7 to 1 majority that you be employed, with compensation and duties to be negotiated. At that time, (although it does not appear in the minutes of the meeting,) I presented a detailed account of the background of the per diem arrangement and promise of future employment, and publicly stated in advance that I would vote in favor of your application.

It is apparent to me that there will be no negotiations as to your duties, for you have quite narrowly defined them in your latest letter.

You have also assumed a critical position of the NRLC Executive Committee in their endeavors to carefully plan a program whereby the most effective and

prominent Right-to-Life people would be sought out for Committee input.

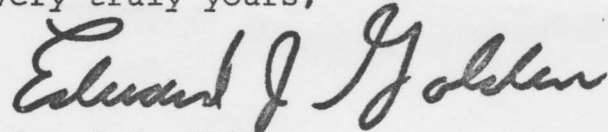
With the elimination of these fifty individuals serving on committees, you would then find three candidates available for the position of Executive Director under your plan, carefully noting that two individuals have present employment which might pose a problem to the NRLC image.

Your arithmetic process of division and subtraction leaves only you as the candidate for the position of Executive Director, which was never the intent of any employment negotiations.

In conclusion, I would like to plagiarize your sentiments of being "fast, decisive and responsive" by personally requesting that you withdraw your name as a candidate for any position with NRLC.

Any further pursuit by you in this matter would, I feel, be detrimental to the National Pro-Life movement.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward J. Golden".

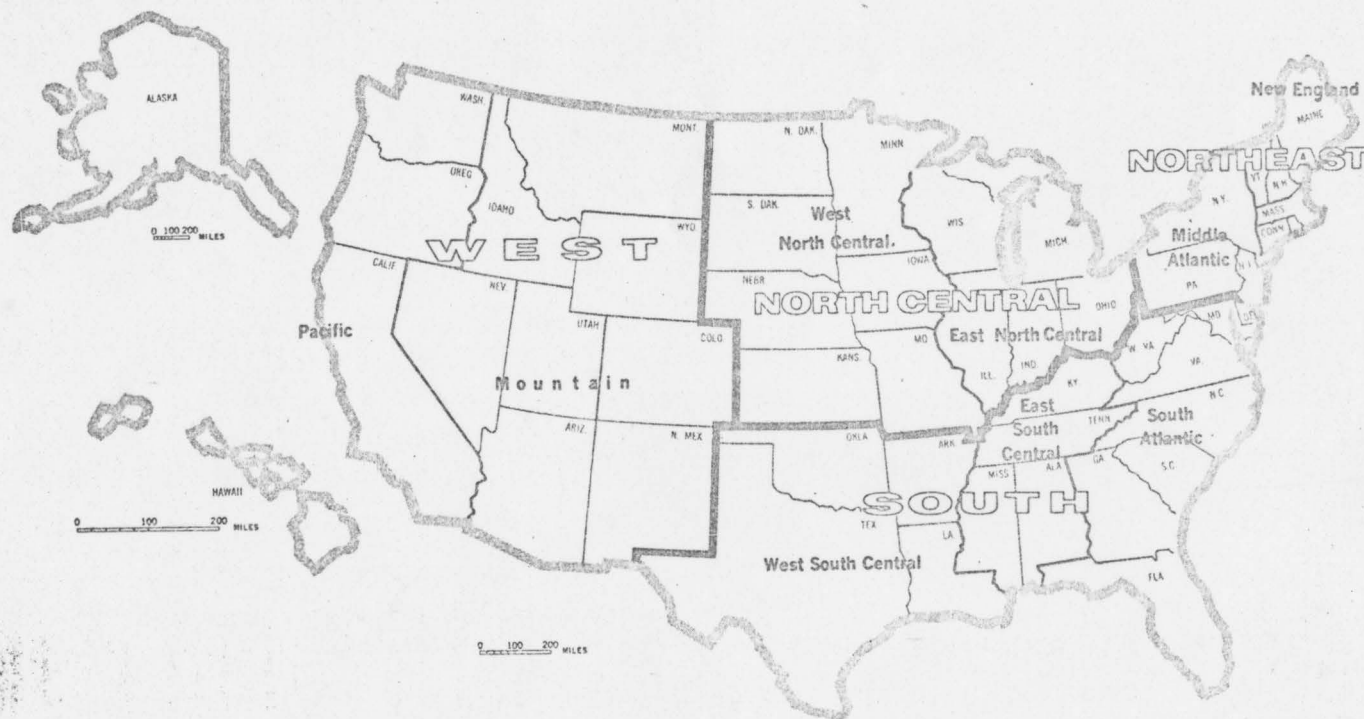
Edward J. Golden
President

EJG:mmmp

cc: Executive Committee

FIG. I. MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING CENSUS REGIONS AND DIVISIONS

[Alaska and Hawaii are drawn at different scales from conterminous United States and are not shown in their correct relative geographic positions]



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

RESOLUTION #1

WHEREAS, those who would deny the unborn their right to life falsely claim to have overwhelming public support; and

WHEREAS, these anti-life forces chose to prove this contention through referenda aimed at loosening the abortion laws of Michigan and North Dakota; and

WHEREAS, the pro-life organizations in Michigan and North Dakota embarked upon massive programs to educate their electorates as to the humanity of the unborn and the reality of abortion; and

WHEREAS, on November 7, 1972 the voters of North Dakota and Michigan affirmed that the unborn should be protected from attacks upon his life by overwhelmingly defeating the proposed referenda;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED, SITTING AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 8-10, 1973:

that the citizens of Michigan and North Dakota be heartily praised and congratulated for their rejection of the destruction of the innocent unborn; and be it further

RESOLVED, that those individuals in North Dakota and Michigan who devoted their time and energies to the defense of the lives of the unborn be commended for their tireless efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. be authorized and directed to make copies of this resolution available to the national news media and to the news media in Michigan and North Dakota.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC.

July 10, 1973

RESOLUTION #2

WHEREAS, The National Right to Life Committee, Inc. now exists as a functioning non-profit corporation; and

WHEREAS, The task of bringing this corporation into being was necessarily arduous and lengthy;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED, SITTING AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 8-10, 1973:

that we recognize a debt of gratitude to the officers and directors of the National Right to Life Committee and especially to Monsignor James McHugh and Michael Taylor whose dedication and imagination were instrumental to the task of bringing a nationwide Right to Life movement into being.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC.

July 10, 1973

RESOLUTION #3

WHEREAS: The first annual meeting of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. has been an unprecedented success;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED, SITTING AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 8-10, 1973:

that the Board recognizes that the planning and execution of this convention by the Michigan Citizens for Life was responsible in large measure for this success; and, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that they be highly commended and thanked for their efforts.

July 10, 1973

RESOLUTION #4

WHEREAS, on January 22, 1973, the Supreme Court of the United States, by a 7-2 margin, removed all Constitutional protection from the unborn, by declaring he has no right to life and by fabricating a "right of privacy" to abort; and

WHEREAS, the decision was based not on biological fact, but rather on their decision that they "need not resolve the difficult question of "when life begins"; and

WHEREAS, the only legal precedent for this decision is the tragic Dred Scott decision which declared the black man to be virtually a chattel and was later overturned by the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment; and

WHEREAS, this same Court blatantly refused to consider any evidence which conclusively proves the humanity of the unborn;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED, SITTING AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 8-10, 1973:

that the seven Justices concurring in this opinion are censured for this irresponsible exercise of raw judicial power; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we totally commit ourselves to the rejection of this decision and a restoration of Constitutional protection for the unborn; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc., is authorized and directed to distribute copies of this resolution to the national news media.

July 10, 1973

RESOLUTION #7

WHEREAS, the primary task of the medical profession is to preserve human life; and

WHEREAS, abortion is the destruction of human life; and

WHEREAS, thousands of physicians in this nation have seen fit to reaffirm the principles of the Hippocratic Oath and thereby have rejected abortion as a medical procedure, even in the face of acceptance of this destructive procedure by their national organization, The American Medical Association;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED, SITTING AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 8-10, 1973:

that we commend these physicians; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we urge The American Medical Association, the various state and local medical societies, and individual members of the profession to reaffirm the profession's commitment to the preservation of human life from conception until natural death; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we commend those other members of the health care team who have, by their actions, affirmed that the primary task of medicine is to preserve human life from conception until natural death; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. be authorized and directed to distribute copies of this resolution to the "Journal of the American Medical Association", the President of the American Medical Association, the presidents of the various state medical organizations, and the national news media.

RESOLUTION #8

WHEREAS, the Directors of the National Right to Life Committee, Incorporated have resolved to commit themselves totally to the rejection of the United States Supreme Court's abortion decision of January 22, 1973; and

WHEREAS, a "States' Rights" amendment would not effectuate this rejection but would instead reaffirm the Court's decision; and

WHEREAS, a mandatory Human Life Amendment offers the only vehicle for restoring legal protection for all human life;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED, SITTING AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING JUNE 8-10, 1973:

that all United States Congressmen and Senators who have proposed or co-sponsored a mandatory Human Life Amendment are hereby commended for their dedication and efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Right to Life Committee, Inc., will support a mandatory Human Life Amendment which applies to all human beings, including their unborn offspring from fertilization and at every stage of their biological development thereafter, regardless of age, health, function or condition of dependency; and be it further

RESOLVED, that all pro-life supporters throughout this country are mandated to seek out and encourage their United States Congressmen and Senators to sponsor, co-sponsor or publicly endorse such a mandatory Human Life Amendment; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc. be authorized and directed to distribute copies of this resolution to the national news media and to all elected national and state representatives.

ABORTION LITIGATION

In DOE, ET AL. v. BRIDGETON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, NEWCOMB HOSPITAL, ET AL. two hospitals were sued in New Jersey state courts to allow the performance of abortions in their institutions. The board of directors of the Newcomb Hospital had considered the matter of allowing abortions except to save the life of the mother and had voted to continue its original practice of allowing abortions only for that reason; the Bridgeton Hospital had considered the matter but had tabled it for further discussion thus leaving its old rules in effect, which allow abortions only to save the life of the mother.

The only hospital throughout the six-county area of southern New Jersey which has announced its intention of allowing abortions during the first trimester--and is known to be actually allowing such operations--is the Atlantic City Hospital, which would be approximately 45 miles from either of the two hospitals sued in this case. Both of the hospitals which were sued in this matter are relatively small hospitals and they are not maintained under any sectarian auspices.

Following a preliminary hearing a County Court judge sitting in the Chancery Division on a temporary basis ordered the hospitals to allow the physician for the two women-plaintiffs, who was on the staff at both hospitals, to permit the abortions of these two women only, and scheduled a full hearing on the merits within ten days. The original order was a preliminary injunction, and the purpose of the second hearing would be to determine whether the preliminary injunction ought to be made permanent and thus have broader applications than just to these two women. The preliminary injunction was granted on Wednesday, June 27, and the abortions were scheduled to be performed at 8:00 a.m. on Friday, June 29. On Thursday, June 28, attorneys for the two hospitals appealed the preliminary injunction to Judge Robert Matthews of the Appellate Division of the Superior Court; and were joined by an attorney for the New Jersey Hospital Association, which entered the case as *amicus curiae*. A hearing was held at 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 28, and Judge Matthews granted a Stay of the original preliminary injunction. Since the Appellate Division of the Superior Court sits in panels of three judges, it was then necessary for Judge Matthews to convene the other two members of the panel to which he is assigned in order to grant any permanency to the Stay which he had issued--that is, Judge Matthews could only postpone the scheduled abortions until the panel of three judges could hear the matter. On Monday, July 2, the panel of the Appellate Division affirmed Judge Matthews' original Stay and thus made it permanent.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs immediately appealed the Stay to the New Jersey Supreme Court, and on Tuesday, July 3, the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court notified all parties that the Supreme Court would entertain the matter for the purpose of deciding whether to assume jurisdiction. On Thursday, July 5, the Supreme Court issued its own Order refusing to assume jurisdiction in the matter and also refusing to tamper with the Stay granted by the Appellate Division of the Superior Court. The matter was then remanded back to the original court which had heard matter for a full hearing on the merits which will be held some time in September to the best of our knowledge. While all of the judges involved expressed dissatisfaction with the record of the case which had been developed (or perhaps underdeveloped) in the lower court, it is questionable as to just what the lower court can develop since this is purely a question of law, and not of fact for a jury.

It was fully expected that an appeal would be taken to the United States Supreme Court following the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court seeking a reversal of the latter Court's actions. However, to our knowledge, no appeal was ever taken.

MARTIN F. MCKERNAN, JR.

July 12, 1973

Congressional Contact Report

Name of Senator or Congressman _____

Party _____

State _____

Date Contacted _____

Place Contacted: ☐ Washington, D.C.
☐ Home office/district

CONTACT INFORMATION

FROM STAFF:

Staff member's name _____

Staff member's title _____

Would the Member introduce or co-sponsor a Human Life Amendment? (If already has, check here ☐.)

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ UNDECIDED

Staff comments _____

Would the Member write a letter to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee urging that public hearings be held immediately on a constitutional amendment to protect the unborn child?

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ UNDECIDED

Staff comments _____

Would the Member sign Congressman Lawrence Hogan's discharge petition?

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ UNDECIDED

Staff comments _____

- OVER -

Send one copy of this report to: National Right to Life Committee, Inc.,
1200 15th St. NW Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005.

FROM MEMBER:

Would the Member introduce or co-sponsor a Human Life Amendment? (If already has, check here ☐ .)

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ UNDECIDED

If already has introduced or co-sponsored a Human Life Amendment, or if answers yes or no, how firm is position? If undecided, why? _____

Would the Member write a letter to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee urging that public hearings be held immediately on a constitutional amendment to protect the unborn child?

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ UNDECIDED

If yes or no, how firm is position? If undecided, why? _____

Would the Member sign Congressman Lawrence Hogan's discharge petition?

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ UNDECIDED

If yes or no, how firm is position? If undecided, why? _____

Name of person reporting _____ What is your evaluation of the Member's position? _____

Organization _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Area code _____ Telephone _____

Are you in charge of congressional liaison work for your congressional district? ☐ yes ☐ no If not, who, in your organization, is in charge of such work?

Name _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____

Area code _____ Telephone _____

Please send one copy of this report to:

National Right to Life Committee,
Inc.

1200 15th St. NW Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20005

Send a second copy of this report to your organization's office/secretary for the files. Retain a third copy for your own files.

ABORTION LITIGATION

In Doe, et al. v. Bellin Memorial Hospital, et al., _____ F.2d _____, (No. 73-1396, 7th Cir., June 1, 1973), the court entertained an appeal from a decision of a federal district court judge ordering the defendant hospital to make its facilities available for the performance of an abortion on the plaintiff by her physician, who was also a plaintiff in the action. Two other hospitals in the area, St. Vincent's and St. Mary's, had refused to make their facilities available.

The primary argument of the defendants was that the court ought not to reach the merits of the case since (a) there had been a failure to join the putative father in the action and (b) there was no showing of irreparable harm. In referring to the alleged rights of the putative father, the court noted that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in ROE v. WADE, _____ U.S. _____, 93 S.Ct.705 (1973), and DOE v. BOLTON, _____ U.S. _____, 93 S.Ct.739 (1973) made it clear that the right to an abortion was the woman's right, and not one which she had to share with the putative father. - "(T)he putative father, whoever he may be, is not an indispensable party" since the right of privacy is a personal, and not a joint, right. In discussing the potential irreparable harm, the court said:

Defendants argue that plaintiff has not proved irreparable injury because the record does not foreclose the possibility that she could travel to another community and obtain the care she needs. But if she has a federal right to have the operation performed in Bellin Memorial Hospital, where her doctor is a member of the staff, and if, as her doctor has attested, there are increasingly serious hazards associated with the performance of the abortion, it is doubtful that the recovery of purely monetary damages would provide her with an adequate remedy. The quality, rather than the magnitude, of the potential risks supports the district court's evaluation of the character of her possible injury as

'irreparable'. In view of the sensitive interests at stake, we are persuaded that the record contains an adequate showing of the element of irreparable damage needed for preliminary injunctive purposes.

Having disposed of the preliminaries, the court turned to the ultimate issue in the case, which it stated was "...whether the defendants, who are regulated by the State of Wisconsin and have accepted financial support pursuant to the Hill-Burton Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 291, may refuse to perform abortions without offending the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983. However, while the language just cited indicates that the court in this case viewed the challenge to the hospital as a conjunctive challenge--dependent on both the Hill-Burton Act and the Civil Rights Act--language further on in the decision indicates that the court viewed the challenge as both in the conjunctive and in the alternative--that is, depending for validity upon either the two statutes together or either statute individually. (This decision would, of course, not be worth reporting otherwise due to the recent "conscience clause" amendment to the Hill-Burton Act.) In the first place, the court in this case noted, the decision of the Supreme Court in either ROE v. WADE, supra, or DOE v. BOLTON, supra, did not mandate hospitals to accept abortion patients. In fact, this court noted, the decision in DOE would indicate that the Court did not intend such a mandate at all since the Georgia statute which was "reviewed in detail" provided such protection to hospitals (which protection was attacked in one of the briefs submitted in DOE, amicus curiae) and was at least implicitly approved.

In dealing with the challenge presented under Hill-Burton, the court said that "(N)o doubt the hospital agreed to abide by a variety of regulatory terms.... (T)here is no evidence, however, that any condition related to the performance or non-performance of abortions was imposed upon the hospital." The court further said that "(W)e find no basis for concluding that by accepting Hill-Burton funds the hospital unwittingly surrendered the right it otherwise possessed to determine whether it would accept abortion patients." [Emphasis added.]

In dealing with the challenge presented under the Civil Rights Act, the court said that it did not believe "...that the implementation of defendant's own rules relating to abortions is action 'under

color of' state law within the meaning of Sec. 1983." Distinguishing BURTON v. WILMINGTON PARKING AUTHORITY, 365 U.S. 715 (1965), this court noted that "(The State of Wisconsin is not a beneficiary of (the hospital's abortion) rules and cannot be characterized as a 'joint participant' in their adoption or enforcement." The court further said that:

There is no claim that the State has sought to influence hospital policy respecting abortions, either by direct regulation or by discriminatory application of its powers or its benefits. Insofar as action by the State of Wisconsin or its agents is disclosed by the record, the State has exercised no influence whatsoever on the decision of the defendants which plaintiffs challenge in this litigation.

This court summarized its holding by stating that:

There is no constitutional objection to the decision by a purely private hospital that it will not permit its facilities to be used for the performance of abortions. We think it is also clear that if a state is completely neutral on the question whether private hospitals shall perform abortions, the state may expressly authorize such hospitals to answer that question for themselves.

There has been no indication, thus far, of an appeal of this decision.

MARTIN F. MCKERNAN, JR

July 18, 1973

sent
to John
Markert

Return to me

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

JULY 14, 1973

Metro Hotel, Detroit, Michigan

Convened: 9:00 A.M.

Adjourned: 5:30 P.M.

Present:

Gloria Klein
Sandy Simmons
Ken Vanderhoef, esq.
Edward Siwik
J. Robert M. Bergeron

Guest: Warren Shaler

AGENDA

I. BUDGET

- a. Office Expenses
- b. Salaries
- c. Executive Comm. Expenses
- d. Special Comm. Expenses

II. FUND RAISING

- a. Jostens' Report
- b. Assessment of States
- c. Direct Mailing
- d. Christmas Cards
- e. Other Sources

III. OTHER BUSINESS

- a. 501-c-3 Status
- b. Bookkeeping
- c. Bonding
- d. Accounting

First order of business: Election of Chairman

Motion was made by Ken Vanderhoef, seconded by Gloria Klein, to elect J. Robert M. Bergeron as Chairman of the Finance Committee. This was accepted and unanimously approved.

AGENDA:

I. BUDGET (Interim period only) Dec 31, 1973

a. Office Expenses

	Monthly
Rent	\$1000.00
Telephone	1000.00
Postage	2000.00
Supplies & Equip.	1000.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Total	<u>\$5500.00</u>

b. Salaries (Benefits incl.)

Interim Director	\$2500.00
Interim Secretary	650.00
Total	<u>\$3150.00</u>

c. Executive Committees

Telephone Conferences	\$1000.00
Telephone Communications	1000.00
Monthly Meetings	3000.00
Total	<u>\$5000.00</u>

4 committees
\$500.00
through Aug

d. Special Committees (3 Comm. meetings per mo. only)

Telephone Communications and Conferences	\$ 900.00
Meetings	2100.00
Total	<u>\$3000.00</u>

TOTAL (Monthly Interim Only) \$16,650.00

II. FUND RAISING (Interim period only)

a. Jostens' Report.

1. Moved by Sandy Simmons, seconded by Gloria Klein, to urge the Executive Committee not to renegotiate contract with N.Y.P.L.C. regarding percentage split on sale of bracelets. Motion unanimously passed.

2. Moved by Ken Vanderhoef, esq., seconded by J. Robert M. Bergeron, to urge the Executive Committee to seek out and obtain an inventory control amendment in the contract with Josten's - Said amendment to list N.R.L.C. approved distributors on consignment, prepaid purchases excepted. Motion unanimously passed.

3. Moved by Ken Vanderhoef, esq., seconded by Ed Siwik, that a special reserve account be established against possible delinquency losses. Motion unanimously passed.

4. Moved by Ken Vanderhoef, seconded by Sandy Simmons, urging retention of legal counsel to advise about N.R.L.C. 78% liability before negotiating accounts receivable. Motion unanimously passed.

5. Discussed and unanimously suggested that legal counsel retained be independent.

b. Assessment of States.

Moved by J. Robert M. Bergeron, seconded by Gloria Klein, that a letter be sent to the Board of Directors' delegates in all States, urging immediate contributions for the purpose of funding N.R.L.C. thru December 31, 1973. Suggested initial quarterly participation at 1/8 cent per capita, for an effective assessment of \$125.00 per 100,000 population (\$1250.00 per million population).

c. Direct Mailing

d. Christmas Cards

e. Other Sources

No action was taken. It was discussed and agreed that specific fund raising projects, other than assessments, are in the nature of policy decisions that are the responsibility of the future Executive Director in consultation with the Executive Committee.

The Finance Committee is, at all times, available for advise on views that have already begun to take perspection owing to our discussions thus far. Such endeavours require careful analysis. The complexities are subtle.

III. OTHER BUSINESS:

a. 501-c-3 Status.

Moved by Ken Vanderhoef, seconded by J. Robert M. Bergeron, that, for the present and foreseeable future, funds are not available. Motion unanimously passed.

b. Bookkeeping

c. Bonding

d. Employment of Accountant

Discussed and agreed that Treasurer, Gloria Klein undertake with the assistance of an accountant of her choice, the establishment of such interim bookkeeping procedures and secure such bonding coverage as is reasonable. Suggested bonding figure of \$100,000.00 for each member of the Executive Committee and Employees who are authorized to handle cash or sign checks, or in any way accept for transfer monies for the Corporation.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

O'Hare International Towers Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

July 20, 21, 1973

July 20

The meeting convened at 8:45 PM. Present were Edward Golden, Gloria Klein, John Willke M.D., Judy Fink, Michael Taylor, Marjorie Mecklenburg.

The proxy for Albert Fortman was held by Mecklenburg; proxy for Joseph Witherspoon was held by Edward Golden.

Also present was J. Robert M. Bergeron, Chairman, Finance Committee of NRLC.

The meeting was opened by Edward Golden, President. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The names of William Hogan and William Cox were added to the roster of the Education Committee, and Joseph Stanton was removed. Rosetta Ferguson will be contacted to serve as a special consultant to the Committee for contact with the black community.

Mr. Robert Bergeron then presented the report of the Finance Committee. Discussion following the report included proper procedure for collecting delinquent accounts for "Circle of Life" bracelets, financing of the work of the respective NRLC Committees, and means of fund-raising. Mr. Golden will send a letter to the various State Directors outlining the need for funds for NRLC. The complete Finance Committee report will be mailed to each State Director.

The need for securing hearings in Congress relative to the various bills submitted calling for a Constitutional Amendment was discussed with the Executive Committee by Michael Taylor. The NRLC should press for such hearings to be held this fall, he recommended.

July 21

The meeting re-convened at 9:00 AM.

The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. "To Be A Woman" badge program was discussed at length. A press release will be prepared by the Executive Committee, and released in Washington to the wire services and the Board of Directors.

Michael Taylor requested that states with current mailing lists send copies to him, for updating of the national mailings.

A "rapid-action" mechanism for the issuing of press releases was discussed. The procedures of such a rapid action mechanism should include a clear policy which covers the selection of appropriate "clearance" persons, and which establishes a review of the content and tone of press releases.

Michael Taylor initiated a discussion of his present role with NRLC vis a vis his former role as Executive Secretary. He made a proposal that the Executive Committee, for an interim period, give him a line of authority to construct political programs for NRLC as a transition procedure.

Upon MOTION by John Willke, seconded by Gloria Klein, it was proposed that Michael Taylor be named Research and Political Consultant for NRLC on an interim basis; that he continue the informational mailings to the prolife organizations, with the power, in the transition, to formulate political programs in consultation with the Executive Committee, in the name of NRLC Inc; and that NRLC Inc. assume the cost of such informational mailings.

CARRIED 8-0, with proxies exercised.

Upon MOTION by Marjorie Mecklenburg, seconded by Judy Fink, it was proposed that the old NRLC be reimbursed by NRLC Inc. for printing and postage and all other mailing expenses outstanding as of this date; and that NRLC Inc. formally request in the subsequent newsletters that the \$25 subscription cost for the year 1973 for such informational mailings be paid to NRLC Inc.

CARRIED 8-0, with proxies exercised.

Upon MOTION by John Willke, seconded by Judy Fink, it was proposed that NRLC Inc. declare August 24 and 25 National Right to Life Garage Sale Weekend, with the proceeds to go to the NRLC to be used to fund the work of the NRLC, these funds to be credited to each state to help defray their support of the national office.

CARRIED 8-0. with proxies exercised.

The meeting closed with a discussion of the role of Executive Director, centering upon the continued search for the head Executive person.

National Right To Life Committee, inc.

1200 15th Street NW

SUITE 500

Washington, D.C. 20005

OFFICERS

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Vice President

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MARJORY MECKLENBURG

Vice Chairman of The Board

MILDRED F. JEFFERSON, M.D.

July 24, 1973

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THREE PRO-LIFE WOMEN CHALLENGE GIRL SCOUT PROGRAM

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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KENNETH VAN DERHOEF, Esq.

*JOHN C. WILLKE, M.D.

*PROF. JOSEPH WITHERSPOON

*Executive Committee

Opposition to the Philadelphia Girl Scout Council's

"To Be A Woman" merit badge has come from three women who are officers of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc.

(a Washington, D.C. based, non-sectarian, pro-life organization with nationwide membership).

The women decried what they called "a blatant usurpation of parental rights and the insertion of a moral degradation into a program meant for girls of varying ages, economic backgrounds, and religious persuasions."

"It is not only Catholics who are upset about our daughters being encouraged to accept abortion as the norm for "womanly behavior," said Gloria Klein, a Presbyterian from Detroit who has three daughters in Girl Scout programs.

Mrs. Klein, a former Scout leader, rapped the National Girl Scout Council for implying that reaction against the badge has been purported to be coming only from the Roman Catholic Church.

"The National Council is trying to set up a smokescreen to conceal the reality that this program is an insult to the

integrity of parents and teenagers of all religious faiths," she said.

Marjory Mecklenburg, a Methodist from Minnesota and also a former Girl Scout leader, said, "This 'awareness program' distorts traditional Judaeo-Christian teachings. Rather than debating the merits of the program, the girls are encouraged to tour an abortion clinic. This tends to make a girl feel that acceptance of abortion is a normal part of womanliness. Woman should be taught to accept their own sexuality and to uphold high values and accept responsibility, rather than be exposed to and encouraged to adopt a violent, self-defeating philosophy that utilizes killing unborn babies as a method of solving a woman's social problem."

The women pointed out that the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation of Pittsburgh, which has funded an abortion clinic in Boston, recently reportedly gave \$25,000 to the Keystone Tall Trees Girl Scout Council of Philadelphia. "Has this money from a committed pro-abortion Foundation been earmarked for the 'To Be A Woman' program?" the three National Right to Life Committee officers asked. "Mothers who support Scouting programs and who oppose abortion are curious about who is behind this move."

Judith Fink, a Baptist with daughters in the Scouts, warned the National Council that "we will urge those Troops whose moral sensibilities have been outraged to disaffiliate from the national Scouts and seriously consider the establishment of a separate, morally upright organization."

"Concurrent with this would be a suggestion that local Troops withdraw their support from the National Organization through a boycott of its main fund-raising effort, the annual cookie sale."

They also pointed out that the withdrawal of the actual badge was deceptive. In one of the Scout's programs "New Challenges for Today's Cadettes," one of the

actions recommended begins with the statement "The time is long past when parents decided what a girl's life style should be."

"This can only be described as an outrageous usurpation of a serious parental responsibility, and I doubt if many parents would keep their girls in the Scouts if they knew that this is the new policy of the Girl Scouts," said Mrs. Fink.

The women said they would be willing to meet Dr. Cecily C. Selby, Executive Director of the National Office of the Girl Scout Council of the U.S.A., to discuss "positive ways of teaching girls responsibility and respect for their own sexuality."

Contact: Judith Fink-Pittsburgh
412/561-8944

Gloria Klein-Detroit
313/427-5875

Marjory Mecklenburg-Minneapolis
612-827-4973

TO: Robert F. Greene
FROM: D. J. Horan
RE: Organization of Legal Advisory Committee
DATE: July 21, 1973

orig

Dear Bob:

I am pleased to accept appointment to the Legal Advisory Committee.

I have given some thought to your memo of 7/10/73 and particularly paragraph 4, to which you asked a specific response. Let me approach my response in a slightly different way.

I see 3 overall avenues of approach to the solution of our ultimate problem, which is not only the adoption of a constitutional amendment but the creation of attitudes and alternatives that will both reject abortions and provide reasonable alternatives to women caught in the quandry. Our job, of course, does not end with the adoption of a constitutional amendment protecting the lives of the unborn, but only then begins. For illegal abortions will continue even in the face of such an amendment and state legislation needed to support it (if necessary) unless the attitudes of the aborting society are changed and the means to solve the individual problems are available.

The first approach is through a strong national political organization, such as the National Right to Life which actively seeks the adoption of an amendment by Congress and the necessary number of States. My purpose here is not served by discussing this approach so no more for now.

The second is by two types of tax exempt organizations. The first of these two types would be a 501(c)(3) educational organization of a national type such as AUL, which through affiliation with the other (c)(3) organizations across the country would produce a network for the creation and distribution of educational materials through tax exempt channels. The second of these two types such as Alternatives to Abortion or Birth Right, again 501(c)(3) organizations, would provide the necessary alternatives to the specific human problems that arise in the area of problem pregnancies. Again, these areas are not the concern of this memo so no more about them for now.

The third approach is through litigation. This is an area of the first importance that we have, for too long, allowed to operate on a hit and miss basis. I need only point out that our opponents have won the first major victory through the courts (Roe v. Wade), not through legislation.

Litigation may be more important ultimately than political activity since one need only to peruse the various types of constitutional amendments now in Congress to realize that each leaves certain gaps in the protection of unborn life, which a court decision need not do. (E.G. none of the amendments at the present time prohibit private action.) Besides, the court has greater latitude in framing solutions than does a legislature.

(Viz. the three trimester "solution" in Roe v. Wade.) Consequently, it is my opinion that the ultimate legal solution may come through the courts rather than the Congress. I say legal because once again not even a court decision will change the minds and hearts of the people. That is why all three areas must be vigorously pursued at the same time.

Fortunately, litigation is not considered by the IRS to be lobbying and the work in this area can be carried on by a Public Interest lawfirm which is tax exempt both to the donor and the donee. I need not labor the benefit of this especially when you realize that tax exempt foundations would be able to contribute and fund a Public Interest Pro-Life lawfirm.

The Ford Foundation, for example, has donated large sums of money to Public Interest lawfirms. In 1971 it gave the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund \$49,000.00. It gave the Natural Resources Defense Council \$365,000.00 in 1971 and authorized \$765,000.00 for 1972. (See Juris Doctor, June/July 1973, Vol. 3, no. 6, p. 12.) I am not holding my breath waiting for the Better Idea Co. to come to our rescue.

It is my opinion that this committee should consider as its first objective the advisability and feasibility of creating a Public Interest lawfirm to litigate human life issues anywhere in America.

Let me digress for a moment to the charge from the Board of Directors. I agree that the Commission should review, analyze and report current decisions. Some of you may be aware that Prof. Charles Kindregan of Suffolk University is already doing this in his reporter called Human Life and Reproduction Reporter. I don't think we need duplicate his service unless we think it's not fast enough. I do not think either the analysis of decisions or the creation of a library is a matter of first priority. On a scale of 1 to 10 I would list them as priorities 5 and 6.

I do not agree that publication of a law review is a good idea. I think it much better that law review articles be published in established law reviews and thereafter collected and republished in a Pro-Life format. I would give this a very low priority - perhaps 10, but would give the actual writing and publication in recognized Journals a high priority - 2 or 3.

My first priority for the Legal Committee of NRTL would be ACTION and by that I mean legal action: searching out the theory, the plaintiffs, the means and the lawyers for pro-life litigation in and at the trial and appellate levels and in every sphere which may one day lead to our ultimate aim - the reversal of Roe v. Wade and the installation in our law of due process for the unborn. This does not mean that the action should be random or undirected. On the contrary I visualize this committee determining the possible areas of legal activity, the implementation of directives to pro-life lawyers (paid and voluntary), the overseeing of such litigation and the marshalling of assets and lawyers to a given area when the right cases are found, etc., etc.

My primary point is that I do not see this Committee's first priority function as the collection or dissemination of literature or what I would call a passive role. I see this Commission undertaking action in a, perhaps, even more important way than the political drive for an amendment, but, nonetheless, ACTION.

As far as a timetable is concerned, my answer is NOW. Let's first look at possible ways to organize a public interest lawfirm. Since such a lawfirm can qualify as a 501(c)(3) organization and yet carry on the type of litigation I envision, it would seem imperative to me that we consider creating a 501(c)(3) educational fund under the NRTL Committee. The public interest lawfirm can be a project of that fund. I assume that the NRTL educational fund would be separately incorporated with its own Board of Directors, but perhaps this is not true and the present National Board will be the Board for the educational fund. But you can see immediately the corporate chain of command problems that such a setup would have for an action lawyer in the field under either plan.

I also wonder how long it will take the NRTL to create a 501(c)(3) educational fund. I say this because I have a feeling that it may be very difficult for the NRTL to get a 501(c)(3) educational fund through the IRS. This is not based on fact, but on concern.

It may be possible to operate a public interest lawfirm in the meantime as a project of one of the already existing 501(c)(3) organizations and then transfer the function to the NRTL educational or defense fund when it becomes viable, but this is fraught with some of the same problems. Not only would the chain of command be difficult, it would be by strangers. (However, this condition may exist for only a short period of time.)

Consequently, I ask this Committee to consider creating itself into a separate corporation seeking 501(c)(3) status incorporated in Washington, D.C. and thus making itself the public interest lawfirm. Overall policy would be set by this Committee and its policy relationship with NRTL would be much the same as it is now (more on this later).

This Committee should then as soon as possible hire one fulltime lawyer located probably in Washington, D.C. (although location is not essential) whose job it would be to hire a secretary and incorporate the Committee (under some neutral name) and seek 501(c)(3) status. In the meantime he should seek to create a network of volunteer lawyers in each large city of all 50 states. Initially only a handful of states need be covered.

Meanwhile the Board of Directors (the present Committee) should be determining the litigation areas in both offensive and defensive measures. While the hired lawyer is creating the network, they should direct him to the litigation areas (e.g. Father's rights) they want pursued in order of priority. The ultimate priority, of course, being the case which will be the assault on the citadel. If the educational arm has been doing its job, then the climate will be created for acceptance.

Without discussing priorities, I can suggest these areas of litigation that would be of interest to us:

1. Euthanasia.
2. The right to life of the mental retardate.
3. The father's rights in abortion.
4. The rights of other relatives in abortion.
5. The state's interest in "potential" human life after viability.
6. Conscience clause cases (e.g. Illinois gives an affirmative action with minimal damages of \$2,500.00 to anyone discriminated against as a result of his moral objections to abortion).

7. Personal injury and wrongful death cases.
(Surely this now anomalous creature in the law will produce beneficial cases some day.)
8. The unborn child's rights after viability.
9. The ultimate case - the unborn child's rights at anytime after conception.

I visualize the Committee directing litigation on both the trial and appellate levels, intervening, and by amicus briefs in these areas. For example, let's say a legal case arose in Cleveland, Ohio involving the constitutionality of the Ohio post Roe v. Wade abortion statute, which gave the unborn child legal rights after viability. This situation is brought to the Board's attention and the board decides what the maximum response should be. Let's say these are the alternatives directed to the hired lawyer in order of priority:

1. Intervention as a party, or failing that
2. Amicus at the trial level, or
3. Amicus at the Appellate level.

The hired lawyer, of course, is officed in Washington, D.C. His job would be to find a local lawyer in Cleveland, who would volunteer to handle this case on a pro bono basis with the hope of some financial help (perhaps) from either the national or the local RTL people. Our Washington lawyer, however, would bring to the Cleveland pro bono lawyer all the litigation resources (briefs, articles, form counter-claims, etc., etc.) which we may in the meantime have developed.

Our lawyer, on the other hand, in an offensive posture could locate a particularly appropriate state statute for the counter-offensive. (It might be the Utah statute that was recently declared unconstitutional.) He would then make the search for a local lawyer whom he could interest in developing a test case. Obviously our greatest problem will be standing, but trial and error will bring the wisdom that will one day result in victory. The main thing is not to consider the work of this Committee as passive or as a mere adjunct of the political fight. On the contrary, the work of this Committee is of primary importance in the action sphere defensively and as the learning tool for the ultimate counter-offensive.

My order of priorities for the Committee's work, therefore, would be as follows:

1. Creation of a Public Interest Law Firm;
2. Development of litigation tools - standing concepts, briefs, form complaints;
3. Legal writing and publications - either by Commission members or by finding people to do the writing;
4. Analysis and distribution of cases; and
5. Clearing house for litigation.

You will note that I have made no mention of our relationship to the amendment. My opinion is that lawyers should be the technicians developing the best amendment under the policy charged by the NRTL Board of Directors. Of course, the Board must be aware of the alternatives and the legal consequences, but the Board must select the type of amendment the national will pursue and then advise the Board of Directors of the remaining legal problems, if any. For example, the decision as to whether the amendment should prohibit private action as well as state action is a

policy matter to be decided by the Board of Directors using good prudential political wisdom. It should not be decided by the lawyer's commission.

BUDGET - PUBLIC INTEREST LAW FIRM

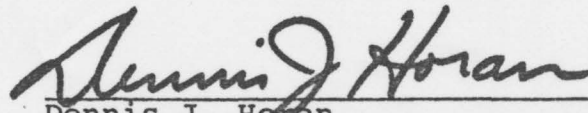
1st Year Salaries	1 lawyer	\$17,500.00
	1 secretary	7,500.00
	Rent	2,400.00
	Telephone	600.00
	Misc.	750.00
		<u>\$28,750.00.</u>

I have omitted a budget for other priorities per se since I see them as purely voluntary or as functions of both the hired counsel and other committees. For example, mailings to a specialized mailing list of lawyers can be done through regular NRTL channels.

FUNDING

1. Direct mail request to lawyers - either selected lists or on a cold basis.
2. Solicitation to foundations by written proposal.
3. Through local fund raising dinners in each city where the pro bono lawyer is located. He could be encouraged to do this by letting a certain percentage of the funds stay at the local level. In fact the pro bono lawyer at the local level could become a full-time hired counsel in a given area if he were capable of raising the money. He would, of course, operate under our tax umbrella and be subject to the Board, but certainly he would have earned some degree of autonomy. The potential exists to have a network of paid lawyers at least in the large cities in most states. I can visualize us someday filing counter-offensive suits in all 50 states and working in concert until one or more of them reach the U.S. Supreme Court.
4. There may be some fund raising potential in the book "Abortion and Social Justice". An effective method may be to use it in a fund raising drive by mail. For example, in a direct mail to lawyers they could be asked to contribute to the funding of these projects and in return for gifts of \$15.00 or over will receive a free copy of the book "Abortion and Social Justice".

These are ideas to be considered by the committee. Hopefully, an exchange of such ideas will help the committee determine its future course.


Dennis J. Horan
69 W. Washington Street
Chicago, IL 60602 312-630-4432

ms

P.S. I am enclosing for each member of the Committee a copy of our recently published "Abortion and Social Justice", edited by Thomas W. Hilgers and Dennis J. Horan, published by Sheed & Ward,

Inc., 64 University Place, New York, NY 10003. By special arrangement with the publisher, Right to Life organizations can purchase the book in quantity direct from the publisher at substantial discounts. We have encouraged the various states to purchase the book state-wide through one central source, thus raising the total order and qualifying for the highest discount.

Incidentally, the royalties all go back into the movement, authors (with one exception) and editors having agreed to take nothing. Our hope is that we can earn enough to build a self-perpetuating reserve that would be available for further publications, as well as seminars and symposiums that will produce publications. E.G., we have in the planning stages a symposium on the status of the medical profession vis-a-vis society's request that doctors become killers. Our thought is that participants would read prepared papers which could then be edited and published. The subject matter is broad enough to include both abortion and euthanasia.

D.J.H.

July 27, 1973

Professor Joseph Witherspoon, Jr.
313 Townes Hall
2500 Red River Street
Austin, Texas 78705

Re: National Right to Life Committee, Inc.
Subcommittee on Public Policy

Dear Joe:

Although I have not yet received your letter enclosing the mandate to the Subcommittee on Public Policy, I thought I would put a few words down in answer to your question with respect to how the committee might proceed in its deliberations.

The point I would most like to emphasize is that the deliberations should, if possible, take place in a setting geared to action on the Human Life Amendment and on Congressional and State legislative action. It is my feeling that this purpose cannot be achieved unless there are present interested members of both the Congress and the State legislatures.

Since the deliberations will probably take place during the Congressional recess in August, it would seem to be best both in terms of convenience and of political recognition on the home front to hold our deliberations as much as possible on a regional basis.

The idea of multiple hearings on Public Policy might at first seem to be both expensive and wasteful but on closer examination I feel they will prove to be both thrifty in terms of expenses and more productive in terms of quality and thoroughness.

Meetings on the regional level will be attended by more people who can either drive or take inexpensive flights. No more than 3 or 4 members of the Subcommittee would be needed to attend each regional meeting.

We could determine at a later time whether a final meeting of the entire Subcommittee would be necessary. I have a feeling that it would not be and that if it were necessary, a short meeting as part of another National Right to Life event would be sufficient.

Professor Joseph Witherspoon, Jr.

2.

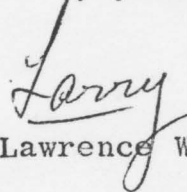
If the regional meetings are held in succession and include the input of invited Congressmen and State representatives who are well briefed in advance as to the purpose of the regional meeting and if the minutes of each regional meeting are immediately circulated so that they are available for consideration prior to subsequent regional meetings, then each regional meeting will in effect consider and build upon the work of the prior regional meetings.

I feel that the preparation and scheduling of such regional meetings is a job which must be handled by a person who is working full-time throughout the months of August and September and who is in a position to attend each regional meeting and to take minutes, have them approved and immediately circulate them. With proper advance notice and preparation for each regional meeting, the minutes of such meetings, taken as a whole, should present a formidable document upon which to base any recommended conclusions with respect to Public Policy to the National Right to Life Committee, Inc.

I hope that these thoughts arrive in time and that they are of some assistance to you. They are not meant to shift the burden to your shoulders and I want you to advise me at the earliest possible time of any way in which I can be of assistance to you.

With all best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,



A. Lawrence Washburn, Jr.

ALW/bw

National Right To Life Committee, inc.

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

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Vice Chairman of The Board

MILDRED F. JEFFERSON, M.D.

July 27, 1973

Dear Fellow Member of the States Organization Committee:

At its July 20-21, 1973 meeting the Executive Committee, at the recommendation of the finance committee, urged that the various committees work within a limited budget. It was recommended that, for the time period preceding the August 17-18 Executive Committee meeting, our committee hold no meetings involving travel, hold only one conference call, and keep all other expenses to a minimum.

For this reason I have delayed the conference call until memos on the purposes and programs of the States Organization Committee have been exchanged by committee members.

After talking with each of you I recommend the following work schedule:

1. Immediate exchange of memos on purposes and programs of the committee.
2. Construct a research questionnaire. Section D. 1 of my memo contains some concepts for such a questionnaire.
 - a) Each member of committee develop concepts and/or actual questions to be included or used in the questionnaire. Forward this material to my office. On the basis of this information I will construct the final questionnaire.
 - b) Each member of committee make suggestions regarding the best method of distributing the questionnaires. Under the current structure of the national organization, such questionnaires, it would seem, must be sent to the Board members from each state.

The possible distribution to other leadership types in the state is the question that needs addressing. While we conduct the research program in an orderly fashion, we must respect existing lines of authority within a state.

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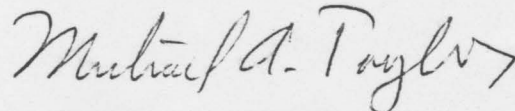
*PROF. JOSEPH WITHERSPOON

*Executive Committee

3. Submit the questionnaire program to the Executive Committee for approval (definitely at August 17-18 meeting in Chicago; perhaps at August 6 conference call).

Again, allow me to thank you for your generosity in serving on the States Organization Committee.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL A. TAYLOR
Executive Committee Consultant for
States Organization Committee

MAT/sb

cc: Edward Golden, President, N.R.L.C., Inc.
ex officio member of States Organization Committee

Warren Schaller, Interim Director, N.R.L.C., Inc.

Marjory Mecklenburg, Temporary Chairman of the
States Program Committee

National Right To Life Committee, inc.

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

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Vice Chairman of The Board
MILDRED F. JEFFERSON, M.D.

FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1973

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

AREA MINISTER IS NAMED INTERIM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE
NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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*Executive Committee

The Rev. Warren A. Schaller, Jr., Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, has resigned his ministry on the Near North Side to serve as the Executive Director of the National Right to Life Committee, Inc., during an interim period, while the office is being established in Washington, D. C. Continuing and permanent responsibilities will be assigned to The Rev. Mr. Schaller after the organization has had further opportunity to review the situation at the Capitol. Other staff, including a permanent Executive Director, will be employed as programs are developed.

The National Right to Life Committee, Inc. is a non-sectarian, pro-life organization, incorporated in Washington, D. C. It is governed by a Board of Directors representing all fifty states and the District of Columbia. They have in turn elected a nine member Executive Committee to manage the affairs of the corporation between Board meetings. Edward J. Golden of Troy, New York is the President of the Corporation, and Marjory Mecklenburg of Minneapolis is the Chairman of the Board. The corporation is financed in its work by funds raised in the several states by local Right to Life groups.

The two charter purposes of the organization are "to promote respect for the worth and dignity of all human life, including the life of the unborn child from the moment of conception," and "to promote, encourage and sponsor such amendatory and statutory measures which will provide protection for human life before and after birth, particularly for the defenseless, the incompetent, and the impaired and incapacitated."

"The attack of anti-life forces on what were formerly constitutionally guaranteed rights has intensified since the January 22nd Supreme Court decision," said The Rev. Mr. Schaller. "Those who consider that allowing or causing the deaths of vulnerable individuals is a satisfactory means of solving personal and social problems consider that Supreme Court action to be a paradigm of things to come. The great bait-and-switch is on again in the area of euthanasia. This technique was used very successfully in the abortion propaganda drive, when proponents of change of the law sold the public on the need to help rape victims, for instance. The switch was made by the Supreme Court when it ruled that any woman could terminate the life of her unborn child at any state of pregnancy, no matter what the conditions of the child's inception. Presently the bait is a very small number of individuals whose lives may be unreasonably prolonged by modern medical technology. The switch is being prepared for in the medical and legal literature for euthanasia of the retarded, the suicidal and the criminal, among others. It has even been proposed that a child not be declared born until he is 3 days old, to allow for post-partum euthanasia for medical or social reasons."

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