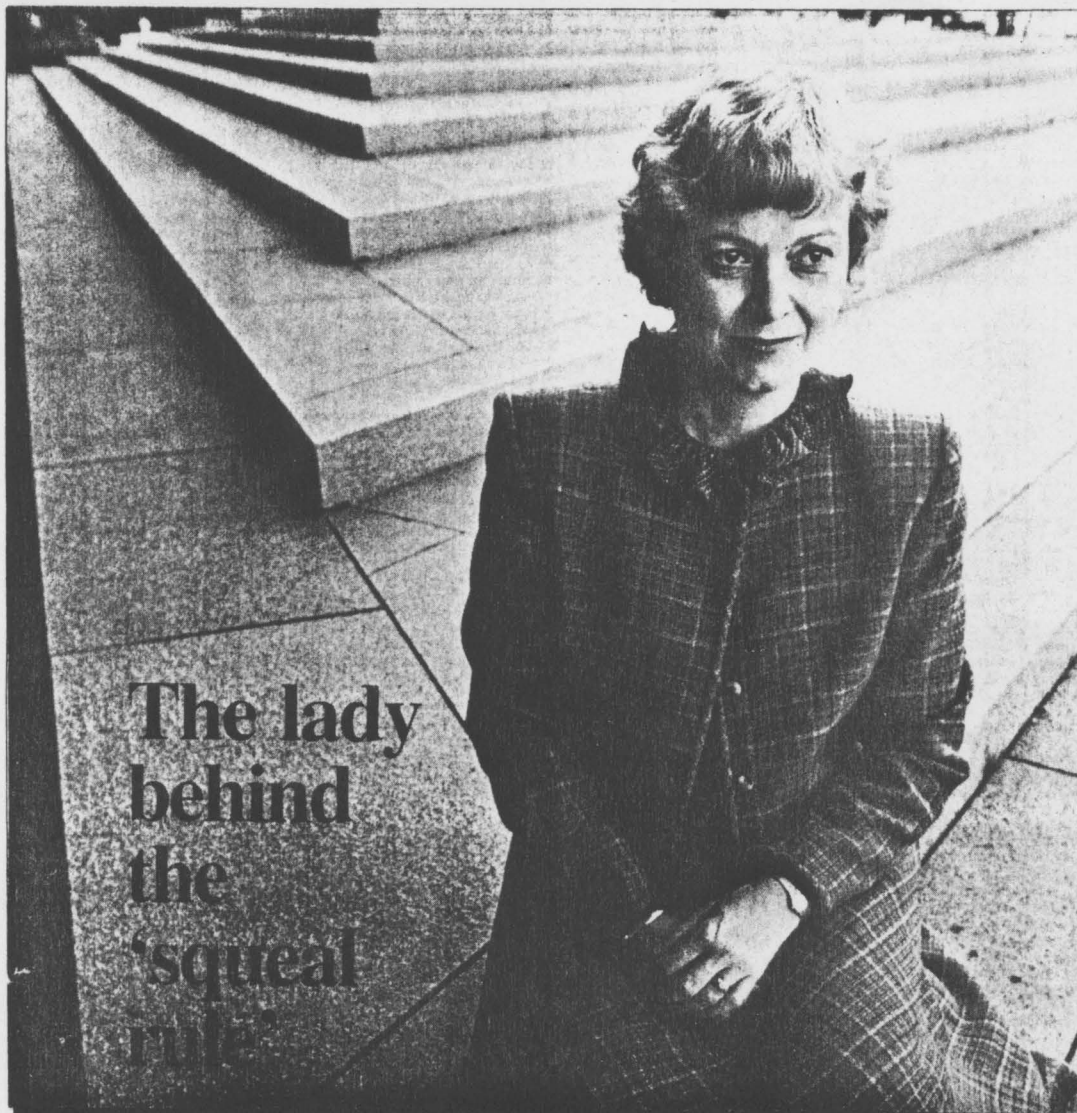


**The original documents are located in Box 35, folder “OAPP-HEW, March 1, 1981 (1)” of the American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc., Records at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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# CAPITAL LIFE



Marjorie E. Mecklenburg

Brig Cabel Washington Times

By Sue Mullin  
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

A veteran of abortion warfare in cold Minnesota where folks frequently warm themselves with fiery liberalism, conservative Marjorie E. Mecklenburg has found the political climate in Washington no more temperate.

But the tall, handsome, Nordic-looking doctor's wife cum activist cum bureaucrat is a conciliatory reformer. Advancing on the national scene cautiously, meekly, virtually unnoticed, the 48-year-old mother of four sits atop an explosive keg of federal family policy.

As director of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the reserved Mecklenburg is the lady behind the "squeal rule." That's a regulation soon to be adopted by HHS which is formally called "parental notification." It would require family-planning clinics that receive federal funds to notify parents of teens 17 and under that their daughters have been given prescription birth control drugs or devices — namely the Pill, a diaphragm or an IUD (intrauterine device).

The opposition to her plan has been loud, widespread and peppered with threats of lawsuits. But controversy is nothing new to Mecklenburg, whose road to Washington was also fraught with con-

Her resume is a Who's Who of anti-abortion groups. She was a founding member of the board of the National Committee for Adoption, vice chairman of Americans United for Life, president of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc., founding member of Minneapolis Birthright, chairman of Minnesota Problem Pregnancy Research and Advisory Committee, founding member of Birthright of Minnesota and former chairman of the National Right to Life Committee.

"She seems like the matriarch of the ice maidens set adrift in 'The Blue Lagoon,'" says a White House spokesman, referring to the movie about an uninhibited teen-age couple on a desert island.

Indeed, many of the 177,000 girls under 18 who get the Pill at Planned Parenthood clinics across the country call her a snitch, a meddler, a throwback to the Victorian era.

Fearing that the regulation will drive already soaring unwanted pregnancy rates among adolescent girls even higher, Faye Wattleton, national director of the clinics, is outraged.

And her organization is joined by a broad-based array of groups who oppose the move. They include liberal groups such as the ACLU and NOW, but also 100 members of Congress, the American Medical Association, the National Association of Social Workers, 37 state health departments and the District of Columbia health depart-

ment, the YWCA, Girls Clubs of America and several other church and social service organizations.

Undaunted by the torrent of criticism, Mecklenburg steadfastly believes that critics are overreacting and misinterpreting the proposal. She is so committed to the rule that Marjorie Mecklenburg, the woman, is virtually inseparable from Marjorie Mecklenburg's cause. But she is a subdued proselytizer who shies from vitriolic public dogfights.

She is rooted on by most of the New Right, including Senators Jeremiah A. Denton (R-Ala.) and David Durenberger (R-Minn.), Representative John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.), her boss, Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of Health and Human Services, and Connie Marshner, chairman of the National Pro-Family Coalition. And she's also won the respect of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, whose special interest is teen-age girls, and Bill Pierce, head of the National Committee for Adoption, a group she helped found.

Citing Mecklenburg's "measured speech" and her "non-combativeness," one New Right congressman says "the big guns are out for this rule and there's no way anybody can shout them down. We'll see them in court, as the saying goes."

When Mecklenburg did on one occasion agree to discuss the rule with Planned Parenthood's Wattleton, "feisty Faye (Wattleton) turned it into a one-woman debate."

With unwavering equanimity, however, she discussed the substance of the rule, the philosophy behind it and the opposition to it. And she seems to struggle to suppress the glowing confidence of one who just may pull off the first real social policy coup of the Reagan administration.

Congress has no veto power over the administrative rule, either now or after it is adopted by HHS, she says. Unlike ill-fated social policy bills brought by the New Right in Congress, such as anti-abortion and prayer-in-schools legislation, the squeal rule can only be fought in the courts — on legal and not popularity grounds.

"If Congress does not now want us to involve families in family planning decisions," she says almost smugly, "it will have to restructure its own law."

Referring to an amendment to the Public Health Service Act which was passed by Congress last year, she says "HHS was mandated to involve families in this area."

However, Planned Parenthood's Wattleton says Congress told HHS merely to find ways to "encourage" parental involvement. By "requiring" that parents be notified when their teens receive birth control prescription pills or devices, she says, "HHS has gone beyond congressional intent."

Although Planned Parenthood first threatened to turn down its





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see SQUEAL, page 2B

Holm's birthday was in June. A silversmith in Portland, Ore., she enlisted in the first part of July and was called to duty in August. It's funny, but people usually remember joining the army, like first going away to school, with absolute clarity, no matter how the years go by.

"That description of the women arriving there (at the old fort)..." said Holm of the passage in her book.

It sounded true enough, I said. "Oh... (more laughter, almost girlish)... that was me. I was awed by the whole thing... And you wake up the first morning in that bunk saying, My God, what have I done!"

She weathered basic training and, commissioned in January, 1943, did troop duty, breaking in other women recruits to the essentials of army life. Released at the end of the war, Holm went home to Portland, to college, but was recalled in 1948 for the Berlin crisis. Shortly after that, she was given a regular commission in the new U.S. Air Force and her military career was really underway.

In 1952, Holm became the first woman (she has numerous firsts to her credit) to go to the Air Command and Staff College. "That was a rather strange experience," she allowed.

You were one in a class of what, dozens?

"Of 500. I'd only been in the Air Force a short time, on one assignment over in Europe. So, I didn't know very much about it."

see GENERAL, page 2B



Maj. Gen. Jeanne Holm



# SQUEAL

From page 1B

\$30 million in federal subsidies rather than comply with the rule, Wattleton now says the organization will sue the government to have the regulation overturned.

In her tidy, sparsely furnished office in Southwest Washington, Mecklenburg seems far removed from the not so sterile influences on today's teens. Wearing a tailored suit and floral print blouse, she looks more like a physician's wife — which she is — on her way to a Medical Society Ladies Auxiliary Tea — which she is not. It's 4:30 p.m. and there are still persons waiting to see her. Many have waited three months for an appointment.

Balking at the idea that she may be out of touch with the world, she reminds that she has raised four children (her youngest is a boy, 15) and that she's worked with countless other teens and their families in her adoption work. Because of what she learned from those experiences, she adds, she decided to accept the post at HHS. It is a chance to effect real social change, she says, and in order that she could accept the position, her husband, Fred, interrupted his obstetrics and gynecology practice in Minnesota to be with her.

Middle America, she insists, is supportive of the regulation "in principle." Planned Parenthood estimates about 100,000 letters were sent "overwhelmingly in opposition" to the rule, but Mecklenburg puts the tally at 80,000 and says few who understand the rule oppose it.

She says she and many who wrote would like to see more — not fewer — sexually active teens use the clinics, but "with the involvement of their parents."

Under the cloak of anonymity, she points out, the clinics have been unable to stem the tide of teen pregnancies. They numbered more than a million last year — with about half ending in abortion. Despite birth control availability, pregnancy among girls under 18 increased 75 percent in the decade 1969 to 1979, according to a study at Ohio University.

Teens need their parents' help and advice, whether they're sexually active and trying to prevent pregnancy or struggling to avoid sex, she contends. Without parental involvement, she insists, the pregnancy rate will continue to

climb dramatically and so will births and abortions.

If it's difficult to predict the scope of social change under her proposal, it's almost impossible to dispute her discouraging description of the status quo. Teens account for only 18 percent of all sexually active women in the nation capable of becoming pregnant, yet they account for 46 percent of all out-of-wedlock births. And fully one-third of all abortions in the nation each year are obtained by teens.

On Planned Parenthood's side of things, it is estimated that its clinics combined with private physicians are only reaching about a quarter of the sexually active teens in the nation. Roughly 41 percent of all the teens in the country are sexually active, according to several studies. With an amazing account of reproduction ignorance among this age group and with so many schools throttled in sex education, Planned Parenthood says the squeal rule will only increase sexual roulette.

Mecklenburg says the issue turns on whether one believes responsibility should be restored to parents. "Most parents are genuinely supportive of their children even in the most trying situations," she contends. Only a small number, she predicts, would respond in a wrathful way. And she points out that the rule has an escape clause for clinics in such cases.

"A clinic can withhold notification if it fears a teen would be physically abused by her parents," she explains. And clinics will be given a wide berth in determining which clients may be at risk, she promises.

Mecklenburg contends that the rule is not a legalistic chastity belt. No notice would go out to parents of youths who go to the clinics for advice or for non-prescription birth control devices such as condoms. Even when prescriptions are dispensed, parents would not have to do anything beyond "simply being notified," she says. Income verification statements, in cases where teens receive the drugs and devices free (paid for by the government), however, may be required.

Arguing that the rule could bring many unnecessarily secretive teens and their willing-to-help parents together in the privacy of their homes to discuss family planning, Mecklenburg hangs her other points on health.

"We can hardly encourage family involvement in family planning



Big Case Washington Times  
Marjorie E. Mecklenburg

by keeping a girl's own parents in the dark about strong hormones they've been prescribed. Parents teach young people to stay away from drugs and even food additives in some cases. Then, the government comes along and buys them a powerful hormone without telling their parents. In doing so, the government has set up an ambivalence."

While recent studies by the National Center for Disease Control show that younger, healthier women have the fewest complications with the Pill, Mecklenburg is skeptical.

"I don't believe all the evidence is in yet, particularly on the long-term effects when a girl starts using hormones before her body is even fully mature. Remember,

there was a point in the medical literature when it was felt the IUD was safe. Only lately has experience shown that severe complications resulted. Women who'd never given birth lost their fertility from overwhelming infections caused by the IUD."

If a girl talks over the matters of sex and birth control with her parents, she adds, she might still decide to use the Pill. But then she could do so more effectively, she continues, because her mother could help her monitor side effects and instruct her on the Pill's regular use.

"As it is now, some girls self-prescribe themselves off the Pill because they're discomfited or alarmed by side effects they don't expect," she says, referring to weight gain, swelling and tenderness in parts of the body and patches of facial discoloration. "The Inspector General in the Carter administration found about half the girls who got birth control pills and devices from clinics never went back for a follow-up visit or for a refill."

But such cooperation and communication between parents and teens "cannot be mandated by government fiat," contends Wattleton. She notes that 54 percent of the teens who come to the clinics say their parents already know they're coming, but that another 25 percent say they would not return if their parents were informed.

Mecklenburg responds to these statistics with a set from a study by the Guttmacher Institute, which shows that only 4 percent of the teens using the clinics say they would stop using birth control if their parents were informed.

Planned Parenthood claims that the notification rule on its face "violates constitutional guarantees of privacy in matters of reproductive health care." It will conflict with laws in 30 states and the District of Columbia which permit minors to receive family planning devices from a clinic or private physician on their own, it adds.

"We live in a strange world," says Mecklenburg, "where the responsibility of parents is upheld for things like permission to go on a school trip, but shut off by the government in the case of prescription birth control at clinics funded by federal tax dollars."

She rises from her chair to indicate that she must go — someone else is waiting in the anteroom. She looks a bit weary about the stir the rule has caused. But on her face, she still wears a very determined smile.

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SECTION

PAGE 1

# CAPITAL LIFE

The Washington Times





M/M

*American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc.*

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6127 Excelsior Boulevard  
Minneapolis, MN 55416 (612) 925-4395

Legislative Office  
1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 785-8448

March 29, 1982

Marjory Mecklenburg  
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Population Affairs  
725H Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Avenue S.W.  
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Mrs. Mecklenburg:

Attached is a copy of ACCL's press release/editorial in support of the parental notification regulations. It has been sent to major radio and television stations and newspapers. It will also be carried in the April issue of our newsletter Update which is being mailed to our entire membership.

Sincerely,

*Jan Wilkins*  
(CR)

Jan Wilkins  
President

cr  
enclosure





*Myra Starr - Feb 5-26-83*

## Mecklenburg: Grass-roots work vital to abortion foes

By Jacqui Banaszynski  
Staff Writer

The success of getting federal support for antiabortion policies depends on the work of grass-roots activist groups, such as Minnesota-based American Citizens Concerned for Life (ACCL), the nation's chief family-planning administrator said Wednesday.

"The movement in the pro-life area is growing and the struggle is worthwhile," Marjory Mecklenburg told a group of friends and supporters at an ACCL dinner in her honor in St. Louis Park last night. "We can't make anything happen in Washington without you making it happen out here."

Mecklenburg is a former Edina resident whose work in founding several antiabortion groups led to her appointment by President Reagan to a key post in the federal Department of Health and Human Services. As Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs and director of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, she heads the government's action in areas involving family planning, teen-age pregnancy, abortion and birth control.

The Reagan administration's aim is to reduce unwanted teen-age pregnancies by reducing teen-age sexual activity, Mecklenburg said. The way to do that is to teach parents how to deal with the issue of teen-age sexuality, she said.

"The world has changed so quickly," she said. "Teen-agers are bombard-

ed with messages about ... sex without responsibility. Parents don't talk to their children about sex, so young people are left without the information they need to make important decisions.

"It is our generation that has created the environment these teen-agers live in," she added. "So our generation has to help somehow in giving them the tools to cope. We have to help them understand that the choices they make will have implications for the rest of their lives."

Mecklenburg said her department is funding experimental programs aimed at reducing teen-age sexual activity. Some of the programs include counseling sessions for parents of adolescents living in rural areas and television programs meant to be viewed by parents and teens together. The department recently approved a two-year grant to Children's Home Society, a statewide nonsectarian adoption agency, to determine why the vast majority of teen-agers are choosing to keep babies born out of wedlock rather than giving them up for adoption, as was the practice just 10 years ago.

Mecklenburg came under fire earlier this year when she authored the so-called "squeal rule" that would have required that parents be notified when their teen-agers received prescription contraceptives. Implementation of the rule, which was supported by Reagan, was blocked by a federal judge. The National Women's Health Organization subsequently demanded that Mecklenburg be fired.





8/19/67

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# **Administration Moves To Place Abortion Foe Over Family Planning Office**

WASHINGTON, D.C. (RNS) — Health department officials are considering placing a family planning agency under the supervision of a noted pro-lifer.

The proposal is to move the Office of Family Planning from the Health Services Administration of the Health and Human Services Department to the Office of Population Affairs.

Marjory Mecklenburg, who outspokenly opposes abortion and favors regulations which would require teenagers to consult their parents when they obtain prescribed contraceptives, heads the population affairs office. She also directs the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs.

The family planning office administers Title X grants to states, hospitals, and private, nonprofit,

(Continued on Page 5)

# Moves To Place Abortion Foe Over Family Planning Office

(Continued from Page 1)

outpatient family planning clinics. Only about a third of the \$1.2 million in grants administered by the office last year went to private clinics, but among them were several run by Planned Parenthood.

Cong. Henry A. Waxman (D., Calif.), chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, met with Dr. Edward N. Brandt, assistant HHS secretary for health, to ask him to block the transfer. Waxman complained the move would be a "political assault" on a program already "politicized" and harassed

by Reagan aides.

A Waxman aide said the congressman was also concerned by the lack of reporting systems in place under the auspices of the Office of Population Affairs. In the name of giving states maximum control over their family planning funds, the Reagan Administration may aim to eliminate many facets of the planning programs, Waxman said.

The draft proposal to reorganize the office cites "consistency" in interpreting Administration policy as a reason for the move. Such a change would consolidate population affairs and reflect the "high-priority nature of these vital health programs," it added.

# Mecklenburg takes pragmatic approach

By Patricia O'Brien

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Letters about the Reagan administration's controversial new birth control regulations are pouring in at the rate of 1,000 a day, but the Minnesota woman who directs the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs is keeping her cool.

"People are showing their concern, and that's what we want," said Marjory Mecklenburg evenly. "The federal government has no business providing contraceptives to teen-agers without parental knowledge. I want parents involved in what happens to their children."

Described by friend and foe alike as competent, smooth and "with a will of iron," Mecklenburg is determined to fight back — her way — against the upward-spiraling problem of teenage pregnancies in this country.

**WITH ANTI-ABORTION** legislation and other New Right proposals stalled in Congress, Mecklenburg's plan, which would require federally financed clinics to notify parents when their teen-agers obtain prescrip-



**Marjory Mecklenburg**  
Longtime anti-abortion activist

tion contraceptives, could end up being one of the few victories this year for conservatives.

So far, its progress has been marked by snickers and groans from progressives — and vigorous defenses from Health and Human Resources Secretary Richard Schweiker. He calls the regulation a chance to strike

**See Pregnant, Page 5C**

# Pregnant: Kids must tell parents

Continued from Page 1C

down the "Berlin Wall" between parents and children that inhibits discussions of sex.

"Do you think kids will give up sex?" an exasperated Rep. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., asked Schweiker during a recent hearing. "... Your view of what this world is doesn't comport with reality."

Medical and family planning groups are vigorously protesting the proposal, warning that it could result in many more pregnancies.

"According to a survey we did, only 2 percent of teen-agers would stop having sex if their parents had to be notified," said Jeannie Rosoff, president of the Alan Guttmacher Institute. "A quarter of them said they would simply stop using effective contraception."

Through it all, Mecklenburg, 47, stays unflappable — even when her only daughter calls from the University of Minnesota to argue the pros and cons. Mecklenburg won't say which way the wind of public opinion is blowing yet. "We'll sort out all the letters in a few weeks," she said.

**BUT THE** former economics teacher from St. Paul is talking about her "real goals" to as many groups as will listen.

"We're not out to hurt these kids by 'telling' on them to their parents," she said. "We want to offer counseling and help. Sex is one of the hardest topics to raise in a family, partly because we're dealing with an enormously changed society. Parents are in a terrible position, and so are their children."

Mecklenburg knows she is no favorite of either liberals or New Right conservatives. She says she's in the middle, arguing for nothing less than a major turnaround of family values in a society in which sexual permissiveness is well-entrenched. She has no illusions about getting teen-agers to "give up sex" — but she'd like to have counselors and parents try to talk them out of it before they start.

"It's no good being in the middle when there's a war on," said an opponent from Planned Parenthood who views Mecklenburg with guarded respect. "She's a moderate with nobody else around. She'll get killed."

Mecklenburg — mother of four and wife of an obstetrician — came to the Health and Human Services Department with a reputation as a strong leader of the anti-abortion movement. It's a reputation based more on what she calls "rational pragmatism" than moral fervor.

"I'm used to working my way through an issue," said Mecklenburg. "I like to argue out both sides of a question and then decide."

**A DISCUSSION** with her hus-

band 14 years ago started her on her anti-abortion career. "We had been talking a long time, and suddenly Fred got up and hauled out his medical books to show me pictures of the developing fetus," Mecklenburg said. "I had given birth to four children, I had taught — and yet that was the first time I found myself identifying with what the progression of life development really is."

Mecklenburg and her husband then became active in the anti-abortion movement, and each was an early chairman of the National Right to Life Committee.

"There were many attacks on her for not being strident enough at that time," said a colleague. "All those people wanted to do was talk abortion. She was more interested in providing services to pregnant girls."

Mecklenburg has founded several groups, including American Citizens Concerned for Life Inc., which she left when Schweiker tapped her for her current job.

She downplays her lukewarm reputation with New Right conservatives ("They are dedicated, and we need dedicated people") but her focus hasn't changed.

"We do need legal protection for the unborn," she argued. "But beyond that, people are facing real problems, and we need to help them."

"All in all, she's doing the best she can under the circumstances," said Judy Brown, head of the ultra-conservative American Life Lobby. "She's making some progress."

After one television show on which she sparred with Rosoff, an observer asked how the two women were able to remain so polite to each other.

"**IT'S BECAUSE** we've both been very well brought up," replied Rosoff, with a nod and a warm smile toward Mecklenburg.

Jokes about "promoting chastity" haunted Mecklenburg for

months after her support of Alabama Republican Sen. Jeremiah Denton's bill to finance family counseling centers through grants from her office. But the Adolescent Family Act stands a good chance of being voted money soon by the Senate.

And the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs already is paying for a variety of efforts aimed at curbing adolescent pregnancy through persuasion, ranging from a counseling center for pregnant girls in Evans-

ton, Ill., to a vocational and counseling service for teen-age fathers in Cleveland.

"Our programs are more in the nature of models and demonstrations," said Mecklenburg. "There's no way we can provide adequate prevention programs for teen-agers in this country."

"What we want to do is get responsible research going to look into what's happening, so when communities are ready to address the problem, they have some solid information."

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## Pro-Life Woman New Reagan Appointment

President Reagan has recently appointed pro-lifer, Marjory Mecklenburg, as director of Family Planning. This agency has a budget in excess of 175 million dollars and is an important seat of power since it oversees a variety of social programs affecting family life.

The following is a listing of Marjory's credentials:

- Previously appointed by Reagan as Director of Adolescent Pregnancy Program
- Former president of American Citizens Concerned for Life
- Vice chairperson of Americans United for Life
- Co-authored a chapter on developing alternatives to abortion in books: "Abortion & Social Justice", "Facing the Future — the Church and Family Together"
- Former chairperson of the National Right to Life Board
- Former president of Minnesota Problem Pregnancy Research and Advisory Committee
- Founding member of Minneapolis Birthright
- Graduate, University of Minnesota with degree in Home Economics Education
- Mother of four children
- Key note speaker, MRLC State Convention 1977.



Maine RTL News - April 1982

# Minnesotan Mecklenburg at center of birth control storm

By Steve Berg  
Staff Correspondent

## Washington, D.C.

Marjory Mecklenburg's desk sits about 75 feet from a storage room. In the room are boxes stuffed with 40,000 letters, a few of them so emotional that the typists punched holes through the paper. Mecklenburg is getting a lot of mail these days.

At issue is whether family planning clinics that get federal money should have to tell parents when they supply birth control pills or prescription birth control devices to girls under 18.

At first glance, that wouldn't seem much of an issue. Most parents probably would say they have a right to know what their children are doing.

But critics of the proposed federal rule are afraid that making clinics snitch on sexually active teen-agers will scare them off, resulting in more babies born to young mothers, more abortions and more venereal disease — precisely the things that those clinics are designed to help treat or prevent.

Mecklenburg doubts that, and argues that the government has a role in forcing confrontation — if that's what it takes — between parents and



Staff Photo by William Seaman

**Marjory Mecklenburg:** "Sex sells everything, and to be sexy and involved sexually at a very young age is projected as a way of life."

sexually active teen-agers.

"Maybe it's better that instead of apathy, instead of parents walking right past their children and ignoring each other about the subject, it's bet-

ter to have a confrontation and then hammer something out," she said.

The proposed rule has come to be

**Mecklenburg** continued on page 5A

# MECKLENBURG: Pushing plan for teen-age chastity

Continued from page 1A

known as the Mecklenburg rule after the Minnesota antiabortion activist who drafted it. Mecklenburg, 45, was in the thick of the pro-life movement before it was called that. She helped found Minneapolis Birthright in 1967, and one adversary grudgingly admits that she has done more than anyone to force abortion — and now teen-age chastity — into the political mainstream.

Since March 1981 she has been a top deputy to Richard Schweiker, President Reagan's secretary of health and human services. Because of her position and controversial proposal, she has been thrust into the debate over Reagan's push to keep campaign promises to the fundamentalist right — promises that, in effect, would use government to construct a more "wholesome" America.

As part of that offensive, Reagan has recently has urged organized prayer in public schools and backed tax advantages for private schools, most of them run by churches. He also hopes to severely limit abortion and busing.

Reagan also is on record as hoping to "remedy some of the problems" in family planning "administratively." Opponents say that Mecklenburg's rule is one of those administrative moves.

Congress has said that parents ought to be involved in teen-agers' sexual decisions when it's practical. The administration has interpreted that to mean parents should be notified when their children get birth-control prescriptions and that if the notification

is not verified, teens should be refused further assistance.

Critics complain that the administration seeks to curb teen-age sexual activity by making birth control more difficult to get, and that such a notion is absurd.

"They are using her as part of their effort to impose some kind of moral creed on this nation," said Thomas Webber, executive director of Planned Parenthood of Minnesota, an organization that has been feuding with Mecklenburg for the past decade.

Mecklenburg denies that the administration's efforts are absurd. "We would like to see more teen-agers not sexually active," she said. "I'm not afraid to say that. If they insist on being active, we want them contracepted safely and effectively."

Mecklenburg agrees that she fits nicely into the Reagan administration's plan to bring back teen-age chastity. Although she doubts the government can impose morality on people, she says it can set an example through leadership.

"Clearly the government does have a platform for leadership in these matters," she said. "A president chooses an agenda, a view of the world. Part of it is economic, part is political and part of it is ethical."

She likes Reagan's emphasis on involving parents and "trying to prevent the crisis from happening in the first place."

The consequences of increased sexual activity among teen-agers is well

documented. Studies show that by the end of the 1970s, two-thirds more teen-agers were sexually active than at the beginning of the decade. They show that by 1979 roughly half of all teen-agers were sexually active.

Meanwhile, teen pregnancies increased by 15 percent between 1973 and 1978 and teen-agers' abortions increased by 86 percent.

The incidence of venereal disease increased more rapidly. Teen-age girls are four times more likely to get gonorrhea now than 20 years ago, according to studies. Boys are twice as likely to get the disease. If genital herpes is included, one of every seven teen-agers has venereal disease, according to the American Social Health Association.

Those kinds of statistics add fervor to the mail Mecklenburg is getting about the proposed rule, mail that was solicited during a period for public comment that ended April 23. Mecklenburg discounts one newspaper report that said the mail is running 8 to 1 against her plan. Most of the letters have not yet been read or filed, she said.

Mecklenburg seems to thrive on the sudden bureaucratic turmoil, confessing more sympathy for federal bureaucrats than she had before she arrived in Washington. She openly loves her job, even though because of big cuts she holds three titles and commands a shrinking staff.

Those who know her are not surprised that she has come such a long way since the mid '60s when, as a Minneapolis housewife, she traded sentiments about abortion over the

back fence.

"I respect her as an antiabortion strategist," said Thomas Webber, executive director of Planned Parenthood of Minnesota, an organization that has been feuding with Mecklenburg for the past decade. "She is not a radical. She is rational, articulate and competent to carry out her activities. I just don't happen to believe in her activities."

"She always courted politicians," said Betty Benjamin, president of the Abortion Rights Council of Minnesota, another long-time Mecklenburg foe. "I think she positioned herself as a moderate — she hates abortion but isn't totally against birth control — and she groomed herself for where she is now."

Mecklenburg blames the media for teen-age sexual behavior. "There's a great pressure to grow up too soon, to be sexually active early, to emulate the lives of their models, to live the messages of the songs, the TV, you know, the Jordache look. Sex sells everything, and to be sexy and involved sexually at a very young age is projected as a way of life," she said.

Most parents are ill-equipped to handle what their teen-agers are going through, she said. "The world has changed very rapidly for them. They don't want to be oppressive."

Mecklenburg rejects claims that the rule is a paradox, that while the Reagan administration is trying to get government out of the economy, it wants to get government into morality. "This is not a moral kind of pronouncement," she said. "It is pri-

marily motivated by health."

Asked why parents would not be notified if their children are being treated for VD, she said that most venereal diseases are a short-term problem. But the spread of herpes, a life-long disease with no known cure, might force its inclusion in the plan, she said.

The proposed rule says that if teen-agers are likely to be harmed by parents, they will not be notified. Mecklenburg expressed confidence that the clinics will be able to determine if teenagers lie about their names or ages or about whether they would be harmed.

Opposition to the Mecklenburg rule has formed along traditional anti-abortion vs. pro-choice lines.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., has offered the staunchest opposition. Faye Wattleton, its president, vowed that her organization would refuse to follow the rule if it goes into effect. "Under the guise of protecting minors' health, these regulations in reality thrust the government into the very fabric of the American family," she said.

Planned Parenthood also has threatened to sue if the rule goes into effect, contending, among other things, that it discriminates against girls in general and against poor girls in particular.

Only the parents of those teen-agers seeking prescription contraceptives — pills, diaphragms and IUDs — would be notified. Over-the-counter items available to males would not be included. The proposal also

Minneapolis Tribune  
Sun., May 16, 1982

changes the formula for those who can qualify for free help, according to Planned Parenthood, placing a heavier burden on poor girls.

The Minnesota Department of Health also calls the Mecklenburg rule a bad idea. Commissioner George Pettersen wrote to Mecklenburg saying that teen-agers who need help will be afraid to seek it and that more unplanned pregnancies will result.

Before she came to Washington, Mecklenburg was president and co-founder of American Citizens Concerned for Life, a national antiabortion group. She and her husband, Dr. Fred Mecklenburg, former head of the obstetrics/gynecology department at St. Louis Park Medical Center, rent a house in suburban Bethesda, Md. Fred Mecklenburg is head of the obstetrics/gynecology program at Kaiser-Georgetown Community Health Plan, a health maintenance organization.

The Mecklenburgs sold their house in Edina and aren't sure if their future is in Washington or Minnesota. "I'm extremely interested in public policy issues and Washington is an extremely stimulating place," Marjory Mecklenburg said. "But right now, we're being flexible."



## THE WANDERER

asks . . .

# Mrs. Marjory Mecklenburg Of The Department Of HHS

about . . .

## New Federal Regulations Requiring Parental Notification When Contraceptive Prescription Drugs And Devices Are Furnished To Minors

By PAUL A. FISHER

Mrs. Marjory E. Mecklenburg, former president and co-founder of American Citizens Concerned for Life (ACCL), has been serving for the last year in the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) as the director of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs. More recently, she also was appointed deputy assistant secretary for population affairs.

Mrs. Mecklenburg is the wife of Dr. Fred Mecklenburg, an obstetrician-gynecologist, who now practices in the Washington, D.C., area.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Mrs. Mecklenburg has long been active in the pro-life movement. In addition to her work with ACCL, she has been vice chairman of Americans United for Life, president of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, a founding member of Minneapolis Birth-right, and a former chairman of the National Right-to-Life Committee.

She has appeared frequently on national and local television programs, including LOUD GORDON, and the TODAY shows. She was one of four critic-panelists who participated in the Public Broadcasting System's television special, POPULATION AND THE AMERICAN FUTURE.

In this exclusive WANDERER interview, Mrs. Mecklenburg discusses the recently proposed changes in regulations pertaining to Title X of the Public Health Service Act which require that parents of "unemancipated minors" be notified when these children seek family planning services involving prescription drugs or devices.

**Q.** Tell me about the regulations concerning parental notification when family planning organizations provide contraceptive prescription drugs and devices for minors. Many say these are a step in the right direction, and a lot tighter than the present regulations.

What type of mail response are you receiving?

### WHAT THE MAIL SAYS

**A.** Right now mail is running about two to one against the proposed changes. So far, the majority do not want to have parents notified.

**Q.** Is that mail coming from individuals or groups?

**A.** Both.

**Q.** By a margin of two to one parents don't want their children to tell them they are receiving contraceptives?

**A.** Well, there are letters from kids who say, "I don't want my parents to know." There are letters from organizations which say that teenagers should be able to get contraceptives without parents being notified. And there are letters from parents saying, "We don't want to know."

**Q.** What is the volume of mail?

**A.** Right now, it's about 1,000 letters a day. There were letters even before the regulations were published, because there was a leak in an article in *The Washington Post*. Those letters were mostly opposed. But that's generally the way it goes. Those against something are more likely to write.

### NO PARENTAL CONSENT

The law doesn't give us the opportunity to insist that parents give consent, because then it would be seen as a barrier to services.

The legislative history of the law is pretty clear about the fact that you can't have a barrier to services erected in these services to teenagers. And, if it involves all methods, then the lawyers feel that would not be defensible, because you will have mandated that the parents be involved in all cases.

**Q.** The statute — the law itself — precludes you from mandating prior permission by parents when providing contraceptives?

**A.** Yes. The statute and the legislative history.

**Q.** So, an act of Congress will be required to mandate that parents be consulted before contraceptive prescription drugs and devices are given with taxpayers' money to their children.

**A.** If people believe we should go further, that's up to Congress.

**Q.** Should people who want parental consent prior to providing children with contraceptives let you know, as well as their congressmen and senators?

**A.** Yes. If they tell me in the letter that they do not favor the regulations it will be counted in the pile of mail against the regulations. That will add to the pile of people who are for no regulations at the clinic.



**Q. What is the volume of mail?**

**A.** Right now, it's about 1,000 letters a day.

There were letters even before the regulations were published, because there was a leak in an article in *The Washington Post*. Those letters were mostly opposed. But that's generally the way it goes. Those against something are more likely to write.

Many parents, on the other hand, who think it would be a good idea to be notified, just read it and say, "Oh, I'm sure glad they are going to do that." But they don't write to say anything about the regulations.

**Q. What is the last day that people can comment on the regulations?**

**A.** April 23rd.

However, people should understand that the decisions are not made simply on the basis of the volume of mail. The comments are instructive. They are read, and it certainly does make a difference.

**Q. So, the present two to one volume does not necessarily mean that you will change the proposed regulations to satisfy that majority?**

**A.** As much as I'm aware, that has never been the only basis on which people make a decision on regulations. . . . It is not a scientific poll or sample. You certainly would not want to make regulations simply on the type of mail you get.

**Q. Of course, you could get organized mail from vested interest groups, for one thing.**

**A.** Absolutely!

**Q. You are talking about 10,000 or 15,000 letters?**

**A.** We estimate it is about 15,000, but don't know whether it has peaked or not.

**Q. Do the complaints go to Secretary Schweiker?**

**A.** No, to me. No, it says right in the *Federal Register* to send to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs, Room 725H, 200 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

#### **DRUGS AND DEVICES FURNISHED**

**Q. The regulations stipulate that the parents are to be notified after "unemancipated minors" are provided prescription medicines or devices. What are the medicines? The pill?**

**A.** Yes.

**Q. And the devices would be the diaphragm or IUD?**

**A.** Yes. The diaphragm health risks are not in the same category with the pill and the IUD. We're looking to see whether that should be kept in, if one of the concerns is health risk. It might come out. There has been established some small risk involved, mainly because it has been misused — left in too long.

**Q. If condoms are distributed, the child does not have to obtain permission. Is that right?**

**A.** Yes. That would be very difficult to regulate, because they can go to a drug store and purchase them. Since they don't have any real health risk, in our regulations we have had to stay within what we thought the intent of Congress was.

We felt we were on firm ground as far as regulating the health of our clinics, and the health and safety of people attending our clinics. By involving parents as much as practicable — and it is very practicable to involve them where there are health risks.

**Q. Should people who want parental consent prior to providing children with contraceptives let you know, as well as their congressmen and senators?**

**A.** Yes. If they tell me in the letter that they do not favor the regulations it will be counted in the pile of mail against the regulations. That will add to the pile of people who are for no regulations at the clinics.

**Q. What is an "unemancipated minor" who is covered by the regulations?**

**A.** Those who are age 17 and under, unless they are emancipated by some other state acts other than age — marriage or pregnancy, for example.

#### **INITIAL VISIT ONLY COVERED**

**Q. The regulations refer to the "initial" contact by the child for prescription drugs or devices. So, after the child makes the first approach to have these, and the parents object, there is nothing to prevent the federally funded clinic from providing the contraceptives without notifying the parents of all subsequent visits?**

**A.** I suppose that's possible. No one has raised that exactly before. However, you see it does not involve consent by the parents. It can't be by regulation. Our lawyers tell us that would be opposed to the language in the law. . . . If the parents say no or yes, it doesn't matter.

You try to involve the parents and have them come in, but you are not asking for agreement from the parents.

**Q. You are simply notifying the parents?**

**A.** Yes, and that's as far as we can go. . . . Now, you have to recognize that over half of the teenagers who get service at a family planning clinic never return for a second visit.

#### **SOME STATES REQUIRE PARENTAL CONSENT**

**Q. Is it true that the proposed regulations do mandate prior parental consent in states which have laws requiring such prior consent or notification as a condition of furnishing contraceptive drugs or devices?**

**A.** Yes, that's true.

**Q. Do you know how many states have such a requirement?**

**A.** I'm sorry, I don't have that information.

**Q. I also understand the regulations provide that parents need not be notified at all in cases where the person operating the clinic is of the opinion that such notification would result in bodily harm to the child.**

**That could be a spanking, for example?**

**A.** No, I think the language is pretty carefully worded. That portion is meant to preclude. . . .

The regulations explicitly state: "The exception does not apply to cases where notification would result in no more than disciplinary action of an unsubstantial nature." The emphasis is mine.

**Who determines what "unsubstantial" is?**

**A.** Well, what that means to people here in the department and to people in services is to rule out very. . . . Well, nothing is perfect. There is no way you can make absolutely sure there is no possibility that someone can get around the intent of the regulations.

**Q. Are these exceptions recorded?**

**A.** Yes, the clinics have to keep track of every exception, and document why an exemption was granted.



### NO LONGER FREE TO ALL YOUTHS

**Q. Are these drugs and devices provided free of charge?**

**A. Well,** a part of the regulations that does not get talked about very much is a change concerning income. In the past, parents' income has not been taken into consideration when providing family planning to teenagers.

Presently, teenagers' own income is the criteria, or simply the fact of being a teenager is *prima facie* evidence that you have no money. There is no question that a lot of teenagers who are not living in poverty, and who could pay, are not paying.

What we are proposing in these new regulations is to make a change so that parents' income is considered, and that children who are not living under poverty conditions must pay for these services.

**Q. Title X applies only to low income families, then?**

**A. Yes.** That's what title X is for — low income families. That's the way it started out, and was limited to low income adults. Teenagers were added by Congress somewhere along the line.

**Q. If the regulations go into effect as they are now written, will middle class and affluent kids receive these services?**

**Q. Your new regulations are trying to get the parents involved?**

**A. Absolutely!** That is why I think it is causing so much of a ruckus and debate. It is a total change in direction. It is a return toward saying parents have the primary responsibility for their minor children.

We do not think the federal government has any right to serve teenagers without telling parents, and inviting parents to get involved when there are health risks involved in matters that have long-term consequences.

**Q. If parents don't respond to the government's offer to comment on the regs you can only assume they may not care about their children's sexual activities.**

**A. That's one of the most frightening things of all,** if that would happen. I don't think it will. We work on telling parents they are essential.

We want parents to know they are essential. We know it's difficult and painful to talk about these things. But their children are in crisis. Most parents love and care about their children. They don't want something terrible to happen to them, whether it's venereal disease or permanent sterility from an IUD that was put in at a family planning clinic without even consulting the parents. And parents don't want to learn of some difficulty from taking the pill or of a pregnancy, or an abortion when they were not aware.

Parents need help. Young people are under so much pressure to become sexually active.

### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE HASN'T WORKED

**Q. Isn't that partly due to sex education? Is sex ed part of the program?**

**A. There are some grants to develop sex education materials under the Adolescent Pregnancy Program,** which I have just taken over. There is no education program *per se*.

I think most people believe parents should be the primary sex educators of their children. But, on the other hand, parents sometimes aren't saying anything. The children are watching television, talking to their peers, being pressured, and some of them don't have any knowledge of how to protect themselves.

The programs I'm interested in would have children work with their parents, so that the parents can communicate their values. Unfortunately, what we see are teenagers who are not talking to their parents, not talking to people in their church about it. They are not talking to anyone. They are just getting all their messages from the street, the television, and their rock songs. And they are getting hurt. . . .

**Q. Does this apply to children at all levels?**

**A. Statistics show this is on the rise within the white middle class sector.** It cuts across all social and economic lines. And it's getting worse. Figures show it is just going up, up.

We need to try some different approaches. Approaches that will get the parents back in. The futures of young people are in jeopardy.

What we have been doing has not worked.



Written, with middle class and affluent kids receive these services?

A. Well, family planning clinics see more than low income people. However, Title X only reimburses for services given to low income people. Other people can get services, but they pay on a sliding scale.

#### BUDGET DOWN

Q. What is your budget for FY 83? \$123.6 million?

A. Let me check. Well, in 1981 it was \$160 million; then it was \$130 million — which it is now — and then the President wants to make it less.

Actually, looking at the figures here, we are operating on \$123.7 million. For FY 83, the figure is \$124.8 million, although that's a bookkeeping thing. Basically, it's the same as now — \$123.7 million.

In 1981 the budget actually was \$161.7. So, it's down sharply.

#### SOCIAL IMPACT OF SEX EMPHASIS

Q. What has been the empirical evidence since 1971 (when Title X went into effect), regarding sexual activity among teenagers, venereal disease, abortions, and so forth? I haven't looked carefully at figures, but it seems to me all these have increased.

What I'm asking is could a conclusion be made that this program is increasing sexual activities, VD, and abortion?

A. There's no way to know if one caused the other, or whether there are other influences that have caused people to become sexually irresponsible, such as the media, or fragmentation of the family, or less religion. . . . I mean, you could name all kinds of things that cause people to make decisions about sexual activity beyond any kind of service program.

On the other hand, I don't think anybody can prove that this (program) has helped. In the overall picture what you can say is that having services available if people contraceptive effectively that person is not becoming pregnant.

So, to the extent that those people using family planning effectively would have been pregnant if they had not done so, I suppose you can say — at least that's what proponents of the program say — we would only have that many more pregnancies, that many more abortions; except that they were served at those clinics. That's the argument they make.

However, there's no way to say what that does to the overall picture as far as people's general attitudes toward being sexually active, to use contraceptives or not.

It is very clear that over the last few years the amount of venereal disease, the amount of teenage pregnancies, the number of abortions — all these kinds of figures are up.

It's very alarming to the Reagan Administration that this is the case, and that there really is a disaster among young people because the rate of venereal disease is escalating sharply, and early teenage sexual involvement is also increasing.

We need to do a great deal more to increase sexual responsibility. We need to work with educators, with parents; and with young people.

We hope these regulations are one very small part of what needs to be done to bring parents and teenagers back together again to dialog and work together on the problems surrounding sexual activity.

#### PARENTS SHUT OUT

We are concerned that the way these programs have been operating with teenagers has shut parents out. Somehow, it was believed, the professionals and the teenagers would work out this problem together, and the parents did not have to be consulted or even told.



THE HOLY FATHER'S MISSION AID TO THE ORIENTAL CHURCH

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A  
CHILD

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A New Assault  
On The  
Problem Of...

# TEEN PREGNANCY

by JIM CASTELLI



Marjory Mecklenburg, director of the Adolescent Pregnancy Program at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

**Y**OUNG people today live in a society that's bombarded with sexual messages," says Marjory Mecklenburg. "You talk with any of them, and you find out that the constant message that they receive in their music and on the soap operas is that being

sexually active is glamorous and it's what everybody's involved in.

"So they get the message. But they don't have the tools or the support system to live in the society that's sending that message without getting hurt."

Preventing teen-age girls from getting hurt and helping those who do is Mrs. Mecklen-

burg's job as director of the Adolescent Pregnancy Program at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The office — with a copy of the bishops' Respect Life book on a table outside — implements a program for which Mrs. Mecklenburg helped win congressional approval three years ago when she was head of



American Citizens concerned for Life. That program funds model centers providing aid for pregnant teen-agers, helping them with medical care, education, counseling and other needs.

The program was changed a good deal this year with passage of a bill written by Senator Jeremiah Denton, R-Alabama. The Denton bill added the focus of preventing first pregnancies and funding research on teen-age sexual activity.

As befits a Reagan administration program, the office's new emphasis, according to Mrs. Mecklenburg, is on funding models for local communities to follow, rather than providing direct resources to those communities.

The program itself was in limbo for several months because of the prolonged debate over the new federal budget. The administration did not want to fund new programs, but eventually decided to treat the office as a continuing program. Basic funds to keep the office alive were given and Mrs. Mecklenburg says the administration will request \$11 million for the program in a supplemental appropriations bill next June.

That means grants for research and model programs won't be given out until the last part of the fiscal year, which ends September 30, she said.

In the meantime, she said, her office will be evaluating grant proposals and looking for

new ideas. Mrs. Mecklenburg says she'd like to hear about ideas and existing programs that might serve as models for other parts of the country at her office at 200 Independence Avenue, NW, Room 725H, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Some people, Mrs. Mecklenburg says, believe the way to help teen-agers is to "clean up the society." But, she says, teen-agers must live in that society right now.

"How do we help them cope with that kind of pressure? How do they cope with peer pressure?" she asks. "How do they carry through with a decision, how do they make wise decisions to begin with about what part sex plays in their life?"

"If you help the family deal with sexuality and then deal with their children, you are strengthening the natural support system," she said. "That's not the only way to do it, but that's one way that's extremely important that we ought to pursue. So to get parents and communities and schools involved in promoting responsible sexuality is really exciting."

"One of the reasons we're looking for some kind of solution at the federal level beyond contraception," she said, "is that by addressing teen-age sexuality and teen-age pregnancy with contraceptives only

and with sex education that focuses on biology — the how-to and how you don't get pregnant — then we have failed."

Mrs. Mecklenburg says she does not envision completely rejecting the old approach, but sees a need for new research and new approaches.

On contraception, for example, she says, "There's an argument that can be made on both sides. For example, having family planning available to teen-agers encourages sexual activity and has actually been part of the problem. Yet, we could also ask, have there been many pregnancies and abortions averted because there was birth control available, because it was used?"

"There hasn't been the kind of work done to even know for certain, although there are people who have very strongly held beliefs on both sides."

Many girls become pregnant even though they use birth control, she said, sometimes because they are too immature to use family planning responsibly or are bothered by side effects.

Some of these girls subconsciously want to get pregnant, she said, "whether it's rebellion, whether it's that they're looking for something of their own, something to love, something to love them. I've heard it said that they want to show that they can accomplish

something because they aren't living up to anyone's expectations, let alone their own, about where they fit into the world."

Some girls, she said, know logically that they can become pregnant, but just don't believe it will ever happen to them.

Mrs. Mecklenburg says it's also impossible to look at adolescent pregnancy without looking at other problems facing teen-agers.

"There are people around the country... who believe young people today don't have an important role, don't feel worthwhile, don't feel good about themselves.... Many young people — and that's something we'll find out with research — who get into trouble sexually have a lot of other problems," she said.

"There are those who would tie together alcoholism, drug abuse, sex, pregnant families, and we don't know the extent to which these problems overlap, but it is clear that teen-agers are in crisis in our country in a number of areas.... In addition to the drugs and alcohol we have suicide, dropout, all these things are on the upswing, along with teen-age pregnancy and early teen-age sexual activity."

"What kinds of things do we have for our young people to do?" Mrs. Mecklenburg asked. "Do they feel worthwhile and needed? What kind of things do

# *A New Assault On The Problem Of...* **TEEN PREGNANCY**

(Continued from page 5)

we ask them to do as volunteers? Do they have jobs or are they involved in afterschool activities?

"I've heard people say there's just not enough for teen-agers to do. If you don't have meaningful, worthwhile, contributory kinds of activities, then it's just hanging around, you're going to get easily misdirected because there's a lot of nervous energy there in many of these young people and a great deal of freedom and opportunities for either good or evil."

One priority of Mrs. Mecklenburg's office under the Denton bill is to encourage adoption as an alternative to abortion. More than 90 percent of teen-agers who give birth keep their children, she said.

"One theory is that the young people who would have relinquished for adoption before are having abortions now. This would be substantiated somewhat by some of the experiences I've had listen-

ing to teen-age panelists talking about their experience. . . . The way the young person seems to approach the decision when she finds out she's pregnant is 'Am I going to keep the child or not?' If you're not going to keep the child, you have an abortion. Otherwise, you keep the child. It's that simple.

"There is very little to cause them to think that there is another alternative — to keep the child for a while, then to relinquish the child for adoption. That is clearly not being considered in any real way by any number of pregnant teen-agers or families. In fact, the peer pressure once the person has decided to give birth, to keep the child rather than relinquish is enormous.

One approach to this problem, Mrs. Mecklenburg said, is to help young people understand "what the needs of children are, what child development is all about, what parenting is all about, what their

normal growth and development is all about. The thought that a very young teen-ager can complete their maturation process at the same time they're trying to parent a child is very difficult to understand."

Looking not just at Mrs.

*"So our teens  
feel worthwhile  
and needed?"  
They must feel  
they are contributing*

Mecklenburg's office but at the overall Reagan administration budget, some critics have charged that cutbacks in welfare, Medicaid, maternal and child care and feeding programs will encourage abortion at the same time the administration opposes abortion.

"There's no doubt," Mrs. Mecklenburg said, "that economic pressures are a factor in the decisions that women make, that it is less expensive to buy an abortion than it is to go through with the pregnancy and take responsibility for a child. We have no trouble agreeing with that.

"The difference really comes down to a difference in the perception of what the federal role ought to be or can be on providing this assistance. The Reagan administration's viewpoint is that no longer can the federal role be one of direct support except in very limited circumstances to people in this country. That doesn't mean that you don't recognize that it should be there or that you don't encourage communities, state governments, private organizations such as churches and civic groups to see the need and to work as partners with the federal government — or indeed to work without the federal government's involve-

ment — to meet those human needs. . . .

"There are certain realities that this administration has had to face, and they've made choices on what they perceive to be the only reasonable course of action. Time will tell whether those perceptions were correct or not.

"I'm encouraged by the response of people from around this country, their understanding that they need to pick up more of the burden, that they need to share more equally in responsibility for those who have needs and are facing special problems, that they can't look to the federal government to take care of all these problems for them, that indeed they have responsibilities as citizens, as Christians, to enter into assistance of brothers and sisters who are in need." ■

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*Jim Castelli is the VISITOR magazine's Washington correspondent*

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Marj- HHS appointee



**American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc.**

Administrative Office  
6127 Excelsior Boulevard  
Minneapolis, MN 55416 (612) 925-4395

Legislative Office  
1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 785-8448

December 23, 1980

William Timmons  
Office of the President Elect  
Washington, DC 20270



Dear Mr. Timmons:

Tom Bendorf suggested that I send you my resume. He further suggests that you call him.

Tom has been a volunteer legislative counsel for ACCL for five years and we have worked together promoting a number of legislative programs in the areas of respect for life and alternatives to abortion.

Sincerely,

Marjory Mecklenburg

Tom Bendorf  
home: 803-782-6953  
office: 202-785-1327

MM/cr

CC Tom Bendorf



Marj



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Minneapolis, MN 55416 (612) 925-4395

Legislative Office  
1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 785-8448

January 23, 1981

Mr. Jack Shaw  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Shaw:

It was a pleasure to meet with you last week at the transition headquarters. I particularly appreciated your willingness to set aside time in your very busy schedule and the warmth of your response.

Congressman Erlenborn and I would be delighted to further discuss ideas with you concerning programs and personnel in the areas of population, adolescent pregnancy, health education and related topics. Please feel free to contact either one of us should you desire to continue the discussion we began.



Sincerely,

*Marjory Mecklenburg*

Marjory Mecklenburg  
President ACCL

MM/cr

CC Congressman John Erlenborn  
attention: Carolyn Sladek



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1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 785-8448

January 28, 1981

Ernest Peterson  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs  
729-H  
Health and Human Services  
200 Independence Ave. S.W.  
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Ernie:

I enjoyed our discussion and our delicious lunch. It was good to have an opportunity to exchange ideas and get better acquainted. The possibility of working with people like you would be an important factor leading me to strongly consider accepting an appointment offer.

I hope you had a successful meeting with Father Ed Bryce. If I can provide any further information or suggestions, let me know.

Next week I will be back in DC conferring with some of the Congressional committee heads. If I discover anything that might be helpful, I will be in contact.

Warm wishes,

Marjory Mecklenburg

MM/cr



Marj.



American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc.  
6127 Excelsior Boulevard, Minneapolis, MN 55416

December 23, 1980

Tom Sneeringer  
207 MacArthur Road  
Alexandria, VA 22305



Dear Tom,

Thank you so much for your help in this matter. I am enclosing a copy of the letter to Mr. Timmons and of my resume.

We will have to get caught up when I am in town after the holidays.

Greetings to your family.

Warm wishes,

*Marjory*

Marjory

MM/cr



May



**American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc.**

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Minneapolis, MN 55416 (612) 925-4395

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1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 785-8448

October 9, 1981

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs  
725H Humphrey Building  
Department of Health and Human Services  
200 Independence Avenue S.W.  
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Friends:

Occasionally our office receives requests for information on the various types of model programs currently providing services to pregnant adolescents. We have several of these requests pending at the present time.

Unfortunately, the information we have on hand to fill these requests is incomplete and not in a uniform format. If OAPP has written summaries of the various programs which have been funded by the federal government -- or any other model programs you are aware of -- we would appreciate receiving several copies. Descriptive, rather than evaluative, information is all we need at the present time.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Lampe  
Executive Director





OAPP

*American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc.*

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6127 Excelsior Boulevard  
Minneapolis, MN 55416 (612) 925-4395

Legislative Office  
1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 785-8448

June 30, 1981

Mrs. Mary Howser, Chairman  
Howard County Right to Life, Inc.  
8563 Baltimore National Pike  
Ellicott City, MD 21043



Dear Mrs. Howser:

In answer to your letter of June 23rd, the situation concerning federal funding of pregnancy counseling centers is a bit complicated at present.

Mrs. Mecklenburg's Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs will cease to exist as of October 1, unless its statutory authorization is renewed by the Congress. However, the Administration's budget instead proposes that Congress fold OAPP into one of the four block grants to the states. This would mean working in your state legislature to create an adolescent pregnancy program and securing appropriations for it out of the block grant funds.

The net result of this legislative situation is that OAPP is making only a few supplemental grants to already funded centers, but is not making new grants because the office may not exist to do evaluation and funding on a multi-year basis.

You may wish to write to OAPP and ask to be placed on their mailing list for informational mailings. I would also strongly suggest that you form a statewide coalition of all pregnancy service centers to facilitate obtaining grants and influencing the state and federal legislative process. As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 even 501(c) (3) tax-exempt organizations can spend up to 20% of their budgets influencing legislation.

I have enclosed several news articles about Sen. Denton's and Sen. Hatch's efforts to enact a new Adolescent Family Life Act (S.1090). It would replace the current law and triple the funding to \$30 million per year. It would be very helpful if your organization were to contact your senators and representatives to urge their support for the bill. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources approved it on June 24th; however, it still faces major hurdles, particularly in the House.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us by phone or mail.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Lampe  
Executive Director

JAL/cr  
Encls.





HOWARD COUNTY RIGHT TO LIFE, INC.



8563 Baltimore National Pike

Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

301-465-2934

Chairman  
Mary Howser

Board of Directors  
Pattie Francomacaro  
Patricia Kelley  
Joyce Nash  
Luanne Newell  
Marilyn Szewczyk  
Sheila Warner

June 23, 1981

Carol Riddle  
ACCL Office Staff  
ACCL Inc.  
6127 Excelsior Blvd.  
Minneapolis, Mn. 55416

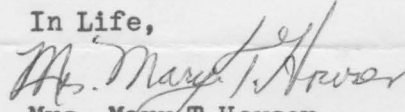
Dear Carol:

Thank you for your letter of June 8, 1981. You are most welcome for our small donation.

My conversation with Jay, to the best of my knowledge, was that he would forward information regarding Margery Mecklenberg's latest venture concerning the possibility of grants, and or funding for those involved in counseling the teenage pregnancy problems. We here, have recently opened a "Pregnancy Center", and are of course interested in obtaining grants etc. Our fund raisers are not that large and lasting so to speak; am most interested in a long term plan.

If you can advise us, as to whom we should contact I would certainly appreciate it. Thank you.

In Life,

  
Mrs. Mary T. Howser  
Chairman H.C.R.T.L. Inc.



December 11, 1981

# 'Pro-lifers' strong in U.S. agency

By MARY MEEHAN  
Special to the National Catholic Reporter  
Washington

PRO-LIFE LEADERS here, relieved that they have won the long battle about confirmation of Dr. C. Everett Koop as surgeon general, now look to Koop and others in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for strong leadership in changing government policies on abortion and related issues.

The Senate confirmed Koop Nov. 16 by a 68-24 vote, following a long controversy about allegations that he lacked experience in the public health field and that his views on abortion and other issues disqualified him from the job of chief health officer to the nation.

Koop's supporters say the 65-year-old pediatric surgeon has much experience in public health work as a volunteer abroad. They see his opposition to abortion, infanticide and euthanasia as a major advantage; and they are encouraged by his experience in working with handicapped children and their families.

John Mackey, lobbyist for the Ad Hoc

Committee in Defense of Life, remarked that "It's such a delightful feeling to have somebody that articulate on all of the life issues." And the Reverend Curtis Young of the Christian Action Council, a Protestant pro-life group, said Koop is "the right man with the right concerns at the right time."

Koop, who has been serving as deputy assistant secretary of health in the Reagan administration, will continue in that post while also serving as surgeon general. While Koop is particularly well-known for his anti-abortion views, several of his HHS colleagues share his views and are expected to work actively for them.

The secretary of health and human services, Richard S. Schweiker, is a strong opponent of abortion, as is the assistant secretary for health, Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr. Another key pro-lifer in HHS is Carl Anderson, a former congressional aide who is now counselor to the under secretary. Also working in the department is Marjory Mecklenburg, former president of American Citizens Concerned for Life. Mecklenburg now heads the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs at HHS.

Mackey, who has lobbied members of Congress since 1974, said "Schweiker has been supportive" in the annual battle about the Hyde amendment to bar Medicaid funding of abortion. Not having to worry about "executive branch flak," Mackey said, is a major advantage of having Schweiker and the others at HHS.

Some observers say the intense opposition to Koop caused other anti-abortion leaders in HHS to moderate their actions in order to avoid jeopardizing the Koop nomination. "The pro-life activism, I think, has been subtle and subdued up to this point," said Young. He and others expect more decisive action now that the surgeon general's post is secure.

Young suggested that the pro-life lobby has "sought, in many instances, remedies for what are essentially regulatory problems." He contended that "altered guidelines in the *Federal Register* would save more lives" than legislation can.

"What I hope will come out of a pro-life HHS is not the elimination of programs," said Young, "but the replacement of programs that are self-denying" with ones "that are life-affirming."

Major steps pro-life leaders hope for in HHS include the following:

- More accurate statistics on abortion and its effects.

- An end to government funding of Planned Parenthood and other agencies that encourage and make referrals for abortions.

- Encouragement of adoption as an alternative to abortion.

- A change in the teenage pregnancy program so it will discourage sexual activity by teenagers, particularly the youngest ones.



KOOP

- Positive aid to women with crisis pregnancies.

- More effective aid to handicapped people and to the elderly.

Judie Brown, president of the American Life Lobby, said she is encouraged by Mecklenburg's leadership of the teenage pregnancy program, saying, "I know her philosophy," and "I agree with very much of what she has to say." Brown said Mecklenburg "could do a great deal of good for kids."

Brown was also "extremely encouraged" by Koop's interest in the handicapped and the elderly. But she warned pro-life activists not to assume that Koop, Schweiker and others will take care of all problems. HHS is such a massive bureaucracy, she said, that "it's impossible for two or three men to control everything that's going on. . . . I think we've got to work harder now than ever before to shore them up."

ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE PROGRAM

11- 81

The Adolescent Family Life program recently approved by Congress will fund care projects to help pregnant teenagers, their children and families and prevention projects to reach teenagers before they become sexually active. In addition, research and evaluation grants and contract funds are authorized to investigate the causes and consequences of adolescent sexual behavior, contraceptive use and early childbearing.

Congress has authorized \$30 million for the program for each of the next three fiscal years beginning with fiscal 1982. This is the maximum funding the program could receive. However, there is as yet no actual appropriation.

Among the major features of the new program:

- Family involvement to help reduce teenage pregnancy and deal with the strains of adolescent parenting.
- Care services for pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents with emphasis on adoption as a positive alternative for adolescents who do not choose to parent their child.
- Prevention services relating to problems associated with adolescent premarital sexual relations.
- Research concerning the causes and consequences of adolescent premarital sexual relations, contraceptive use, pregnancy, and child rearing.
- Evaluation of the relative effectiveness and efficiency of different means of service delivery.
- Dissemination of results from programs and research projects relating to adolescent premarital sexual behavior, pregnancy, and parenthood.

Public or private nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply for demonstration project funds. For research and evaluation grants and contracts, public agencies or private organizations or institutions of higher education may apply.

Specific details concerning programmatic requirements, application procedures, and funding criteria for these various types of grants are being developed and will be published in the Federal Register.

For further information about the program contact:

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs  
Grants Management Division  
Room 725-H, Hubert H. Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201

PHONE: 202-472-5588







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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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Here is the material you requested from:

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs  
Room 725-H  
Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave., S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201

I thought you would be interested  
in seeing a list of OAPP's Fiscal  
1981 grantees.

*Marjory*

Marjory Mecklenburg,  
Director



received 11-2-81

OAPP FUNDS 38 NEW AND CONTINUING PROJECTS

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP) has awarded approximately \$8 million in Fiscal Year 1981 grants to 38 projects providing comprehensive services for pregnant teenagers, teenage parents, their children and families.

Located in 29 states and the District of Columbia, the projects include 12 new grants totaling \$2,618,057, 22 second-year grants totaling \$4,774,238, and four third-year grants totaling \$606,398.

The grants were the final awards under provisions of Title VI of P.L. 95-626, the legislation which created the Office in 1978 in response to growing national awareness of the problem of teenage pregnancy. This legislation, which expired September 30, 1981, is replaced by the Adolescent Family Life bill passed by Congress July 29, 1981 to be administered by OAPP. There is a \$30 million authorization for this program for each of the next three fiscal years but, as yet, there is no appropriation.

Both Title VI and the Adolescent Family Life bill advocate a comprehensive approach to prevent unwanted teenage pregnancy and help pregnant teens and teenage parents develop personal responsibility and self sufficiency. Projects funded by OAPP provide an array of health, education, and social services at a single site or through a linkage system with an anchor agency such as a school, hospital, or university taking responsibility for networking with community agencies. OAPP grants supply the "glue money" to help communities combine their resources from a multiplicity of private sector, state and other federal sources.

## OFFICE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PROGRAMS

NEW GRANTS

Charles Henderson Child Health Center Troy, Alabama	\$249,000
Aunt Martha's Youth Service Center Park Forest, Illinois	105,500
St. Paul Ramsey Medical Center Commission St. Paul, Minnesota	340,000
Family Service Agency San Francisco, California	350,000
Drew Medical School Los Angeles, California	255,000
Eastern Connecticut Parent-Child Resource System, Inc. Putnam, Connecticut	185,000
University of Utah Medical Center Salt Lake City, Utah	175,000
St. Mary's Human Development Center Ridgeland, South Carolina	300,000
Cleveland Neighborhood Health Services Cleveland, Ohio	200,000
County Adolescent Network of Berkshire, Inc. Pittsfield, Massachusetts	143,171
Child Opportunity Program, Inc. Denver, Colorado	258,557
YWCA of St. Petersburg St. Petersburg, Florida	56,829 <u>\$2,618,057</u>

CONTINUATION GRANTS

(Second Year)

Central Mississippi Civic Improvement Association Jackson, Mississippi	\$ 90,000
Elkhart Community Schools Elkhart, Indiana	52,680



CONTINUATION GRANTS

(Second Year)

Catholic Charities Diocese of Albany Albany, New York	\$197,232
Community Coordinated Child Care Milwaukee, Wisconsin	278,217
Centinela Valley YMCA Inglewood, California	92,147
Intermountain Intertribal School Board, Inc. Brigham City, Utah	98,969
Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department Tacoma, Washington	185,504 ; .
Family Focus, Inc. Evanston, Illinois	66,636
Delaware Adolescent Program, Inc. Wilmington, Delaware	307,080
Adolescent Resources Corp. Kansas City, Missouri	169,302
Margaret Hudson Program, Inc. Tulsa, Oklahoma	127,523
Memorial General Hospital Association, Inc. Elkins, West Virginia	300,000
Ella Austin Community Center San Antonio, Texas	116,263
St. Margaret's Hospital Dorchester, Massachusetts	311,013
The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Baltimore, Maryland	308,837
Norfolk State University Norfolk, Virginia	397,164
Salem YWCA Salem, Oregon	197,020
Family Planning Association of Maine, Inc. Augusta, Maine	251,700

CONTINUATION GRANTS

(Second Year)

New York State Department of Health Albany, New York	\$555,000
Cities-In-Schools Washington, D.C.	138,191
Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey Camden, New Jersey	450,000
Espanola Public Schools Espanola, New Mexico	83,760
	<hr/> \$4,774,238

(Third Year)

Family Planning Services of Central Massachusetts Worcester, Massachusetts	75,705
Florence Crittenton Services Houston, Texas	84,315
Counseling Services of Addison County, Inc. Middlebury, Vermont	126,378
Southwest Bronx Youth Services Bronx, New York	320,000
	<hr/> \$ 606,398

# When Outsiders Take Over the Bureaucracy

**A few months ago they were fighting Washington. Today they're running things. Both sides already are undergoing some painful changes.**

As private citizens, they were vocal critics of government policies. Now, as top-ranking bureaucrats under Ronald Reagan, they are handling the very programs they once complained about.

Adversaries like these new appointees—lawyers, professors, business executives and volunteers—to foxes guarding the chicken coop or Dracula in charge of the blood bank. But the Reaganites insist that they have come to make government more responsive, to end red tape and waste, to ease the regulatory burden on industry.

Who are these people? How do they like being part of the system they once attacked? What impact are they having? To find out, a staff member of *U.S. News & World Report* interviewed six outsiders turned insiders.

## The Critic Takes Charge

**John B. Crowell, Jr.**, as general counsel of the Louisiana Pacific Corporation, the nation's second-largest timber producer, gave a speech last year calling a certain government forestry policy "ludicrous" and "absurd."

This year, as the assistant secretary of agriculture who supervises the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service, Crowell is determined to change that policy, which limits the harvests from certain national forests.

Crowell insists the rules are wrong when applied to dense forests 80 to 150 years old. Such forests, without early and heavy thinning, stagnate and

deter new growth, he argues. The new administrator makes it clear he also will not be as receptive as his predecessors to calls for designating more federal land as wilderness.

As expected, Crowell and environmentalists are about as friendly as loggers and bears. He has called wilderness advocates "a surprisingly small band of zealots." They, in turn, have attacked what they term his "strident, timber-first philosophy."

Crowell, 51, and his wife Peggy live in an Arlington, Va., high-rise. Their three grown children live in Oregon.

In his current \$52,750-a-year job, Crowell works 70 hours a week overseeing 35,000 employees. He concedes doubts that he can do all he wants in four or even eight years but pledges: "We're going to get a start."

## Turning Tables at OSHA

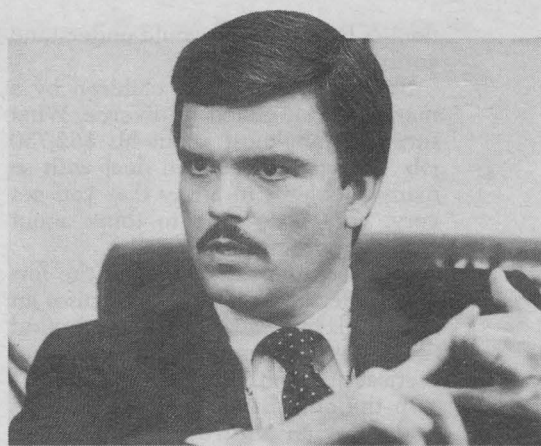
**Thorne G. Auchter**, the new assistant secretary of labor who heads the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, wants to rid OSHA of what he calls its "adversarial, confrontational" attitude toward industry.

"We're perceived as a strictly regulatory agency," says Auchter. "But we're also a service agency. We can offer consultation, education and training."

In his old job as executive vice president of his family's construction firm in Florida, Auchter was often on the receiving end of OSHA regulations. The Auchter Company, which does 100 million dollars' worth of business annually, has been cited for OSHA violations 49 times and fined \$1,200 since 1972. Auchter says the inspections and penalties were fair, but he charges that some citations—such as one for paper drinking cups being thrown on the ground—were "nit-picking."

Auchter's goal of easing regulation was set back in mid-June when the Supreme Court upheld strict OSHA rules in a case involving cotton dust at a textile plant.

The new administrator plans to encourage labor-management committees in individual plants to set up their own inspections, and he wants more states to develop job-safety pro-



TOM O'HALLORAN—USN&WR

grams. Both efforts would cut the number of OSHA inspections. The AFL-CIO has called many of the 24 current state programs "bad" or "indifferent."

Auchter, 36, is married and has three children. He says of his new \$52,750-a-year post: "It's exciting. The adrenaline keeps pumping."

Recently, when Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan was out of town, Auchter represented the department at a cabinet meeting. "You talk about thrills," he recalls. "Holy mackerel—that's not bad for a little old flatlander from Jacksonville, sitting there behind closed doors with all the big guys."

## Back to Basics at Justice

**William F. Baxter**, the Justice Department's new antitrust chief, has long opposed many of the merger cases the department has pressed over the last several decades.

At Stanford University, where he taught antitrust law for 23 years, his students jokingly termed his courses "protrust."

Baxter rejects what some see as Justice's traditional policy that "bigness is badness" and says he won't go after mergers unless they clearly hurt competition. He says he expects fewer antitrust cases will be brought because enforcement will be consistent and "intellectually comprehensible," and uncertainty about what the law is will be reduced.

For starters, Baxter set up six-week courses in economics for any of the 420 lawyers in his division who want to learn more about such things as price theory and industrial organization.

He laughingly denies creating "Stanford East" at Justice, but he argues that if department lawyers understood eco-



TOM O'HALLORAN—USN&WR



MARION TRIKOSKO—USN&WR



nomics better, "they would understand antitrust better."

Baxter, 52, has three children by a marriage that ended in divorce. What surprises him most about his \$52,750 job "is that you have to deal with so many problems in a day that you get very, very little time to think about really important problems."

To overcome this difficulty, the former professor on occasion disguises an issue, calls his academic friends around the country and says, "Here's a hypothetical situation. What would you do?"

In the end, Baxter expects to make an impact on antitrust law but adds, "The question is: Can you make as much of a difference as you want?"

MARION TRIKOSKO—US&WR



## "From Crisis to Crisis"

**Pamela N. Bailey**, formerly a lobbyist against major hospital policies of the Department of Health and Human Services, now finds herself dealing with those very issues as assistant secretary for public affairs at HHS.

While representing the American Hospital Supply Corporation from 1977 to 1980, Bailey did not have much contact with the department. "Our views were so opposed that I found it better to work with Congress," she explains.

The corporation, which provides drugs and equipment to hospitals, fought department efforts to legislate hospital-cost curbs. At the same time, Bailey lobbied for higher medicare-medicare reimbursements to hospitals.

Now that she speaks for the department, she finds herself "more understanding of the government position on issues than when I was on the outside."

Bailey, 33, still opposes government regulation of soaring hospital costs and favors a new administration plan to hold them down by increasing competition among medical insurers and hospitals. But she has changed her views on the reimbursement issue.

"We're trying to balance the budg-

et," she notes. "All groups in the country are going to have to take a small loss."

A White House aide in the Nixon-Ford era, Bailey is no stranger to government. But she calls her current \$52,750 post running the 700-member public-affairs division "as difficult a management job as anything I could imagine." She spends much of her time "just moving from crisis to crisis."

MARION TRIKOSKO—US&WR



## "An Isolation Ward"

**Robert F. Burford**, as Speaker of the Colorado House of Representatives, co-sponsored a bill last year calling on the federal government to divest itself of public lands and turn them over to the state or to the private sector.

Now, as director of the Bureau of Land Management in the Interior Department, he says: "I'm a pragmatic old politician. I don't see that happening. So I plan to work with the laws that exist today."

Yet Burford, a rancher who once grazed his stock on more than 33,000 acres of federal land, expects to make "a lot of major policy changes"—some to the dismay of environmentalists.

He plans to open more public land for grazing and mineral leasing, and allow towns surrounded by federal land to purchase the acreage for community expansion. He wants to speed decision making so that oil and gas leases can be granted or denied in half the time it now takes—as long as six months. He is out to improve range management so that forage production is doubled.

As a \$50,113 bureaucrat, can he do all that? "You betcha," Burford declares in a John Wayne drawl. "I paid my entry fee, and I came to play."

Burford, 58, is getting a divorce and has four grown children in Colorado. He finds Washington "an isolation ward, a one-industry town," and notes: "It has a very monominded group of people who do not necessarily reflect the attitudes of the people out there whom we are here to serve."

## From Reject to Boss

**Marjory Mecklenburg** was considered three years ago by the Carter administration for a job as a consultant to its new teen-age-pregnancy program. She was rejected because she was a national "right to life" leader.

Now, under Reagan, she heads the whole 10-million-dollar demonstration effort.

Some 38,000 girls in 21 states and the District of Columbia receive sex education, family counseling, lessons in infant care and job training from the model program. Sexually active girls can obtain contraceptives. If pregnant, they can get information about abortion.

Mecklenburg, 45, the former president of American Citizens Concerned for Life and the mother of four children, says: "Contraceptives are preferable to abortion or becoming an adolescent parent, but I don't like the program's

abortion involvement."

She cannot drop the abortion information, however, because it is mandated by law. President Reagan wants to put the program into a large federal block grant to states. If Congress agrees, the abortion issue will be thrown to the governors and legislatures.

Still, Mecklenburg feels her \$50,113 post gives her "a soapbox, a great opportunity to affect people's ideas."

WARREN LEFFLER—US&WR



Her husband Fred, an obstetrician-gynecologist, followed her to Washington and took a job with a private health organization "because we're dedicated to try to do something together about these problems," she says.

However, Mecklenburg notes that teen-age sex and abortions are skyrocketing and says that if current attitudes continue "I don't see much hope for changing the direction we're going." □

By SUSANNA McBEE



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Region IV  
Office of The  
Regional Health Administrator  
101 Marietta Tower  
Atlanta GA 30323

July 27, 1981

Mr. Joseph A. Lampe  
Executive Director  
American Citizens Concerned  
for Life, Inc.  
6127 Excelsior Boulevard  
Minneapolis, MN 55416

Dear Mr. Lampe:

I certainly appreciate your sending the list of names of persons/organizations to invite to the conference we are helping sponsor with Mrs. Mecklenburg and the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs in Birmingham, Alabama, August 26-27, 1981. I do hope that you and Dr. DiBlasio will be able to attend.

I am enclosing the general letter of invitation, a pre-registration form, and a hotel registration form. When the final agenda is printed, I shall be pleased to send you a copy.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely,

G. A. Reich, M.D., M.P.H.  
Regional Health Administration



Enclosures



*American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc.*

Administrative Office  
6127 Excelsior Boulevard  
Minneapolis, MN 55416 (612) 925-4395

Legislative Office  
1500 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 785-8448

July 22, 1981

G.A. Reich, M.D.  
Assistant  
United States Public Health Service  
101 Marietta Tower  
Atlanta, GA 30323

Dear Dr. Reich:

Enclosed is the list of names of anti-abortion activists which you requested that we forward. We regret the delay in getting the names to you, but our computerized mailing list system is in the process of being reprogrammed and we were unable until now to extract the names for you by state.

I would suggest contacting most or even all of these persons because I suspect that only a small number will actually be able to attend. In your invitation you may also wish to ask for recommendations of other persons who ought to be invited to the meeting.

We would appreciate receiving a notice of the meeting and/or an agenda when the details are available. It is unclear at present whether our finances and schedule conflicts will allow me or Dr. DiBlasio from our staff to attend, but we will make every effort to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Lampe  
Executive Director

JAL/cr  
Encls.





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Office of the Assistant Secretary  
for Health  
Washington DC 20201

July 10, 1981

Dear Colleague:

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs in cooperation with the Region IV Health Administrator's Office is pleased to announce the joint sponsorship of the first Regional Conference entitled, "Adolescent Pregnancy - A Community Problem and a Community Challenge." You are cordially invited to attend this important meeting to be held in Birmingham, Alabama, August 26-27, 1981.

The program will include regional and national experts and dignitaries concerned with teenage pregnancy, parenting, adoption, primary and preventive health care, as well as professionals concerned with youth employment and training, education, and related human services. One such dignitary will be Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama, chief sponsor of the bill to support services and research related to adolescent pregnancy and parenthood.

Because of your professional responsibilities and experience, your personal attendance at this Conference will enhance both your ability and the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs' to more effectively serve this population. The Conference will have the following objectives:

- o To provide an opportunity to learn about the most recent successful efforts to create programs and service delivery networks for pregnant teens, their children and extended families.
- o To encourage collaborative efforts among agencies at State and local levels to provide support and resources for pregnant teens, their children and extended families.
- o To encourage the formation of private sector coalition and advocacy groups on behalf of pregnant teens, their children and extended families.
- o To encourage the promotion of responsible sexuality and prevention of teenage pregnancy through the involvement of extended family members.



Page 2

Enclosed is a Conference preregistration form and room reservation cards. Upon receipt of your registration, more detailed Conference materials will be mailed to you.

On behalf of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs and the Region IV Health Administrator's Office, may we encourage your participation and extend a cordial greeting.

Sincerely yours,

*Marjory Mecklenburg*

Marjory Mecklenburg  
Director  
Office of Adolescent  
Pregnancy Programs

*G. Reich*

G.A. Reich, M.D., M.P.H.  
Regional Health Administrator

Enclosures

-ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY-

A COMMUNITY PROBLEM  
AND A  
COMMUNITY CHALLENGE

A Region IV Conference Sponsored  
Jointly by the  
Office of Adolescent Pregnancy  
Programs  
and the  
Region IV Health  
Administrator's Office

Date: August 25 - 5 p.m.-10 p.m.  
(Registration & Reception)  
August 26  
August 27 - 4 p.m. adjourn

Place: HYATT BIRMINGHAM  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Closing Date: August 21, 1981  
(Space subject to availability  
after this date.)

Speakers:

- Marjory Mecklenburg  
Director,  
Office of Adolescent  
Pregnancy Programs
- Honorable Jeremiah  
Denton  
Senator from Alabama
- Other National and  
Regional Dignitaries

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs  
HHH Bldg. Room 725H  
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs  
HHH Bldg. Room 725H  
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201



## PLANNING COMMITTEE

- James H. Brannon, Jr.  
Regional Consultant for  
Health Affairs  
Atlanta, Georgia
- Alonzo Crim, Ed.D.  
Superintendent  
Atlanta Public Schools  
Atlanta, Georgia
- William A. Daniels, Jr., M.D.  
University of Alabama  
Birmingham, Alabama
- Marion Howard, Ph.D.  
Grady Memorial Hospital  
Atlanta, Georgia
- James C. Jacks, Ph.D.  
Office of Adolescent  
Pregnancy  
Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Kenneth Sipes  
Florence Crittenton Services  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- Mr. H. Spees  
New Hebron Health Center  
New Hebron, Mississippi
- Betty Vaughn, M.D.  
Orange County Health Dept.  
Orlando, Florida

## ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY - A COMMUNITY PROBLEM AND A COMMUNITY CHALLENGE

### ADVANCED REGISTRATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Enclosed is my check for \_\_\_\_\_ persons at \$20 each. Total Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Registration includes Luncheon on August 26, and refreshment breaks

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Call (404) 221-2316 or (202) 472-5588

St. Paul Pioneer Press - 9-24-81

# Mecklenburg touts Reagan program aimed at teen-age pregnancy

By Virginia Rybin

Staff Writer

Programs aimed at keeping teenagers from being sexually active and heavily involving parents are emphasized in new federal legislation aimed at dealing with the problem of teen-age pregnancy, a Reagan administration official said Wednesday.

Marjory Mecklenburg, director of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention in the Health and Human Services Department, said this does not mean the administration opposes contraception. But the fact that "the technological fix

is not enough" is proven by continuing widespread pregnancy among teenagers, she said.

The legislation would establish model programs aimed at preventing teen sexual activity, Mrs. Mecklenburg said. Details have not been worked out, she said, and the administration is seeking proposals.

In what was billed as "a major policy speech," Mrs. Mecklenburg said the federal government plans to promote research on the causes and prevention of teen sexual activity and the long-term effects of early child-bearing.

The new legislation includes emphasis on adoption as an alternative, she said. Often, young people only think of two options — abortion or raising the child themselves, Mrs. Mecklenburg said. More than 90 percent of teen-age mothers are keeping their children, she said.

Mecklenburg said "tremendous pressures" to keep the child are placed on teens by their peers and sometimes their families. "There is little understanding that adoption could be an option, particularly for the very young pregnant adolescent who has not matured sufficiently to be a parent," she added.

Mrs. Mecklenburg, a St. Paul native and the wife of a St. Louis Park obstetrician, once headed the Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, an anti-abortion group. She spoke at an adolescent sexuality conference on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

At a press conference before her speech, Mrs. Mecklenburg said centers to be established under the law will not promote or provide abortions. Most teen-agers are aware of that option, she said.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Jeremiah Denton, R-Ala., has passed in both House

and Senate with bipartisan support, Mrs. Mecklenburg said. It authorizes up to \$30 million for teen pregnancy prevention and care.

The new programs will aim at getting parents and children talking together about sexuality, Mrs. Mecklenburg said. Trained counselors would try to encourage that communication.

Pregnant teens are victims of a system where messages encouraging sex, such as those in rock lyrics and advertisements that use sex to sell products, surround them, Mrs. Mecklenburg said.

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and economy bedrooms that easily sleep two.

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or restroom, overhead lighting and a drop-down meal tray.

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6



## U.S. Jobs Convert Some Marriages Into Friday-to-Monday Rendezvous

*Continued From First Page*

### Some U.S. Jobs Turn Strong Marriages Into Weekend Ones

\* \* \*

Officials and Distant Spouses Change Their Relationship For the Government's Sake

By MONICA LANGLEY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — A real-estate agent phoned Arthur Hooker recently to inquire about listing for sale his summer home in Massachusetts. Surprised, he asked the agent why she thought he wanted to sell. "Well, uh, I just heard that you and your wife are no longer living together, so, uh, I assumed..." the agent replied.

It is true that Mr. Hooker has moved to Washington and his wife still lives in New York City, but "we are still very much married," he chuckles, speaking from that not-for-sale home with his wife of 25 years by his side.

Mr. Hooker, now special counsel to the Economic Development Administration, keeps his marriage together by flying off to spend every weekend with his wife, a professor at New York University. He is one of Washington's growing flock of long-distance commuters; when one-half of a two-career couple accepts a high government job these days, the other often stays behind. People such as the Hookers prefer to live apart during the week and endure the strains of weekend commuting rather than to choose between marriage and career.

#### "Alluring Challenge"

Pendleton James, President Reagan's chief personnel assistant, finds this phenomenon much more widespread than when he served in the Nixon White House a decade ago. He says government posts "present such an alluring challenge that more and more persons are willing to live apart to take advantage of this passing opportunity."

But the hectic life led by these Washington commuters might tax the stamina of a workaholic. Many of them work 14- to 16-hour days during the week. They live in hotel rooms or small apartments and subsist largely on sandwiches, TV dinners or similar fare. Come Friday evening, they race off to the airport and thence to their partners and their homes, which may be as far away as Texas or Minnesota. On Monday morning, it's back to long hours during the day and long-distance phone calls to home at night.

Inevitably, this routine exacts certain costs—psychological, physical and financial—and the commuters make no secret of that fact.

"It's like turning off one world and turning on another; it's a terrible strain to split your life that way," says Marjory Mecklenburg, an acting deputy assistant secretary of the Health and Human Services Department who commuted each weekend to Minneapolis until her physician husband moved here recently. "There was always a reentry or reacquaintance period."

#### Making It Special

The commuters feel impelled to plan their precious weekends with extra care. The first hour on Friday evening that Securities and Exchange Commissioner Barbara Thomas and her husband, a New York attorney, share together is spent going through the week's mail. "There's a lot of business we want to get out of the way first, including coordinating our schedules where necessary. From then on, we concentrate on our relationship." Mrs. Thomas calls their weekends together "sacred" but concedes that she cannot totally relax because she feels extra responsibility to make the times special.

For Tim McNamar, deputy secretary of the Treasury, particular pressure comes on the return to Washington from his frequent weekends at home in California. At first, he says, "I felt so out of it that I frantically pushed myself to catch up on the weekend's events." Then he got the Treasury to dispatch to a California airport a bundle of its latest reports and studies. He picks them up as he boards the plane for Washington.

The dollar cost of split living adds to the discomfort. Long-distance phone bills of \$50 to \$75 a month are only the beginning. Elizabeth Burkhart, assistant deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration, flies every two or three weeks to her home in Houston; she has booked plane reservations until 1982 in order to get the lower "Supersaver" rate, but she still pays \$178 for each round trip.

Moreover, Mrs. Burkhart, unlike most of the commuters, has bought a house in Washington—at a price she considers unmentionable. She simply says: "We are financially strapped from buying a house here, so I furnished it with items I found at clearance sales and discount centers."

And one former weekend commuter, Peter Libassi, now back in Hartford, Conn., after serving as general counsel of the old Health, Education and Welfare Department, recalls paying another penalty: His life was "too work-centered." He says, "I had no reason to look forward to going back to my Capitol Hill apartment." After 2½ years in Washington, he adds, he probably couldn't have stayed any longer living on HEW canteen.

Please Turn to Page 26, Column 1

teria lunches and dinners of peanut butter on Triscuits.

For some couples, the burdens of separation get to be too much. For that reason, Mrs. Mecklenburg's husband took a leave of absence from his medical practice to work in Washington for the duration of her government service. And Mr. McNamar and his wife have decided not to remain apart for another year. Mrs. McNamar, a law student, is transferring to a Washington law school, and so his weekend flights to California will end next month.

But many other couples are managing to continue their divided lives. Most are in their 40s or 50s and have grown children or none at all. They insist that the separation for career's sake can be made to succeed. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, who joins his state-legislator wife almost every weekend at their home near Philadelphia, muses that "any good marriage takes work, whether we spend each night together or not." Another weekend commuter, Assistant Transportation Secretary Judith Connor, reasons that the split-living arrangement is "merely the two-career-couple notion expanded. It's no different than when we both are on business trips."

Some officials even find a plus in the separation during the workweek: they can schedule appointments and work late without worrying what the spouse has planned. And Jerry Jordan, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, jests that it wouldn't matter if his wife, a graduate student at the University of New Mexico, were here because "all I've done is work and sleep."

To most of the commuters, the rewards justify the sacrifices they must make. Mr. James says high-level government service for a limited period provides "a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity" that two-career couples don't want to pass up.

Helene von Damm, President Reagan's personal secretary, feels that way. She was recently married to Byron Leeds, a New York business executive, and he bought an 18th-Century farmhouse in Morris County, N.J., for their home. But he didn't resist her plan to stick with her career and serve in the White House, she says, "especially since my career is more of a commitment than a job. After working for the President for 15 years, I couldn't leave now when we got what we've worked for."

Anne Jones, a Federal Communications Commission member, adds that her husband wouldn't want her to do anything but seize a good opportunity such as the one she took. She says: "Career couples are attracted to one another largely for their independence and ambition. My husband would be shocked if I told him I would rather stay home than pursue my career to the utmost. Besides, if I didn't accept this appointment, first I would go crazy and then I'd drive him nuts."

**Birth controls:** Marjory Mecklenburg, the new director of federal adolescent pregnancy programs, says the birth control pill and abortion are the easy — but unacceptable — answers to the staggering national problem of teen-age pregnancies. The acceptable and preferable answers to the epidemic of 1 million teen-age pregnancies a year, says Mecklenburg, are these:

■ Unmarried teen-agers, defined as between 10 and 19, should learn to say no.

■ A young woman who becomes pregnant should carry the baby to term, with abortions — even in case of rape or incest — allowed only if completion of the pregnancy would endanger the mother's life.

■ Sex education for teen-agers should include participation by the parents. Contraceptives should be provided minors only with their parents' knowledge.

These guidelines were spelled out recently by Mecklenburg after months of silence. She had taken over her \$50,113 job March 2, but had shunned the news media — at the request of her boss, Health and Human Services Secretary Richard Schweiker — until, as she put it, sensitive "policy lines were worked out."

To do her job, which literally involves an effort to reverse the present-day tide of sexual activity among young people, Mecklenburg has a \$10 million budget and a staff of 25. The big part of that job, as she sees it, is opening communication between the young and their parents and educating teen-agers about the often disastrous impact that early sexual activity and pregnancy can have on their lives.

She points to the statistics. Of the million teen-agers who become pregnant annually, almost 600,000 give birth and many of the others become abortion repeaters. Most of the births occur out of wedlock. The mothers have less than a high school education, have received inadequate prenatal care and their babies have low birth weights. Most of the mothers end up on welfare.



# Policy outlined for curbing adolescent sex

By Vera Glaser

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The new director of federal adolescent pregnancy programs says the birth control pill and abortion are the easy — but unacceptable — answers to the staggering national problem of teen-age pregnancies.

The acceptable and preferable answers to the epidemic of 1 million teen-age pregnancies a year, says Mrs. Marjory Mecklenburg, are these:

- Unmarried teen-agers, defined as between 10 and 19, should learn to say no.

- A young woman who becomes pregnant should carry the baby to term, with abortions — even in case of rape or incest — allowed only if completion of the pregnancy would endanger the mother's life.

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Mecklenburg was born in St. Paul in 1935. She was graduated from South St. Paul High School



Marjory Mecklenburg

She aims to reverse the tide

and the University of Minnesota, and taught home economics for five years. She is a former president of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, and former chairman of the National Right to Life Committee.

Mecklenburg is married to Dr. Fred Mecklenburg, a St. Louis Park obstetrician, and has four children.

**TO DO HER** job, which involves an effort to reverse the present-day tide of sexual activity among young people, Mecklenburg has a \$10 million budget and a staff of 25. The big part of that job, as she sees it, is opening communication between the young and their parents and edu-

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Mecklenburg's low-key, friendly manner tends to minimize the explosiveness of the political issue that abortion has become since the Supreme Court legalized it in 1973.

IN 1976, when she joined President Ford's campaign, women staffers were so resentful of her views (she helped found American Citizens Concerned for Life and is a former chairman of the National Right to Life Committee) that they threatened a mass walkout.

Two years later, the Carter administration established the existing office of adolescent pregnancy programs. It awards grants to agencies that provide counseling and services to teen-agers, mostly after they become pregnant. Mecklenburg was considered for a consultant's position at that time, but was rejected because of her ties to the "right-to-life" movement.

In her office, brightened with Picasso and Matisse prints, she

was optimistic about the challenge ahead.

A FEW DAYS after she took the job, the newly released Reagan budget in effect abolished it. Congressional committees have approved the budget proposal turning the functions of her office over to the states through block grants.

At first Mecklenburg was distressed. But Schweiker, a former senator who has respected her work since she served as consultant to him and his congressional staff, assured her that her expertise would be used in his department.

On that assumption, her husband has taken leave from his Minneapolis clinic. The couple has rented a house in the Washington suburbs.

**SCHWEIKER AND** Mecklenburg are gambling on passage of the so-called "teen-age chastity bill" sponsored by Sen. Jeremiah Denton, R-Ala., an ally of the Moral Majority. The bill would restore the program to the federal level, authorizing \$30 million for a broadened effort in pregnancy and abortion prevention through counseling in local communities. It is expected to pass the Senate, but faces an uncertain fate in the House.

Mecklenburg is a tall, slender, fair-haired woman in her middle 40s, with an attractive personality and a ready laugh.

A good organizer, she keeps a clear desk and maintains a heavy travel and speaking schedule. Between now and mid-No-

vember she will speak to anti-abortion groups in Ohio, Texas, Michigan and Illinois. On Aug. 26 she will launch in Birmingham, Ala., the first of a series of regional conferences dealing with adolescent pregnancy.

"SHE IS NOT a right-wing nut," said a source who disagrees with Mecklenburg on abortion. "She was alienated to some degree by the increasing domination of the anti-abortion move-

ment by Catholic dogma and its closeness to the extreme right wing. Over time, she began to dissociate herself from those groups."

Indeed, Mecklenburg maintains that "We can't just cut off all abortions and not have anything else to offer."

What she is suggesting is nothing less than turning back the wave of sexual stimulation that pervades American life.



# The St. Cloud Visitor

Newspaper of the Catholic Diocese of St. Cloud, Minnesota

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1981

VOLUME LXIX NUMBER 44

## Tuition tax credit legislation introduced in the Senate

WASHINGTON (NC) — A comprehensive tuition tax credit bill was introduced in the Senate February 24 by Senator Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.)

The bill, the Tuition Tax Relief Act of 1981, would provide a maximum of \$500 credit for up to 50 per cent of tuition for non-public elementary and secondary school students and for college and vocational school students. Co-sponsoring the bill, along with Packwood and Moynihan, is Senator William Roth (R-Del.)

At a February 24 press conference to announce the introduction of the bill, Packwood said the Reagan administration supports the measure.

Saying he had spoken with President Reagan and budget director David Stockman that morning, Packwood commented, "We gave them a choice — 'Do you want to introduce a bill of your own?' and they said no, they will support

ours. They will testify in favor of it."

The credit would be implemented in stages, beginning in August, 1982 and Packwood said the bill's sponsors are willing to work with the Reagan administration to fit it into the budget.

The Packwood-Moynihan bill provides for a credit for tuition to be subtracted directly from the amount of taxes owed. The credit would be refundable, if a taxpayer is entitled to a credit greater than the amount of taxes owed, the difference would be refunded. That provision allows low-income families to benefit from tax credits.

Stressing that the bill provides 50 per cent credit only up to \$1,000 tuition, Packwood said, "We deliberately put a cap on so people can't say this is a rich person's bill."

Packwood and Roth said the bill is aimed at meeting the needs of middle income taxpayers.

Roth said a tuition tax credit "will restore freedom of choice to the millions of American families who are struggling to pay both non-public school tuition and higher taxes for public schools.

"A tuition tax credit is the simplest and most equitable way to provide middle-income families relief from mounting educational costs. This credit will allow people to keep more of their own hard-earned money rather than have it taxed away by Uncle Sam."

Questioned about the constitutionality of the bill, Packwood said that although he believes there will be a court test, there is no judicial history for the Supreme Court to refer to and "they are not stuck with past decisions."

Tuition tax credit legislation passed both the House and Senate in the 95th Congress, but did not pass a House-Senate conference. The bill was not brought to a vote in the 96th Congress.

## Marjory Mecklenburg may be appointed to health office in Reagan administration

WASHINGTON (NC) — Marjory Mecklenburg, the president of American Citizens Concerned for Life, is being considered for head of the federal Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs.

Spokesmen for the Department of Health and Human Services have confirmed that Mrs. Mecklenburg is a leading candidate for the position but that other candidates have not yet been ruled out.

The spokesmen said they did not know when the appointment would be announced.

The office, which aids teenage mothers and counselors on birth control, was headed during the Carter administration by Dr. Lulu Mae



**MRS. MECKLENBURG**

Nix. President Reagan's appointee as HHS secretary,

Richard Schweiker, has said federal aid should not be used for contraceptives for unmarried teen-agers.

Mrs. Mecklenburg, a Methodist, heads an organization regarded by some as progressive on pro-life issues. In addition to opposing abortion, the organization has testified in favor of government efforts to reduce infant mortality and to extend Medicaid funding for poor women pregnant for the first time to encourage them to give birth.

(Mrs. Mecklenburg was president of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life [MCCL] at the time the Supreme Court legalized Abortion [January 22, 1973]. She and her husband, Dr. Fred Mecklenburg, live in Minneapolis.)

Saturday

Sat., February 14, 1981

7D



## National briefs

From Tribune news services

# Former right-to-life leader picked for U.S. health job

Tribune News Services

Washington, D.C.

President Reagan Friday picked a Philadelphia pediatric surgeon who was a leader of right-to-life groups for a top post in the Department of Health and Human Services.

Dr. C. Everett Koop, chief surgeon at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, was named deputy assistant secretary for health. He would become the assistant secretary and U.S. surgeon general under a planned reorganization of the department.

Koop said in a telephone interview from Philadelphia that it also would take legislation to let him serve as surgeon general because of his age. He turned 64 last Oct. 14. A law specifies that the surgeon general, as head of the U.S. Public Health Service, must be 62 or less. The law allows a waiver to 64 plus 29 days.

"I'm a few days past that," said Koop, "but I'm a young 64."

Koop said he has served on the boards of the National Right to Life and Americans United for Life. He resigned from them Thursday.

He said he became involved in the groups five or six years ago because of his concern for the lives of the handicapped children he operates

on. "By taking care of the handicapped, we prove our own worth as a society . . .," he said.

Koop said that as surgeon general, he hopes to undertake a joint government-private sector initiative to do something "to take the sting out of a family's being presented with a handicapped child." Koop said he had not worked for government before except "as a taxpayer."

He said he would like to change the way the government regards doctors and the practice of medicine. Instead of talking about doctors treating patients, the government now talks about "the health care delivery system and patients as consumers."

"It sounds like you're eating cereal or selling gasoline. I would like to see the personal aspect of medicine restored, and say a patient is a patient and not a consumer, and a doctor is a doctor, and not a health care provider," he said. He added, "I like a government hands-off policy where possible. Government tends to become restrictive."

Also yesterday, Reagan named Loret Ruppe director of the Peace Corps. Ruppe, 45, of Potomac, Md., served as chairwoman of Vice President George Bush's inaugural reception and his presidential campaign in Michigan.





FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monday, March 2, 1981

ACCL

6127 Excelsior Blvd.  
Minneapolis, MN 55416

MINNEAPOLIS WOMAN APPOINTED TO HEAD  
OFFICE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PROGRAMS

Marjory Mecklenburg, a national pro-life leader from Minneapolis, was sworn in today as the Director of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Mecklenburg and the organization she has headed for five years, American Citizens Concerned for Life (ACCL), have advocated legal protection for human life and increased availability of alternatives to abortion.

Citing the concern of the Administration and many Americans about the increased rate of adolescent pregnancies resulting in abortion or premature parenthood, Mrs. Mecklenburg welcomed the opportunity to serve as director of this office. "Experience has taught me the complexity and difficulty of these issues, but working together with the Administration, Congress, social service agencies and the volunteer sector -- including young people and their families -- I am confident we can make progress," she said.

In addition to her position as president of ACCL, Mecklenburg has served on the Population Advisory Board of the Office of Technology Assessment of the Congress and on the boards of the National Committee for Adoption and Human Options, Inc. Mecklenburg has resigned all of these positions.

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs was established in 1978 under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary for Health to administer the adolescent pregnancy care program mandated by the Congress. The office coordinates all programs of HHS concerned with the



various aspects of adolescent pregnancy.

The objectives of OAPP include developing and expanding services to prevent initial and repeat adolescent pregnancies; encouraging linkages among public and private community organizations providing services for pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents; and assisting pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents to become productive, independent contributors to family and community life.

According to Mecklenburg, "nearly one million adolescent girls become pregnant each year. Four hundred thousand are age 17 or under and 30,000 are 14 and under." "These young mothers and their children face increased health risks unless adequate care is provided," she said. "In addition," Mecklenburg said, "pregnancy is a major reason for school dropouts among young women, increasing their chance of welfare dependence."

Mecklenburg noted that "almost 300,000 teenage abortions were reported in 1979, and more than 90% of the young, single mothers who decide to give birth also keep their babies: infant adoption has virtually disappeared."

"Results of pilot programs show that the negative factors accompanying adolescent pregnancy can be reduced by providing comprehensive health, educational and social services, and repeat pregnancies can also be sharply reduced," she said.

Mecklenburg has taught family life and child development as a former home economics teacher, and has served as chairman of the National Right to Life Committee, vice-chairman of Americans United for Life, and president of Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life. She was a founder of Minneapolis Birthright.

She is married to St. Louis Park Medical Center obstetrician-gynecologist Fred Mecklenburg and they are the parents of four children. She plans to commute to Washington until summer when the family will join her.

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March 31, 1981

Mrs. Marjory Mecklenburg, Dir.  
Office of Adolescent Preg. Programs  
U. S. Dept. of Health & Human Services  
Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Marjory,

I'm so happy for you. I sincerely believe that you are the most qualified person for this job. The people in Illinois have assured me that they are behind you and will be very supportive. Please feel free to call on us if we can be of help.

I'm hoping we can get together for a few hours, maybe for dinner, when and if you pass through Chicago.

Again, congratulations and God bless you.

Fondly,

*Sue Fremgen*

Sue Fremgen, Pres.



M 3652

St. Thomas Healthcare

P.O. Box 362  
Jensen, Illinois 60559  
(312) 960-1175



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March 31, 1981

Mr. Arthur Weckamp, D.D.  
Office of Adolescent Prog. Programs  
U. S. Dept. of Health & Human Services  
Suite 340  
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Weckamp,

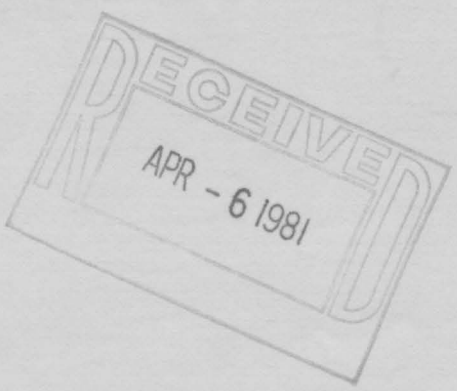
I'm so happy for you. I sincerely believe that you  
are the most qualified person for this job. The people  
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will be very supportive. Please feel free to call on us  
if we can be of help.

I'm hoping we can get together for a few hours, maybe  
for dinner, when and if you pass through Chicago.

Again, congratulations and God bless you.

Sincerely,

Sue Freeman, Pres.





IS THERE SOMEONE WHO  
WILL LISTEN TO ME?

## I'M DYING



*St. Thomas Hospice*

*P.O. Box 362  
Darien, Illinois 60559  
(312) 960-1175*



## A DYING PATIENT'S PHILOSOPHY

... "We are all equal in that we have one day to fill with anything we please. The quality of life lived each day is more important than how long we live."

E.H. Rosenbaum, M.D.  
"The Doctor and the  
Cancer Patient,"

A Hospice Handbook,  
M. Hamilton & H. Reid,  
W.B. Eerdmans Pub. Co.  
(Reprinted by permission)

Detach and mail to: St. Thomas Hospice

P. O. Box 362  
Darien, Il. 60559

I would like to volunteer my time and talent.

Publicity  
Clerical

## \_\_\_\_\_ Fund Raising

\_\_\_\_\_ Volunteer working with patients

\_\_\_\_\_ Professional (specify).

**Make a contribution to your organization**

St. Thomas Hospice is not-for-profit, tax-deductible

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

No one ever said dying was easy; but for someone dying of a terminal illness and their families, the hospice movement has brought new hope and meaning.

Hospice is a specialized health care program emphasizing the management of pain control and other symptoms associated with terminal illness while providing care for the family as well as the patient. What makes hospice care different from traditional health care is the concern for the total family.

The goals of St. Thomas Hospice are:

- To provide compassionate care for the terminally ill patient
- To give the family and friends an opportunity to share actively in the care, comfort, and support of the dying person
- To help make the patient's final days as happy, comfortable, and meaningful as possible

St. Thomas Hospices provides:

- Psychological, spiritual, and emotional support for the family and patient given by trained volunteer teams
- Cooperation with any additional health-care agencies providing services to the patient
- Bereavement care for the family for as long as is needed

---

**All hospice services are provided free of charge but contributions are welcome. Help is available 24 hours a day; someone will be available to provide needed support at all times.**

---

St. Thomas Hospice is a non-denominational, not-for-profit agency incorporated in June 1980.

St. Thomas Hospice Patient Acceptance Criteria:

- Patient's physician accepts the hospice concept and agrees to work with hospice staff
- Patient, family and physician accept the terminal condition
- Patient understands hospice concept and is willing to accept the help of a volunteer staff
- Patient has family support system at home
- Patient has diagnosis of cancer
- Patient's prognosis is short term
- Patient lives within 30 minutes of Darien
- Patient does not need to contribute financially to the program.

Whenever this assistance is needed, we encourage families or patients to contact:

St. Thomas Hospice  
P.O. Box 362  
Darien, Illinois 60559  
(312) 960-1175





# Teen-Age Sexuality and Involvement of the Family

By ENID NEMY

Professionals concerned about changing Federal directions in the area of teen-age pregnancies and the possible mandating of family involvement and consent in sex education, contraception and abortion were told yesterday by a Reagan Administration official that the Administration would carry out its stated policy decisions in a consistent manner.

"Some here may not like it, but it's a fact of life and it is best that we recognize it," said Marjory Mecklenburg, director of the Department of Health and Human Services' adolescent pregnancy programs.

Mrs. Mecklenburg, co-founder of the antiabortion American Citizens Concerned for Life, spoke to 75 professionals who had gathered for a symposium on "Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy: The Role of the Family." The one-day meeting, sponsored by the Center for Population and Family Health of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, was attended by representatives from organizations as diverse as the Salvation Army, the

Child Welfare League, the Greater New York Fund, the Vincent Astor, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, the Planned Parenthood Federation, the Urban League, the Christian Church and city, state and Federal agencies. A report of the findings and suggestions will be circulated later.

Noting that the Administration was dedicated to having families involved in and consulted on adolescent contraception, she asserted that "the days are over" for using important Federal funds for programs whose efficacy was uncertain.

"We will ask hard fiscal questions as well as hard human questions about what happens to these young women," she said. However, she continued, "I find it hard not to be encouraged, being in this audience, that we will work together regardless of some differences we have."

Frank F. Furstenberg, professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, noted that teen-age sexuality and childbearing were not unprecedented. Citing the immediate post-World War II period, he said that about

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**A Reagan aide says  
the Administration  
will pursue policy in  
a consistent manner.**

---

a quarter of all first births involved white teen-agers then and that half of all first births to black adolescents were premaritally conceived.

"In short, sexual activity was successfully covered up by early marriage, illegal abortion and discreet placements for adoption, interestingly enough the very same techniques which are proposed in some quarters for dealing with the issue today," he said. "Thus the family was only slightly more effective in regulating

sexual standards than it is today."

He acknowledged that many early programs for adolescents were designed to minimize family involvement. "Some did so deliberately, out of an ideological commitment to the teenager's right of privacy," he said. "Other program services were directed to individuals with little regard for the social context in which those individuals operated."

There are "winds of change," he went on, not only on the political front but also among family planners, who are doing some soul-searching.

"One of the most damaging misconceptions circulating among Federal legislators, particularly those of conservative persuasion, is that most family planners are currently opposed to family participation in their programs," he said. But no standardized procedure for involving the family is likely to have much effect, he said, adding, "It is far more sensible to build into proposed legislation more flexibility rather than mandate programs not yet tested for effectiveness."

Other speakers noted that there was

an absence of data on the percentage of parents who wanted to become involved and the percentage who would want to undertake the sole responsibility for sexual education.

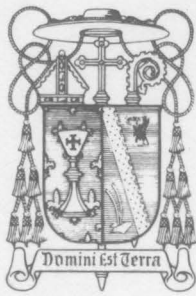
Carol Bellamy, who gave the keynote address, said that 4 of every 10 girls in the United States would become pregnant as teen-agers and that 33,000 girls under the age of 19 became pregnant in New York City last year.

"Regardless of our personal moral beliefs, teen-age sexuality, with all its dangers, is here to stay," she said. "Teen-agers need honest answers and meaningful support. They don't need lectures from Washington."

"The plain fact is that parental consent will rob many teen-agers of their rights, force them to tell their parents, and they won't seek help," she said. "They will continue to have sex, but with the blind hope that pregnancy can be avoided."

Jeannie Rosoff, president of the Alan Guttmacher Institute, had the last word. "Why don't we teach the boys not to ask as well as the girls to say no?" she inquired.





*Diocese of St. Cloud*

*The Chancery*

*Box 1248 • 244-3rd Avenue South*

*St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301*

*Telephone (612) 251-2340*

March 12, 1981

Mrs. Marjory Mecklenburg  
American Citizens Concerned for Life  
1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005



Dear Mrs. Mecklenburg:

I am very happy about your appointment as director of the Federal Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs in Washington and congratulate Health Secretary Richard Schweiker for his fine choice in filling this highly sensitive position. As a fellow pro-lifer and friend, I offer my sincere congratulations, prayers and good wishes. I pray that someday you may meet in the Kingdom the many persons whose lives you will help save.

Sincerely in Christ,

*+ George H. Speltz*

+ GEORGE H. SPELTZ  
Bishop of St. Cloud

S:m

# Concordia Seminary

801 DE MUN AVENUE SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI 63105

TELEPHONE: (314) 721-5934

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 10, 1981

Mrs. Marjory Mecklenburg  
6700 Cheyenne Terrace  
Edina, Minnesota 55435

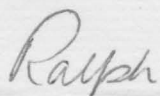
Dear Marjory:

Our mutual friend, Jean Garton, has kept me posted on your recent appointment and some of the difficulties surrounding it. I simply want to add my small voice of congratulations to the many you are receiving from all over the country. I am extremely pleased that a person of your commitment and ability has consented to provide leadership in the new administration in this important area of responsibility.

You have brought distinction to the struggle for life, and I know that you will serve in your new post with integrity and distinction. Please know that I am among those who not only congratulate you and pray for you, but stand ready to help in any small way that I can.

Best wishes!

Sincerely,



Ralph A. Bohlmann  
President



RAB:hd



# STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SAINT PAUL

March 20, 1981

ALBERT H. QUIE  
GOVERNOR

Ms. Marjory Mecklenburg  
6127 Excelsior Boulevard  
St. Louis Park, Minnesota 55416



Dear Marjory:

Recently, it was announced that you would be taking over an important spot in the Reagan administration and I just want to take a moment to congratulate you on your appointment and to wish you the very best as you go on to this new experience.

This should be a challenging and exciting assignment for you, Marjory, and I know that you will meet it well. I have a great respect for your ability, your integrity and your wisdom -- all characteristics which will serve you well. I will follow your activities with interest.

May God continue to bless your work.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "A. H. Quie".

ALBERT H. QUIE  
GOVERNOR

eak



0011

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

WASHINGTON, DC 20270

January 6, 1981

Ms. Marjory Mecklenburg  
6127 Excelsior Boulevrd  
Minneapolis, MN 55416

Dear Ms. Mecklenburg:

Thank you for sending your resume expressing an interest in a position with the incoming Reagan-Bush Administration.

As you can imagine, many interested and public-spirited citizens are sending resumes to me and to many others in the Transition effort. The talent pool is substantial, which is a hopeful sign for the future. So, however, is the competition for key jobs.

In order to process and evaluate the many applications coming in each day, a personnel office has been established as an important part of the Transition Team. It is headed by Pendleton James and staffed by qualified analysts. In order to see that your letter receives proper consideration I am sending it to Pen. You will be hearing from his office in due course.

Sincerely,

*Bill Timmons*

William E. Timmons  
Deputy Director of the Transition  
for Executive Branch Management





# STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SAINT PAUL

April 28, 1981

ALBERT H. QUIE  
GOVERNOR

Mr. Lyn Nofziger  
Political Advisor to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyn:

It is my understanding that Marjory Mecklenburg has been designated as Director of the Office of Adolescent Programs. In my opinion, you could not have made a better choice.

I have worked with Marjory for many years and have a great deal of respect for her leadership qualities and abilities. She is a thoughtful, sensitive, intelligent, responsive individual and her strong commitment to others is genuine and sincere.

Marjory was instrumental in my successful campaign for Governor in 1978 and contributed a great deal to my election.

I believe she will be highly successful and effective in this important position.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

ALBERT H. QUIE  
GOVERNOR

Dear Marjory:

We sent the above letter to Ed Meese, Jim Baker, Mike Deaver and Richard Shelby at the White House today. I hope it will be helpful. I am sorry, we don't have your new address, so I am trusting that this will be forwarded to you by ACCL.

Esther Allen



# Life Report - Maryland Right to Life March 1981

## National Notes . . . Amy Donohoo



Amy Donohoo

The most exciting development to appear recently is the idea of a human life 'statute' as distinguished from the multitudinous human life amendments that have been proposed.

In an article first appearing in the Winter 1981 issue of the *Human Life Review*, a young Washington attorney, Stephen Galebach, suggests that until such time that a constitutional amendment to protect unborn life is passed, a solution to the current abortion killing may lie in a human life statute passed by Congress which would state that "... Under the fourteenth amendment ... human life shall be deemed to exist from conception ..."

### Planned Parenthood Corrupts Youth

The 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the constitutionality of a Massachusetts law requiring unmarried minors to obtain the consent of either their parents or a judge before undergoing an abortion. Passed last year, the law also required adult women to sign an informed consent form before an abortion can be performed.

Refusing to issue a preliminary injunction

The writer is quick to note that his idea is not a cure-all: a "... state might then choose to protect the unborn child's life at the expense of the right to privacy, but no state would be compelled by Congress' action to do so."

Because it is a strikingly new idea—so striking it was editorialized in the *Washington Post* as well as covered in the national press—and because the statute would not halt all abortions, its merits are being debated in pro-life circles and organizations.

Dr. C. Everett Koop, chief surgeon at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia and a leading pro-life physician, has been named to the post of deputy assistant secretary for health in the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Resources by the Reagan administration.

Koop has accepted this position with the understanding that once an age requirement law concerning the position has been passed, he will become U.S. Surgeon General.

With philosopher Francis Schaeffer, the doctor last year toured the country on

speaking engagements to promote respect for life using their acclaimed film series, "Whatever Happened to the Human Race?"

\*\*\*\*\*

According to published reports, the president of American Citizens Concerned for Life, Marjorie Mecklenberg, is also being considered for a post under the Reagan administration as head of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs.

Apparently there will also be openings for several positions in the pro-life movement.

\*\*\*\*\*

In Bridgeton, MO last December, a judge dismissed 52 misdemeanor charges against 14 pro-lifers who had participated in sit-ins at an abortion chamber there.

Saying that "It saddens my heart that people who are trying to save lives are now suddenly the bad guys and subject to arrest and jail," Bridgeton Municipal Judge Harold G. Johnson dismissed all charges against the activists before disqualifying himself from further such cases, and ended by wishing the pro-lifers good luck.

\*\*\*\*\*

Some good news that brings us a tinge of

jealousy: the state of Ohio will no longer provide funds for abortions of women on Medicaid.

That leaves only 9 states that do permit full funding for deaths of the poor's unborn ... including our state of Maryland.

\*\*\*\*\*

In Tulsa, OK, the parents of a 16-year-old girl have filed a lawsuit against Planned Parenthood for giving their daughter birth control pills without their knowledge—an action, they allege, that has resulted in a serious blood-clotting condition that may lead to amputation of one of her legs.

\*\*\*\*\*

A Catholic hospital in San Diego, CA Mercy Hospital (referred to in a recent column here) once more makes infamous news: a doctor who was given to making pro-life speeches claims that his pro-life position cost him his job there.

It's not terribly shocking that Dr. Patrick Marmion—not a Catholic, by the way—would be fired for that when it is known that there are 49 abortionists on the staff.

What is shocking is that they maintain the names of Mercy and Catholic.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Pro-Lifers Trial Cont.

The cases of eight pro-lifers which were scheduled to be tried on February 18 were continued and specially set by Judge Hardesty of Halethorp District Court. The cases all stem from arrests in and around the Hillcrest Abortion Clinic in Catonsville.

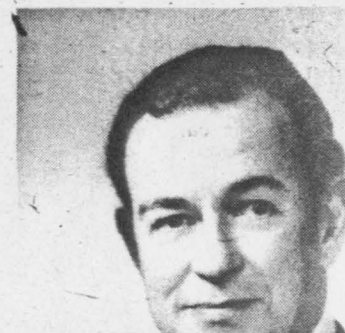
One of the cases set for trial was that of Marilyn Szewczyk. Her trial began on January 7 in front of Judge Hardesty. The case has now been scheduled for March 11 at 1:30 p.m.

The other seven defendants are being

### Sex Education Under Attack

Sex education in public schools came under criticism this month at both the national and local levels. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard S. Schweiker, in a shift of Federal policy, said: "The government should not be in the business of sex education." He considers it the responsibility of parents.

In Montgomery County, an ad hoc committee of parents complained to the school board of inadequate parental involvement in the current sex education program and





JACQUELINE M. NOLAN-HALEY  
331 WEST 71ST STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10023

May 8, 1981

Dear Marjory:

Congratulations on your new appointment  
in the department of Health and Human  
services. I couldn't think of a better  
person for the job.

Jackie Nolan-Haley-



*"The Alternative" - April 1981 -  
Berkshire RTL*

## **Pro-Lifers to Receive High Level Appointments**

In addition to the appointment of former Senator Richard S. Schweiker as Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. C. Everett Koop, a fundamentalist Christian who narrated the anti-abortion film "Whatever Happened to the Human Race" has been named U.S. Surgeon General.

Marjory Mecklenburg, long-time advocate of "alternatives to abortion" is scheduled to be named Director of the federal Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs. (A local group, CAN-BE (County Adolescent Network of Berkshire) has submitted a grant application to that office to establish a coordinated service network for pregnant adolescents.)

Former Senator James Buckley has been nominated to be Undersecretary for the Department of State with authority over the Agency for International Development (AID) which promotes abortion overseas. AID's abortion role is expected to be one of Buckley's first concerns.

## **Instillation abortion methods dangerous**

The most dangerous methods for women undergoing abortions are saline and prostaglandin instillation, according to figures from the government's Center for Disease Control (CDC). From 1972-78, the saline method produced 13.9 deaths per 100,000 abortions, and instillation of prostaglandins and other agents resulted in a death-to-case ratio of nine per 100,000.

The dilatation and extraction (D&E) method produced a death-to-case ratio of 7.7 per 100,000 abortions, and the rate for curettage procedures ranged from .4 to 2.3 per 100,000, increasing with gestational age.

(According to various reports, abortionists are reluctant to use the D&E procedure, even though it is safer for women, because it entails dismembering a well-formed baby and removing him piece by piece. In contrast, with the more dangerous saline and prostaglandin methods, the abortionist can inject the lethal agent and then leave the subsequent delivery of a dead baby to the nurses and hospital staff.)

According to Massachusetts pro-life leader Dr. Joseph Stanton, "Abortion by saline instillation is more dangerous to a woman than bearing a child in most states of America. Since safety was one of the reasons the Supreme Court allowed abortion... I find it exceedingly strange that neither the courts nor the medical profession has moved to outlaw saline abortion."

Legislatures in some states have attempted to ban saline procedures, but these efforts have been struck down by the courts.

From Feb. 1981 MCCL Newsletter

## **Warning of Infertility**

### **London**

Abortion carries a higher risk of infertility than most women realize, said a prominent British gynecologist, Dr. Robert Winston.

Watson, who operates an infertility clinic at Hammersmith Hospital, observed that one in three women he sees there with damaged Fallopian tubes has previously had an abortion.

"I am sure there is a link," he noted. "Over a three-month period last spring 31 of the 108 women we saw had had abortions. Abortion, even done by the best hands, can lead to infection of the tubes and infertility."

From Nov. 7, 1980  
International Life Times





H 0231 585A 4/12/81  
ANDREW TOURVILLE  
2289 CAULFIELD PL  
WOODBURY, MN 55125

# RED WING REPUBLICAN



# EAGLE

Thurs. Feb. 19 '81

Founded in 1857

25¢ per copy

## Reagan must now sell Congress on cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan and his top economic strategists began today the tough job of selling a multi-billion-dollar mix of tax and spending cuts to Congress, where enthusiastic Republicans already were hearing from prominent Democratic critics.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Budget Director David A. Stockman both arranged to appear before congressional committees today, barely 12 hours after the president recommended spending cuts of \$41 billion for 1982 and tax cuts that would be worth \$1,500 over three years to a middle-income family of four.

Reagan, in office only 29 days, pronounced the government "somewhat out of control." He said his "program for economic recovery" would balance the budget, halve inflation and create 3 million new jobs by 1984.

"There is nothing wrong with America that we can't fix," he said in a nationally televised speech to a joint session of Congress. "The people are watching and waiting. They don't demand miracles, but they do expect us to act."

He proposed turning the nation away from policies of spending and regulatory control that have held sway since the New Deal and practically dared his doubters in Congress to support him.

"Have they an alternative which offers a greater chance?" he asked.

"And if they haven't, are they suggesting we can continue on the present course?"

But even Reagan's staunchest supporters conceded the president wouldn't get everything he wanted

Goodhue County dairy farmers are willing to consider taking cuts in federal milk price supports. Turn to page 7.

Unsubsidized school lunches would still be a bargain, says a Red Wing School official. Turn to page 14.

from Congress, where Democrats already were raising objections about the size of the budget cuts and the shape of the tax proposal. Though Republicans control the Senate, the Democrats retain a majority in the House of Representatives.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said he expects the



RONALD REAGAN  
... "out of control"

budget cuts proposed in 83 separate programs will move quickly in the GOP-controlled Senate.

Republicans hope to use their majority strength to pass the cuts as a package.

"If we have to break it out into component parts then it's in big trouble," Baker conceded.

But breaking the spending cuts into small parts was exactly what House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, a liberal Democrat, proposed to do.

Saying the Reagan plan was slapped together in 30 days, the top Democrat in the House said: "Does it contain inequities? You bet it does."

Baker conceded that debate on tax cuts, which Reagan said were needed urgently, may "extend into next year." The president is proposing a three-year income tax cut of nearly 30 percent as well as faster tax write-offs on business equipment and plants to spur investment.

Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd predicted the Democrats would not go along with the tax cut proposal as submitted. "Democrats in the Senate will support a tax cut," he said. "We will not support (Reagan's proposed) 10 percent, across-the-board tax cut. This is an inflationary tax cut."

Reaction to the program of cuts varied predictably in both houses of Congress.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., one of the most conservative members of the Senate, said he thought Reagan should have recommended deeper cuts than he did.

Rep. Bob Michel of Illinois, House GOP leader, said the president "has

Turn to REAGAN, back page.

## Erdahl, Gunderson: Reagan cuts appropriate, farmers not griping

By BARBARA AVERILL  
staff writer

that dairy farmers, economic forces in both districts, are early targets of the new administration.

"I've had a surprising lack of negative response," Erdahl commented.

medicine and Mr. Reagan's proposals are a welcome and long-overdue beginning," Erdahl said.

ERDAHL SAID HE WOULD not get caught up in picking apart the Reagan proposal cut by cut.

mood of the country that, as Erdahl put it, "is that government is too big, too expensive, too cumbersome and over-



river but sit on the same side of the aisle. And after listening to President Reagan's State of the Union address Wednesday night, the two congressmen had similar reactions.

Rep. Steve Gunderson, R-Wis., and Rep. Arlen Erdahl, R-Minn., praised Reagan's proposals in spite of the fact

heard cries from constituents regarding the cuts. Erdahl, in fact, said one dairy farmer called his 1st District office in Rochester and said he spoke for a number of dairy farming neighbors who "don't want to live on government subsidies but want to live in the free market."

Wednesday night speech was that he intends to support "the whole package" and believes cuts should be, as Reagan outlined, "spread across the whole segment."

"We can't pick on farmers, but we can't exclude any group either. We have a sick economy that needs strong

milk cows, he is aware of the dairy farmers' concerns. But he said the dairy industry can do other things to survive without subsidies.

"It will take shrewder buying and selling," he said, adding that the industry will have to court foreign markets.

but try to look at the whole package. We must get this horrendous inflation under control," he said.

"The average guy will bite the bullet as long as everybody bites the bullet," he added.

Both Erdahl and Gunderson believe the president is keeping in tune with the

regulated. Gunderson viewed the president's speech as not only one to a joint session of Congress, but to "the average couple sitting in their living rooms" listening to the televised program.

"HE SAID THROUGH a whole litany

Turn to REACTION, back page.

## Spared programs reflect Washington power

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal programs spared from President Reagan's budget ax, from veterans benefits to tobacco subsidies to Nancy Reagan's pet social program, tell much about personal and political power in Washington.

That sacred cows still exist is clear from a look at which programs were not included in Reagan's \$41.4 billion "hit list."

The leading sacred cow is the Defense Department, which is slated to come out ahead despite minor reductions in some military programs.

Reagan is proposing a \$4.3 billion net increase in 1982 spending on defense and, a source said, a \$26.4 billion boost in 1982 defense budget authority, which commits the government to future spending.

Although Reagan pointedly includes cuts in business subsidies in his budget package, subsidies for three politically powerful industries are conspicuous in their absence from the hit list.

While dairy price supports would be reduced,

tobacco subsidies would not, an apparent victory for Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a longtime Reagan supporter and chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Helms, whose state is heavily dependent on the tobacco industry, lobbied against possible subsidy cuts, and won the commitment of Agriculture Secretary John Block to leave the program intact.

Amid heavy cuts in solar energy and synthetic fuels, support for nuclear power was not targeted for reduction in the budget released Wednesday — a development sure to please the embattled industry.

Budget Director David Stockman, however, said some nuclear energy cuts are still under review and might be included in a second wave of proposed budget reductions expected March 10.

The annual subsidy of about \$150 million to the U.S. maritime industry also escaped unscathed, a victory for the politically active National Maritime Union of America, which backed Reagan in 1980.

Another pro-Reagan union, the Teamsters, and the trucking industry were spared from another area of budget savings, increased charges and fees proposed for users of highways, airports and waterways.

Long-standing proposals to save at least \$157 million from the \$24.5 billion program of veterans benefits also failed to make the Reagan savings list.

Although the administration proposed savings by consolidating many special grants programs into large block grants, Mrs. Reagan's pet project, the foster grandparents program, was specifically omitted.

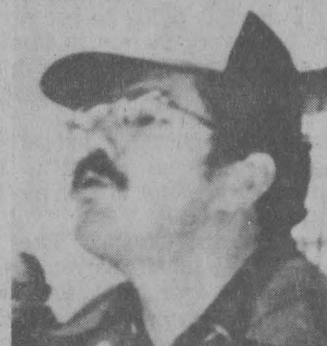
The administration also ignored longtime suggestions to eliminate the \$2.3 billion revenue sharing program for states, although the federal budget is now not expected to be balanced until 1984.

Reference to elimination of Saturday mail, which initial administration documents said would be likely under the planned cuts, was dropped by the time Reagan's formal proposals were unveiled.

## In today's Eagle



### Inside



RESIDENTS OF Mankato and Motley are spitting on each others' City Hall floors, but all in fun. Turn to page 4.

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### Chance of rain

Increasing cloudiness late tonight. Low in the upper 30s. Mostly cloudy Friday with a chance of rain. High mid to upper 50s. Wind south 5 to 15 late tonight. Chance of rain 40 percent Friday.

Mr. Reagan's budget is getting smaller — but his speeches are getting longer.



## Proposal includes funds for area highways

By CHRIS HERLINGER legislative intern

ST. PAUL — Three Red Wing area highway projects could be funded by the proposed \$360 million increase in highway improvement funds announced Wednesday, said Rep. Lyle Mehrkens, IR-Red Wing.

But he was quick to add he doesn't expect the Legislature or Governor Al Quie to approve the full increase, and that this could affect the funding of the three projects. The projects are the widening of County Road 53 from Red Wing to Highway 19, and replacing the Wabasha bridge, and the Highway 61 bridge over the Cannon River.

Mehrkens, who is on the task force that recommended the increase, said "The chances of receiving of most of the funding are good," but added, "I doubt we'll get the full increase."

"Without the full funding, I doubt the two bridge replacements would be started," he explained. "The only project that might be started would be the County Road project. But even without full funding, that project might only be financed for improving the road and not widening it."

Mehrkens agreed with the comment made by task force chairman Earl Gnan that Minnesota highway conditions would be "horrendous" by 1983 if the new funding isn't approved.

"It is critical these projects get started," said Mehrkens. "One of the top priorities of the Red Wing area is to replace the Wabasha bridge, which is one of the worst stretches of road in the area."



LYLE MEHRKENS ... doesn't expect all of it

## Imaginative park plans presented

By JAN LOVELL staff writer

Nature doesn't create waste. Humans do.

If society wants to successfully combat the energy crisis, it should follow nature's example of recycling itself.

That principal could be utilized in a proposed energy park in Red Wing, St. Paul architect Jerry Allen told the Red Wing Planning Commission Wednesday.

He congratulated the city for considering an energy park — an "extraordinarily mature concept."

The proposed industrial park site on the north side of Highway 61 east of the Energy Center is the right scale for an energy park, he said. It would also be low risk and has the potential for high return.

Mayor Ed Powderly earlier suggested to the Industrial Development Committee that the proposed industrial site could be used as an energy park, including industries which develop energy-conserving technologies.

ALLEN, WHO is now a member of the St. Paul architectural firm Criteria, helped conduct the feasibility study for the Red Wing Energy Education Center, according to Planning Commission member Pat Enz. He has also

Turn to ENERGY, back page.

## High school marijuana use has first decline in 20 years

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP) — Marijuana use among high school seniors appeared to drop off in 1980 — the first decline in 20 years — but experimentation with some harder drugs seems to have risen, researchers at the University of Michigan say.

And while American high schools likely never will be drug-free, the overall use of illicit drugs apparently has leveled off, according to a report released Wednesday by the university's

Institute for Social Research.

"We still have a long way to go before we return to anything like the relatively drug-free years of the '50s," said Lloyd Johnston, one of three social psychologists who compiled the report.

"In fact, it seems unlikely that we ever will return to those levels. But the dramatic rise over the last two decades in the proportion of young people involved with illicit drugs appears at or very near an end," he said.

The report was based on a comparison of questionnaire responses from nearly 17,000 seniors in the class of 1980 with seniors from previous classes. Results of the five-year, nationwide survey will be published next month by the National Institute on Drug Abuse as "Highlights from Student Drug Use in America 1975-1980."

There was no indication how the students were chosen to receive

questionnaires or what the margin of error was in projecting the results.

The study by Johnston, Jerald Bachman and Patrick O'Malley revealed that in 1980, a larger percentage of students than in years past has at least experimented with stimulants and the sedative methaqualone, better known as Quaaludes.

"The proportion of all seniors who have ever used an illicit drug other than

marijuana has risen slowly since 1976 — from 35 percent in 1976 to 39 percent in 1980," the researchers wrote.

They found cocaine was increasingly popular, along with such prescription stimulants as amphetamines, which are the most widely used illicit drugs other than marijuana. At least one of every four students responding said they had at least tried them, the report said.



# EDITORIALS



## Now the wounded cry out

Without reference to President Reagan's specifics on TV last night, let's just warn that now begins in earnest the season for the Cries of the Wounded.

"Unthinkable," they will plead in chorus. Such-and-such spending cut-back "can't" be done!

As an example, we cite the case of St. Paul DFLer Robert Orth, who went before the House Tax Committee Tuesday in his dual role as chairman of the Ramsey County Board and president of the Metropolitan Inter-County Association, representing the seven counties in Twin Cities Metro.

Orth felt mightily wounded. Gov. Quie's proposed budget, he cried, gives county officials four options, each one impossible. "A real Catch 22," he maintained.

Orth's four were to (1) reduce programs (2) increase property taxes ("unthinkable," Orth said) (3) look for other revenue sources, or (4) all of the above.

What's happening is that Quie is asking Orth and other local officials to move back a step toward the way things always used to be — the situation when elected boards had to ask their constituents to pay for the services they provided those same constituents.

If Orth doesn't want to reduce

programs, why is it "unthinkable" to raise property taxes? St. Paul doesn't look impoverished to us. Or if he doesn't want to do that, let Orth go to the legislature for alternative local taxes.

Quiet on the state level and Reagan at the federal level are conducting a political exercise which America hasn't experienced since the free-and-easy 1920s ended in the great Crash and the 1930s' Depression.

This exercise is retrenchment, and it's painful — especially for those who've enjoyed the vote-getting luxury of spending a buck and needing to tax for only 75 or 50 cents. Hark to the Cries of the Wounded.

## House painter

A lot of Americans will be pleased that Pres. Reagan has applied his kibosh to the 16.8 percent salary boost that Pres. Carter had in mind for White Housers, Cabinet secretaries, top bureaucrats and members of Congress.

About the latter, the custom when defeated is to remain in Washington — as lawyer, interest group lobbyist, federal appointee or whatever. Potomac fever. We like the example of ex-Rep. Ed Beard who's gone back to Cranston, R.I. and his old occupation: painting houses.

## Uniting against teen sex

Pro-choice as the R-E is, we're no less happy that the anti-abortion, pro-life Reagan administration is moving toward placing its Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs in the charge of Minnesotan Marjory Mecklenburg.

(Or so the New York Times reported Wednesday. Mrs. Mecklenburg is national president of Citizens Concerned for Life.)

We who feel pre-viability abortion should remain a legal right even though it's too often a moral wrong, do not agree with Mrs. Mecklenburg and her CCL on appending an anti-abortion amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Beyond that basic issue, however, Mrs. Mecklenburg seems one who's inclined to narrow rather than widen differences and who could forge a limited common front with those who, like us, are as concerned as she and CCL with the awful blight of unwanted teen-age pregnancies.

Consider what Mrs. Mecklenburg told the Times:

• CCL contends that contraception should not be the teen-ager's "first line of defense" against pregnancy. Rather

the role of Planned Parenthood is so important. Too often CCLers seem opposed to extending contraceptive help, which we look upon as a prime step toward minimizing abortion.

• But, Mrs. Mecklenburg continued, contraceptives should not be given to teen-agers without their parents' permission.

For the ideal world, we agree. Teen-agers should also not be sexually active without parental permission, we would add. But this ideal child-parent relationship doesn't always prevail. Far from it, we must recognize.

If Mrs. Mecklenburg could adjust her strictures on parental permission to child-parent realities, then we would applaud her in introducing into family planning offices a stronger component of counseling toward sexual abstinence as the best (and only 100 percent effective) contraceptive technique.

And by far the morally best as well. As we understand the current directives to federally supported family planning offices, there's a command not to engaged in "counseling." This is

# Carter's 'good start' brought a bitter end

By Godfrey Sperling Jr. in the Christian Science Monitor

Former President Carter, reviewing his administration a few days after the election, gave history a hint on how to reach its judgment.

"One of the anomalies," he told some visitors, "is that the things on which I worked hardest were the ones that were politically counterproductive."

He then cited the Panama Canal treaties, his Mideast policy, and his human rights policy as having damaged him politically rather than helped him.

But what problem or issue did the most to deny him re-election? the president now has been asked. Was it the hostages and the public's frustrations over his inability to free them? Or was it the flagging economy?

Carter aides had stressed these problems as being central to the election loss.

But the former president now thinks neither of these was paramount.

After reflecting on his loss, Carter has concluded that it was the Panama Canal treaties that did most to erode his effectiveness as president and send him in the downward direction that ended in his defeat.

CARTER DOES NOT mean the political opposition stirred up by his come-from-behind victory on the Canal pacts.

Instead, he now feels that the overconfidence inspired by that triumph contributed to an attitude in himself and his administration that was unrealistic and consequently quite damaging.

He has confided to friends that, after achieving victory on the Panama Canal treaties, he became convinced that, if he worked hard enough and felt the cause was right, he could win on anything — no matter how much opposition in Congress or elsewhere.

The Panama victory was the result



JIMMY CARTER  
...canal treaty led to defeat

of a tremendous effort by the president to persuade the Senate to ratify. He spent many hours meeting individually and collectively with senators. So did Vance, Brzezinski, Hamilton Jordan, and others.

In the end, the president won out — but only narrowly.

THIS WAS RELATIVELY early in the Carter administration. From then on, as Carter now sees it, this victory colored his political judgment.

He was surprised by the hard sledding he hit as he tried to get his programs through. He was in no way prepared, for example, for Congress's growing animosity to him on whatever he initiated.

Somehow, he reasoned, still turning to the apparent lessons of the Panama accords, he could through intensive effort still win out. But too often this optimism was not rounded in political realities.

Undoubtedly, Carter's early mistakes (which he later acknowledged) of pushing too many programs at the same time stemmed from this same Panama-tied op-

timism. The failure to set priorities kept the spotlight moving from one program to another and thereby diluted President Carter's effectiveness in dealing with what should have been his number one priority all along — the economy.

THOSE WHO SEE the former president these days say that Carter and his wife (and particularly she) still are struggling to overcome the blow of defeat.

For days after the election the Carters stayed close to the White House trying to surmount a feeling of rejection. And friends say they still have a distance to go to regain their customary cheeriness and the spring in their steps.

Friends also think Carter needs to do more in the future than just go through his papers and write books about his presidency.

"He's too young and too active a man to confine himself to his memoirs," a long-time associate remarked recently.

"What he needs to do is to play some important and active role in government. And what's more, it would be a terrible waste of our best and brightest if Carter isn't asked by this administration to play some useful role."

WHAT COULD A Republican president ask is Democratic predecessor to do?

Already, the two men seem to have buried the hatchet after a campaign in which the charges and countercharges had to leave some bad feeling. Moreover, Reagan by nature is a "live-and-let-live" person.

Therefore, as some of Carter's old associates suggest, President Reagan might well enlist Carter (along with Gerald Ford, perhaps) to head a Hoover-type commission to work on a blueprint for making government more efficient.

Or, perhaps, a commission to address what the national goals should be five, 10, 50 years from now.

# The Yankee in me goes gardening

By PAUL H. GRAWE  
Winona State University

WINONA — About this time of year, while others are enjoying snowmobiling or getting serious about bowling league, I'm wistfully looking out the window, reading organic gardening books and planning for next spring.

Some of this is just pure laziness. It's easier to dream about getting out the spade than actually getting out the snow shovel. Some of it is enticed by the full-color catalogues — Gurney's from Yankton, S.D., Jung's from Randolph, Wis., and Henry Field's from Shenandoah, Iowa, which all arrive about this time of year. And some of it is just the pleasantness of the annual ritual, with friendly family arguments about replacing an old standby variety with a new genetic wonder.

But most of my interest comes from gardening's profitability and its fast-changing techniques.

ESCALATING GROCERY prices should keep anyone interested. Paying a couple of dollars for a large head of Chinese cabbage in January or 69 cents for a leathery zucchini reminds me how easily such produce can be raised in my garden.

A 79-cent stalk of celery doesn't seem so outrageous because I seldom have luck with celery. But I keep thinking that, with the right information, I'd be way ahead freezing my own.

With such thoughts, I start calculating the total return from my anticipated garden. They say that in the South, with a long growing season, a well-planned garden will produce a dollar of fruit and vegetables for every square foot. A 50 foot-by-50-foot garden may be hard work, but it is also 2,500 square feet.

Here in the Mississippi Valley of the Upper Midwest, with expectable frost after May 1 and before Sept. 30, unimproved gardens can't produce much more than 50 cents per square foot, but that's still \$1,250 of tax-free necessities from a 50-by-50 backyard.

AT THAT POINT in my contemplations, the Yankee in me rises up to demand if there isn't a more profitable way.

Increasingly in recent years, I have looked to organic research to point out that higher profit as well as to suggest better ways of exercising the stewardship with which we have been entrusted in this magnificent land.

Back in the mid-'60s, it was a chic, leftist-fringe thing for upper middle-class kids to desert the "Great American Rat Race" for subsistence living on organic farms paid for with their parents' polluted money. It didn't seem there was much science or thought in such an escape to the 19th

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adolescents should be educated to "postpone sexual involvement." We agree, heartily.

• CCL recognizes that there is "little gained by withholding contraception from sexually active adolescents." Agreed again. That's why we believe

## Legislator on a bad trip

A not-so-distant Wisconsin state legislator is pushing a personal toe-dip into U.S. foreign policymaking which an outraged Badger state opinion should decisively squelch.

State Rep. David Hopkins, Chippewa Falls GOPer, aims to lead a March 14-April 7 delegation of six Madison lawmakers to the nation of South Africa — in the interests of Wisconsin export trade, he says, "including dairy products, which are presently supplied entirely by Australia."

Oh, the trip is in no way an endorsement of South Africa's white supremacist apartheid, Hopkins insists. But then he parrots the ideas which South Africa's minority white government is trying to peddle in America to soften the U.S. diplomatic pressure against apartheid.

"South Africa has most of the world's reserves of several critical minerals," Hopkins asserts. "In some cases, the only alternative source is the Soviet Union. Soviet policy in Africa is clearly pointed toward eventual domination of South Africa and her minerals."

Also, Hopkins continues, Soviet control of the sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope would imperil the West. For around the Cape flows the Arab oil that's so vital to the U.S.A. and Europe.

Finally, "if we force South Africa into economic difficulty, the first people to suffer will be the blacks, with lower income and lower-level jobs."

The real tipoff about Rep. Hopkins'

for fear the counseling might become a gentle nudge toward getting an abortion. That nudge would be wrong, but we see no reason why the contraceptive provider couldn't also do sympathetic but strongly purposeful counseling toward "saying No."

outlook is that his proposed legislative trip would be paid for by the white South African government. If the trip has any merit as an investment in expanded Wisconsin trade, it ought to pass the test of an appropriations vote by Wisconsin's legislature.

Aside from our aversion on principle to official state dabbling into U.S. foreign policy, we think Hopkins is dead wrong in his assessment of U.S. self-interest in Africa.

In fact, he's falling right in with the anti-Communist theme on which Prime Minister P.W. Botha seems to be counting to lead his apartheid-minded National Party to a repeat victory in upcoming South African elections. (No ballot for nonwhites, remember.)

Various studies say that access to South African mineral resources is not so all-fired critical for the U.S. economy as Hopkins claims. And if the U.S. takes a Hopkins-like line toward white-run South Africa, it will alienate all the black governments from Johannesburg north to the Sahara Desert, of which some — oil-producing Nigeria — are mighty important U.S. trading partners.

In a decade or two or three, South Africa's nonwhite majority will push its way to political power (peacefully, we pray). When it gets there, do we want it to reflect that, all through its struggle, Washington was a foe and Moscow its only big-power friend?

## Looking Backward

Through time in Red Wing's life

### 15 YEARS AGO

Feb. 19, 1966

New directors elected to the Red Wing Industrial Corporation board were Bruce Akerson, Harry Hanson, Dr. William Nicolay, William Solberg and Al Yagow. . . . Seventeen-year-old Claudia Swanson of Welch was named the winner of the Goodhue County 4-H radio speaking contest. . . . John Haberkorn of St. Paul was the new golf pro at Red Wing Country Club. . . . John Vogel, 1965 graduate of Red Wing High School who played three years of varsity basketball for Coach Peter Petrich, was a member of the University of Minnesota freshman team. . . . The Chamber of Commerce staged a snow dance at the Red Wing Theater grand opening to show that the merchants would resort to anything to help the two local ski resorts forced to

close down because of lack of snow.

### 25 YEARS AGO

Feb. 19, 1956

Sunday. No paper published.

### 50 YEARS AGO

Feb. 19, 1931

Double bed size Pequot sheets were on sale at The Boxrud Company for \$1.45 and pillow cases were 25-cents a pair. . . . The belated harvest of ice was in progress on the Little River near the old Forest Products Co. mill. . . . Dabruck's hot cross buns were selling for 25-cents a dozen. . . . The rocks taken from the basement of the old court house were hauled to the new route of Highway 3 to be used as rip-rapping along the Cannon River. Bricks were used to fill lots on Bush Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets.



## Salvador: Reagan's Achilles' heel

By GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has rightly targeted "terrorism" as its No. 1 international concern.

The irony is that, in its new policy on El Salvador, all the indicators are that the Reagan administration will be supporting just those "terrorists" it deplores.

By withdrawing the strong and outspoken ambassador Robert White, the administration indicated to the Salvadoran right that we will again be supporting it.

By making little, hitherto-ignored Salvador the first test of power with the Soviets, Reagan's advisers are encouraging the right there to dream of the old days.

THE FIRST THING to understand about El Salvador is that the rightist military, fronting for the old rightist moneyed interests, is the cause of torment there. Time after time, it has stopped elections that would have avoided the slaughter.

With its senseless killings, the military has initiated the present slaughter. Members of the military, by any definition of the word, were the original "terrorists."

Yet, as the State Department prepares a "white paper" on Salvador and as a major policy address is being prepared, the terrible danger is that the administration will believe it can still

support uncritically a group whose time has clearly run out.

TO PUT IT SIMPLY, a year ago the Cuban-supported Marxist left was on the verge of taking power in El Salvador. Now with its recent "offensive" having failed, support for the left clearly is not coming from the populace and it can't muster demonstrations.

On the other hand, the far right, which in Salvador might be called the "Genghis Khan" right, has launched three coups, all of them frustrated.

This leaves the center-right "government," with the loose presidency of Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte and the uncontrolled military, still more or less in charge.

Ambassador White has said he can "absolutely guarantee that the left cannot take over for at least six months." But, he emphasizes, all the institutions of the country are virtually destroyed and must be restructured. The military must be preserved but retrained in a more humane and workable form.

His grim warning should be noted: "The left is basically defeated unless the government moves to the right."

The problem in Salvador, with its flawed and brutal military and its equally brutal Marxist guerrilla movements, is that there is no power to bring the military into check while at the same time fighting the guerrillas and restructuring the country.

President Duarte, a good and able man, nevertheless tends to justify anything the military does so it will look to him for leadership.

In this kind of situation, if the Reagan administration, rightly trying to counter the absurdly expanding Cuban-Soviet influence in the Caribbean, comes out squarely for the old right, the eventual triumph of the left is virtually assured.

HERE'S WHERE one finds the Reagan administration's Achilles' heel, here in the little countries whose time has come to change, regardless. With Dwight Eisenhower, it was Cuba. With Ronald Reagan, it is El Salvador.

Conservatives seem to have a hard time figuring out what is revolutionary posturing and what is the real stuff, when you can hold things fast, and when, no matter what you do, the only possible motion is toward change.

Ironically, because they are conservatives and because they hold the military aid package to Salvador in their hands, the Reagan people could make it work at this moment in Salvador.

They, even more than the Carter people, could go to Minister of Defense Guillermo Garcia and tell him to clean up the military or we withdraw — for we are, after all, their only hope.

But by broadcasting that we will support the military there, they are helping to carry the area to precisely the leftist victory they fear.

## Amin toyed with Iran hostage plan

By JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — One of the most bizarre footnotes to the Iranian hostage crisis was the intercession of exiled Ugandan dictator Idi Amin on behalf of the imprisoned Americans.

The brutal Amin is an unlikely peacemaker. Yet in an unsolicited statement from exile, he volunteered to intervene as a mediator to free the hostages from Ayatollah Khomeini's clutches.

The offer came to nothing and was quickly forgotten.

But I can now report the even more bizarre origins of Amin's cameo appearance in the hostage drama. Amin was led on by an American con man and gunrunner named Frank Terpil, who had supplied Amin with military equipment and

was conspiring with him to arrange a triumphant return to Uganda.

This was the deal: If Amin would appeal to Khomeini for release of the American hostages, Terpil would see that Amin's 24 children were allowed to come to the United States. This would also make more palatable Amin's efforts to overthrow the government that had driven him from Uganda.

Terpil had no authority to make deals for the U.S. government. Far from it; he was under federal indictment for illegal munitions traffic with Libya.

In the event, Amin's appeal to Khomeini was a flop — and Terpil fled the United States to avoid prosecution.

century. Few, including me, were impressed.

But as people turn to gardening to supplement today's inflation-shrunk incomes, the good ideas for increased yields, decreased costs and long-term fertility all seem to come from persistent, rational, sometimes complex organic research.

Take the problem of short growing seasons. Organic magazines for years have recommended cold frames and raised garden beds, which together can add between 20 and 40 percent to the Midwestern growing season. Building a raised bed is stiff exercise, but raised beds thaw early and dry out quickly, making possible second crops and longer-season crops.

That Yankee ingenuity, not surprisingly, has been flowing from the Yankee-settled parts of the country, from New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, through southern Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, to Oregon and Washington.

THERE'S SOMETHING very special, though often a little disturbing, about the Yankee mentality.

It doesn't waste, and it hates to spend. It has an urge to return at least as much to the garden as it takes from it, either as mulch (organic material used to cover the soil between growing crops) or as compost (rotted organic material incorporated as fertilizer and soil conditioner).

People who really are possessed by the Yankee mentality can be seen scurrying around the neighborhood, collecting grass clippings in summer, leaves in fall, organic garbage anytime to be made into compost and returned to the soil.

The magazines tell me that every farmer I meet is dying to get rid of manure and every factory in town is slowly submerging in organic wastes which, composted, could become tomatoes and melons before fall.

Betraying their Yankee mind-set, the same magazines tell me it is unsportsman-like or worse to even pay for such organic material.

Above all, the Yankee likes a challenge. He liked barren New England, and he appreciated the harsh winters of the Upper Midwest. And therefore, the Yankee is almost happiest in the dead of winter, planning to grow bigger crops in a shorter season.

At this time of year, the Yankee in me is exuberant.



PAUL GRAWE  
...reading gardening books