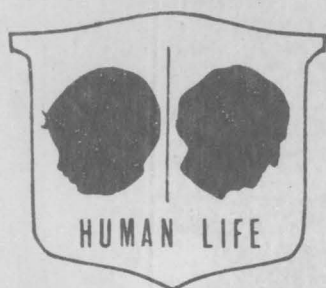


The original documents are located in Box 37, folder “Federal Funding of Abortions, 1977-1979” of the American Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc., Records at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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HUMAN LIFE

1305 SPRING SEATTLE, WA: 98104 322-1525

NEWSLETTER

MARCH, 1979

CIRCULATION 32 000

The Uncertified Human



Abortions on Welfare: A Final Solution for the Poor?

by Pat Nixon

As the heated debate over federal and state payment for abortions on welfare continues, we must examine the claims of those who argue that Medicaid abortions "help" the poor and that denial of such "benefits" discriminates against low-income women. Paradoxically, information from two staunchly pro-abortion groups challenges these assumptions and raises serious questions about the motives of many who support government-funded welfare abortions.

Racial Bias

The 1978 issue of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's annual **Abortion Surveillance** summary from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta reports that in 1976 more than 33% of a million U.S. abortions were performed on blacks and other racial minorities, making the aggregate '76 legal abortion ratio for these individuals 530 abortions per 1,000 live births while the corresponding figure for whites was 289 per 1,000. Considering that a majority of these minority women are poor and that non-whites constitute only about 12% of the nation's total population, the enormous number of non-white children destroyed through government-subsidized abortions becomes tragically apparent.

In the 32 states plus the District of Columbia which list legal abortions by race, both Hawaii and the District report more than 55% of all abortions were on minority women in 1976. Indeed, Washington, D.C. had three abortions for every live birth, mainly among the capital's poor, black population. New York, New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Illinois, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and Virginia each show a legal abortion rate of over 35% for non-whites during the same year. The Department of

Health, Education and Welfare candidly admits that this shocking percentage continues to rise dramatically while the "number of abortions reported . . . was probably less than the number actually performed" during 1976 and currently.

Planned Parenthood Substantiates

Planned Parenthood, one of the nation's biggest operators of lucrative abortion clinics, substantiates official statistics on the increase in abortions among the poor and minorities. The organization's educational affiliate, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, in the publication **Family Planning Perspectives** for Oct. '78, reports a "steady upward trend" in legal abortion and estimates that of the 1.3 million reported abortions performed during 1977, rates were three times higher for non-white women, while Medicaid abortions per 1,000 patients were triple the non-Medicaid rate. Furthermore, 39% of non-whites had abortions compared with 23% of pregnant whites.

Yet, in spite of this staggering evidence of the destruction of U.S. racial minorities and the poor by means of government subsidized abortion, Planned Parenthood complains that almost 600,000 MORE "poor, rural, young and black women" NEEDED abortions in '77 than actually obtained them. And this in defiance of overwhelming evidence obtained by every poll and study on the subject, that morally the majority of poor and non-white women consistently reject abortion as an acceptable method of birth control!

cont. page 3

New Jersey Right to Life Committee

105 Park Avenue, Iselin, New Jersey 08830

NEWS

TO: State Right to Life Directors
FROM: Chris Smith, Executive Director
RE: Media "Blitz" July 1977



If the right to life movement intends to balance the current barrage of pro-abortion propaganda in the media largely spurred on by the Medicaid controversy, its leaders must initiate a state by state media "blitz."

The immediate focus of the "blitz" should be on the recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions and on federal and state efforts to stop Medicaid funding of abortion.

Given the pro-abortionists' uncontested supremacy at playing up the "hard cases" so as to evoke pathos from a docile public, the right to life leadership has no choice but to counter the rampant allegations of its opposition. Failure to rise to this challenge and effectively utilize the media at this juncture could have the effect of solidifying public sentiment against "Hyde" type legislation and the human life amendment.

MEDIA TARGET: HYDE BILL VOTES

The Hyde bill is expected to emerge from the House/Senate Conference Committee during the week of July 11. Your state committee should prepare a press release either praising the action if it is favorable to right to life or criticizing it if we suffer a loss.

A sample release is enclosed for your information.

Also enclosed, please find a listing of Associated Press and United Press International outlets.

Find the AP and UPI listing for your state. Call them and ask for the state editor. Introduce yourself as the spokesman for the state right to life committee and tell him/her that you are available for comment whenever an abortion news item breaks. Also inform the state editor of the pending action in the House/Senate Conference Committee and tell him/her to expect a release from your committee following the action.

When something does happen on the national or state level, it is imperative that your press releases be hand delivered to AP and UPI. The resultant visibility of your comments in the next day's newspapers, and on radio and television news programs, will make the trip to the wire services exceedingly worthwhile.

Never count on any media calling you. It is your responsibility to get the opinions and statements of your committee's spokesman to them!!!!

One last item and this is a personal belief. It is my opinion that the right to life movement will effectively utilize the media only when its members pray to win the media. The power of prayer is infinite.

Abortion fight again snarls U.S. paychecks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Almost a quarter of a million federal employees aren't sure they'll get their full pre-Christmas paychecks, as Congress continues to grapple with an abortion issue that has tied up money for two of the government's largest agencies.

A temporary resolution under which the employees of the departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) had been paid expired at midnight yesterday. It was passed early in November to ensure that payrolls were met while the debate continued on when the federal government should pay for poor women's abortions.

Unless the abortion disagreement is settled or a new interim measure is passed by next Thursday, about 240,000 federal employees, including workers in 10 smaller agencies, will get one week's pay instead of two in checks scheduled to go out Dec. 13, a Senate staff aide said.

The abortion issue is tied to the \$60.2-billion appropriation for the two departments because HEW oversees Medicaid and other programs through which the government last year paid about \$50 million for about 300,000 abortions.

House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill told reporters today that an interim measure, formally known as a continuing resolution, would be considered by the

CONGRESS
Turn to Page 5A

NY Times
7/14/77

P. 38

Of Abortion, the Poor And Our Humanity

To the Editor:

Your lead editorial of July 5 "Will Our Humanity Also Be Aborted?" claims that "until the forces that have been so effective at diminishing the scope of the Supreme Court's 1973 abortion decision mobilize on behalf of poor women . . . the humanity of their movement will remain in doubt." Not so. The pro-life forces that have worked to "diminish the scope of the Supreme Court's 1973 abortion deci-

(Rev.) THOMAS H. STAHEL, S.J.
New York, July 6, 1977

The writer is an associate editor of
America magazine.

Federal employees' abortions are financed by public funds

By Elena O. De La Rosa
Staff Writer

Governmental units have forbidden the use of federal, state, and county money to finance most

the rates, said Dave Schoeneck, a spokesman for Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota.

"Against the total health care cost picture, this is one little part of it."

"receiving a lot of heat for covering abortions under the health plans."

"We don't exclude it (from coverage)," she said. "We don't brag

Insurance company representatives could not say what part pregnancy costs or abortions represent of the total health care cost. But excluding or including abortion coverage from pregnancy benefits would not have a heavy impact on

into the position of trying to differentiate in the different types of termination," said Schoeneck of Blue Cross, a major insurer of Minnesota public employees.

One representative of a health plan said the health groups have been



Robert T. Smith

Editor's Note: Robert T. Smith is on vacation. His column will be resumed Wednesday.

the shah of Iran, Muhammad Riza Pahlavi, and a state dinner. The next morning, New Year's Day, he

Saudi Arabia, for talks with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd. Although meetings of OPEC, the

and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Carter will return to the United States.

Congress asks Carter to help solve abortion funding dispute

Associated Press

Washington, D.C.

President Carter and the House leadership Thursday were asked to help resolve a congressional dispute over abortion payments for

sure the disagreement does not interfere with paychecks for employees in the affected departments.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., asked that the House leadership

vene on the side of strict limits on government abortion payments.

The stalemate between the House and Senate has gone on since July, and "some extraordinary leadership effort is required to move the

Paying for abortions

So 30 percent in the Minnesota Poll think that we who work for a living should, through our taxes,

No, thank you. — Walter K. Klaus,
Farmington.

9/2/77
Mpls. Trib

House snub of abortion compromise irks Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House, having rejected yet another compromise solution in the battle over government-paid abortions, faces increasing Senate opposition to providing money for continuing the fight.

House rejects abortion plan

By Betty Anne Williams
Associated Press

Washington, D.C.

The House rejected a compromise Tuesday on government abortion payments despite warnings from bitter senators who said they had yielded all they could in pursuit of an agreement.

Continuing the four-month-old dispute could affect about 240,000 government employees whose paychecks are tied to the abortion question.

An interim funding measure

LEGISLATIVE

ALERT

Vol. II, No. 6
August 3, 1979
12 Noon



Hyde Amendment: House Insists on Strong Language

The U.S. House of Representatives, by simple voice vote, insisted on its position respecting federal funding of abortion during consideration of the conference report on the FY 1980 Labor-HEW bill. The House action, which occurred late Thursday, August 2, just before the House recessed until September 5, placed the focus of this year's appropriations battle over abortion funding back on the U.S. Senate, where a vote is likely soon after the Senate resumes session on September 5.

By insisting on the Hyde amendment on Thursday, the House of Representatives strengthened the position of the House conferees on Labor-HEW, chaired by William Natcher (D-Ky.). A House-Senate conference committee meeting on Monday, July 30, designed to hammer out differences between the House and Senate versions of the FY 80 Labor-HEW bill, resulted in resolution of every issue in disagreement between the two bodies except the abortion language. Unlike past years, when the House of Representatives has been forced to roll call votes on the Labor-HEW/abortion language at every opportunity, the House insisted on its position by voice vote without debate. In addition, no member of the House in support of the Senate-approved compromise language even filed a motion that the House recede on Thursday, a sign that the pro-abortion minority in the House was dubious about its chances in a roll call vote.

The first meeting of House-Senate conferees took place on Monday afternoon, July 30. The abortion issue was finally taken up late Monday evening, after the conferees had successfully worked through the remainder of the bill. In attendance were all 13 House conferees listed below and Sens. Warren Magnuson (D-Wa.), Chairman of the Labor-HEW Subcommittee in the Senate, Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), Birch Bayh (D-In.), Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.), Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) and Harrison Schmitt (R-N.M.). The exchange on the abortion language was brief, highlighted by the surprising assertion of Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.), the leading spokesman for the compromise language in the House, that in his view the "House of Representatives will not be turned around on this issue this year." Obey argued that the Senate should recede and acknowledge that efforts to achieve the compromise wording would only stall passage of the bill.

SENATE

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 * = Senators formerly in House
 of Representatives; House
 Voting Record on Last Page.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
ALABAMA																							
Howell Heflin (D)																							
Donald Stewart (D)																							
ALASKA																							
Mike Gravel (D)	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	NV	NV	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	-	-	
Ted Stevens (R)	+	-	-	-	+	-	NV	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	NV	NV	NV	-	NV	-	
ARIZONA																							
Dennis DeConcini (D)									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	
Barry Goldwater (R)	NV	-	+	+	-	NV	+	NV	-	+	+	+	-	-	NV	-	NV	NV	NV	+	+	+	
ARKANSAS																							
Dale Bumpers (D)																	NV	-	-	-	NV	-	
Kaneaster Hodges (D)																					NV	-	
CALIFORNIA																							
Alan Cranston (D)	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	-	-	
S.I Hayakawa (R)																	NV	NV	NV	NV	+	NV	
COLORADO																							
Gary Hart (D)						NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
*William L. Armstrong (R)																							
CONNECTICUT																							
Abraham Ribicoff (D)	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	
Lowell P. Weicker (R)	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	
DELAWARE																							
Joe Biden (D)	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	NV	+	NV	+	
William V. Roth (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	NV	+	NV	+	
FLORIDA																							
Lawton Chiles (D)	NV	NV	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
Richard Stone (D)					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
GEORGIA																							
Sam Nunn (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
Herman E. Talmadge (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
HAWAII																							
Daniel K. Inouye (D)	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	NV	-	-	
*Spark M. Matsunaga (D)																							
IDAHO																							
Frank Church (D)	-	-	+	+	NV	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
James A. McClure (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	
ILLINOIS																							
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	-	
Charles E. Percy (R)	-	NV	NV	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	-	-	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	
INDIANA																							
Birch Bayh (D)	-	NV	NV	-	-	-	NV	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	-	-	
Richard G. Lugar (R)																							
IOWA																							
Roger Jepsen (R)																							
*John C. Culver (D)																	NV	-	-	-	-	-	
KANSAS																							
Robert Dole (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Nancy Landon Kassebaum (F)																							
KENTUCKY																							
Wendell H. Ford (D)																							
Walter Huddleston (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	NV	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	NV	+	NV	NV	NV	+	NV	+
LOUISIANA																							
J. Bennett Johnston (D)	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Russell B. Long (D)	NV	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	



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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
MAINE																						
*William S. Cohen (R)																						
Edmund S. Muskie (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	-
MARYLAND																						
*Paul S. Sarbanes (D)									-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles McC. Mathias (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV
MASSACHUSETTS																						
Edward M. Kennedy (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Paul E. Tsongas (D)																						
MICHIGAN																						
Donald W. Riegle (D)									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carl Levin (D)																						
MINNESOTA																						
David Durenberger (R)																						
Rudy Boschwitz (R)																						
MISSISSIPPI																						
*Thad Cochran (R)																						
John C. Stennis (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV
MISSOURI																						
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	NV	+	+	+
John C. Danforth (R)									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MONTANA																						
*John Melcher (D)									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+
*Max Baucus (D)																						
NEBRASKA																						
Edward Zorinsky (D)									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	NV	+	+	+
J. J. Exon (D)																						
NEVADA																						
Howard W. Cannon (D)	-	-	+	NV	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Paul Laxalt (R)				-	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	NV	NV	NV	+	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE																						
John A. Durkin (D)									+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gordon Humphrey (R)																						
NEW JERSEY																						
Harrison A. Williams (D)	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-
Bill Bradley (D)																						
NEW MEXICO																						
Pete V. Domenici (R)	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Harrison H. Schmitt (R)									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	NV	-
NEW YORK																						
Daniel P. Moynihan (D)									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	NV	-
Jacob K. Javits (R)	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA																						
Robert Morgan (D)									NV	+	NV	+	NV	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	NV
Jesse A. Helms (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV
NORTH DAKOTA																						
Quentin N. Burdick (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-
Milton R. Young (R)	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	-	+	+	+	+	NV
OHIO																						
John Glenn (D)									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA																						
David L. Boren (D)																						
Henry Bellmon (R)	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV

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	973	974	975			976								977							978	
<u>OREGON</u>																						
Mark O. Hatfield (R)	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV
Robert W. Packwood (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	NV	-	-
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>																						
*H. John Heinz (R)									-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	+	+	-
Richard S. Schweiker (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>																						
Claiborne Pell (D)	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	+	-	+	NV	+	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	NV	-
John H. Chafee (R)									-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>																						
Ernest F. Hollings (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV
Strom Thurmond (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>																						
*Larry Pressler (R)																						
George McGovern (D)	-	+	+	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TENNESSEE</u>																						
James R. Sasser (D)									-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-
Howard H. Baker (R)	+	-	+	NV	-	-	NV	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-
<u>TEXAS</u>																						
Lloyd Bentsen (D)	-	+	NV	-	NV	-	+	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John G. Tower (R)	+	-	NV	-	NV	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	+	NV	-
<u>UTAH</u>																						
Jake Garn (R)				+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	NV	NV	+	+
Orrin G. Hatch (R)									+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<u>VERMONT</u>																						
Patrick J. Leahy (D)				-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert T. Stafford (R)	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	-
<u>VIRGINIA</u>																						
Harry F. Byrd (I)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
John Warner (R)																						
<u>WASHINGTON</u>																						
Henry M. Jackson (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	-	-
Warren G. Magnuson (D)	-	-	-	NV	NV	-	NV	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	-	-
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>																						
Robert C. Byrd (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Jennings Randolph (D)	NV	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV
<u>WISCONSIN</u>																						
Gaylord Nelson (D)	-	+	NV	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
William Proxmire (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<u>WYOMING</u>																						
Alan K. Simpson (R)																						
Malcom Wallop (R)									-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	NV	NV	NV	-	NV	-

SENATE -- KEY VOTES ON ABORTION 1973-1978

- 1973
 1. September 11, 1973 -- Buckley offered an amendment to National Biomedical Research Act (HR 7724) prohibiting research or experimentation on living human fetus or infant, whether before or after induced abortion except if its purpose is the survival of that fetus or infant. Kennedy offered a modifying amendment limiting the prohibition to a certain time span, thus weakening the prohibition. Vote recorded here is on Kennedy Amendment. [passed 53-35; as amended, passed 86-8]
- 1974
 2. June 11, 1974 -- Helms Amendment to Military Procurement Bill (S 3000) prohibiting federal funding of abortions, etc. [defeated 64-27]
 3. September 17, 1974 -- Bartlett Amendment to Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill (HR 15500) prohibiting federal funding of abortion except such abortions to save the life of a mother. [passed 50-34]
- 1975
 4. April 10, 1975 -- Bartlett Amendment to Nurse Training, Health Revenue Sharing and Health Services Act (S 66) prohibiting funds authorized under the Social Security Act to be used to pay for abortions except such abortions as are necessary to save the life of the mother. [defeated 54-36]
- 1976
 5. April 28, 1976 -- Helms moved to make his Human Life Amendment the pending business before the Senate. [defeated 47-40]
 6. June 28, 1976 -- Hyde Amendment to Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill (HR 14232) prohibiting funding of abortions. A second vote on the same amendment occurred almost immediately. [defeated 55-27]
 7. August 25, 1976 -- Another vote on the Hyde Amendment. [defeated 53-35]
 8. September 17, 1976 -- A final vote on the Hyde Amendment prohibiting funding of abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. (Several pro-abortion Senators voted for this prohibition only because they didn't want the Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill delayed any longer.) [passed 47-21]
 9. June 29, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Helms (R-MC) to accept Hyde Amendment to the Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill (HR 14232): "None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term." [defeated 48-33]
 10. June 29, 1977 -- Vote on Senator Packwood Amendment (R-OR) to delete entirely any limitation on federal funding of abortion. [defeated 56-42]
 11. June 29, 1977 -- Senator Brooke (R-MA) offered new language: "None of the funds in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or where medically necessary, or for the treatment of rape or incest victims. This section does not prohibit the use of drugs or devices to prevent implantation of the fertilized ovum." Then vote occurred on Senator Domenici's (R-NM) "perfecting amendment" to Brooke language, attempting to delete "medically necessary" exception. [defeated 59-36]
 12. June 29, 1977 -- Vote then occurred on Brooke language. [passed 56-39]
 13. August 4, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Schweiker (R-PA) to accept Hyde Amendment. (See #9;) [defeated 59-34]
 14. August 4, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Magnuson (D-WA) for senate to support the new Magnuson/Brooke language: "None of the funds in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape or incest, or if the woman or fetus would suffer serious health damage. This section does not prohibit the use of drugs or devices to prevent implantation of the fertilized ovum." [passed 60-33]
 15. October 27, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Schweiker (R-PA) to accept new House language proposed by Congressman Flood: "None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. This section does not prohibit payment for medical procedures, performed before the fact of pregnancy is established, necessary for the prompt treatment of the victims of rape or incest reported to a law enforcement agency. Nor are payments prohibited for drugs or devices to prevent implantation of the fertilized ovum, or for medical procedures necessary for the termination of an ectopic pregnancy." [defeated 59-33]
 16. November 3, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Brooke (R-MA) to pass new language: "None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. Or except for medical procedures necessary for the victims of rape or incest. Or except in those instances where severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the mother would result if the pregnancy were carried to term. Nor are payments prohibited for drugs or devices to prevent implantation of the fertilized ovum, or for medical procedures necessary for the termination of an ectopic pregnancy. The Secretary shall promptly issue regulations and establish procedures to ensure that the provisions of this section are rigorously enforced." [passed 62-27]
 17. November 29, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Helms (R-MC) to accept Hyde Amendment. (See #9.) [defeated 42-20]
 18. November 29, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Helms to add "promptly" to the requirement for reporting rape and incest. [defeated 42-23]
 19. November 29, 1977 -- Vote on motion by Senator Brooke (R-MA) to accept new language: "None of the funds in this Act shall be used to perform abortions: Except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term; or except for such medical procedures necessary for the victims of rape or incest, when such rape or incest has been reported to a law enforcement agency or public health service or its equivalent; or except in those instances where severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the mother would result if the pregnancy were carried to term. Nor are payments prohibited for drugs or devices to prevent implantation of the fertilized ovum, or for medical procedures necessary for the termination of an ectopic pregnancy. The Secretary shall establish procedures to ensure that the provisions of this section are

20. September 16, 1977 -- Vote on Senator Hagleton (D-MO) Amendment to the Pregnancy Disability Benefits Bill (S 995), specifying that "...neither 'pregnancy' nor 'related medical conditions' may be construed to include abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term." [defeated 44-41]

- 1978
 21. September 22, 1978 -- Vote on motion by Senator Inouye (D-HI) to accept Senate Committee Amendment to Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill (HR 12931) deleting House prohibition of abortion funding for Peace Corps volunteers. [defeated 32-30]
 22. September 27, 1978 -- Vote on motion by Senator Hatch (R-UT) to include Hyde Amendment in the 1979 Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill (HR 12919): "None of the funds provided for in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term." (defeated 55-38) Senator Thurmond (R-SC) then offered "compromise" language allowing abortion funding for life of the mother and rape and incest instances. [defeated 66-19] Senators supporting this tighter language who had previously voted for "medically necessary" abortions were: Byrd (D-WV), Chiles (D-FL), Church (D-ID), Hansen (R-WY), and Munn (D-GA).

* SENATORS WHO WERE FORMERLY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HOUSE VOTING RECORD

	1973						1974			1976			1977-78
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Summary			
William L. Armstrong (CO-R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(13 of 13)
Max Baucus (MT-D)													(12 of 12)
Thad Cochran (MS-R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(11 of 13)
William S. Cohen (ME-R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(13 of 14)
John C. Culver (IA-D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
M. John Heinz (PA-R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Spark M. Matsunaga (HI-D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
John Melcher (MT-D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Larry Pressler (SD-R)							+	+	+	+	+	+	(15 of 15)
Donald W. Riegle (MI-D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Paul S. Sarbanes (MD-D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Paul E. Tsongas (MA-D)							-	-	-	-	-	-	(13 of 13)

- 1973
 1. June 21, 1973 -- Hogan Amendment to Legal Services Corporation Bill (HR 7824) restricting involvement of Legal Service lawyers as advocates in pre-abortion litigation. [passed 361-66]
 2. June 22, 1973 -- Roncallo Amendment to National Science Foundation Authorization Bill (HR 8510) prohibiting experimentation on a human fetus which is outside the womb of its mother and which has a beating heart. [passed 288-73]
- 1974
 3. April 25, 1974 -- Roncallo Amendment to National Science Foundation Authorization Bill (HR 13999) prohibiting funding of research on a human fetus which has been removed from the womb and which has a beating heart unless such research is for the purpose of insuring the survival of that fetus. [passed 281-58]
 4. May 29, 1974 -- Froehlich Amendment to Community Services Act, an anti-poverty bill (HR 14449) prohibiting the use of funds for medical assistance and supplies in cases of abortion. [passed 290-91]
 5. June 28, 1974 -- Roncallo Amendment to Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill (HR 15580) prohibiting funds directly or indirectly to pay for abortions or abortion referral services, abortifacient drugs or devices, etc. [defeated 247-123]
 6. October 8, 1974 -- Froehlich Amendment to House Committee Reorganization (H Res. 988) to create a select committee to hold hearings on abortion (proposed because House Judiciary Committee still refused to hold hearings). [defeated 193-163]
- 1976
 7. June 24, 1976 -- Hyde Amendment to Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill (HR 14232) prohibiting funding for abortion. A second vote on the same amendment occurred two hours later. [passed 287-167, 199-167]
 8. August 10, 1976 -- Another vote on Hyde Amendment. [passed 223-150]
 9. September 16, 1976 -- A final vote on the Hyde Amendment prohibiting funding of abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. (Several pro-abortion Congressmen voted for this prohibition only because they didn't want the Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill delayed any longer.) [passed 256-114]

- 1977-78
 - 15 votes occurred in House on federal abortion funding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST 1979 VOTE ON THE FEDERAL FUNDING OF ABORTIONS

June 27, 1979 - Vote on motion by Congressman Obey (D WI-7) to eliminate the following Hyde language from the 1980 Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill (HR 4389): None of the funds provided for in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, and replace it with the following compromise language presently in the Law: None of the funds provided for in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term; or except for such medical procedures necessary for the victims of rape or incest, when such rape or incest has been reported promptly to a law enforcement agency or public health service; or except in those instances where severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the mother would result if the pregnancy were carried to term when so determined by two physicians. Nor are payments prohibited for drugs or devices to prevent the implantation of the fertilized ovum, or for medical procedures necessary for the termination of an ectopic pregnancy. (Defeated 241-180)

ALABAMA	FLORIDA	KENTUCKY	MONTANA	OHIO	TEXAS
1. Edwards +	1. Hutto +	1. Hubbard +	1. Williams -	1. Gradison +	1. Hall +
2. Dickinson +	2. Fuqua +	2. Natcher +	2. Marlenee -	2. Luken +	2. Wilson -
3. Nichols +	3. Bennett +	3. Mazzoli +		3. Hall +	3. Collins +
4. Beville +	4. Chappell +	4. Snyder +	NEBRASKA	4. Guyer +	4. Roberts -
5. Flippo -	5. Kelly +	5. Carter +	1. Bereuter +	5. Latta +	5. Mattox +
6. Buchanan -	6. Young +	6. Hopkins +	2. Cavanaugh +	6. Harsha +	6. Gramm +
7. Shelby +	7. Gibbons +	7. Perkins +	3. Smith +	7. Brown +	7. Archer +
	8. Ireland +			8. Kindness +	8. Eckhardt +
ALASKA	9. Nelson +	LOUISIANA	NEVADA	9. Ashley +	9. Brooks -
AL Young +	10. Bafalis +	1. Livingston +	AL Santini +	10. Miller +	10. Pickle -
	11. Mica +	2. Boggs +		11. Stanton +	11. Leath +
ARIZONA	12. Stack -	3. Treen +	NEW HAMPSHIRE	12. Devine +	12. Wright -
1. Rhodes +	13. Lehman -	4. Leach +	1. D'Amours +	13. Pease -	13. Hightower +
2. Udall -	14. Pepper -	5. Huckaby +	2. Cleveland -	14. Seiberling +	14. Wyatt +
3. Stump +	15. Pascell -	6. Moore +		15. Wylie +	15. de la Garza +
4. Rudd +		7. Breaux +	NEW JERSEY	16. Regula +	16. White +
	GEORGIA	8. Long +	1. Florio +	17. Ashbrook +	17. Stenholm +
ARKANSAS	1. Ginn -	MAINE	2. Hughes +	18. Applegate +	18. Leland -
1. Alexander -	2. Mathis nv	1. Emery +	3. Howard -	19. Williams +	19. Hance -
2. Bethune +	3. Brinkley -	2. Snowe -	4. Thompson nv	20. Oaker +	20. Gonzalez +
3. Bammerschmidt +	4. Levitas -		5. Fenwick -	21. Stokes +	21. Loeffler +
4. Anthony -	5. Fowler -	MARYLAND	6. Forsythe nv	22. Vanik -	22. Paul +
	6. Gingrich +	1. Bauman +	7. Maguire +	23. Mottl +	23. Kazen +
CALIFORNIA	7. McDonald +	2. Long, C.D. -	8. Roe +		24. Frost -
1. Johnson -	8. Evans +	3. Mikulski +	9. Hollenbeck -	OKLAHOMA	
2. Clausen +	9. Jenkins +	4. Holt +	10. Rodino +	1. Jones -	UTAH
3. Matsui -	10. Barnard +	5. Spellman nv	11. Minish +	2. Synar +	1. McKay +
4. Fazio -		6. Byron +	12. Rinaldo +	3. Watkins +	2. Marriott +
5. Burton, J. -	HAWAII	7. Mitchell +	13. Courter -	4. Steed +	
6. Burton, P. -	1. Heftel -	8. Barnes -	14. Guarini -	5. Edwards +	VERMONT
7. Miller -	2. Akaka -		15. Patten +	6. English +	AL Jeffords -
8. Dellums -		MASSACHUSETTS			
9. Stark nv	IDAHO	1. Conte +	NEW MEXICO	OREGON	VIRGINIA
10. Edwards -	1. Symms +	2. Boland +	1. Lujan +	1. AuCoin -	1. Tribble +
11. Royer -	2. Hansen +	3. Early +	2. Runnels +	2. Ullman -	2. Whitehurst +
12. McCloskey -		4. Drinan -	NEW YORK	3. Duncan +	3. Satterfield +
13. Mineta +	ILLINOIS	5. Shannon -	1. Carney +	4. Weaver -	4. Daniel +
14. Shumway -	1. Stewart nv	6. Mavroulas +	2. Downey +		5. Daniel +
15. Coelho -	2. Murphy, M. +	7. Markey +	3. Ambro +	PENNSYLVANIA	6. Butler -
16. Panetta -	3. Russo +	8. O'Neill +	4. Lent +	1. Myers +	7. Robinson +
17. Pashayan -	4. Derwinski +	9. Moakley +	5. Wylder +	2. Gray -	8. Harris +
18. Thomas +	5. Fary +	10. Heckler +	6. Wolff +	3. Lederer +	9. Wampler +
19. Lagomarsino -	6. Hyde +	11. Donnelly +	7. Addabbo -	4. Dougherty +	10. Fisher -
20. Goldwater +	7. Collins +	12. Studds -	8. Rosenthal -	5. Schulze +	
21. Corman -	8. Rostankowski +		9. Ferraro -	6. Yatron -	WASHINGTON
22. Moorhead +	9. Yates -	MICHIGAN	10. Biaggi +	7. Edgar -	1. Pritchard -
23. Beilenson -	10. Mikva +	1. Conyers -	11. Schauer -	8. Kostmayer +	2. Swift -
24. Waxman -	11. Annunzio +	2. Purcell -	12. Chisholm -	9. Shuster +	3. Bonker -
25. Roybal -	12. Crane, P. +	3. Wolpe -	13. Solarz -	10. McDade +	4. McCormack -
26. Rousselot +	13. McClory +	4. Stockman nv	14. Richmond +	11. Flood nv	5. Foley -
27. Dornan +	14. Erlenborn +	5. Sawyer +	15. Zeffertti +	12. Murtha +	6. Dicks -
28. Dixon -	15. Corcoran +	6. Carr -	16. Holtzman -	13. Coughlin +	7. Lowry -
29. Hawkins -	16. Anderson nv	7. Kildee +	17. Murphy nv	14. Moorhead -	
30. Danielson -	17. O'Brien +	8. Traxler +	18. Green -	15. Ritter +	WEST VIRGINIA
31. Wilson, C.H. -	18. Michel +	9. Vander Jagt +	19. Rangel -	16. Walker -	1. Mollohan -
32. Anderson -	19. Railsback -	10. Albosta +	20. Weiss +	17. Ertel -	2. Staggers +
33. Grisham -	20. Findley +	11. Davis +	21. Garcia -	18. Walgren -	3. Slack -
34. Lungren +	21. Madigan +	12. Bonior +	22. Bingham +	19. Goodling -	4. Rahall +
35. Lloyd -	22. Crane, D. +	13. Diggs nv	23. Peyser +	20. Gaydos +	
36. Brown -	23. Price +	14. Nedzi -	24. Ottinger +	21. Bailey -	WISCONSIN
37. Lewis +	24. Simon -	15. Ford -	25. Fish -	22. Murphy +	1. Aspin +
38. Patterson nv		16. Dingell -	26. Gilman -	23. Clinger +	2. Kastenmeier -
39. Dannemeyer +	INDIANA	17. Brodhead -	27. McHugh +	24. Marks -	3. Baldus +
40. Badham +	1. Benjamin +	18. Blanchard -	28. Stratton +	25. Atkinson +	4. Zablocki +
41. Wilson, Bob -	2. Fithian +	19. Broomfield +	29. Solomon +		5. Reuss -
42. Deerlin +	3. Brademas +		30. McEwen +	RHODE ISLAND	6. Petri +
43. Burgener +	4. Quayle +	MINNESOTA	31. Mitchell +	1. St. Germain +	7. Obey -
	5. Hillis +	1. Erdahl +	32. Hanley +	2. Beard +	8. Roth +
COLORADO	6. Evans +	2. Hagedorn +	33. Lee +		9. Sensenbrenner +
1. Schroeder -	7. Myers +	3. Frenzel -	34. Horton -	SOUTH CAROLINA	
2. Wirth -	8. Deckard +	4. Vento +	35. Conable -	1. Davis -	WYOMING
3. Kogovsek -	9. Hamilton +	5. Sabo -	36. LaFalce +	2. Spence -	AL Cheney +
4. Johnson -	10. Sharp +	6. Nolan -	37. Nowak +	3. Derrick -	
5. Kramer +	11. Jacobs +	7. Stangeland +	38. Kemp +	4. Campbell +	
		8. Oberstar +	39. Lundine -	5. Holland -	
CONNECTICUT	IOWA	MISSISSIPPI	NORTH CAROLINA	6. Jenrette -	
1. Cotter +	1. Leach -	1. Whitten +	1. Jones -		
2. Dodd -	2. Tauke +	2. Bowen +	2. Fountain +	SOUTH DAKOTA	
3. Giaimo -	3. Grassley +	3. Montgomery +	3. Whitley -	1. Daschle -	
4. McKinney -	4. Smith -	4. Hinson +	4. Andrews +	2. Abdnor +	
5. Ratchford -	5. Harkin -	5. Lott +	5. Neal -		
6. Moffett -	6. Bedell +		6. Preyer +	TENNESSEE	
		MISSOURI	7. Rose -	1. Quillen +	
DELAWARE	KANSAS	1. Clay -	8. Hefner -	2. Duncan +	
41 Evans -	1. Sebelius +	2. Young +	9. Martin +	3. Bouquard +	
	2. Jeffries +	3. Gephardt +	10. Broyhill +	4. Gore +	
	3. Winn -	4. Skelton +	11. Gudger -	5. Boner +	
	4. Glickman -	5. Bolling nv		6. Beard -	
	5. Whittaker +	6. Coleman +	NORTH DAKOTA	7. Jones -	
		7. Taylor +	AL Andrews +	8. Ford -	
		8. Ichord +			
		9. Volkmer +			
		10. Burlison +			

D Democrat
R Republican

+ = Pro-Life
Vote

- = pro-Abor-
ion Vote

nv = Not
Voting

+ = Changed
Vote -
to +

Life after abortion: A moral dilemma in Del.

By Rick Edmonds
Inquirer Staff Writer

WILMINGTON — The two tiny infants, a boy and a girl, each weighing three pounds if that, were doing well, breathing on their own power last week at the Wilmington Medical Center's intensive care nursery. And that was the problem.

Both babies were supposed to have suffered cardiac arrest and been expelled stillborn after injection of a saline solution into their mothers' wombs.

The unwanted babies have both been signed over for adoption by

their mothers, and so they have no real names as yet. They are called Sal and Salina by interns and nurses — a flip reference to the saline solution that failed to kill them.

But the consequences of these abortions that didn't work are no joke.

The Delaware Attorney General's office has subpoenaed hospital records and is interviewing staff in an investigation of allegations that the infants' development was grossly underestimated and that one of them, upon delivery, was not checked promptly for signs of life.

Already, according to sources in the medical community, the medical center has begun new ultrasound screening of women requesting abortions in the second trimester of pregnancy, and it has turned away those beyond the 20th week. (A full-term pregnancy lasts about 36 weeks.)

In Wilmington and beyond, the coincidence of two such live births in the space of a month has posed for public discussion an ethical problem that long has troubled professionals.

Voluntary abortions late in the second trimester (up to 24 weeks) are clearly legal under a 1973 U. S. Su-

preme Court decision. But are such abortions morally acceptable if the result is sometimes a live — and likely damaged — infant?

Births like the two at the medical center are rare but by no means unprecedented. According to Dr. Willard Cates, chief of abortion surveillance at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, about 2 out of 1,000 saline abortions result in a live birth.

The chances of such an infant surviving for any length of time are considerably less though, Cates said. In 1974, the latest year studied, there

were 200 such unintended births nationally. Of that group, six survived early infancy and have a good chance of growing to maturity. It is safe to assume that at least six infants a year have been surviving abortions since then, he said.

Ironically, the saline procedure's supposed advantage over two other methods used late in the second trimester is that it alone kills the fetus before expulsion.

The saline solution is injected so as to replace some of the nurturing amniotic fluid of the mother's womb. (See ABORTION on 7-B)

CDAC ACTION - ALERT

High Priority Pro-Life Communication

July 2, 1979

PRO-LIFE VICTORY IN HOUSE -- ACTION GOES TO SENATE YOUR HELP NEEDED TO SHUT OFF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ABORTION

Senate Action Expected in Late July

On June 27th the U.S. House of Representatives adopted strong Hyde language restricting the use of federal funds for abortion in the FY 1980 Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill: *"None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to perform abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term."* By a vote of 241 to 180 the House fought off an attempt to weaken this language.

The ACTION NOW SHIFTS TO THE SENATE which is expected to vote on the Hyde language by late July. Due to the wide margin of victory in the House vote, pro-life leaders on Capitol Hill think that restoration of the Hyde Amendment to the law is a definite possibility -- but only if a strong grassroots effort is made to break down the pro-abortion will of the Senate. Immediately begin to institute this ACTION-ALERT. Please tailor your message to each of your two U.S. Senators to his past voting record on federal funding (see enclosed U.S. Senate voting record).

ACTION
REQUESTED

1. INSTITUTE LETTERWRITING ALERT

Use your telephone tree, bulletins, Letters to Editors, etc. to activate as many pro-life persons as possible. Ask each to send a public opinion telegram, mailgram, or letter (NOT a phone call) to their two Senators. Use one of the following messages for each, based on each Senator's previous voting record:

TO PRO-LIFE SENATORS (All "+" Voting Record):

Please continue to support the Hyde language in the Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill. I oppose the use of any of my tax dollars to pay for abortions.

TO SENATORS WHO VOTED TO WEAKEN RESTRICTION (Mixed +/- Voting Record):

I strongly oppose your votes to weaken the Hyde Amendment. None of my tax dollars should be used to pay for abortions.

TO PRO-ABORTION FUNDING SENATORS (All "-" Voting record):

I strongly oppose your continued support of federal funding of abortion-on-demand. My tax dollars should not be used for abortions.

TO NEW SENATORS:

I strongly oppose the use of any of my tax dollars for abortions. Please vote for the Hyde Amendment.

ACTION
REQUESTED

2. ARRANGE MEETINGS WITH SENATORS

Immediately call to request a meeting of key pro-life citizens with each of your Senators. Try to meet with each as soon as possible, but no later than July 23. The purpose of this important face-to-face dialogue is to:

FOR PRO-LIFE SENATORS: *THANK* him for his past support, *STRESS* the need for his continued support for the Hyde Amendment by referring to the unacceptable language in the law which pays for thousands of abortions, AND *OBTAIN* his commitment to support the Hyde language again this year.

FOR SENATORS WHO SUPPORTED WEAKENING THE LANGUAGE: *INFORM* him that the present language is unacceptable because thousands of abortions are being paid for with tax dollars (see reverse), *PROVIDE* documentation refuting the need for either a "Health of the Mother" or "Rape/Incest" exception (see green enclosure from May 2, 1979 ALERT), AND *REQUEST* his unwavering support for the Hyde Amendment to remove the federal government from the abortion business.

FOR PRO-ABORTION FUNDING SENATORS: *PERSUADE* him that those Americans who know each abortion kills an innocent human being should not be forced to violate their consciences by the use of their tax dollars to pay for abortions.

FOR NEW SENATORS: *DETERMINE* his position, then make appropriate points listed above.

DEADLINE: ALL REQUESTED ACTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY JULY 23, 1979

National Committee For a Human Life Amendment, Inc.

1707 L STREET, N.W. SUITE 400 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • 202-785-8061

CDAC ACTION NEWS

WASHINGTON REPORT FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ACTION COMMITTEES

July 3, 1979

HYDE AMENDMENT PASSES FIRST HOUSE TEST VOTE MARGIN DEMONSTRATES INCREASING PRO-LIFE STRENGTH

On Wednesday, June 27, 1979, the U.S. House of Representatives voted 241-180 in favor of the Hyde Amendment to the Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill. The Hyde Amendment reads:

"None of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term."

When the above language came to the floor of the House in the Appropriations Bill it was immediately challenged by abortion advocate Rep. Louis Stokes (D-21st, OH) who made a motion to eliminate any restriction on the use of federal funds for abortions. The Stokes' motion was defeated on a voice vote.

Then, Rep. David Obey (D-7th-WI), a persistent and clever champion of the weakest possible restrictions on the use of federal funds for abortions, presented the NARAL-Planned Parenthood fall-back position. He made a motion to strike the Hyde Amendment and replace it with the present language in the law which includes exceptions for health and rape/incest. The Obey motion was defeated 241-180 -- a sixty-one vote margin! The Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill, with the Hyde Amendment as an important and integral element, will now proceed to the Senate where action is expected by the end of July.

USE CAUTION WHEN EVALUATING YOUR CONGRESSMAN'S VOTE

A review of the season's first vote on Hyde reveals several congressmen who, for the first time, voted pro-life. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE CONGRESSMAN HAS BEEN WON OVER, i.e., that he will vote pro-life on all subsequent votes. Other factors may have been at work. For instance, the congressman may have been: supporting the Committee language at this stage in the process; or giving his pro-life constituents the first vote while fully intending to vote for the "compromise" later; or voting with his pro-life constituents since there was only one recorded vote this year. [Last year when the Hyde Amendment arrived on the floor, there were two recorded votes -- the first to delete any restriction on funding; the second to substitute the "compromise" language for Hyde. This provided several legislators with an opportunity to give both sides a recorded vote, i.e., vote against the deletion of any restrictions on the first vote for the pro-life constituent and then, turn around and vote for the "compromise" language on the second vote for NARAL.]

THE BOTTOM LINE:

Unless you have a firm commitment from your congressman to support the Hyde Amendment throughout the entire session of congress do not assume that he will vote pro-life on the next vote or on those votes which will occur toward the end of the process in September.

FIRST-RATE EFFORTS BY GRASSROOTS AND HOUSE PRO-LIFE LEADERS ASSURED VICTORY

The outstanding margin of victory which the pro-life movement achieved last week was the result of a several months long campaign which saw efforts at the congressional district level successfully joined at every stage in the process with a first-rate performance by several key pro-life leaders on Capitol Hill.

Labor/HEW Subcommittee: The Hyde language was first placed in the appropriations bill at the Subcommittee level due to the strong advocacy of Chairman William Natcher (D-2-KY). Supporting Mr. Natcher were subcommittee members: Daniel Flood (D-11-PA); Edward Patten (D-15-NJ); Joseph Early (D-3-MA); Robert Michel (R-18-IL); Silvio Conte (R-1-MA); and George O'Brien (R-17-IL). Unsuccessful efforts to oppose its inclusion were led by Rep. Obey.

Appropriations Committee: Here, Reps. Obey and Bill Alexander (D-1-AR) led the effort to replace the Hyde Amendment with the compromise language. They failed in two successive efforts (23-22 and 25-24). The victory was guaranteed by the efforts of Mr. Natcher, Mr. Early and Mr. Joseph McDade (R-10-PA).

Hyde Amendment—

(Continued from Page 1)

are unaudited and many discrepancies have been uncovered, showing that the actual number of tax-paid abortions is much higher than official figures indicate.

For example, HEW's statistical report lists 264 such abortions for the state of Illinois during 1978, but the actual reimbursement sought by the state was for 12,606. Similarly, 24 subsidized abortions were shown by HEW for Massachusetts, while the state claimed reimbursement for 8,667. HEW's report shows no federally funded abortions for California in 1978, but the state claimed reimbursement for

"Pro-choice" label inaccurate, says newspaper editor

(Editor's note: The following editorial by Editor Walt Olson appeared in the May 30 edition of the Morgan Messenger.)

A new expression in the lexicon of pro-abortionists has popped up. It's called "pro-choice." In other words, those who favor abortion are said to be "pro-choicers."

By such thinking, the anti-abortion groups are no longer pro-life, they are "anti-choice." An article in the recent Redbook magazine kept referring to pro-choice as something laudable. The article also indicated that 80% of the people favor abortion, as though that makes abortion right.

More than 80% of the Germans thought Hitler was OK for awhile too. Just because a majority of people approve of something doesn't make it right.

Using the logic of the "pro-choicers," one can pop someone on the head with a baseball

MARJORY MECKLENBURG
6700 CHEYENNE TRAIL • EDINA, MN 55435

July 10, 1979



TO THE EDITOR:

Regarding the Associated Press article, "Two State DFL Representatives May Challenge Nolan Next Year."

Abortion should not be the basis of a challenge for Congressman Richard Nolan's 6th District congressional seat by DFL Representative Steve Wenzel (AP story). Both men are pro-life.

Congressman Nolan is one of the few pro-life liberals in the U.S. Congress. He has authored legislation to restore legal protection to unborn babies, to help needy pregnant women and to improve conditions for children and families.

He has repeatedly voted to reduce federal funding for abortion. In 1978, it was only after 47 votes, during a long and bitter impasse between the Senate and the House, that Congressman Nolan reluctantly supported a compromise which was also agreed to by other pro-life Congressmen. They settled for less than they wanted because they could see sympathy building toward acceptance of more permissive language and because the paychecks of thousands of families were being held up in the dispute.

This year, as last, Congressman Nolan voted for language which would prevent federal funding for abortion except when the life of the mother is threatened. He also supported an amendment which would have allowed abortion only to save a mother's life, when rape and incest is promptly reported or when two or more physicians will verify that to carry the pregnancy to term will cause irreparable extreme physical harm to the mother; this is also more restrictive than the present law.

Over the years the pro-life grade on Congressman Nolan's legislative report card would be an A. That should be sufficient. He should not have to score 100% to deserve the thanks of pro-life people. Liberal Democrats face great pressure from many of their co-workers and supporters when they identify with the pro-life position. We ought to appreciate those who do. There is enough real opposition elsewhere.

Marjory Mecklenburg, President

American Citizens Concerned for Life

U.S. SENATE REJECTS HYDE AMENDMENT - CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SCHEDULED

On July 19, the Senate rejected the House-passed Hyde Amendment and substituted the weak 1977-1978 abortion funding language that is currently the law. Due primarily to Sen. Schweiker (PA), the Senate Appropriations Committee had reported out the House language as part of the Labor/HEW Appropriations Bill. When the bill came to the Senate floor, a rather confusing sequence of motions and substitute motions followed which resulted in five hours of debate and three recorded votes.

First, pro-abortion dean Sen. Packwood (OR) moved to strike the abortion funding language entirely and thus allow the use of federal funds for all abortions with no restrictions. Then Sen. Magnusson (WA) offered a substitute motion to fund abortions for rape, incest or when "medically necessary." Then pro-life Sen. Jesse Helms (NC) moved to amend the Magnusson motion by striking out "medically necessary" and thus restrict abortion funding to life of mother or rape and incest cases.

A motion to table the Helms motion failed 53-46. This in itself was a pro-life victory since the Helms motion would have eliminated funding for "medically necessary" abortions. Voting pro-life against tabling the Helms motion were Minnesota Sens. Boschwitz and Durenberger. Following that, a vote was taken on the Helms motion itself. This time the Helms motion was defeated 53-46, a pro-life loss. Minnesota Sens. Boschwitz and Durenberger again voted pro-life for the Helms motion on this vote.

Then Magnusson agreed to allow Sen. Bayh (IN) to move the current (1977-1978) language (rape, incest, life of mother and severe and longlasting physical health damage) rather than the "medically necessary" language. At this point, the Senate voted 57-42 to substitute that compromise language, which the House rejected on June 27 by 241-180, for the Hyde Amendment. Voting pro-life against substituting the compromise language, and thus for the Hyde Amendment, were Minnesota Sens. Boschwitz and Durenberger.

Although the Hyde Amendment lost the first round in the Senate, the vote against the current compromise language was the largest since that language was first adopted in December, 1977, and represented a retreat from last year's Senate position in favor of "medically necessary" language.

Only the first round in this year's federal abortion funding battle is over. The issue now goes to conference committee and the House may vote again soon. If pro-life members of the House and Senate hold firm there's an excellent chance that either the original Hyde Amendment or other language substantially better than what is currently in the law can be adopted this year.

PLEASE THANK MINNESOTA CONGRESSMEN ERDAHL, HAGEDORN, VENTO, STANGELAND AND OBERSTAR AND SENATORS BOSCHWITZ AND DURENBERGER FOR SUPPORTING THE HYDE AMENDMENT. THEY ARE UNDER TREMENDOUS PRESSURE FROM THE PRO-ABORTION LOBBY. URGE CONGRESSMEN FRENZEL, SABO, AND NOLAN TO SUPPORT THE HYDE AMENDMENT IN FUTURE VOTES.

Doubts Arise About Abortion 'Martyr'

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Staff Writer

A woman portrayed as a martyr when she died from an illegal abortion after Medicaid funds were cut off may have been simply trying to keep her

Medicaid abortions and we'll have it long after them," said Rivas.

Reports that the woman's death might not have been linked to the cutoff of funds for government-paid abortions first appeared in Ob. Gyn. News,

cries in Congress and in the press over the cutoff of Medicaid funds for abortions. A memorial service was held in Washington for the woman at which one spokesman said: "The only thing that stood between her and life was

"Who knows why someone goes to Mexico for an abortion? Is it money? Or is it that they don't want anyone to know about it?"

The abortion the dead woman received in Reynosa, Mexico, reportedly

**\$73 Billion Labor-HEW Bill Passed:**

Senate Retreats from Position on Abortion

Recognizing the growing strength of the "right-to-life" movement, the Senate has dramatically shifted its position on federally funded abortions.

Its July 19 approval of an abortion provision significantly more restrictive than the Senate position in past years, represented a major victory for the anti-abortion movement, which has vowed to expand in 1980 its efforts to defeat abortion-funding supporters at the polls.

Instead of approving all "medically necessary" abortions, as it has in past years, the Senate voted for the compromise language in existing law, allowing payment for abortions to save the life of the mother or prevent severe and long-lasting damage to her physical health, and in cases of rape or incest.

The action came on an amendment to the fiscal 1980 Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) appropriations bill (HR 4389), which the Senate passed July 20.

The Senate's strong pro-abortion-funding position in the past has served as a counterweight to the House's tough stand against all abortions not needed to save the life of the mother. But this year senators were unwilling to take such a controversial position just to give their conferees more bargaining room. (*Details of Senate floor action, p. 1532*)

Pro-life forces predicted the vote would lead to further tightening of the abortion limitation in existing law. "With the House standing firm and a different set of circumstances in the Senate, we will move ahead on the Hyde amendment," said Jesse Helms, R-N.C. Rep. Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., sponsored the original anti-abortion amendment.

"Pro-choice" supporters of abortion funding placed their hopes on the Senate sticking with the existing compromise language in conference negotiations.

In other action on HR 4389, the Senate rejected attempts to make major cuts in the funding levels reported by the Appropriations Committee. It approved floor amendments adding \$258.6 million to the committee bill. The total appropriation was \$73 billion.

Unlike the House, the Senate rejected an attempt to cut HEW spending by \$500 million, with the savings to come out of spending for waste, fraud and abuse. In 1978 the Senate approved a \$2 billion waste, fraud and abuse reduction. (*1978 Almanac p. 105*)

The House passed HR 4389 June 27. (*Weekly Report p. 1287*)

Senate Committee Action

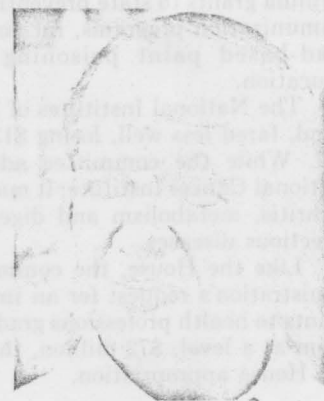
The Senate Appropriations Committee filed its report on HR 4389 July 13 (S Rept 96-247). It approved fiscal 1980 appropriations of \$72.7 billion — \$250.7 million less than the House-approved total.

The difference between the two bills would have been even greater if the committee had approved the House's \$500 million reduction in HEW spending for waste, fraud and abuse. The total of line items in the House-passed bill was actually \$716.7 million more than the Senate committee total.

—By Harrison H. Donnelly

"This shows the strength of the right-to-life movement. People get panicky."

—Sen. George McGovern,
D-S.D.



Unlike recent previous years, the committee declined to put liberalized abortion language into the bill, deciding to let the House language allowing abortion funding only to save the life of the mother remain in the bill.

Department of Labor

The committee achieved a \$53.3 million reduction in the Labor Department appropriation approved by the House by using different assumptions about the status of public service employment programs. It approved basically the same program level as the House for countercyclical public service employment under Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). But it cut \$188 million from the House's appropriation by using a lower estimate of the number of workers on board by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Similarly, the committee saved \$200 million from the House amount for the administration's new private sector initiative jobs program by assuming that it would get started more slowly than the House had thought, and thus spend less money in its first year. The committee's recommendation was \$125 million.

The committee shifted much of the money it "saved" to youth employment programs. At an increased cost of \$297.8 million, the panel restored cuts made by the House in the administration's budget request for youth employment and training programs and the Young Adult Conservation Corps.

Department of HEW

Total spending for HEW was set at \$60 billion — \$447.9 million below the House level.

The committee achieved a \$34 million reduction in spending by limiting total department payments for consultants to \$160 million. HEW had estimated it would spend \$194 million on consultant contracts. The committee made clear that it did not like the way HEW had been making increasing use of outside consultants to analyze and evaluate programs. It said it was "unaware of any program improvements that have been brought about by the department's large annual investment in evaluation contracts."



Los Angeles Times

Sat. 7/23/77

U.S.-Paid Abortions for Poor Favored by Brown

BY LARRY STAMMER

Times Staff Writer

MURPHYS, Calif.—Gov. Brown declared Friday that the government should pay for abortions of low-income women who desire them.

In his strongest statement yet on the controversial subject, the gover-

Brown said, "It would be inappropriate for government to penalize people for making a choice that many Americans believe is their right and is consistent with their beliefs."

The governor also noted that many

Henry J. Hyde

The Humanity of the Unborn

Washington Post 7/25/77



The pages of The Washington Post (and most newspapers, for that matter) have been crowded with editorials, cartoons and columns deploring congressional action withholding federal funds for abortions. One would think that those of us who are trying to preserve

life. An editorial in the September, 1970 California Medicine, the official journal of the California Medical Association, says:

"Since the old ethic has not yet been fully displaced it has been necessary to separate the idea of abortion from the

hand, if it is the killing of an innocent (although possibly inconvenient) human life, then have we really moved very far from Dachau?

That the unborn is a human life is a biological fact, not a theological one. Dr. Bernard Nathanson, former direc-

tion readily available to middle-class and wealthy women. The ability of women to pay for their abortions doesn't make the killing of their unborn children any more proper. The real question Congress must face is whether the taxpayers shall pay for the killing.

to life" deserves consideration. Actually, birth is simply a change of address.

I should like to share with you the views expressed nearly 40 years ago during World War II by Dr. Joseph D. DeLee, a leader in modern obstetrical

Poor federal finances figured in abortion votes, senators say

By Carl Griffin Jr.
Staff Writer

State and local governments are in better shape than the federal government to finance abortions, Minnesota's two U.S. senators said Wednesday, and that's one reason why they voted last week to restrict federal funds for abortions.

Although the trend in recent years has been for the federal government to assume more social service financing, DFL Sens. Hubert

Humphrey and Wendell Anderson said there are limits on how much the federal government can spend.

"Right now, the state of Minnesota has a surplus, while we (the federal government) have a deficit," Humphrey said at a Minneapolis press conference. (In Minnesota, it is estimated that there will be a \$25 million to \$30 million surplus over the next two years.)

He said the Wisconsin state government now has a \$500 million

surplus.

"It was a no win situation for us to vote on," Sen. Humphrey said. "But I voted exactly the way I wanted to vote. I don't feel that abortions should be used promiscuously as a birth control method."

Anderson said that his decision to vote for the restriction was a difficult one. He acknowledged, however, that his vote on the issue

Senators continued on page 5A

Humphrey, Anderson and poor women

When the Supreme Court last month restricted the effect of its 1973 landmark ruling on abortion, those less fortunate than most of us.

Justice Harry Blackmun described the action as The result of the Supreme Court ruling and the

Women criticize Humphrey, Anderson for abortion votes

By Elena O. De LaRosa
Staff Writer

Six Minnesota women's groups Thursday sharply criticized Minnesota Sens. Wendell Anderson and Hubert Humphrey for their recent votes to restrict federal funds for elective abortions for women.

The votes by the Democrat sena-

tors will have drastic repercussions in future caucus endorsements and elections, said the women, who represented the Abortion Rights Council of Minnesota, the DFL Feminist Caucus, the Minnesota Women's Political Caucus, the GOP Feminist Caucus, the Minnesota Recipients Alliance and the National Organization for Women.

The women said at a Minneapolis news conference that they plan to draw attention to the senators' votes by demonstrating Saturday at a meeting of the DFL State Central Committee at the Minneapolis Auditorium.

Jeri Rasmussen, vice president of Women continued on page 2B

Medicaid abortions restricted by House

6/18/77

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

Washington, D.C.

The House Friday voted 201-155 to approve tighter restrictions on the use of Medicaid funds for abor-

tions, in a test of congressional sentiment on the deeply controversial issue now before the courts.

The vote came as the House approved, by voice vote, a \$61.3-billion appropriations bill for the de-

partments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare that conformed to the spending limitations agreed upon by the Carter administration and House Democratic leaders, who warded off numerous proposals to increase the appropriation.

The House also voted to prohibit the use of federal funds to promote or enforce quotas based on race, sex or national origin, a step which opponents said would spell the death of the government's affirmative action program.

The pro-abortion forces, in a tactical maneuver, knocked out a current provision that allows Medicaid abortions when the mother's life is in danger.

"We wanted to demonstrate that supporters are extremists willing to sacrifice the lives of mothers," explained Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who raised a point of order that led to the deletion.

Pro-abortion forces felt that they had picked up some votes by the maneuver, and also believed that the total prohibition would provide a more compelling case in the courts, where constitutionality of the restrictive legislation has been challenged. The prohibition, originally enacted last year, has never

House continued on page 4A

House unit OKs energy tax

Washington Post

WASHINGTON—The House Ways and Means Committee tentatively approved a tax on industrial use of oil and gas yesterday that may produce only two-thirds the energy savings proposed by President Carter.

He estimated his tax and rebate program to push industry and utilities into using coal instead of oil or natural gas would reduce oil use by 3.3 million barrels a day by 1985. His entire energy program would reduce daily oil usage by an estimated 4.5 million barrels.

THE ADMINISTRATION proposed returning the tax money through a system of credits or tax cuts to help industries and utilities pay for conversion to coal, which the country has in abundance. The committee

will act on the rebate Monday and then reconsider all the tentative votes it has taken on tax provisions of the Carter program during the past two weeks.

IN TWO DAYS of work on the proposal, the committee cut in half—from \$90 billion to \$44.6 billion—the revenue the tax would produce from 1979 to 1985. Committee staff and administration officials said they had no firm figures on energy savings the committee bill would produce, but said it might be about one-third below the administration proposal.

The committee watered down the tax plan by exempting some power plants and lowering the rate. The first 50,000 barrels of oil (or 300 million cubic feet of natural gas) used by a plant in a year would be exempt from the tax.

The committee also exempted fuels used in process-

ing when coal might hurt the product. Also exempted were plants ordered by federal regulation, state law or court order not to convert to coal for environmental reasons.

The committee also set up a two-tiered tax system. Plants that can easily convert to coal would pay the higher rate, those that cannot convert to coal, or can only with great difficulty, would be taxed less.

UNDER THE COMMITTEE bill, the tax on industrial use of oil would start in 1979 at 30 cents a barrel and climb to \$3 a barrel by 1985. The tax on utility use of oil would begin in 1983 and be a flat \$1.50.

The tax on 1,000 cubic feet of gas used by industry would range from 20 cents to \$1.10. For utilities the gas tax would begin in 1983 at 55 cents and climb to 75 cents by 1985.

S. African police kill 7 more blacks

JOHANNESBURG (P)—Police shot and killed seven blacks in two segregated townships, pushing to 12 the number killed in four days of violence marking the anniversary of the bloody Soweto riots in South Africa.

Thirty-three persons were injured and 278 arrested in confrontations with police yesterday in the black townships of Kwanobuhle and Kabah, 500 miles southwest of Johannesburg. Property damage was estimated at \$1.5 million.

POLICE Brig. P. J. Hugo, head of riot control for the townships, said officers fatally shot five blacks trying to loot a liquor store in Kwanobuhle. Two more blacks died when the liquor store they were ransacking caught fire, he said.

In Pretoria, South Africa's capital, a passenger in a government vehicle shot and killed a 20-year-

RIOTS

Turn to Page 2A

House OKs ban of U.S. money for abortions

From The Star's News Services

WASHINGTON—The House yesterday voted a ban on the use of federal funds to perform abortions, strengthening a restriction passed a year ago that said federal money could not be used to perform abortions "except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term."

By a 201-to-155 vote, the House adopted an amendment by Rep. Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., that said none of the funds in the appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and their programs can be used to perform or promote abortions.

BEFORE PASSING the \$61.3-billion appropriations bill by voice vote, the House also voted to prohibit using HEW funds to impose racial or sexual quotas in hiring, promotion or school admission policies. Whether this would take HEW out of the "affirmative-action" business remained unclear.

Leaders of the National Right to Life Committee (NRLC) hailed the bar to use of federal money for abortions as a major victory.

Delegates at the group's national conven-

tion in Chicago burst into wild cheers yesterday when Dr. Carolyn Gerster, chairman of the NRLC, interrupted one session with news of the vote.

She described reaction to the announcement as "relief, exuberance and unbridled joy. I've never seen such joy."

THE ABORTION provision adopted last year by Congress has never been implemented because of a court appeal claiming it is discriminatory. Although the ban on abortions was strengthened, pro-abortion forces said they were pleased by yesterday's House action because they claim it makes the amendment more vulnerable to a court ruling.

Through Medicaid—medical aid to the poor—the federal government has been paying for about one-third of all abortions performed in the country, about 300,000 at a cost of about \$50 million a year.

Medicaid funds are also used to pay for services provided when pregnancies are carried to term, from pre-natal care to birth, and the U.S. Supreme Court is expected to decide by the end of this month whether using federal funds to pay for some obstetric services while denying them to terminate pregnancies violates the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

IN AN emotional speech, Rep. Gene Taylor, R-Mo., said he and his wife had adopted a baby girl when she was 7 days old, and she is now married and has a child of her own. "I'm happy no one killed my little girl," Taylor said.

But Rep. Yvonne B. Burke, D-Calif., called it the "forced child-bearing amendment" and said it discriminates against low-income women, black women and teenagers who become pregnant. One-third of all Medicaid abortions are performed on teen-age girls, she told the House.

These women particularly produce children "who don't have a chance to get adopted," she said.

THE HOUSE ALSO by voice vote adopted an amendment that bans using HEW funds to require quotas

ABORTIONS

Turn to Page 2A

ATTEN TO SAFETY
uilding bare-chested

ER GUITAR
outside

Senate limits abortion funding

By Eric Pianin
Staff Correspondent

Washington, D.C.

The U.S. Senate Wednesday voted to impose limits on the use of Medicaid funds for abortions for poor people, although it stopped far short of the House's recent decision

amendment, offered by Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., to eliminate the limitations on the use of federal funds for abortions that were added to the bill last week by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Humphrey and Anderson voted against the Packwood amendment.

where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or where medically necessary, or for the treatment of rape or incest victims."

The provision also would allow the use of federal funds for drugs or devices, such as the so-called "morning-after pill," to prevent implantation of the fertilized ovum.

Anderson defends vote on abortion

By PAT MARX

Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

U.S. Sen. Wendell Anderson yesterday defended his vote Wednesday on the abortion question, a vote which some DFLers said could hurt his chances for election and split the DFL Party.

Anderson and Sen. Hubert Humphrey both voted with the Senate majority to limit the use of federal funds to pay for abortions for poor women.

"I don't suggest that my position is the best one, but I did what I think (is) right," Anderson said in

Expert says bill would cut abortions just 10%

By SPENCER RICH
Washington Post

WASHINGTON—A leading population expert estimates that, under a Senate-passed restriction on federal financing of abortions, 90 percent of those performed now could still be done.

On the other hand, Hellman said, if Congress eventually adopts the tighter restriction favored by House conferees, which would permit federal financing of abortions only to save the woman's life, federally financed abortions would drop from about 300,000 a year un-

health of the woman, to the danger of birth of a deformed fetus or a threat to the mental stability, health or well-being of the mother. A woman couldn't just have an abortion if she felt like it, but the doctor would have wide discretion.

Minneapolis

Tribune



Local/Family
Comics/TV-F

Abortion votes hurt DFL fund raising

By Steven Dornfeld
Staff Writer

The current fund-raising effort of the state DFL Party has been hampered by the recent votes of Minnesota's two U.S. senators against financing abortions for indigent women, the party's chairman confirmed Wednesday.

Chairman Rick Scott said the abortion votes cast by DFL Sens. Hubert Humphrey and Wendell An-

derson have been criticized by a number of DFL sympathizers who have been asked for contributions during the party's current Dollars for Democrats fund-raising drive.

Scott indicated that he is pleased by the progress of the drive, but said of the abortion votes, "They have had an impact — I can't say that they haven't. We've had some people who made pledges who now say they can't give us any money because of the votes."

A newsletter of the DFL Feminist Caucus that was to be placed in the mail later this week includes a copy of a letter to Scott from a party member from Washington County. In that letter, the party member says he was not aware of the Humphrey and Anderson votes at the time he made his pledge.

"I intend to increase my political contributions this year, but they will go to the DFL Feminist Caucus," the party member goes on to


say. "They will know which politicians deserve my support."

The feminist caucus has been a potent force within the state party and one of its founders, Koryne Horbal, has been sharply critical of the two senators' votes. Ms. Horbal, a member of the Democratic National Committee from Minnesota, described them as "outrageous" and predicted that Ander-

DFL continued on page 2B

Genocide, not abortion

A recent political cartoon in the Tribune depicted Uncle Sam refusing, for economy reasons, to give money to poor women seeking



is "genocide."—Rev. L. J. Murtagh, Wilmont, Minn.

Letters

from
readers

Funds for abortions

The Tribune's July 3 assessment ("Humphrey, Anderson and poor women") of the Senate's decision to limit the use of Medicaid funds

Ford. Every child has the right to straight teeth. But if the parents can't afford braces, those children are not being denied their rights. And people seem to overlook the fact that those women became pregnant through their own actions. — Carol Northenscald, Buffalo, Minn.

choice."—Dennis J. Fermoye, Minneapolis.

\$3-million abortion fund announced

Associated Press

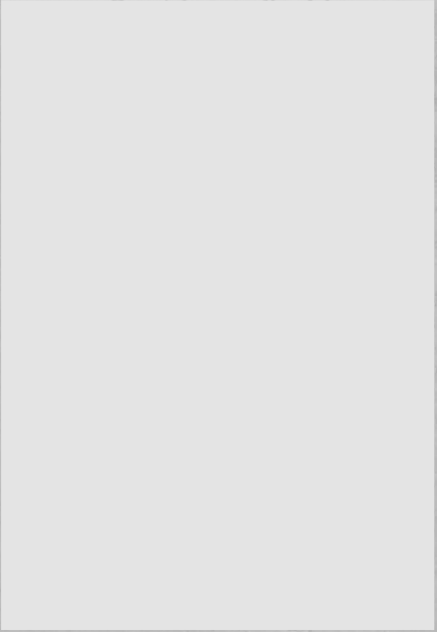
the public regarding the issue.

New York, N.Y.

The Planned Parenthood Federation of America is trying to raise

The fund is being set up because of a recent supreme court decision that states have no legal duty to

Sens. Humphrey and Anderson deserve praise for their courage in voting to deny federal funds for elective abortions. These "poor women" are using abortion as a means of child prevention. The Su-



U.S. considering alternatives to abortion

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration, grappling with the political and social consequences of a new congressional ban on Medicaid abortions, is considering a

with him at a meeting last week.

He said they asked him to suggest possible alternatives the government could pursue if Congress voted to end federal payment for most abortions for the more than 4

Wednesday approved an amendment that allows payment for abortions that are "medically necessary."

CONGRESS ACTED after the

The HEW secretary said the federal government had several alternatives to paying the costs of voluntary abortions—such as sex education, family planning and facilities.

decide which way we're going to go."

Already contained in HEW's 1978 fiscal budget is \$35 million for an Alternatives to Abortion

WASH POST
7/8/77
**Senate Measure
Found to Permit
Most Abortions**

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Staff Writer

A leading population expert, Louis Hellman of the respected Population Reference Bureau, estimated yesterday that, under a Senate-passed restriction on federal financing of abortions, 90 per cent of those now performed could still be done.

That is because of a number of exceptions written into the Senate legislation, and especially a very broad exception permitting any abortion "medically necessary," Hellman told a reporter.

A leader of the anti-abortion movement in Congress, Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.), made a similar observation. He called the Senate version of the legislation "a Christmas tree of exemptions and loopholes. It permits abortions for everything, including athlete's foot."

These estimates mean the abortion fight in Congress may not be quite over. There is certain to be a bitter battle in conference between the Senate and the more restrictive House when Congress reconvenes next week.

The anti-abortion provisions are riders on the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare appropriations bill.

Hellman, former deputy assistant HEW secretary for population affairs, said in response to a question that "my guess, and it's just a guess," is that if the Senate language prevails in the conference, it would reduce the number of federally funded abortions by only about 10 per cent, leaving 90 per cent still possible.

On the other hand, said Hellman, if Congress eventually adopts the tighter restriction favored by House conferees, which would permit federal funding of abortions only to save the life of the mother, federally financed abortions would drop from about 300,000 a year under the federal-state Medicaid programs to "only a few thousand — possibly 1,600 a year" or fewer.

"All these figures are purely an estimate," stressed Hellman, who was a leading figure in the Medicaid abortion program before leaving HEW.

See ABORTION, A12, Col. 1



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- ..CONFEREES AGREE ON HEW MONEY ITEMS WITH BIG HEALTH INCREASES (p.1)
- ..ABORTION ISSUE CONTINUES TO DELAY HEW APPROPRIATIONS MEASURE (p.1)
- ..CALIFANO AGREES WITH TALMADGE, TO REVISE REORGANIZATION PLAN (p.2)
- ..HEW REGIONAL REORGANIZATION CENTRALIZES AUTHORITY IN WASHINGTON (p.2)
- ..KENNEDY FINISHES WORK ON HIS HEALTH COST CONTROL AMENDMENTS (p.3)

****House and Senate conferees quickly agreed last week on dollar figures in an HEW appropriations bill that provides \$6.24 billion for health programs during fiscal 1978 although final agreement on the bill has been delayed by continued controversy over an abortion amendment. The health outlays would be \$709.8 million over Carter Administration budget figures but all indications are that President Carter will sign the measure. The health program total is \$213.9 million over the House bill, \$199 million under the Senate bill. Although the President earlier had threatened to veto a bill higher than the House measure, HEW now admits that its estimates for welfare and Medicaid were too high by some \$1.4 billion. Downward revisions by alert Senate HEW, subcommittee staffers, concurred in by House conferees, have resulted in a bill that, with an HEW total of \$55.9 billion, actually is \$1.36 billion under the House figure. Senate staffers say the reason for reduced spending is a decline in the growth rate for Medicaid costs and recipients from nearly 19 percent over the last several years to less than 14 percent in fiscal 1977 and 1978. Reasons for the trend appear to be reductions in eligible populations and cutbacks in state programs.**

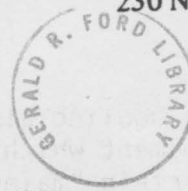
****With Chairman Daniel Flood (D-Pa.) of the House Appropriations HEW Subcommittee taking a hard stand against a more liberal Senate provision, House and Senate conferees were unable even to come close to agreement on an abortion provision in the HEW money bill last week. Another try is set for this week but Flood made clear he and his House delegation won't have anything to do with a Senate version permitting federal funds to be used for "medically necessary" abortions. Flood called it a "loophole you could drive a truck through." Meanwhile, President Carter reaffirmed in a Mississippi town meeting last week his view that the federal government should not pay for abortions unless the mother's life is in danger.**

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Court Cases
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Lawyers for Americans United for Life Legal Defense Fund are defending the Hyde Amendment, which cut off federal funds for abortion, in two cases before the Supreme Court.

The Court agreed Feb. 19 to hear a New York case, McRae v. Secretary of HEW, in which federal Judge John Dooling declared the Hyde Amendment unconstitutional and issued an injunction against it. AUL has been representing Congressman Henry J. Hyde, author of the amendment, Sen. Jesse Helms and former Sen. James Buckley, as well as a guardian for unborn children in this casesince October 1976.

The Supreme Court will hear the McRae case at the same time as an Illinois case, Williams v. Zbaraz, in which the AUL Legal Defense Fund is defending the Hyde Amendment and an Illinois law restricting abortion funds. The Court had agreed to hear the Williams case last fall.

Judge Dooling issued an injunction against the Hyde Amendment in January, but it did not go into effect until Feb. 19 when the Supreme Court denied requests from the federal government and AUL to leave the amendment in effect until the full Court has had a chance to review the issues involved and decide the case.

Judge Dooling's decision held that, under the Medicaid Act and under the constitution, the federal government must fund all abortions deemed "medically necessary" by the doctor performing the abortion. AUL general counsel Patrick Trueman criticized this ruling, noting that, "At least one prominent abortionist testified before Judge Dooling that anytime an abortion is wanted, it is medically necessary."

"Judge Dooling's ruling, now in effect, will also likely result in forcing all states to fund Medicaid abortions, even though 41 of them have restricted such payments," said Trueman.

In ruling the Hyde Amendment unconstitutional, Judge Dooling held that Congress must remain "neutral" between childbirth and abortion, and if it funds one it must fund the other.

Judge Dooling also ruled that the Hyde Amendment violates the First Amendment which guarantees "free exercise" of one's religion. Because certain "mainstream" religions allow abortion as a matter of personal choice and in some cases, according to Dooling, may even "mandate" abortion, "To deny necessary medical assistance for the lawful and medically necessary procedure is to violate the pregnant woman's First...Amendment rights," Dooling held.

Dooling, however, rejected arguments of plaintiffs American Civil Liberties Union and Planned Parenthood that the Hyde Amendment is an "establishment of religion" in violation of the First Amendment. The plaintiffs attempted to show that the Hyde Amendment was an establishment of Catholic doctrine.

Judge Dooling, in his decision, wrote, "...[T]he spokesmen of religious institutions must not be discouraged, nor inhibited by the fear that their support of legislation, or explicit lobbying for such legislation, will result in its being constitutionally suspect."

The Supreme Court has indicated that oral arguments in both the McRae and Williams cases will be held in April, with AUL's brief due March 18. AUL Chairman Dennis Horan has announced that AUL Vice-Chairman Victor Rosenblum, a professor of constitutional law at Northwestern University, will present oral arguments before the Supreme Court.



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The Hyde Amendment was declared unconstitutional by Chicago Federal Judge John F. Grady in a ruling on April 27. Grady did not enjoin the enforcement of the Hyde Amendment, but he did issue an injunction against an Illinois law restricting abortion funding. This leaves the Department of Health, Education and Welfare free to continue restricting federal funds for Medicaid abortions.

Lawyers for Americans United for Life are appealing Grady's ruling directly to the United States Supreme Court and have filed a motion for a stay before Justice John Paul Stevens asking that Grady's injunction against the Illinois law be lifted until the full court can decide the case. Stevens is expected to rule on the motion within the next two weeks, and a favorable ruling would have the effect of restricting Illinois abortion funding until the Supreme Court reaches a decision, which could take more than a year.

The Illinois law was to go into effect May 1 following a year-and-a-half court battle which resulted in a favorable ruling before the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on Feb. 13 of this year. The Appeals Court had ruled that Illinois was free, under the Medicaid Act, to restrict funds for abortions in accordance with the Hyde Amendment standards. In its opinion, the Appeals Court questioned whether the Hyde Amendment itself violated the United States Constitution and sent the case down to Judge Grady's court for a determination of that issue.

This lawsuit is one of two current challenges to the Hyde Amendment in federal courts in the country. The other case, also defended by AUL, is before Federal Judge John Dooling in New York. In that case, the American Civil Liberties Union and Planned Parenthood are arguing that the Hyde Amendment is an enactment of Catholic doctrine and therefore violates the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

In two 1977 Supreme Court opinions, Beal v. Doe and Maier v. Roe, the court indicated that states are not required to fund abortions under the Medicaid Act nor under the U.S. Constitution. In holding the Hyde Amendment unconstitutional, Judge Grady interpreted those decisions to mean that states may refuse to fund only "purely elective" abortions. AUL lawyers have maintained in this and other similar cases that the court held in those cases that states have wide latitude to restrict abortion funding.

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Originally, the Illinois law was supposed to go into effect in December of 1977. The challenge was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago, which is supported by federal tax dollars.

Americans United for Life, with its national headquarters in Chicago, is involved in over 30 abortion-related cases nationwide, and is the national center for prolife legal information and litigation.



Hyde amendment battle looming over Medicaid, Defense budgets



In a developing story of a divided Carter Administration and a new strategy by the nation's major pro-abortion organizations, the annual battle over the Hyde amendment has begun in the 96th Congress with an additional fiscal crisis looming in the

states funding most or all abortions under court order. Most significantly, states may file for reimbursement of abortions performed in 1978 under federal guidelines many months after the fact. Representative William Nichols (D. KY) chairman

