



The Phyllis Schlafly Report



VOL. 9, NO. 10, SECTION 2

BOX 618, ALTON, ILLINOIS 62002

MAY, 1976

How The Libs and The Feds Plan to Spend Your Money

If you thought the women's libbers would be satisfied when they got \$300,000 of Federal money to spend to promote International Women's Year, you were wrong.

If you think they will be satisfied when and if they receive \$5,000,000 of Federal money for International Women's Decade, you will be just as wrong.

The libs and the Feds are a dynamic duo when it comes to big ideas to spend our money and control our lives. They now have hatched a new plan to parlay their "year" and their "decade" into a permanent Federal agency from which they can run our lives, change our attitudes, and restructure society. They are promoting a new ripoff of our tax dollars called the "National Center for Women."

The National Center for Women Bill, S. 2913, which is designed to bring this about, is sponsored by Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D., Conn.) and Senator Charles Percy (R., Ill.)

This bill would set up a new Federal agency with wide authority, both direct and indirect, over *all* Federal agencies. The stated purpose of the Center is to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate Federal agency programs having impact on women. With women comprising 51.7 percent of our population, it is hard to conceive of *any* program *not* having an impact on women.

The scope of the National Center for Women Bill in terms of regulatory power and Federal funding is practically unlimited. If passed, it would become the vehicle to the attainment of women's lib goals with tax money, and the enforcement of women's lib goals through Federal power.

Organization of the Center

Under S. 2913, the National Center for Women would be established as "an independent agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government," headed by a presidentially appointed Administrator to be chosen on the basis of her "demonstrated commitment and record of accomplishment toward enhancing the status of women," as well as experience and training.

Within the Center there would be a National Board of Advisors composed of eleven members, four of whom would be from Federal, state or local governmental offices "concerned with the status of wo-

men." This opens the way to load the board with members of the various Federal and state Status of Women Commissions, which are about 95 percent pro-lib and pro-ERA.

The functions of the board would be: (1) to maintain liaison with all state, local, national and international organizations and agencies, both public and private, concerned with the status of women, or monitoring or administering programs affecting women; and (2) to review and make recommendations to the Administrator concerning all general matters arising in the administration of this Act.

The following bureaus and functions would be transferred to the National Center for Women:

- 1) National Commission on International Women's Year.
- 2) Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women.
- 3) Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of Women.
- 4) Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.
- 5) Women's Action Program of HEW.
- 6) Women's Rights Program Unit of the Civil Rights Commission.
- 7) Functions of the Secretary of Labor administered through the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Functions of the Center

In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Center is empowered to:

- 1) "Review, monitor, coordinate, and evaluate all Federal agency programs which have an impact on women."
- 2) "Maintain a clearinghouse on information of Federal, state, and local public agency programs which are of interest to women."
- 3) Publish and make available any statistics or research relevant to women, gathered by any Federal agency, together with an analysis "made by the Center."
- 4) "Conduct educational projects and research including holding conferences to improve the condition of women."
- 5) "Cooperate with Federal, state, and local public

agencies, including state and local Commissions on the Status of Women, in coordinating programs and activities on behalf of women."

6) "Refer complaints on sex discrimination" to the appropriate Federal agency.

7) "Make recommendations to the President and to other Federal agencies relating to improving the administration of programs affecting women."

8) Assure through appropriate recommendations that "the United States participation in international organizations entail the full participation of women."

9) "Receive and review reports by Federal agencies having sex discrimination enforcement and investigative powers."

10) Develop model legislation to enhance the status of women and their integration in the administration of Federal programs.

11) Report annually to the Congress and to the President on "the progress of Federal agencies in advancing the status of women."

Administrative Power

In order that the Administrator may execute all the purposes of the Act, she is given full authority to spend money, prescribe regulations, receive donations for the Center, enter into contracts, fix salaries of Center personnel, buy and sell property, and pay per diem and travel expense for persons who are not employees.

More important, the Administrator would be empowered to hold hearings, "administer oaths for the purpose of taking evidence," "issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to appear and testify and to compel the production of documentary evidence." The Administrator is further authorized to secure "information, estimates, and statistics" relating to the work of the Center from any branch of government, state or political subdivision. The Administrator may hire the services of experts and consultants.

In the event that the Administrator encounters a refusal to obey a subpoena issued by the Administrator, she may request the Federal District Court to "issue an order requiring compliance therewith. Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof."

The bill establishes within the Center an Intergovernmental Task Force on the Status of Women, the membership of which would include one official from each Federal executive agency, the Director of Federal Women's Programs of the Civil Service Commission, a member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The purposes of the Task Force are: (1) to assist the Administrator in "monitoring" Federal programs; (2) to develop procedures to ensure that Federal agencies "will implement programs to assure equal rights and responsibilities to women"; and (3) to "coordinate all Federal programs to carry out the purposes of this Act."

Under Section 7 of the Act, all Federal agencies are required to "review regulations, policies and procedures" in order to determine whether or not they are "consistent with the purposes" of the Center, permit the "full participation" of women, and are designed to ensure that women are given "equal opportunity in the administration" of all programs. The language of this Section is very similar to the language of the civil rights legislation which led to employment quotas being imposed on business.

S. 2913 provides an open-ended authorization for the appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary" for fiscal years 1977 through 1981.

Rational and Purpose

The language of S. 2913 asserts that Federal programs for women are "frequently overlapping and uncoordinated." As a result, women "frequently do not benefit from public programs on an equal basis with men" and are "not fully integrated into the professional and policymaking positions" in the Federal Government.

The bill asserts that there is a need to create a central "coordinated mechanism on the Federal level to implement the relevant portions of the World Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations World Conference Women's Year." To fill this alleged need, S. 2913 proposes a National Center for Women to review, monitor, and coordinate Federal programs to insure that they "promote fairness and equal opportunity for women as well as men, to serve as a clearinghouse to provide information on public programs and legislation of interest to women, and to recommend to the President and to Congress proposals to improve the status of women."

The "United Nations World Conference Women's Year" referred to in S. 2913 was the UN conference held at Mexico City from June 19 to July 2, 1975. That conference passed a wide assortment of resolutions obnoxious to most Americans, including one calling on the United States to give away the U.S. Canal in Panama. Even the U.S. delegates did not vote against this resolution. It stated:

"The negotiations between the United States and Panama on a new Panama Canal Treaty ... must envisage Panama's effective jurisdiction in the so-called 'Canal Zone' and control of the Canal by Panama in exercise of its complete sovereignty. (Vote: 58 to none, with 33 abstentions.)"

What S. 2913 Really Means

The Ribicoff-Percy bill to establish a National Center for Women is a dangerous and expensive piece of legislation for many reasons, including:

1) It would give Federal administrative, compliance, and subpoena power to a narrow special-interest group to promote women's lib objectives. Based on the proven record of the agencies which would be absorbed into the Center (the IWY Commission, the SOW Council, etc.), there is every reason to assume that the Center will use its power to promote ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, government-financed abortion, and other anti-family and women's lib objectives.

2) S. 2913 would provide unlimited Federal funding which would be used to further these women's lib objectives and to enhance the administrative and spending power of the Center. The bill also makes it possible for the Center to receive large gifts to supplement its budget. The Rockefeller and Playboy Foundations have already proved that they are disposed to the making of huge foundation grants for women's lib purposes.

3) S. 2913 creates a new Federal super-agency of massive proportions and unlimited funding at the ex-

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Lawsuit Filed Against IWY Commission

A lawsuit was filed on April 9, 1976 in Federal Court in Alton, Illinois against the Commission on International Women's Year charging the Commission with violating Article V of the U.S. Constitution and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972. The IWY Commission office is in the State Department. Its chairperson is Jill Ruckelshaus.

The suit charges that the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 requires the membership of all Federal Advisory Committees "to be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed." Chairperson Jill Ruckelshaus admitted in a House Appropriations Subcommittee hearing on March 24 that the Commission had voted unanimously to push ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment as its top priority.

The suit charges that the Commission voted 33 to 2 to support government-financed abortion facilities for all women and to oppose all constitutional amendments limiting abortions in any way.

The suit also charges that the Commission is in violation of Article V of the U.S. Constitution which delegates the authority over constitutional amendments solely to Congress and to the State Legislatures, and not to the Executive Branch. The suit alleges that Federal moneys spent in support of or opposition to a constitutional amendment are unconstitutionally disbursed.

The suit asks the Federal Court to order the repayment to the U.S. Treasury of all moneys illegally and unconstitutionally spent in support of ERA or abortion, an injunction against further expenditure of such funds, the resignation of Commission members and employees working for ERA or abortion, and either the termination of the IWY Commission or its reconstitution in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act's requirement that it "be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented."

Plaintiffs in the lawsuit are Harriet Mulqueeny, Illinois State Chairman of Stop ERA, and Patricia Boehnke, Springfield, Illinois Chairman of Stop ERA.

IN THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
SOUTHERN DIVISION

HARRIET MULQUEENY and
PATRICIA BOEHNKE,
Plaintiffs, No. 76-0039
vs.
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
THE OBSERVANCE
OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR, a
United States Agency, Defendant.

COMPLAINT

1. This action arises under Executive Order No. 11832 issued by President Gerald R. Ford on January 9, 1975 and as continued by Public Law 94 - 167 approved December 23, 1975. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S. Code § 1361 and § 1391.

2. At all times mentioned herein Plaintiff Harriet Mulqueeny was and is a citizen and resident of Madison County, Illinois, and Plaintiff Patricia Boehnke was and is a citizen and resident of Sangamon County, Illinois. Both reside in this Federal Judicial District.

3. Defendant National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year was created by said Executive Order No. 11832 on January 9, 1975. By Executive Order 11889 issued on November 25, 1975, the existence of said Commission was extended through June 30, 1976. Public Law 94 - 167, sponsored by Congresswoman Bella S. Abzug, extended the Commission to March 31, 1978. Defendant National Commission consists of 35 members including its Presiding Officer Ms. Jill Ruckelshaus. The Defendant is an agency of the United States.

4. The Defendant National Commission at its first meeting held April 15, 1975, adopted a resolution which reads in part:

"The National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, as its first public action and highest priority urges the

ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. ... As our main commitment to the observance of International Women's Year, we pledge to do all in our capacity to see that the Equal Rights Amendment is ratified at the earliest possible moment."

5. On March 24, 1976, appearing before a hearing conducted by Chairman Tom Steed of the United States House Appropriations Subcommittee, the Presiding Officer of the Defendant, Jill Ruckelshaus admitted that the National Commission had voted unanimously to make ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment its first priority.

6. The United States Constitution does not permit the Executive Department of the Federal Government to have any part in the proposing or ratifying of the Amendments to the United States Constitution. It is a violation of Article V of the Constitution for the Executive Department or for a creature thereof, such as the Defendant National Commission to work for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. Section 9 of said Public Law 94 - 167 also forbids using funds authorized to it "for lobbying activities."

7. Members of the Defendant National Commission and employees thereof, such as Catherine East, have appeared frequently on television, at State Legislative hearings and in public speeches across the country (including at the United States Air Force Academy on March 11, 1976) for the purpose of urging ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. In addition, the Defendant National Commission has adopted the "Statement of the Reproductive Freedom Committee" supporting abortion-on-demand, Federal financing of abortion facilities for all women, and opposition to any constitutional amendment that would limit abortion. Members of the Defendant are publicly supporting the Federal financing of abortion facilities for all women. Said acts of the Defendant constitute "lobbying activities" forbidden by said Section 9 of Public Law 94 - 167.

8. The foregoing acts of Defendant National Com-

mission are contrary to said Article V of the United States Constitution and to the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, Public Law 92 - 463 because Defendant National Commission is a Federal Advisory Committee. Section 5(b) (2) of said Act requires "the membership of the advisory committee to be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the advisory committee." The members of the Defendant National Commission are not fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented on the Equal Rights Amendment or on abortion. Said members voted 35 to 0 for the Equal Rights Amendment and voted 33 to 2 for Federal financing of abortion facilities for all women. The Defendant is a Federal Advisory Committee and therefore subject to said Federal Advisory Committee Act. The membership of the Defendant is not fairly balanced in regard to what the Defendant lists as its highest priority, namely, passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, nor in regard to another of its priorities, Federal financing of abortion facilities for all women.

9. Defendant National Commission received the following funds and services for the current fiscal year from the Federal Departments listed, namely:

- \$ 50,000 from the State Department,
- \$125,000 from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare,
- \$ 25,000 from the Transportation Department,
- \$ 20,000 from the Interior Department,
- \$ 10,000 from the Justice Department, plus the services of an executive paid \$35,000 a year from the Defense Department, and plus the services of an executive paid \$35,000 a year from the Labor Department, and plus the services of two executives from the U.S. Information Department.

In addition, Defendant National Commission is requesting an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the period ending March 31, 1978, and this appropriation was authorized on December 23, 1975.

10. Plaintiffs' claim against the Defendant National Commission aggregates more than the \$10,000 minimum Federal jurisdiction requirement because Plaintiffs are challenging the misuse of Federal funds already totalling more than \$230,000 in the current year, plus said Federal funds of \$5,000,000 which were authorized by Public Law 94 - 167 approved December 23, 1975, and which may be appropriated by the time this case will be at issue. In suits for equitable relief, such as this, the underlying economic basis for the complaint, rather than the monetary gain to the Plaintiffs, is the measure of the jurisdictional amount under Section 1331 (a) of 28 U.S. Code.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray:

1. That the Defendant National Commission be terminated because it is repeatedly violating Article V of the United States Constitution and Section 5(b) (2) of said Federal Advisory Commission Act, and that the members of Defendant be ordered to refund to the Treasury of the United States all funds spent for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, for opposition to a constitutional amendment limiting abortion, and for "lobbying activities."

2. In the alternative, that Defendant National Commission be enjoined from violating Article V of the United States Constitution and Section 9 of said Public Law 94 - 167 which forbids it to engage in "lobbying activities."

3. That the members of Defendant be ordered to

repay to the Treasury of the United States all funds spent by them for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, for opposition to a constitutional amendment limiting abortion, and for "lobbying activities."

4. That all members and employees of Defendant who have worked for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, for opposition to a constitutional amendment limiting abortion, or who have engaged in "lobbying activities" be ordered to resign, and in default of doing so, be terminated by Court order.

5. In the alternative, that a sufficient number of persons opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment and opposed to abortion be appointed to Defendant National Commission so that it complies with the requirement of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, Public Law 92 - 463, that "the membership of the advisory committee be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the advisory committee."

6. And for such other relief as to the Court shall seem appropriate and just.

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pense of the hardworking taxpayer. Who needs another Federal agency to spend our money?

4) The National Center for Women is designed and perfectly planned to use the Federal enforcement power to compel reverse discrimination via the quota method in order to give women a job preference over husbands who are supporting families. This threatens the economic survival of the family and unfairly discriminates against the homemaker dependent on her husband's support.

What You Can Do

S. 2913 is now being considered by the Senate Committee on Government Operations. Write the members of the Committee and tell them you want them to spend their time *solving* our country's *real* problems instead of *creating problems* by giving more of our money to the motley assortment of women's libbers, ERAers, NOW, SOW, IWY, abortionists, and feminists to work for their anti-family and anti-homemaker goals. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations is Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn). The members are: Senators John L. McClellan (D-Ark), Henry Jackson (D-Wash), Edmund Muskie (D-Maine), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont), James Allen (D-Ala), Lawton Chiles (D-Fla), Sam Nunn (D-Ga), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Charles Percy (R-Ill), Jacob Javits (R-NY), William Roth (R-Del), Bill Brock (R-Tenn), Lowell Weicker (R-Conn). Also, write your own Senators and Congressmen.

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Box 618, Alton, Illinois 62002

Published monthly by Phyllis Schlafly, Fairmount, Alton, Illinois 62002.

Second Class Postage Paid at Alton, Illinois.

Subscription Price: For donors to the Eagle Trust Fund -- \$5 yearly (included in annual contribution). Extra copies available: 15 cents each; 8 copies \$1; 50 copies \$4; 100 copies \$8.