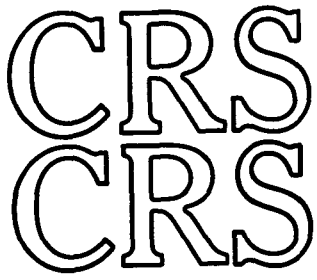

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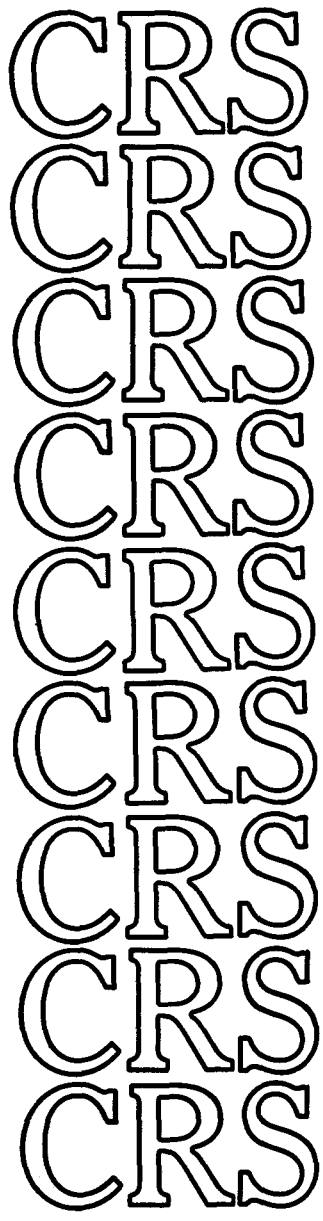

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ISSUE DEFINITION

The U.S. Supreme Court decisions in Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and Doe v. Bolton, 410 U.S. 179, which held generally that a State could no longer prohibit abortions in the first 6 months of pregnancy, caused several House and Senate members to move for an abortion prohibition effectuated by congressional action. To this end, proposed bills and constitutional amendments have been introduced in both Houses. Rather than having settled the abortion question conclusively, the Supreme Court decisions have kindled a national protest movement.

BACKGROUND AND POLICY ANALYSIS

It is generally acknowledged that, at common law, abortion performed before quickening (the first recognizable movement of the fetus in utero) was not an indictable offense. Whether abortion of a quick fetus was a felony at common law is still disputed. The later and predominant view, however, is that abortion of a quick fetus was, at most, a minor offense.

In this country, the law in all but a few States until the mid-19th century was the pre-existing English common law. It was not until after the Civil War that legislation began generally to replace the common law. Most of these initial statutes dealt severely with abortion after quickening but were lenient with it before quickening. The typical law permitted an abortion where necessary to save the mother's life.

Gradually, in the middle and late 19th century, the quickening distinction disappeared from the statutory law of most States. By the end of the 1950s, a large majority of the jurisdictions banned abortion, however and whenever performed, unless done to save or preserve the life of the mother. The exceptions, Alabama and the District of Columbia, permitted abortion to preserve the mother's health. Three States, (Mass., N.J., and Pa.) permitted abortions that were not "unlawfully performed" or that were not "without lawful justification," leaving interpretation of those standards to the courts.

In recent years, about one-third of the States have adopted, either in whole or in part, the Model Penal Codes provisions allowing abortions in instances other than where the mother's life is in danger, i.e., where continuance of the pregnancy would gravely impair the physical or mental health of the mother; or where the child would be born with a grave physical or mental defect: or where the pregnancy resulted from rape, incest, or other felonious intercourse. By the end of 1970, four States (Alaska, Hawaii, N.Y., and Wash.) had repealed criminal penalties for abortions performed in early pregnancy by a licensed physician, subject to stated procedural and health requirements.

Beginning with the successful challenge to California's pre-1967 restrictive abortion statute, People v. Belous, 71 Cal.2d 954, 458 P.2d 194 (1969), cert. denied, 397 U.S. 915 (1970), abortion proponents in the early 1970s were successful in having abortion statutes declared unconstitutional in several States. Wielding arguments that (1) abortion statutes invade a woman's privacy and (2) that statutes prohibiting abortions except "where necessary to save the life of the mother" are unconstitutionally vague,

abortion proponents successfully argued that abortion statutes in Texas (Roe v. Wade, 314 F. Supp. 1217 (N.D. Tex. 1970)); Georgia (Doe v. Bolton, 319 F. Supp. 1048 (N.D. Ga. 1970)); Wisconsin (Babbitz v. McCann, 310 F. Supp. 293 (E.D. Wis. 1970)); Illinois (Doe v. Scott, 321 F. Supp. 1385 (N.D. Ill. 1971)); Connecticut (Abele v. Markle, 342 F. Supp. 800 and 351 F. Supp. 224 (Conn. 1972)); New Jersey (Y.W.C.A. v. Kugler, 342 F. Supp. 1048 (N.J. 1972)); Kansas (Poe v. Menghini, 339 F. Supp. 986 (Kan. 1972)), and Florida (State v. Barquet, 262 So.2d 431 (Fla. 1972)) were unconstitutional. However, State abortion statutes were sustained in Louisiana (Rosen v. Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners, 318 F. Supp. 1217 (E.D. La. 1970)); Ohio (Steinberg v. Browns', 321 F. Supp. 741 (N.D. Ohio 1970)); Utah (Doe v. Rampton, _ F. Supp._ (D. Utah 1971)); Kentucky (Crossen v. Attorney General, 344 F. Supp. 587 (E.D. Ky. 1972)); North Carolina (Corkey v. Edwards, 322 F. Supp. 1248 (W.D. N.C. 1971)); Indiana (Cheaney v. State, 257 So.2d 876 (Miss. 1972)); and South Dakota (State v. Munson, _ S.D. _, 201 N.W.2d 123 (1972)). Indeed, even the U.S. Supreme Court denied a vagueness challenge to the District of Columbia abortion statute, U.S. v. Vuitch, 402 U.S. 62 (1971). The net effect of the Vuitch decision, however, was to expand the availability of abortions under the D.C. statute's section allowing abortions where "necessary for the preservation of the mother's...health."

Finally, on Jan. 22, 1973, the United States Supreme Court, in deciding appeals from the invalidation of Texas and Georgia abortion statutes held that a State may no longer prohibit abortions in approximately the first 6 months of pregnancy (Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973)). Neither may the State encumber the abortion right with certain statutory procedural requirements (Doe v. Bolton, 410 U.S. 179 (1973), companion case with Wade).

Ruling that a woman has a fundamental personal right, encompassed by a Fourteenth Amendment right of privacy, to terminate her pregnancy, the Court in Wade held the following:

(1) For the stage prior to approximately the end of the first trimester of pregnancy, the abortion decision and its effectuation must be left to the medical judgment of the pregnant woman's attending physician.

(2) For the stage subsequent to approximately the end of the first trimester, the State, in promoting its interest in the health of the mother, may, if it chooses, regulate the abortion procedure in ways that are reasonably related to maternal health.

(3) For the stage subsequent to viability, the State, in promoting this interest in the potentiality of human life, may, if it chooses, regulate, and even proscribe, abortion except where it is necessary, in appropriate medical judgment, for the preservation of the life or health of the mother.

(4) The State may define "physician" to mean only a physician currently licensed by the State, and may proscribe any abortion by a person who is not a physician as so defined.

The Bolton decision effectively prohibits a State from processing an abortion patient in a manner more burdensome than for other patients. Bolton struck down Georgia statutory procedural requirements that an abortion be performed in a hospital accredited by the joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, that the procedure be approved by the hospital staff abortion committee, and that the performing physician's judgment be confirmed by independent examinations of the patient by two other licensed physicians.

Additionally, a requirement that a woman must be a bona fide resident of Georgia before she could have an abortion in that State, was struck down.

The Supreme Court's decisions in Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton left a number of important abortion-related issues unresolved. Two of the major questions remaining have been clarified by the Supreme Court in Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth and Danforth v. Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri, 44 U.S.L.W. 5197 (July 1, 1976). The Court held that spousal and parental consent requirements during the first trimester of pregnancy, which amount to a veto of the decision to abort a pregnancy, violate the standards of Roe v. Doe. The Court also held that a section of the Missouri abortion statute which prohibits the most commonly used safe available abortion procedure (saline amniosentesis) in the country was not a reasonable protection of maternal health. In addition, the Court struck down an entire section of the Missouri abortion statute which required a phusician to exercise a standard of care, without regard to stage of pregnancy, that would preserve the life and health of the fetus. Sections of the Missouri abortion statutes involving a flexible definition of viability, written consent of the women, and confidential report and recordkeeping requirements were upheld.

State Denial of Medicaid Benefits for Elective Abortion. All courts that have faced the issue have held such a denial unconstitutional. Wulff v. Singleton, 508 F.2d 1211 (8th Cir. 1975), reversed on procedural grounds by the Supreme Court, 44 U.S.L.W. 5213 (July 1, 1976); Doe v. Rose, 499 F.2d 1112 (10th Cir. 1974); Klein v. =Nassau County Medical Center=, 347 F. Supp. 496 (E.D.N.Y. 1972), vacated and remanded, 412 U.S. 925; Doe v. Rampton, 366 F. Supp. 189 (D. Utah 1973); =Doe v. Wohlgemuth, 376 F. Supp. 173 (D.C.W.D. Pa. 1974), aff'd on other grounds, _ F.2d _ (3rd Cir., Dec. 10, 1974), rehearing en banc granted February 1975; Roe v. Westby, 383 F. Supp. 1143 (D.S.D. 1974), vacated and remanded by the Supreme Court on Mar. 17, 1975, for consideration of statutory issue. Where the statutory issue has been considered alone, one court has held that Title XIX of the Social Security Act does not prevent a State from excluding elective abortion from Medicaid coverage (Roe v. Ferguson, 43 U.S.L.W. 2452, 6th Cir., Apr. 28, 1975). The court ordered a three-judge district court convened to consider the constitutional issues.

Regulation of Abortion Procedure. The courts have in a number of instances struck down State and local regulations on the ground they were overbroad and unconstitutionally restricted a woman's right to terminate her pregnancy. Friendship Medical Center, Ltd. v. Chicago Board of Health, 505 F.2d 1141 (7th Cir. 1974); Word v. Poelker, 495 F.2d 1349 (8th Cir. 1974); Doe v. Poelker, 43 U.S.L.W. 2450, 8th Cir., Apr. 14, 1975; Wolfe v. Schroering, 388 F. Supp. 631 (W.D. Ky. 1974).

Performance of Abortions in Public Hospitals. The courts have consistently held that public hospitals may not refuse to permit abortions (Nyberg v. City of Virginia, 495 F.2d 1342 (8th Cir. 1974), appeal dismissed and cert. denied, 95 S.Ct. 169; Doe v. Hale Hospital, 500 F.2d 144 (1st Cir. 1974), cert. denied, 43 U.S.L.W. 3411; Doe v. Poelker, 43 U.S.L.W. 2450, 8th Cir., Apr. 14, 1975; Roe v. Arizona Board of Regents, Ariz. Ct. App., Apr. 21, 1975).

Spousal and Parental Consent. Most courts have invalidated requirements of spousal and parental consent. Coe v. Gerstein, 376 F. Supp. 695 (S.D. Fla. 1973), cert. denied, 42 U.S.L.W. 3666; Doe v. Rampton, 366 F. Supp. 189, 193 (D. Utah 1973); Doe v. Bellin Memorial Hospital, 479 F.2d 756, 759 (7th Cir.

1973); Foe v. Vanderhoff, No. 74-F 418 (D. Colo., Feb. 5, 1975); Jones v. Smith, 278 So. 2d 339 (Fla. Ct. App. 1973), Doe v. Roe, 314 N.E. 2d 128 (Mass. 1974); but cf. Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth, 44 U.S.L.W. 5197.

Advertising. The Supreme Court held in Bigelow v. Virginia No. 73-1309, decided on June 16, 1975, that a State may not proscribe advertising regarding the availability of an abortion or abortion-related services in another State.

The 93d Congress enacted anti-abortion amendments to the following laws:

(1) Health Service Extension Act of 1973, P.L. 93-45, approved June 18, 1973, contains a conscience clause which prohibits compelling institutions and individuals that receive Federal funds to perform or participate in abortion or sterilization procedures.

(2) Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, P.L. 93-189, approved Dec. 17, 1973, was amended to prohibit use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions or to coerce any person to practice abortions.

(3) Legal Services Corporation Act, P.L. 93-355, enacted July 25, 1974, contains an amendment which limits the participation of Legal Services attorneys in abortion litigation.

In addition to the preceding anti-abortion riders, the 93d Congress added provisions to the National Research Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-348) and National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-96), which prohibit the use of funds for research on human fetuses. [For more information on fetal research, see IB74095.]

The major policy questions involved in the abortion issue are as follows:

(1) How may Congress, if it so determines, override the Supreme Court's abortion decisions speedily and with precision? By statute? By constitutional amendment?

(2) Does section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution authorize Congress to enact a statute which would prohibit abortions?

(3) Should Congress exercise its authority over the jurisdiction of inferior Federal courts and enact a statute which would prohibit Federal courts from hearing abortion cases? Would such a law be constitutional?

(4) What would be the collateral, and perhaps undesirable effects, if any, of a constitutional amendment which invests the unborn with certain constitutional "due process" and "equal protection" guarantees?

(5) Does Congress have the constitutional authority to fund a religious-affiliated hospital and at the same time insulate, by statute, that facility from being compelled by a court to provide its facilities for an abortion?

(6) May an individual or a private or public hospital be compelled to perform an abortion?

(7) Should the device of a discharge petition be used to disgorge

anti-abortion legislation from committees which plan no hearings on same?

(8) May Congress deny or limit the use of Federal funds to pay for abortions?

LEGISLATION

The following bills on abortion have been introduced in the 94th Congress:

P.L. 94-63 (S. 66)
Nurse Training Act of 1975. Amendment No. 333 (Bellmon) provides for the preservation of freedom of choice regarding abortion or sterilization practices in programs which are in whole or in part federally assisted. (Adopted by unanimous vote on Apr. 10, 1975.) Amendment No. 336 (Bartlett) bars the use of funds under Social Security to pay for or encourage the performance of abortions, except in cases necessary to save the life of the mother. (Tabled by a vote of 50-36 on Apr. 10, 1975.) S. 66 was passed by the Congress on July 20, 1975, over a Presidential veto.

S. 318 (Bartlett, Garn)
Provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is prohibited from spending or furnishing, directly or indirectly, any funds to pay for or encourage the performance of abortions, except such abortions which are necessary to save the life of the mother. The bill was introduced on Feb. 3, 1975, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; subsequently referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

S. 2538 (Kennedy), S. 2360 (Bayh)/H.R. 10589 (Cohen)
Intended to insure that teenagers have a "meaningful alternative to abortion" by authorizing comprehensive health care for pregnant adolescents before and after childbirth. Hearings were held on S. 2538, the National School-Age Mother and Child Health Act, on Nov. 4, 1975.

H.R. 164, H.R. 4348 (Abzug et al.)
Provides that family planning services, supplies, and counseling, including abortions and sterilizations, be provided as an inclusion in medical care rendered in facilities of the uniformed services. H.R. 164 was introduced on Jan. 14, 1975, and was referred to the House Committee on Armed Services (subsequently assigned to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel). H.R. 4348 was introduced on Mar. 6, 1975, and was also referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 1133 (Waggonner), H.R. 1515 (Dingell)
Withdraws jurisdiction from the Supreme Court and district courts in cases arising out of State laws regarding abortion. H.R. 1133 was introduced on Jan. 30, 1975, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (subsequently assigned to the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights). H.R. 1515 was introduced on Jan. 16, 1975, and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

P.L. 94-161 (H.R. 9005)
International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975. Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R-N.C.) offered an amendment prohibiting the use of family planning and population funds to pay for abortion as a method of family planning. The Helms amendment was subsequently dropped by the Senate-House conference

committee. Enacted into law on Dec. 20, 1975.

H.R. 14232 (Flood)

Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act. Amendment introduced by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) would provide that none of the funds appropriated under this Act could be used to pay for abortions or to promote or encourage abortions. The Senate voted to strike the amendment on June 30, 1976. The rejected an amendment to recede from its disagreement to the amendment on Aug. 10, 1976.

Numerous proposed constitutional amendments have been introduced in the 94th Congress in an attempt to overturn the Supreme Court's decisions in Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and Doe v. Bolton, 410 U.S. 179. Proposed constitutional amendments have been of two major types: (1) those maintaining the rights of the States, the District of Columbia, and the territories to pass laws allowing, regulating, or prohibiting the practice of abortion and (2) those guaranteeing a "right to life." Amendments introduced early in the 94th Congress include but are not limited to the following:

S.J.Res. 6, S.J.Res. 178 (Helms)

"Right to life" amendment, which states as follows: "Section 1. With respect to the right to life guaranteed in this Constitution, every human being, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or of any State, shall be deemed, from the moment of fertilization, to be a person and entitled to the right to life." On Sept. 17, 1975, the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments voted not to report S.J.Res. 6 to the full Committee on the Judiciary. On Apr. 28, 1976, the Senate voted to lay on the table a motion to proceed to consideration of S.J.Res. 178.

S.J.Res. 10 (Buckley et al.)

"Right to life" proposal, which would allow abortions if the continuation of pregnancy would result in the death of the mother. "Section 1. With respect to the right to life, the word 'person', as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, applies to all human beings, including their unborn offspring at every stage of their biological development, irrespective of age, health, function, or condition of dependency. Section 2. This article shall not apply in an emergency when a reasonable medical certainty exists that continuation of the pregnancy will cause the death of the mother." On Sept. 17, 1975, the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments voted not to report S.J.Res. 10 to the full Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J.Res. 11 (Buckley et al.)

Provides as follows: "Section 1. With respect to the right to life, the word 'person' as used in this article and in the fifth and fourteenth articles of amendment of the Constitution of the United States, applies to all human beings, irrespective of age, health, function, or condition of dependency, including their unborn offspring at every stage of their biological development. Section 2. No unborn person shall be deprived of life by any person: Provided, however, that nothing in this article shall prohibit a law permitting only those medical procedures required to prevent the death of the mother." On Sept. 17, 1975, the Subcommittee on Consitutional Amendments voted not to report S.J.Res. 11 to the full Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res. 41 (Delaney)

Provides as follows: "Section 1. No person, from the moment of conception, shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law: nor shall any person, from the moment of conception, be denied equal protection of the laws. Section 2. Neither the United States nor any State shall deprive any human being of life on account of age, illness, or incapacity. Section 3. Congress and the several States shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Introduced Jan. 14, 1975; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J.Res. 91 (Scott)

"States rights" proposal. Provides that "the power to regulate the circumstance under which pregnancy may be terminated is reserved to the States. On Sept. 17, 1975, the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments voted not to report S.J.Res. 91 to the full Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J.Res. 96 (Whitehurst)

"States rights" proposal. Provides that nothing in this Constitution shall bar any State or territory or the District of Columbia, with regard to any area over which it has jurisdiction, from allowing, regulating or prohibiting the practice of abortion. The resolution was introduced on Jan. 15, 1975, and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Several House resolutions have been introduced during the 94th Congress, either calling for the establishment of a committee to study the impact of the Supreme Court's abortion decisions or to poll citizens within the jurisdiction of the United States to determine their views with respect to abortion laws.

H.Res. 32 (Holt)

Creates a select committee to be composed of eleven members of the House of Representatives to conduct a full and complete study of the constitutional basis of the Jan. 22, 1973, Supreme Court decisions on abortion, the ramifications of such decisions on the power of the several States to enact abortion legislation, and the need for remedial action by Congress on the subject of abortions. The resolution was introduced on Jan. 14, 1975, and was referred to the Committee on Rules.

H.Res. 220 (Symington et al.)

Requests that each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands conduct a survey or study to determine the views of their citizens with respect to abortion laws. The resolution was introduced on Feb. 19, 1975, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.Res. 280 (Ruppe)

Authorizes the House Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation and study of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to the practice of abortion as to the effects of the decisions and the desirability of modification of the decisions through legislative action. The resolution was introduced on Mar. 6, 1975, and was referred to the Committee on Rules.

HEARINGS

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. Proposed constitutional amendments on abortion. Hearings, 94th Congress, 2d session. Feb. 4, 5; Mar. 22-27, 1976. [Not yet published]

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. Abortion. Hearings, 93d Congress, 2d session, on S.J.Res. 119 and S.J.Res. 130. Part 1. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1974. 729 p.
Hearings held Mar. 6 and 7, Apr. 10, 1975.

----- Abortion. Hearings, 93d Congress, 2d session, on S.J. Res. 119 and S.J. Res. 130. Part 2. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1975.
Hearings held Apr. 25, May 7, June 4 and 26, July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 12, and Oct. 8, 1974.

----- Abortion. Hearings, 94th Congress, 1st session, on S.J.Res. 6, S.J.Res. 10 and 11, and S.J.Res. 91. Part 4. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1976. 1001 p.
Hearings held Mar. 10, Apr. 11, May 9, June 19, and July 8, 1975.

REPORTS AND CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

N/A

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

N/A

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

08/10/76 -- The House voted, 223 to 150, to prohibit the use of funds under the FY77 Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations bill for abortions.

08/03/76 -- The conference committee appointed to resolve differences between the House and Senate on H.R. 14232 failed to reach agreement on the Hyde amendment, which would ban the use of funds appropriated under the FY77 DHEW-Labor Appropriations bill for abortions.

06/30/76 -- The Senate voted, 58 to 28, to strike from H.R. 14232 the section barring the use of funds for abortions or to promote or encourage abortions.

04/28/76 -- The Senate defeated a proposal for immediate consideration of S.J.Res. 178, a proposed "right to life" amendment to the Constitution.

03/15/76 -- Senator Helms moved for immediate consideration by the Senate of S.J.Res. 178 (identical to S.J.Res. 6), a proposed amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the right of life to the unborn. Objection was heard and the amendment was placed on the Senate calendar.

02/04/76 -- The House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights began hearings on proposed constitutional amendments on abortion. Testimony was heard from Prof. Cyril Means, New York Law School; and Prof. Joseph Witherspoon, University of Texas Law School.

09/17/75 -- The Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments voted not to report to the full Committee on the Judiciary S.J.Res. 6, S.J.Res. 10, S.J.Res. 11, and S.J.Res. 91 that propose amendments to the Constitution relative to abortion.

06/29/75 -- S. 66 was passed by the Congress (P.L. 94-63) over a Presidential veto.

06/19/75 -- The House agreed to a conference to resolve the differences between S. 66 and H.R. 4925.

06/05/75 -- The House passed H.R. 4925, a companion bill to S. 66.

04/10/75 -- The Senate passed S. 66 with the Bellmon amendment, which provides for freedom of choice regarding abortion or sterilization in federally assisted programs.

11/26/74 -- The House and Senate agreed to H.R. 15580 as reported out of conference committee (subsequently became P.L. 93-517).

11/21/74 -- Conference committee reported out H.R. 15580 without the Bartlett amendment.

09/18/74 -- The Senate passed H.R. 15580, as amended, and adopted the Buckley amendment (No. 1881), which broadens protection for human participants in research and experimental programs.

09/17/74 -- The Senate adopted a sweeping amendment to H.R. 15580, the Bartlett amendment (No. 1859), which places a total ban on the use of funds alloted to Labor and HEW "to pay for or encourage" abortion except in instances when necessary to save the life of a mother.

07/25/74 -- The President signed into law H.R. 7824, the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-355), which contains an amendment limiting the availability of Legal Services attorneys for participation in abortion litigation.

07/12/74 -- The H.R. 7724 was enacted as P.L. 93-348.

06/28/74 -- The House agreed (311-10) to conference report on H.R. 7724, the National Biomedical Research Fellowship, Traineeship, and Training Act.

06/27/74 -- The House defeated an anti-abortion rider (247-123) when it approved H.R. 15580, the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Act.

01/22/74 -- A march on the Capitol was made by 5,000-10,000 demonstrators protesting Supreme Court abortion decisions.

12/17/73 -- President signed S. 1443, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, which contains Helms amendment prohibiting the spending of funds for abortions (P.L. 93-189; 87 Stat. 714).

12/05/73 -- The Senate agreed to S. 1443 as reported out of conference with modified Helms amendment.

12/04/73 -- The House agreed to S. 1443 as reported out of conference, with modified Helms amendment.

11/30/73 -- Senator Buckley proposed an amendment to H.R. 3153 to prohibit Medicaid funds from being used to pay for abortions. The Buckley amendment was adopted.

11/29/73 -- Senator Church submitted an amendment to H.R. 3153, the Social Security Amendments of 1973, providing that recipients of certain Federal aid need not perform abortions if contrary to religious or moral beliefs (amendment was adopted).

11/27/73 -- The Conference committee on S. 2335 reported out S. 1443 with modified Helms amendment (H.Rept. 93-664 (1973)).

10/09/73 -- Rep. Froehlich introduced H.Res. 585, intended to create a House Select Committee to study the impact and ramifications of the Supreme Court abortion decision.

10/02/73 -- The Helms amendment to S. 2335 was adopted by Senate.

10/01/73 -- Senator Helms proposed to amend S. 2335, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, to prohibit Federal funds from being used in abortions.

09/11/73 -- Senator Buckley proposed to amend H.R. 7724 to prohibit research on fetuses. (The Senate version of H.R. 7724, as reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, omitted the Roncallo amendment; the Buckley amendment, as amended, was adopted by the Senate.)

08/16/73 -- The President signed H.R. 8510, the National Science Foundation Authorization Act, 1974, with Roncallo amendment, which prohibits fetal research.

08/03/73 -- The House agreed to H.R. 8510 as reported out of conference with Roncallo amendment.

07/27/73 -- The Senate agreed to H.R. 8510 as reported out of conference with Roncallo amendment.

07/26/75 -- The conference committee on H.R. 8510 reported out bill with Roncallo amendment reinstated (H.Rept. 93-408 (1973)).

07/10/73 -- Rep. Hogan presented motion to discharge Subcommittee No. 4 of the House Judiciary Committee from consideraton of H.J.Res. 261, a proposed consitutional amendment intended to negate the Supreme Court abortion decisions.

06/29/73 -- The Senate rejected the House version of H.R. 8510 and completely rewrote the bill, omitting Roncallo amendment.

06/22/73 -- Rep. Roncallo proposed to amend H.R. 8510, the National Foundation Authorization Act, to prohibit fetal research (amendment was adopted).

06/21/73 -- Rep. Hogan proposed to amend H.R. 7824, the Legal Services Corporation Act, to prohibit Legal Services attorneys from participating in abortion litigation (amendment was adopted).

06/18/73 -- The President signed S. 1136, the Health Programs Extension Act of 1973, containing Church amendment (P.L. 93-45; 87 Stat. 91).

06/05/73 -- The Senate agreed to H.R. 7806 and passed same as S. 1136, including Church amendment.

05/31/73 -- Rep. Roncallo proposed to amend H.R. 7724, the National Biomedical Research Fellowship, Traineeship, and Training Act of 1973, to prohibit research on human fetuses (amendment was a adopted).

-- Senator Buckley introduced S.J. Res. 119, a proposed constitutional amendment intended to negate the Supreme Court abortion decisions.

-- The House passed H.R. 7806 (companion bill to S. 1136) with modified Church amendment.

05/25/73 -- The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported on H.R. 7806 (companion bill to S. 1136) and included modified form of Church amendment (H.Rept. 93-227 (1973)).

03/27/73 -- Senator Church proposed to amend S. 1136, the Health Programs Extension Act of 1973, to prohibit inter alia a court from compelling a private hospital to perform an abortion because it receives funds (amendment was adopted).

03/13/73 -- Rep. Whitehurst introduced H.J. Res. 427, a proposed constitutional amendment to return the authority to regulate abortions to the States.

02/26/73 -- The U.S. Supreme Court declined to reconsider pro-abortion decisions of Wade and Bolton, 410 U.S. 959.

01/30/73 -- Rep. Hogan introduced H.J. Res. 261, a proposed constitutional amendment intended to negate Supreme Court abortion decisions.

01/22/73 -- The U.S. Supreme Court announced pro-abortion decisions of Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, and Doe v. Bolton=, 410 U.S. 179.

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