



VIVA



LIFE

JANUARY 2007
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Visit Our Web Site At:
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NEWSLETTER OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE OF NEW MEXICO

PETITION DRIVE – DO YOU HAVE YOUR PETITION(S) FILLED OUT?

Please mail in all filled-out petitions A.S.A.P. Make copies of a blank petition if you want to do more, or call the office 505-881-4563 for additional copies. We need all in place before the legislature starts on January 16, 2007.

Please, if you proclaim to be pro-life, get at least one page of petitions filled out completely. If we as individuals do not do our part, how can we expect anyone else to commit time and money to defeat the culture of death? We are called to do what we can **NOW** so that we can prevent embryonic stem cell research and shift to positive answers for difficult situations and diseases.

Remember, your voice and those who sign the petitions will be heard and seen by the legislators who will be voting on this matter. Your voice has power!

STATE CONVENTION – MARCH 24, 2007



Congressman Steve Pearce from Congressional District 2 in New Mexico will be our guest speaker at our March 24, 2007 State Educational Convention. Congressman Pearce has a 100% pro-life voting record both at the state legislature where he served before running for Congress and while in Congress, and we want to honor him. He will speak to us on the new Congress and what is

needed to protect the unborn, the handicapped, and the elderly.

The convention will take place on March 24, 2007 at the Wyndam Hotel located at the airport in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

There will be three morning workshops:

1. Euthanasia – presented by Tom McBride, Attorney
2. Back to Basics on Stem Cell Research and Cloning – presented by Dr. Frank Maldonado
3. Politics - Does It Rule Us or Do We Rule it? – Presented by Dauneen Dolce, RTLNM Executive Director and Political Action Committee Chairman

More information will be coming to you at the beginning of the year. Plan now to attend. Come learn the facts, and find out what *you* can do to get the truth to the people you know.

Happy New Year to You & Yours!

Let us make 2007 a year that is full of love, compassion, good health, and hope. May all lives, those born and unborn, be respected and cared for. May we be a responsible people who in gratitude for life will do our part to guarantee others have the opportunity for life. May our children and grandchildren be able to say that this generation cared and showed in thought, word, and deed that they were pro-life.

Blessings to Everyone!

COMMENTARY FROM THE EDITOR

A few months ago I wrote a commentary in *Viva Life* stating that I had Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma cancer. I appreciate the many prayers and well wishes that this invoked. However, that was not the purpose of my sharing the information. I was trying to convey the need for you and others who receive this newsletter to get involved.

Presently there are 14 chapters with an average of five directors per chapter and a state board with 15 directors doing the work of The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico, and **all are volunteers**. The only paid staff is a full-time executive director and two part-time employees: a secretary and a computer worker.

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Coming Events in 2007

→ **JANUARY 16, 2007:** New Mexico Legislature convenes

→ **JANUARY 20, 2007:** San Juan County RTL Annual Dinner. The Speaker will be Bill Schneeberger from Cleveland, Ohio, who will speak on Adult Stem Cell Research. The dinner will take place at the Courtyard by Marriott in Farmington at 7:00 p.m. Mr. Schneeberger will explain the truth about adult stem cell research and the lies being fed to us. He has established a company called BOGO Wines to help fund adult stem cell research. You may visit his website at: www.gogowines.com.

To purchase tickets that cost \$30.00 for one reservation and \$50.00 for two, you may call 505-320-2906 or visit the website at www.sicrtl.org. Come and learn the truth.

→ **JANUARY 20, 2007:** Luminaria Memorial – Albq., NM Albuquerque RTL will be hosting a Luminaria Memorial at Mt. Calvary Cemetery, 1900 Edith Blvd. NE in Albuquerque commemorating the 34th anniversary of the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion. One thousand luminaria bags will be placed near a gravesite honoring the past year's aborted unborn children of New Mexico. Each bag will feature five names to remember the over 5,000 children that were conceived but not named. Please help in placing bags near the gravesite at 4:00 p.m. and join us for the service in the chapel at 5:15 p.m. For more information, please call Betty at 821-9101 or Charlene at 345-4423.

→ **JANUARY 22, 2007:** March for life in Washington D.C.

→ **MARCH 24, 2007:** The Right to Life Committee of New Mexico's State Convention

→ **JUNE 14 - 16:** National Right to Life Annual Convention – Kansas City

Commentary from the Editor...*(cont. from pg. 1)*

According to the 2000 census, our state has 1,819,046 people (1,928,384 estimated for 2005). In counties where we have chapters, the population is:

- Bernalillo** - 566,678 (603,562 estimated for 2005) with seven chapter board members
- Cibola** - 25,595 (27,620 estimated for 2005) with six chapter board members
- Doña Ana** - 174,682 (189,444 estimated for 2005) with six chapter board members
- Lea County** - 55,511 (56,719 estimated for 2005) with five chapter board members
- Lincoln** - 19,411 (21,007 estimated for 2005) with eight chapter board members
- Los Alamos** - 18,343 (18,822 estimated for 2005) with five chapter board members
- McKinley** - 74,798 (71,918 estimated for 2005) with five chapter board members
- Sandoval** - 89,908 (107,460 estimated for 2005) with ten chapter board members
- San Juan** - 113,801 (126,208 estimated for 2005) with five chapter board members
- San Miguel** - 30,126 (29,530 estimated for 2005) with six chapter board members
- Santa Fe** - 129,292 (140,855 estimated for 2005) with five chapter board members
- Socorro** - 18,078 (18,148 estimated for 2005) with seven chapter board members
- Torrance** - 16,911 (17,501 estimated for 2005) with five chapter board members
- Valencia** - 66,152 (69,417 estimated for 2005) with five chapter board members

This is a total of 83 people doing the work for the whole state of 1,819,046 people!

The State office deals with those counties without chapters with its three paid staff.

I hope you see by now that without volunteers, the activities are necessarily limited. When you limit the education of our population, we all get hurt with the consequences.

So, once more I ask you to step up to the plate. Fill out the volunteer form for your chapter or offer to help get a chapter started if your county doesn't have one.

We do it now or we do it later. The longer we wait, the more the pro-death culture is entrenched. It will be your children, your grandchildren, and society that will pay the consequences. You may e-mail for a volunteer form at info@rtltnm.org or send a stamped self-addressed envelope to: The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico, 2800 San Mateo Blvd. NE, Suite 107, Albuquerque, NM 87110. If you have questions, please call 505-881-4563.

Being pro-life is not a word; it is a way of life. You must give time and money to make it a way of life for our nation.

***If not now – never
If not you – no one
If not life - then death***

NEW MEXICO LEGISLATION – 2007

There are three different bills that will be addressed in the 2007 legislature. One RTLCNM supports and two it will oppose.

SUPPORT

The one we support is the Parental Notification bill. It really isn't an abortion bill, as it doesn't stop anyone from getting an abortion. What it does do is involve the parents in their minor child's decision making on a health care matter, which by law is required for every other health matter.

This does reduce abortion because it reduces teen pregnancy, as parents become aware of behaviors that must be addressed.

For minors that come from abusive, incestual families, there is a judicial by-pass so courts can deal with the issue and rule if the minor child can decide for herself. In most cases, our liberal courts say yes. Hopefully, they will intervene in the family where the abuse is taking place, as the problem of the minor has not gone away with the abortion. Instead, you may have added both physical and mental problems to those she already had.

Until there is a number assigned to this legislation and it is known to what committees this bill is being assigned, there are no more details to give at this time. They will be supplied soon.

OPPOSED

A bill that RTLCNM opposes is the bill that Governor Richardson has stated he is going to introduce that will give \$10 million to UNM for embryonic stem cell research. We will oppose this bill, which will take taxpayers' money to invest in something that has had no positive results and that kills another human being in the process.

Another bill we oppose is seeking assisted suicide, which is being proposed by those in Death with Dignity and Compassion in Dying (old Hemlock Society).

The agenda is big and hopefully you are ready to do what is necessary when asked.

Please give us your e-mail address A.S.A.P. so that when time is short we can reach you for the required action. If you have changed your e-mail address, please let us know. Communication is essential to our movement, and quick communication is critical when the legislature is in session. Send your e-mail address to: info@rtltnm.org.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Many have forgotten our old "civics" class, so to understand what will happen to either bills we support or are working to defeat, it is necessary to explain the process. Then you will see your role defined more clearly.

To legislate means to "make or enact laws." No law can be passed without a bill, and it can only be done by a legislator or by committee. Sources of legislation are many. First comes the idea and draft conceived by a member of the legislature. Groups of interested citizens, such as The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico, are another source for the introduction of new bills. These groups are active in the process.

Lobbyists - I am a lobbyist for RTLCNM - are registered

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The Legislation Process...

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representatives of a particular special interest. Some are paid for their services – some are not. My role as lobbyist goes under my duties as executive director until we can afford a paid lobbyist.

The drafting of a bill is done according to state statutes and is formulated in legislative form and language. The bills RTLCNM uses come from National RTL, who in turn looks at New Mexico's requirements. Still, the Legislative Council must write the final draft, and that is done when a legislator requests it.

Forms of legislative action are:

- A. A Bill is the form used to propose laws, and it is the only form that carries the phrase "An Act" in its title and has an enacting clause.
- B. A Joint Resolution is a formal declaration of both houses of the legislature and is generally used to:
 - 1. Propose amendments to the state constitution;
 - 2. Ratify amendments to the federal constitution;
 - 3. Express the approval of the legislature in those instances where, by statute, legislative approval is required, such as approving the sale, trade, or lease of state-owned real property in specific instances.
- C. A Resolution is a formal declaration by one house of the legislature concerning a subject it cannot or does not wish to control by law.
- D. Joint Memorials are expressions of legislative desire, usually addressed to another governmental body in the form of a petition or declaration of intent. Both houses must pass Joint Memorials
- E. A Memorial is a request by only one house.

The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico only supports (A) a Bill, as it is the only lasting solution that can be used for our cause.

Once a bill is drafted and prepared for introduction, it is signed by the sponsor and co-sponsor(s), if any. The bill is then presented to the Chief Clerk in open session. At this point it is assigned a sequential number. The reading clerk reads the bill twice by title. The presiding officer orders it printed and refers it to one or more appropriate considerations.

In the House, the Speaker of the House assigns each legislator to a committee and that currently is Representative Ben Lujan. The committees, 15 in all, are appointed by the Speaker, who designates the chairman for the committee when the committee is appointed. The committees are:

- 1. Appropriations and Finance
- 2. Agriculture and Water Resources
- 3. Business and Industry
- 4. Education
- 5. Judiciary
- 6. Labor and Human Resources
- 7. Energy and Natural Resources
- 8. Voters and Elections
- 9. Consumer and Public Affairs
- 10. Transportation
- 11. Taxation and Revenue
- 12. Government and Urban Affairs.

There are also standing committees that do not affect

us, as they are committees concerned with rules, printing, etc.

A bill can be sent to as many committees as the Speaker desires. If more than two, the likelihood of getting a bill through the legislature is greatly reduced. The two committees pro-life bills go to are usually Consumer and Public Affairs and Judiciary. However, sometimes Government and Urban Affairs is thrown in.

After being numbered and read twice, the bill is assigned to a committee or committees, if it has more than a single referral. If there is a requirement for spending of public money, bills are sent to the Appropriations Committee first. Most of our bills need not go to this committee.

When a bill goes to a committee, the public has an opportunity to testify in favor or in opposition to the bill. At this time, interested groups can give their opinions, give pertinent information and data, as well as various points of view that may assist the committee members.

The sponsor of the bill is asked to explain the bill. After the sponsor gives a general review of the measure, one or more experts may be called upon to supplement the sponsor's explanation. After this, the public is allowed to present their views. Those who oppose or support are able to speak at this time. The chair has the final say as to the amount of testimony permitted. The committee, in advance of the hearing, may place a time limit on the presentation of each witness.

All deliberations and hearings on a bill must be conducted in meetings open to the public. This is a time when a bill can be amended, which can be because of technical problems made in the draft or to fine-tune the purpose of the proposal. Where the amendments are substantial, it is more efficient to offer a substitute bill. In this case, the committee will report the original bill to the floor (House or Senate) with a recommendation that it "do not pass" but that the committee substitute for the original bill "do pass."

Any bill can be reported to the floor once the chairman has signed it with the following recommendations:

- 1. Do Pass
- 2. Do Not Pass
- 3. Do Pass as Amended
- 4. Without Recommendation.

The report goes to the House or Senate no later than the second calendar day after the day the final vote was taken by the committee. The committee report is prepared by the committee secretary who will include all amendments.

Committee action is a recommendation to the full House, which makes the ultimate decision as to the disposition of the bill.

If a bill receives a "do pass," the bill is placed on the Speaker's table for one calendar day. This is called the Temporary Calendar. At the end of one calendar day, the bill is then placed on the calendar for a third reading (final passage). This action does not apply to the last eight legislative days of the session.

If the bill passes the House, the bill goes to the Senate as if it were a brand new bill. It is received by the Chief Clerk of the Senate, read a first and second time, and then referred to such committee(s) designated by the Senate. It goes through the same procedure as it

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The Legislation Process... *(continued from pg. 3)*

received in the House Committees.

If the bill is amended by the Senate, it is returned to the House with a request for concurrences with the Senate amendment. Should the House fail to concur with the Senate amendment, the Chief Clerk will notify the Senate and ask that it recede from its amendment. If the Senate refuses to recede from its amendment, a conference committee consisting of three members from each body is named by the President-Pro Tempore of the Senate (Senator Ben Altamirano) and the Speaker of the House (Representative Ben Lujan). This committee meets to resolve the differences between the two bodies on the disputed amendment. When agreement on the matter is reached, the committee members report to their respective house. A majority of the membership from each house is required for adoption on the recommendation.

Once a bill is passed by both houses, it is then enrolled and engrossed. E & E (a standing committee) process describes the preparation of the final authoritative copy of the bill. The finalization process is performed by the staff from the house of origin of the bill.

The New Mexico Constitution provides that every bill passed by the legislature shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the governor for approval. If he approves, he shall sign it and deposit it with the Secretary of State. Otherwise, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objection, and such bill shall not become law. This is the power of veto given to the governor. He has three days in which to exercise this option. If he fails to do anything within the three days and the legislature is still in session, the bill becomes law, whether signed or not.

The governor has twenty days after the adjournment of the legislature to act on all bills he receives during the last three days of the session. Any bill he fails to sign by the end of the twenty-day period does not become law. This is known as the "pocket veto."

The governor may also exercise the "line item veto" on any bill appropriating money in that he may approve or disapprove any part or parts of the bill. The parts approved will become law, and the parts disapproved become void unless the legislature passes over his veto.

The signed bill goes to the Secretary of State where it is assigned a chapter number in the order received. It is bound in book form and will be identified as "Laws of New Mexico, 20." These volumes are known as "session laws."

Hopefully, you will understand why RTLNCM comes to you to "lobby" your legislators. Legislators on committees can be lobbied by all, since they do not represent a district when serving on that committee.

Your representative and senator are going to respond best from those who elect them, so all of you should let your legislator know you support or do not support a bill that will come before them. First, contact all committee members, then your senator/representative if he/she is not on the committee. You will get information about the bills and their numbers that RTLNM is supporting or opposing. You then can e-mail, write, or call committee legislators with your position.

Until the legislative session begins, there will be no bill numbers. However, we know we will be supporting Parental Notification and opposing the funding for Embryonic Stem Cell Research.

Once we know what committees our bills are assigned to, we will be contacting those legislators and urging them to either support or defeat a bill. For those who live in the committee's district, you will receive information. **Quick action must take place, as a session is only 60 days long, and time is never on our side.**

If you see your legislator before the session begins, do let him/her know about the subjects RTLNCM is concerned with. The Parental Notification bill is the same one we have introduced for some time. We won't know what exactly will be in the Embryonic Stem Cell bill until it is introduced. Just be prepared to act, as this cannot be done with one lobbyist. All of you are lobbyists who must find the time to do what is necessary to protect human life and to seek positive solutions.

Please provide us with your e-mail address so that we can keep you informed of events, which can move very quickly. If you change your e-mail address, please notify us so we can change our files. E-mail to info@rtlncm.org as soon as possible.

The process is clear; the abuses to the process are not clear. Bills sent to committees are to be heard in order of being received, but they are not if they are RTLNCM supported bills. Once a bill is passed in committee, it should be signed by the chairman right away. Often they are not; they are once more delayed getting to the floor before being sent to another committee or for a final vote.

Delay is the tactic used to "kill" our bills. So if your legislator is a chair of one of the committees our bill is sent to, ask the chair to treat it as the rules of order require.

We have power to change the hearts and minds of our legislators and to influence them to support or defeat a bill. **Please take and use your power for the pro-life cause.**

LEGISLATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

On Wednesday, December 6, 2006, the U.S. House of Representatives voted 250-162 in favor of the Unborn Child Pain Awareness Act (H.R. 6099) sponsored by Representative Chris Smith. This bill, supported by NRLC, would require abortionists to provide women seeking abortion after 20 weeks fertilization (the beginning of the sixth month) with a brochure explaining that there is "substantial evidence" that the abortion will cause pain to the unborn child and advise them of their right to request the administration of pain-reducing drugs to the unborn child.

The bill received a solid majority but fell short of the two-thirds vote required for approval under the parliamentary procedure employed on the same day. This procedure was a fast-track procedure ("suspension of the rules") under which no amendments would be considered and a two-thirds vote is required for passage.

The vote was to take place Wednesday morning, but it was delayed until the afternoon, and that affected the outcome. Representative Heather Wilson and Representative Steve Pearce both voted pro-life. Representative Tom Udall voted against the bill. The Bush Administration came out strongly for this bill.

NATIONAL RTL'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

While there is much doom and gloom being reported from pro-life supporters, there are some facts that have to be revisited to regain our perspective and to energize our efforts.

Until 1973 when Republicans took control, Democrats controlled the House. In recent time, the Democrats controlled the Senate - most of 2001 and all of 2002. During this time with leadership and committee chairmen generally hostile, the pro-life movement continued to make gains and thwart pro-abortion initiatives. In 1992 and 1994 when pro-abortion Democrats controlled both House and Senate, we succeeded in stopping the Freedom of Choice Act and the Clinton Health Care Plan.

That does not say the next two years will be easy. They won't. But we've been there before. The same kind of hard work and determination that led to past pro-life successes and advances in the face of a hostile Congress can and will do so again.

According to NRLC Legislative Director Douglas Johnson, on abortion-related issues, the pro-life side "lost approximately four votes in the Senate and 12 votes in the House, although the number will vary depending on the exact issue." The difference between the pro-life loss in the House and the Republican loss of approximately 30 seats is because (a) some pro-abortion Republicans were defeated by pro-abortion Democrats, and (b) some pro-life Republicans were defeated by Democrats who labeled themselves as pro-life. Also, one pro-abortion Democratic open seat was filled by a pro-life Democrat.

The pro-life vote will vary according to the specific issue. For example, Doug Johnson estimates that on the issue of the performance of abortion in U.S. military facilities, the pro-life side in the House has lost approximately 12 votes and would probably still narrowly prevail. On some issues the loss will be greater, especially on procedural votes where there will be a strong inclination for freshman Democrats to vote with their pro-abortion leadership.

The pro-abortion Democratic leadership in both houses will no doubt seek to keep pro-life measures from coming to the floor, and pro-lifers will have to work hard to see that past pro-life gains are not eroded.

Approximately 20-24 Democrats who were re-elected to the House usually or consistently vote pro-life. It is a testament to past pro-life political successes that an increasing number of Democratic challengers labeled themselves "pro-life" to run this year. However, some pro-life Democrats did not respond to the NRLC candidate questionnaire, and others indicated opposition to the NRLC position on specific issues. (RTL CNM had the same problem.)

It should be noted that all the "pro-life" Democrats who ran against an incumbent Republican ran against a pro-life Republican. There was no instance in which the Democratic Party ran a "pro-life" Democrat candidate against pro-abortion Republican.

It remains to be seen how many of these newly-elected first-term "pro-life" Democrats will vote pro-life and how many used the label as political cover. Our movement will judge them on their votes, not their label.

The most egregious example of seeking to use the pro-life label as political cover was Congressman Harold Ford Jr. who ran for the open Tennessee Senate seat calling himself

pro-life despite the fact that he had accumulated an 87% voting record against the positions of NRLC during his time in the U.S. House. Fortunately, his duplicity was exposed by NRL PAC, and pro-Life Republican Bob Corker was elected.

In Pennsylvania, Bob Casey Jr. took the pro-life label, which helped him defeat 100% pro-life Republican Senator Rick Santorum. NRLC received only an unsigned e-mailed candidate questionnaire sent by a staffer for Casey. In it Casey disagreed with NRLC on several pro-life issues. Even more troubling are statements that were made by pro-abortion Senator Hillary Clinton concerning assurances she said were given to her regarding Casey by Democratic Senate Campaign Committee Chairman pro-abortion Senator Charles Schumer. It remains to be seen if, and to what extent, Bob Casey, Jr. will keep his word to the pro-life voters he wooed in Pennsylvania in his successful effort to defeat Senator Santorum.

The pro-life increment is still very much alive. Since 1973 polls have shown that the majority of those who voted on the basis of abortion voted for pro-life candidates. This election was no exception, and the pro-life voters kept many pro-life candidates in office. Unfortunately there was not enough pro-life increment to save other pro-life Republicans who were swept away by the larger anti-Republican tide.

Polling showed the many hours of work that National and states put into getting pro-life candidates paid off.

The future will be difficult, but we must remember what St. Paul said: "Let us not become weary in doing good, for at the proper time we will reap a harvest, if we do not give up" (Gal.6:19). So dig in, volunteer, give more donations, and fight back with truth, dedication, and hope. We must continue to educate, and we must turn attitudes around not only in the political circles but the hearts and minds of our citizens. **We need YOU in order to do this!**

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

The Administration strongly supports House passage of H.R. 6099, which would provide information and options to pregnant mothers contemplating an abortion regarding the development of the unborn child and the capacity of the unborn child to feel pain.

H.R. 6099 would require those who perform abortions on unborn children 20 weeks or more after fertilization to inform the mother of medical evidence that the unborn child feels pain, and the process of being killed in an abortion will cause the unborn child pain. Additionally, the bill would give the mother the opportunity to request pain-reducing drugs for the child to make the procedure less painful to the unborn child.

Medical science has greatly improved our knowledge and understanding of fetal development in recent years, and pregnant women should be fully informed of the facts. This bill is an important step in that direction.

FUSION OF STEM CELLS SHOWS NEW MEDICAL POTENTIAL

New research by a team of scientists at the Oregon Health and Science University suggests that adult stem cells may be more useful than previously thought. In 2003 it appeared that the usefulness of adult bone marrow derived from stem cell research was limited because scientists observed that adult stem cells were fusing with the existing cells rather than transforming into the appropriate cell type themselves. Many scientists believed that this fusion was of little medical interest.

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**RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE
OF NEW MEXICO**

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Fusion of Stem Cells...

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However, new research has demonstrated that this fusion is, in fact, capable of treating diseases. In particular, Markus Grompe from the Oregon research team demonstrated in an experiment on mice that the fusion of the stem cells with existing liver cells could cure Tyrosinemia Type 1, a disease that causes jaundice and cirrhosis of the liver. According to Arnold Kriegstein, head of the Institute for Stem Cell and Tissue Biology at the University of California, this development is important since "in much of the stem cell field, the promise is way down the line...but this is something that has already shown potential."

One of the main problems, however, is that after a fusion the cell has

twice the number of chromosomes, making further replication difficult. However, Grompe announced to the American Society for Cell Biology that this difficulty can be overcome by a process called "reduction divisions." This process became evident in the experiment that cured the mice of Tyrosinemia.

Currently, Grompe and his research team are developing methods to increase the rate of cell fusion. Already he has found that introducing a particular signaling molecule increased cell fusion by a factor of four.

Increasing the rate of cell fusion may lead to a cure for other diseases as well. For example, cell fusion may one day provide a cure for hemophilia if the rate of cell fusion could be increased by factor of 200.

**MEMBERSHIP
APPLICATION**

I understand that the Right To Life Committee of New Mexico (RTLNCNM) is a non-sectarian, non-profit organization dedicated to the right to life of all innocent human beings from fertilization to natural death; that this organization takes a stand only on those issues that are directly related to abortion, infanticide and euthanasia.

I support the goals of RTLNCNM, including a Human Life Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and hereby make application for membership (renewal) as follows:

- Individual — \$20.00
- Corporate — \$40.00 - for business organizations
- Family — \$30.00
- NRL News Subscription (\$5.00 with paid membership)

Name _____

Address _____

City/Zip _____

Wish to: (check one)

- Register to vote
- Re-register

I am a registered: (check one)

- Republican Democrat
- Other

Signature Required

Five Alive PROGRAM

RTLNCNM hopes you will sign up for the *Five Alive Program 2007*, which helps provide a budget to keep our organization operational and meet our basic needs. You can fill out the form below. We will need this a.s.a.p. so that we can mail envelopes out and have you ready to start contributing your tax-deductible donation in January. \$5.00 a month from everyone would allow us to raise money for media and other educational tools, so come on board by sending in the form below...

I wish to donate \$5.00 monthly I wish to donate \$ _____ monthly

Monthly thank you notes will not be sent.

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

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