



# VIVA



# LIFE

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**NEWSLETTER OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE OF NEW MEXICO**

## THE RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE OF NEW MEXICO'S OPEN MEETING

# You Are Invited!

**NOVEMBER 18, 2006 - 1:00 P.M.**  
**2800 SAN MATEO BLVD NE,**  
**ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

Usually at the annual meeting we have elections, so it is open to "members" only. However, we hope those who are members, those who give donations, and those who are on our list temporarily will all come. Yes, only members will be able to vote, but that is only a small part of the meeting.

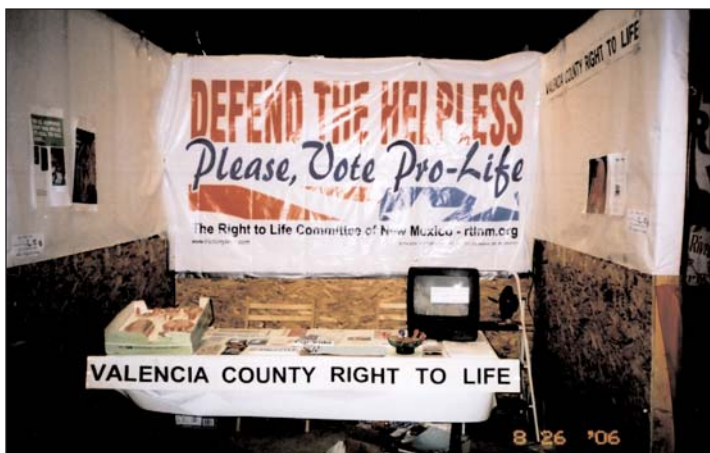
What is important is that you come and find out more about our organization, what it has been doing, what it plans to do and give your ideas on what might be done in the future.

Meet the board of directors who make the decisions and chapter presidents who work for you.

You will learn a lot and that may help you see the greater picture of why you are needed and what all of us must do.

## A CHAPTER AT WORK

On August 26, 2006, Valencia County RTL had a booth at their County Fair. They were able to share much information with the citizens of Valencia County.



## Happy Thanksgiving

On this Thanksgiving Day, we wish you and yours a blessed day.

We at The Right to Life Committee of New Mexico wish to thank each and every one of you for your support and commitment to our organization. Your donations, your time, and your prayers are most appreciated and needed.

I want to take time to especially thank all those who helped at the Isotope games, the State Fair and the many volunteers who helped with the political mailings and political literature drops. You gave beyond the call of duty and helped RTLNM reach its goals.

I also want to thank the chapter boards, the state board and those on our committees for the time and energy they have given to keep our mission in progress.

To my staff, thank you for the tireless work you do through your convictions and your wonderful work ethics. RTLNM would not be able to do what it is doing without you.

May more join us in our efforts, and then they too can be blessed.

## EIGHT SENATE DEMOCRATS FLIP - KILL PARENTAL NOTIFICATION BILL

The American people have overwhelmingly wanted a bill that would make it a federal crime to take a minor child, who lives in a state with parental involvement laws, across the state border to another state that does not have such laws passed. However, the Democrat leadership, which has been obstructing the progress of this legislation for months, raised unusual procedural barriers that prevented the bill from going to a House-Senate conference committee where it could have been reconciled with a bill on the same subject passed by the House in 2005.

On September 26, the House took up the Senate-passed bill, added a provision to require an abortionist in any state to notify one parent before performing an abortion on a minor from another state (with certain exceptions), and sent the bill back to the Senate by a vote of 264-153 (under the title "Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act," CIANA, pronounced "See-Anna").

When the Senate Democratic leadership responded by indicating that the amended bill would face further obstruction, pro-life Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-TN) made a decisive attempt to win enactment of the bill by forcing the cloture vote.

The pro-life motion was supported by 51 of the 55 Republicans (93%) but only six of the 45 Democrats (13%).

"The Senate Democratic leadership once again blocked bipartisan legislation that would keep our nation's children

*(continued on page 2)*

## Eight Senate Democrats Flip...*(cont. from pg. 1)*

safe from exploitation," Frist said in a statement released after the vote.

Of the 14 Democrats who had initially voted in favor of S.403 on July 25, 2006, eight flipped and voted to kill the parental notification requirement on September 29, 2006. Those that flipped are: Ken Salazar (CO), Tom Carper (DE), Bill Nelson (FL), Daniel Inouye (HI), Evan Bayh (IN), Kent Conrad and Brian Dorgan (ND), and Herb Kohl (WI).

The six Democrats who voted in favor of the bill both times are Mark Pryor (AK), Ben Nelson (NE), Mary Landrieu (LA), Harry Reid (NV), Tim Johnson (SD), and Robert Byrd (WV).

The four Republicans who opposed the bill on both occasions are Lincoln Chaffe (RI), Susan Collins and Olympia Snowe (ME), and Arlen Specter (PA).

We needed 60 votes to break through the procedural vote, and we only had 57. The Republicans could have helped, but since the above four never supported the bill, we needed those Democrats who once did support the bill but who failed to the second time. We need to get at least three of these back on board. Of course, when it comes again, which is unlikely before 2007, we'll then look at who the players are after the upcoming elections.

Let us hope that parents will regain their rights to be in charge of their child's health and to protect them from those who would use them and can abuse them.

One would think that those who oppose this bill would want their own children or grandchildren to have their protection. But then abortion is the sacred cow now - for the good of our children.

## Volunteers!



In October, volunteer forms were sent to all who receive *Viva Life!* Some were volunteer forms of the chapter in their county and others received a state form. The response has not been good.

Do you expect a handful of people to do the work that is great and necessary to change the culture of death? Had we had more people doing "something", we would be much ahead of the game at this point. We not only do not make progress, but we will decline in our efforts if new people do not step up to the plate. We work for money, we educate our children, and we worship in our faith. But do we work to save our culture and our lives? Your getting involved will not only save your life but your children's and grandchildren's lives and keep them from adopting the culture of death that is being taught and worked. Please rethink your involvement. To get a form, please call 505-881-4563, e-mail [info@rtlcnm.org](mailto:info@rtlcnm.org) or fax a request to 505-881-8002. We need you now!

## PAIN OF THE UNBORN

While an unborn child cannot verbally express the pain he/she experiences, all biological indicators suggest unborn children are capable of feeling pain by at least 20 weeks.

### 18 Days - Brain

The brain begins to take shape only 18 days after conception. By 20 days, the brain has already differentiated into forebrain, midbrain, and hindbrain, and the spinal cord has started to grow.

### 5 Weeks - Pain Receptors

Four or five weeks after conception, pain receptors appear around the mouth followed by nerve fibers, which carry stimuli to the brain. By 18 weeks, pain receptors have appeared throughout the body. Around week six, the unborn child first responds to touch.

### 6 Weeks - Cortex

In weeks 8-16, the thalamus develops and functions as the main relay center in the brain for sensory impulses going from the spinal cord to the cortex.

### 14-18 Weeks - Nerve Tracts

In week 18, nerve tracts connecting the spinal cord and the thalamus are established, and nerves from the thalamus first contact the cortex in week 20. Nerve fibers not routed through the thalamus have already reached the cortex by 14 weeks.

### 18 Weeks - Stress Hormones

As early as 18 weeks, stress hormones are released by an unborn child when injected by a needle, just as they are when adults feel pain. Hormone levels in those babies decrease as pain-relievers are supplied.

### Before 18 Weeks

Even before nerve tracts are fully established, the unborn child may feel pain; studies show anencephalic infants, whose cortex is severely reduced if not altogether missing, may experience pain as long as other neurological structures are functioning.

### 20 Weeks - All Parts in Place

With pain receptors, spinal cord, nerve tract, thalamus, and cortex in place, all anatomical links needed for pain transmission to the brain for feeling pain are present.

An Unborn child at 20 weeks gestation "is fully capable of experiencing pain. Without question, (abortion) is a dreadfully painful experience for any infant subjected to such a surgical procedure." Robert J. White, MD, PhD professor of neurosurgery, Case Western Reserve University.

## OTHER ADDITIONAL FACTS

### Highest Pain Receptor Density Before Birth

Between 20 and 30 weeks, an unborn child has more pain receptors per square inch than at any other time, before or after birth, with only a very thin layer of skin for protection.

### Pain Inhibition Not Fully Developed Until Later

Mechanisms that inhibit or moderate the experience of pain do not begin to develop until weeks 30-32. Any pain the unborn child experiences before these mechanisms form is likely worse than the pain an older child or adult experiences.

## CLONING

Note: By Daureen Dolce, Editor: In a previous *Viva Life*, I wrote an article on all aspects of stem cell research. The information used was from a world-known authority, David Prentice, Ph.D.

I am now going to address *cloning*, so that we can have the basic information on that subject. Again, Dr. Prentice is my source of information.

When people talk about cloning, most mean the reproducing of an entire organism. Many think about cloning a person from the past, such as Elvis, or envision science fiction movies in which armies of cloned soldiers take over the world. The real story is far different. In fact, the word cloning simply means to make an identical or nearly identical copy. Molecules, such as DNA, can be cloned or individual cells

*(continued on page 3)*

can be cloned. These cloning processes make multiple copies of the original DNA molecule or cell. But when an organism is cloned, the complete adult animal is not immediately produced. The clone starts as a one-celled embryo and must still go through an embryonic stage, grow, and develop. Frogs were first cloned in the 1960s, but it was not until 1996 that the first mammal, Dolly the sheep, was cloned using an adult cell nucleus. Dolly was born in 1997.

### THE HOW AND WHY OF CLONING

Cloning an organism does not immediately give you a full-grown adult. Dolly the sheep started as an embryo just as other sheep. The difference for Dolly and other animal clones is that they were not produced by sexual reproduction – that is, the union of egg and sperm – so the process is termed asexual reproduction. In normal sexual reproduction, an egg and sperm are joined together. Each brings half of the chromosomes for the new individual so that the one-celled embryo contains a full set of chromosomes (half from mom and half from dad). The process of cloning an organism requires two main ingredients: the genetic material from a body cell (somatic cell) of the organism to be cloned. The chromosomes (genetic material) are first removed from the egg, a process called enucleation (or the genetic material can be inactivated by radiation). Then the nucleus containing the genetic material is taken from a body cell and inserted into the enucleated egg. In some cases, rather than removing the nucleus from the body cell, the whole cell is fused together with the egg to make a single cell.

This cloning process creates a one-celled embryo, but in this case all of the chromosomes come from the cell that supplied the nucleus put into the empty egg. Other terms for this process are nuclear transplantation or somatic cell nuclear transfer. The new clone is then stimulated to grow and develop, sometimes by applying an electric shock and sometimes with chemicals. The embryo can grow for a few days in the laboratory dish, but for it to continue development the embryo must be implanted into the womb of a surrogate mother and undergo normal gestation to birth. An embryo produced by sexual reproduction has the combined genetic makeup of the two parents. An embryo produced by cloning is virtually genetically identical to the donor of the genetic material.

### PURPOSES OF CLONING – WHY DO WE WANT TO CLONE?

So why would we want to make a clone? For agricultural uses, there are many reasons why having cloned animals could be an advantage. Selectively breeding the best livestock – for example, crossing the best bull with the best cow – can produce champion animals, such as good milk or wool producers. But when that champion animal is bred, there is no guarantee that its offspring will have the entire same characteristic, because only half of the genetic makeup of the offspring will be from that champion animal. However, if we could produce clones of that animal, then all of the cloned offspring would have the same genetic makeup of the champion. It is even possible to genetically engineer animals so that their milk contains medically valuable human proteins, such as insulin or the clotting factor, or perhaps so their organs could be used for transplantation and not be rejected by human organ transplant patients. For these types of animals, cloning could ensure that there are many identical

animals available. Cloning could also be useful in producing animal models of disease – animals that have a specific disease so that the medical condition can be studied in attempts to find treatments and cures.

For human cloning there are two purposes proposed. One has been termed reproductive cloning or live-birth cloning. Here the idea is that the cloned human embryo would be implanted into a womb and develop to be born. Proponents of this purpose for human cloning talk about using it to help infertile couples have a child or to reproduce a child who has died. The other purpose for human cloning has been called therapeutic cloning or experimental cloning. The idea here is to clone an early embryo of a patient who has a degenerative disease, then use the embryo for production of embryonic stem cells in hopes of treating the patient. In theory, the cells will then be a genetic match for the patient and will not cause transplant rejection. Some people also call this cloning technique nuclear transfer to produce stem cells. However, the process is still cloning, and the product is still a human embryo. The difference between the two reasons for human cloning is simply the purpose for which the embryo is used – a born child or embryonic stem cell treatments.

### REPRODUCTIVE CLONING

Reproductive cloning – cloning to produce a live birth – has been accomplished with several animals thus far. Since Dolly was cloned, other animals that have also been cloned and brought to birth are mice, goats, pigs, cattle, rabbits, and a cat. There have been attempts with other animals, including dogs, monkeys, wild cats, and a rare species of wild ox, but these clones either did not survive to birth or died not long after birth. This points out one of the big problems of cloning – most clones don't survive. Frankly, it's unsafe to be a clone.

Cloning, as it turns out, is a very inefficient process. It took 277 tries to get one Dolly. Each attempt involved creating a cloned embryo by the nuclear transfer technique. Mammary gland cells from a 6-year-old sheep were used as the nucleus donor, fusing these cells with an enucleated egg cell to create the one-cell clones. Only about 10% of these one-cell cloned embryos develop to the blastocyst stage (in Dolly's case, only 29 of the 277 cloned embryos). Those that reach the blastocyst stage can be implanted into a surrogate mother for gestation. Most of these implanted embryos don't develop or survive to birth; of the 29 implanted embryos, only Dolly was born.

The numbers are not much better for other cloned animals. For mice, one experiment created 613 cloned embryos to get five born mice, and in another experiment it took almost 1,000 cloned embryos to get two born mice. With rabbits, 1,852 cloned embryos were made but only six rabbits were born. Bigger animals seem to do better but not by much. It took 72 cloned embryos to get five born pigs, 85 cloned embryos for three born goats, 496 embryos to get 24 born cattle, and 188 clones to get one live kitten. These are the survivors who made it to birth and lived to grow up. Many don't make it to birth. For the cloned cat, only 87 of the 188 cloned embryos developed to the blastocyst stage where they could then be implanted into a womb. Others die before or soon after birth and seem to have various abnormalities with their organs.

There is no question as to whether any clones are normal, even those that survive and grow to adulthood. Some experiments show that Dolly is actually older than her birth age; she was cloned from a 6-year-old sheep and may be older genetically than she should be. One indication of advanced

## Cloning...

(continued from pg. 3)

age is that she has developed early onset arthritis, earlier than a normal sheep should. Another laboratory found that most of their cloned mice died early. While many surviving clones have gone on to reproduce normally, including Dolly, some experiments indicate there may be some fertility problems with cloned animals.

Another aspect of bringing a clone to live birth is the surrogate mother who carries the clone. Remember that the cloned embryo has to be implanted into a womb to continue development to birth. Virtually all clones are born in Caesarian section to protect the health of the female carrying the clones. This is because the clones and their placenta usually grow faster and larger than normal, termed large offspring syndrome. It's not known exactly why this overgrowth occurs, but it could have something to do with the way different genes are expressed during embryological development.

Normal development is an intricate dance of genes being expressed at the right time and in the right cells. The problem with getting normal clones probably has to do with gene reprogramming when the nucleus is transferred into the egg. In sexual reproduction, the egg and sperm each have their genes programmed to start normal development. The way that genes are set to be expressed is called gene imprinting. Think of the genes as a set of on/off switches: different switches will be set off or on, depending on the particular cell type, tissue, or stage of development. When the nucleus of an adult body cell is transferred into the enucleated egg to create a clone, many of the switches are set differently than they would be for the start of embryo development, because the body cell has its programming set to do its job in a particular tissue. The cytoplasm in the egg must reprogram the genes, resetting the switches so that normal development can occur. The failure of most cloning attempts likely is a result of not getting all of the switches set correctly. One laboratory that studied several genes during mouse cloning found that this was the case – each of the mice born showed variability in expression of the few genes that were examined. In this particular case the differences were not enough to prevent a few of the mice from developing to birth, but with thousands of genes this can be a serious problem. It is also uncertain what such changes in the gene programming might mean later in the life of a clone.

Most scientists and the general public oppose attempt to clone a human life for a live birth. The National Academy of Sciences has recommended that this should not be done at present, simply because it is unsafe.

**In the December *Viva Life*, we will continue this article on cloning covering Therapeutic Cloning, Ethics, Politics, and the future.**

## TO SUPPORTERS IN QUAY, MORA, AND OTERO COUNTIES

There has been some response to letters regarding establishing a chapter that were sent to those who reside in the above counties. However, we need additional people in order to set up meetings in these areas to establish a chapter. The meetings will answer questions and seek people to be on a chapter board or be a volunteer.

If you lost your form, please e-mail or mail or fax The Right to Life Committee of New Mexico's state office your name, address, telephone number, and whether you are interested in attending a meeting. We will arrange a meeting

after the general election if there are a sufficient number of people to warrant the cost and time to come to these areas.

Remember, you are the pro-life movement. And when there is no chapter in your county, the education that is needed to change hearts and minds does not get accomplished. Call 505-881-4563, e-mail [info@rtlnm.org](mailto:info@rtlnm.org), or fax 505-881-8002.

## PLANNED PARENTHOOD ACTIVITIES

Aside from being the largest abortion provider in the United States killing thousands of babies each year, Planned Parenthood works to keep abortion available and to prevent solutions. Currently, Planned Parenthood is conducting a campaign against Proposition 85 in California. This measure would require parents be notified prior to any abortion being performed on a minor daughter. They are also in a similar battle in Oregon trying to defeat Ballot Measure 43, which is the same initiative as that in California except parents were to be notified within 48 hours.

In Illinois, the Supreme Court has decided to revive a 10-year old state law that would prohibit minors from obtaining an abortion without first notifying a parent. Planned Parenthood is making an effort to stop this.

Planned Parenthood has also opposed the passage of a Parental Notification law in New Mexico.

The truth of the matter is Planned Parenthood makes money off of teenagers and can expect several abortions from one teenager. They don't respect the authority and legal obligation of a parent to care for their teenager's health. They also don't respect the love and concern that parents offer, that the abortionist does not provide before or after an abortion, that can leave up to 16% (Center of Disease Control Report) sterile for the rest of their lives and the memory that they killed their child that leads to post abortion syndrome. Then there are the physical factors of the link to breast cancer, the problems of carrying further children, and the high risk of miscarriage.

Planned Parenthood is not an organization to be respected or supported. It is part of the culture of death.

## ELDERLY MURDER-SUICIDES INDICATE DESPERATION, NOT COMPASSION, STUDY SHOWS

By Gudrun Schults

PENTICTON, British Columbia, August 31, 2006  
(LifeSiteNews.com)

An elderly man shot his wife and then ended his own life at Penticton Regional Hospital in a murder-suicide referred to as an "act of compassion" by media reports. John McCadden was 77 – his 80-year old wife, Lorna McCadden, had been diagnosed with early onset Alzheimers disease the previous week, the *Globe* and *Mail* reported.

While such tragic cases are frequently tagged as "mercy killings" by the media, in fact such killings are rarely motivated by compassion, Alex Schadenberg, Executive Director of Euthanasia Prevention Coalition, told LifeSiteNews.com.

"The pro-euthanasia people have been spelling out a new theory, and the media has bought it." Schadenberg said. "The theory is that if you legalized euthanasia and assisted suicide, you wouldn't have these types of murder-suicides. These terrible acts of 'love' wouldn't happen, if people had another option, they say".

"Well, that type of myth has got to be exposed for what it is. These violent acts are based out of deep depressive

(continued on page 5)

## Elderly Murder/Suicides...

(continued from pg. 4)

conditions, or they are the act of someone who has been a controlling person all their life, and that is their attempt to control the situation."

Schadenberg referred to a U.S. study on murder-suicides published in the March 2005 issue of the *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* by Malphurs and Cohen, which found that in fact most homicide-suicides of older persons are not 'mercy' killings.

"In fact, this 'mercy-killing' perception is a myth," said the authors. "The husbands in such cases are often abusers, and the wives are rarely complicit. In many such cases, defense wounds indicate that the wife fought for her life."

The study found that many spouses suffer depression and mental breakdown due to the care demands and life changes related to an ailing spouse. The authors suggest that providing better care to both the ailing spouse and the physically healthy spouse could prevent many tragic murder-suicides. Schadenberg agreed saying the Canadian health care system needs to address the care needs of both spouses if such tragedies are going to be prevented.

"What our health care system has to be more concerned about is the mental health of the spouse of the person going through a life-threatening or debilitating disease. A lot of people find themselves in a situation where they find themselves very lonely and abandoned, and they lose it. I think that is more likely to precipitate {violence} than anything else."

## PRO-EUTHANASIA ATTORNEY TO HEAD AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION'S SPECIAL BIOETHICS COMMITTEE

By Pete Winn, Associate Editor CitizenLink  
(www.citizenlink.com)

The American Bar Association's (ABA) Special Committee on Bioethics new head is pro-abortion and pro-euthanasia. Chairwoman Estelle Rogers is the former executive director of the Death with Dignity National Centers, a Washington-based organization dedicated to advancing assisted suicide.

Teresa Collett, a professor at the University of St. Thomas School of Law in Minnesota, told CitizenLink that Rogers has also been an ardent pro-abortion activist – having held positions at the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the Pro-Choice Public Education Project, and the American Civil Liberties Union Reproduction Freedom Project. "She has a definite perspective that is contrary to the culture of life," Collett said. "I would suggest she can't help but bring that viewpoint to the chairmanship."

Carrie Gordon Earll, Senior Analyst for Bioethics at Focus on the Family Action, said the ABA's voice on key bioethics issues will be anti-life and anti-marriage under the thumb of Rogers. Society is increasingly dealing with the legal implications of bioethics issues, including physician-assisted suicide, euthanasia, and healthcare professionals' rights of conscience.

"There is even talk of creating a federal constitutional right to research, including human cloning, which could not be reversed by any state body," she said. "Those are the sorts of policies we're looking at as Rogers takes the helm."

Collett said the ABA's bioethics committee has not shied away from taking on tough issues. "In fact, in the past year

their program was 'Making the Perfect Baby,'" she said. "They looked specifically at the question of assisted reproductive technology and genetic enhancement."

Make no mistake, the ABA long ago left behind neutrality on issues like abortion, Collett said. "The organization itself has an official position that is opposed to any restrictions throughout pregnancy, even after public debates, which cost it thousands of members," she said. It's conceivable, she added, that we may now see the ABA adopt even more aggressive positions as it files friend-of-the-court briefs or testifies before Congress on bioethical issues.

Bruce Hausknecht, Judicial Analyst at Focus on the Family, said the ABA, once considered the voice of the legal community, is no longer the top professional association for attorneys – and it shows. "The ABA is basically becoming a left-wing, radical, special-interest group promoting far-left ideals and morals," he said.

Imagine what might have happened, he said, if the new chairwoman had been a pro-life, anti-euthanasia activist attorney who had worked for pro-family legal groups, such as Americans United for Life or the American Center for Law and Justice. "There would be an outcry from the left like you wouldn't believe," Hausknecht said. "There would be public news conferences and calls for the removal or resignation of those individuals responsible for such an outrageous appointment. That's how the left would have handled such an appointment."

TAKE ACTION: Give your opinion on the appointment of Estelle Rogers by writing to the American Bar Association, 321 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois, 60610 (312-988-5000).



## THE STORY OF THE LITTLE FEET

Before and after the Supreme Court legalized abortion, the pro-abortionists were lying about abortions.

The first lie that bothered me was the abortionist's allegation that there was only a "glob of protoplasm," not a human individual that was being destroyed by an abortion. I knew that a unique, new human life was created at the start of pregnancy, but my pre-med embryology classes supplied me only with frogs to watch their development and book knowledge to study chicken development.

So I began to study human embryology first-hand. I asked a pathologist colleague who did not support abortion if he would describe the tissues that he received after an abortion had been performed. Much to my surprise, he showed me a small vat filled with formaldehyde and the bodies of aborted children in varying stages of pre-natal development.

If a woman had her child aborted as soon as she was certain that she was pregnant, the child's development would have reached such a condition that everyone in the world would recognize the embryo as a human, pre-natal child. The "glob of protoplasm" routine was meant to fool people.

The pathologist said I could take pictures of the bodies. I was naïve enough to think that every human being would oppose abortion once they saw that young children were being killed. I started taking pictures.

Somehow I was stimulated to take a few pictures of the hands and the feet of the dead young children in a way that would demonstrate the size of their fingers and toes. I photographed the children's hands and feet as I held them so their sizes could be compared to the size of my fingers. I used a surgical glove so the primary attraction in the photo would be the child's hands and feet and their sizes.

(continued on page 6)

**RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE  
OF NEW MEXICO**  
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Permit #471

## Little Feet...

*(continued from page 5)*

I really didn't think much about the hands and feet pictures until I saw the developed photos. I was amazed by the "little feet" picture. I did not have the insight to have anticipated the powerful message the picture conveyed. I did not think to have the "precious feet" pins made; someone else did. All I knew was that there would be no copyright on the photograph.

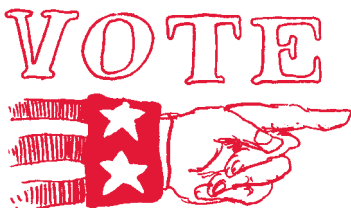
The "precious feet" photograph has since been copied in all the continents of the world. My part in the production of the photo can best be described with the saying "Even a blind pig finds an acorn, sometime."

*This article is written by Dr. Russ Sacco, a retired urologist and attorney, who is one of the founders of Oregon Right to Life.*

Please note: We carry the silver feet pins at a cost of \$2.50, gold finished feet at \$3.00, and gold-plated feet at \$4.50. You may send a check with your order plus \$.50 for postage to:

The Right to Life Committee  
of New Mexico  
2800 San Mateo Blvd NE, Suite 107  
Albuquerque, NM 87110

*A nice Christmas gift for a  
pro-life cause.*



# PRO-LIFE!

## TRANSPLANT SAVES NEWBORN BABY AFTER MOM WOULDN'T CONSIDER ABORTION

ST. LOUIS, MO:

Jacob Gibbs has survived, despite receiving a rare metabolic disorder of the liver from his mother, Keeley. Although doctors warned her that getting pregnant would be risky, Keeley had no thoughts about abortion once she found out she was carrying Jacob and that he inherited the disorder from her.

Source: *LifeNews* - 4/21/06

## BRITISH DOCTORS WARN SECOND PART OF ABORTION DRUG MAY BE UNSAFE FOR WOMEN

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND:

British doctors have released the results of a study on the off-label use of the anti-ulcer drug Cytotec, a prostaglandin known generically as misoprostol. They strongly warn those misusing the drug to induce labor or with abortions that it can cause medical problems for women.

Source: *LifeNews* - April 21, 2006

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

I understand that the Right To Life Committee of New Mexico (RTL CNM) 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 RTL CNM, 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

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