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NEWSLETTER OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE OF NEW MEXICO

WHAT IS THE RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE OF NEW MEXICO?

Many new people will be reading this issue of the Right To Life Committee of New Mexico's (RTLNCNM) newsletter, so it is timely to explain who and what we are. It doesn't hurt to remind our seasoned supporters either.

What is RTLNCNM?

The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico is an educational, non-religious, not-for-profit, non-partisan organization with chapters throughout the state.

What are chapters?

Chapters are organizations established in towns and cities within counties in our state. The chapter board and its volunteers carry out the educational goals of the State organization and adhere to the State organization's by-laws and policies. By working in a smaller area of the State, more effective and continuous education is accomplished with the people in that area. Chapters have a board with officers to govern them and its membership and select directors to be on the State board to represent them. Chapter activities are decided by that chapter board. Sometimes the activity is working with the State on a joint activity.

When there is no chapter in a county, the State does its best to educate that area by communicating with the local residents. At present there are 18 counties without a chapter and many counties where more than one chapter is needed due to the size of the county.

On what subjects does RTLNCNM educate?

RTLNCNM covers three topics: abortion, infanticide, and euthanasia; all are related. Abortion is the taking of the life of an unborn child before birth. Infanticide is the taking of a child's life after birth. Euthanasia is the taking of any innocent life after birth through means other than natural death. The elderly, the chronically ill, as well as the disabled are affected by this course of action. Death is brought about by direct means (lethal injection) or the removal of food and water, which is an indirect way to kill someone by starvation and dehydration.

How does RTLNCNM educate?

We give educational talks in schools, churches, to organizations, and through forums, conventions, and dinners. We pass out pro-life literature at county fairs, the State fair, and fiestas or at conventions when we are invited. We also have pro-life books that can be checked out through our library, as well as videos (DVD's). Once a month a pro-life newsletter is distributed covering pro-life issues. We have billboards around the State, and we have placed pro-life ads on TV. We have other promotional activities we do annually for general participation, as well as to promote pro-life subjects.

Does RTLNCNM get involved in politics?

There is a Political Action Committee (PAC) that is responsible for finding and ascertaining which candidates are pro-life and then supporting those pro-life candidates running for State or federal office.

The PAC is also responsible for bringing pro-life legislation to the New Mexico legislature and for promoting those actions with the citizens of New Mexico to get this legislation passed. The legislation can be of national and/or state level.

Ongoing efforts are made to educate people on the 1973 Roe vs. Wade ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court, which made abortion legal for any and all reasons for all nine months of pregnancy. We are working continually to get this law overturned.

In the long haul, we hope to support a Human Life Amendment so that the unborn will always be protected by law from being destroyed in abortion, embryonic stem cell research, or used for experimentation.

COMMENTARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF RTLNCNM

by Dauneen Dolce

I am sharing personal information with you in hopes that it will help the Right To Life Committee of New Mexico move in a new progressive direction.

I have been diagnosed with Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. It is not curable but has a high rate of going into remission with proper treatment. I have started chemotherapy and will continue until early November.

I want to thank the many friends of life who have offered prayers and well wishes. I feel their strength and love, which has given me much strength. My intention is to work as much as possible and to maintain as many activities as possible.

For too many years I have been considered to *be* The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico. Not only am I *not* The Right To Life Committee, neither is its State and chapter boards or those volunteers and donors who have faithfully supported the goals and activities of the organization.

All the people who claim to be pro-life make up the Right To Life Committee of New Mexico. Being the only state-wide organization to educate on the subjects of abortion, infanticide, and euthanasia, we can hardly expect a three-person office (mostly part-time), a State board of 18 people, and 15 chapters with about 5 people on each to handle everything to ward off the culture of death in New Mexico.

The people on these boards are people like you. They work, have families, some are retired and elderly, some have poor health. Many have been working for our cause for many years.

It is time for more people to step forward in some capacity. We need help with representation on boards from the following districts:

- One director and an alternate from: District 4, which

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includes the counties of Union, Quay, Harding, DeBaca, Curry, and Roosevelt.

- One director from District 5, which includes the counties of Chaves, Eddy, Otero, and Lincoln.
- One alternate in District 6, which includes the counties of Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, Sierra, and Dona Ana.
- One director and alternate from District 7, which includes the counties of Guadalupe, Santa Fe, San Miguel, Mora, Sandoval, and Colfax.
- One director and an alternate for District 8, which includes counties of San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos, and Los Alamos.
- A delegate and an alternate for District 9, which includes the counties of Valencia, McKinley, Cibola, Catron, and Socorro.

The State Board of directors meet every other month on the second Saturday to make plans to educate, raise funds and to reach our goals and mission.

The chapters meet monthly to carry out these goals and the mission in their counties. It takes a minimum of five people to have a chapter board.

The following counties have no chapters: Union, Quay, Harding, De Baca, Curry, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy, Otero, Grant, Luna Hidalgo, Sierra, Guadalupe, Mora, Colfax, Taos, and Catron.

Volunteers are the people who help carry out both State and chapter activities. Without them, be they on State or chapter boards or active in other areas, the *job does not get done*.

So much more could be done if more people were giving "some" time to the movement.

The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico is the defensive line against the Culture of Death that exists in our state and elsewhere. If we who say we are pro-life do not help, who will?

If you are interested in being a director on the State board, please call me at 505-881-4563 by September 1, 2006. If you can give any time to start a chapter in those areas where we do not have one, please call 505-881-4563 or e-mail to

infl@rtlcnm.org.

If you want to help an existing chapter, and they do need help, here is the list of presidents to call. They can tell you how you can help with the time and talents you possess.

The chapter presidents are:

- Bernalillo County Betty Eichenseer - 821-9101
- Cibola County Bernie Dioguardi - 285-6245
- Dona Ana Heather Hobbs - 496-1700
- Lea County Gary Jones - 392-7724
- Lincoln County William Studer - 258-5108
- Los Alamos County Mary Early - 662-7479
- McKinley County Sig Martinez - 722-5217
- Sandoval County John Lombardo - 896-4602
- San Juan County Jessica Booton - 320-4605
- San Miguel County Carlos Lopez - 426-1606
- Santa Fe County Sarah Wilson - 690-6856
- Socorro County Audrey Handley - 864-8192
- Torrance County (including Edgewood and Stanley):
..... Christopher Dolce - 832-4516
- Valencia County Mike Cobb - 866-4886

In next month's newsletter there will be a volunteer form for established chapters and a State volunteer form for those areas without chapters. PLEASE give some serious thought to what you can do to help change hearts and minds. We must work to save innocent lives who cannot speak for themselves. In so doing, we can save a country, a soul, and maybe even our own lives.

In researching our files, we were greatly alarmed as to how many of our pro-life supporters are not registered to vote. **Your vote is extremely important in the cause to protect innocent human life!** You can support men and women who are willing to do battle in the area of law to help the defenseless. However, before they can do this, they need your vote, your commitment, and a little of your time. The deadline to register to vote in our next election is **October 10, 2006**, so there is time to correct this.

First, register where you live so you are voting for the people who represent your district. Second, vote by absentee ballot, early voting, or on November 7, 2006 – our General Election day.

Absentee voting begins on October 10, 2006. Application for an absentee ballot can be made now. Absentee ballots can be cast in person at the county clerk's office until 6:00 P.M. on Saturday, November 4, 2006.

Early voting begins on October 21, 2006 and ends on Saturday, November 4, 2006 at 6:00 P.M. Early voting sites are open from 12:00 to 8:00 P.M. Tuesday through Friday and 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Saturdays. To find locations, please call your County Clerk.

The following is a list of county clerks for information or to register to vote:

- BERNALILLO Mary Herrera - 768-4090
- CATRON Cynthia Wassenberger - 533-6400
- CHAVES Rhoda Goodloe - 624-6614
- CIBOLA Eileen Martinez - 285-2535
- COLFAX Rayetta LeDoux - 445-4031
- CURRY Mario Trujillo - 763-5591
- DE BACA Laurie Pettigrew - 355-2441
- DOÑA ANA Rita Torres - 647-7428
- EDDY Jean Blendem - 885-3383
- GRANT Henry Morales - 574-0076
- GUADALUPE Adam Gallegos - 472-3791
- HARDING Marie Atencio - 673-2301
- HIDALGO Carmen Acosta - 542-9213
- LEA Melinda Hughes - 396-8623
- LINCOLN Tammie Maddox - 648-2394
- LOS ALAMOS Mary Kraemer - 662-8010
- LUNA Karen Smyer - 546-0491
- MCKINLEY Jacqueline Sloan - 863-6866
- MORA Charlotte Duran - 387-2448
- OTERO Robyn Silva - 437-4942
- QUAY Ellen White - 461-0510
- RIO ARRIBA Fred Vigil - 753-1780
- ROOSEVELT Janet Collins - 356-8562
- SAN JUAN Fran Hanhardt - 334-9471
- SAN MIGUEL Pecos Maez - 425-9331
- SANDOVAL Sally Padilla - 867-7572
- SANTA FE Valerie Espinoza - 986-6280
- SIERRA Janice Sanchez - 894-2840
- SOCORRO Audrey Jaramillo - 835-0423
- TAOS Elaine Montano - 737-6380
- TORRANCE Linda Kayser - 246-4735
- UNION Joyce Sowers - 374-9491
- VALENCIA Tina Gallegos - 866-2073

RTL CNM ELECTION OF OFFICERS

On November 18, 2006 there will be an Open Meeting for all members of the Right To Life Committee of New Mexico for the election of the next State officers who will take their position for four years. The position of President, Vice-

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RTLCCNM Election of Officers...

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President, Secretary, Treasurer, and National Delegate are available to current dues-paying members who make application for one of these positions.

Enclosed is an application form for anyone interested in applying for any of the above positions. This form needs to be filled out and returned to the State office by November 1, 2006.

State board meetings are held every two months in Albuquerque, and attendance is required. If you need more information, please call 505-881-4563 or e-mail your questions/comments to: info@rtlccnm.org.

We need new people who have the commitment and the understanding of our cause to lead the organization in the next four years starting in January 2007.

PUBLIC ACCESS CABLE TV SCHEDULE

- September 1** Abortion and Breast Cancer by Karen Malec
- September 8** Open Forum: The Link between Abortion and Breast Cancer
- September 15** The Right Choice *and* In Our Own Words
- September 22** First Days of Life *and* The Procedure
- September 29** Open Forum: A Look at Partial Birth Abortion

Coming Events

- State Fair – Right To Life Booth in the Manual Lujan Building (south building in the northeast corner where sales are – different than previous years – September 8-24, 2006
- Tupperware Fundraising Party - October 28, 2006 – 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. – Albuquerque (More details next month)
- Open Meeting for RTLCCNM Members – November 18, 2006 – 1:00 P.M. Election of new officers will take place.
- 2007 Conference – March 24, 2007

ENDORSED CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL ELECTION

In this edition of *Viva Life*, you will find our endorsement sheet. We hope you will copy the sheet and share it with others. We also hope you will help these candidates with time and money. They cannot help you unless we get them elected so they can serve you and other New Mexicans.

There are both endorsed and recommended candidates. An endorsed candidate agrees with RTLCCNM on all counts. A recommended candidate has some exceptions, such as rape and incest; however, they support RTLCCNM's legislation and agenda.

You will see that most endorsed/recommended are Republicans. This is not The Right To Life Committee of New Mexico PAC's fault. We endorse pro-life candidates - not a party. All candidates must answer our questionnaire, even incumbents with pro-life voting records, in order to be

endorsed or recommended. The Democratic candidates did not answer our questionnaire, despite phone calls, e-mails, etc. They and the Democratic leadership that urges them not to answer are responsible for not being endorsed. There were some Republicans who also did not answer and were treated the same way – no endorsement or recommendation. You can get a copy of a candidate's answers if you are going to use it for personal use only by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope with the name of the candidate's questionnaire you want.

Letters of endorsement will go to constituents of those endorsed/recommended in the fall.

No endeavor that is worthwhile is simple in prospect; if it is right, it will be simple in retrospect.

RESEARCH BEING DONE ON STEM CELLS

If you listen to the news or most debates, you would think there is only one research going on with regards to stem cells. There lies the problem of the whole debate: People are making decisions on little or no information. These decisions will have many ramifications on the future of our health care and our moral standards in our nation.

WHY IS EVERYONE SO INTERESTED IN STEM CELLS?

It started in 1998 when James Thomson of the University of Wisconsin – Madison first isolated human embryonic stem cells. Suddenly everyone was interested in stem cells. It became a hot topic not only for scientists but for politicians, patient advocates, and many others. The reason is that stem cells may hold the key to treatment of many of the major diseases we currently face, diseases that kill and disable millions of people. While many diseases of the past such as polio, plague, and smallpox have found cures due to better hygiene and the discovery of antibiotics and vaccines, other infectious diseases have become the chief problems in industrialized nations – degenerative diseases.

Degenerative diseases involve the slow, gradual breakdown of tissues and organs, or the result of the death of some of the organ cells. The intestinal blood cells are called hematopoietic cells and continually regenerate the intestinal lining. Other well-known examples includes skin stem cells and stem cells that make sperm.

Another type of stem cell that has been known for many years is embryonal carcinoma cell. This cell actually comes from a tumor called a teratoma (if benign) or terato carcinoma (if malignant), which forms when a germ cell such as an oocyte (an egg) spontaneously starts to grow and divide. Scientists noticed that occasionally such tumors contained not just a disorganized mass of growing cells, as in most tumors, but also some differentiated tissues, such a bit of bone, hair or teeth. This led to research in which the embryonal carcinoma cells were grown over a period of years and "tamed" so that they would not grow as disorganized tumor masses but instead form specific differentiated cell types such as nerves. This work led to the recognition that the early embryo contains similar types of stem cells.

The embryonic stem cell has been called the master cell of the early embryo. This is one of the first cells formed during early development of the embryo, and these are the cells that go on to form all of the tissues of the embryo. These cells form about 5-7 days after conception. As human development proceeds and various tissues start to form, the embryonic stem cells form progenitor cells, the partially specialized cells that go on to form the specific differentiated tissues of the body.

Research Being Done on Stem Cells...

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Since this is a gradual process, it's not surprising to find that tissues in the developing fetus also contain stem cells that can form several different cell types.

What has been surprising is the recognition in recent years that even fully formed adult tissues also contain stem cells. The surprise has been that not only do the few tissues mentioned before (such as bone marrow) contain stem cells, but most or all adult tissues contain stem cells. A further surprise was finding that at least some of the adult stem cells can form many more different types of tissue than was previously thought. The term adult stem cell is actually not completely correct, because these cells are present in organs and tissues from the moment we are born. In fact, it is now recognized that those similar stem cells are found in the placenta and in umbilical cord blood. Since all of these stem cells are found in various body tissues at or after birth, some people term them tissue stem cells or non-embryonic stem cells. However, some people lump all of these tissue stem cells together under the term adult stem cells, to distinguish them from embryonic stem cells.

Most attention in terms of possible treatment for degenerative diseases has focused on embryonic stem cells and the group termed adult stem cells. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these stem cell sources to treat disease, and why is there such controversy over stem cells?

EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS:

Embryonic stem cells are pluripotent, meaning that they can form all of the tissues of the adult body. This is what they do during normal embryological development: their "job description" is the initial formation of all the body tissues. Embryonic stem cells are isolated by breaking open an embryo and removing the inner cells. This process necessarily destroys the embryo, and this is the main reason embryonic stem cells are so controversial – to isolate human embryonic stem cells, human embryos are destroyed. The question asked is if embryonic stem cells can perform all the wonders claimed for them in tissue regeneration, might it be acceptable that some human embryos are destroyed so that millions of lives can be spared? Let's examine the scientific facts, and then we'll come back to the ethical question.

One possible source for human embryonic stem cells is excess embryos from assisted reproductive technologies, such as in vitro fertilization. Infertile couples have their eggs and sperm mixed in a laboratory dish, producing many embryos. Some embryos are implanted into the woman's womb to initiate a pregnancy, while the rest are frozen for future use. In some cases the couple never implant all of the embryos and these "leftover" embryos may be donated (with the couple's consent) for research.

Human embryonic stem cells have been touted as a "virtual fountain of youth" because of their potential to repair and rejuvenate any damaged tissues in the body. The advantages of embryonic stem cells are supposedly that they can be grown indefinitely in laboratory cultures providing an almost limitless source of stem cells that can form any body tissue. Scientific reports have backed this claim.

It is true that under normal developmental conditions, when left alone to do their job, embryonic stem cells form all the tissues of our bodies. Of course, that's assuming you leave the cells in the intact embryo.

One test used to demonstrate that embryonic stem cells can form many different tissues is to inject them into mice

that are lacking a functional immune system. These mice are kept in a sterile environment and will not reject transplanted tissues. When embryonic stem cells are placed into these immunodeficient mice, they form tumors. The tumors are similar to teratomas (benign), with some of the embryonic stem cells differentiating into specialized cells types and tissues. The tumors are examined closely to see what types of specialized cells grow. If the injected embryonic stem cells form nerve cells, heart cells, etc., this indicates that they are pluripotent - able to form almost all tissues. This is not definite proof but only an indication that the cells have the ability.

The hope for embryonic stem cells is that large numbers of the cells can be grown and then given chemical and hormonal signals to specialize into a specific desired tissue. So far there is evidence that embryonic stem cells in the lab culture dish can be persuaded to form various cell types. In some studies in animals, there is some indication that embryonic stem cells can form different cells. However, the research is still many years from any treatments for human patients.

One of the problems with embryonic stem cells is the inefficiency in getting them to start growing and keep growing in the laboratory. Only about 1 in 10 of the embryos used actually provides useable stem cells that will take hold in culture and grow. Another major problem is the inefficiency of forming desired specific cell types in the culture dish; the embryonic stem cells do not behave as expected. They can be kept growing for long periods of time once started, but it is extremely difficult to get them to form just on particular desired cell types, such as a neuron or heart cell. Instead, the cells usually form a mixture of several different specialized cell types, along with some cells that just continue to grow. It is these cells that continue to grow and divide that are potentially another big problem – if injected into a patient, they might form a tumor. This is what happened in many of the mouse experiments.

So far, there is also only scant evidence that embryonic stem cells can actually work in the body to successfully treat degenerative diseases. There are no current treatments available for human patients.

Another potential problem for embryonic stem cell treatments is transplant rejection. The cells could be rejected by the body's immune system. To avoid rejection of the transplanted cells and tissues, a patient would have to be treated with strong anti-rejection drugs for the rest of his or her lifetime, as is currently being done with organ transplants.

ADULT STEM CELLS CAN ALSO FORM ALL BODY TISSUES

In several studies it has been shown that adult bone marrow or brain stem cells can form virtually any body tissue. In one experiment, scientists injected brain stem cells into an early mouse or chicken embryo (similar to what has been done with embryonic stem cells) and demonstrated that the brain stem cell could help form many of the normal tissues of the animal. In another experiment, scientists destroyed the bone marrow of mice, and then injected into these mice one bone marrow stem cell from another mouse. The recipients of this transplant would only survive if that one bone marrow stem cell survived and flourished. Not only did the single transplanted bone marrow stem cell survive and produce bone marrow and blood cells, but it also could be found making liver, lung, digestive system, skin, heart, and muscle. One research team has isolated what some have called the "ultimate stem cell" - a bone marrow stem cell that can grow forever in culture and make all body tissues. They injected a bone marrow cell into an early mouse embryo finding evidence that the cell could help form all tissues of the body.

Research on Stem Cells...

(continued from pg. 4)

In the last few years, a tremendous number of scientific reports have shown adult stem cells in most if not all body tissues. Whenever someone has taken the time to look at a tissue, they've found an adult stem cell there. Hardly a week goes by without some new report of the isolation of another adult stem cell, or the ability of an adult stem cell to form another tissue type different than the one from which it was isolated. Bone marrow has been studied the longest and seems to be one of the best sources, being able to form all tissues of the body according to scientific reports. There is obviously no shortage of possibilities. Even the brain has stem cells - a truly surprising finding. For at least 100 years scientists have believed that we start life with as many brain cells as we could ever have. But now we know that the brain contains stem cells that can be "awakened" to form more brain and nerve cells; some evidence indicates that this may be a continual process throughout our lifetime. Another surprise is that the brain stem cells are not limited to making just brain and nerve cells, but they can also "cross-train" to form other tissues such as muscle and blood. Even fat has been found to contain adult stem cells that can form other tissues. So if we really need an unlimited source of stem cells, they are available in the United States.

Some might ask, how can scientists be sure in these experiments that it was the bone marrow stem cells that made the tissues and not some other cell in the mouse's body? For the injection of the adult stem cell into the early embryo, specific genetic markers for the injected cell can be followed that distinguish the injected cell from the original embryo cells, in the same way that an injected embryonic stem cell was followed in earlier experiments. For the adult stem cells transplanted directly into an adult mouse, the injected bone marrow stem cells not only have genetic markers that can be detected, but the cells can also be labeled with fluorescent markers that provide "glowing" evidence that the new tissue was formed from the adult stem cell.

Isolation of adult stem cells would depend on the tissue from which you were getting the cells. While it might be difficult to get a brain stem cell that could make more nerve cells, it's relatively easy to get a stem cell from bone marrow, blood, or skin - all of which have shown capable of making nerve cells.

PROOF IN THE PUDDING

We now have established adult stem cells that will continue to grow indefinitely in culture; we now have the results of using adult stem cells. Using bone marrow and muscle stem cells, as well as umbilical cord blood stem cells, scientists have repaired damage in experimental animals due to heart attack, stroke, liver, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, and spinal cord injury.

Unlike embryonic stem cells, adult stem cells have been used on human beings with success.

Bone marrow adult stem cells are currently being used to treating multiple sclerosis, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, and scleroderma - all classified as autoimmune diseases. Bone marrow adult stem cells are being used for cancer patients to restore bone marrow that is destroyed by chemotherapy treatments to regrow the healthy blood cells and restore the blood-forming system of the body. In some cases, umbilical cord blood is used instead of the patient's bone marrow, as it is an extremely rich source of blood-forming stem cells.

Adult stem cells are used to form other tissue beside blood and bone marrow. New cartilage and bone, growing new corneas to restore sight to blind patients, treating stroke damage with neural stem cells, repairing heart muscle after a heart attack, and using bone marrow or muscle stem cells is presently being done. Brain stem cells are being used to treat Parkinson's disease. A company in Switzerland will grow new skin for patients, starting with a few plucked hairs from the patient because the stem cell or skin is in the hair follicle.

The use of adult stem cells is still being tested; the results have been very encouraging. We have only been working on this for a few years.

The questions has to be asked, why would we use valuable money, including tax-payers' money, to invest in embryonic stem cell research that has brought no cures or treatments for the human race when we can invest in a sure proven source of adult stem cells - **all done without killing a living human being?**

The moral question cannot be avoided. No matter the size of a human being - a few days, 100 years - we are talking about a unique one-of-a-kind human being. Value does not come from age; it comes from our existence. As the Declaration of Independence states: **All men are created equal.** If we devalue an embryo, what is the next group in the human species that can be *used* for the greater good? That group will include the handicapped new born, the mentally challenged, the chronically ill, or the aged. Maybe those in mental institutions or prisons would serve a greater purpose if we experiment on them. Adolph Hitler thought that way, and he was classified insane. Killing is killing, and killing an embryo is killing a human being. We must not open Pandora's Box and do something that is needless, loveless, and immoral. Invest in life with good actions that bring good results without spreading the disease of losing the respect of life.

This article came from information provided by the book *Stem Cells and Cloning* by Dr. David Prentice. Dr. Prentice is considered to be a world authority on the subjects of stem cells and cloning. He is a Senior Fellow for Life Sciences at the Family Research Council, a Washington think-based tank, and an Affiliated Scholar for the Center for Clinical Bioethics, Georgetown University Medical Center. He had been a professor of Life Sciences at Indiana University of School of Medicine for 20 years and also Adjunct Professor of Medical and Molecular Genetics. He has provided scientific advice for U. S. Sen. Brownback and Rep. Dave Weldon and other members of Congress. He has testified for Congress, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the President's Council on Bioethics, European Parliament, British Parliament, Canadian Parliament, Australian Parliament, German Bundestag, French Senate, Swedish Parliament, and the United Nations. Some of the sources he used in writing his book included: Bioethis.net, The Center for Bioethics and Human Dignity, Council for Responsible Genetics, The Hastings Center for Bioethics, National Bioethics Advisory Commission, National Institutes of Health Bioethics Resources Web, the President's Council on Bio Ethics, and Stem Cell Research News.

VOTING ON STEM CELL RESEARCH IN CONGRESS

Both the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate have voted to provide federal funds for embryonic research. The vote in the House was 238-194 and in the

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**RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE
OF NEW MEXICO**

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**Voting on Stem Cell
Research in Congress...**

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Senate 63-37. The New Mexico delegation vote was split. Rep. Heather Wilson and Rep. Tom Udall voted for H.R. 810 that funds embryonic stem cell research. Rep. Steve Pearce voted against it. In the Senate Sen. Jeff Bingaman voted for the bill, and Sen. Pete Domenici voted against it.

The President vetoed the bill as he said he would, and the veto was upheld by a vote of 235-193. **We need to thank our President for saving lives and for having the fortitude to do what is right!** Please write to him at: U. S. President, George W. Bush, White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20500.

We also need to thank both Rep. Pearce and Sen. Domenici who had far more calls from constituents to vote for the bill than communiqués from pro-life supporters. This is most unfortunate. Despite this, they held on to their convictions and voted for life. Please take time to write to them and show your appreciation. Write to them at: Rep. Steve Pearce, 1408 Longworth House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515 and Sen. Pete Domenici, 328 Hart Senate Building, Washington D.C. 20510.

**WHAT IS THE
PRESIDENT'S STEM CELL
RESEARCH POLICY?**

There is much misinformation being touted in the press and elsewhere on the President's policy on stem cell research. List below are the facts on his policy:

1. The President committed \$90 million dollars to embryonic stem cells in 2001 to lines of stem cells that had been created before August 9, 2001.
2. He provided \$2.1 billion to all other forms of stem cell research.
3. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) overlook and decide who and what gets funding.
4. The President's funding policy does not affect privately-funded research.
5. The President will not allow federal monies to be used to establish new embryonic stem cell lines as of August 9, 2001.
6. President Bush believes that the government has a duty to use the people's money responsibly, both supporting important public purposes and respecting moral boundaries.

**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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