

20/20 Exposes Trafficking In Fetal Body Parts

The smoldering controversy over the harvesting of fetal body parts burst into flames March

“A three-month 20/20 investigation has uncovered an industry in which tissue and organs from aborted fetuses, donated to help medical research, are being married for hundreds, some

That same interview revealed that Jones believes that by using legal “mumbo jumbo” it is easy to get women to “consent” to having their aborted babies used in medical

North American companies are charged with buying and selling aborted babies' body parts examines the horrors of fetal

Fearing Tonight's ABC 20/20 Report on Trafficking in Baby Body Parts, Some House Lawmakers Try to Bar Media From Hearing

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“Remember the Children” at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C.

Believe It or Not!

Planned Parenthood has commissioned the invention of a new abortion device. It is the latest version of the manual vacuum aspirator, or MVA, which tears and sucks babies out of the womb. Unlike the electrically powered suction machines found in all U.S. abortion mills, the MVA's are operated manually. The MVA's are cheaper and they also remove tiny babies largely intact, so that their organs can be sold. That means even more money for greedy abortionists. The Population Research Institute in Front Royal, VA., is conducting a program to stop the sale and use of this device. This website is www.pop.org



A Message from...
**THE
HOLOCAUST
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SECRETS OF THE DEAD BABY INDUSTRY

Aborted fetuses are being dissected alive, harvested and sold in pieces to fuel a vast research enterprise

by Celeste McGovern

AS REPORTED IN THE ALBERTA REPORT, AUGUST 23, 1999

The doctor walked into the lab and set a steel pan on the table. "Got you some good specimens," he said. "Twins." The technician looked down at a pair of perfectly formed 24-week-old fetuses moving and gasping for air. Except for a few nicks from the surgical tongs that had pulled them out, they seemed uninjured. "There's something wrong here," the technician stammered. "They are moving. I don't do this. That's not in my contract." She watched the doctor take a bottle of sterile water and fill the pan until the water ran up over the babies' mouth and noses. Then she left the room. "I would not watch those fetuses moving," she recalls. "That's when I decided it was wrong."

The technician uses the pseudonym "Kelly." She has her back to the camera, she wears a wig, and her voice is electronically modified because she says she fears for her life. Until a few months ago Kelly worked for a Maryland company called the Anatomic Gift Foundation. Her job was to procure fetal tissue for research. She worked at a Planned Parenthood clinic that was also a member of the National Abortion Federation. Her interview appears on the May issue of "Life Talk" video magazine - the first of a monthly series of videos released by Life Dynamics Inc., a renegade pro-life group based in Denton, Texas, that admits to having spies work in abortion clinics to uncover most closely guarded secrets.

This week the group is releasing the documentary evidence it has gathered since Kelly approached them nearly two years ago. Life Dynamics has dozens of order forms from researchers requesting fetal parts, price lists for fetal organs and tissue, and donation consent forms for women undergoing abortion. It offers a gruesome glimpse at a vast trade in human tissue from babies that are aborted, and sometimes vivisected, to satiate the exploding multi-billion-dollar biotechnology industry.

The traffic in tissue flows worldwide into respected tax-funded laboratories, including Canadian ones. The research itself is usually for laudible goals, from helping prenatal infants survive to curing Parkinsons disease. But the trade, worth billions, raises myriad ethical questions: **Are some humans being killed to benefit others? Are women being exploited to support tissue collection? Who is profiting from the trade? And what are the social implications of its existence?**

Once the stuff of cheap science fiction, human clones, artificial wombs and human-animal cross-species are all now serious possibilities. Sexless procreation is already a reality with in vitro fertilization. Selective breeding of human beings is commonplace thanks to embryo screening and "genetic terminations." And human-human brain cell transplants are government-funded. All of these endeavors rely on aborted fetuses.

Scientists have used fetal tissue in research since at least the 1930's says Pittsburgh researcher Suzanne Rini, author of the 1993 book *Beyond Abortion: A Chronicle of Fetal Experimentation*. Thirty years ago, as abortion laws were relaxing and some second-and third-trimester abortions were performed by hysterectomy (essentially a Caesarean section), experiments on live fetuses were cutting-edge technology. Geoffrey Chamberlain received a professional award for research (outlined in the March 1968 issue of *The American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*) in which he took live aborted fetuses, attached them to an artificial placenta, perfused them to see if he could make them live, and then pulled the plug on them. No one objected.

It was shortly after that article, Mrs. Rini notes, that the *Cambridge Evening Post* featuring a story on Lawrence Lawn, a physician who did manage to provoke controversy when it was learned that he was procuring live fetuses from a private abortion clinic. "We are simply allowing something which is destined for the incinerator to benefit mankind," he said, obliging a photographer with a picture of himself standing next to a dying fetus suspended in a perfusion tank. Yet even Dr. Lawn believe there were limits. "Of course we would not consider that to be right."

With the decriminalization of abortion in the 1970s, fetal research became, in the words one ethicist, a "golden opportunity" for researchers. The public almost never heard about fetal experimentation. But by the 1980's, some of the most macabre research was being publicly funded. Mrs. Rini catalogues experiments ranging from the perfusion of impaled beating fetal hearts with adrenaline and caffeine to eye-tissue transplants and skin grafting. Dr. Bernard Gondos of the University of Connecticut at Farmington, whose research on fetal gonads described most of his specimens as "preivable dead," lamented having to import fetuses from outside the United States. Dr. Karen Holbrook of the University of Washington received a \$239,740 grant in 1984-85 for her work on "Fetal Skin Biology" using first-second-and-third trimester human fetuses. She told Mrs. Rini: "Hopefully they are not born alive. It's better to avoid that. The skin is taken after fetal demise." Asked if the skin diseases she was trying to diagnose prenatally were fatal. Dr. Holbrook replied, "No, but they ruin your life."

By the 1980s transplants had become entrenched, and fetal tissue, which grows quickly and is less likely to trigger an immune reaction in a host, became even more coveted. Fetal tissue transplants became part of efforts to treat diabetes, Huntington's disease, blindness, spinal cord injury, Parkinson's disease, leukemia and more. In 1988, U.S. president George Bush banned federal funding of fetal human-to-human transplants. This move



The Washington Times THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1999

MONA CHAREN

Offering body parts for sale

"Kelly" (a pseudonym) was a medical technician working for a firm that trafficked in baby body parts. This is not a bad joke. Nor is it the hysterical propaganda of an interest group. It was reported in the American Enterprise magazine - the intelligent, thought-provoking and utterly trustworthy publication of the American Enterprise Institute.

The firm Kelly worked for collected fetuses from clinics that performed late-term abortions. She would dissect the aborted fetuses in order to obtain "high-quality" parts for sale. They were interested in blood, eyes, livers, brains and thymuses, among other things.

"What we did was to have a contract with an abortion clinic that would allow us to go there on certain days. We would get a generated list each day to tell us what tissue researchers, pharmaceutical companies and universities were looking for. Then we would examine the patient charts. We only wanted the most perfect specimens." That didn't turn out to be difficult. Of the hundreds of late term fetuses Kelly saw on a weekly basis, only about 2 percent had

offer to lease space in the abortion clinic to "perform the harvesting," as well as to "offset (the) clinic's overhead." Opening Lines further boasted, "Our daily average case volume exceeds 1,500 and we serve clinics across the United States."

Kelly kept at her grisly task until something made her reconsider. One day, "a set of twins at 24 weeks gestation was brought to us in a pan. They were both alive. The doctor came back and said, "Got you some good specimens - twins'. I looked at him and said:

"There's something wrong here. They are moving. I can't do this. This is not in my contract.' I told him I would not be part of taking their lives. So he took a bottle of sterile water and poured it in the pan until the fluid came up over their mouths and noses, lettering them down.

I left the room because I could not watch this."

But she did go back and dissect them later. The twins were only the beginning. "It happened again and again. At 16 weeks, all the way up to sometimes even 30 weeks, we had live births come back to us. Then the doctor would either break the neck or take a pair of tongs and beat the fetus until it was dead."

American Enterprise asked Kelly if abortion procedures were ever altered to provide specific body parts. "Yes. Before the procedures they would want to see the list of what we wanted to procure. The abortionist would get us the most complete, intact specimens that he could. They would be delivered to us completely intact. Sometimes the fetus appeared to be dead, but when we

**FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN
TURN YOUR PATIENT'S
DECISION
INTO SOMETHING WONDERFUL**

abnormalities. About 30 to 40 babies per week were around 30 weeks old - well past the point of viability.

Is this legal? Federal law makes it illegal to buy and sell human body parts. But there are loopholes in the law. Here's how one body parts company - Opening Lines Inc. - disguised the trade in a brochure for abortionists: "Turn your patient's decision into something wonderful."

For its buyers, Opening Lines offers "the highest quality, most affordable, freshest tissue prepared to your specifications and delivered in the quantities you need, when you need it." Eyes and ears go for \$75, and brains for \$999. An "intact trunk" fetches \$500, a whole liver \$150. To evade the laws prohibition, body-parts dealers like Opening Lines

opened up the chest cavity, the heart was still beating."

The magazine pressed Kelly again: Was the type of abortion ever altered to provide an intact specimen, even if it meant producing a live baby? "Yes, that was so we could sell better tissue. At the end of the year, they would give the clinic back more money because we got good specimens."

Some practical souls will probably swallow hard and insist that, well, if these babies are going to be aborted anyway, isn't it better that medical research should benefit? No. This isn't voluntary organ donation. This reduced human beings to the level of commodities. And it creates of doctors who swore an oath never to kill the kind of people who can beat a breathing child to death with tongs.



WE ARE NOW STANDING IN THE FACE OF THE GREATEST HISTORICAL CONFRONTATION HUMANITY HAS GONE THROUGH. I DO NOT THINK THAT WIDE CIRCLES OF AMERICAN SOCIETY OR WIDE CIRCLES OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY REALIZE THIS FULLY. WE ARE NOW FACING THE FINAL CONTRONTATION BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE ANTI-CHURCH, OF THE GOSPEL VERSUS THE ANTI-GOSPEL.

KAROL CARDINAL WOJTYLA (POPE JOHN PAUL II) • NOVEMBER 1978

DEAD BABY INDUSTRY *con't from page 2*

was widely mistaken for a ban on all fetal tissue research; in fact, most such research carried on unimpeded.

In any case, Bill Clinton's first official act as president in 1993 was to strike down the ban. People were demanding to be "treated" with fetuses. California lawyer Joan Samuelson had founded the Parkinson Action Network (PAN) in 1990 to lobby for an end to the moratorium. "Will lifting the ban save us in time?" she asked when it was abolished, and she began lobbying for an accelerated grant review process for fetal-tissue-transplant research.

Transplants of brain tissue from young fetuses (usually aborted at less than 10 weeks) into Parkinson's sufferers have attracted the most public attention to fetal tissue research. In 1990 the results of Olle Lindvall's research team's transplants into four Swedish patients were hailed as "promising" because one recipient appeared to have benefited remarkably. The other patients were not monitored long enough to determine the grafts' effects.

Neuroscientists presenting findings at the XIII International Congress on Parkinson's Disease in Vancouver last month sounded optimistic, but their data was not the knockout blow Parkinson's researchers have been hoping for. Thomas Freeman of the University of South Florida reported that 360 patients have received human tissue transplants in 17 centers worldwide to date. But the variables researchers use to evaluate success differ so widely as to be incomparable, so he focused on the results of his own "open trial" on six patients, which he admitted was open to placebo effects and observer bias.

The only fetal tissue transplant study to be performed with a control group so far was published in April by Curt Freed of the University of Colorado and Stanley Fahn of Columbia Presbyterian. They followed two sets of patients: those who actually received neural fetal cells and those who had their heads opened for a sham surgery in an attempt to eliminate the placebo effect. Although the *Medical Post* headlined the research story "Parkinson's progress," and the New York Times proclaimed, "Hints of success in fetal cell transplants," Dr. Paul Ranalli, a professor of neurology at the University of Toronto, calls the research "hugely unimpressive." The only benefits were bestowed on patients under age 60, he notes, and the vast majority of Parkinson's patients are senior citizens. Even in those cases, he adds, "a magnifying glass is required to discern any functional benefit."

What is more, Dr. Fahn told the Vancouver congress that he was disturbed by an unexpected outcome of the trial: facial "runaway dyskinesias" (involuntary muscle movements) which were particularly severe in younger patients. Other researchers have noted similar findings, says Dr. Freeman. As with drugs, there could be a dose at which fetal cells "may be harmful," he said.

Procedures on more Parkinson's patients will help clarify these findings. Dr. Freeman told the attendees that Canada is leading the way in these experiments, primarily at the lab of Dr. Ivar Mendez at Dalhousie University in Halifax. Dr. Mendez, who declined an interview last week, received \$90,042 grant from the Medical Research Council of Canada for 1999-2000. His transplant data is anticipated soon.

At the advent of the new millennium it is "pleuripotent" embryonic stem cells that are at the forefront of fetal tissue research. Ethicists are already distinguishing between using human embryos "left over" from in vitro fertilization and humans created specifically for research. "Farmed" embryos are capable of differentiating into many types of tissue and are being hailed as new sources for whole organs for donation, and for human clones.

As bright as all the research may sound, others discern a darker side. There is no law on fetal tissue collection - only guidelines. Researchers are free to hold them or ignore them. And where laws do exist - such as the ones against infanticide and the sale of human tissue - there are ways around them, and they are sometimes broken outright.

Kelly explains that the Planned Parenthood abortion clinic she was working in received a service fee from the Anatomic Gift Foundation for its tissue "donation." We were never employees of the abortion clinic," she explains. **"We would have a contract with an abortion clinic that would allow us to go in... (to) procure fetal tissue for research. We would get a generated list each day to tell us what tissue researchers, pharmaceuticals and universities were looking for. Then we would go and look at the particular patient charts - we had to screen out anyone who had STD's or fetal anomalies. These had to be the most perfect specimens we could give these researchers for the best value that we could sell for." Probably only 10% of fetuses were ruled out for anomalies, she adds. The rest were "healthy donors."**

Fetuses range in age from seven weeks to 30 weeks and beyond. Typically, Kelly harvested tissue from 30 to 40 "late" fetuses each week. **"We were taking eyes, livers, brains, thymuses, and especially cardiac blood....even blood from the limbs that we would get from the veins,"** she says.

Researchers used their own shipping firms - "UPS, Fedex or a special courier," she adds. "We would take it in a box and put it on as regular cargo. Sometimes it would be an intact fetus or it might be a batch of eyes or 30 to 40 livers going out that day, or thymuses. Whatever it was, there were mass quantities of it going out." To support this claim, Life Dynamics provides copies of dozens of order forms for fetal parts from North American researchers. They contain names of researchers, universities and pharmaceutical companies, day and evening telephone numbers, courier account numbers, the type of tissue requested, preferred gestational age of the fetus, and other details.

A sample, from a scientist studying the "Biochemical Characterization of human type X Collagen," requests "Whole intact leg, include entire hip joint, 22-24 weeks gest." The extractor is directed to "dissect by cutting through symphysis pubis and include whole Ilium (hip joint). To be removed from fetal cadaver within 10 minutes.

One order form carries the name of the University of British Columbia's Dr. Vanugram Venkatesh alongside a request for an international Fedex shipment of "16-24 week lungs (trachea not required)" to study "molecular mechanisms of fluid reabsorption in human fetal lung." "Significance: Respiratory Distress Syndrome...a major cause of death in premature infants." The memo adds: "Bill our account."

Contacted last week at his Vancouver office, Dr. Vankatesh said that he did do research on immature lungs two years ago, with a Medical Research Council grant, at the B.C. Children's Hospital. But he added, **"I don't do that anymore."** Asked he he used

human tissue, he replied "Yeah," then changed his mind. *"We" were doing genetics mainly...Where are you getting your information? We were using cell lines.*" Asked if he had ever ordered fetal lungs from the U.S., he said, "I have to go," and hung up abruptly.

"These researchers don't want to see the whole baby" says Life Dynamics' Dzintra Tuttle. **"That's gruesome. That would freak them out. They think they're about higher medicine that is serving a cause - not about dead babies."**

On their video, Life Dynamics asks Kelly if the abortionist at the clinic ever deliberately altered procedure to procure tissue. "Yes" she replies. **"All the limbs, the arms, the head, the chest cavity were never invaded. They were all completely intact. Sometimes, the fetus appeared to be dead, but when you'd open up the chest cavity you'd see the heart beating."**

The clinic used the partial-birth abortion technique for later pregnancies; the doctor grasps hold of a fetus leg with tongs and pulls the entire baby, except for the head, feet-first and face down out of the mother. The he punctures the base of the skull with scissors, inserts a cannula to suck out the brain and slides the head out. It is a three day procedure requiring that the women be inserted with laminaria, seaweed cervix dilators, beforehand.

Were women ever coerced into the procedure? Kelly says that sometimes, before the final surgery on the third day *"you could blatantly hear them in the halls saying they wanted to change their minds."* But they were sedated in what Kelly calls a "Nyquil nap." which made it difficult to protest. Sometimes the IV was turned up: in any case, the woman always had the abortion.

Routinely, the women would go into labour before the final surgery. "They were coming out alive," says Kelly. Aside from the incident with the twins, she says, there were three to four live births in a typical two-week period. *"The doctor would either break the neck or take a pair of tongs and basically beat the fetus until it was dead."*

As incredible as Kelly's testimony seems, other sources corroborate it. Eric Harrah worked in the abortion industry for 11 years, leaving it 18 months ago. He managed and owned or partially owned 26 American abortion clinics. Live births, he tells Life Dynamics, were the industry's dirty little secret. *"It was always very disturbing, so the doctor would try to conceal it from the rest of the staff," he says, but one incident is hard for him to forget.*

The woman in question was 26 weeks pregnant. She had laminaria inserted, signed paperwork agreeing not to call anyone but the clinic if she went into labour, and was sent to a motel up the road to await her procedure the next day. She was brought to the clinic in the middle of the night, carrying her fetus in a white cotton hotel towel.

"I was in the scrub room when I saw the towel move." says Mr. Harrah. A nurse said, "Eric, you're just tired. It's three in the morning." Then we both looked and a little baby's arm raised up out of the towel and was moving like a newborn baby. I screamed and ran out. The doctor came in and closed the door and when we went back in to process the baby out of the clinic into the lab, (the baby) had a puncture wound in his chest.

Evidence of the demand for late-term fetal tissue can be corroborated apart from Life Dynamics. The National Institutes for Health operate a Laboratory for Embryology at the University of Washington in Seattle that runs a 24-hour collection service at abortion clinics. An advertisement in the March 1994 NIH Guide still appears on the Internet, offering to "supply tissue from normal or abnormal embryos and fetuses of desired gestational ages between 40 days and term. Specimens are obtained within minutes of passage...and immediately processed according to the requirements of individual investigators...Specimens are shipped by overnight express."

Mark Crutcher, president of Life Dynamics, is now convinced that the research demand for intact late-term fetal organs is the hidden truth behind the partial-birth abortion controversy. In state after state this year, partial-birth abortion bans written into state laws by legislatures have been vehemently opposed by pro-choice groups and overturned by courts. "Why do pro-aborts fight so hard to keep it?" asks Mr. Crutcher. "All it says is that you can't kill them by this method. It doesn't prevent them from getting any other kind of abortion. This is about maximizing profits. First, you sell the woman an abortion. Then you turn around and sell the dead baby you take out of her. But you have to take it out whole or you don't have anything to sell.

"It has nothing to do with the woman's right to choose or protecting the sanctity of the right to an abortion," agrees Mr. Harrah. "It has everything to do with protecting the sanctity of the fullness of the abortionist's wallet. This is the only type of abortion procedure that doesn't cost them to get rid of the dead baby. They actually make money.

Apart from abortionists and wholesalers who traffic in aborted baby parts who stands to profit from this fetal research? Of the pharmaceutical companies sponsoring it, Mr. Crutcher says: *I don't think there's one that's not involved.*" He surmises they are investing in the future. Baby boomers are aging, and about to start falling apart. A practical treatment for Parkinson's would be lucrative. *"Just look at Viagra,"* says Mr. Crutcher. (In Canada alone, the little blue impotence pill sold 20,600 prescriptions worth \$1.55 million in its first week on the market) *"That's just a hint of the fortunes awaiting drug manufacturers pandering to boomers' quest for youth. They're the wealthiest generation in the history of the world. And also the most narcissistic. They want to live forever."* And fetuses are the new human scrap heap. Says Mr. Crutcher: "We're going to kill the very young to treat the very old."

Perhaps, but Mrs. Rini offers hope of a wrinkle in the plan. "Does the fetus' aliveness, which is coveted by researchers, and ability to sponsor life for others, ironically but actually prove the fetus' own life?" she writes. She cites ethicist Paul Ramsey: "Far from abortion settling the question of fetal research, it could be that sober reflection on the use of the human fetus in research could unsettle the abortion issue."

Steven Bamforth is a geneticist who operates a fetal tissue repository at the University of Alberta Hospital in Edmonton. He and his researchers have the difficult task of sorting through 10-to-12 week fetal remains from abortion clinics in Edmonton and Winnipeg, dissecting recognizable body parts for hearts and eyes, extracting messenger ribonucleic acid and shipping it to other geneticists at the University of Toronto and British Columbia. **"The humanity is always before us,"** Dr. Bamforth told this magazine last year. "If society said this research is not acceptable, of course, we would immediately desist. It's not something that I do happily."

NATIONAL CATHOLIC REGISTER

AS REPORTED IN THE ISSUE DATED MARCH 15-25, 2003

Fetal Parts Trade: Caught in the Act

WASHINGTON - Missy Smith can face her friends again, after congressional hearings and a recent ABC "20/20" expose.

The Washington, D.C. mother was so upset by November news reports of the fetal parts that she founded WAKEUP - short for Women Against the Killing and Exploitation of Unprotected Persons - to sound the alarm. But friends would walk away from her when she raised the issue, thinking she was "weird", she said.

"I could hear the skepticism in their voices when I would tell them about it," she recalled.

Now, congressional evidence and the undercover "20/20" report confirm that baby body parts are being sold for profit. Said Smith: "It's going to be like Niagra Falls when the code of silence on abortion is broken."

The U.S. House of Representatives began to hear testimony March 10 on a trade that insiders are calling an illegal \$70-million-a year business.

A day earlier, Commerce Committee Chairman Tom Bliley, R-Va., appeared on ABC's "20/20" news magazine program to discuss his findings. He said that since first learning of the trade last fall, his committee had gathered enough evidence to determine that an illegal trade in fetal body parts has flourished in the United States since 1996, the year President Clinton issues an executive order lifting the ban on fetal tissue research.

"20/20" conducted its own three-month investigation into the trade. One of the men the producers interviewed for their March 9 program, Dean Alberti, is a former technician for the Anatomic Gift Foundation, a Laurel, MD. based company, that, according to Alberti, traded fetal body parts for cash.

In his testimony before a Commerce subcommittee, Alberti said profits were made from the sale of baby body parts and that abortions were performed in such a way that the bodies of babies were left intact to preserve their research value.

Alberti said he left the business after one abortionist handed him a live set of twin newborns to deliver to a local researcher. After expressing alarm at the site of the live babies, Alberti said the abortionist submerged one of them in water, then returned with it dead.

After this incident, Alberti began working as a mole for Life Dynamics, a Denton, Texas based pro-life research organization, Alberti gathered dozens of fee schedules for body parts and documented how the industry operates.

Life Dynamics released its findings to the media at the end of last summer, when Alberti appeared in a video issued by Life Dynamics dressed as a woman to conceal his identity on "20/20", Alberti says he has received at least one death threat.

Alberti told the subcommittee that aside from making a profit from the sale of fetal body parts, he was occasionally asked to obtain fetal tissue from women who had not consented to donate their babies for research.

In the "20/20" expose, one highly placed organ trader described his business over dinner. Thinking the man was a potential investor, he told him before hidden cameras that the fetal body parts trade was "the equivalent to the invention of the assembly line."

A 1993 federal law sponsored by Rev. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., made it illegal to sell aborted babies for profit.

One staff member in the House told the Register that "20/20" modified its programming schedule to air its program on organ trafficking one day before the House hearings, "20/20" producers didn't return phone calls from the Register.

DEBATE OVER HEARINGS

Just two days before the "20/20" program was set to air, Commerce Committee members debated over whether or not to allow press coverage of the hearings.

According to one insider, several pro-abortion congressmen expressed concern that if the names of the abortionists were made public, pro-lifers would respond with violence.

Michael Schwartz, administrative director of Rep. Tom Coburn, R-Va., said these concerns were disingenuous.

"There is only one person involved in this who has received a death threat," he observed, and that's Dean Alberti."

Schwartz said that at one point in the debate Rep. Ralph Hall, D-Texas, decided he wanted the hearings to remain open. The press then learned of efforts to keep the hearings closed and, according to Schwartz, the lawmakers "all caved" and allowed the press.

Paul Kim, a spokesman for Rep. Waxman, told the Register that there was some concern about potential "inflammatory and inaccurate information" coming out in the hearings, but added that "unless there is a compelling reason" to keep the hearings closed, they will remain opened.

Schwartz said what really concerned subcommittee members about open hearings was the potential damage they would do to the public's image of the abortion industry.

"They are embarrassed that their friends in the abortion industry are butchering and bartering human flesh and are bashful about exposing the seamy underside of the abortion industry," Schwartz said.

Kim called these claims "speculative" and said he would wait to hear what the witnesses said in the hearing before assessing the allegations of an illegal trade.

Schwartz said the subcommittee had enough information to "demonstrate that the Anatomic Gift Foundation made a profit in direct violation of (Waxman's) law. He said Rep. Coburn hopes the Justice Department will act on the findings and prosecute the lawbreakers.

Use of fetuses that indicates complicity in abortions is condemned by the Catholic Church.

In its 1987 instructive Donum Vitae (The Gift of Life), the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith wrote:

"The corpses of human embryos and fetuses, whether they have been deliberately aborted or not, must be respected just as the remains of other human beings. In particular, they cannot be subjected to mutilation or to autopsies if their death has not yet been verified and without the consent of the parents or of the mother. Furthermore, the moral requirements must be safeguarded, that there be no complicity in deliberate abortion and that the risk of scandal be avoided. Also, in the case of dead fetuses, as for the corpses of adult persons, all commercial trafficking must be considered illicit and should be prohibited" (response to Question no. 4)

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Mesentary < 8 weeks.....	\$125
Mesentary > 8 weeks.....	\$100
Kidney with-w/o adrenal < 8 weeks.....	\$125
Kidney with-w/o adrenal > 8 weeks.....	\$100
Limbs at least 2.....	\$150
Brain < 8 weeks 30% discount if significantly fragmented.....	\$999
Brain > 8 weeks 30% discount if significantly fragmented.....	\$150
Pituitary Gland > 8 weeks.....	\$300
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Skin > 12 weeks.....	\$100
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Intact Embryonic Cadaver > 8 weeks.....	\$600
Intact Calvarium.....	\$125
Intact Trunk with-w/o limbs.....	\$500
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Cord Clod (Snap Frozen LN2).....	\$125
Spinal Column.....	\$150
Spinal Cord.....	\$325

Prices effective through Decemeber 31, 1999

PRO-LIFE RESPONSE

For all its attention on fetal parts trafficking, the "20/20" report didn't please all pro-lifers.

Rebecca Sande, board member of Pro-Life Wisconsin, expressed disappointment in the show. "The program, she said, seemed to insinuate that of the National Institutes of Health pays for aborted babies, its OK, but that if entrepreneurs are paying money for them, its not."

Sande was not surprised to hear allegations about companies making money from the sale of aborted babies. "If it's OK to kill a child," she asked, "why shouldn't it be OK to make a profit off it's parts?" A change in current abortion law can only come incrementally, she added. A bill was recently introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature that would make it illegal for any one to collect money for baby body parts for any reason after the child had been aborted.

According to Sande, this removes the profit motive for abortionists. "What abortionist is going to donate a baby for research - what would be the motive?" she asked. "They are in it for the money."

The Wisconsin bill has attracted 54 co-sponsors. A Pro-life Wisconsin statement said that pro-lifers "vastly outnumber" pro-choicers in the state Senate.

According to Sande, the "20/20" producers probably wouldn't like the Wisconsin bill. "They think money could change hands," she contended. "It's making a profit that they are against. The whole idea that human life has value inside the womb is foreign to them."

But Pro-life Wisconsin director Peg Hamill said the program was generating "a lot of interest" in the issue. She added, "A lot of people are outraged at how far it's gone."