SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD

19th DAY OF APRIL, 1973

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 a.m. Senator Close in the Chair.

PRESENT:
Senator Foley
Senator Bryan
Senator Hecht
Senator Wilson

Kenneth Hanson, Superintendent, U of N Reno
James Anderson, Administrative Officer, UNR
Bill Isaeff, Attorney General's Office
Assemblyman Robert Broadbent
Donna Dixon, Planned Parenthood and Public Health Services
Kate Butler, League of Women Voters
T. Dave Horton, Lander County District Attorney
Dr. John Brophy, Nevada Medical Society
Patricia Glenn, registered nurse
Mrs. Alan Heister, representing St. Mary Mark McCarren
Assemblyman Barengo
Assemblyman Vergiels

EXCUSED:
Senator Dodge
Senator Swobe

A.B. 407 - Creates crime of selling certain academic writings.

Mr. Ken Hanson testified that the University strongly supports this bill. He realized that a great many abuses which cause this legislation are in the hands of the professors who have not taught well or given good assignments, but the University is faced with a need for legislation as a deterrent.

Mr. Hanson stated that the punishment for a student using these "ghost writings" can be handled in many fashions, such as failure for the course. The problem has been that there are resident firms composing these term papers, and that technically is not illegal.

Mr. James Anderson then testified that the University is powerless to handle the source of supply. If they find a student using these services, it can be handled internally. But there are many organizations advertising these term papers in all medias from out of state and in-state. This bill would give the University a tool to work with if they catch someone functioning in Nevada who is outside their sphere of influence.

Senator Foley moved "DO PASS." Motion seconded by Senator Wilson. Motion carried.

A.B. 699 - Provides for husband and wife to have equal rights to manage their community property.

The Assembly will pass the bill previously processed by the Senate (S.B. 544).

Senator Bryan moved to indefinitely postpone action on this bill. Motion seconded by Senator Wilson. Motion carried.

A.B. 319 - Permits licensed physicians to perform abortions except where limited by certain conditions.

Bill Isaeff representing the Attorney General's Office testified in favor of this bill. He stated that the U.S. Supreme Court on January 22, 1973 made a decision that the legislature had been wrestling with -- whether or not to allow abortions in Nevada, which up to the present time was a negative decision. The supreme court made that decision in favor of a rather broad but circumscribed right of a woman to terminate her pregnancy based on the protection of the 14th amendment, the right to privacy.

The supreme court decided that the issue of abortion reaches a compelling point at different stages of pregnancy. It reaches a point where legislation would be necessary only at the end of the second trimester, or when the fetus could live outside the womb of the mother. As a consequence, the Attorney General analyzed the present Nevada law concerning abortions and found that it was like the Texas law which the supreme court decision was based on in that it only allowed abortions as a life saving technique for the mother or child. This singular limitation violated the woman's right to privacy, and the Attorney General's opinion, therefore, was that the Nevada law was unconstitutional.

This bill, A.B. 319, was extensively amended in the Assembly, but the Attorney General's office feels it can live with the bill as amended. The present law is unenforcible since the supreme court decision and the only protection that can be afforded women without the passage of this bill is to charge any person performing an abortion who is not a physician with practicing medicine without a license, which is a gross misdemeanor.

Senator Bryan was concerned about the provision in lines 7 & 8 on Page 2 which required all abortions to be performed in a hospital or health clinic licensed under Chapter 449. Senator Hecht asked if doctors offices would be included. Mr. Isaeff replied that doctors' officers are not usually licensed under Chapter 449, but there is no prohibition to licensing them. He mentioned also that the supreme court decision stated that abortions could not be limited only to hospitals.

Dr. Robert Broadbent representing himself and the Nevada State Medical Association testified in favor of this bill. He stated that he had checked with the head of the Medical Association's Legislative committee and the President of the Nevada Medical Association and they had no objections to this bill. Individual doctors might be unhappy with the provisions of the bill, but the Medical Association has no objections to it.

Dr. Broadbent stated that he has some problems with the provision restricting abortions to licensed health care facilities. He stated that abortions are being done in doctors' offices in California to the advantage of the patient. When a hospital requirement is imposed, the cost is doubled. Dr. Broadbent pointed out several requirements which he felt were "window-dressing" since good medical practitioners are governed by those requirements in other aspects.

Senator Foley asked him if abortions have been performed since the Attorney General's opinion. Dr. Broadbent replied that Washoe Medical Center is performing 2 or 3 per day. Senator Foley then asked what stage of pregnancy those women were in. Dr. Broadbent replied that on the average, the pregnancies were between 8 and 12 weeks, or right after diagnosis.

Donna Dixon of Planned Parenthood and Public Health Services testified in favor of this bill. She spoke of the supreme court decision and the guidelines set forth to avoid interference with personal liberties and to protect the right of privacy of pregnant women. The guidelines set forth in the decision provided that in the first trimester abortion is a matter left to a mother and her doctor. In the second trimester, abortion is related to maternal health. In the third trimester, abortion may be regulated when necessary for the preservation of life and health of the mother.

Mrs. Dixon felt that abortions should not be subject to criminal codes, but to medical codes. Every female should have the right to decide whether or not to have an abortion, yet no individual would be obligated to participate in the abortion procedure if it is contrary to their beliefs.

Mrs. Dixon asked with the passage of this bill, that all private and public groups redouble their surveillance in insuring referral and counseling services, and providing responsible leadership for family planning services to those who seek it. Abortions should be a last resort, not a method of birth control.

Mrs. Dixon stated that she is concerned about the requirement that abortions be conducted in hospitals or other licensed facilities since there are very limited facilities available. Abortions in Northern Nevada cost on the average of $350 to $400 in a hospital. In California the average cost is $165.00 and is being lowered to $150.00 very shortly because they have different types of facilities set up. The cost factor is discriminatory against lower income people.

Mrs. Dixon recommended certain amendments to the bill. On page 3, line 15 where certain persons are exempt it might be well to add licensed physician. On line 37 of the same page she objected to the words "child of such pregnancy" and asked that be amended to "fetus."

Kate Butler of the League of Women Voters testified in favor of the bill. She stated that the League made an extensive study of this issue before coming to a consensus and would send a copy of that study to Legislators individually. She stated that the League does feel that abortion is a matter between a woman and her physician and a last means of birth control. She urged that counselling for abortions be provided at low cost and available on an equal basis for all women.

T. Dave Horton, Lander County District Attorney, testified in opposition to this bill. He stated that from his experience in law enforcement, legalizing abortions would have an adverse effect on law enforcement. The purpose of abortions is to destroy human life. If the legislature allows murder in this fashion, why should persons trying to steal be convicted. Legalizing abortions makes it difficult not just to obtain convictions for that particular offense, but to obtain convictions for any felony because of the logical reasoning jurors are subject to.

Mr. Horton went on to state that the constitutional problem of who has the authority to determine this issue was not resolved. He felt it is merely an assumption that the Supreme Court of the United State has the authority to make a decision which controls the states. He stated that to determine whether that decision is binding for Nevada depends on whether the supreme court has jurisdiction to decide that issue. One justice rendering an opinion in that decision stated that there was no jurisdiction. If there is no jurisdiction, do we have a decision?

He felt the only authority given to a federal agency to change laws was given to Congress, and Congress has not passed legislation in this area.

He stated that as the District Attorney in Lander County he had rendered an opinion stating that abortions would still be illegal in that county until the Legislature passes a law to change the present law. A copy of that opinion is attached as Attachment A. He suggested the committee recommend an interim study committee before passing this bill.

Dr. John Brophy, past president of the Nevada Medical Society and past chief of Staff at St. Mary's Hospital testified in opposition to the bill.

Dr. Brophy showed the committee an article in a San Francisco newspaper about experimentations which were being done on live aborted fetuses. A copy of that article is attached as Attachment B. He stated that he is opposed to this bill because if passed, a fetus

will have no protection once it is considered a non-person.

He felt that any bill passed by the legislature would be litigated. Rhode Island had taken an opposite tact in framing their abortion measure, which was similar to A.B. 963. That bill defined life from conception, thereby giving protection of the law to the unborn from conception. One case in Rhode Island is being litigated presently, but in the meantime there are no abortions being performed there.

Dr. Brophy stated that the supreme court did not define when life begins. He suggested this legislature define life as beginning at conception.

Senator Dodge asked Dr. Brophy to give his opinion as to when a fetus is viable. Dr. Brophy replied that the time a fetus is viable is lowering because of the improvements in fetal research. A general opinion is 24 to 28 weeks, but children have been born alive and doing fine at 20 weeks and younger. Viability depends on the environment the child is born in and the facilities available.

Patricia Glenn, registered nurse and wife of a Reno physician testified in opposition to this bill. She stated that the Supreme Court has no authority to legislate against unborn children who have a right to life and the full protection of the law. Under what right do 7 men have to wipe away facts reinforced in scientific studies? She stated that there are babies alive and well today who have been born before the 20 week viability limit.

Mrs. Glenn distributed pictures of babies born at 20 and 20-1/2 weeks and other pictures depicting the horrors of abortions. She urged the committee and Senate to appoint an interim study committee composed of members of the Senate and experts in the field of genetics, medicine and law to study and debate the entire abortion issue. Those pictures are attached as Attachment C.

She stated that it is not possible for legislators, in the time available and under the pressures of other business, to contemplate the full depth of this issue. She asked that a blue ribbon committee report back next session on the presence of human life in the unborn child and his rights under the law, which the supreme court has not seen fit to decide; to determine when life begins medically and legally.

Mrs. Alan Heister representing St. Mary Mark McCarren read two editorials opposing abortions which appeared in the Nevada State Journal on 4/17/73. Those editorials were written by St. McCarren and Mrs. Heister and are attached as Attachment D.

Mrs. Heister then stated that she and her husband, as parents, are interested in the way of life their children are exposed to

culturally, morally, and physically. People today are concerned about ecology but not concerned about the atmosphere where souls are struggling for life. There is a tremendous increase of crime which tells us the ideas society is cultivating. Bills such as A.B. 319 are making abberation the current rule. She suggested another expression to use for abortion instead of termination of pregnancy should be extermination of babies.

Chairman Close excused the witnesses.

AJR 25 - Memorializes President of United States and Congress to continue funding for legal aid program.

Chairman Close felt that memorializing Congress should be a federal act and not a legislative act.

Senator Foley moved to indefinitely postpone action on this resolution. Senator Hecht seconded the motion. Motion carried.

A.B. 898 - Provides greater protection for consumers under provisions relating to statutory liens.

Assemblyman Barengo testified that the second reprint of the bill would retain the mechanics lien law and include a provision that the mechanic can not come back at any time and repossess the car. It is only applicable to possessory liens and preserves the lien for the lien holder if the car is released without payment, but deletes the provision where the lienholder could repossess the car at any time, day or night.

Senator Dodge moved "DO PASS." Motion seconded by Senator Foley. Motion carried.

A.B. 826 - Requires standard form of contract or lease for apartments.

Assemblyman Vergiels testified that this bill was a result of apartment renters and landlords getting together and recommending what should be included in a rental agreement if one is used. Those recommendations which came out of the meetings are listed in A - K in the bill.

Senator Bryan asked Mr. Vergiels if the bill would include oral rental agreements, and felt that it should be amended to specifically exclude oral agreements. Senator Dodge pointed out that the provision for listing persons who occupy the apartment should be clarified to state the number of persons occupying an apartment rather than their names.

A.B. 34 - Increases the penalty for battery upon a peace officer.

Senator Close asked Mr. Barengo is the definition of peace officer in this bill was intended to be the broader definition contained in the statutes. Mr. Barengo stated that he had intended to use the more restrictive definition which would cover early retirement for peace officers. The bill will be amended to include the definition of peace officer in NRS 286.060.

Senator Bryan moved to amend and "DO PASS." Motion seconded by Senator Foley. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Eileen Wynkoop
Secretary

APPROVED:

Melvin D. Close, Jr.
Chairman

Attachment A

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

LANDER COUNTY, NEVADA
(702) 635-2536

142½ SOUTH REESE STREET
P. O. BOX 157
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEVADA 89820

T. DAVID HORTON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

March 19, 1973

Mr. James P. McCarty, Chairman
Lander County Board of Hospital Trustees
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

Dear Chairman McCarty:

I

The Hospital Board has inquired about the position it is placed in by Roe et al v. Wade (Slip Opinion January 22, 1973) and Doe v. Bolton (Slip Opinion January 22, 1973). The answer to this question turns on the effect, if any, that these two pronouncements have on Nevada's Criminal Abortion Law.

Nevada's Abortion Law reads:

"201.120 Abortion: Definition; punishment.

Every person who, with intent thereby to produce the miscarriage of a woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life or that of the child whereof she is pregnant, shall:

1. Prescribe, supply or administer to a woman, whether pregnant or not, or advise or cause her to take any medicine, drug or substance; or

2. Use, or cause to be used, any instrument or other means;

shall be guilty of abortion, and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years."

Nevada has had a law against abortion since 1861, and the last amendment to the present statute was in 1967, when all abortions were made felonies and the maximum penalty increased from five to ten years (1967 Stats 475).

To unmake any act of the Nevada Legislature requires the exercise of the Legislative Power.

"The power to decide includes the power to decide wrongly."

If you submit a cause to a judge, that judge has the obligation to make a decision; and if he is to make a decision, a judge, being human, can make errors. Such an error, if it is an error, only results in the misapplication of the law to that one particular case.

The mischief resulting a wrong decision, as Lincoln observes in the first paragraph above, "can better be borne than could be evils of a different practice"--namely, not having contested matters decided at all, or decided by extra-legal process.

In Nevada, the Legislature has not abdicted its Legislative responsibility to a Court which, under the Constitution has no Legislative Power. Until Nevada's Legislature surrenders its Legislative Power, it is the obligation of every State officeholder to vindicate, and not derogate, the Legislative authority of the State. This duty is shown by the oath required of all State officeholders "to support this Constitution" (Article VI). "This Constitution" gives no Legislative authority to any judicial office, and gives no authority to any federal agency concerning abortion.

Much confusion surrounds this subject because of the misrepresentation of an early Supreme Court Decision in Marbury v. Madison (1 Cranch 137, 2L.Ed.60). Law students are frequently told that this case "gave the Supreme Court the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional." The proponents of this theory apparently contend that a limited Judicial agency, such as the Supreme Court, can define, and therefore expand, its own authority under the Agreement between the States that created the Judicial agency. Such irresponsible advocacy abandons the principle of Constitutional government that the Constitution, and not the whim of the agency it creates, shall be the measure of the authority granted.

That Marbury v. Madison made no pretense of declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional is shown by the language of the opinion itself. Nowhere is the word "unconstitutional" used in the decision. To declare an act of Congress unconstitutional would require the exercise of Legislative Power. It takes Legislative Power to unmake an act of Congress.

The opinion simply observed that Congress had purported to enact of a statute, but that the Constitution did not delegate to Congress any power to legislate in that area.

Notwithstanding that the Congress was purporting by statute, to give to the Supreme Court additional authority, the Court correctly concluded that Congress could not give to the Court what the Constitution had not given to the Court. Nor could the Congress enact a statute that went beyond the limits of power defined in the Constitution. Neither the Court nor the Congress nor any other special agency, has the power to go beyond the authority specifically granted.

2. Nevada Statutes provide that a "pertermitted heir" (a child born after the making of its parent's will) has definite and substantial rights of inheritance (NRS 113.160). Some states provide that an heir born after the making of a will revokes the will in its entirety. Abortions, which interfere with such substantial inheritance rights, could generate extensive civil liability.

3. The Nevada Revised Statutes wisely provide that:

   NRS 127.070 Releases and consents (for adoption) executed prior to birth void.

   > "All Releases for and consents for adoption executed prior to the birth of a child shall be void."

   Thus, a mother may not validly sign papers to give her child away before birth. How then can she be said to have valid authority to sign papers to allow the child to be killed before birth?

4. None of the above considerations is discussed in Doe v. Bolton or Roe v. Wade. Nor is consideration given to any rights of the father, whether that of having an heir to which to distribute his estate; having a child to be the object of his affection or the source of affection toward the father; or the right of a parent to support from a child in the event of the parent's incapacity. (See also NRS 392.100 which releases a child from the requirement of attending school when the child must work to support a parent.) Abortions interfere with all of the foregoing familial relationships, and generate both extensive civil liability and intense personal feeling.

5. The intense personal feelings accompanying familial relationships are illustrated by the following:

   > It can be excusable homicide for a man to kill his wife's paramour. The affront to the man that excuses the homicide is largely to his vanity, because his relationship with his wife is obviously not the best. An abortion, on the other hand, can arise when relationships between husband and wife are going quite well. And the abortion is directed against the child toward whom the man has not only the strongest protective instincts, but the obligation to protect from harm--even to the extent of taking life in this protection (NRS 200.160).

Attachment B

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20 San Francisco Chronicle Thurs., April 19, 1973

U.S. Doctors in Europe

Operations on Live Fetuses

DR. Jerald Gaull in periodic trips to Finland injects a radioactive chemical into the fragile umbilical cords of fetuses freshly removed from their mothers' wombs in abortions.

The fetus in each case is far too young to survive, but in the brief period that its heart is still beating, Gaull — chief of pediatrics research at the New York State Institute for Basic Research in Mental Retardation on Staten Island — then operates to remove its brain, lung, liver and kidneys for study. First, he emphasizes, he severs the nervous connections that link the brain to the body "to make sure the fetus will feel no pain."

Dr. Robert Schwartz, chief of pediatrics at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital, goes to Finland for a similar purpose. After a fetus is delivered, while it is still linked to its mother by the umbilical cord, he takes a blood sample. Then, after the cord is severed, he, "as quickly as possible," operates on this aborted being to remove other tissues and organs.

The fetuses in all these cases are yet so small and undeveloped that their lungs are not fully formed. They cannot breathe, and their brains undoubtedly die within a matter of minutes, though their hearts beat much longer.

But if Schwartz continues to perform his procedures in advance of brain death, while the fetus by all definitions is still alive, he will be violating a new rule just pronounced by the scientifically powerful National Institutes of Health.

Last Thursday the NIH stated: "We know of no circumstances at present or in the foreseeable future which would justify NIH support of research on live aborted human fetuses." Schwartz is an NIH grantee who will have to abide by this rule if he is to get future support.

"What needs to be said," said Gaull, "is that we need to get information that will help the unborn who are going to be born, not aborted. Rather than it being immoral to do what we are trying to do, it is immoral — it is a terrible perversion of ethics — to throw these fetuses in the incinerator as is usually done, rather than to get some useful information."

This position was quickly rejected last week as at least a part of the public and top NIH leadership reacted to the first public report that NIH for more than two years has been considering the matter of guidelines for scientists who do indeed study live, aborted fetuses.

No vast number of American scientists are interested in these operations. Some, however, have been going abroad for various studies or at least removal of fetal samples.

There is "a relatively minimal amount," in the United States, according to Dr. Kurt Hirschhorn of New York's Mount Sinai Medical School. There is emotional objection to even removing fetal samples by many American doctors as well as much of the public. And the main U.S. methods today of abortion — suction removal early in pregnancy and, later, injection of saline solution ("salting out") — produce only framented or dead fetuses.

Americans are doing research on fetuses in Denmark, Sweden, Japan, and Britain, scientists report. And some at least are either doing so with federal funds or bringing tissues back for study in federally funded programs.

This seems obvious despite an NIH memorandum: "We . . . find no documentation in current NIH research grants or contracts reflecting the use of live fetuses as a research tool," the memo said.

Dr. David Gitlin of the University of Pittsburgh-Children's Hospital is an NIH grantee. "We used to do research on the intact fetus," he said. "Now we take tissues — the brain has stopped functioning but the tissues are still alive. I very frequently go to friends in Scandinavia. Without them I couldn't work."

Other scientists do not believe some tissues are really "alive" enough if the brain has stopped working. This is one reason some scientists have preferred to work while the fetus is still attached to the mother.

NIH, said Dr. Robert Berliner, deputy director of science, last Thursday, "does not contemplate approving the support of such research."

What is more, said Berliner, a respected scientist in his own right, "there is no scientific justification" for work on living human fetuses because "you can do the same studies with animals."

Developmental specialists disagree. As much as possible can and should be studied in animals, they concede, but, as Gaull put it, "our understanding of human development must be based on understanding of human tissues rather than monkey or rat or rabbit."

Washington Post Service

Attachment D

List misses boat

EDITOR, the Gazette: It is a sorry day for Nevada when an advisory opinion is taken for the law of the state.

I refer to Atty. Gen. Robert List's public statement that Nevada's 112-year-old law against abortion is abrogated by a United States Supreme Court opinion.

Even if I were not convinced that abortion is murder, I would be a p p a l l e d by the attorney general's faulty finding for the the following reasons:

1.) The Supreme Court decision needs re-reading. ("Outlawing" of capital punishment turned out to be a false reading.)

2.) An advisory opinion is not law and no attorney general and no Supreme Court in the U.S.A., has the authority to hand down advisory opinions, especially any having the effect of law.

3.) The process of law has not been followed in the present debacle; the Legislature has not placed itself under the attorney general's rule.

4.) The United States Supreme Court placed itself "ULTRA VIRES" by invading a field in which it has no competence — no competence in the legal field nor in the medical field! Such matters come under the police power of the several states.

5.) Sadly, one must conclude that Atty. Gen. List conferred extraordinary power over Nevada on the U.S. Supreme Court by his hasty observations regarding the mischievous opinion in ROE VS. WADE.

SISTER M. MARGARET P. McCARRAN, Ph. D.

NST 4/17/63

Abortion felonious

EDITOR, the Gazette: Robert Barengo, the neophyte Washoe County assemblyman, is horrified at the number of Nevadans who are against murdering unborn infants, and we are horrified at the number of Nevadans who take seriously the proposals of Mr. Barengo.

Abortions may be performable "in the middle of the Truckee River," but not in the Humboldt River; the Lander County district attorney's opinion that allowing abortions "would amount to complicity in a felony" should be enough to keep the fetus slaughterers out of Lander and here in Washoe.

It looks like "local option" on abortion in Nevada for the next two years as our young and ambitious attorney general and his supporters have decided a Supreme Court footnote is enough to overturn what has been a duly constituted Nevada law for over 100 years.

Fortunately, some areas of the state realize that the Supreme Court has only the limited authority specifically granted to it by our Constitution, and its decisions are binding only on the parties to that case. Several states are openly opposing the Supreme Court's decision!

A law is no better than those who enforce it. Since our attorney general is openly attacking the abortion law, it will break down enforcement in any area that is so weak as to listen to him. Unfortunately, Washoe County appears to be one of those areas.

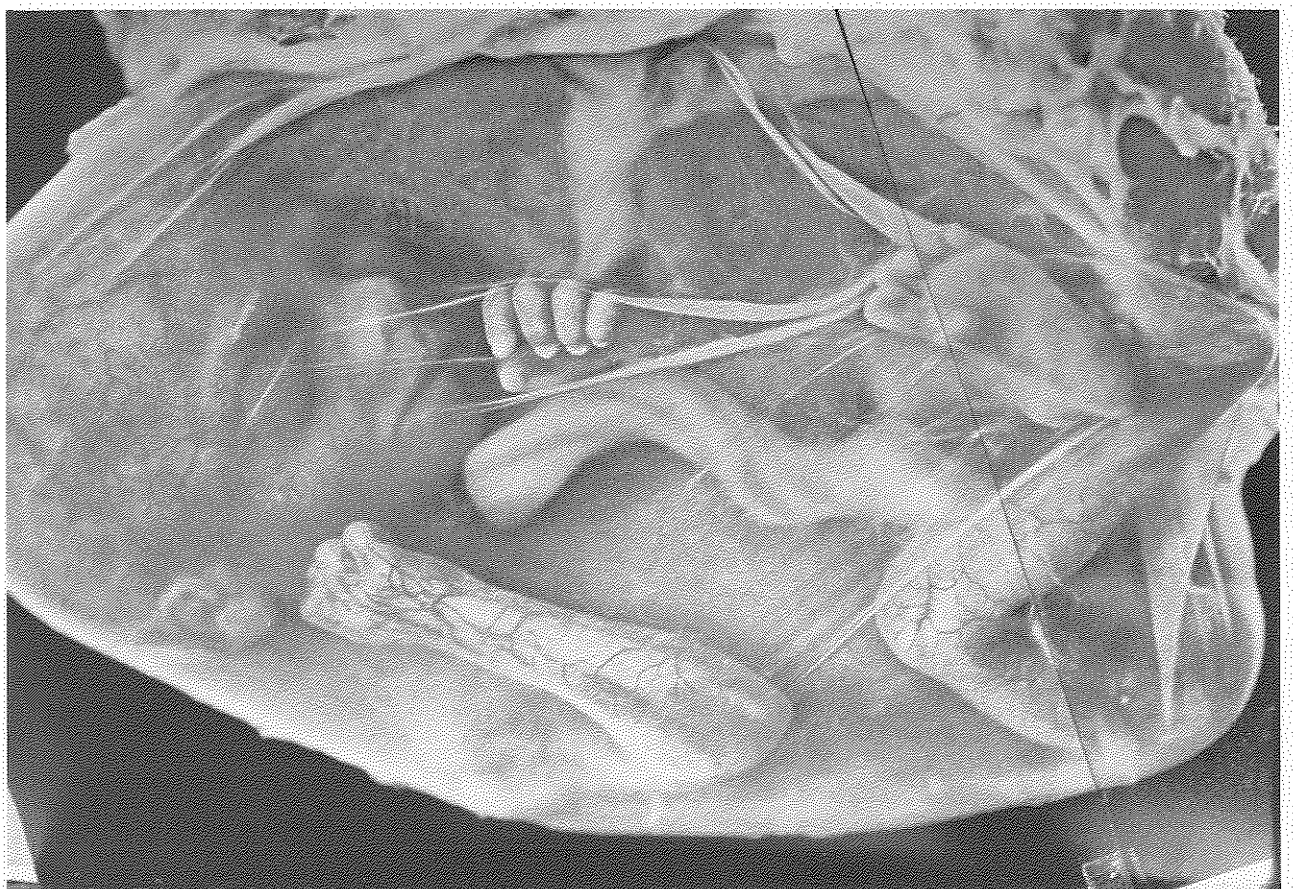
Mr., Mrs. A. R. Hiester
Katherine Lyons
Mr., Mrs. Glen Munns
Mr., Mrs. Mike Cassidy
Juel Callahan
Veronica Nelson
Beatirce Yparraguirre
Rita Benetti
Marian Carney

This is Kelly Thorman, three weeks after birth. Born 3/30/71. She surprised her mother by being born very prematurely -- at 21 weeks gestation -- just a little over 4½ months of pregnancy. (With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Willke, Hiltz Publishing Co.)

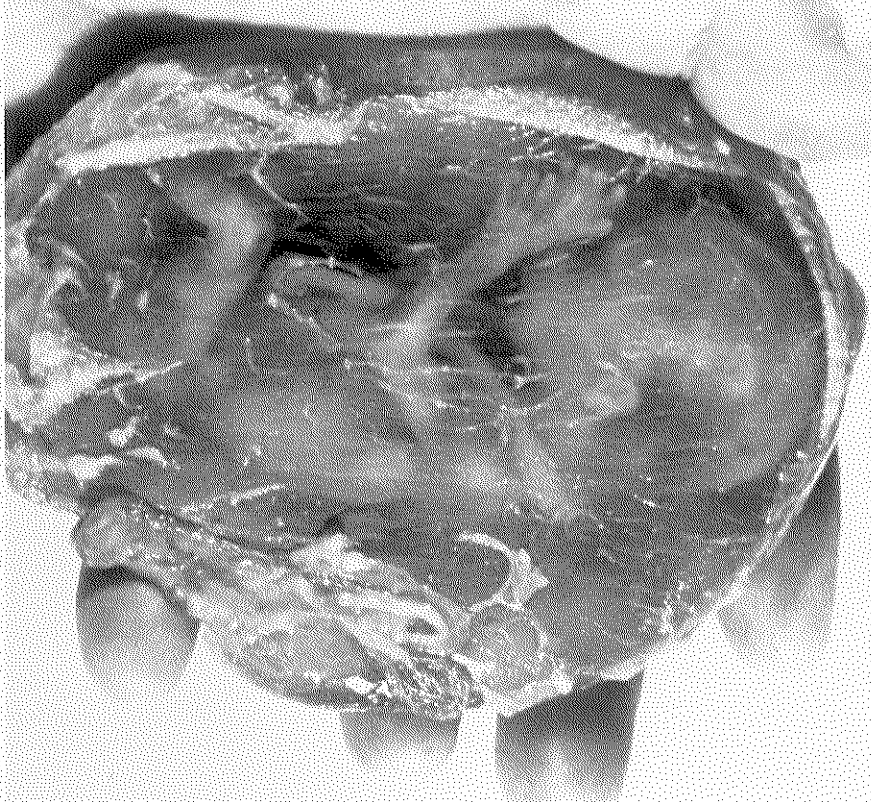
2. This is Marcus Richardson, 10 weeks after birth. Born 1/1/72. He did Kelly one better by being born at 20 weeks gestation- exactly 4 1/2 months pregnancy.
(With permission, Handbook on Abortion
Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Willke, Hiltz Publishing Co.)

Living 18-week-old fetus shown inside its amniotic sac—placenta is seen at right

3. Eighteen week unborn baby boy.
(Life Magazine)



4. Sixteen week baby in the womb. His body has been perfectly formed for six weeks already. (LIFE Magazine)

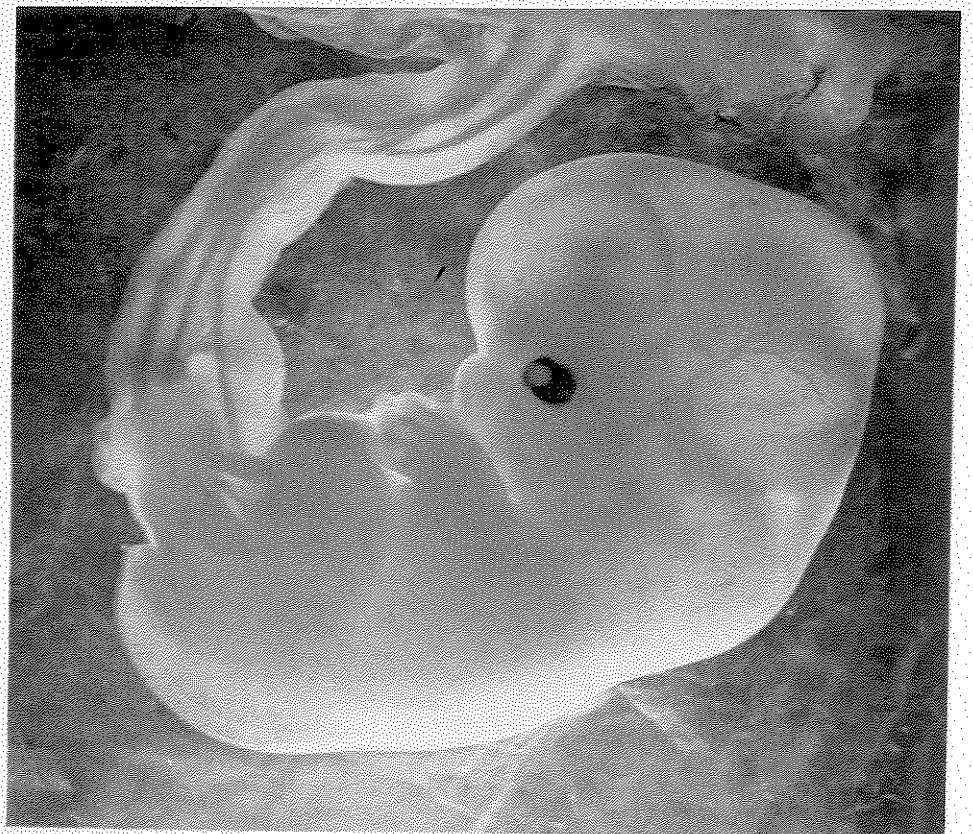


5. Eleven week baby still in his sac. At this stage all organ systems are functional. He breathes, swallows, digests, and urinates. He is very sensitive to pain, recoiling from pinprick, noise, and seeks a position of comfort when disturbed. Soon he will sleep and wake with his mother. If his amniotic fluid is sweetened, he will swallow more often, if it is made sour he will quit swallowing. He can be taught by sound signals to anticipate and recoil from a pain stimulus, but no two little ones will respond the same, they are already individuals./ At this stage Arnold Gesel has said, "The organization of his psychosomatic self is well underway." After this time nothing new will develop or function, only further growth and maturation. (With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co., Photo by Dr. William Liley)

6. Tiny human feet at ten weeks, perfectly formed. (With permission Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)

7. Human life at eight weeks.
   -- Electrocardiogram of heart can be made.
   -- If an instrument is placed in palm of his hand he will grab it and hang on.
   -- Swims freely in amniotic fluid with a natural swimmer's stroke.

   (With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)



6½ WEEKS

8. 6½ weeks

--Human electroencephalographic brain waves present.

--Quickening (movement) occurs.

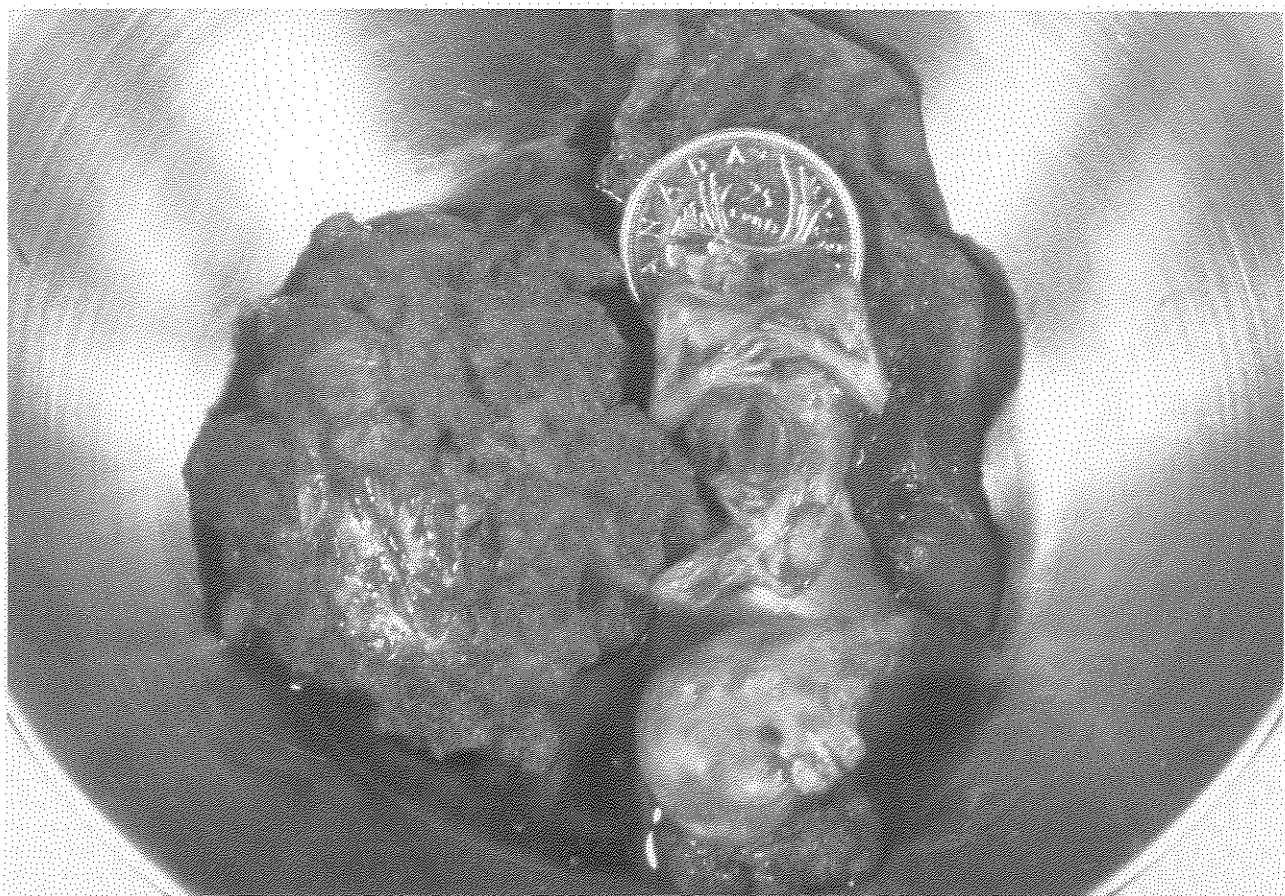
Is this human life?

Human? Every cell of this growing being is unquestionably human (46 chromosomes).

Living? Yes, this being is capable of replacing his own dying cells.

Furthermore, everything that this human will ever be already exists in toto. Further growth and maturation, a characteristic of human life at all stages, will merely perfect what already is. (LIFE Magazine)

9. Results of a suction abortion at ten weeks.
(With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)



10. Results of a suction abortion at ten weeks. (Small catheter method). (With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)

11. D & C (scraping) abortion at twelve weeks.
(With permission Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)

12. Salt poisoning abortion at 19 weeks.
(With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)

13. Hysterotomy (Cesarian Section) abortion at 24 weeks. Two pound baby girl born alive, then left to die in Maryland. (With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)

14. Human Garbage -- "These dead babies had reached fetal ages of 18 to 24 weeks before being killed by abortion. This is the result of one morning's work at a Canadian teaching hospital." (With permission, Handbook on Abortion, Willke, Hiltz Pub. Co.)