

The Research Market

In the mid-1940s a lengthy series of trials took place at Nuremberg, Germany. It was found that Nazi physicians had taken human beings while they were alive, and without their written or verbal permission, did various experiments on their bodies. Organs were taken out, moved around, transplanted, etc. In most instances the human vivisection activities resulted in death to the person being experimented upon.

The doctors found to be doing this were executed after the Nuremberg trials were completed.

Most of us do not believe that animal vivisection is right, although it is regularly carried on in most civilized countries. Because it is legal it is done. The heart of man seems to have the hardening capacity to do whatever he can get away with.

But now human beings are again being used for vivisection purposes, much as if they were nothing more than animals.

The "patients" for this human vivisection work do not give permission for the ghastly work that is done on them. And they do not long survive it. In every instance they die as a result. And yet it continues, because it is "scientific" and carried on by men with degrees after their names.

But it could not continue if women did not give approval for their unborn babies to be aborted. For it is the aborted babies (whether brought out dead or alive) during the operations that are later used in innumerable human vivisection experiments.

Untold thousands of babies are, right now, in scientific laboratories around the world taking part in a continuing series of vivisection operations—that go on until the little life ceases and the child is mercifully out of its misery.

Perhaps you may imagine that these infants cannot feel pain as you can. Read "Abortion is No Friend" for a fascinating view of what tiny babies are like. His brain—and all of his body systems—are present by the time he is eight weeks old. Already he can feel pain and will recoil from pin-pricks. But he only weighs an ounce, and such tiny people the doctors are not using in their vivisection work. They generally prefer the ones that are much more developed. Many babies which are given a saline (salt poisoning) injection to abort them—are born alive. And saline aborted infants are close to full birth-size. All hysterotomy abortion babies are born alive, and they also are generally nearing full-term. Some Prostaglandin-aborted babies are born alive as well. And Prostaglandin aborts at any stage of growth.

So the abortion doctors have a sizable number of babies to make available for the researchers to experiment with. These babies are sold at good prices to research centers, which pick them up at regular intervals and transport them to their new "homes."

At this time, due to legislation, it is illegal in the United States to do such experimentation with children aborted alive, but many urgent requests are being made by scientific societies that approval again be given "for the sake of science." They well know that up to about ten years ago they had abundant opportunity to carry on such work, and that even now Canadian research centers are regularly doing it legally. It is privately felt by many in a position to know that it will not be long until the pressure may become too great and permissive legislation will again pass in the halls of Congress. We would hope not.

But in many other "civilized" countries such activities are legal. Much of the publicity given to what is taking place only occurs when an exceptional organ transplant is carried out. But you can know that it was based on literally dozens, and usually hundreds, of previous experiments with babies. And why did it happen to those babies? Because their mothers no longer wanted them.

Here are some examples of the expertise that research doctors have gradually developed over the past twenty or so years. Remember that the ability gained was only possible through the suffering and death of many victims—tiny human beings handed over to abortionists.

Dr. R. Goodlin at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, did experimental work on aborted babies that included *"slicing open the rib cage of a still-living human fetus [baby] in order to observe the heart action . . . Some as old as twenty-four weeks . . . were used."*—Sworn testimony of Dr. R. Goodlin, to Mary Swedsen, June 1, 1972.

Kidneys from aborted babies are regularly being used to study kidney development at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Of course, in each instance the babies involved in the experimentation are killed when their kidneys are removed. (British Medical News, April 2, 1973.)

Time Magazine reported on February 28, 1972 (p. 54) that Dr. A. Ammann, of the University of California, transplanted thymus glands from human fetuses, into two older children.

At the Colorado University Medical Center in Denver, staff researchers have, for one research activity, taken 114 babies and experimented on their lower jaws. Experimentation, painful though it may be, is often done while the child is still alive and suffering. But in this case, the babies were killed first. (American Journal of Anatomy, Vol. 131, 1971.)

Science Magazine for August, 1965 reported the triumph of Drs. Laphom and Marksbery who, after repeated failures of various kinds, finally succeeded in keeping human fetus brains alive for many months,—and as long as five months. This was done through a complicated process known as "explant." The brain is carefully taken from the living human being (while it is alive—otherwise the brain would die at the same time). Then the baby is permitted to die, and the brain is placed in a special fluid and "fed" and observed.

Mrs. W. Pick was an anesthetist working at the Magee Woman's Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her superior told her that a new assignment consisted of putting women to sleep while their babies were aborted. Then, while the women were still unconscious, the babies were taken away to research centers for vivisection experiments. *"It was repulsive to watch live fetuses [living babies] being packed . . . while still moving and trying to breathe, then being rushed to a laboratory."* Apparently this sickened her and so Mrs. Pick requested to be excused from helping with the abortions done at the hospital. Her request *"was denied . . . with threats of being fired, harassment, intimidation, restrictions in assigned duties, etc."* Finally she quit her job. (Mrs. W. Pick, Anesthetist, Sworn testimony before the Pennsylvania Abortion Commission, 1972.)

This was stopped in America in April of 1974 by a vote of Congress. The ban passed because the Senate inserted a clause that the ban on human baby vivisection be open to later review and possible lowering of the ban. Scientific societies, very concerned that the ban be removed, have suggested a number of limiting provisions to Congress.

But although the United States at this time does not have legal baby vivisection, it may have illegal black-market activities in that line. How many women who have had their babies aborted have been permitted to see it afterward? This is not offered or permitted.

Elsewhere in the world, most—yes most—countries outside of the United States permit aborted baby experimentation and vivisection. Here are a few samples:

A six-month aborted baby had his testicles transplanted into a 28-year-old Lebanese man who had been unable to become fully active sexually. (Reuters News Agency, June 12, 1972.)

The procedure done at Cambridge University in England is a good example of how much of the baby research is carried on. When the experimentation and vivisection is conducted on the infant over a period of time, or when it is necessary to wait for awhile before a major organ transplant can be removed from him (which kills him),—a placental chamber is used.

A "placental chamber" looks similar to a fifty gallon fish aquarium, in that it is somewhat rectangular and is made of stainless steel and glass. Some chambers

have glass windows on all sides, while others only have them in front. The top, of course, is carefully sealed closed. The baby is kept alive in this chamber (fed oxygen and nourishment) while or until experimentation finally brings its painful life to a close.

Do understand that no infant lives to grow up into an adult man or woman; they are all finally killed by the use of experimentation. But many of them do live past the age at which they would normally be born (nine months). But instead of being held in the arms of a loving mother, they have been handed over to an abortionist to do with as he will. And the agony of the continuous experimentation goes on for months till, mercifully, the little life succumbs and the heart ceases to beat.

All of this may sound like something out of the Dark Ages, but it is not. It is real, taking place right now, and involving thousands upon thousands of babies.

We have said that all this is going on at "research centers." It is well to be more accurate: most of this baby vivisection work is taking place at college and university medical centers. These may be integral with their department of medicine, but they may be at a separate college or university-owned medical center or teaching hospital. The remainder of the infant experimentation is generally performed at government-owned or operated medical research institutions. Note that we said "medical." Any research connected with human anatomy, physiology, pathology (disease) or medicinals (drugs), will value the purchase of little people that they can cut open and experiment upon. This can include such diverse areas as ophthalmology, gerontology, pediatrics and psychiatry.

And, of course, it also affords practice for surgical specialties. An example of this was the live beating hearts of preborn babies (here, up to 15 weeks of age), which were removed. This was done on quite a few, since the abortion mills make so many available. The hearts were then used for various experimental projects at the University of Szeged, Hungary. (Resch, et al, "Comparison of Spontaneous Contraction rates of in-situ and isolated fetal hearts in early pregnancy," in American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, January 1, 1974.) ("in-situ" means that the hearts of some were experimented on while in the babies; "isolated" means that other hearts were taken out and experimented on separately.)

To conclude this report on infant experimentation and vivisection, we will tell you about a series of experiments done in Finland. It was so much appreciated by the workers that it was reported in "Medical World News" so that other researchers might consider trying this new technique themselves:

Dr. Peter Adam, an American university professor, teaching at Case-Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, had the opportunity to go to the University of Helsinki in Finland. In the

experiments that he conducted with the students there, a number of babies, aged 12 to 20 weeks, were used. These had been all delivered by hysterotomy (Caesarean Section), and so were in perfect shape in every way for this important experiment. The heads were then cut off and attached to a machine which pumped various chemicals through the brain circulation of their severed heads. (Medical World News, June 8, 1973, p.21.)

Mankind is turning its back on the Bible and on the commandments of God—the Ten Commandments—and is fast retreating to savagery. When men and women, irregardless of how much "education" they may have, turn in scorn from humble dependence upon God and obedience to His Word, their only course is downward. They may boast of their attainments and scholarship, but they are not qualified for the leadership that this world needs today.

HEARTBEAT—Since the heart beat is generally used to determine life, when does the unborn baby's heart begin to beat?

The heartbeat begins between the 18th and 25th day.

BRAIN—When does the brain begin functioning?

Electrical brain waves have been recorded as early as 40 days.

SURVIVAL OUTSIDE—How early can a baby survive outside the mother?

At this time, twenty weeks is considered the accepted minimum. However, as medical technology continues to improve, this time will be reduced.

RAPE AND INCEST—Is not abortion needed for rape and incest?

Pregnancy from rape is extremely rare, although the physiological reasons for this are not fully understood. A study of one thousand rape victims who were treated right after the rape reported no pregnancies. Concerning incest, there are no known studies. Medically, we know that pregnancy in these cases would be rare.

ADOPTION—Is it best for a girl to give her baby to adoption and then go through life never knowing of its future?

Which is better: to remember , "I gave my baby life, and then, because I loved him, gave him into the arms of a loving couple"—or to have only the terrible memory of how, on the operating table, you let men kill him?

-Adapted from Heritage House.