

Abortion Divides the Nation

Dr. Marjorie L. Coppock April, 2009

In 1973, the U.S. engaged in a massive social experiment that the country was not ready for and has not adjusted to. The same day *Roe v. Wade* was enacted into law in January of 1973 another piece of legislation dealing with the right of a woman to have an abortion was also enacted into law, *Doe v. Bolton*. Although *Roe* got the attention, *Doe* was the more ominous. While *Roe* challenged a Texas statute that banned abortion except where the mother's life was in danger, *Doe's* broad definition of "health" as "well-being" would be used to strike down even bans on partial-birth abortion (Glendon, 2003).

Abortion became one of the most explosive, bitter and divisive conflicts on the American landscape. The terminology used to discuss the issue has been crucial in its discussion. Initially the terms pro-abortion and anti-abortion were used by the media to discuss the positions of the opposing sides. However, each side sought to use more positive images to package their viewpoints. Those supporting abortion rights favored the term pro-choice in support of a woman's right to control her own body. Those opposed to abortion favored the term pro-life in support of the rights of the unborn child. (Craig and O'Brien, 1993).

The positions are emotional extremes with little room for compromise. The nation became torn and continues to be divided. In a 2003 Gallup survey, 47 percent of adults claimed to be pro-choice, while 46 percent said pro-life when asked, "With respect to the abortion issue, would you consider yourself to be pro-choice or pro-life?". (Pisano, 2003).

Euphemisms define the process

Roe v. Wade established a revolutionary change in the definition of womanhood. It rewrote the concept of the sanctity of life and motherhood. The day following *Roe*, the life of a child became legally disposable at the discretion of the mother.

Euphemisms were used in discussing the growth of the fertilized egg. The developing zygote, embryo and fetus were differentiated from the natural early developing stages of a human being, although it is a biological fact that it is so. Abortion supporters described the early stages as 'merely a mass of tissue' and abortion as 'passed tissue'.

Planned Parenthood Federation, Inc. became a primary provider of abortions. In their website discussion, no mention is made in regard to the growth stages of the developing child. Rather abortion is defined as a "safe and legal way for a woman to end a pregnancy". Their discussions about procedures never mention removal of a fetus or embryo. Rather they inform the woman that "a suction device gently empties your uterus".(Planned Parenthood, 2009)

Moral and legal ambiguity

When does life begin and who should decide? When does an unborn child carry rights as an individual. Legal and moral ramifications lie at the core of decisions about abortion. Women, especially young women, are left in a state of ambiguous concern as to the value of the life of their developing child.

Although abortion became legal in the United States in 1973, Time magazine reported in January of 2003 that “53% of women between ages of 18 and 39 say they consider abortion an act of murder”. Results of a TIME/CNN poll reported that 60% of 1,010 adult Americans agreed that it “is too easy for women today to get an abortion”. (Tumulty and Novak, 2003).

Especially tragic are instances where a young teen, confused about the value of life, delivers a baby and then puts it in the dumpster or otherwise destroys it. A recent case is that of a 14 year old girl who was charged with capital murder in Houston, Texas following the birth and death of her newborn son in a school bathroom. The Houston Chronicle reported that “If certified as an adult, the teen could receive a life sentence without the possibility of release if convicted.” (Horswell, 2008).

An aborted baby who is alive at birth raises additional ambiguous issues. An 18 year old walked into an abortion clinic in Hialeah, Florida to abort her baby of 23 weeks. The baby was born alive, moving and trying to breath. A clinic worker stuffed the wriggling baby into a bag and sealed it shut. This incident occurred in 2006, four years after the passage of the *Born Alive Protection Act* of 2002. Pro-life activist, Jill Stanek, a former nurse from Illinois who ‘blew the whistle’ over abortions in which living babies are left to die commented, “No matter the circumstances of its birth, that baby was a legal person entitled to medical care.” (Vincent, 2006).

Harvesting body parts for experimentation

Senator Bob Smith, in reviewing material for debate on partial birth abortion, came across a list for body parts harvested from a partial newborn. He comments, “Just when I thought I had reached the darkest depths in understanding abortion and the dehumanizing effects it has on our society, I learned that abortion providers are marketing fetal body parts...It reminded me of the boast the hog butchers used to make that they found a use for every part of the pig but the squeal.” (Smith, 2000)

Because scientists depend on human body parts for research, the abortion industry supports a trade in which researchers pay middleman firms for the body parts of aborted fetal tissue. In 1993 President Clinton signed the *National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act*, “lifting the moratorium on federally funded research involving transplantation of fetal tissue from spontaneous or induced abortions.” (O’Meara, 1999).

Federal law prohibits the sale of human tissue or body parts. However, harvesters receive the body parts as a ‘donation’ in exchange for paying a rental fee for the lab space in which the technicians work. Because dissection of a specimen must occur within 10 minutes, the procedure occurs in a side room of an abortion clinic. Planned Parenthood admits to renting office and storage space for this purpose. (O’Bannon, Ph.D., Randall K., 2000). Although the unborn baby is given no status as a human being, for purposes of experimental research the unborn baby is considered a human. (O’Meara, 1999).

A woman undergoing abortion must agree to donate the fetal tissue to science. The vice president of the Anatomic Gift Foundation, Brenda Bardsley, said that before a woman can be approached, the decision to have an abortion must have been made. Nearly 75 percent of the women asked agree to donate the fetal tissue. Pro-life advocates are concerned that a decision to donate a fetus for research, may reduce the social and moral stigma attached to abortion because the patients may believe they are doing something good.(O'Meara, 1999).

The company, Opening Lines, handles only fetal tissues. Their company pamphlet states that it is their "goal to offer you and your staff the highest quality, most affordable and freshest tissue prepared to your specification and delivered in the quantities you need when you need it." Opening Lines charges by the body part. For instance, a liver lists at \$150, a trunk (with or without limbs) for \$500, a spinal cord for \$325 and a brain for \$999. (O'Meara, 1999; Irvine and Kincaid, 1999).

In their book, *Embryo – A Defense of Human Life*, Robert George and Christopher Tollefsen contend that the terms 'embryo', 'blastocyst', and 'fetus' are euphemisms designed to obscure reality so we can continue to use them for experimentation. If the fetus was treated as a human it would make their use for research much more of a problem. (George and Tollefsen,2008).

Conscience Clauses protect health care workers

The Hippocratic oath taken by those entering the medical practice is an oath to do no harm. Following the passage of Roe v. Wade in 1973 most states developed 'Conscience clauses' describing the right of physicians and health care workers to refuse to provide abortions or other services which violated their personal or moral beliefs. Federal statues and professional guidelines were also enacted to protect refusal based on personal beliefs. Some pharmacists refuse to fill prescriptions for the abortion pill, RU-486 or stock the emergency contraceptive levonogestral, known as Plan B. Some insist, however, that medical personnel should be required to provide services regardless of moral objection.

The **Access to Legal Pharmaceuticals Act** is a bill that seeks to require that the pharmacist fill prescriptions for contraception regardless of conscience. It was introduced in April of 2005 and referred to the Subcommittee on Health but did not become law. Other legislators seek a middle ground. A bipartisan bill introduced by Senators Ted Kennedy (d-Mass) and Rick Santorum (R-Penn) entitled the **Workplace Religious Freedom Act** " would allow pharmacists to refuse to dispense certain drugs as long as another pharmacist who would is available." The bill did not become a law.

In 2005, Illinois Governor, Rod Blagojevich dismissed the claim of pharmacists to be covered under the state's *Health Care Right of Conscience* law and issued an emergency regulation requiring pharmacists to fill prescriptions. "No delays, No hassles. No lectures". Penalties for non-compliance ranged from a fine to revocation of a pharmacy's right to dispense drugs. (Christianity Today, 2005).

Mary Jane Gallagher, President of the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association, expressed her opposition to physician conscience. She said, "It's really not acceptable to the people I represent that this administration is considering allowing doctors and nurses and pharmacists that have received their education to provide services to now be able to not provide those

services...” Mike Leavitt, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, responded saying, “According to Ms. Gallagher’s ideology, if a person goes to medical school they lose their right of conscience. Freedom of expression and action is surrendered with the issuance of a medical degree” (Leavitt, 2008)

In response to these challenges to conscience, the Bush administration issued a regulation that would increase protection for physicians and other health care professionals who object to providing abortion-related services based on conscience. The regulation intended “to clarify and reinforce nearly four decades of conscience laws on the books. The statutes allow the government to withhold or withdraw federal funding from recipients found to be coercing or discriminating against doctors or others who refuse to provide abortion services because of personal convictions” The law took effect on inauguration day, January 20, 2009. (Sorrel, 2009). The American Humanist Association and the American Civil Liberties Union rushed to call for opposition to both the **Workplace Religious Freedom Act** and the Bush administration’s **Health Care Denial Rule**. (ACLU,2009; American Humanist Association, 2008)

Social Pressures Force Abortions

The Alan Guttmacher Institute, Planned Parenthood’s research affiliate, estimates that through 2007 over 49 million , five hundred thousand legal abortions have been performed in the United States since 1973. (nrlc,2009). Since the legalization of abortion in the United States the pressures not to abort have been replaced by a multitude of social pressures encouraging abortion. Social values in industrialized countries now favor lower fertility. Production and economic growth are of priority in industrialized countries and a large family creates conflicts for the inclusion of men and women in industry. A woman who has two or three children may be discouraged from having additional children by comments from family and colleagues such as, “I hope you’re not going to have any more. You’ve got to be able to give them a good future”. (Basu,2003)

Increasing data relating to abortion and stress documents that in many cases the choice to abort was not made by the woman but was forced upon her.

The Elliott Institute catalogs and examines the after effects of abortion, focusing on stress experienced by women. They report, “Pressure to abort can come from husbands, parents, doctors, partners, counselors or close friends and family. They may threaten or blackmail a woman into abortion. These are not idle threats. Coercion can escalate into violence.” (Elliott Institute, 2007). An abortion security guard testified that women “were routinely threatened and abused by the boyfriends or husbands who took them to the clinics to make sure they underwent their scheduled abortions. (McQuarrie, 1999).

Research by Rue et. Al. studied the relationship between induced abortion and traumatic stress. The researchers concluded that posttraumatic stress reactions were found to be associated with abortion. In a study of 548 women (331 Russian and 217 American) It was reported that 64% of women who aborted felt pressured by others; 54% were unsure of their decision; 67% received no counseling beforehand; 84% received inadequate counseling; 79% were not told about alternatives; 31% had health complications afterwards. 65% of the American women suffered multiple symptoms of post-traumatic

stress disorders with 14% meeting all of the diagnostic criteria for post traumatic stress disorder . (Rue, et Al., 2004; Elliott Institute, 2007).

Education on the Growth and Development of the Unborn Child

In the late 1970's Planned Parenthood developed a sex education initiative to reduce teen pregnancies, calling for school based education programs to provide information on contraception and abortion. They demanded and received \$800 million from Congress to support the program. (Richards,1990).

There was much concern about the growing number of young women receiving abortions. In the 1980's, crisis pregnancy centers developed to provide education to women about the developing stages of the embryo and fetus to help them think realistically about the decision to abort. The development of the ultrasound machine provided a way for the mother to view the growth and movement of the growing child.

Nurse, Joyce Wilson, said that their pregnancy-center goal is to help women, not pressure them by helping them see the reality of the fetus growing inside them. "They've been fed these lies, that it's just a bunch of cells that's not worth anything...But those limbs are moving. That heart is beating. You don't have to say anything..." She then brought out a box of rubber fetuses showing the development of the fetus during pregnancy. The centers are typically Christian charities under the umbrella of three national groups; Care Net, Heartbeat International and the National Institute of Family and Life Advocates. Centers have developed across the country. Care Net estimates that there may be 2,300 or more. (Gibbs, 2007).

Information about the growth and development of the developing embryo and fetus is also provided by a number of states. Texas law requires a doctor to give a woman seeking an abortion a booklet developed by The Texas Department of Health entitled, "A Woman's Right To Know". Information is provided with pictures and summaries about the characteristics of the unborn child, every two weeks from 4 weeks to 38 weeks gestation. Abortion procedures and risks are explained as are the processes of pregnancy and childbirth. (Texas Department of Health, 2003).

The Political process unfolds

Because abortion is intimately related to the value and meaning of human life and family, the disputes became acrimonious. A struggle ensued for political control over circumstances under which abortion could be obtained. Following the adoption of Roe v. Wade into law, states became active in seeking to manage and control the circumstances surrounding abortion.

States limit abortion practices

In January of 2009, the pro-choice Alan Guttmacher Institute summarized an overview of state abortion laws that had been passed "limiting whether, when and under what circumstances a woman may obtain an abortion." Many laws were adopted at the state level following 2000, with 52 laws restricting abortion enacted in 2005 alone.

Highlights of State laws. (Guttmacher Institute, 2009)

- * **38** states require **abortion to be performed by a licensed physician**, 19 require that abortion be performed in a **hospital**, and 18 require a second physician involved after a specified point.
- * **36** states **prohibit abortion after a specified point** in pregnancy, most often fetal viability, except to protect a woman's life or health.
- * **14** states **prohibit 'partial-birth' abortion**
- * **32** states and the District of Columbia **prohibit the use of state funds** for abortion, except when federal funds are available where the woman's life is in danger or rape is involved.
- * **4** states **restrict coverage of abortion in private insurance plans.**
- * **46** states allow individual **health care providers to refuse to participate** in an abortion. 43 states allow **institutions to refuse** to perform abortions.
- * **17** states mandate that **women be counseled** before an abortion in regard to the purported link between **abortion and breast cancer** (6 states), the ability of the **fetus to feel pain** (8 states), **mental health consequences** (7 states) or the availability of **ultrasound** (6 states).
- * **24** states require that a woman **wait a specified period of time**, usually 24 hours, between counseling and procedure.
- * **34** states require **parental involvement** in a minor's decision to abort. 22 states require one or both parents to consent, while 10 require that one or both be notified.

Federal Protection for the unborn/ born alive child.

Federal legislation following the turn of the millennium addressed a number of concerns about the practices of abortion that were considered extreme.

Born Alive Infant Protection Act of 2002. Enacted into law

The *Born Alive Infant Protection Act* states that any baby born alive is to be legally considered a person, including an infant who survives an abortion procedure. This act clarifies that regardless of gestational age, all babies who are alive at birth are entitled to medical care and failure to provide it is a crime. (Vincent, 2006).

Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act - Enacted into law November 5, 2003

The *Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act* prohibits a late-term abortion called partial-birth abortion. The law states that any physician who performs a partial-birth abortion, thereby killing a human fetus shall be fined or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both. (Wikipedia, Partial-birth abortion,2009). The Partial-birth procedure is generally performed in the second or third trimester. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the act pertains to medical procedure called intact dilation and extraction where the fetus is

partially delivered, the skull is punctured and the brains sucked out. Around 2,200- 5,000 such abortions had been performed annually before the ban was enacted. (New York Times service, 2004).

Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2004. Enacted in to law

The first recognition of federal legal rights for an embryo or fetus as a person separate from the woman occurred when President George W. Bush signed the *Unborn Victims of Violence Act* of 2004. This Act aimed to protect human fetuses, making it a separate federal crime to harm a fetus during an assault on the mother. Prosecutors could charge a person with two murders for killing a woman and her fetus. Those carrying out legal abortions were specifically excluded. Abortion rights supporters expressed concern that giving a zygote, embryo or fetus the same rights as a person could lead to assaults on *Roe v. Wade*. (Associated Press, 2004).

Laws introduced but not passed

Three other laws relating to concerns with abortion were introduced at the federal level but failed to be passed by the end of the session of Congress.

Child Custody Protection Act was introduced in Feb. of 2005 and was passed by both the Senate and the House. However **differences were not resolved**. The bill would "amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions." (GovTrack.us, S.403)

Unborn Child Pain Awareness Act– Introduced in Jan of 2007 but not reported to a committee. This act sought to "ensure that women seeking an abortion are fully informed regarding the pain experienced by their unborn child" (GovTrack.us, S.356) The newest battleground over legal abortion is concerned with the ability of the unborn child to feel pain. A medical professor at the University of Arkansas testified that an unborn child "possesses the ability to experience pain from 20 weeks of gestation, if not earlier". The Alan Guttmacher Institute provides data saying that each year 19,000 fetuses are aborted after the 20th week. (Stricherz, 2005)

Post-Abortion Depression Research and Care Act – Introduced in March of 2007 but not reported to committee. This law would "provide for research on, and services for individuals with, post-abortion depression and psychosis. (GovTrack.us, H.R. 1457)

The Freedom of Choice Act (FOCA) - Introduced in April of 2007 but not reported to committee.

This bill "declares that it is the policy of the United States that every woman has the fundamental right to choose to bear a child; terminate a pregnancy prior to fetal viability; or terminate a pregnancy after viability when necessary to protect her life or her health. It prohibits a federal, state, or local governmental entity from denying or interfering with a woman's right to exercise such choices..." The Freedom of Choice Act was sponsored in the Senate by Senator Barbara Boxer and co-sponsored by 19 co-sponsors, including then Senator Barack Obama. On July 17, 2007, Senator Obama spoke to the Planned Parenthood Action Fund. He said, "The first thing I'd do, as president, is sign the Freedom of Choice Act."

Opponents of FOCA contend that the law would obligate hospitals and individuals to 'do abortions' even against their conscience. The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops vehemently opposes FOCA, saying that "in allowing and promoting abortion, FOCA goes far beyond even Roe." (Wikipedia, Freedom of Choice, January 30, 2009). With the passage of this bill, abortion on demand would become a fundamental right equal to the right of free speech. Laws restricting abortion on the federal, state and local levels would be erased, including the ban on partial birth abortion and parental notification. In discussing the Freedom of Choice Act, Brad Mattes, executive director of Life Issues Institute, says FOCA "is a dangerous bill that President Barack Obama has promised to sign...FOCA...would kick to the curb every protective law that has been passed by Congress, state legislatures, or local communities." (Butts, 2009)

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ortion Issues

Born Alive Infant Protection Act

World Aug. 26, 2006.21/33:30

Jill Stanek, former Christ hospital nurse in Illinois blew the whistle over abortion in which living babies are left to die. On July 20, 2006 a 18 year old went to A Gyn Diagnostics Center to abort her baby at 23 weeks. The baby was delivered alive and trying to breath. A clinic worker stuffed the wriggling baby into a biohazard bag and sealed the bag shut. The Born Alive Infant Protection Act states that all babies, regardless of gestational age, are legal persons entitled to medical care. Hialeah Florida.

Parental Notice of Abortion Act

SA EX News March 2, 2008(Nation)

Passed in Illinois in 1984 and updated in 1995 but never enforced .

Thirty-five states have parental notification or permission laws, according to the Guttmacher Institute, which supports abortion rights.

Christianity Today June 2005. 49/6:29

Workplace Religious Freedom Act. Would allow pharmacists to refuse to dispense certain drugs as long as another pharmacist is available. "Conscience clauses" since 1973, Roe Vs. Wade – 47 states have carved out exemptions for physicians who have moral qualms about abortion.

Access to Legal Pharmaceuticals Act – require pharmacists, regardless of conscience to fill prescriptions for emergency contraceptions.

Christianity Today.Aug. 2006. Pharmacists with no Plan B Blagojevich argued that the state's Health Car Right of Conscience Act doe no cover pharmacisths. "no delays, No hassles, No lectures. Exploded because of emergency contraception (ECj) 70 % effective at preventing pregnancy. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists defines conception as beginning at the moment of implantation.

American Pharmacists Association (more than 50,000 from across the country) adopted a policy that supports a pharmacist 'stepping away from' but not hindering a transaction. –recognizes right to exercise conscientious refusal . Hand to another pharmacist or refer to another pharmacy.

CT June 2005 – Prescription for conflict - 47 states have exemptions for physicians.

Ted Kennedy – **Workplace Religion Freedom Act.**

Access to Legal Pharmaceuticals Act - would require, regardless of conscience.

Blagojevick.. fill all prescription "No delay- revocation of a pharmacy's right to dispense.

World. June 28/July 5, 2008. 23/13:36-37

Freedom of Choice Act. At a Planned Parenthood gathering in Wash DC July,2008 Obama said, “The first thing I’d do as president is sign the Freedom of Choice Act”.

Introduced in Senate in 1989 – “To prohibit, consistent with Roe V. Wade, the interference by the government with a woman’s right to choose to bear a child or terminate a pregnancy” It’s intention – nullify most abortion restrictions and cut off attempts at further restriction. (Obama voted ‘present’ on abortion votes. In Illinois).

World. April 14, 2007. 22/13:26

HR 1457. The Post Abortion Depression Research and Care Act of 2007. Rep Joe Pitts (r-PA) Is there a Post-Abortion Syndrome?

Is there a Post abortion syndrome? Severe and long term effects.
The Mourning After.

Christianity Today. Nov. 2005.49/11:21

Unborn Child Pain Awareness Act From 20 weeks of gestation unborn child can feel pain
Fetal pain is the newest battle over legal abortion.

Ct April 2005

The Child Custody Protection Act

Definition of Personhood

Time Feb. 26, 2007 .169/9:22-31

When does life begin and who should decide? Ultrasound. Crisis Pregnancy Centers.
Crisis Pregnancy Centers – ultra sound machine. Young women had been told that the embryo was only a ‘bunch of cells’. When they see the growing embryo move, they realize. They are shown tiny rubber replicas of the developing fetus.

Christianity Today. July 2004 . When Does Personhood Begin?

Christianity Today May 24, 1999

Myths of Abortion

Abortion is a necessary evil. # 1. 1-2 million illegal abortions before legalization. 2. Thousands died annually from illegal abortions.

<http://www.theunchoice.com/>

Elliot Institute:After Abortion

Journal of Psychiatric Research Dec 11, 2008

Women who have abortions are at higher risk for various mental health disorders.

Time. Jan.27,2003.161/4:39-41

More and more doctors unwilling to perform abortions. Down to 1,800 in 2003, from 2400 in 1992.

SAEX News. April 2, 2004 4A

Bush Sign Bill aimed to protect human fetuses.

Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2004. – make it a separate federal crime to harm a fetus during an assault on the mother...”first recognition of federal legal rights for an embryo or fetus as a person separate from the woman.”

San Diego Tribune March 30, 2004.

U.S. Senate Unborn Victims of Violence Act, specifically exempts abortion.

2 dozen states have similar laws

SAExNews jan 20, 2003. 1A

Roe w. Wade at 30

Abortion one of most explosive, bitter and divisive conflicts on the American landscape. A nation torn; 47% pro-choice/ 46% Pro-life.

Abortion providers – clinics, hospitals and private physicians dropped from 2000 in 1996 to 1,819 in 2000

The San Diego Union Tribune march 30, 2004. 1A

Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act

Generally performed in the 2nd or 3rd trimester - a fetus is partially delivered and its skull is punctured.

An estimated 2,200-5,000 are performed annually

Nov. 5, 2003 – Bush signs the Patial-Birth Abortion Ban Act. (World Jan 21, 2006

Planned Parenthood.

Abortion is deadly in the black community. 70% of PP clinics are in Black and Hispanic neighborhoods. (Christianity Today. March 7, 1994:23 38/3.

Murder

53% of women between 18-39 say they consider abortion an act of murder. Time Jan 27, 2003

Houston Chronicle June 28, 2008

14 year old girl charged with capital murder for killing a newborn in a school bathroom.

CT March 2005 (?) The Art of Abortion Politics

Time... states passed 52 new laws restricting abortions in 2005/ twice as many as 2004.

Justices agreed “states - right to require parental notification.”

Obama

World June 28/July 5 2008. Naral Calls him fully pro-choice. 100% rating. At Planned Parenthood he said. The first thing I'd do as president is sign the freedom of Choice Act. He voted present on abortion issues in Illinois

Democrats

Ct April 2005 How serious are democrats?

Clinton – abortion – a sad even tragic choice.

Harry Reid's **Prevention First Act**

Double federal funds to PP and NARAL While barring funds for sexual abstinence.

Selling Body Parts

World nov. 20 1999. Abortion industry supports a grisly trade in which "medical researchers pay middleman firms for the body parts of dead babies.

House Resolution 350 calls for investigation into fetal-tissue trafficking. Passed by a voice vote. Reps. Tom Tancredo (r-colo.) Joseph Pitts (r-PA_) and Christopher Smith (r-nj) led a pi-partisan group of 32 sponsors.

Law permits use of aborted children for research, it prohibits "any person to knowingly acquire, receive or otherwise transfer any human fetal tissue for valuable consideration if the transfer affects interstate commerce." The term valuable consideration means financial compensation. Selling for profit.

LA Times March 16, 2004. UC selling body parts.