

## Interview with Barbara Lyons

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Pat Snyder and Tom King – WSAU "55 Feedback" Co-Hosts  
Barbara Lyons – Executive Director, Wisconsin Right to Life

Comments [unintelligible/added].

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### Subtopics

Pat Snyder – And good morning everyone. Welcome to this Thursday edition of 55 Feedback. Ah, the number here is 845-2155. 845-2155, as we are closing in on the elections on November 7<sup>th</sup>. And a lot of issues at stake. And, ah, one of the issues of course as always is ah, the abortion issue and things [related] with it. The Executive Director of Wisconsin Right to Life, Barbara Lyons, is in studio with us today. Good morning Barbara.

Barbara Lyons – Good morning Pat. It's always a thrill and a pleasure to here at WSAU with you and your listening audience.

Pat – I know you were in town -- the Veritas Society, which, ah, does a very important job in helping educate folks...especially down in the Milwaukee, Madison area. Had a meeting last night.

Veritas  
Society

Barbara – Well, we had our meeting in Wausau here last night. We had an event to promote the Veritas Society, "Reaching Minds Through Media" campaign. This is an educational project of Wisconsin Right to Life. It's been very powerful in terms of shaping public opinion. What we're trying to do is reach women 18 to 34, primarily because they have 80% of Wisconsin abortions. We also target African-American women because they have 24 to 25% of Wisconsin abortions – very high in comparison to their population. And we're also working a lot with young people. We're very excited about, um, what's called "Generation, Why the Millennials?" They are a huge population bulge, 60-70 million. They are going to be our future leaders, and they're predominantly pro-life. So we want to ensure that they retain those basic values. It's very exciting to work with them, both within our organization 'cause we see a lot of young people joining our efforts and also in the broader sense in that we're reaching them through, mostly through the internet.

18-34 age  
women have  
80% of WI  
abortions

Most young  
people are  
pro-life

Pat – Well, a big election year as always. And, ah, you have state legislators. Ya have congressional candidates...governor...attorney general – all coming up. And, ah, I guess that puts "right to life" in the spotlight a little bit...endorsing candidates.

Gov Doyle  
vetoed all 4  
pro-life bills

Barbara – There's no question that an election year increases our activity in our involvement and our information to the general public. We send out literally hundreds of thousands of pieces of information regarding the pro-life position of candidates. And of course we recognize that most of the time there are some stark differences. For example, in the race for governor, Governor Doyle vetoed four major pieces of pro-life legislation. We know where he stands. There's not a single unborn child he would protect. He favors Roe versus Wade, which is abortion on demand...any reason...full nine months of pregnancy. So it's very clear where he stands. You contrast that with Congressman Green, who has had a 100% pro-life voting record, both as a state legislator and as a congressman. So we know that Congressman Green would certainly be different in terms of his willingness to protect the most vulnerable members of the human family.

Rep Green  
has 100%  
pro-life voting  
record

Pat – One of the pieces of legislation I, I think was after 20 weeks they'll notify the mother if she's having an abortion...the baby would feel pain.

Babies feel pain when aborted

Barbara – That was one of the pieces of legislation that Governor Doyle vetoed. (Pat – I think he called it “Junk Science”.) He called it “Junk Science”. It's interesting because...you talk to mothers who have had premature babies that early, and they know that when they poke and prod their tiny little infant in ICU, that that little baby will flinch and wince. Now so okay, so the baby now is outside of the mother and feels pain...but the baby is inside the mother and doesn't feel pain. I don't know, it just doesn't make any sense at all.

Governor Doyle does not want women to know babies feel pain when aborted

And it's interesting that Governor Doyle and his veto messages [have] shifted away from the essential issue of the legislation. In that particular instance where he did not want women to know that their child would feel pain from the abortion, 20 weeks and beyond, late in pregnancy...he called it “Junk Science”. He, ah, states in his veto messages, “We can't let politics interfere with (whatever...the doctor or whoever...)”. So he always makes it sound as though it's political. All of this legislation is politically motivated. And he doesn't look beyond that to see what is it doing to the people that are involved, and how does it impact them. Should that woman...you, ya know (quite frankly...seeking an abortion at 20 weeks or beyond...that's very late in the pregnancy, but) shouldn't she have full information such as the fact that her baby will feel pain? Governor Doyle says, “No”.

Politicians often talk good about adoption, yet purposefully hide facts that help prevent abortions

Pat – Yeah. And the main thing is is ya know, you're not talking about...that's a whole 'nother topic of legal or illegal – the abortion. And we hear candidates that ah, ya know, are for as they say “pro-choice”. They want to reduce abortion and promote adoption. Ya know, even Governor Doyle's wife is promoting foster parents and things like that. But in the same sense then they won't put out the full information to a mother in considering this...like the feeling pain. Science keeps coming forward with new, ya know, ah discoveries when it comes to that. The baby's foundation brain stem now – 28 days it has all the foundations for the brain. (Barbara – Brain activity.) Yeah, brain activity. (Barbara – Heart starts beating at 21 days.) 21 days... (Barbara – The woman doesn't even know she's pregnant.) No, no, and then that... Let that information out. Show us...ya know, do a sonogram. Show the picture of the baby. We're not talking the gruesome stuff that, ya know, some of the people of the past said, “Oh, they show all the...”. Show them the actual “This is what's going on...and this is what will be terminated.”

Heart beats at 21 days. Brain activity at 28 days. Let the mothers see.

It does not take courage to promote adoption. It does take courage to protect the unborn

Barbara – It's very interesting because the so-called “pro-choice” side on one hand talks about, “Oh, the woman and her ability to make the decision...and we can't interfere with that.” But don't give her enough information. They really can't have it both ways. Ya know, when you look at individuals running for public office, and they say, “Well, we promote adoption, and we promote foster parenting.” That's right! We all do! It doesn't take a lot of courage to support and promote adoption, and foster parenting. It takes a lot of courage to say, “We are going to protect the most defenseless among us.” We know that it creates a lot of commitment, a lot of sacrifice on the part of the mother and the father to have this baby – whether she keeps her baby, whether she places her child for adoption, it's hard, and we know it's hard. But it takes a lot of courage to stand up and say, “But we support you. We want to support you and your child. We want your child to live. We want you to have a better life.”

Gov Doyle does not have that courage

Governor Doyle and his allies are not willing to say that. They're not willing to be courageous leaders who will stand up for everyone.

Pat – Now the one thing that is promising is that, ah (and it goes to the work like the Veritas Society) is abortion rates are going down in Wisconsin.

Barbara – There’s no question! We’re so really excited about the abortion trends in Wisconsin. We’ve seen abortions go down nationally quite frankly, but not as dramatically as they have gone down here in Wisconsin. The 2005 numbers show that we are at 9,817. Now that is a horrible number. If we had deaths from any other cause that was that high we would think it was a national tragedy. That being said, at one point Wisconsin was as high as 21,600. So we can see the dramatic decline that we’ve seen. We also follow, for example, things like the abortion rate. That’s the number of abortions per 1,000 women of childbearing age. And Wisconsin’s number is [8], the national number is 21. So we are well, well below the national average. Our abortion ratio is low. We have 14 abortions per [100] pregnancies, and it’s much higher throughout the nation. So we follow all those trends. We compare births to abortions, and there’s no question we have very, very good news in Wisconsin. A lot of women are choosing to have their babies. And we think that’s very good. It’s good for the women, it’s good for the babies.

Dramatic decline in number of Wisconsin abortions

Tom King – Doesn’t that follow what some of the supporters of, ah, legalized abortion say...that they would prefer it to be rare, safe, and legal? So if the abortion rates are going down that’s a good trend.

“Rare, safe, legal” abortions promote decline?

Barbara – But...it is a good trend! But they have not contributed to it. It’s good education, it’s good values. We see that people are becoming more wary of abortion. They see that it’s not this panacea that was envisioned when abortion was legalized back in 1973. Back then it was supposed to cure so many of the social ills. We were going to have less child abuse, less child neglect, families would be stronger, poverty would be less... None of those things have occurred – in fact they have all been exacerbated. Plus the fact that we’ve diminished the value of children in society. So they can not take credit for the decrease in the number of abortions. They may spout that as a glib phrase. But they do not help to contribute to the decrease in the number of abortions.

Abortions declined due to good education & values

How can Planned Parenthood, who takes money to perform abortions, say that they are contributing to making abortions rare? It just doesn’t wash.

Pat – All right, ah, Barbara hold on – we’re going to take a break here. Again, the Executive Director of Wisconsin Right to Life, Barbara Lyons in the studio. If you have some questions now is the time to call here at 845-2155. Back in a moment.

----- BREAK-----

Pat – Welcome back. The number to call again is 845-2155...845-2155. Barbara Lyons with us in the studio today. We’re talking about the abortion issue, the elections...and lots of other topics to go with it. Ah, want to finish up to on the numbers we were talking about before the break.

Barbara – Well yes, Tom mentioned that the proponents of abortions were helping to decrease abortions... In 1998 Wisconsin experienced a 12% decrease in abortions. Huge! What happened that year? The Womens’ Right to Know Act went into affect. What a concept... We’re going to give women full information about abortion, about the baby, and give her 24 hours to think about it. The proponents of abortion fought that law tooth and nail. When it did pass, they took it to court, trying to get it struck down. So for them to claim that they’re trying to decrease abortions, they want it to be rare..., is just incredibly hypocritical.

12% decline in 1998 due to Womens’ Right to Know Act

Abortion proponents fought against Act

Pat – Yeah, they fight for the woman’s right, but then that comes up... When I asked Representative Seidel when she was in a week or two ago...ah, about, would you support legislation before making a decision to show the woman a picture of her baby...a sonogram – and she said, “No, she wouldn’t support that.” Like for some reason,

we're...instead of giving them the full information, we're...that would be forcing her into something that...ya know...against her will.

Barbara – Again, it's almost comical Pat when you think about it. Because it's, "Oh, the woman, the sage woman can make the decision. No one can interfere." But let's make sure she doesn't get all the information. It's just almost comical when you think about it.

If "abortion is terrible", why do we allow it?!

I also understand that Representative Seidel said that abortion was terrible. Why – (Pat – Yeah, she pushed for, ah, always said adoption or all other choices.) Sure, now why is it terrible? I'd really like to hear her explain -- why is abortion terrible? And if it's terrible, why should we allow it? If murder is terrible, then why should we say it should be available? If child abuse is terrible, why should we allow it to continue? Again, their logic is incredibly faulty!

Tom – So um, obviously your organization would love a total ban on abortions. If in fact that would happen, it would not make abortion go away. There would still be abortions performed. In your mind then anyone who would have an abortion or perform an abortion would be party to murder and should be tried and prosecuted in that, in that vain?

Persons performing abortions should be prosecuted for murder  
Barbara – Our position is that abortion – actually this is a reflection of Wisconsin law as it does right now, and ought to because of Roe verse Wade – but our position is that the person performing the abortion should be prosecuted, but not the woman.  
Tom – Prosecuted for murder?!

Barbara – Definitely! For abortion...Mmm-hmm.

If no money – abortion industry would dry up

Pat – And again, depending on the person's view on that, depends on how they put value on human life or not. I think (we were talking off the air), I think the best way to solve this abortion issue is say that, "No one can make money off abortions! Abortions are free. Abortion clinics in Appleton...Planned Parenthood. No money can be exchanged. If you want to give abortions, someone wants in, you can do it, but it has to be all pro bono." You watch this thing dry up in a hurry (Barbara – It would be very interesting.) ...it will dry up in a hurry! (Barbara – That would be quite interesting.) So these little groups that say, "Oh, we want to help the woman...and it's their right (and stuff)." You take the money out of it, and you will see that dry up and go away.

Planned Parenthood fights efforts to inform parents/women, or to protect providers, or to free taxpayers

Barbara – There's no question it's a very lucrative business. And again, Planned Parenthood is the largest abortion provider in Wisconsin...across the country. They fight any laws that attempt to address other issues. I mean, abortion is legal...that have what they want...full nine months of pregnancy. But if we want to have parental consent, if we don't want the taxpayers to pay for abortions, if we want women to just have basic information, if we want to protect healthcare providers – guess who's there at the front of the line opposing all of that? Planned Parenthood. And not only in the legislature, but in the courts.

Pat – Right. What about...the full fact is the pro-choice women that are very angry at times too...it's all the loss of a right! It seems to me it's more than a human life, it's the loss of a right is why they, ah, oppose anyone telling them that abortion is illegal.

Human rights turned on its ear

Barbara – I think that they turn human rights on its ear, and they've stated...and I want to be careful here because we feel great empathy for the women that find themselves in situations where they're pregnant, they're fearful, they don't know what to do. I think that's a different person then the one that's stridently out there fighting for this so-called right. But they've really turned it on its ear, and they've said that one segment of the population has rights that are so dramatic and so superior, that they can impose those

Some stridently impose their rights resulting in others violently losing their lives

rights on another member of the human family. To the point where that person loses their life!

Again, it's just like turning human rights on its ear. And abortion, it is terrible! Representative Seidel is correct, it is terrible. It's terrible for the woman, it's terrible for the child. It's a very violent procedure.

Pat – 845-2155. Tom in Spencer. Good morning.

Tom – Good morning. Ah, abortion is murder. And society...western civilization better realize it, or we're going to pay a penalty. I was just reading a little article out of a medical journal. Um, quickly here...

From My Uncle's Diary. It was signed J.J. Horton, M.D.

January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1890 -- John and Sally D. asked me to do an abortion on Sally. I flew into a rage, later cooled off. Went to their house and had a good talk with them. They agreed to let nature take its course.

John D.

June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1890 – Delivered Sally D. Easy labor, normal boy, 7 pounds. Named John D. Jr.

John D. Jr.

Feb 7<sup>th</sup>, 1914 – John D. Jr. and his wife Helen came to my office. They said Helen was pregnant and asked me to stop the pregnancy. I got down my old diary, showed them the entries of January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1890, and June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1890. They fell into each other's arms, and cried like babies.

John D. III

June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1914 – Delivered Helen D. of a fine baby boy, 7½ pounds. Labor normal. They said they would name the baby after me. I told them to name him John D. III instead.

Thank you.

(Pat – Happily chuckles.)

How many of you were the result of a wanted pregnancy?

Barbara – What a fabulous story! That is just great. Ya know, I've often asked audiences, I'll say, "How many of you were the result of a wanted pregnancy?" And, ya know, not a lot of hands go up. Because so many times babies just kind of happen. Whether they're simply not planned. But does that mean that any of us that have been part of an unwanted pregnancy are not valuable members of the human family, and aren't loved as much as other children or other members of the human family? So again, we take a moment in time and we say, "Well I'm really unhappy about what's going on in my life right now, so I can just destroy the child in order to realize some other goal." It's not...again, we've turned human rights on its ear.

Pat – Yeah. Let's get another call before the newsbreak. Ah, [ ] T.G., Hi.

Did not want to raise a child that could not be normal

T.G. – Hi. I have a problem with what they're saying. (Pat – Okay.) I had an abortion, okay? My reasons for having it is that I fell off a ladder, and was exposed to radiation from full-body x-rays, because of the height of the ladder that I fell off of. I didn't know I was pregnant. That was my choice to have it, because I did not want to raise a child that could be not normal. Do you understand what I'm saying?

Barbara – I can. And oh my gosh! Can I empathize with you because I have a child with a disability, and I've lived with it for a very, very long time. And I think that should that have occurred to you, you've missed out on a very special opportunity to be...

Should not have to make somebody else deal with my disabled child

T.G. – No! I know that I’m not strong enough to do that! But... (Barbara – But you are.) No, no, no, no, no, no! I’m not, but I should not have to put my child...if there was something wrong with my child...I should not have to had been forced to put my child (if there was something wrong with them) up for adoption, and make somebody else have to deal with that problem! That is completely and utterly wrong!!

Destroying a disabled child is utmost definition of discrimination

Barbara – And again, I think that you (T.G. hangs up) (Pat – Uh, she gave up.)... I didn’t think that I was strong enough either. T.J. [T.G.], I didn’t think that I was strong enough either. And it was one of the most difficult things I’ve ever gone through in my life. But I know that we as a family... and I [as] a person am a much more empathetic person, with far more compassion, [with] far more love for people who aren’t “perfect” as the rest of us are if I hadn’t gone through that experience....

And again, we’re turning human rights on its ear. That is discrimination to say that we will not welcome a child into the world simply because the child has a disability. Again, that is the utmost definition of what discrimination is.

Pat – Well, and I didn’t hear her say it, but she didn’t confirm that it was going to be...(Barbara -- Well, that’s true.) brain damaged, or ...it was speculation.

Doctors encouraged abortion based on speculation

Barbara – Speculation. So many women...I know a family right now that’s dealing with a pregnancy. The mother is pregnant right now, and she has had a very, very serious situation in that she has a placental tear -- very, very dangerous for both her and the baby. So they put her on bed rest. She was told by any number of doctors, “Well you don’t want to do this because there’s going to be something wrong with the baby and, ya know, this is not going to be a good outcome, and um, you’re not going to be happy with this.” In other words...negative, negative, negative.

Parents put life of child above inconvenience

And of course this mother and father decided that the bed rest was the way to go. Give this baby a chance, and I was so pleased to learn last week that the tear has repaired itself to the point where she doesn’t have to be on bed rest any longer. And I just give them...was it hard? Oh, it was incredibly hard physically, emotionally, and every single way! But again, dire predictions about a child who may very well turn out to be a very normal child. And if he’s not (if he does have disabilities), these parents will welcome him into their family anyway. (Pat – Right.) That’s what life is all about.

Special needs kids unite families

Pat – And there’s a lot that feel the way that T.J. [T.G.] felt, but I tell you what [T.G.], you need to talk also to the parents that knew what they were getting, and a special needs kid, and ask them if they’d ever change anything. (Barbara – You bet!) And it sometimes it takes...well, the people I’ve talked to, it’s united a family beyond any other measure. All right, we’ll be back with more after this newsbreak.

----- NEWSBREAK-----

Pat – Executive Director of, ah, the Wisconsin Right to Life...Barbara Lyons is in the studio with us today. Your calls are welcomed at 845-2155. 845-2155...and all calls are welcome...pro or against the abortion issue with your statements. And thanks [T.G.] for calling in and making that ah, her views known. Ah, also ah...

Wis Right to Life is here to help

Barbara – I would like to also say to [T.G.] that her anger is an indication that this probably wasn’t as good a decision as she thinks it is. And she might need a little help. And we would be more than willing to chat with her and talk to her, and I would encourage her to call us.

Pat – Yeah, and I know there’s agencies in town that do the counseling as well. Ah, Hope Pregnancy Center here. I know that they talk with a lot of folks that have...women that have had it...and even men that have had this happen to them as well.

Adoption Day was greatest day of their life!

We also got a call off air about, ah, maybe talking to some of the adopted kids. A mom that is adopted called in and said, “Ask them how they felt.” And Adoption Day was they say the greatest day of their life!

Barbara – There’s no question that children who have been adopted...really they’re...first of all they’re lucky to be alive quite frankly. Ah, but they have a very, very special position in life, and a very special story to tell.

Adoption – One of the most loving solutions

I think that when you look at adoption, it’s one of the most loving solutions society has come up with to a problem. And that is that a family is willing to take a child that a mother cannot care for, and to have that child for a lifetime! What...I mean there can be no stronger commitment that can be made! Now is adoption really easy? It’s not easy for the mother that places her child for adoption. And I think that we have to recognize that it’s very, very difficult for her. It’s not something that she can one day say, “Oh, I just think I’ll place my child up for adoption!” It’s just not that simple. It’s very difficult for her. It’s also a very loving thing to do, for her to do...rather than to destroy her child. And of course we have many parents who with open arms welcome these children into their families.

Pat – Mmm-hmm. Let’s go to the phones. John in Wausau.

No one forced to adopt a disabled child

John – Good morning. Um, just one quick comment in regard...I don’t mean to pile on to your previous caller here. But one thing that screamed out to me, ah, point that she made...one thing that she said was that, “I didn’t want to force someone to take care of my child who was (potentially, whether it be physically or mentally) handicapped.” Well, number one, ah, right there that screamed out to me whereas...last time I checked there was no one knocking on my door making me (Barbara – Right.) take care of a physically or, ah mentally handicapped child. So that right there was the first thing that screamed out to me. So I just wanted to point that out.

Barbara – And I think you make...I mean there were so many ifs in her situation. She was exposed to this, maybe the child was damaged, maybe it wouldn’t, ah, (John – Right.) somebody would be forced to take care of her child. Well, no one’s forced to adopt a child. (John – Right! Exactly...right.) And there are many people who will willingly accept a child with a disability.

Aborting based on assumption

John – Certainly. But again, I don’t mean to jump on, um, (Barbara – No!) the bandwagon of bashing the lady. (Barbara – No, and we shouldn’t.) That was, that was something that just screamed out to me. And again, maybe, ya know, it wasn’t best for her...in her situation ...whether she was having emotional problems or physical problems or whatever. But number one, uh, again, she hung up I believe before it was even determined whether (number one) the baby was definitely going to be mentally or physically handicapped. And number two, again, like I said, um, last time I checked, no one is, ya know, forcing someone to take, ya know, adopt a mentally or physically handicapped child. So, that’s all. Thank you.

Pat – All right. Thank you. (Barbara – Thank you.) All right. 845-2155. Gary in Wausau.

Hear song CD

Gary – Yeah, maybe I should have made this request off the air Pat, but I didn’t get the chance. But about a month ago in the parking lot at County Market this gentleman (which was me) gave you a copy of a CD that I thought could save lives. (Pat – Mmm-hmm.) And I also had sent an e-mail to I believe it was Ms. Lyons, asking her if she would be

interested in listening to the song. Because I wanted the input because I believed it really could save lives. And if you didn't have the chance, I wish you's two could take three minutes and listen to it, and see what you come up with. And, ah, my address and e-mail is in there, and I would really appreciate your input and I think you would find it worthwhile.

Pat – Okay. (Barbara – Thank you so much.) Thanks Gary. Yeah, I remember, I remember that coming...I haven't got to the CD yet. But I will. I'll get to it. And if it's something that can make a huge difference, by all means, absolutely! Ah, let's go to...is that Hank? Hank on a cell phone. Hi Hank.

“Not much money, but a great life”  
Hank – Yeah, I was born in 1942. And if my mother would have taken me home, her mother and older sister were going to get rid of me. So she put me up for adoption. I was adopted by a family up here in Wausau. I've had 64 wonderful years. Lots of friends, not much money, but a great life. Thank you.

Abortion cheapens life  
Pat – Thank you. (Barbara – Thank you. God bless you. We're glad you're here.) Well, and you think of the kids, that he has maybe had with his wife (Barbara – Mmm-hmm.) and on and on it goes. Ya know, it just... (Barbara – The continuity of life). Well, and everything is...it cheapens life. It doesn't seem to put any...ya know, if you can just flush it away, or wash it away or get rid of it, ah, ya know, people face terrible challenges in life, and crosses to bear. And ah, this is the easy way out.

We are redefining who is a member of the human family  
Barbara – Well there's something deeper going on here too Pat. And that is that we are in the process little by little of redefining who is a member of the human family. And it's something that is very frightening for the future.

Artificial womb and its ramifications  
When we look at the fact that the artificial womb will come into being probably within the next ten or fifteen years, ah, we will see people that will choose to have their child develop outside of the mother. Now this is not someone who wants to get rid of the child, but have their child develop outside of the mother rather than inside of the mother. And of course the child then can be microscopically examined as he or she is developing. And of course there would be the possibility to end the life at that particular time... (Pat – If there's a defect in their minds.) If there's a defect, whatever, in their minds, or the genetic makeup isn't quite what they had wanted... And we've never known a member of the human family that didn't gestate inside of a mother. Just think of the psychological ramifications of that, and what is that person going to be? If that person was raised, or I should say developed in a sterile environment rather than in the warmth of a mother's womb. So we have a lot of thinking to do about where we're going.

Pat – Let's go to Eland and Laurie. Hi Laurie.

Had German measles when pregnant  
Doctors suggested not keeping baby, but she did  
Laurie – Hi. Gee, I just wanted to, um, give a call. I feel sorry for the woman that called earlier (I had to stop and get gas). Her name was T.J. or T.G. or something. (Pat – Right, T.G.) I had also...my first delivery...I had German measles. And the doctor and staff had told me all these possibilities of my child being developed mentally delayed in many ways. And it was a very hard time. I know I had never even thought of an abortion, it was not even a possibility in my mind. I would never. But I asked God, if I can't do this, take this child from me, ya know.

Son now age 25, and married  
Um, then the doctors were very insensitive at that time to what the needs were. [ ] ...”Are you going to keep the baby or not?” I was just shocked that they would even..., ya know. And I said that that wasn't even a possibility, ya know, this is my gift from God. At the time it was a very hard thing, so I can understand her grieve, and things. But I delivered. I just talked to my son this morning. He called from St. Louis. He's 25, married six years...nothing wrong with him! (Barbara – Yeah.)

Adopted disabled girl. Now age 28 and lives on her own

Um, you don't know the future. You can't always trust [ ] the decisions. I know I could still feel the hurt in her according to the tone in her voice and things. Um, then later in life I was blessed with being a foster parent. And we had taken in, um, special needs children. And ended up adopting one of them. And now she's 28 and lives on her own now. Mentally borderline, handicapped....and can do many, many things on her own. And I would never...her mother had given her up also at a very young age. Um, so there are, um, wonderful things that come out of...I would never trade a relationship with my son on a chance...in case there was something wrong. (Pat – Right.) And I would never have turned away this wonderful foster daughter that we adopted, because there was something wrong. Um, but I can understand her pain and her grief.

Why me?

Why not me?

Barbara – I agree with you. Again, she was very strident and very defensive about her situation. (Laurie – Yeah.) But I share with you the fear that one has when you have a child with a po[tential]...and I had a child with a real disability. (Laurie – Uh huh.) You feel, “I can’t do this (Laurie – No.), how can I do this, how can I live ‘til tomorrow?” But you do find the strength to do it, and in the end you are rewarded (Laurie – Yeah.). And I’ve often said, “Why me? Why was I picked to be in this situation?” (Laurie – Uh huh.) But you know, I came to the conclusion...why not me? (Laurie – Uh huh.)

Pat – Yeah. All right. Thanks Laurie. (Laurie – Okay, thanks.) All right. [ ] In Schofield, Roger.

Mismatched blood type. child born, dies. Who charged with murder?

Roger – Yeah. I just got in a little late on your talking about the subject. (Pat – Right.) You people haven't stopped to think about what the consequences are going to be later on. What if a man and a woman get married, and they know their blood type is not matched, or they didn't bother to go to the doctor and the doctor question them, and so forth. And they had this child and found out that later on that child was aborted or eventually died right after birth, or during birth. Who gets charged for murder?

Barbara – I don't understand the question. If they have the child... (Roger -- ...the question...) If they have the child no one gets charged with murder. (Roger – Yes, because they got married. Because later on the laws will come out that you've got no business going to get married if your blood is mismatched, and you know...)

Pat – Blood is mismatched! What is that? (Roger -- It's out there.) It's only on the second child and they have that all taken care of after that. There's no blood mismatch. So you're coming out of left field with something. (Roger – Oh no, it's all done by medicine now.) Pat laughs.

Parents still have/ accept children they know might have lifelong ailments

Barbara – And I have some friends who found out after they gave birth to a child with PKU disease [Phenylketonuria], that they had a very high probability of having another child with that condition. (Roger – Right.) And sure enough, the next child had PKU disease. But the way they looked at it was now our little girl has a sister who...and together they can have this...share in – they have to be on a very, very special, strict diet for lifetime. But now they can support each other in this. So...and they've had three other children that don't have PKU disease. So again, it's a lot of speculation. Yeah, people find out that there are genetic situations where they have a higher probability of having a child with a problem. But you know, this family dealt with it, and other people can deal with it too.

Legislators and laws

Roger – Well you...sure, you sit there and talk around it, and talk cute. But the question is, don't you think the legislators and the federal government are going to get into it, and start setting laws and regulations? (Barbara – I don't think so.) What do you mean you don't think so? They've been doing it all our lives.

Pat – Mmm. All right Roger. 845-2155. Let's get a break in here and we will be back with more of "55 Feedback." Barbara Lyons, Executive Director of Wisconsin Right to Life. Give us a call.

----- BREAK-----

Pat – We're here with Barbara Lyons, Wisconsin Right to Life. Executive Director. 845-2155. Ah, Tom, were you going to ask a question before the break?

Tom – I guess my question was, in your mind are all abortions created equal? That they're all equally bad?

All abortions bad – a child is destroyed every time

Barbara – They're all equally bad in that a child is destroyed every time an abortion is performed. That's the very definition of abortion. (Tom – Rape?) A rape situation is very, very difficult. There's no question that this is the situation that most people have the greatest concern about, and it's understandable. This woman is, ah, forced into a sexual act not of her choosing. A child results, and it's very, very difficult. But again, the child is destroyed. The child doesn't know why he or she is there. Ah, the reason why the child is immaterial to that individual. It's very important to support the woman, but we shouldn't punish the child for the crime of the father.

What about from a rape?

Tom – But who are you, who am I, who is the legislature to determine that the woman should carry the seed of her rapist to term, or the seed of, ah, her abusive step-father in a case of incest?

It's a case of the human rights of the unborn child

Barbara – It's a case of human rights, and whether or not that child should be violently destroyed by abortion because of the crime of his or her father. Again, I concede to you that this is an incredibly difficult situation. There's no question about it.

Pat – All right. Let's, ah, go to Chet in Mosinee. Chet.

Websites for teens

Chet – Hi. I have a question for Barb. And that has to do with something she had mentioned earlier about reaching out to the teens. Um, what...and she mentioned doing it through the internet...and I was just wondering, ah, what website site or where do they go to get the help? And I would also like to have Barb Lyons ah, um, address or e-mail address or whatever so that I could reach her.

Teenbreaks.com

Mothers of teens often force abortions

Barbara – Okay. The, ah, internet site that we promote, there are actually two of them that we promote: one is [www.teenbreaks.com](http://www.teenbreaks.com). This is an internet site that has a lot of information about alternatives to abortion, how you can address the question with your peers, what happens to the baby, what happens to the mother. And one of the most popular features on this site is one in which the young people write their stories -- this is what happened to me, this is my situation. They literally pour their hearts out, and, and it's just very emotional to read what some of these young people say...only in terms of what their situation is, um, how people react to them. We have a lot of young people stating (again women stating) that interestingly (this'll kind of blow your mind) that their mother is the one that's forcing them to go and have the abortion -- their mother. Sometimes it's the boyfriend, but many times it's the mother.

Website offers help to young fathers

There's a new section there for young men. We have not addressed the problem of fathers, and the grief, and the emotional consequences of their reactions to a pregnancy and an abortion. So we're very, very excited about this guy section which is one of the few resources that young men have. So there's a guy section on the [teenbreaks.com](http://teenbreaks.com) website.

Standupgirl.com There's also another one we promote. It's www.standupgirl.com. This is more for the young woman that is pregnant, and "What do I do?"

Websites offer help and hope Both sites offer places where the young woman can receive help, and I think that is very important. So many times the woman, especially the young woman, thinks she's alone: my parents are going to kill me, my boyfriend's going to leave me...ya know, on and on and on. And these two sites offer not only resources, but they hope to her, and to the young men. (Pat – And your site then Barbara...) Our Wisconsin Right to Life site is www.wisconsinrighttolife.org.

Chet – Okay, thank you.

Pat – Thank you Chet. Ah, 845-2155. Mary in Wausau.

Would not kill child after birth, so why kill child before birth? Mary – Hi. Good morning. Um, my first point is, um, to Tom...If, ah, if a woman of, um, abuse or rape or incest did eventually have a baby, and, then um, would she have a right to kill it afterwards...ya know, once it was born, because she didn't want to raise it...? Ya know, I think your answer would be "No!" That's like, there's a logic. That's like, you don't kill it once it's born. Um, so what gives you the right to kill it before it's preborn?

Who is anyone to tell rape victim they must allow birth?! Tom – Our society gives us that right at this point under the law. And my only...and, and, whether or not an abortion is right or wrong from that standpoint, is not my point. My point is – who is anyone to tell a woman that they have to carry to term the baby of their rapist! And have her relive that awful moment day after day after day? (Mary – Mmm-hmm.)

Rape victim lives with abortion too Barbara – And again you have to understand that if she has the abortion she can relive that moment day after day after day for the rest of her life. So... (Tom – But shouldn't that be a choice that she makes, and not the government making it for her or anybody else making it for her?!) But the role of government in society is to protect its members, and it should protect all of its members, not just some of its members. I also have to tell you that when you say that...you know, you've kind of skirted past this question of...what happens to the baby after he or she is born? We have people in society...there's a famous professor at Princeton [University] right now who really states that we should not give personhood to a newborn until we've had oh maybe a couple of weeks to check that baby over. And that if the parents are not satisfied with that child, then the parents should have the right to kill the child after birth.

Role of gov't is to protect all members Tom – No, no. I don't believe in eugenics [the study of hereditary improvement of the human race by controlled selective breeding] in any situation. (Barbara – But we're practicing eugenics!) (Pat – Right.)

Eugenics is practiced in our country right now Barbara – If we say, if we say that we can determine in the womb that a child has a disability (which is possible), ah, and we can then destroy that child – that is eugenics! Some 85% of babies with Down syndrome, where it is detected in the womb, are aborted. That is eugenics. It is practiced in our country right now.

Mary – We are also doing, um, operations on unborn babies. Um, for...whether they have, um, a herniated diaphragm, or anything like that, um, before they're born. And so we're giving credence to life by doing operations, um, to ya know, so the baby could live once they're born.

Saving and killing – a schizophrenic situation Barbara – Mary, you're very right. It's kind of a schizophrenic situation. (Mary – Right.) We say that we can kill it because it's not a human life...but, oh my gosh, there's a defect, why don't we treat it... It just...it makes no sense.

Saving and killing – based on child being wanted or unwanted

Mary – Right. I've also seen babies that were, um, 24 weeks where the neonatal unit will come out and do every effort to try to save the baby if it's wanted. And then, a baby also born at 24 weeks where they don't do anything because the baby is unwanted. Um... (Barbara – Sheer schizophrenia!) Correct. And we don't have any standard of care.

Rh compatibility

And one other point to that guy that called about the blood compatibility. That just shows how outdated some of the arguments are (Pat – Right.), and that's how I feel a lot of the arguments are. But um, that deals with Rh compatibility, and that was dealt with in the 1960's. (Pat – Right.) I was one of those babies, and had blood transfusions. And so that's not even a problem nowadays. [Today, when a woman with the potential to develop Rh incompatibility is pregnant, doctors administer a series of two Rh immune-globulin shots during her first pregnancy.]

Pat – Okay. (Barbara – Mary, thank you so much.) Thanks Mary for clearing that up. (Barbara – Thank you for your comments, they were wonderful). (Mary – Thank you.) All right. Debra, if you can hold, ah, through the news that'd be great. You'll be first up, ah, Debra from Wausau. We are continuing. We have, ah, Barbara Lyons. Executive Director of Wisconsin Right to Life. And, ah, lots of things to think about with the upcoming elections in November. Back after this newsbreak from ABC.

----- NEWSBREAK-----

Pat – And we're back with ah, Barbara Lyons...ah, the Executive Director of Wisconsin's Right to Life. As she was in town of last night with the Veritas Society...is one of the statewide meetings. And, ah, in with us today, with the elections coming up and ah, taking questions over the phone at 845-2155. Let's go right there now as, ah, Debra held through the news. Debra, thanks for holding.

Debra – Hi, yeah. Just a couple of questions. Um, one thing I wanted to point out. Everyone always brings up this thing about the rape situation. And my understanding is it's such an incredibly small percentage of people who are in this situation anyway. But people make such a big deal out of it... So my first question is, do you know what the actual percentage is of rape cases that are, are ya know, actually out there?

Abortions from rape <1%. Over 50% of abortions are repeat

Barbara – The abortions from rape are less than 1%. You raise a very good point. I think also Debra that the public needs to know that over 50% of abortions are repeat abortions. In other words, the woman has had two, three, four, maybe even five abortions, and that suggests that women are using abortion as a means of birth control.

So many are against adoption

Debra – Right. And the other point that I wanted to make sure people realized too is that these are teenagers! I mean, we've got babies making decisions about killing babies! And I know that's a harsh way to say it. But ya know, having been through a situation with my daughter who got pregnant when she was 14, I found unfortunately that it is more acceptable to kill your own child than it is to give your child away! There are so many people who are against adoption that it just baffles my mind -- that they can be more comfortable with abortion than they can with adoption! But, but it's the truth.

Own young daughter's child adopted by great family

And this...so your listeners can hear... Ya know, our situation was very, very difficult! And it's a hole in your heart that never goes away. But our grandson is adopted to a family...we have open adoption. And we get to see him whenever we wanna see him. And we're one of the fortunate people that...we have a great family that works with us. But this is a situation that if you look at other options, it can be worked out.

Education system promoting abortion

And unfortunately too, our education system I think, we're just falling down. They have more education about abortion, ya know, information than they do about adoption. (Pat – Oh.) We need to change that.

Barbara – Debra, I ya know, I just commend you for how you handled a very difficult situation in your own family. It could not have been easy to have a 14-year-old daughter that was pregnant. I will tell you that 80% of abortions are performed on women 18 to 34. So it's really not the teens that are having the abortions, it's 18-34. African American women, have abortions in very, very high numbers.

Many young people consider adoption immoral

And, um, you are right! That the younger people for some reason, have come to the conclusion that adoption is wrong! They tell us in research studies that adoption is immoral...that they don't like abortion, but they consider that they only have two [options] when they are pregnant: and that is either to have their child and keep their child, or to have an abortion. And they look at abortion as the lesser of the evils. They do not accept adoption as a solution for them, and I think that's very sad.

Peer pressure to abort

Debra – It's very sad. Because, ya know, one of the results of my daughter's situation is she really was ostracized from her friends. And I think they weren't very good people to begin with if that's what they [think]. (Barbara – That's right.) (Pat – Right.) But these kids, they're under a lot of pressure from their peers. And unfortunately they make their decisions based on what their peers [say]. (Pat – Right.)

Barbara – And you're right. It's a very, very common thing. And again, I really commend you Debra for how you handled a very, very difficult situation.

Going across state lines

Pat – Let me ask you another question Debra because this legislation, pushed by our current governor and legislation, about having a sympathetic aunt or somebody take a minor across a state line for abortions...not getting the parents involved. Ah, what would of happened if something like that happened with your 14-year-old, if she went to somebody else?

Health laws restricting medical providers from informing parents

Debra – Well, and you know, they do and I'm sure other [ ] (Barbara – That's legal in Wisconsin.) (Pat – Yeah, that's legal in Wisconsin now.) (Barbara – Another adult can give permission.) Yes, and ya know, I'll tell you too...one of the frustrating things for me was how little control I had over her decision. Um, with the new health laws, the way that they are, even medical providers being able to give me information about what was going on with her... My daughter was six months pregnant before I even knew about it. And I know a lot of people would say, "How could you not know?" Well, denial is an amazing thing. I mean, you just don't see it when your child is that young. And you think, well I would see that if that were my child! But there were other people who were making decisions who I don't think should have been involved in the process.

Barbara – How's your daughter doing? I hope she's doing well.

Debra – She is doing terrific! She actually ended up leaving high school and graduating a semester early because she went into labor unfortunately the day after I found out...she went into labor at six months.

Our medical providers helped save pregnancy

And you were talking earlier about sometimes they don't, um, do everything that they can in order to save these viable babies if the baby's unwanted. And, I mean, this is a point in time when we didn't even know what we were thinking. We were just all so, ya know, upset about the situation. She went into labor right away, and the medical providers that took care of her. Um, she ended up being bed ridden at Abott Northwestern [Hospital] for three months (Barbara – Wow.) with that baby, trying to save that baby. A baby that...ya know, she didn't even know if she wanted. And ya know, and so all those people were

great influences in helping us, ya know, with a viable baby. And they said, "We have to do everything we can to save this baby." So we were fortunate. We had good people (Barbara – Absolutely!) who were concerned about the baby too. Ya know...not just the mother.

Pat – Right. Excellent! (Barbara – Wonderful! That's a wonderful story. It's a tragic story, but it's a wonderful story.)

My daughter's  
been left whole

Debra – Yeah! We're all doing well. We're getting through it. It's not easy, no matter what choice you make. (Barbara – Mmm-hmm.) But I feel like my daughter's been left whole, and she'll be able to move on. Whereas these other people that make these other choices...no body ever talks about that too – what do they live with their whole life knowing they did this? (Barbara – They live with a lot of grieve and denial, and a lot of problems.)

Pat – Yeah. (Debra – Yeah.) From the ones I've talked to anyway, yeah. So... (Debra – I think you're doing a great thing by educating people about this. So I wish you the best of luck.) (Barbara – Thank you so much. Thanks for your call.) Debra, thanks for sharing...yeah, great story. Thank you. All right, ah, 845-2155. Wow, incredible! (Barbara – It was quite a story.) Ya know, the one thing about taking a minor across state lines and not letting the parents know. And ya know, they worry about the less than 1% rape, and incest...but what about the abuse of uncle or step-dad that doesn't want anyone to know about it...taking his ah...

Incest

Barbara – I've always been curious about why the proponents of abortion favor abortion in cases of incest. It is so unprotective...usually you're talking about a minor girl, it's usually a relative. So let's say it's dad. So dad takes her in, signs for the abortion, and she gets put right back into the same situation where she can continue to be abused. It makes no sense to me at all.

Pat – Yeah. Ya gotta keep parents in the loop of their own children! It's incredible. Ah, let's go to ah, Terry in Stevens Point. Terry.

Abortion affects  
school enrollment

Terry – Thank you. I wish to thank Barbara and Wisconsin Right to Life. (Barbara – Thank you Terry.) And that the abortion killing or rape of children has gone down. But I wish to comment on some other matters. And are you able to comment on the fact that classrooms are now short of students? For example, in Portage County, school officials are lamenting that we have a decline in school enrollment, and are not able to get state aid for each boy and girl missing due to abortions (Barbara – Sure.) which were heavily promoted in our schools. (Barbara – Yeah, I think...) Okay.

Abortion affects  
Social Security

Barbara – No...Ah, probably the biggest mismatch is that one of the reasons why social security is in trouble is that because there are not enough young people to support the older generation. (Pat – 44 million that have been taken out.) Yeah. Really, that's probably the biggest mismatch that we have.

Tom – Terry, explain to me how abortion was heavily promoted in schools.

Abortions without  
parents' knowledge  
and consent

Terry – Well, um, it was done without parents' knowledge and consent. (Tom – What was done?) Without the knowledge of taxpayers... (Tom – What was done?) What was done? That children were taken out of school without parents' knowledge or consent for abortions to Planned Parenthood clinics. (Tom – By who?! By teachers, by administrators?! By who?! How was it promoted in the schools?) By teachers, by counselors, by ah, for example, when I asked a principle was he helping these, ah, girls (underage girls) being taken out of school, did he have any help in there? And he proudly said, "Yes!" And they have counselors that are involved in this. There are other teachers involved in this,

maybe the assistant principal. And so you see...and psychologists and psychiatrists... So this is a huge abortion industry in our schools!

Planned Parenthood allowed in our schools

And I want to say this yet. Ah, that the school had Planned Parenthood, number one killer of unborn children operating in our schools and classrooms. And I was there to hear some of this. Wisconsin Executive Planned Parenthood, Lon Newman [Director of Wausau's Family Planning Health Services], who also has a family planning business, which includes abortion. And he had been in our schools a number of times. Nurse Planned Parenthood Nurse, Peggy Eble, was employed by the Stevens Point School District. She wanted the school to have a sex clinic, where children could get condoms and so forth....abortion testing, rather urine testing. And I do not know at this point whether or not that was ever instituted. So, um... (Pat – Okay.) (Barbara – Thank you Terry.)

Tom – Do you think that maybe the handing out of contraceptives may be, ah, brought the number of abortions down by stopping the unplanned pregnancies that would have occurred without those contraceptives?

Handing out contraceptives in our schools

Terry – And probably not. (Tom – Probably not?!) But Planned Parenthood Clinic...Planned Parenthood condoms have the highest rate of failure. That means failure for pregnancy and failure for ah, protecting children from sexual diseases, including HIV AIDS. And all this was done without parents' knowledge and consent. Plus, school children have these condoms laying on the floor and they play hop-scotch with them as they go from room to room. They blow them up like balloons, and let them fly around and say, "Well, this is the girl that we want to lay with. And, um, just on and on.

Planned Parenthood speakers in our schools

I also want to say in the schools (and I know that's a fact, in fact I had a copy of some of this), Planned Parenthood textbooks, filmstrips...and Planned Parenthood speakers are brought into the schools (Barbara – They are.) But at no time was this information given to the parents or taxpayers. (Pat – Right.) And now, just wait, just wait. (Pat – Okay.) And now the Stevens Point District in November has a referendum regarding multi, multi-million dollars. And um... (Pat – 26.4 over three years.) Okay, thank you. (Pat – Yeah.)

Pregnancies went up with school-based clinics

Barbara – I wanna point out that a few years back there was a move in this country to have what's called "School-Based Clinics", where they would have pregnancy clinics right in the schools (Terry – Mmm-hmm.), and paid for by tax dollars. And some states (not Wisconsin), but some states did set up these school-based clinics. And after extensive studies they found that pregnancies went up instead of down.

Terry – Ah, yes. That is correct. Thank you.

Pat – All right. Hey, thanks for your call Terry. 845-2155 is the number to call. Ah, we'll swing in one more break here, and then come back, and ah, finish up here with Barbara Lyons...in the studio today...Executive Director of Wisconsin Right to Life. Still have time to take your call at 845-2155.

----- BREAK-----

"It's not my business to get involved."

Pat – And welcome back everyone. We are with Executive Director of Wisconsin Right to Life, Barbara Lyons...ah, still some time if you want to call and, ah, question or comment. 845-2155. You know, out there too Barbara, when it comes up to the elections and this whole issue, there are a lot of people who haven't dealt with it...maybe haven't experienced it in their own families, or with anyone. And they will come out and say, "Well, it's not my business. It's not my business to get involved, and, ya know...it's someone else's choice."

Barbara – I think that kind of shows the division in our country over this as to whose business it is. Is it the government's business to protect members of the human family, and all members of the human family? Or in certain situations should the government say I'm just going to turn a blind eye toward what's going on? And I think that's the division that we have and the struggle that we have with this issue. But we find that more people are supporting the pro-life position at this time. We've seen a dramatic increase over time in the polls, with individuals stating that they do not want abortion to be legal, except in some very limited circumstances.

Dramatic increase in people supporting pro-life

Again, we're incredibly encouraged by our young people...they are predominantly pro-life. They believe an unborn child is pure potential that needs to be realized. And I think we're going to see an even more dramatic change in attitudes as these young people take over the leadership of our country. We believe they are the hope for the future to turn this thing around, so that we can once again be a nation that values each and every human life.

Young people are predominantly pro-life

Pat – Oh absolutely. Another thing I want to kind of get out here, because it's a little confusing is the...there is a difference...people get confused sometimes is between the over-the-counter morning after pill, and the RU-486...chemical abortion.

Morning after pill and RU-486 are not the same

Barbara – That's correct. People tend to look at them as one and the same. The morning after pill is taken within 72 hours of unprotected intercourse. The woman does not know if she's ovulated. She does not know if she's pregnant. Sometimes she can still get pregnant after she takes the morning after pill. With RU-486, it is given to a woman who has been confirmed as being pregnant...5 to 9 weeks. The whole purpose of RU-486 is to destroy the unborn child. It's a chemical abortion. It's kind of fallen into disfavor in that they've had deaths...young women who have taken RU-486 have died. They get some type of a rare infection that somehow another [ ] doesn't mesh with their body and they die of an infection.

Pat – So what happens if a rape victim comes into the emergency room, what's given to them?

What is given in emergency rooms

Barbara – Sometimes the over-the-counter morning after pill is given to them. Interestingly enough there are...you can do a test, a very early test even at that early time, to see if there's a hormonal switch, to see if the woman is pregnant. If she is not pregnant and she's given the morning after pill, then that can prevent ovulation. And then you're talking about preventing a child from even being formed, rather than destroying a child that is already there.

Pat – Mmkay. So, ah, a difference there in case anyone had that little bit of confusion in there. And, ah, 845-2155. Mike's on a cell phone. Mike.

Women are incubators for the unborn

Mike – Ah, good morning Pat. I've been listening to this conversation all morning, and I just felt I had to give a call. Um, ya know, we talk about the pro-choice side saying, "Well, it's the woman's right to do what she wants to do with her body." But I've never heard anyone really talk about the...you know, the baby is only a temporary resident. It's not really a body, [or] an extension. It's not a heart, and it's not a liver, and it's not an organ the woman controls. She's just the incubator [ ] for this baby. Um, have we ever looked at it from that point of view?

Science proves unborn child is separate, distinct individual

Barbara – Well, I think you make an interesting point. And that is that the child is not an extension of the mother's body. The child may be a boy, a different sex. The child has his or her own unique genetic makeup. The child develops, ah, as a member of the human family. And it's not just an organ of the woman. If the child were...the woman was dependent on her life because the child was there, then the child was removed, well obviously that's not gonna...she's not going to be enhanced by that. So the child is a

separate, distinct individual. Science has proven that. We have overwhelming evidence of the humanity of the unborn child that was not even there in 1973, when the U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion for the full nine months of pregnancy for any reason. So science has essentially enhanced the argument that this is a separate, distinct individual which deserves our protection.

Mike – Well is it ever brought up as a legal argument?

Barbara – Of course it is...all the time! But the proponents of abortion just fall back (and quite frankly they're living in a time warp)...because they fall back on the same old arguments: woman's choice, woman's body,...so on and so forth. Without...and they don't even...they don't really want to talk about the science. Ya know, Pat mentioned that ah, Representative Seidel didn't want the woman to see an ultrasound -- oh my gosh, she might discover this is a baby inside of her...? So they really kind of live in a time warp.

Pro-choice downplays science & ultrasounds

Mike – Okay, well thank you for all the work you've been doing. (Barbara – Thank you.)

Pat – Thanks Mike. Thanks, ah, 845-2155. Ya know, it's amazing as you mentioned...a unique DNA, a unique human being that will never be duplicated again (Barbara – Correct.). Never was. And if you were out in your backyard, and you're ready to dig something up and make something, and come across a unique DNA of a plant or some type of frog, you'll be stopped in destroying that...or doing anything because it's so unique to the world. But then they just disregard human life.

Plants and frogs more protected than humans

Barbara – It is. And again, they're really living in the past. And that's why they've fallen back on the types of arguments that Tom mentioned earlier: abortion should be safe, legal, and rare. What...it's just...but yet they want it available, for any reason...full nine months of pregnancy. And they fight to-- (and I'm talking about elected officials)...they fight tooth and nails against laws...for example, that prohibit partial-birth abortion. They don't want laws where women actually get real information. They want taxpayer-funded abortion. Ah, they don't want parents involved. Yet "abortion should be safe, legal, and rare". I mean, I'm sure your listeners (and most people in this country) are smart enough to understand how really ridiculous their arguments are.

Officials fight hard against laws limiting partial-birth abortion

Abortions should be "safe, legal, and rare" (and no parents, and taxpayer-funded, and available)

Pat – Well, and two sides! I mean, once they want everything out there, but then again they – (Barbara – They always try to have it both ways.) Yeah. Let's get one more call in here. Stevens Point...Dan.

Dan – I ah, first let me say I'm the Vice President of the Stevens Point Area School District Board of Education. And, not your last caller, but your previous caller had suggested something about ah, our referendum as it relates to, ah...um, abortion I think. And I just turned the show on, so I didn't catch that. But let me say, ah, also that I think it's absolutely wonderful, Barbara, that you're leading this effort. And, ah, protecting those who can't protect themselves. So I wanted to get some clarification on what that last caller (not the last caller but the previous caller) had suggested regarding that. And maybe I can try to, ah, some –

VP of Stevens Point School District Board of Education

Pat – Yeah. She was ah, she was ah coming up, and saying that ah (and I think this had to be in the past), that ah, pregnancies in the Stevens Point School District area...ah, girls that were afraid of, ah...like their parents knowing...teachers would help them, take them to clinics and things like that. She wasn't saying that any of the money was used for that. She's saying now they're asking for money. So, ah, that's the environment she was kind of saying. And that Planned Parenthood was going into the schools without parents knowing, and things to that nature.

Past pro-choice school environment

Dan – Okay, yes. Because I'll tell you I've been on the board for a couple of years now, and I'm not aware at all of any of that. And uh, I'm very, very active in the detail of what we utilize our money for. And uh, so I would say that that's not happening. Um, as a matter of fact I know it. My daughter's a teenager, and she's very aware of these kinds of things. And Stevens Point schools ah, has never given me any indication of that. As a matter of fact one of her friends just not promoting a pro-choice environment or pro-choice referendum had a baby, and is now back at school. And so I think the district is probably trying to work with these individuals. Ya know, help them have their baby, come back to the school, and be successful, um, with their child. And so I don't think that's happening. If it did, it must have been a long time ago. (Pat – All right.) And ah, what we're using our referendum money for is [for] some very useful and purposeful things. So -- (Pat – Yeah. We had Dr. Lang and Dr. Stevens on Monday. So yeah, we heard that, so...) Yeah. Well super. (Pat – All right.) (Barbara – Dan, thank you so much for your call and your support.) You betcha, thanks.

Pat – Thanks Dan. All right. Well ah, I guess what's the main message you want to get to the voters?

Our society is disintegrating in our values Barbara – The voters have to again look at all the issues. And they have to decide what is important to them. Values are very important. Our society is disintegrating, both in terms of how we view some of the most vulnerable members of the human family, [and] how our families are being impacted...

Governor Doyle strongly supports abortion I think this is a very important election. Certainly in the gubernatorial race the choice is very clear. Governor Doyle has put his stamp on being a strong proponent of abortion. He's vetoed all major pieces of pro-life legislation that's reached his desk. Mark Green will do exactly the opposite. Ah, we think that Mark Green is certainly someone who should be the next governor of the state of Wisconsin. And we're supporting him as a candidate. Congressman Green strongly opposes abortion Attorney General candidates Attorney General is a little different because that individual has to essentially uphold the laws of the state. Ah, but we do see a very distinct difference between Kathleen Falk and J.B. Van Hollen. Kathleen Falk is a known longtime proponent of abortion. J.B. Van Hollen does have a pro-life philosophy. That being said, the Attorney General must fairly uphold the laws of the state of Wisconsin.

Pat – All right. Thank you so much for coming in today, Barbara. Keep up the good work.

Barbara – My pleasure Pat. Thank you so much. It's always a pleasure to be here in Wausau with your listening audience.

Pat – All right. News is coming up next.

-----End of Program-----

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WSAU Information  
WSAU News Radio (AM 550)  
557 Scott St.  
P.O. Box 5595  
Wausau, WI 54403, USA

Phone: 715.842.1672 or Call-in to 715.845.2155  
Fax: 715.848.3158  
E-mail: [wsau@wsau.com](mailto:wsau@wsau.com)  
Web Site: [www.wsau.com](http://www.wsau.com)