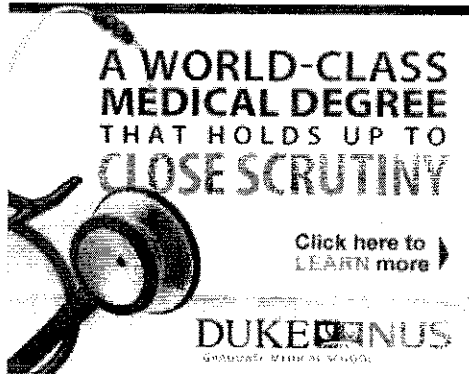


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## Libyan slits daughters' throats in 'honour killings' after raped by Gaddafi's troops

ANI Aug 31, 2011, 10:41am IST

**Tags:** Physicians for Human Rights group | libyan rebels

TRIPOLI: A Libyan father slit the throats of his three teenage daughters in an 'honour killing' after they were raped by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's loyalists during the siege of the port city of Misrata.

The shocking incidents have been mentioned in a report by the respected Physicians for Human Rights group into war crimes and atrocities in the embattled city, which faced two months of being cut off from the rest of Libya.

The report has suggested that the father carried out the 'honour killings' after facing humiliation and shame over the rape of his 15, 17 and 18 year-old daughters in Tomina, on the outskirts of Misrata. The victims were not named, the Daily Mail reports.

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This incident is just one among series crimes carried out on civilians by Gaddafi's troops.

The human rights group, which is based in Boston has concluded that there was widespread evidence of war crimes during the siege.

"Four eyewitnesses reported that (Gaddafi) troops forcibly detained 107 civilians and used them as human shields to guard military munitions from Nato attacks south of Misrata," the report said.

A huge controversy emerged earlier this year after a woman named Al-Obeidi claimed that she was raped by Gaddafi's men. She had later moved to the US.

Reports had also emerged that Gaddafi troops and loyalists were issued Viagra-type drugs to sustain their systematic rape campaign.

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## It's Over, Debbie

The call came in the middle of the night. As a gynecology resident rotating through a large, private hospital, I had come to detest telephone calls, because invariably I would be up for several hours and would not feel good the next day. However, duty called, so I answered the phone. A nurse informed me that a patient was having difficulty getting rest, could I please see her. She was on 3 North. That was the gynecologic-oncology unit, not my usual duty station. As I trudged along, bumping sleepily against walls and corners and not believing I was up again, I tried to imagine what I might find at the end of my walk. Maybe an elderly woman with an anxiety reaction, or perhaps something particularly horrible.

I grabbed the chart from the nurses station on my way to the patient's room, and the nurse gave me some hurried details: a 20-year-old girl named Debbie was dying of ovarian cancer. She was having unrelenting vomiting apparently as the result of an alcohol drip administered for sedation. Hmm, I thought. Very sad. As I approached the room I could hear loud, labored breathing. I entered and saw an emaciated, dark-haired woman who appeared much older than 20. She was receiving nasal oxygen, had an IV, and was sitting in bed suffering from what was obviously severe air hunger. The chart noted her weight at 80 pounds. A second woman, also dark-haired but of middle age, stood at her right, holding her hand. Both looked up as I entered. The room seemed filled with the patient's desperate effort to survive. Her eyes were hollow, and she had suprasternal and intercos-

tal retractions with her rapid inspirations. She had not eaten or slept in two days. She had not responded to chemotherapy and was being given supportive care only. It was a gallows scene, a cruel mockery of her youth and unfulfilled potential. Her only words to me were, "Let's get this over with."

I retreated with my thoughts to the nurses station. The patient was tired and needed rest. I could not give her health, but I could give her rest. I asked the nurse to draw 20 mg of morphine sulfate into a syringe. Enough, I thought, to do the job. I took the syringe into the room and told the two women I was going to give Debbie something that would let her rest and to say good-bye. Debbie looked at the syringe, then laid her head on the pillow with her eyes open, watching what was left of the world. I injected the morphine intravenously and watched to see if my calculations on its effects would be correct. Within seconds her breathing slowed to a normal rate, her eyes closed, and her features softened as she seemed restful at last. The older woman stroked the hair of the now-sleeping patient. I waited for the inevitable next effect of depressing the respiratory drive. With clocklike certainty, within four minutes the breathing rate slowed even more, then became irregular, then ceased. The dark-haired woman stood erect and seemed relieved.

It's over, Debbie.

Name Withheld by Request

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We welcome contributions to A PIECE OF MY MIND from readers. Submissions should be addressed to Roxanne K. Young, *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 535 N Dearborn St, Chicago, IL 60610.

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Edited by Roxanne K. Young, Associate Editor, to whom requests for individual reprints should be sent.

FRIDAY'S FOREST SUMMIT: WHAT'S AT STAKE

# 4,600 OWLS vs. 32,100 JOBS

'There's no home for salmon... spotted owl... old growth forests.'

— Billy Frank Jr.



FISHING RIGHTS: They are worth \$50 now for Billy Frank Jr., of the Naqually tribe. Frank loses jobs of watersheds.

## COVER STORY

# Clinton's job: 'Undoing the mess'

Environmental concerns clash with economic necessities at summit

By Linda Kanamine  
USA TODAY

PORTLAND, Ore. — Not far from the narrow, twisting Clackamas River, seven men in bright orange hardhats rev their chain saws to cut down ancient Douglas firs.

They are practically alone in sprawling Mount Hood National Forest, where just five years ago 200 trucks a day

drove down Route 224 loaded with freshly cut logs. When the men break for coffee around a small campfire, it's quiet enough to hear the hoot of a spotted owl. "Normally, we'd have six sites going with 50 people working. Now we have just this one," says Don Grim of Grim Logging Co. Silent chain saws bespeak the dilemma facing President Clinton as he convenes a "forest summit" here Friday. How

Please see COVER STORY next page ▶

## Behind the spotted owl controversy

The Clinton administration is convening a summit Friday to search for a compromise in the contentious battle over protection of the endangered northern spotted owl. Where the factions stand:



### What environmentalists want

All old growth forests on federal land off limits to further logging. Environmentalists calculate three million acres of old growth forest are left.



### What the industry wants

It would agree to protect some forest land but says the environmentalists' demands would cripple the timber industry unless other protected forest land is opened elsewhere for logging. Industry also says there are 9 million acres of old growth remaining.



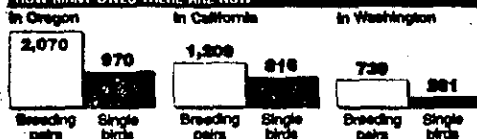
### What Clinton administration could do

Preserve much of the old growth forest but open other areas for logging. The administration also may offer funding to help retrain displaced timber workers.

## 4,600 owls vs. 32,100 jobs

The plan would take about 5.4 million acres of federal land, an area about the size of Massachusetts, out of production to save 2,300 breeding pairs. In addition, 2.1 million acres of national parkland would be off limits. An estimated 32,100 jobs would be lost, according to the Forest Service, although the timber industry puts job losses much higher.

### HOW MANY OWLS THERE ARE NOW



### HOW MUCH LAND AN OWL NEEDS

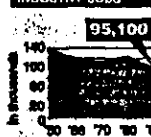
Owl's nesting area: Circle about 1.8 miles across  
Timber in nesting area: Enough to build 4,100 homes

## Economic situation in the Northwest

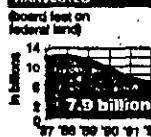
### UNIEMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE



### FEWER TIMBER INDUSTRY JOBS



### LESS TIMBER HARVESTED



### LUMBER PRICES UP



Source: Department of Interior; Wilderness Society; Northwest Forest Resources Council

— for second week in March

By Stephen Conley, USA TODAY

## COVER STORY

# 'Time to reinvest in forests'

Continued from 1A

does he protect the spotted owl amid demands of timber interests in harvest the bird's old-growth habitat?

For the administration, the long-running and bitter division over the owl is but one of dozens of imminent clashes across the country pitting the welfare of endangered species against human livelihoods.

Clinton as mediator promises to "hammer out a solution."

The president will have his hands full with polarizing goals: protecting owls, salmon and more than 600 species dependent on old-growth forests while retaining supplies of lumber, paper and other wood products that will put people back to work.

And there is doubt about how much can be accomplished in the circus atmosphere developing in this city: 23,000 people are expected, all vying for Clinton's attention.

Four hundred timber businesses will shut down and give their workers Friday off with pay so they can come to Portland for a family day on the waterfront.

Today, environmentalists step up with a pre-summit concert featuring Bonnie Raitt, Neil Young, David Crosby and Kenny Loggins.

Friday, a salmon-fishing boat rides the Willamette River in a rally. Whatever solutions arise, Clinton cautions: "Everybody may be somewhat disappointed. But the paralysis now gripping the lives of people there is totally unacceptable."

Everyone agrees on that. But the issues are as complex as the forests: haphazard patchworks of steep, scraped slopes, young planted seedlings, eroded roads, winding rivers, healthy stands of trees.

Unlikely advocates for change have emerged. Take George Atiyeh. "Forest managers should look at this like a business," says the former logger from Mill City who now flies for the environmental group Light-hawk. "Now is the time to reinvest in forests, restore them."

Stan Shaufer, owner of Owl Lumber and Manufacturing in Bremerton, Wash., says national forest logging bans have cut his supply to trees cleared for urban development.

But he supports cutbacks. "We can scale back the volume of harvests in old-growth, take reduced cuts, with a plan to perpetuate these forests."

Few doubt there will be change. The question is, how much?

"Timber interests... ought to be quaking in their boots," says Bill Arthur of the Sierra Club in Seattle, the son of a logger.

The initial skirmish will be over how much "old-growth" forest — with trees dating to Columbus — will be set aside as wilderness. No more than 8 million acres of virgin forest remain of the 21 million acres that once blanketed the Northwest.

Bottom line for many environmentalists: protect old-growth areas. "It's a critical part of our heritage," says Bob Chiopek of Americans for the Ancient Forests.

But Washington and Oregon's lush national forests of unevenly aged trees — towering snags down to mossy undergrowth — provide 10% of U.S. timber supplies.

"Environmentalists have got the public believing that we're ready to cut the last tree," says Chris West of the Northwest Forestry Association. "We have more forest land preserved and protected in the Pacific Northwest than in any other region."

What companies want out of the summit is "some assurance of a stable supply of timber from the Western national forests," says Luke Popovich of American Forest and Paper Association. That is likely to come from isolated, old-growth stands and non-ancient woods.

The summit spotlight also will fall on the fishing industry, another unhappy but critical component of Northwest forests.

Naqually Indian Billy Frank Jr. plans to tell Clinton the problem: "Devastation of 90% of watersheds throughout the Northwest. There is no home for salmon any more, no home for spotted owl, no home for old-growth forests."

A rotting and patched dug-out cedar canoe lies on a grassy bank of Washington's Naqually River outside Olympia. It's Frank's reminder of his salmon-fishing days and the Northwest tribes' battle in regain treaty fishing rights — finally granted in 1974 but worth little now.

Few coho, chinook, chum, steelhead or sockeye return upriver to spawn. Fishermen from 20 tribes don't catch enough in make a living, their spawning grounds silted over from eroding clear-cut forests.

"The forest summit will be an empty exercise if all they do is talk jobs and owls," says Charles Geurvin, president of Trout Unlimited.

About 60,000 fishing-related jobs rely on Northwest stocks, though 90 fish populations are at risk in owl territory and being considered for listing as endangered species.

But here is where Clinton's economic plans mesh perfectly, Geurvin says. "Restoration, undoing the mess and stabilizing the forests, creates jobs. Thousands of miles of logging roads need to be retired."

Out of this summit could come higher prices for federal timber and longer periods between harvests of replanted trees. Timber firms' practice of exporting raw logs from private forests could come under fire.

"You're exporting the jobs that would've been created in mill those logs here," says Sami Yama of the Natural Resources Defense Council.

And Clinton is sure to hear gripes about preservation for preservation's sake. "Values are not limited to timber," says Fran Hunt of the National Wildlife Federation.

Argues Perry Pendley of the conservative Mountain States Legal Foundation: "We're dealing with an abyss that separates environmentalists from many people in the real world. We must use the forest as a resource, not just a place to visit."

## THE NATION

## 200 infants fed radiation in '50s, '60s

By Rae Tyson  
USA TODAY

More than 200 babies in five states were intentionally injected with radioactive iodine during government experiments in the 1950s and 1960s, medical documents show.

The fate of the infants given the radiation in Tennessee, Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas and Iowa is unknown. Researchers apparently never contacted the test subjects again to see if they had suffered ill effects.

"I have to be concerned," says Lester Van Middlesworth, a University of Tennessee researcher who experimented on seven infants in 1953. "I had full intentions of following them but was unable to do so."

Considered safe at the time, radioactive iodine can cause cancer, researchers now know.

Details of the experiments — intended to find a quick test for thyroid problems — are the latest disclosures on nu-

clear research on civilians during the Cold War.

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary this month ordered the release of thousands of previously secret documents.

"What we have seen is just the tip of the iceberg," says Alexander Capron, a law and medical professor at the University of Southern California.

The tests at university-affiliated hospitals eventually proved an unreliable predictor of thyroid problems, which can lead to mental retardation.

Ethicists say similar tests wouldn't be allowed today. Doctors since have developed a simple blood test.

All the babies apparently were tested with consent of their parents.

The experiments were funded by the defunct Atomic Energy Commission. Experiments were done in:



By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY  
**O'LEARY: 'Expose impact' of Cold War**

► Memphis. Seven newborns were injected at now-closed John Gaston Hospital, which drew mostly from low-income, minority patients.

Six babies were African-American, though Van Middlesworth says neither race nor income were factors in their selection.

"It was the only facility available to me," he says.

► Detroit. At least 70 newborns were injected at Harper Hospital, affiliated with Wayne State University, in 1954.

Only one of five doctors involved is still on the hospital roster, and Allen Sosin doesn't remember the research, spokeswoman Julie Niemeth says.

► Omaha. At least 12 newborns were injected at the University of Nebraska Medical Center in 1959. Of the three doctors involved, only one — Eugene VanHove — could be located. Wednes-

day. VanHove, now living in Indianapolis, could not recall details, university spokesman Tom O'Connor says.

► Little Rock. At least 89 infants were injected at the University Hospital of Arkansas in 1960. None of the researchers is still with the university.

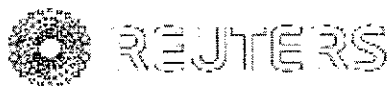
"We've had some difficulty reconstructing activities of 30 years ago," spokesman Mark Cartwright says.

Nevertheless, Cartwright says experts are convinced the infants — who were between 3 and 7 days old — "did not suffer ill effects."

► Iowa City, Iowa. Twenty-five infants were injected at the University of Iowa hospital in 1963. None of the four doctors involved is now with the school.

Research rules are stricter today. "This research would not be done today," says David Thomasma of the Loyola University Medical Center.

Other experts say the researchers — and the universities — could be held liable if any of the infants developed medical problems related to the exposure.



# Tiger Woods scandal cost shareholders up to \$12 billion

Tue, Dec 29 2009

MIAMI (Reuters) - The sex scandal that engulfed Tiger Woods may have cost shareholders of companies endorsed by the world's No. 1 golfer up to \$12 billion in losses, according to a study by two economics professors from the University of California, Davis.

The study, released on Monday by researchers Victor Stango and Christopher Knittel, gave an estimate for damage to the market value of Woods' main sponsors caused by revelations of alleged extramarital affairs that surfaced after he was involved in a minor car accident outside his Florida home on November 27.

"We estimate that shareholders of Tiger Woods' sponsors lost \$5-12 billion after his car accident, relative to shareholders of firms that Mr. Woods does not endorse," the researchers wrote, adding that millions of shareholders were affected.

"Our analysis makes clear that while having a celebrity of Tiger Woods' stature as an endorser has undeniable upside, the downside risk is substantial, too," Stango, a professor at the UC Davis Graduate School of Management, said in a statement released along with the study.

Woods, believed to be the world's wealthiest athlete who was estimated to earn about \$100 million a year in endorsement deals before his troubles, confessed on December 11 to "infidelity" to his Swedish wife Elin Nordegren. He announced he would take an indefinite break from golf to save his marriage.

Some of the star golfer's main commercial sponsors have backed away from him as a result of the scandal. Others, while standing by him, have said they are evaluating their future relationship.

## STOCK MARKET RETURNS

In their study, the two professors said they looked at stock market returns for the 13 trading days after November 27, the date of the car incident that ignited the Woods scandal.

They compared returns for Woods' sponsors during this period to those of both the total stock market and of each sponsor's closest competitor. They also reviewed returns for four years before the car accident to build up a comparative picture of the sponsors' market performance.

The study looked at sponsors of Tiger Woods for which stock prices were available, in several cases through quoted prices for the parent companies. Sponsors included: Accenture; AT&T; Tiger Woods PGA Tour Golf (Electronic Arts); Gillette (Procter and Gamble); Nike; Gatorade (PepsiCo); TLC Laser Eye Centers.

The report carried a caution that this kind of statistical study might have a "particularly large" margin of error because many sponsors were subsidiaries of larger quoted companies.

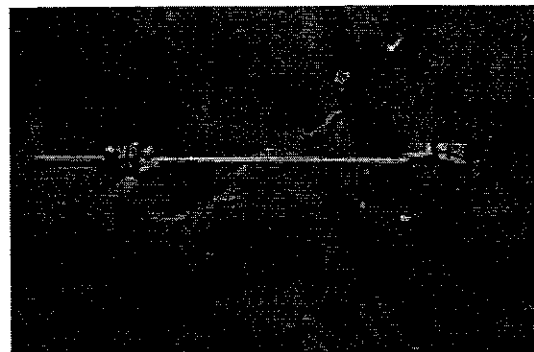
Overall, Knittel and Stango concluded that the scandal reduced shareholder value in the sponsor companies by 2.3 percent, or about \$12 billion.

They called the results statistically significant and said the overall pattern of losses at the parent companies was unlikely to stem from ordinary day-to-day variation in their stock prices."

"Our findings speak to a larger question of general interest in the business and academic communities: Does celebrity sponsorship have any impact on a firm's bottom line?" Stango and Knittel said in presenting the report.

The scandal saw a parade of more than a dozen women -- from cocktail waitresses to pom stars -- come forward to say they had affairs with the married father of two. Since the start of the scandal, Woods has kept out of sight of the media.

The full study can be found on the Internet at [faculty.gsm.ucdavis.edu/~vstango/tiger003.pdf](http://faculty.gsm.ucdavis.edu/~vstango/tiger003.pdf).



# Hospitals use cadavers for teaching, without consent

*Social good vs. individual autonomy debated*

Should hospital ethics committees develop guidelines requiring informed consent before using patient cadavers for teaching resuscitation procedures such as intubation? When does a perceived good for society trump the rights of an individual? This classical ethical dilemma is being played out in hospital emergency departments and neonatal intensive care units across the United States.

A new study has brought the issue to the public's attention and has sharply divided medical ethicists on both sides of the debate. The debate pits the need to teach physicians and emergency medical technicians (EMTs) life-saving resuscitation techniques against the rights of individual patients and families.

Published in December 1994, the survey of 353 hospital teaching programs nationwide in 1992 showed that 39% (136) used newly deceased patients to teach resuscitation procedures, without consent of the patient or surviving family members.<sup>1</sup>

Medical experts disagree on whether mannequins can be used clinically to teach these skills, because mannequins lack the physical qualities of human beings. Also, there are no accepted animal models for these procedures.

Forty percent of the programs using cadavers for this purpose reported doing so 10 or more times per year. The highest proportion of usage was in the emergency department (63%) and in the neonatal intensive care unit (58%).

Only 13 of the 136 programs (10%) reported that their hospital required either verbal or written consent.

"This practice has been widely debated, but there has been no empirical data to show widespread use and to guide hospital ethics committees in making policy," says Jeffrey P. Burns, MD, ethics committee member and associate director of the division of pediatric critical care at New England Medical Center in Boston.

Burns co-authored the study with Robert D. Truog, MD, ethics committee member and director of the multidisciplinary intensive care unit at Children's Hospital in Boston.

"This is a divisive issue," says Truog. "Our

survey showed that few hospitals have a policy, although [using the cadavers for] training procedures is widely done. This is something hospital ethics committees need to address."

Under the guidance of its ethics committee, Children's Hospital has instituted a policy on using recently deceased cadavers to teach resuscitation procedures. The policy requires that permission be obtained either verbally or in writing from family members. The discussion between the physician and family is then summarized in the medical record. (See Children's Hospital's policy, p. 22.)

"This approach achieves the best balance between the need for permission and respect for the emotions of the grieving family," says Truog.

The survey was conducted in response to a request from the two authors' institutional ethics committee (both physicians were at Children's Hospital at the time), to develop a policy on using newly deceased patients to teach resuscitation skills. (See related story on legal considerations, p. 23.)

In one incident after the policy was instituted in 1993, the baby had been in the neonatal intensive care unit for two days, so the staff physician had the opportunity to meet with the mother previous to the death, explains Burns.

The physician informed the mother of the baby's death and allowed her some time to discuss the arrangements for burial and accept the death. After a short time period, he told the mother that there was a life-saving technique that senior physicians would like to demonstrate to medical students, using the baby's body. Burns explains, "He told the mother, 'This is exactly what we will do. We will be very respectful of the baby's body, and it will take about 10 minutes.' The attending physician also told the mother that allowing the doctors to use her baby in this way might help another child in the future."

The mother consented to the procedure and according to the hospital policy, the discussion was summarized in the medical record, says Burns.

## ***More harm than good?***

Ethicists who are opposed to policies that require consent say that instituting a policy that requires informed consent will seriously curtail the important teaching of life-saving intubation techniques and will have the effect of creating greater harm to a larger number of patients.

# Tissue ban lifted

• Clinton ends five-year freeze on government-funded research using aborted fetuses; move hailed by scientists and patients, but foes say abortions will rise

BY CHRISTOPHER SCANLAN  
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON: With a stroke of a pen, President Clinton lifted a five-year Republican ban on funding medical research that uses tissue from aborted fetuses and gave hope Friday to millions of Americans with incurable diseases.

"It may make the difference whether my life is saved or not," said Joan Samuelson, a 42-year-old lawyer from Santa Rosa, Calif., with Parkinson's disease. She founded a network of patients to lobby against the ban imposed by presidents Reagan and Bush, who had argued that paying for fetal tissue research would encourage women to have abortions.

"We must free science and medicine from the grasp of politics," Clinton said as he ended federal funding restrictions for research that abortion foes had likened to "baby harvesting for spare parts."

"The federal government is no longer standing in the way," transplant pioneer Dr. Eugene Redmond of Yale cheered from a car phone as he sped to catch a plane for the 3 p.m. signing ceremony in the Oval Office. Using private money, Redmond and another transplant team in Denver have reported significant improvement in Parkinson's patients who received fetal nerve cells.

Anticipating Clinton's decision to lift the ban, transplant teams are already scrambling to complete applications to meet a Feb. 1

## How fetal tissue transplants may help

President Clinton signed an order Friday lifting the federal ban on research into transplants using cells from aborted fetuses. A partial list of diseases and afflictions that might be helped by this research:

Disease	Number afflicted	No. possibly helped
Alzheimer's disease	4 million	1.2 million to 2 million
Diabetes	7 million	700,000
Epilepsy	2.5 million	500,000 do not have condition under control; could help this group
Multiple sclerosis	250,000	Unknown
Parkinson's disease	700,000 to 1.5 million	Unknown
Spinal cord injury	220,000	Unknown

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, Alzheimer's Association; Epilepsy Foundation of America; National Multiple Sclerosis Society; National Spinal Cord Injury Association; Parkinson's Disease Foundation

Knight-Ridder Tribune/JUDY TREIBLE

deadline for funding from the National Institutes of Health. When the ban was in effect, they had to rely on private money or wealthy patients. Others abandoned plans to pursue research.

Patient advocates and scientific organizations said they would push the institute to make money available immediately. One source: an estimated \$21 million that President Bush set aside last year to set up storage banks for fetal tissue obtained from miscarriages or tubal pregnancies. Bush called the banks "pro-research, pro-life." To critics, they were unworkable and unsafe.

Raymond Scalettar, a doctor and spokesman for the American Medical Association, hailed Clin-

ton's action. "It would be tragic not to explore the science since a breakthrough could affect tens of thousands of lives," he said.

Researchers said lifting the ban could lead to effective treatment for Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, diabetes, leukemia and epilepsy, incurable ailments that afflict more than 10 million Americans. Still, they cautioned patients not to expect overnight cures or even an immediate increase in the number of experimental transplant operations.

Wanda Franz, president of the National Right to Life Committee, predicted that lifting the ban will increase the number of abortions, now 1.6 million a year.