

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 7

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By: **Delegates McComas, Hornberger, Krebs, Malone, McKay, Morgan, Rose, Shoemaker, Simonaire, and Wivell**

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Assigned to: Rules and Executive Nominations

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

1 A House Joint Resolution concerning

2 **Commencement of Life of the Human Person at Conception**

3 FOR the purpose of finding that the life of the human person commences at conception and
4 that certain decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court are based on false science; and
5 generally relating to the commencement of life of the human person at conception.

6 WHEREAS, Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun noted in *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S.
7 113, 156–57 (1973): “The appellee and certain amici argue that the fetus is a ‘person’ within
8 the language and meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. In support of this, they outline
9 at length and in detail the well-known facts of fetal development. If this suggestion of
10 personhood is established, the appellant’s case, of course, collapses, for the fetus’ right to
11 life would then be guaranteed specifically by the [Fourteenth] Amendment”; and

12 WHEREAS, German anatomist and embryologist Erich Blechschmidt worked on and
13 studied for more than 40 years the topic of the human form and the way that the human
14 form arises in the course of ontogeny, the development or course of development of an
15 individual organism, during roughly the eight weeks after fertilization; and

16 WHEREAS, Dr. Blechschmidt’s findings and conclusions are contained in more than
17 120 scientific papers and books and are based on the direct study and examination of the
18 human embryo; and

19 WHEREAS, Dr. Blechschmidt noted in *Beginnings of Human Life* (New York,
20 Heidelberg, and Berlin: Springer Verlag, 1977): “[T]he evidence no longer allows a
21 discussion as to if and when and in what month of ontogenesis a human being is formed.
22 To be a human being is decided for an organism at the moment of fertilization of the ovum.
23 For this reason we have to regard the intrinsic quality of the fertilized ovum as an essential
24 prerequisite, decisive for all future ontogenesis”; and

25 WHEREAS, Dr. Blechschmidt wrote in *The Ontogenic Basis of Human Anatomy*,
26 translated by Brian Freeman (Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic, 2004), originally published as



1 Anatomie und Ontogenese des Menschen (Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1978): “Today it is
2 known that the early stages of human development are strikingly different from the early
3 developmental stages of all other species. . . . Ontogeny is phenogenesis. We talk of human
4 development not because a jumble of cells, which is perhaps initially atypical, gradually
5 turns more and more into a human, but rather because the human being develops from a
6 uniquely human cell. There is no stage in human development prior to which one could
7 claim that a being exists with not–yet–human individuality. On the basis of anatomical
8 studies, we know today that no development phase exists that constitutes a transition from
9 the not–yet–human to the human”; and

10 WHEREAS, Dr. Blechschmidt concluded: “In short, a fertilized human egg
11 (conceptus) is already a human being. . . . The following important statement is valid: that
12 which changes during development is only the phenotype but not the essence”; and

13 WHEREAS, Joseph B. DeLee, A.M., M.D. and J.P. Greenhill, B.S., M.D., editors of
14 the 1940 Yearbook of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Chicago: Yearbook, 1941, pp. 68–69),
15 stated: “No physician can say with certainty: if this pregnancy is not terminated promptly,
16 the mother will die or her health be seriously impaired. On the other hand, he cannot say
17 with certainty: if this pregnancy is terminated promptly by abortion, the mother will live”;
18 and

19 WHEREAS, Drs. DeLee and Greenhill also wrote in that publication: “A physician
20 has a clear duty to preserve human life, but by what principle can one demonstrate that he
21 is the arbiter of life and death and can therefore decide to kill one human being in order
22 that another may live?”; and

23 WHEREAS, Drs. DeLee and Greenhill further maintained in that publication: “All
24 doctors (except abortionists) feel that the principles of the sanctity of human life held since
25 the time of the ancient Jews and Hippocrates and stubbornly defended by the Catholic
26 Church are correct, and we are pained when placed before the necessity of sacrificing it. At
27 the present time, when rivers of blood and tears of innocent men, women and children are
28 flowing in most parts of the world, it seems almost silly to be contending over the right to
29 live of an unknowable atom of human flesh in the uterus of a woman. No, it is not silly. On
30 the contrary, it is of transcendent importance that there be in this chaotic world one high
31 spot, however small, which is safe against the deluge of immorality and savagery that is
32 sweeping over us. That we, the medical profession, hold to the principle of the sacredness
33 of human life and the rights of the individual, even though unborn, is proof that humanity
34 is not yet lost and that we may ultimately attain salvation”; and

35 WHEREAS, The editorial, “A New Ethic for Medicine and Society” (Editorial,
36 California Medicine 113, September 1970, pp. 67–68), observed: “The traditional Western
37 ethic has always placed great emphasis on the intrinsic worth and equal value of every
38 human life regardless of its stage or condition. This ethic has had the blessing of the
39 Judeo–Christian heritage and has been the basis for most of our laws and much of our
40 social policy. The reverence for each and every human life has also been a keystone of
41 Western medicine and is the ethic which has caused physicians to try to preserve, protect,
42 repair, prolong and enhance every human life which comes under their surveillance. This

1 traditional ethic is still clearly dominant, but there is much to suggest that it is being
2 eroded at its core and may eventually even be abandoned. This of course will produce
3 profound changes in Western medicine and in Western society. There are certain new facts
4 and social realities which are becoming recognized, are widely discussed in Western society
5 and seem certain to undermine and transform this traditional ethic”; and

6 WHEREAS, That editorial continued by observing: “What is not yet so clearly
7 perceived is that in order to bring this about hard choices will have to be made with respect
8 to what is to be preserved and strengthened and what is not, and that this will of necessity
9 violate and ultimately destroy the traditional Western ethic with all that this portends. It
10 will become necessary and acceptable to place relative rather than absolute values on such
11 things as human lives, the use of scarce resources and the various elements which are to
12 make up the quality of life or of living which is to be sought”; and

13 WHEREAS, That editorial also maintained: “The process of eroding the old ethic and
14 substituting the new has already begun. It may be seen most clearly in changing attitudes
15 toward human abortion. In defiance of the long held Western ethic of intrinsic and equal
16 value for every human life regardless of its stage, condition or status, abortion is becoming
17 accepted by society as moral, right and even necessary”; and

18 WHEREAS, That editorial further noted: “this shift in public attitude has affected
19 the churches, the laws and public policy rather than the reverse. Since the old ethic has not
20 yet been fully displaced it has been necessary to separate the idea of abortion from the idea
21 of killing, which continues to be socially abhorrent”; and

22 WHEREAS, That editorial concluded: “The result has been a curious avoidance of
23 the scientific fact, which everyone really knows, that human life begins at conception and
24 is continuous whether intra- or extra-uterine until death. The very considerable semantic
25 gymnastics which are required to rationalize abortion as anything but taking a human life
26 would be ludicrous if they were not often put forth under socially impeccable auspices. It is
27 suggested that this schizophrenic sort of subterfuge is necessary because while a new ethic
28 is being accepted the old one has not yet been rejected”; and

29 WHEREAS, In 1981, some of the world’s most prominent scientists and physicians
30 testified before the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers to the U.S. Senate Judiciary
31 Committee that human life begins at conception; and

32 WHEREAS, Testimony before the subcommittee included testimony from Dr. Alfred
33 M. Bongiovanni, professor of pediatrics and obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania,
34 who stated: “I have learned from my earliest medical education that human life begins at
35 the time of conception. . . . I submit that human life is present throughout this entire
36 sequence from conception to adulthood and that any interruption at any point throughout
37 this time constitutes a termination of human life. . . . I am no more prepared to say that
38 these early stages [of development in the womb] represent an incomplete human being than
39 I would be to say that the child prior to the dramatic effects of puberty . . . is not a human
40 being. This is human life at every stage”; and

1 WHEREAS, Dr. Jerome LeJeune, the late professor of genetics at the University of
2 Descartes in Paris, who discovered the chromosomal pattern of Down syndrome, stated:
3 “[A]fter fertilization has taken place a new human being has come into being . . . not a
4 metaphysical contention, it is plain experimental evidence. . . . Each individual has a very
5 neat beginning, at conception”; and

6 WHEREAS, Professor Hymie Gordon of the Mayo Clinic stated: “By all the criteria
7 of modern molecular biology, life is present from the moment of conception”; and

8 WHEREAS, Professor Micheline Matthews–Roth of the Harvard University Medical
9 School stated: “It is incorrect to say that biological data cannot be decisive. . . . It is
10 scientifically correct to say that an individual human life begins at conception. . . . Our
11 laws, one function of which is to help preserve the lives of our people, should be based on
12 accurate scientific data”; and

13 WHEREAS, Dr. Watson A. Bowes of the University of Colorado Medical School
14 stated: “The beginning of a single human life is from a biological point of view a simple and
15 straightforward matter, the beginning is conception. This straightforward biological fact
16 should not be distorted to serve sociological, political, or economic goals”; and

17 WHEREAS, Many other prominent physicians and scientists have published books
18 and articles stating that human life begins at conception; and

19 WHEREAS, Ashley Montague, a geneticist and professor at Harvard University and
20 Rutgers University, though unsympathetic to the prolife cause, nevertheless affirmed
21 unequivocally in his book *Life Before Birth* (New York, Signet, 1977) that “[t]he basic fact
22 is simple: life begins not at birth, but conception”; and

23 WHEREAS, Dr. Bernard Nathanson, author of *Aborting America* (Garden City, NY:
24 Doubleday, 1979) and screenwriter of the film *The Silent Scream*, states: “Modern
25 technologies have convinced us that beyond question the unborn child is simply another
26 human being, another member of the human community, indistinguishable in every way
27 from any of us”; and

28 WHEREAS, Dr. Bernard Nathanson, an internationally known obstetrician and
29 gynecologist and cofounder of what became known as the National Abortion Rights Action
30 League, who owned and operated what was at the time the largest abortion clinic in the
31 Western Hemisphere, was directly involved in more than 60,000 abortions, and resigned
32 his lucrative position after observing an ultrasound abortion, wrote in the 1974 *New
33 England Journal of Medicine* article, “Deeper Into Abortion”, that he was deeply troubled
34 by his “increasing certainty that I had in fact presided over 60,000 deaths”; and

35 WHEREAS, Dr. Landrum Shettles, the 27–year attending obstetrician–gynecologist
36 at Columbia–Presbyterian Medical Center in New York and pioneer in sperm biology,
37 fertility, and sterility, who discovered the “Shettles Method”, a child–conception idea
38 reputed to help determine a baby’s sex, and whose intrauterine photographs of preborn
39 children appear in over 50 medical textbooks, stated in *Rites of Life* (Grand Rapids, MI:

1 Zondervan, p. 103): “I oppose abortion. I do so, first, because I accept what is biologically
2 manifest, that human life commences at the time of conception, and, second, because I
3 believe it is wrong to take innocent human life under any circumstances. My position is
4 scientific, pragmatic, and humanitarian”; and

5 WHEREAS, The First International Symposium on Abortion came to the following
6 conclusion, as noted in *Abortion Questions and Answers* (Cincinnati, OH: Hayes, 1988, p.
7 42): “The changes occurring between implantation, a six-week embryo, a six-month fetus,
8 a one-week-old child, or a mature adult are merely stages of development and maturation.
9 The majority of our group could find no point in time between the union of sperm and egg,
10 or at least the blastocyst stage, and the birth of the infant at which point we could say that
11 this was not a human life”; and

12 WHEREAS, Quotes from widely used embryology textbooks and prominent
13 scientists and physicians affirm that individual human life begins at conception, also
14 known as fertilization; and

15 WHEREAS, Ronan O’Rahilly and Fabiola Muller stated in *Human Embryology and*
16 *Teratology*, 3rd ed. (New York: Wiley-Liss, 2001, p. 8): “Although life is a continuous
17 process, fertilization . . . is a critical landmark because, under ordinary circumstances a
18 new, genetically distinct human organism is formed when the chromosomes of the male
19 and female pronuclei blend in the oocyte”; and

20 WHEREAS, Keith L. Moore and T.V.N. Persaud stated in *The Developing Human:*
21 *Clinically Oriented Embryology*, 7th ed. (Philadelphia: Saunders, 2003, pp. 2, 16): “Zygote.
22 This cell results from the union of an oocyte and a sperm during fertilization. A zygote is
23 the beginning of a new human being (i.e., an embryo). . . . [The zygote] marked the
24 beginning of each of us as a unique individual”; and

25 WHEREAS, Keith L. Moore stated in *Essentials of Human Embryology* (Toronto:
26 B.C. Decker, 1988, p. 2): “Human development begins after the union of male and female
27 gametes or germ cells during a process known as fertilization. . . . Fertilization is a sequence
28 of events that begins with the contact of a sperm (spermatozoon) with a secondary oocyte
29 (ovum) and ends with the fusion of their pronuclei (the haploid nuclei of the sperm and
30 ovum) and the mingling of their chromosomes to form a new cell. This fertilized ovum,
31 known as a zygote, is a large diploid cell that is the beginning, or primordium, of a human
32 being”; and

33 WHEREAS, J.P. Greenhill and E.A. Friedman stated in *Biological Principles and*
34 *Modern Practice of Obstetrics* (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1974, p. 17): “The zygote thus
35 formed represents the beginning of a new life”; and

36 WHEREAS, Bradley M. Patten stated in *Human Embryology*, 3rd ed. (New York:
37 McGraw-Hill, 1968, p. 43): “It is the penetration of the ovum by a spermatazoan and
38 resultant mingling of the nuclear material that constitutes the culmination of the process
39 of fertilization and marks the initiation of the life of a new individual”; and

1 WHEREAS, C. Christopher Hook, M.D. of the Mayo Clinic was quoted in a
2 September 24, 1999, Associated Press article, authored by Richard Ostling, as stating:
3 “When fertilization is complete, a unique genetic human entity exists”; and

4 WHEREAS, David Boonin stated in *A Defense of Abortion* (New York: Cambridge
5 University Press, 2002, p. 20): “Perhaps the most straightforward relation between you and
6 me on the one hand and every human fetus from conception onward on the other is this:
7 All are living members of the same species, homo sapiens. A human fetus, after all, is
8 simply a human being at a very early stage in his or her development”; and

9 WHEREAS, Wayne Sumner stated in *Abortion and Moral Theory* (Princeton, NJ:
10 Princeton University Press, 1981, p. 10): “A human fetus is not a nonhuman animal; it is a
11 stage of human being”; and

12 WHEREAS, Dr. Arthur Morris, Jr., an abortionist, was reported in an April 4, 1976,
13 article of the *Asheville Citizen–Times* as stating: “Life begins with fertilization and
14 abortion is legalized destruction of life. . . . We tell her exactly how it is . . . when they abort,
15 they’ll be aborting a small baby”; and

16 WHEREAS, The finding that life of the human person commences at conception has
17 been made by scientific researchers in a number of publications, see Marsden et al., *Model*
18 *Systems for Membrane Fusion*, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 40(3):1572, Mar. 2011 (stating that “the
19 fusion of sperm and egg membranes initiates the life of a sexually reproducing organism”);
20 Okada et al., *A Role for the Elongator Complex in Zygotic Paternal Genome Demethylation*,
21 *Nature* 463:554, Jan. 28, 2010 (stating that “[t]he life cycle of mammals begins when a
22 sperm enters an egg”); Signorelli et al., *Kinases, Phosphatases and Proteases During Sperm*
23 *Capacitation*, *Cell Tissue Res.* 349(3):765, Mar. 20, 2012 (stating that “fertilization is the
24 process by which male and female haploid gametes (sperm and egg) unite to produce a
25 genetically distinct individual”); Coy et al., *Roles of the Oviduct in Mammalian*
26 *Fertilization*, *Reproduction* 144(6):649, Oct. 1, 2012 (stating that “[t]he oviduct or Fallo-
27 pian tube is the anatomical region where every new life begins in mammalian species. After a
28 long journey, the spermatozoa meet the oocyte in the specific site of the oviduct named
29 ampulla, and fertilization takes place”); and Marcello et al., *Fertilization*, *Adv. Exp. Biol.*
30 757:321, 2013 (stating that “[f]ertilization, the fusion of gametes to produce a new
31 organism—is the culmination of a multitude of intricately regulated cellular processes”);
32 and

33 WHEREAS, According to the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Medline Plus, and
34 the Merriam–Webster Medical Dictionary, 2013: “‘Fertilization’ is the process of union of
35 two gametes (i.e., ovum and sperm) whereby the somatic chromosome number is restored
36 and the development of a new individual is initiated”; and

37 WHEREAS, The scientific textbook *Basics of Biology* gives five characteristics of
38 living things: “highly organized, ability to acquire materials and energy, ability to respond
39 to their environment, ability to reproduce, ability to adapt”; and

1 WHEREAS, As early as 21 days after conception, a baby’s heart has begun to beat
2 his or her own unique blood type, often different than the mother’s blood type, see Moore &
3 Persaud, *The Developing Human*, p. 310; Nilsson & Hamberger, *A Child is Born*, p. 86; and
4 Rugh & Shettles, *From Conception to Birth*, p. 217; and

5 WHEREAS, According to Dr. H. Hamlin in “Life or Death by EEG” (*JAMA*, October
6 12, 1964, p. 113): “At 40 days after conception, brain waves can be read on an EEG, or an
7 electroencephalogram”; and

8 WHEREAS, In 400 B.C., Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, instituted an oath
9 taken by doctors for centuries, part of which reads: “I will neither give a deadly drug to
10 anybody if asked for it, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect. Similarly I will not give
11 to a woman an abortive remedy”; and

12 WHEREAS, In a famous photo of a doctor performing surgery in utero on a
13 21–week–old fetus named Samuel Armas for spina bifida, the boy’s hand poked through
14 the surgical incision in the uterus and rested on the finger of the surgeon, establishing that
15 the surgeon is performing surgery on one living human being who is residing in the womb
16 of his mother; and

17 WHEREAS, Webster’s Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary defines a human being as
18 “a person” and a “person” as a human being; and

19 WHEREAS, The U.S. Supreme Court in 1857 ruled that Dred Scott, a black slave,
20 was not a “person” with rights but the “property” of his master; and

21 WHEREAS, Abortion may similarly go down in history as one of the greatest, if not
22 the greatest, human rights abuses of all time; and

23 WHEREAS, Our nation’s founding documents make clear that the right to life is
24 God–given and inalienable, and no man or government has the right to deprive one of life
25 or liberty without due process; and

26 WHEREAS, We hold these truths to be self–evident, that all men are created equal,
27 that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these
28 are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness; and

29 WHEREAS, A prominent physician pointed out at a 1981 Senate hearing that
30 “[p]ro–abortionists, though invited to do so, failed to produce even a single expert witness
31 who would specifically testify that life begins at any point other than conception or
32 implantation” and that “[o]nly one witness said no one can tell when life begins”; and

33 WHEREAS, Marjorie A. England, in *Life Before Birth*, 2nd ed. (London:
34 Mosby–Wolfe, 1996, p. 31), states: “Development of the embryo begins at Stage 1 when a
35 sperm fertilizes an oocyte and together they form a zygote”; and

1 WHEREAS, The Harper Collins Illustrated Medical Dictionary (New York: Harper
2 Perennial, 1993, p. 146) defines an embryo as “[a]n organism in the earliest stage of
3 development” and further states that an embryo is “a man, from the time of conception to
4 the end of the second month in the uterus”; and

5 WHEREAS, According to William Walters and Peter Singer, eds., Test–Tube Babies
6 (Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 1982, p. 160), an embryo is: “The early developing
7 fertilized egg that is growing into another individual of the species. In man the term
8 ‘embryo’ is usually restricted to the period of development from fertilization until the end
9 of the eighth week of pregnancy”; and

10 WHEREAS, Douglas Considine, ed., Van Nostrand’s Scientific Encyclopedia, 5th ed.
11 (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1976, p. 943) defines an embryo as: “The developing
12 individual between the union of the germ cells and the completion of the organs which
13 characterize its body when it becomes a separate organism. . . . At the moment the sperm
14 cell of the human male meets the ovum of the female and the union results in a fertilized
15 ovum (zygote), a new life has begun. . . . The term embryo covers the several stages of early
16 development from conception to the ninth or tenth week of life”; and

17 WHEREAS, Dr. John Eppig, a senior staff scientist at Jackson Laboratory in Bar
18 Harbor, Maine, stated while serving on the NIH Human Embryo Research Panel on
19 February 2, 1994, that “among most scientists, the word ‘embryo’ includes the time from
20 after fertilization”; and

21 WHEREAS, T.W. Sadler stated in Langman’s Medical Embryology, 7th ed.
22 (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1995, p. 3): “The development of a human begins with
23 fertilization, a process by which the spermatozoon from the male and the oocyte from the
24 female unite to give rise to a new organism, the zygote”; and

25 WHEREAS, Jonathan Van Blerkom of the University of Colorado stated while
26 serving as an expert witness on human embryology before the NIH Human Embryo
27 Research Panel on February 2, 1994, that “life is a continuum . . . one of the useful
28 definitions that has come out, especially from Germany, has been the stage at which these
29 two nuclei [from sperm and egg] come together and the membranes between the two break
30 down”; and

31 WHEREAS, Keith L. Moore and T.V.N. Persaud, in Before We Are Born: Essentials
32 of Embryology and Birth Defects, 4th ed. (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1993, p. 1), stated
33 that a zygote, “formed by the union of an ovum and a sperm . . . represents the beginning
34 of a human being” and that “[t]he common expression ‘fertilized ovum’ refers to the zygote”;
35 and

36 WHEREAS, According to William J. Larsen, Human Embryology, 2nd ed. (New
37 York: Churchill Livingstone, 1997, p. 17): “The chromosomes of the oocyte and sperm
38 are: . . . respectively enclosed within female and male pronuclei. These pronuclei fuse with
39 each other to produce the single, diploid, 2N nucleus of the fertilized zygote. This moment

1 of zygote formation may be taken as the beginning or zero time point of embryonic
2 development”; and

3 WHEREAS, Bruce M. Carlson, in Patten’s Foundations of Embryology, 6th ed. (New
4 York: McGraw–Hill, 1996, p. 3), stated: “Almost all higher animals start their lives from a
5 single cell, the fertilized ovum (zygote). . . . The time of fertilization represents the starting
6 point in the life history, or ontogeny, of the individual”; and

7 WHEREAS, According to Lee M. Silver, in Remaking Eden: Cloning and Beyond in
8 a Brave New World (New York: Avon, 1997, p. 39), “animal biologists use the term embryo
9 to describe the single cell stage, the two–cell stage, and all subsequent stages up until a
10 time when recognizable humanlike limbs and facial features begin to appear between six
11 to eight weeks after fertilization” and that “a number of specialists working in the field of
12 human reproduction have suggested that we stop using the word embryo to describe the
13 developing entity that exists for the first two weeks after fertilization”; and

14 WHEREAS, Mr. Silver further indicated that in place of the term “embryo”, the
15 specialists proposed the term “pre–embryo”, a term that “has been embraced
16 wholeheartedly by IVF [in vitro fertilization] practitioners for reasons that are political, not
17 scientific”; and

18 WHEREAS, According to Mr. Silver, “[t]he new term is used to provide the illusion
19 that there is something profoundly different between what . . . nonmedical biologists still
20 call a six–day–old embryo and what we and everyone else call a sixteen–day–old embryo”;
21 and

22 WHEREAS, Mr. Silver continued: “The term pre–embryo is useful in the political
23 arena – where decisions are made about whether to allow early embryo (now called
24 pre–embryo) experimentation – as well as in the confines of a doctor’s office, where it can
25 be used to allay moral concerns that might be expressed by IVF patients. ‘Don’t worry,’ a
26 doctor might say, ‘it’s only pre–embryos that we’re manipulating or freezing. They won’t
27 turn into real human embryos until after we’ve put them back into your body””; now,
28 therefore, be it

29 RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the General
30 Assembly finds that the life of the human person commences at conception, also known as
31 fertilization, and that the U.S. Supreme Court’s Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton, 410 U.S.
32 179, decisions in 1973 that struck down state laws that protected preborn children by
33 criminalizing abortion, are based on false science; and be it further

34 RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Department of
35 Legislative Services to the Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr., Governor of Maryland; the
36 Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr., President of the Senate of Maryland; and the
37 Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker of the House of Delegates.