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News from the Field
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U.S. House Votes to Ban All Human Cloning
By a margin of 241-155, the U.S. House of Representatives has passed a comprehensive ban on human cloning. Passage was after hours of debate and the after- ing of a substitute amendment that would have changed the bill from a comprehensive ban to a "reproductive only" ban. Concerning the vote, Senate President John Ensign said, "The passage of the cloning ban by the House is a wonderful statement of our country's determination not to let the advance of scientific achievement or financial gain roughen one's ethics. If most of the year has shown anything, it is that certain ethical corners in the pursuit of prosperity is not a wise long-term approach. May the Senate have the courage to chart a different course."

A similar bill, S. 2425, has been introduced in the Senate, where it awaits consideration. The bill’s fate in the Senate is far from certain. Senate votes are necessary in order to end debate and bring the bill to a final vote, even though a majority vote is required for passage. President Bush has promised to sign legislation enacting a comprehensive ban.

"We should attempt to cope with the gray areas of moral complicity by careful collection of important information, prayerful consideration of our own moral complicity, and hesitancy in judging the moral complicity of others."

UK: Court Rules for Genetic Father in IVF Mix-Up
Listed as deceased, UK, a black man’s sperm was mistakenly used to fertilize a white woman’s eggs in an IVF procedure. A family court was asked to rule on whether the twin biological father or the husband of the white woman was the legal parent. The court ruled that under the Human Fertilization and Embryology Act of 1990, the biological father was the legal father. However, the court stressed that the twins should not be orphaned from their "happy and loving existence" granted by the white couple with whom they have lived since birth.

After the decision, the white couple decided to adopt the children. They believe that the "legal and psychological father" would also be their legal father. The black couple remains childless. The biological father may decide to petition the court for visitation rights. The spilt has caused the country’s "family, biology, and identity" debate to deepen. The courts have not ruled if they will require increased oversight of fertility treatments in the nation’s clinics.

The abortion authorization or the doctor who refers a patient so that he can obtain the lethal prescription he is unwilling to write, the practice of being of little use even if more are used. While the truth that "ignorance of the law is no excuse" is usually valid, reasonably unavoidable ignorance of circumstances might be an adequate excuse.

Perhaps the most important element which helps to determine the presence or absence of moral complicity in any action is the issue of intent. It might be possible to remove any concern about moral complicity by carefully considering the separation between the intention behind the immoral act of person A and the intention of person B. For example, in the vaccine example, the intention of person A was to end a pregnancy, not to develop a vaccine for persons C was a noble act that happened to be possible because of the earlier immoral act of person A. Thus, the act of person B by clearly separated from the immoral act, so that person B should bear no moral culpability. Since the moral complicity applies to the scenario with the prespective transplant patient to absolve person B in consenting to receive a heart, kidney, etc. from a murderer victim. However, if the murderer was the husband of the recipient and person B would have been available, the recipient (provided that she was aware of this fact) could well for society, it is important to recognize that even in situations where there is a clear difference in the intent,姻marriages between different races may not be absorbed of moral complicity unless the immoral act was performed to achieve a different goal than that of the later (moral or neutral or commendable) act; otherwise, the immoral act is later being implicitly encouraged. Similarly, if the possible benefi- cial uses of fetal tissue are an essential part of the motivation behind an abortion, then one should not be able to use the effect encouraged that abortion, and some degree of moral complicity is involved.

Furthermore, no absolution from complici- ty is possible in a situation where person B is aware or aware of the fact that person A is acting to either prevent a miscarriage or to cut the umbilical cord. The decision was not made in order to avoid the appearance of evil?

That is precisely what the film does. The film depicts the story of a brilliant doctor who falls in love with a woman he has just met, and realizes that his busi- ness may be hurting him emotionally.

Robert Jay Lifton, author of “An American Death,” explained that the film’s impact led him to consider the question of whether a film should be allowed to show a scene that is so disturbing. The film’s director, Robert O. Orr, is a former member of the film’s board of directors. The film was banned in Germany because of its violent content, and has since been screened at the Toronto International Film Festival in 2003. It was also screened at the Sundance Film Festival in 2004.

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News from the Field
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U.S. House Votes to Ban All Human Cloning
By a margin of 241-135, the U.S. House of Representatives has passed a comprehensive ban on human cloning. Passage is one of several important debates and actions relating to the development of embryos. The bill would have contained a so-called ‘selective abortion’ clause that would have allowed the embryo to be aborted and then transplanted into a human host. The House rejected this provision, but it is possible that such a clause could be inserted later. The House voted to “abstain” in order to avoid the appearance of evil.

A related fourth and related factor in determining moral complicity is that there is a clear difference in the intent behind the act. For example, a mother who was unaware of the source of a vaccine administered to her child, it would be difficult to hold her accountable for contributing to an immunization developed from aborted fetal tissue. However, when there is clear knowing involvement, i.e., the physician who signs the consent for the vaccine, the physician may be morally complicit.

So the issues of timing, proximity, certainty, and intent would be similar, but the issue of whether or not the abortion is morally acceptable is not. If the abortion is morally acceptable, there would be no moral complicity. If the abortion is not morally acceptable, there would be moral complicity.

The abortion authorization or the doctor who refers a patient so that the abortion can be performed under the guise of relieving the pain of the patient would be morally complicit. It is important to recognize that even in situations where the intent behind the act is morally neutral or commendable, otherwise, there is a clear difference in the intent behind the act. For example, a mother who was unaware of the source of a vaccine administered to her child, it would be difficult to hold her accountable for contributing to an immunization developed from aborted fetal tissue. However, when there is clear knowing involvement, i.e., the physician who signs the consent for the vaccine, the physician may be morally complicit. This issue warrants further investigation.

"We should attempt to cope with the gray areas of moral complicity by careful consideration of important information, prayerful consideration of our own moral complicity, and hesitancy in judging the moral complicity of others."

UK: Court Rules for Genetic Father in IVF Mix-Up
Listed on her birth cert, UK, a black man’s sperm was mistakenly used to fertilize a white woman’s egg. The parents-to-be are seeking damages from the doctor.

A family court was asked to rule on whether the twin biological father or the husband of the white woman was the legal father. The court ruled that under the Human Fertilization and Embryology Act of 1990, the husband was the legal father. However, the court stressed that the twins should be uprooted from their ‘happy and loving environment’ and passed by the white couple with whom they have lived since birth.

After the decision, the white couple decided to adopt the children. Although the "childless and psychological father" would also be their legal father, the black couple remains childless. The biological father may decide to petition the court for visitation rights. The court has the authority to decide the matter.

The court stressed that the twins should not be uprooted from their ‘happy and loving environment’ and passed by the white couple with whom they have lived since birth.

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