

# Embryonic Stem Cell Research

The Texas Catholic Conference *opposes any legislation that would allow or fund embryonic stem cell research.*

A particularly sensitive topic today is the respect due to the human embryo, which ought always to be born from an act of love and should already be treated as a person. The progress of science and technology in the area of bioethics is transformed into a threat when human beings lose the sense of their own limitations and, in practice, claim to replace God the Creator. *(Pope Benedict XVI, Address to the Plenary Assembly of the Pontifical Council for the Family)*

## *A Texas Bishop Speaks:*

"Science shows us the humanity and personhood of children in the womb who, far from being inert and passive tissue, direct their own development. From the moment of conception, each little baby contains unique DNA -- the entire genetic blueprint and instruction for developing from a single-celled person to an adult."



*-Bishop Michael Pfeifer, Diocese of San Angelo*

## Church Teaching

- ★ Let us be clear—we are not opposed to stem cell research, only that stem cell research that kills human embryos. We fully support adult stem cell research since it does not take the life of the donor and we ask our legislature to help these morally acceptable efforts. *(Catholic Bishops of Texas, Statement on Human Embryos and Human Cloning, May 23, 2005)*
- ★ Policies and decisions regarding biotechnology and human experimentation should respect the inherent dignity of human life from its very beginning, regardless of the circumstances of its origin. Respect for human life and dignity is also the foundation for essential efforts to address and overcome the hunger, disease, poverty, and violence that take the lives of so many innocent people. (USCCB, Forming Consciences for Faithful Citizenship)
- ★ Any treatment which claims to save human lives, yet is based upon the destruction of human life in its embryonic state, is logically and morally contradictory, as is any production of human embryos for the direct or indirect purpose of experimentation or eventual destruction. *(Pope John Paul II, Address to the members of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, November 10, 2003)*
- ★ Respect of the dignity of the human being excludes all experimental manipulation or exploitation of the human embryo. *(Pontifical Council for the Family, Charter of the Rights of the Family)*
- ★ The law cannot tolerate - indeed it must expressly forbid - that human beings, even at the embryonic stage, should be treated as objects of experimentation, be mutilated or destroyed with the excuse that they are superfluous or incapable of developing normally. *(Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, The Gift of Life)*

## Resources

- ★ **US Conference of Catholic Bishops** Stem Cell page ([www.USCCB.org/prolife/issues/bioethic](http://www.USCCB.org/prolife/issues/bioethic))
- ★ **National Catholic Bioethics Center** The NCBC conducts research, consultation, publishing and education to promote human dignity in health care and the life sciences, and derives its message directly from the teachings of the Catholic Church ([www.NCBCenter.org](http://www.NCBCenter.org))
- ★ **Pontifical Academy for Life** The Pontifical Academy for Life was established to study and to provide information and training about the principal problems of law and biomedicine pertaining to the promotion and protection of life, especially in the direct relationship they have with Christian morality and the directives of the Church's Magisterium ([www.AcademiaVita.org](http://www.AcademiaVita.org))

# Embryonic Stem Cell Research<sup>i</sup>

**What is a stem cell?** A stem cell is a relatively unspecialized cell that, when it divides, can do two things: make another cell like itself, or make any of a number of cells with more specialized functions. For example, just one kind of stem cell in our blood can make new red blood cells, or white blood cells, or other kinds—depending on what the body needs. These cells are like the stem of a plant that spreads out in different directions as it grows.

**Is the Catholic Church opposed to all stem cell research?** Not at all. Most stem cell research uses cells obtained from adult tissue, umbilical cord blood, and other sources that pose no moral problem. Useful stem cells have been found in bone marrow, blood, muscle, fat, nerves, and even in the pulp of baby teeth. Some of these cells are already being used to treat people with a wide variety of diseases.

**Why is the Church opposed to stem cell research using the embryo?** Because harvesting these stem cells kills the living human embryo. The Church opposes the direct destruction of innocent human life for any purpose, including research.

**Has research using adult stem cells ever accomplished anything?** Thousands of lives have been saved by adult stem cells—most often in the form of "bone marrow transplants" for leukemia and other conditions (where the active ingredient in the bone marrow is stem cells). Today, adult stem cells have been used to help people with Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury, sickle-cell anemia, heart damage, corneal damage, and dozens of other conditions. The danger is that this progress toward cures will be halted or slowed by campaigns that divert attention and resources toward embryonic stem cell research.

Embryonic stem cells have never treated a human patient, and animal trials suggest that they are too genetically unstable and too likely to form lethal tumors to be used for treatment any time soon. Years ago it was said that stem cells from embryos would be the most useful because they are so fast-growing and versatile, able to make virtually any kind of cell. But those advantages become disadvantages when these cells make tumors, creating a condition worse than the disease. Supporters disappointed at failures using these cells sometimes blame this stem cell research "ban" (which is not really a ban at all). But as noted above, the much more serious obstacle lies in the nature of the cells, which are not working out as some predicted.

**If some human embryos will remain in frozen storage and ultimately be discarded anyway, why is it wrong to try to get some good out of them?** In the end we will all die anyway, but that gives no one a right to kill us. In any case, these embryos will not die because they are inherently unable to survive, but because others are choosing to hand them over for destructive research instead of letting them implant in their mother's womb. One wrong choice does not justify an additional wrong choice to kill them for research, much less a choice to make taxpayers support such destruction. The idea of experimenting on human beings because they may die anyway also poses a grave threat to convicted prisoners, terminally ill patients, and others.

**Is the Church telling us to choose the lives of embryos over the lives of suffering patients?** No. It is calling us to respect both, without discrimination. We must help those who are suffering, but we may not use a good end to justify an evil means. Moreover, treatments that do not require destroying any human life are at least as promising—they are already healing some conditions, and are far closer to healing other conditions than any approach using embryonic stem cells. The choice is not between science and ethics, but between science that is ethically responsible and science that is not.

*(Last updated July 30, 2010, 82<sup>nd</sup> Legislative Session)*

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<sup>i</sup> "Stem Research and Human Cloning: Questions and Answers." [Secretariat for Pro-Life Activities](http://www.usccb.org/prolife/issues/bioethic/stemcell/Q&ABulletinInsert09222004.pdf). U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. <[www.usccb.org/prolife/issues/bioethic/stemcell/Q&ABulletinInsert09222004.pdf](http://www.usccb.org/prolife/issues/bioethic/stemcell/Q&ABulletinInsert09222004.pdf)>.