

# Access Free Paper Abortion Read Pdf Free

The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States The Global Politics of Abortion Breaking the Limit !? The Foetus and The European Court of Human Rights. To what extent has the European Court of Human Rights adopted a pro-life approach in its jurisprudence on abortion? Sex-selective abortion. Why it should be prohibited Breaking the Limit !? By Their Fruits Religiosity, Cognitive Dissonance and Attitude Abortion Controversy and the Influence of the Christian Church. Religion and Politics in the US Biopolitics and Neoliberalism. The relationship between Biopolitics and Neoliberalism by reference to the German abortion law Abortion in J. Rawls's "A Theory of Justice" and "Political Liberalism" and R. Dworkin's "Life's Dominion" Obvious Murder The Turnaway Study The NHS An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion" Abortion in the United States of America An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A Critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion" Abortion Working Paper Series Miscellaneous Papers Endure/Create Safe Abortion. Way forwards on one of the neglected Sexual and Reproductive Health issue The setting in Ernest Hemingway's "Hills Like White Elephants". An analysis Representation of Women's Rights Issues in David Lodge's "Changing Places" Should Teenagers Be Given Access to Safe Medical Abortion In Order To Allow Them Complete Their Studies? The Sociocultural and Political Aspects of Abortion Abortion - the Debate Further Evidence that Legalized Abortion Lowered Crime Safe Abortion World Bank Staff Working Paper Welfare Reform and Abortion Two Studies of Social Work in the Field of Abortion Abortion, Motherhood, and Mental Health Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use Morality Politics. Abortion Laws in Idaho and Nevada Abortion Rates in the United States Working Paper Series Sessional Papers Proposed Constitutional Amendments on Abortion Abortion in Asia

Whatever reproductive choices women make--whether they opt to end a pregnancy through abortion or continue to term and give birth--they are considered to be at risk of suffering serious mental health problems. According to opponents of abortion in the United States, potential injury to women is a major reason why people should consider abortion a problem. On the other hand, becoming a mother can also be considered a big risk. This fine, well-balanced book is about how people represent the results of reproductive choices. It examines how and why pregnancy and its various outcomes have come to be discussed this way. The author's interest in the medicalization of reproduction--its representation as a mental health problem--first arose in relation to abortion. There is a very clear contrast between the construction of women who have abortions, implied by moralized argument against abortion, and the construction that results when the case against abortion focuses on its effects on women's mental health. Lee argues that claims that connect abortion with mental illness have been limited in their influence, but this is not to suggest that they have not become a focus for discussion and have had no impact. The limits to such claims about abortion do not, by any means, suggest limits to the process of the medicalization of pregnancy more broadly, that is, a process of demedicalization. The final theme of Ellie Lee's book is the selective medicalization of reproduction. Centering on the claim that abortion can create a post abortion syndrome, the author examines the "medicalization" of the abortion problem on both sides of the Atlantic. Lee points to contrasts in legal and medical dimensions of the abortion issue that make for some important differences, but argues that in both the United States and Great Britain, the post-abortion-syndrome claim constitutes an example of the limits to medicalization and the return to the theme of motherhood as a psychological ordeal. Lee makes the case for looking to the social dimensions of mental health problems to account for and understand debates about what makes women ill. Ellie Lee is research fellow in the Department of

Sociology and Social Policy, University of Southampton, Highfield, United Kingdom. Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Public International Law and Human Rights, grade: 1,0, Norwich University, language: English, abstract: In this paper, I will present the development of jurisdiction regarding abortion across the U.S. after Roe v. Wade briefly in a first step. Subsequently, I will have a closer look at two rather similar U.S. states, Idaho and Nevada. In both states, abortion was illegal until the Roe v. Wade decision. Apart from some general information on the state, I will depict the differences in respective laws and restrictions on abortion. Moreover, I will outline major actors who play an important role. Furthermore, I will show consequences of policies on abortion implemented by the individual states, again, in particular by Idaho and Nevada and illustrate prospects for the policy area of abortion in the future. Eventually, I will develop recommendations for the future with regard to abortion laws and evaluate them. Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Medicine - Public Health, University of Bedfordshire (Health and Social Sciences), course: MSc in Public Health, language: English, abstract: The paper will talk about sex selective abortion and its negative impact on public health. The paper will also critically justify the statement "sex-selective abortion should be prohibited" through different arguments in the perspective of ethical and legal issues of health and social care. It was said that "Abortion is defined as the emptying practice of a pregnant uterus up to the twenty four weeks of pregnancy". However, unprompted abortion normally is called miscarriage. Abortion refers to the abolition of a fetus or embryo from the uterus just before its stage of viability. Sex selective abortion was defined as the practice of prenatal discrimination, in which a fetus is aborted just after the identification of its sex. This practice is promoting sex inequality in the society. Moreover, Sex-selective abortion is defined as the termination of a pregnancy based on the expected sex of the unborn baby. In general, female fetuses are the main victims of sex selective abortion in many countries in the world particularly in Southeast Europe, India, Pakistan and the People's Republic of China. Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Medicine - Public Health, grade: 1.3, Egerton University, language: English, abstract: This research paper will provide a logical discussion why teenagers should be allowed to access safe medical abortion. Education is essential for a prosperous future for young people. This is why the United States educational system is designed to ensure that learners acquire the most valuable professional skills for career excellence. Over the years, reforms in the US educational system have always focused on improving intellectual competence of students. Despite the endless efforts by the US government, teachers and all stakeholders in the education sector, some challenges have always persisted; thus disrupting the learning process. This interferes with the smooth transitions from one level of education to the other and even college-to-work transition. One of the most challenging issues that have been disrupting the learning process in the US education system is teenage pregnancies. It is reported that about 750,000 cases of teenage pregnancies occur each year in the United States. Of this population, two-thirds the affected teenagers are aged 18 and 19 years. As a result, over 200,000 abortion cases among teenagers are reported annually. However, teenage abortions occur at different rates across the US states. For instance, it is reported that over half of teenage pregnancies in New York, Minnesota, Mississippi, and New Jersey ends in abortion. This implies that the desire to pursue academics contributes to the increase of abortion among teenagers. In light of these statistics, it is logical to allow teenagers to have safe medical abortion so as to pursue their academic dreams to prosperity. Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2015 in the subject Medicine - Gynecology, Andrology, grade: A, University of Manchester (HCRI), course: Global Health, language: English, abstract: The World Health Organization defines unsafe abortion as a procedure for terminating a pregnancy that is performed by an individual lacking the necessary skills, or in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both. Unsafe abortion is common in places where abortion is illegal. Every year almost 44,000 abortions occur globally and nearly half of them are unsafe whereby almost all unsafe abortions (98 percent) are happening in developing Countries. In Countries where abortion remains unsafe, it is a leading cause of maternal mortality. According to the WHO unsafe abortions contribute to 13% of all maternal mortality globally and are direct cause of maternal

mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa. When comparing women with their counterpart men in Sexual and Reproductive Health, there is no such a high cause of mortality in men. This difference shows the existent gender inequality in most developing Countries. In these settings women are denied access to information, education on safe sex, contraception and are not offered an informed consent on their fertility choices. Gender based violence is one of the contributing factor to this inequality that women suffer and this affect their potential development and enjoyment of their right to health including their right to Sexual and Reproductive Health. These universal rights legitimate women to choose whether to conceive or when to form a family. This should have not been difficult to achieve in a World with so much technologies of modern effective contraceptive methods. And the issue of unsafe abortion and its complications could be averted. Conversely this is not the case in the context where legal structures should determine the fate of those who should make decisions for their own lives. The legalization or non-legalization of termination of pregnancy has been a battle ground for Centuries in many Countries across the Globe with different variations in the trends of abortion legal frameworks. In this essay, I will discuss why unsafe abortion is perceived as neglected globally and evaluate the extent to which human rights-based approach can be useful to mitigate this public health problem and conclude with my personal view on this issue. Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Theology - Miscellaneous, grade: 1, , course: World Religions, language: English, abstract: This paper discusses the abortion controversy in the United States. It analyses the influence of the Christian Church on the debate whether abortion should be legal or illegal. This question is especially interesting because, even though the constitution requires a separation of church and state, the US government was in its origin partially defined by Christian values. Furthermore, while in other Western countries the importance of religion is declining, the United States is still a very devout country. The discussion, whether abortion should be legal or not, is a never-ending topic all over the world. In America, it has been debated for decades. In presidential campaigns, it is always addressed, but never as much as in the 2020 race with the possible re-election of Donald Trump. Especially concerning the new seat in the supreme court, which was highly disputed. Recently it was confirmed that the conservative judge Amy Coney Barrett will replace Ginsburg. This could mean that the judiciary branch of the federal government would develop to be more conservative. This could maybe even result in a re-discussion of Roe versus Wade. This would not only affect abortion policies strongly but moreover would be a huge occurrence for American Politics in general. Even though the majority of the American population is positioned in the middle of both political positions, the extreme opinions of Pro-life and Pro-choice have dominated the discussion. Some people are even so involved or even obsessed (some even feel offended in their religious belief) that protests or smaller gatherings in front of abortion clinics are not uncommon. While Pro-choice believes in the option to decide, Pro-life thinks abortion is murder. In general, pro-life tends to be the more conservative view on that topic as it is developing out of the traditional biblical opinion. In the past this had a clear influence on the political decisions concerning the abortion policies. The reason for this is, as we will see, the connection between the strictly believing evangelists and the republicans. How strong was the influence the Church took in this political debate if abortion should be legal or not? The impetus for the current round of welfare reform derives from two complementary arguments. First, there is simply a concern that too many resources are being transferred from taxpayers to a dependent class, welfare recipients. Second, there is a concern that the welfare system itself induces undesirable behavior; in particular, the claim is that it induces women to have children when they cannot afford them and out of wedlock. The paper provides a discussion of the methodological issues in evaluating the causal effects of welfare reform on the number of abortions; then combines the insights from the discussion of the theory, the data, and the methodological issues to try to draw some insights from the existing literature. Using the perspectives gained from the discussion of data and methodological issues, the paper then reviews the empirical literature on the effects of welfare and abortion policy on abortion and tries to put these pieces together to sketch potential research strategies to explore the actual effects of welfare reform on the level of abortions. Seminar paper from the year 2021 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies -

Literature, grade: 1,0, Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel (Philosophische Fakultät - Englisches Seminar), course: Narrative Theory and the Reading of Literary Texts, language: English, abstract: The purpose of this paper is to show that an analysis and interpretation of the topographical and architectural setting and of the objects within that setting in Ernest Hemingway's short story "Hills Like White Elephants," which was published in 1927, provides a fruitful understanding of the short story. This paper investigates how Hemingway transforms topography into metaphors and symbols and how the setting creates the mood and sets the tone of the short story. "Hills Like White Elephants" is a paramount example of Hemingway's so-called "iceberg theory". Similarly, Hemingway's short story "Hills Like White Elephants," which is mostly told in dialogue, is like the tip of an iceberg—the succinct length and the seemingly simple language are deceptive. Analogously to Hemingway's iceberg theory, there are concealed depths to the surface story. The fact that there are only a few sections in which the setting is described emphasizes that a close reading of the setting is necessary because the lack of description indicates that there is hidden meaning behind the overall setting. This paper argues that Hemingway uses the setting to demonstrate the struggle of the main characters, the American and the girl Jig, about whether to have an abortion—even though words such as 'abortion' or 'pregnancy' are not mentioned in the text. The paper argues that Hemingway integrates symbolism into the landscape and furthermore uses spatial concepts to convey meaning that goes beyond spatial information. The contrast between abortion or birth correlates with the dichotomy of the setting and is hence almost entirely expressed in spatial terms. Moreover, the descriptions of the setting reflect the couple's contrasting points of view regarding the pregnancy. The paper aims to discover the implied and hinted meaning within the deceptive simplicity of the text by relying on narrative theory. Examines abortion in various cultural and political contexts around the world.

Master's Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Law - European and International Law, Intellectual Properties, grade: Merit, , course: International Law, language: English, abstract: The issue of abortion has always remained a taboo, not only socially but many legal systems have different attitudes towards it. With the creation of the European Convention on Human Rights and a Court of last resort to deal with alleged breaches by the State came the expectation that it had to deal with this pertinent issue due to States refusing to legalise abortion or limiting access to it. This paper considers the extent to which the Courts jurisprudence has adopted a pro-life approach and if so, why. The paper reveals that there are competing interests, namely between three parties: The foetus, the woman and the State and that the Court has had to balance its judgements carefully, depending on the circumstances of each case, without intruding on a woman's right to privacy under Art 8. It concludes that the Court has tried to stay as neutral as possible when dealing with cases on abortion, presumably understanding the contentions that would be raised if it is overly eager to appease one party over the other. This necessitates a new legal theory which is necessary due to the competing interests of each party over the other. Contained within the paper, a new legal theory named "The Triad of Rights" is created which shows how women's rights, foetal rights and State rights are unable to be dissociated from each other on the issue of abortion, indicating why the Court tries to stay as neutral as possible. Essay from the year 2016 in the subject Politics - Basics and General, grade: 79 %, University of Kent, language: English, abstract: This paper shall discuss the relationship between neoliberalism and biopolitics by reference to the German abortion law §218 and §219. To do this it shall first define the terms and then have a look at German abortion laws. Subsequently, I will discuss how both neoliberalism and biopolitics are integral parts of German abortion law, and which end this serves. The paper comes to the conclusion that neoliberalism and biopolitics do not antagonise each other. Biopolitics and Neoliberalism are, as will be seen, two fundamentally different philosophies. One wants regulation, and puts responsibility and power in the hands of the state, the other wants deregulation and puts responsibility and power in the hands of the individual. However, they need not necessarily pull into two different directions. Seminar paper from the year 1999 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 2 (B), LMU Munich (America Institute), 17 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In America, abortion is a topic that is

especially discussed by the differentiating pro-life and pro-choice groups. They talk about whether women should be allowed to have an abortion or not, and almost every American has an opinion on the issue. One might ask if this is necessary considering the fact that laws do not prohibit abortion. But in the US, the overall question of morality, conservatism, but also individualism and equality plays an important role and is the basis for these discussions. Therefore, it is important to have a look at the history of abortion to understand the controversial opinions and the importance of the topic for the public. Furthermore, one has to understand the procedure of abortion and think about why women decide not to have a child. The fact that pro-life- and pro-choice-groups are trying to convince others of their attitude towards abortion plays an important role, as well as concerns about the future. To ease the beginning of the reading and to make the reader familiar with the issue, the paper starts with a definition of abortion.

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Miscellaneous, grade: A-, Central European University Budapest, language: English, abstract: The author has compared the issue of abortion focusing on pro-life vs. pro-choice position in Rawls's theory of justice and political liberalism and Dworkin's discussion about moral problems of abortion. In the first and second parts of this paper, the author has analyzed the abortion issue from the standpoint of the original position, veil of ignorance, rights and interests, detached vs. derivative position, natural vs. human investment while criticising the application of Rawls's natural duties and Dworkin's intrinsic (sacred) value to abortion. In the final part, Rawls's and Dworkin's positions on abortion issues are compared, drawing conclusions on similarities and divergence.

Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Ethics, grade: 1,0, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Biomedical Ethics, language: English, abstract: One of the main issues that the second wave feminists addressed was the right of women to decide if and when they want to have children. Women in the sixties and seventies protested for their reproductive rights and demanded the legal access to abortion with slogans like "my body, my choice". Although many countries liberalized their laws concerning abortion, the debate about the moral permissibility still remains one of the most heated debates across different societies. Judith Jarvis Thomson's essay "A Defense of Abortion" was published in 1971 and has had a great impact on the philosophical debate on abortion and its moral permissibility. Moral philosophers who are pro- or anti-choice alike have argued about the argumentative strategy that is best to support one's claims concerning abortion. Thomson's essay has been critiqued for various different reasons and this paper's goal is to work out how Thomson's position could be rethought after over forty years of its first publishing. My main thesis is virtually the same as Thomson's: abortion is not always impermissible. However, I disagree with her methodology and I argue that the details of different cases and the societal context they happen in ought to decide whether abortion is morally permissible or not. My critique is especially aimed at Thomson's strategy to assume - for the sake of the argument - that the fetus is a person, her conception of bodily autonomy and her terminology. In the first part of the paper I summarize Thomson's position while focusing on the most important aspects for the following critique. In the second part, I mainly use the theories of Gina Schouten and Rosalind Hursthouse to criticize some of Thomson's assumptions. Gina Schouten has argued (from a feminist perspective) for considering that there is a societal moral obligation for Donohue and Levitt (2001) present a number of analyses that suggest a causal link between legalized abortion and reductions in crime almost two decades later when the cohorts exposed to legalized abortion reach their peak crime years. Joyce (2003) challenges that finding. In this paper, we demonstrate that Joyce's failure to uncover a negative relationship between abortion and crime is a direct consequence of his decision to focus exclusively on the six-year period 1985-90 without including adequate controls for the crack epidemic. We provide empirical evidence that crack hit the high-abortion early legalizing states harder and earlier. We then demonstrate that using precisely the same treatment and control groups as Joyce, but extending the data analysis to encompass the lifetime criminal experiences (as opposed to an arbitrary six-year window), the evidence strongly supports the hypothesis that legalized abortion reduces crime. We also show that our original results are robust to focusing on only the cohorts born immediately before or after Roe v. Wade. The data suggest that ease of access to

abortion, rather than simply de jure legalization, is a critical determinant of the extent of the crime reduction. Locating the issue of abortion in a global public policy context, with the array of public health, human rights, and social questions that are implicated, is the aim of this paper. Abortion laws around the world have been liberalized since the 1950s, with a resultant decrease in abortion-related mortality among women. The proportion of the world's population, governed by laws that permit abortion on medical or broader social and economic grounds, is 75 percent (nearly 4 billion people). In addition to women living in those countries that have resisted liberalization of their abortion laws, many women have restricted access to abortion, even those in countries in which abortion is technically legal. There are a number of reasons for this, including a lack of government or public commitment to provide or fund services, lack of trained specialists, administrative roadblocks, a woman's ability to pay, and a lack of truthful information about legal rights and services. Abortion rates from countries around the world are examined and discussed in terms of the varying demographic and social realities. The large number of maternal deaths due to abortion that still occur is not due to a deficiency in technology, but a deficiency in the value placed on women's lives. The numerous roadblocks to safe abortion services drive women to seek illegal or clandestine abortions that greatly endanger their lives. The debate surrounding abortion has been too often portrayed as a conflict between black and white hues. The debate needs to take place in a larger context, complete with public health, family planning, and human rights concerns. Equality of political rights for women, and likely the lives of many, hinges on political decisions regarding abortion. (DB) John Marks is something of a national treasure. Warm, funny, passionate, opinionated and occasionally contrary, he is a man whose life for more than 40 years marched in beat with that of the National Health Service. There is scarcely a medical issue or controversy in which John Marks was not involved. Abortion law reform, the doctors' 1970s revolt against the General Medical Council, the foundation of the Royal College of General Practitioners, countless NHS reorganizations, and the bloody battle over NHS pay beds and the pay of junior doctors are just a sample. Then there was the fierce, principled battle over how the medical profession and the public should respond to the terror of a new disease - AIDS. And the great war that was fought over the Conservatives' introduction of market forces into the NHS in the late 1980s and early 1990s - an approach to running the NHS that lives on, reincarnated, under the current Labor government. In all of these John Marks played more than a walk-on part. In many he was a principal actor. For anyone wanting fully to understand the BMA's role in all this, this book is thus required reading. But it is much more than just a dry history of times past. It is laced with anecdote, from the horrifying to the hilarious, and on to high politics. John Marks' account of his life and times provides the tale of a warm, human, liberal and occasionally buccaneering man whose passion for life and causes leaves even those who do not always agree with him eager to count him among their friends. Excerpt from *Miscellaneous Papers: The Economics of Crop Disposal; The Abortion of Fruiting Branches in Cotton; Fruit Growing on the Truckee-Carson Project; The Excretion of Cytase by Penicillium Pinophilum*; Issued March 22, 1913 This paper was presented Feb. 4, 1913, as one of a series of lectures given before the scientific staff of the Bureau of Plant Industry. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. At a UN General Assembly Special Session in 1999, governments recognised unsafe abortion as a major public health concern, and pledged their commitment to reduce the need for abortion through expanded and improved family planning services, as well as ensure abortion services should be safe and accessible. This technical and policy guidance provides a comprehensive overview of the many actions that can be taken in health systems to ensure that women have access to good quality abortion services as allowed by law. Though controversial in subject, By Their

Fruits presents an important examination of not only the history of abortion legislation but also the history and impact of the Eugenics movement. Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: 1,0, Mid Sweden University (Department of Sociology), course: Introduction to Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, language: English, abstract: The decision to abort a child brings the prospective mother/parents always into a morally and ethically conflict. Anneli Kero conducted a case study examining this assumption in 2002. My task for the present paper was to create an own research design with a different focus in the range of the same topic. I chose the questioning if the decision-making process of aborting a child would be different if the soon-to-be child would be handicapped. The aim of the research design was to find out if the inhibition treshold of the abortion of a handicapped child would be lower than with a physically healthy child. My second task within this paper was to relate the research design to Poppers falsification principle and Chalmers' thoughts about science in general. Seminar paper in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, Dresden Technical University, language: English, abstract: This term paper deals with the topic of Women's Rights in the 1960s in Britain and the United States by especially examining abortion rights issues. The statements used in this term paper are supported by the novel "Changing Places" by the English author and literary critic David Lodge. The Abortion Act of 1967 in Britain was a central occasion in the Women's Liberation Movement, as women were now free to choose between keeping a child or aborting it, even though an abortion required certain reasons. But this was not the only change in the Women's Liberation Movement. Women started to get more rights in keeping a part of the money their husbands gave them. Women furthermore started to get involved in politics, since the first female Secretary of State in Britain was appointed in 1968 and the youngest female Minister-President in 1969. But there was still inequality in payment, job opportunities, and the educational system. Discrimination on the basis of sex was no rarity, and women had to fight for equal treatment. Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Psychology - Miscellaneous, grade: A, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (Psychological Institute), course: Introduction to Individual and Context, language: English, abstract: In the United States of America, a high degree of attention has been paid to the issue of how to legislate abortion. During the past two decades, notions of the so-called „Culture-Wars“ emerged, referring to an increasing polarization of the American public over the abortion topic along the lines of religiously motivated „pro-life“ and secular „pro-choice“ activist groups. This paper is an effort to analyze from a psychological perspective how religiosity mediates people's attitudes towards abortion legislation, the hypothesis being that the more embedded a person is in an increasingly conservative religious community, the less likely she will be to experience cognitive dissonance over ambivalent topics like abortion, because she adheres to the amplified religious position on it. It was found that religiosity leads to more dismissive attitudes towards abortion in general. Furthermore, the more conservative a religious denomination is in the terms of Bible literalism, the stricter is the view of its adherents that abortion should be forbidden by law in most or all cases. As Bible literalism entails the belief of being indisputably right about any issue touched by it, it leads to attitude persistence, which keeps the „pro-life“ and „pro-choice“ activist groups from finding a compromise. However, contrary to what the „Culture-Wars“-hypothesis suggests, data from public opinion polls do not show an increasing polarization in attitudes over the issue. Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Ethics, grade: 1,0, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Biomedical Ethics, language: English, abstract: One of the main issues that the second wave feminists addressed was the right of women to decide if and when they want to have children. Women in the sixties and seventies protested for their reproductive rights and demanded the legal access to abortion with slogans like “my body, my choice”. Although many countries liberalized their laws concerning abortion, the debate about the moral permissibility still remains one of the most heated debates across different societies. Judith Jarvis Thomson's essay “A Defense of Abortion” was published in 1971 and has had a great impact on the philosophical debate on abortion and its moral permissibility. Moral philosophers who are pro- or anti-choice alike have argued about the argumentative strategy that is best to support one's claims concerning abortion. Thomson's essay has

been critiqued for various different reasons and this paper's goal is to work out how Thomson's position could be rethought after over forty years of its first publishing. My main thesis is virtually the same as Thomson's: abortion is not always impermissible. However, I disagree with her methodology and I argue that the details of different cases and the societal context they happen in ought to decide whether abortion is morally permissible or not. My critique is especially aimed at Thomson's strategy to assume - for the sake of the argument - that the fetus is a person, her conception of bodily autonomy and her terminology. In the first part of the paper I summarize Thomson's position while focusing on the most important aspects for the following critique. In the second part, I mainly use the theories of Gina Schouten and Rosalind Hursthouse to criticize some of Thomson's assumptions. Gina Schouten has argued (from a feminist perspective) for considering that there is a societal moral obligation for caring and protecting the most vulnerable which means that depending on the moral status of fetus', there is an obligation to care for them. Another interesting critique can be made by questioning of the role that (bodily) autonomy plays in bioethics and how Thomson uses it to justify abortion. Rosalind Hursthouse has attacked Thomson's violinist example for being too different from an actual pregnancy and found her terminology too imprecise. Abortion is a legal medical procedure that has been provided to millions of American women. Since the Institute of Medicine first reviewed the health implications of national legalized abortion in 1975, there has been a plethora of related scientific research, including well-designed randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, and epidemiological studies examining abortion care. This research has focused on examining the relative safety of abortion methods and the appropriateness of methods for different clinical circumstances. With this growing body of research, earlier abortion methods have been refined, discontinued, and new approaches have been developed. The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States offers a comprehensive review of the current state of the science related to the provision of safe, high-quality abortion services in the United States. This report considers 8 research questions and presents conclusions, including gaps in research. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use reviews the medical eligibility criteria for use of contraception, offering guidance on the safety and use of different methods for women and men with specific characteristics or known medical conditions. The recommendations are based on systematic reviews of available clinical and epidemiological research. It is a companion guideline to Selected Practice Recommendations for Contraceptive Use. Together, these documents are intended to be used by policy-makers, program managers, and the scientific community to support national programs in the preparation of service delivery guidelines. The fourth edition of this useful resource supersedes previous editions, and has been fully updated and expanded. It includes over 86 new recommendations and 165 updates to recommendations in the previous edition. Guidance for populations with special needs is now provided, and a new annex details evidence on drug interactions from concomitant use of antiretroviral therapies and hormonal contraceptives. To assist users familiar with the third edition, new and updated recommendations are highlighted. Everyone involved in providing family planning services and contraception should have the fourth edition of Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use at hand. Since 1973, world wide, abortionists have committed over a billion homicides. Think of it as a Titanic sized luxury liner going to the bottom every thirty minutes of every day since; this has to be the greatest crime against humanity in history. Everyone really knows the life of a human being begins at the beginning: conception. If it doesn't begin there, it doesn't begin anywhere and none of us are human. While there are many who will claim (without thinking about it much) that no one knows when a human life begins, it's closer to the truth to note that just about everybody knows when a human life begins. Nearly every embryology textbook that has a page on the subject will reaffirm that fact. If it is true (and it demonstrably is) that the zygote/embryo/fetus is a human being, then it follows that an abortion, any and every abortion, kills a human being; an innocent human being, if we may speculate. Despite all claims to the contrary, this is not a matter of factual or scientific doubt. It hasn't been for a very long time. In 1859 the AMA published a position paper opposing abortion and calling for its universal criminalization. One can see how confusing this can be. Babies born



prematurely look exactly like babies, only smaller. Pennsylvania's abortion law prohibits abortions after 24 weeks, and many times with proper neonatal care a baby can survive at that early stage of development. A 23 week old fetus looks exactly like a 24 week old baby, and with improvements in medical technology will likely have about as good a chance at surviving, assuming it has its mother's permission to live. When in January of 1973, Roe v. Wade took the issue of abortion out of the hands of the voters and placed it irrevocably in the hands of a tiny number of unelected officials, few really understood the truly radical nature of the decision. It was, if anything, more radical than the similar Dred Scott decision of 116 years earlier. Scott had sued under existing law to gain his freedom from slavery. The 1857 court ruled that blacks had no rights that the rest of the human race was obligated to respect, but it set no new precedent, it didn't create slavery or a new class of "sub-citizens." These existed already. It took a bloody war to eliminate them entirely. The 1973 Court on the other hand, did create an entirely new class of human non-persons, and did not authorize mere enslavement, but authorized their killing. Based on extensive original field research, this provocative collection presents case studies from Thailand, Cambodia, Burma, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia and India. It includes an insight into the conditions and hard choices faced by women and the circumstances surrounding unplanned pregnancies. This book has been prompted, encouraged, enticed to be written by the powerful force of persecution against the weaker sex. There is so much dominant ignorance, fallacy, ungodly, irrational belief as to why they are being denounced for the exercise of free will, free choice. The denunciations, the incarceration of agenda-violators have their own merits but there is a need to investigate the basis/bases upon which they are founded. The inquiry goes deeper than the accusing fingers and from the defensive hands. There has to be a biblical, rational, scientific basis to mellow down the confrontation which results to social injustice. In the aspect of biblical, rational, scientific basis, the sub-issues of morality, gender orientation, God-Question, man-made agenda, killing, soul, human being, human life, fetus, union of sperm and egg cell, miscarriage, after life, related matters being taken up. In a nutshell this work is intended to provide some academic education for people into the state of discernment, into rationality so the millions of embittered, angry souls can soften the imposition of their vested, impassioned agenda. Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: 1,0, Mid Sweden University (Department of Sociology), course: Introduction to Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, language: English, abstract: The decision to abort a child brings the prospective mother/parents always into a morally and ethically conflict. Anneli Kero conducted a case study examining this assumption in 2002. My task for the present paper was to create an own research design with a different focus in the range of the same topic. I chose the questioning if the decision-making process of aborting a child would be different if the soon-to-be child would be handicapped. The aim of the research design was to find out if the inhibition treshold of the abortion of a handicapped child would be lower than with a physically healthy child. My second task within this paper was to relate the research design to Poppers falsification principle and Chalmers' thoughts about science in general. "Now with a new afterword by the author"--Back cover. Demonstrates that individual state policies on abortion closely reflect public opinion in that state and affect abortion rates, whereas national policy and policy changes have no real effect on abortion rates.

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