# Ethics of Abortion: Abortion: Thomson on Permissibility

Ethics: Bioethics (Fall 2014) Laura Guidry-Grimes

### TO GRIFIGALLY ANALYZE

#### Having life vs. human being vs. person

Delineations? Sanctity of what? What types of value are at stake?

Different normative implications...which duties are absolute and which are prima facie?

#### Killing vs. murder

• Killing innocent life = wrongful killing ... always?

#### Innocent life...

• Meaning? Role of 'innocence' in arguments?

#### The question of choice

• In all cases of heterosexual intercourse, have the involved parties both *chosen* to take on the responsibility of pregnancy?

#### WHAT ARE RIGHTS?

"Rights are entitlements (not) to perform certain actions, or (not) to be in certain states; or entitlements that others (not) perform certain actions or (not) be in certain states" (Wenar)

- Can be negative, positive, or both
- $\odot$  Correlativity thesis:  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{O}$
- Suggest what can be demanded—within limits
  - Unjust to do otherwise vs. suberogatory to refuse vs. supererogatory to comply
- Need to be specified
  - e.g., "right to life" needs to be clarified for what this right actually encompasses, which obligations are and are not entailed



- Not necessarily a trump against all other considerations and interests
  - Note: depends on philosopher
- Provide "secure moral basis of protection against serious wrongdoing" (Beauchamp)
  - A defense against consequentialist calculations
- Prima facie -meaning they obligate others unless they conflict with equal or stronger right(s)
- Some rights might be given a fixed priority over others, so it will hardly ever (if ever) be outweighed.

## DIFFERENT QUESTIONS TO ASK

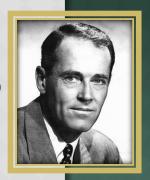
- Are women morally permitted to seek an abortion?
- Should the government intervene in women's choice to seek abortions? Or should it be legally protected?
- Are doctors professionally permitted to perform abortions?
  - What is professionally vs. ethically vs. legally permitted
  - Professional obligations in these cases?

# VIOLINIST EXAMPLE

- Meant to attack this argument: A fetus is a person, and every person has a right to life; therefore, the fetus may not be killed through abortion because the right to life trumps the woman's right to her own body.
- So must stay connected to violinist?
  - Does length of connection make a difference?
- How is the violinist case analogous and disanalogous to pregnancy?
  - What can we pull from the parallels and dissimilarities?

## RIGHT TO LIFE.

- Entails what kinds of obligations?
  - To be provided the minimum of what is needed to continue living? (Henry Fonda counterexample)
  - To refrain from killing? (so cannot unplug violinist because he has a *claim* on *your* kidneys?)
- "we need to be shown also that killing the fetus violates its right to life, i.e., that abortion is *unjust* killing" (57, emphasis added)
  - When risk of pregnancy known, voluntarily taken? (burglar, people-seeds counterexamples)



## THOMSON'S CONCLUSIONS

- "having a right to life does not guarantee having either a right to given the use of or a right to be allowed continued use of another's body—even if one needs it for life itself" (56)
- "nobody is morally required to make large sacrifices, of health, of all other interests and concerns, of all other duties and commitments [...] even for nine months, in order to keep another person alive" (61-62)
  - Supererogatory to continue pregnancy in many cases
  - Might be suberogatory to terminate pregnancy in some other cases



- Do you think that, in virtue of becoming pregnant, there is necessarily a special set of obligations that the woman has to the embryo/fetus?
  - *Is there a special obligation not to terminate the pregnancy?*
- What do you think of JJT's arguments about laws not requiring Good/ Stupendous/ Minimally Decent Samaritism, which makes abortion bans particularly unfair to women?
- How do you think JJT's argument fares against Marquis' argument?

# Questions? Comments?