



ANSWERING

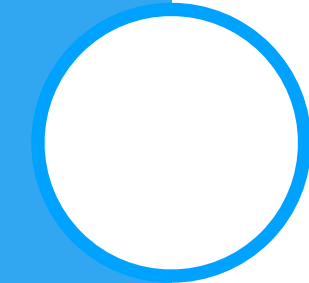
PRO-CHOICE

QUESTIONS

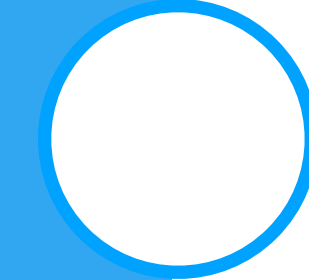
A workshop with the Alliance of Pro-Life Students

STRUCTURE

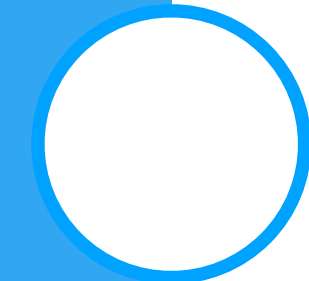
Who is APS?



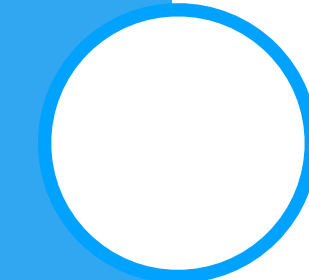
Rules of engagement



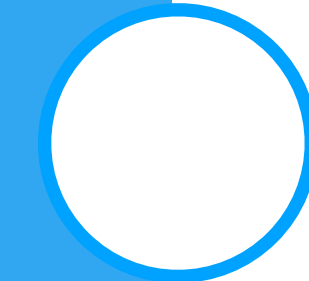
Sources + follow up



Questions answered formally



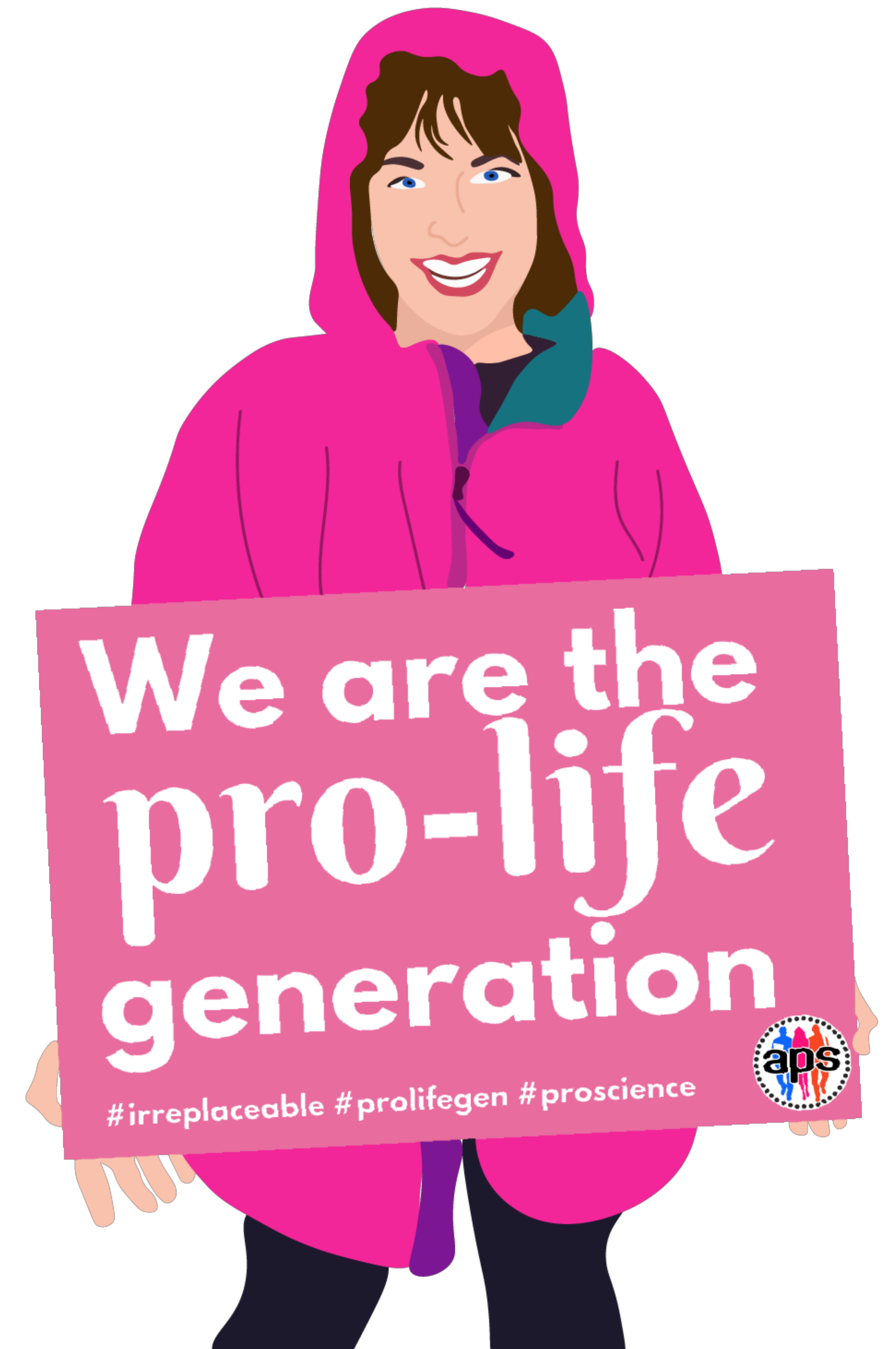
Other questions



WHO ARE WE?

Formed in 2012 by 4 students at university, the Alliance of Pro-Life Students has the the following goals:

- BUILD pro-life societies at universities
- SUPPORT those pro-life societies
- CONNECT pro-life students to each other and the pro-life movement



HAVE COURAGE

and

BE KIND



QUESTION ONE

The first question is about bodily autonomy.

There were a few other questions submitted about bodily autonomy, so we're looking at them together

If abortion becomes illegal, women
will have fewer rights than a **corpse**.



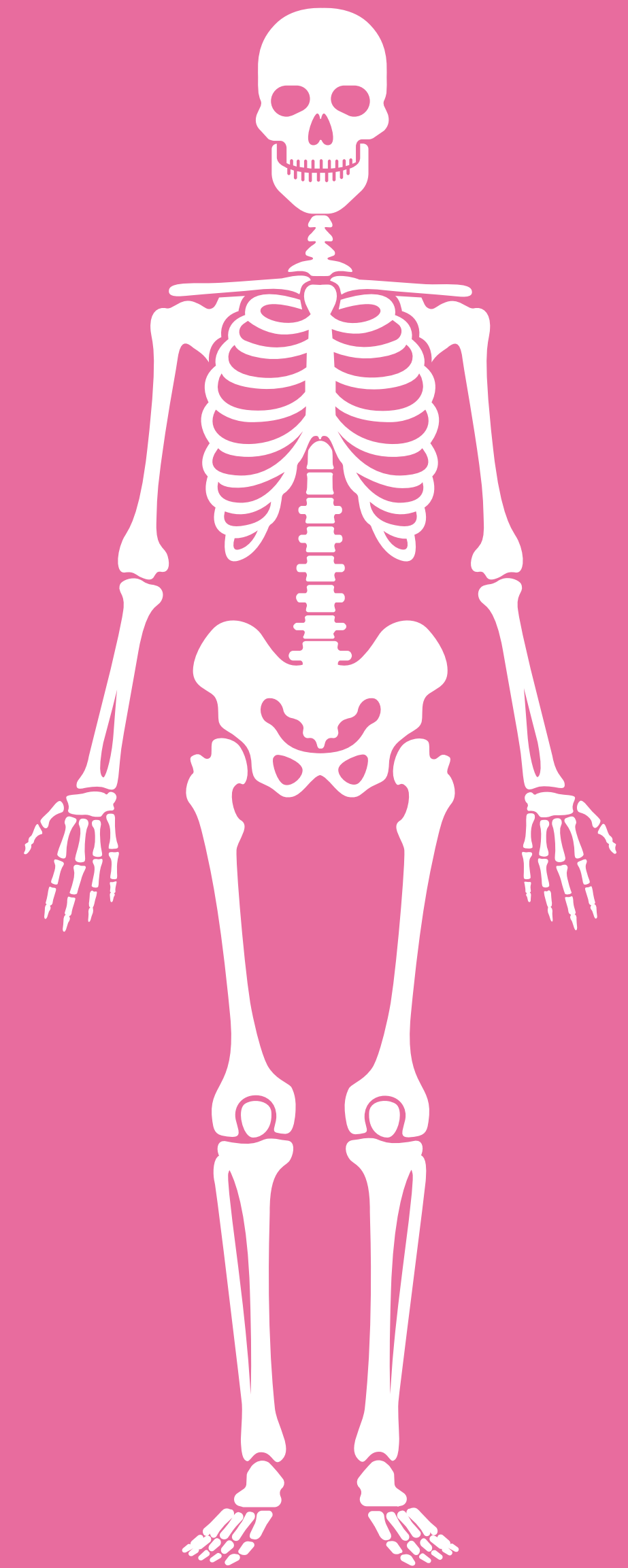
If abortion becomes illegal, women will have fewer rights than a **corpse**.



Corpses do not have the right to bodily autonomy.

When we die, the state owns our bodies. They may choose to respect our wishes as regards our remains, but they are not legally bound so to do.

The heart of this statement is actually about **women's bodily autonomy** while they are alive. Let's look at those, better questions.



Even if a foetus is a human being, it
doesn't have the right to use my
body if I don't give permission



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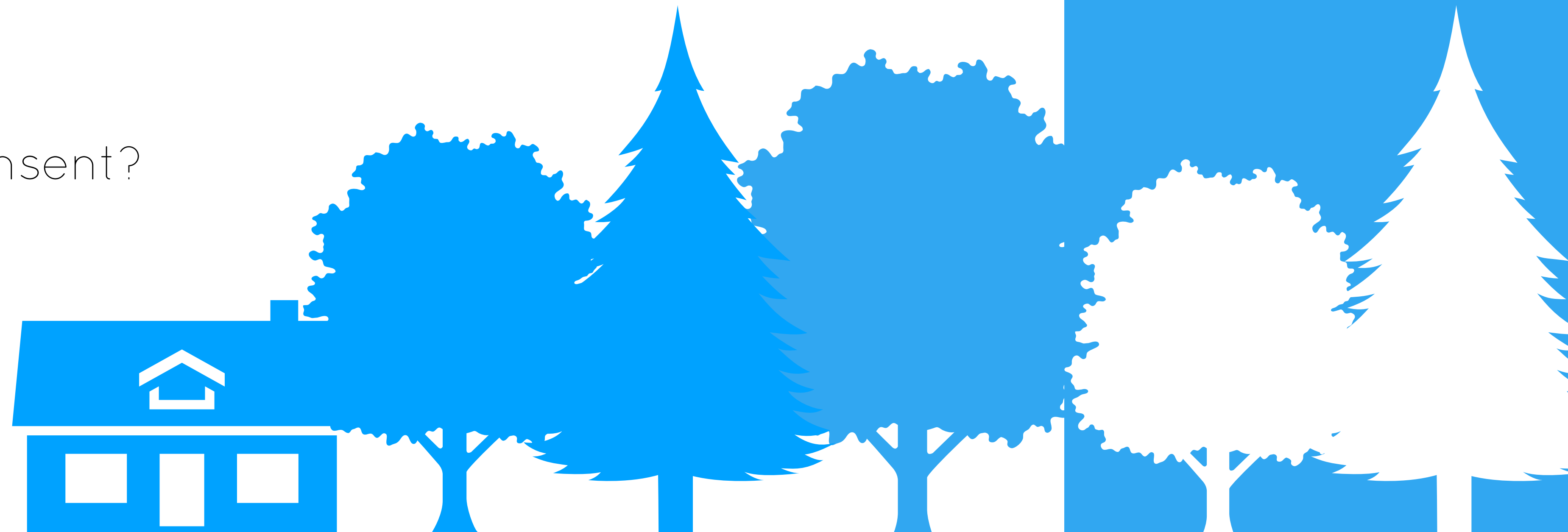
Right to Refuse argument

Cabin in the Woods

De Facto Guardian

Up!

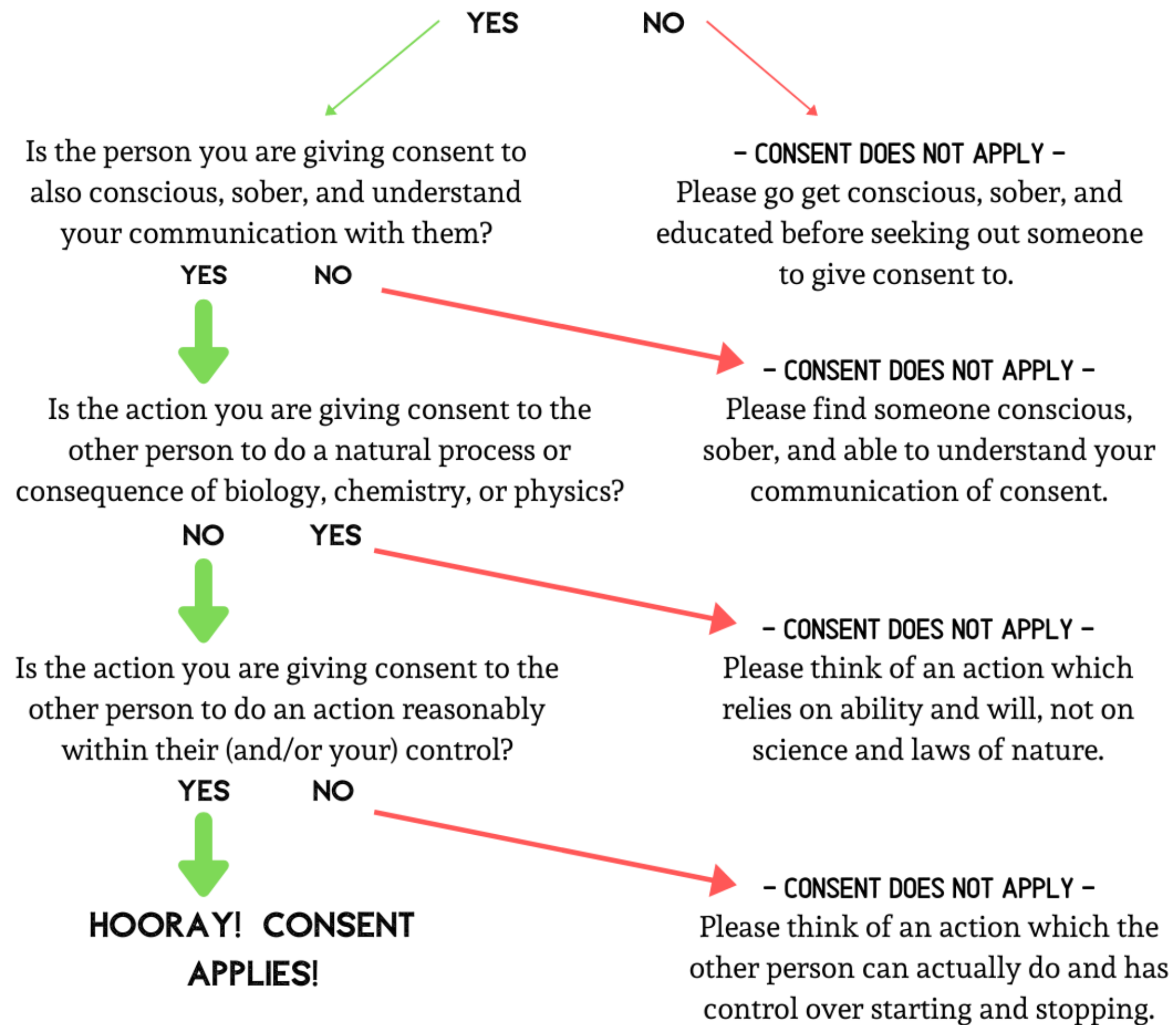
What is Consent?



Even if a foetus is a human being, it doesn't have the right to use my body if I don't give permission

DOES CONSENT APPLY?

Are you conscious, sober, and understand the inherent risks, consequences, and outcomes which can result from the action you are giving consent to someone to do?



We don't expect parents to donate their organs to save their own sick child, so why should we expect a mother to give up her bodily autonomy for an embryo?



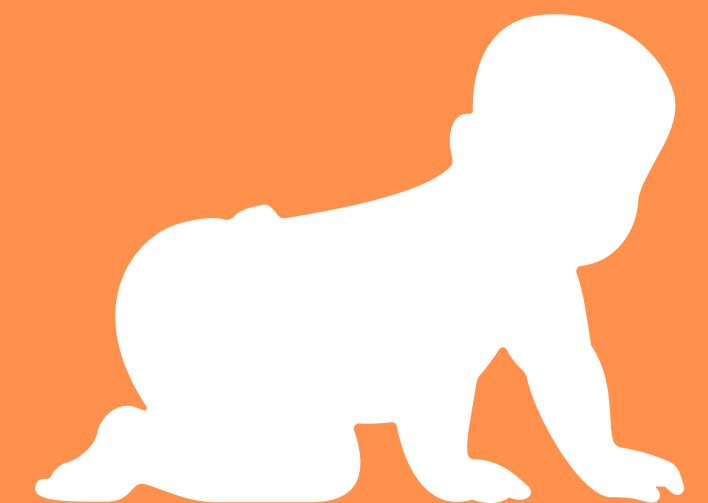
We don't expect parents to donate their organs to save **their own sick child**, so why should we expect a mother to give up her bodily autonomy for **an embryo**?

“Their own sick child” versus “an embryo”

Permanence of organ donation

Saving life versus actively taking life

De facto guardian

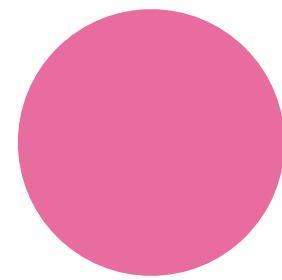


Men don't have the right to
comment on what a woman does
with her body

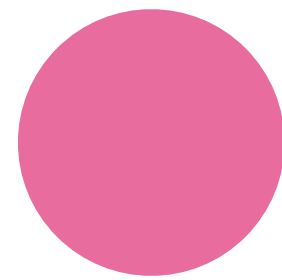


Men don't have the right to comment on what a woman does with her body

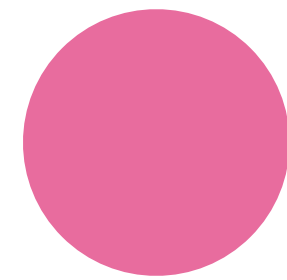
"Sovereign Zone" - test the limits



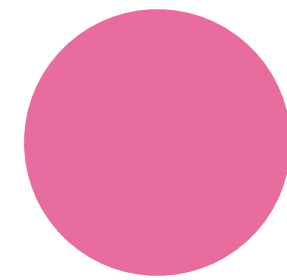
NO restrictions



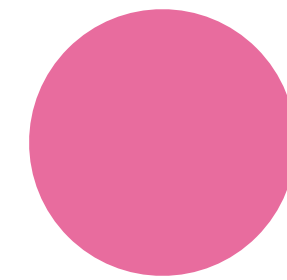
Thalidomide



Intentionally take Thalidomide



Art projects



Torture



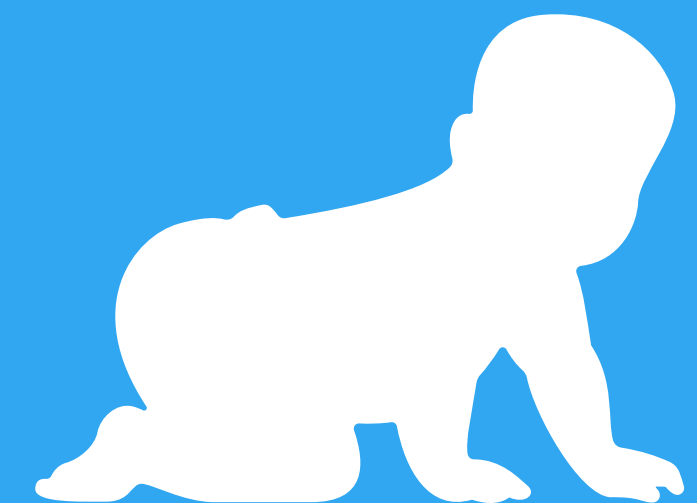
Why should a woman not have/
exercise the right to choose if when
she has children?



Why should a woman not have/exercise the right to choose **if and when** she has children?

There is no “if” about being pregnant.

The right to choose WHAT?



QUESTION TWO

This question is about the law.



If abortion is restricted, women will
die.



If abortion is restricted, women will die.

Challenge the assumption here

What are acceptable restrictions for them?

Do we want to “take women back in time”?



If abortion is restricted, women will die.

“Abortion is no longer a dangerous procedure. This applies not just to therapeutic abortions as performed in hospitals but also to so-called illegal abortions as done by physicians.”

In 1957 there were only 260 deaths in the whole country attributed to abortions of any kind. In New York City in 1921 there were 144 abortion deaths, in 1951 there were only 15; and, while the abortion death rate was going down so strikingly in that 30-year period, we know what happened to the population and the birth rate.

Two corollary factors must be mentioned here: first, chemotherapy and antibiotics have come in, benefiting all surgical procedures as well as abortion. Second, and even more important, the conference estimated that 90 per cent of all illegal abortions are presently being done by physicians. Call them what you will, abortionists or anything else, they are still physicians, trained as such; and many of them are in good standing in their communities.

They must do a pretty good job if the death rate is as low as it is.

*Mary Steichen Calderone,
Medical director of Planned Parenthood,
1953-1964*



QUESTION THREE

A good question to grapple with.

Often assumed that the answer is negative.

A way of connecting with the muddled middle.



What numbers of abortions are for
life threatening conditions?



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Grounds A and B 145

permit abortion where the risk to the life of the mother **is greater if she continues** her pregnancy than if she doesn't, and to **prevent grave permanent injury to physical or mental** health.

Ground C 196,083

permits abortion if there is a **risk** to the mental or physical health of the mother if she continues her pregnancy.

Ground D and E 4373

give permission for abortion if the unborn child is found to be **disabled** or have any abnormalities.

Grounds F and G 7

permit abortion where the mother's life will be saved through the abortion



What if the mother's life is in
danger?



What if the mother's life is in danger?

What do we mean by abortion?

Dublin Declaration

Ectopic Pregnancy



Abortions are safer for women than pregnancy/giving birth.



Abortions are safer for women than pregnancy/giving birth.

What is the point being made here?



FURTHER QUESTIONS?





THANK YOU

