

Chapter 1 : 'Lady Parts Justice League' Launches Pro-Abortion Comedy Tour | Daily Wire

Abortion should be illegal / Raymond J. Adamek -- 3. Access to abortion should be restricted / Michael J. New -- 4. Access to abortion should not be restricted.

The full text of this article in PDF format can be obtained by clicking [here](#). Are we to conclude from this alleged silence that elective abortion is morally permitted? There are good reasons to say no. Science clearly demonstrates that the unborn are unquestionably human from the earliest stages of development. Biblical commands against the unjust taking of human life, therefore, apply to the unborn as they do other human beings. Third, abortion advocates cannot account for basic human equality. He never said a word about abortion nor did anyone else in the Bible even though abortion was available and in use in his time. The purpose of this article is to show that the case for elective abortion based on the alleged silence of Scripture is flawed both theologically and philosophically. The Bible does not expressly condemn many things, including racial discrimination against blacks, killing abortion doctors as a means of fighting abortion, and lynching homosexuals, and yet few people would argue that these acts are morally justified. We know, in fact, that they are wrong by inference. Lynching homosexuals treats human beings unjustly. Scripture, therefore, condemns this activity even if the topic of lynching is never explicitly addressed. A century ago, racists argued from the alleged silence of Scripture that blacks were not human. Some went so far as to deny that blacks had souls. The inference is clear: No further proof from Scripture is necessary. As we shall see, the same is true with the unborn. If embryos and fetuses are human beings, then biblical commands that forbid the unjust taking of human life apply to them as they do to other humans. In other words, the biblical writers, under guidance from the Holy Spirit, selectively discussed topics relevant to their intended audiences while leaving many other topics unstated. If neither the Hebrews of the Old Testament nor the Christians of the New Testament were inclined to abort their unborn offspring, there was little reason for the biblical writers to address the matter. The Old Testament Context Biblical and cultural evidence suggests that the original audiences of the Bible were not inclined to consider abortion even though it was practiced in surrounding cultures. Humans have intrinsic value because they are made in the image of God. The shedding of innocent blood is hence strictly forbidden Gen. Children are seldom seen as unwanted or as a nuisance unless they turn wicked, but they are considered gifts from God “the greatest possible blessings Ps. God promised Abraham to make of him a great nation and that promise was passed on to Isaac, Jacob, and so on. Sterility and barrenness are a curse, a source of great shame and sorrow. As theologian Germain Grisez points out, among a people who saw children as a gift and barrenness as a curse, it was unthinkable that an Israelite woman should desire an abortion. The Bible does not mention one of the most heinous practices of the surrounding ancient world, female infanticide, but it does not follow from this that the act is therefore morally justified. Gorman writes that the first Christians were largely Jewish, with an essentially Jewish morality. Jewish documents from the period condemn the practice unequivocally, demonstrating a clear antiabortion consensus among Jews: A discussion of those facts simply never became necessary. As Gorman points out, there was no deviation from the norm inherited from Judaism. Unlike the surrounding pagan cultures, the early Christians to whom the New Testament was written were simply not inclined to kill their children before or after birth. The morality of abortion comes down to just one question: Is the unborn a member of the human family? If so, elective abortion is a serious moral wrong that violates biblical commands against the unjust taking of human life Exod. It treats the unborn human being, made in the image of God Gen. Conversely, if the unborn are not human, elective abortion requires no more justification than having a tooth pulled. Scripture we will grant is silent on the humanity of the unborn as it is on the humanity of whites, blacks, Asians, etc. It follows that if a positive case can be made for the humanity of the unborn apart from Scripture as, e. At this point, science assists theology; that is to say, science gives us the facts we need to arrive at a theologically sound conclusion. What the facts of science make clear is that from the earliest stages of development, the unborn are distinct,

living, and whole human beings. True, they have yet to grow and mature, but they are whole human beings nonetheless. Leading embryology textbooks affirm this conclusion. This is bad biology. Mollenkott is making the rather elementary mistake of confusing parts with wholes. The difference in kind between each of our cells and a human embryo is clear: The human embryo, however, is already a whole human entity. Robert George and Patrick Lee argue that it makes no sense to say you were once a sperm or somatic cell when science clearly states that you were once a human embryo: It is precisely this ability that breaks down at the moment of death, however death might occur. Dead bodies may have plenty of live cells, but their cells no longer function together in a coordinated manner. Mere groups of human cells [e. Do humans come to be at one point, but come to be valuable only later by virtue of some acquired property i. First, newborns cannot make conscious, reflective choices until several months after birth. One cannot arbitrarily draw a line at birth to spare the newborn. It is color, then: By this rule, you are a slave to the first man you meet with a fairer skin than your own. You do not mean color exactly " You mean the whites are intellectually the superiors of the blacks, and therefore have the right to enslave them? By this rule you are to be a slave to the first man you meet with an intellect superior to your own. But you say it is a question of interest, and, if you can make it your interest, you have the right to enslave another. And if he can make it his interest, he has the right to enslave you. Humans are equally valuable by virtue of being equally human. Second, if the immediate capacity for consciousness makes one valuable, many nonhuman animals qualify as persons. As George points out, human embryos possess this basic capacity by virtue of the kind of thing they are " members of a natural kind, a biological species " whose members if not prevented by some extrinsic cause in due course develop the immediate capacity for such mental acts. On what basis can Simmons require for the recognition of full moral respect the second sort of capacity, which is an accidental i. One grows in the ability to perform mental acts only because one already is the kind of thing that grows into the ability to perform mental acts, that is, a human being. My thoughts and my feelings, indeed all of my functional mental abilities, cannot exist unless I first exist. I can exist without them, as, for example, when I am sleeping, but they cannot exist without me. The passage reads in the NASB as follows: But if there is any further injury, then you shall appoint as a penalty life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burn for burn, wound for wound, bruise for bruise. This argument, however, is flawed on several counts. The preceding verses Second, this passage does not even remotely suggest that a woman can willfully kill her unborn child through elective abortion. Nothing in the context supports this claim. At best, the text assigns a lesser penalty for accidentally killing a fetus than for accidentally killing its mother. It simply does not follow from this that a woman may deliberately kill her child through abortion. When read in the original Hebrew, the passage seems to convey that both the mother and the child are covered by the *lex talionis* " the law of retribution. The fetus is just as valuable as the mother. Josiah Priest, *Bible Defence of Slavery: Origin, Fortunes and History of the Negro Race*, 5th ed. Brown, , 33, cited in Millard J. Erickson, *Christian Theology*, 2nd ed. Baker, , Grisez and Michael Gorman, whose works I cite below. Corpus Books, , " Eerdmans, , " Saunders, , 3; Keith L. Moore, *The Developing Human: Clinically Oriented Embryology*, 4th ed. Decker, , 2; Ronan R. Cambridge University Press, , " Rutgers University Press, , Oxford University Press, , See also Singer, " Crossway, , Wolgemuth and Hyatt, , " Christian Research Institute Our Mission: To provide Christians worldwide with carefully researched information and well-reasoned answers that encourage them in their faith and equip them to intelligently represent it to people influenced by ideas and teachings that assault or undermine orthodox, biblical Christianity. Do you like what you are seeing?

Chapter 2 : Staff View: Abortion :

Abortion should be illegal / Raymond J. Adamek Access to abortion should be restricted / Michael J. New Access to abortion should not be restricted.

One argument frequently made by supporters of legal abortion is that the incidence of abortion is not affected by its legal status. As such, proponents of legal abortion maintain that legalizing abortion will not result in more abortions, but will instead improve the safety of abortions – ensuring they are done by trained medical professionals in sanitary medical settings. Arguments that legalizing abortion will improve various public health outcomes has been a frequent talking point in various political efforts to either legalize abortion or liberalize abortion laws around the world. However, an extremely broad body of economic and public health research clearly indicates that various legal protections of unborn children reduce the incidence of abortion. Furthermore, there is also a significant body of academic research which shows that even incremental pro-life laws prevent some abortions from taking place. This memo will summarize the academic research that analyzes how the legal status of abortion impacts the incidence of abortion. The first part of this memo will look at the effect of broad legal protections for the unborn. The second part of this memo will summarize the research on the impact of incremental pro-life laws. The three studies are similar. They collect and analyze abortion data from a wide range of countries. They all find that global abortion rates have declined since the early s. Additionally, all three studies present data which demonstrate that abortion rates are declining faster in developed regions of the world than in developing countries. The cross-country comparisons in these studies typically receive a considerable amount of media attention. The findings purportedly indicate that countries where abortion is legal have similar abortion rates to countries where abortion was legally restricted. These findings receive a great deal of uncritical coverage from the mainstream media. Commentators and pundits frequently cite these studies to argue that pro-life laws are an ineffective strategy to prevent abortions from occurring. However, a closer look at these three studies indicates that there is far less than meets the eye. According to Guttmacher, only seven developed countries have significant legal protections for the unborn. These countries have much higher poverty rates and cannot be compared to industrialized democracies in North America and Europe. As such, these two Lancet studies and the Guttmacher study provide extremely little information about how the legal status of abortion actually impacts abortion rates. The best study on how the legal status of abortion impacts abortion rates was authored by economists Phillip Levine and Douglas Staiger and appeared in The Journal of Law and Economics in . Unlike the Lancet studies and the Guttmacher study, the authors considered how changes in abortion policy affected the incidence of abortion. After the fall of communism, many Eastern European countries shifted their policies regarding abortion. Specifically, abortion was largely illegal in Romania during the Cold War. However, starting in , abortion on request became legal for the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. Albania and Bulgaria also liberalized their abortion laws in and , respectively. Conversely, Poland, where abortion had been legal during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, enacted significant legal protections for the unborn in . In their study, Levine and Staiger used time series-cross sectional data to analyze how the legal status of abortion impacted abortion rates in a range of Eastern European countries. The authors hold constant economic growth, the inflation rate, and the age composition of women of childbearing age. Their findings provide overwhelming evidence that the incidence of abortion is affected by its legal status. Furthermore, the results indicated that even modest abortion restrictions have an impact. Countries where abortion is legal only due to medical or social reasons have a 25 percent lower abortion rate than countries where abortion is available on request. This impressive dataset from a range of countries, many of which enacted policy changes regarding the legality of abortion in the late s and early s, clearly demonstrates that legal protections for the unborn save lives. Colorado was the first U. The liberalization of abortion laws was debated in many state legislatures during the s and by the end of abortion was broadly legal in five states: In particular, during the early s, many women seeking abortions travelled to

New York because New York did not have a residency requirement for abortion-seeking women and did not require a referral from an in-state physician. Research shows that about 58 percent of the abortions that took place in New York between and were performed on women from other U. There was relatively little change in abortion policy at either the federal level or state level between the end of and Wade decision in January effectively legalized abortion on demand in the United States throughout all nine months of pregnancy. Between and , the first full calendar year after abortion was legalized, the abortion rate went up from After , public support for legal abortion increased, more abortion facilities opened, and abortion rates continued to rise. Between and , the United States abortion rate went from Clearly, the Roe v. Wade decision dramatically increased the rate and number of abortions performed in the United States. Wade decision in , pro-lifers in the United States worked diligently to enact protective pro-life laws at the state level. A range of state level pro-life laws has been enacted during the past 45 years. However, three types of incremental pro-life laws are the most common. First are public funding limits which prevent taxpayer dollars from paying for abortions through state Medicaid programs. Second are parental involvement laws which require that minor girls either notify or receive permission from their parents before obtaining an abortion. Third are informed consent laws which give women seeking abortions information about fetal development, potential health risks of abortion, and various sources of support for single mothers. The research on the impact of each of these three types of pro-life laws is summarized below.

Public Funding Restrictions A Guttmacher Institute literature review identified 18 peer-reviewed studies that analyzed the impact of state Medicaid funding restrictions on the incidence of abortion Henshaw et al. These methodologically diverse studies utilized abortion data from a variety of sources. Overall, of the 18 studies they considered, 15 found statistically significant evidence that abortion rates fell after Medicaid funding was reduced. This finding held for studies using time series-cross sectional data to analyze overall abortion rates Hansen ; Haas Wilson , ; Meier and McFarlane ; Blank ; Meier et al. It also held for studies using time series-cross sectional data to specifically analyze teen abortion rates Lundberg and Plotnick ; Haas Wilson; ; Medoff , This held as well for studies which analyzed abortion rates in smaller groups of states Trussell et al. The studies that analyzed data from North Carolina were especially interesting. From to , North Carolina publicly funded abortion for low-income women "not through Medicaid, but through a state abortion fund which periodically ran out of money. Whenever funds were depleted, the researchers found there were statistically significant decreases in the abortion rate, and months later, statistically significant increases in the birthrate Cook et al. These findings were statistically stronger when the pregnancy outcomes for African-American women were considered. Overall, Cook et al. Overall, the authors of the Guttmacher literature review acknowledge that the best research indicates that Medicaid funding restrictions reduce the incidence of abortion. These found that percent of pregnancies that would have ended in Medicaid funded abortions were carried to term when funding was no longer available. I was able to identify three additional peer-reviewed studies for a total of 19 studies. Each of these 19 studies finds that parental involvement laws result in a statistically significant decline in the in-state abortion rate for minors. This is true of studies that analyze time series-cross sectional data on minor abortion rates Haas Wilson , ; Levine ; Medoff ; New , , ; Ohsfeldt and Gohman ; Tomal It is also true of studies that focus on the impact of individual state-level parental involvement laws. There have been separate studies analyzing the laws in eight states including Indiana Ellertson , Massachusetts Donovan ; Cartoof and Klerman , Minnesota Donovan ; Ellertson ; Rogers et al. The findings of these studies are very similar. After the passage of a parental involvement law, the research shows there is a statistically significant reduction in the in-state minor abortion rate ranging from 13 percent Henshaw to 42 percent Cartoof and Klerman There is ongoing debate about to what extent these in-state minor abortion declines are offset by out-of-state increases. Some studies find that these laws result in a significant increase in the number of minor girls seeking abortions in adjacent states where the laws are more permissive Cartoof and Klerman ; Henshaw ; Ellertson ; Joyce and Kaestner Other studies find little evidence that a significant number of minor girls circumvent these laws by obtaining abortions in nearby states Blum, Resnick, and Stark ; Rogers et al. However, the two best studies on parental

involvement laws which track and compare, both in-state and out-of-state minor abortions each show that the in-state abortion decline significantly exceeds the out-of-state increase. Impact of the Massachusetts Law. Both studies were unique because they were able to analyze monthly data on in-state minor abortions, out-of-state minor abortions, and births to minors. These studies found that after the enactment of both the Massachusetts law and the Texas law, the in-state abortion decline clearly exceeded the out-of-state increase. Furthermore, both studies found evidence of short-term increases in the minor birth rate. The Texas study found statistically significant increases in the birth rate of minors who were over 17 and a half years old when they conceived Joyce, Kaestner, and Colman Another Texas study which analyzed similar data found that the birth rate for year-olds increased by two percent after the parental involvement law took effect Colman, Joyce, and Kaestner The Massachusetts study suggests that in the year after the parental involvement law took effect, anywhere from 50 to minors gave birth " instead of having abortions " as a result of the law Cartoof and Klerman Additional evidence pointing to the effectiveness of parental involvement laws comes from research indicating that the presence of a parental involvement law improves health outcomes for teen girls. A study in the Journal of Health Economics Levine found that parental involvement laws reduce the pregnancy rate of to year-olds by four to nine percent. A study in the Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization shows that parental involvement laws reduce the gonorrhea rate anywhere from 12 to 20 percent for females under 20 Klick and Stratmann Finally, the journal Economic Inquiry published a study which shows that the enactment of parental involvement laws is associated with an 11 to 21 percent reduction in the number of to year-old females who commit suicide Sabia and Rees Informed Consent Laws There is somewhat less research on the effect of informed consent laws than there is on the effect of other types of incremental pro-life laws. However, the existing research does provide some evidence that properly designed informed consent laws reduce abortion rates. This law was unique because it was the first that required women seeking an abortion to make two separate trips to the abortion clinic. Each of the three studies found that this informed consent law resulted in a statistically significant abortion rate reduction Althaus and Henshaw ; Joyce, Henshaw, and Skatrud ; Joyce and Kaestner Two studies by New , used time series-cross sectional data from nearly all 50 states for a span of 21 years to analyze the impact of a range of pro-life laws " including informed consent laws. His first study analyzed 33 state-level informed consent laws and found that they reduced state abortion rates anywhere from 0. This would translate to a decline in the abortion rate of approximately 3. He found that Planned Parenthood v. Additionally, informed consent laws that require two separate visits to the abortion facility reduce abortion rates anywhere from seven percent to 12 percent. Conclusion Abortion remains a contentious issue in many countries around the world. In , Chile decriminalized abortion in certain circumstances. There have been efforts to legalize abortion in El Salvador. Finally, this May there will be a referendum in Ireland on whether to repeal the Eighth Amendment which places legal protection for unborn children directly in the Irish constitution.

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MICHAEL J. NEW

Chapter 3 : Do You Know Roe?

Ch. 3 Should abortion rights be restricted?: Abortion should be legal / Rachel Benson Gold -- Abortion should be illegal / Raymond J. Adamek -- Access to abortion should be restricted / Michael J.

Expand Collapse Michael J. Trump puts some pro-lifers in a difficult spot, but Clinton is no answer to their dilemma. Every election cycle, numerous media outlets publish editorials from purported pro-lifers claiming that pro-life interests would be better served if a pro-choice president were elected. This election cycle will doubtless be no different. In fact, pro-lifers have already seen evidence of this. Her article has already received coverage from a number of Christian and pro-life news outlets, including LifeNews. In fact, she rehashes most of the same arguments that have been made in countless mainstream media outlets in past election cycles. Voting for a pro-choice candidate is not the same thing as voting for abortion; pro-life laws are an ineffective strategy for reducing abortion rates; Hillary Clinton will support liberal economic policies and more government support for contraception, and those policies offer greater promise for reducing the incidence of abortion. I will address each of these arguments in turn. Voting for a pro-choice candidate is not the same thing as voting for abortion. Evans notes that the abortion rate has fallen during the Obama administration. The reasons for that have to do with shifts in public opinion, an increase in the number of pro-life laws, and with the fact that, while the rate of unintended pregnancies has remained stable, a higher percentage of them are being carried to term. The election of pro-choice presidents had absolutely nothing to do with this decline in the U. More important, a Hillary Clinton presidency would not necessarily keep the status quo in place. Her Supreme Court nominations may well strike down pro-life laws that were previously upheld. Furthermore, for the first time in history, the platform of the Democratic party calls for the repeal of the Hyde Amendment. First passed in , the Hyde Amendment largely prevents federal Medicaid dollars for being used to pay for abortion. Numerous studies have shown that the Hyde Amendment prevents thousands of abortions every year. Consequently, a Hillary Clinton presidency may well result in fewer protections for the unborn and more abortions. Pro-Life laws are ineffective. Evans references a study, appearing earlier this year in *The Lancet*, that purportedly shows that countries where abortion is legally restricted have abortion rates similar to those of countries where abortion is legal. However, a vast majority of countries where abortion is illegal are located in Africa, South America, and the Middle East, and have very high poverty rates and a higher incidence of other social pathologies that may increase the demand for abortion. So these cross-country comparisons are not all that helpful in evaluating the impact of pro-life laws. Free sign up cp newsletter!

Chapter 4 : Some Words Against Despair | Michael J. New | First Things

Access to abortion should be restricted / Michael J. New -- 4. Access to abortion should not be restricted / Georgana Hanson -- 5. Partial-birth abortions should be.

Chapter 5 : Why Rachel Held Evans Is Wrong About Hillary Clinton and Abortion

A May Gallup poll shows that 65% of Americans said abortion should be illegal in the second trimester and 81% said abortion should be illegal in the last trimester. 14 A Marist poll shows that 51% of women said abortion should never be permitted (9%) or permitted only in cases of rape, incest, and to save the woman's life (42%).

Chapter 6 : Library Resource Finder: Table of Contents for: The abortion controversy

In answer to the above question, the largest share of respondents (30 percent) told America that the legality of abortion should be determined by the Supreme Court, as it currently is. "The.

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Chapter 7 : Michael J. New | Christian News on Christian Post

Anti-Abortion Scholar: Restrictions Should Be Designed to Raise Costs for Women purpose of restrictive abortion laws is to impede access to abortion. abortion scholar Michael J. New veered.

Chapter 8 : ABORTION: OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS

The number of abortion facilities in the United States has been declining, and many midwestern and southern states have few abortion clinics left. In response, supporters of legal abortion have advanced some medically risky proposals to expand abortion access.

Chapter 9 : How the Legal Status of Abortion Impacts Abortion Rates | Charlotte Lozier Institute

Over the years, the organization has provided pills, even illegally, to women seeking an early abortion in more than countries where access to abortion is restricted. Flawed study is.