Abortion: Pro and Con Arguments

The Lion

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Now, on the State supreme Court's juncting of the abortion stance and its aftermath, a few observations: (1) On Sunday February xx the state supreme court in a 6-1 decision declared that the late-term pregnancy was legal, not indicating "Vague and uncertain." The statute permitted abortions only when the life of the mother or her fetus was endangered by the pregnancy.

2) On Tuesday the Florida State Office of Health and Rehabilitation Services Committee voted 10-9 in favor of a committee which would permit abortion when the life of the mother or the pregnancy would threaten the life mental or physical health of the mother. The Florida supreme Court determined that the child would be formed deformity, or if the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest.

3) Reports from the state committee indicate that the thrust from the pro-abortionists by Senator Kenneth Myers (Democratic-Miami). Representative Hodge and Representative William Fleece (Republican-St. Petersburg) are pushing for "abortion-off-demand," which would leave the matter of abortion to the person between a woman and her doctor. This is the exact same kind of abortion that has been legalized with disastrous effects in the state of New York and Hawaii. Is the Fetus Human?

Among the pro-abortion arguments are that the fetus (the unborn child) is only a part of the mother's body like her appendix or her tonsils. But doctors and lawyers say something else and also pregnant women.

The humanity of the unborn child has been established and recognized by all the modern sciences of embryology, genetics, biology, and pathology (the study of life from conception until after birth), they affirm that:

1) Fetal tissue is unique, there was never nor ever will be again another piece of tissue identical to it, but the same is not true of tonsil tissue. Tonsil tissue is very closely related to all other tissue in the person's body.

2) Fetal tissue is different from the parent's organism. Any biologist knows this. A biologist will tell you that the chromosomes and Genes of the fetus are fixed at conception and are different from that of the parent.

The human being has an independent life. This timely and dramatic discovery was made by the new science of cytology—the study of life in the womb. It means that the mother is a carrier but the fetus lives an independent life from the moment of fertilization. This is why obstetricians have treated the fetus as a second patient and different from the mother. By doing this, they have unanimously supported the conclusions of Dr. H.M. I. Liley, one of the pioneers in the study of the fetus in the mother's womb. After decades of study, Dr. Liley concluded that the fetus "in

neither an acquiescent vegetable nor a willful tapdope as some have concluded him to be in the past, but rather a tiny human being as independent as though he was lying in a crib with a blanket wrapped around him instead of his mother." ("Radio," Nov. 1969).

This medical evidence is clear and indisputable. The pro-abortionists have always backed up their argument whenever it was asked in a debate between obstetricians, and medical men, the fact that the fetus is human. Scientific advancements have made the fetus more protectable than ever before. Moreover they have not been in agreement over the beginning of life. One cannot continue to say that the fetus is not different from the tonsils, or that the mother should have a death-control over that fetus. A woman can have control over the rest of her body, but the fetus is just another part of her body.

Equal rights under law

There are pro-abortion lawyers in this state who argue that life begins at birth or at stability (the ability to survive outside of the womb). Using this same medical data that I have mentioned above, the distinguished law firm of Shea and Gardner of Washington, D.C. presented these facts to the U.S. Supreme Court: "Life begins at conception and for practical medical purposes can be scientifically verified within 14 days. Within three weeks at a point much before "quickening," can be felt by the mother, the fetus manifests a working heart, a nerve system, and a brain different from and independent of the mother in whose womb he resides. The unborn fetus is now a living human being. It is universally agreed that life has begun by the time the mother realizes she is pregnant and asks her doctor to perform an abortion.

The answer from the evidence of this state and country isplain. Liberalized abortion laws will help to condition legislators to the enactment of still more liberal legislation until finally abortion on-demand will be a socially accepted thing.

Birth Defects

"Life is tough enough without being born handicapped" says the pro-abortionists and this at least is well meaning but this was brought up on the famous award-winning television show Marcus Welby, M.D. in a recent two hour prime time drama "Basic Movement" in which his daughter Sandy convinced him that she had contracted Rubella and that the child was deformed. She asked for an abortion, but was talked into continuing the pregnancy by her father, the doctor. Sandy threatened her husband and the two doctors with: "If the baby is defective who will take the blame?" Earlier she had said, before she was talked out of abortion, "I will not bring a defective baby into the world." In that scene, Dr. Welby gave a speech about scientific development, about how no one knows what will be medical practice in a decade or two, about how science fiction becomes fact. (These scientific developments are explained in Science Digest Nov. 1969).

If anybody needs any further evidence of fetal recognition look to law statutes. Law has traditionally upheld the rights of the fetus:

1) The fetus can inherit by will and intestacy. 2) The fetus can be the beneficiary of a trust. 3) The fetus can sue for injury. For example, if the fetus is harmed when the mother is hit by a car or an assailant that fetus can sue to recover damages. 4) The fetus is protected by the criminal statutes on parental neglect. 5) The fetus can be preferred to the religious liberties of the parents. For example, some religious sects do not allow blood transfusions and the hospital must comply. But if the life of the fetus depends on a blood transfusion, the court can order the blood and override the mother's objection in favor of greater concern of the life of the unborn child.

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