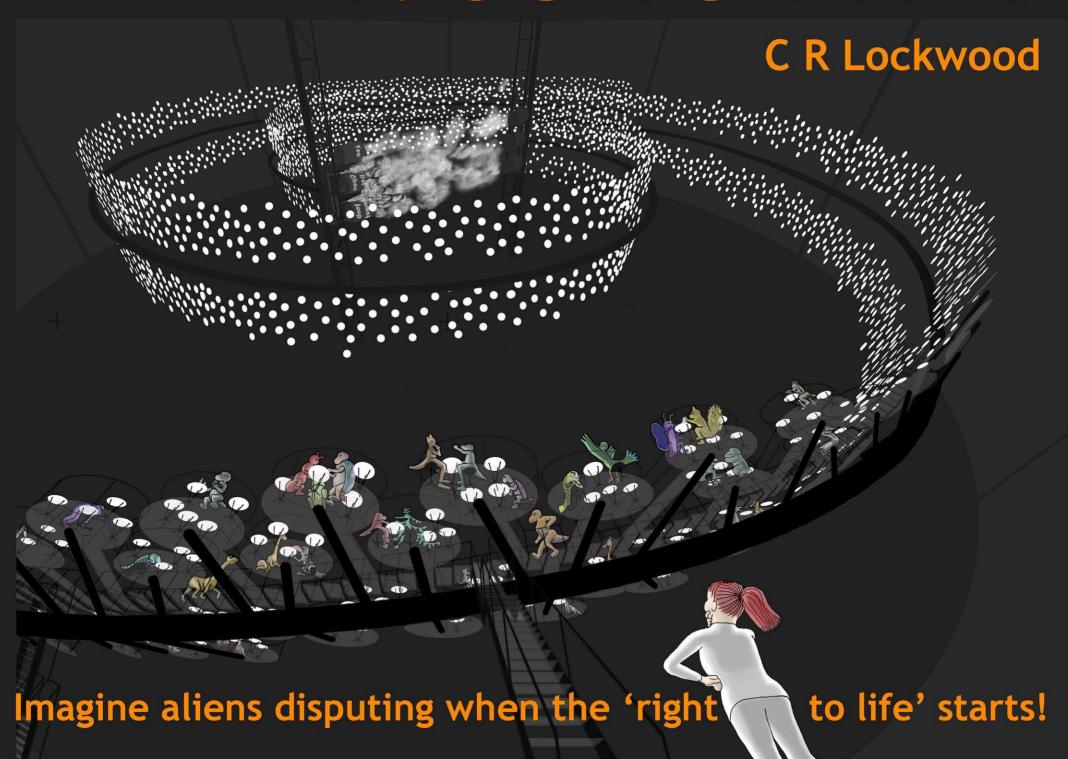
## 'LIFE' IN OUR GALAXY



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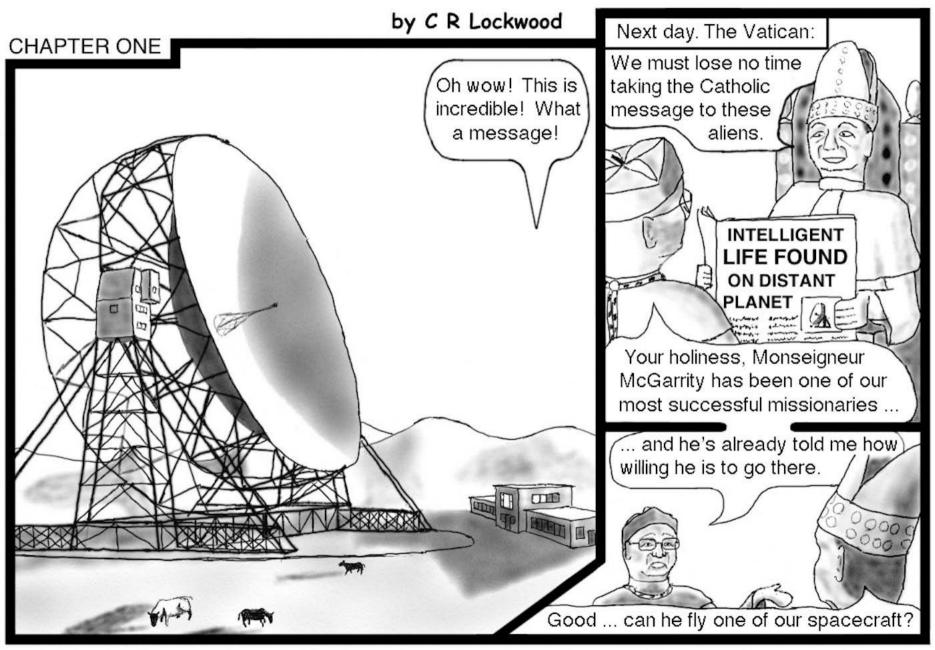
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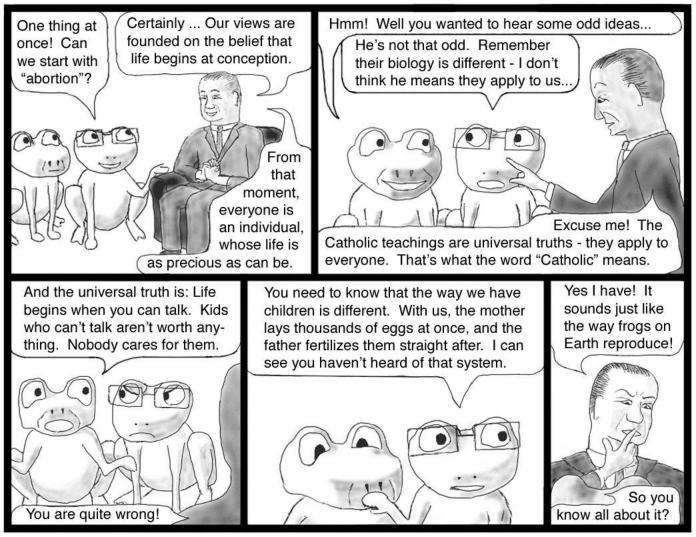
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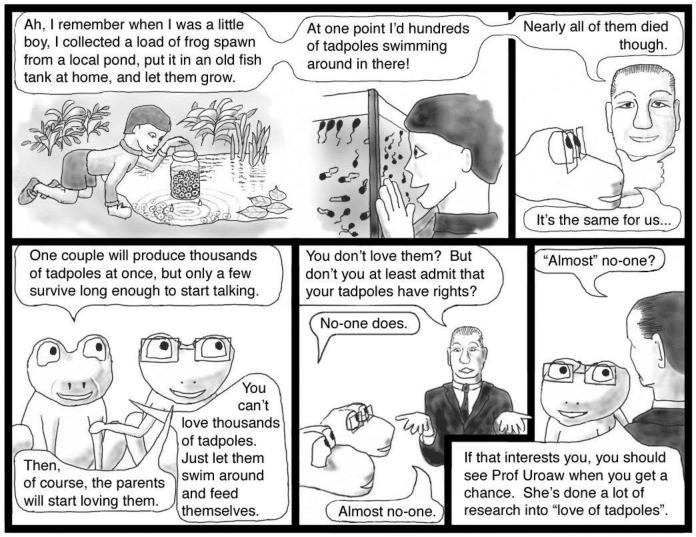
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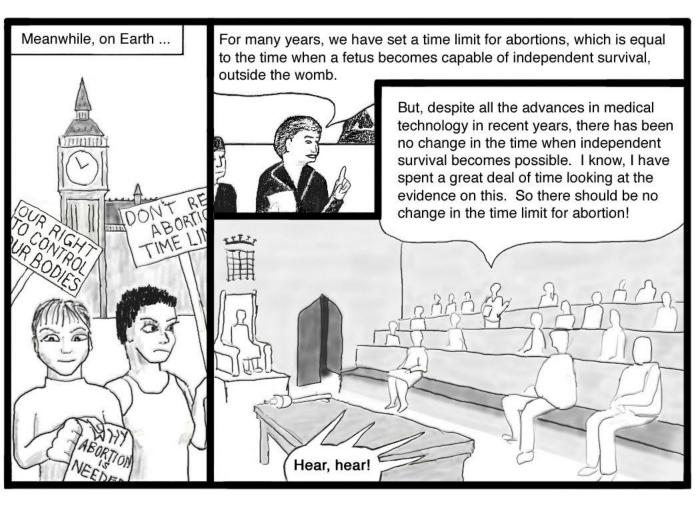
## LIFE IN OUR GALAXY

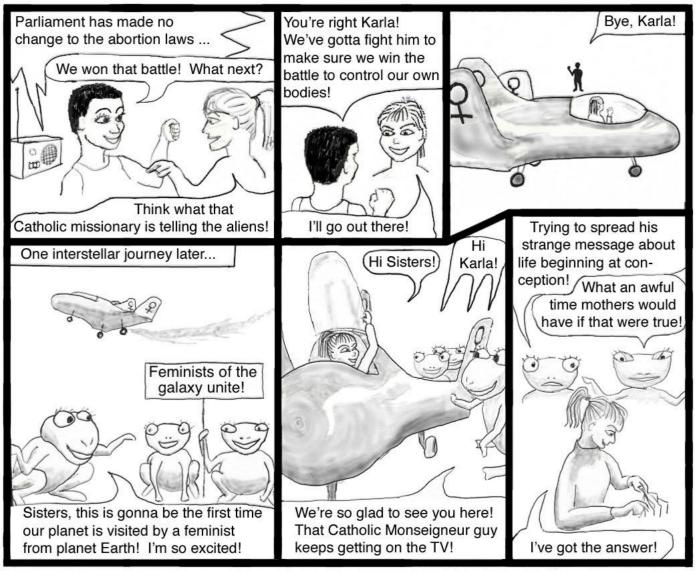


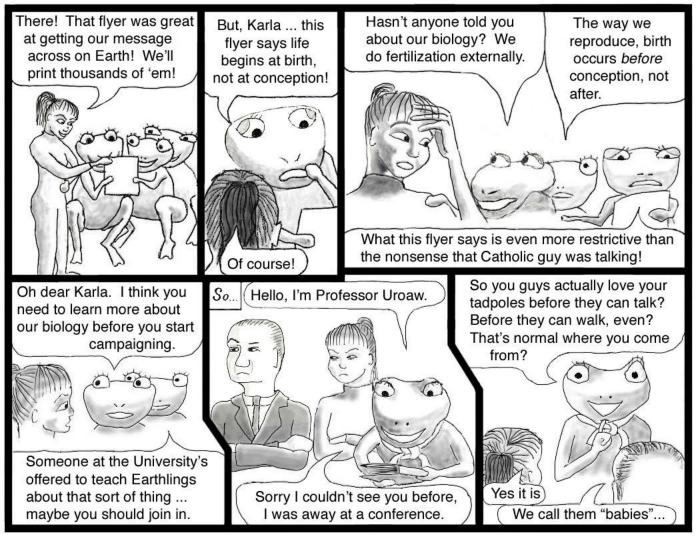


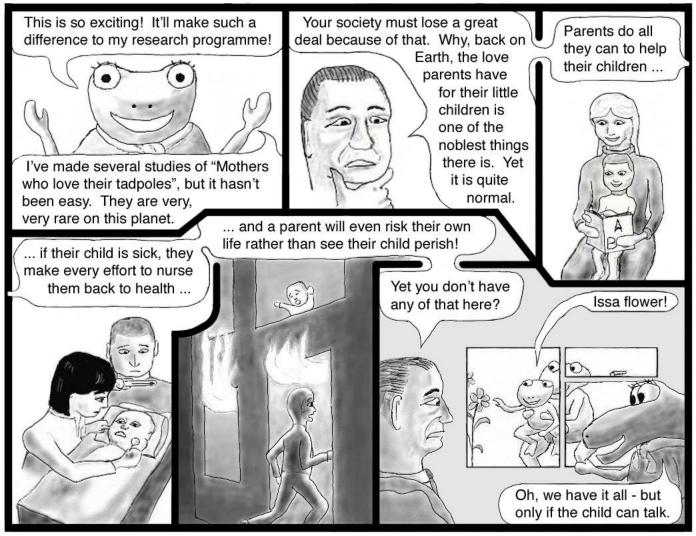


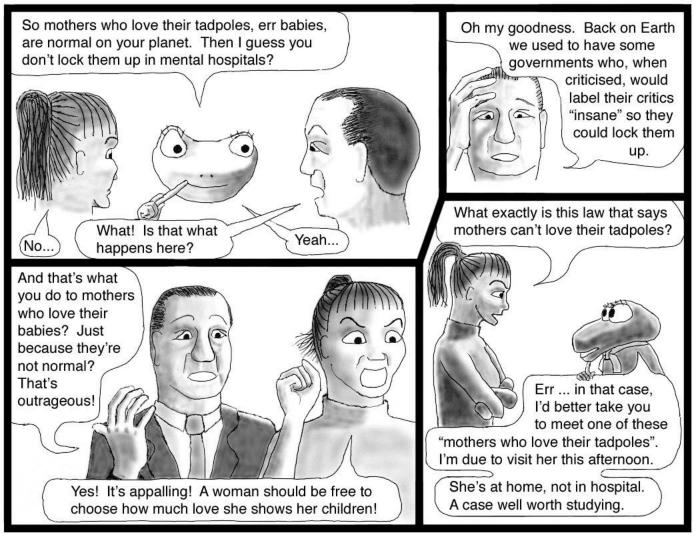


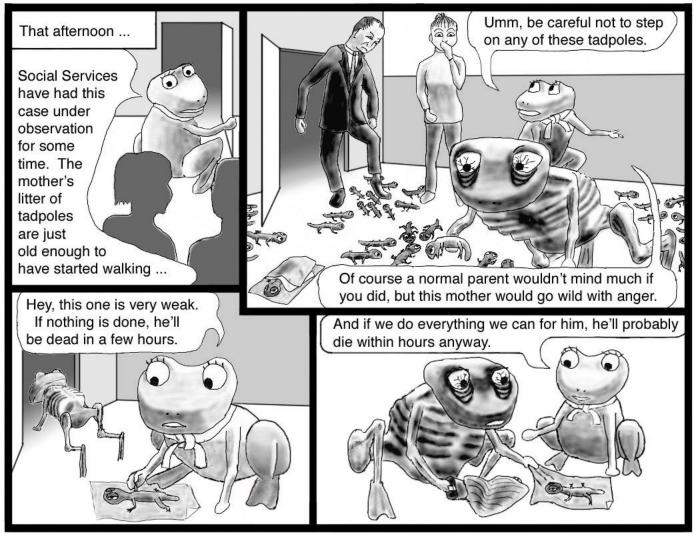


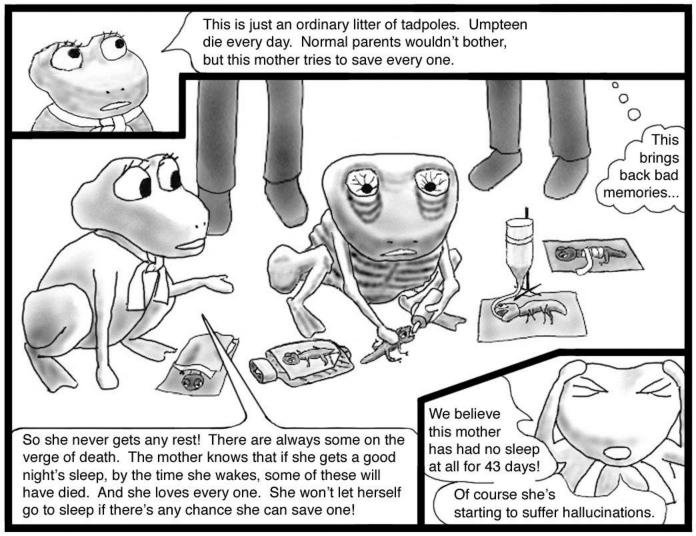


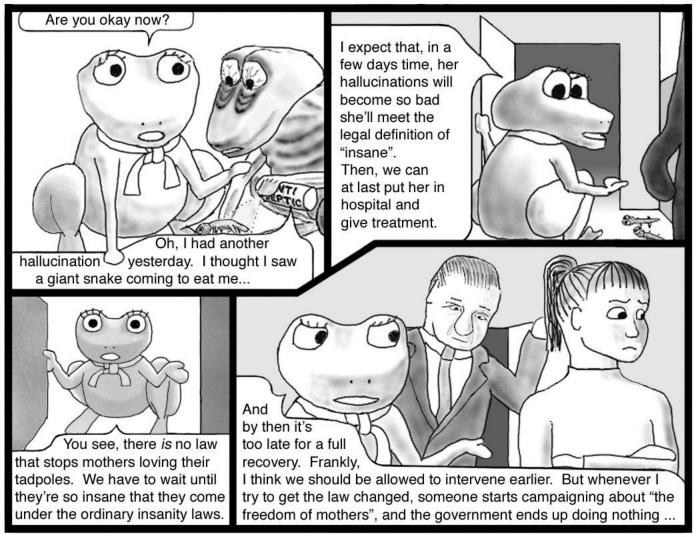




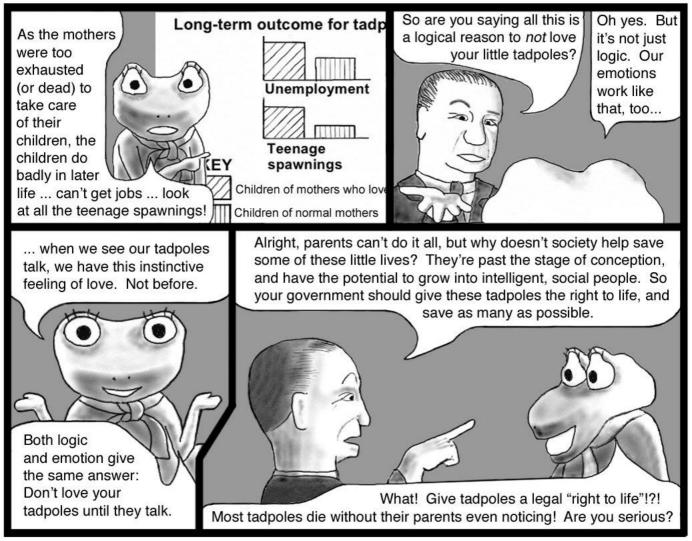


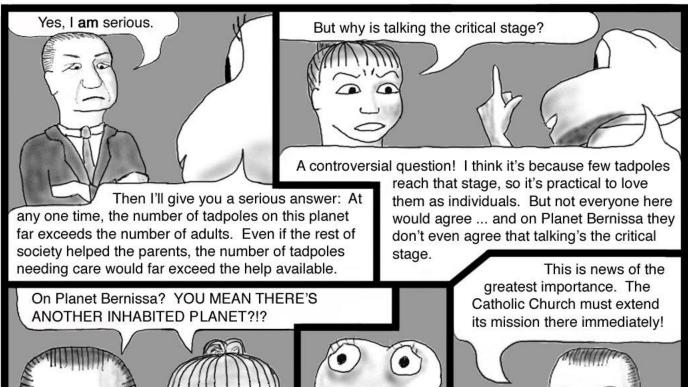


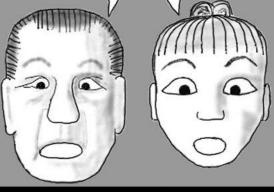


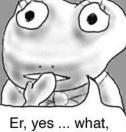


Back at the university... Aha, I like to test my students using this Here's some results from chart! The previous chart was for towns, this my studies of "mothers who love their tadpoles". one's for rural areas. Notice the difference? Outcome for mothers Outcome for mothers (rural) Died (accident) Died (accident) Died (exhaustion) Hospital Died (exhaustion) t home/ Hospital Here's the state of the mother when her tadpoles started talking. Only one mother in five was still at home. Most Hey, there's a lot more fatal accidents! were in hospital (mainly because of hallucinations), and a few had died of exhaustion or accidents. Well spotted! Can you think why? No? Well, wild animals roam the rural, undeveloped parts of this planet. When one's about to eat a tadpole, a normal mother ignores it - but a mother who loves it will risk her life to save it! As her litter contains thousands of tadpoles, she has to risk her life every day...





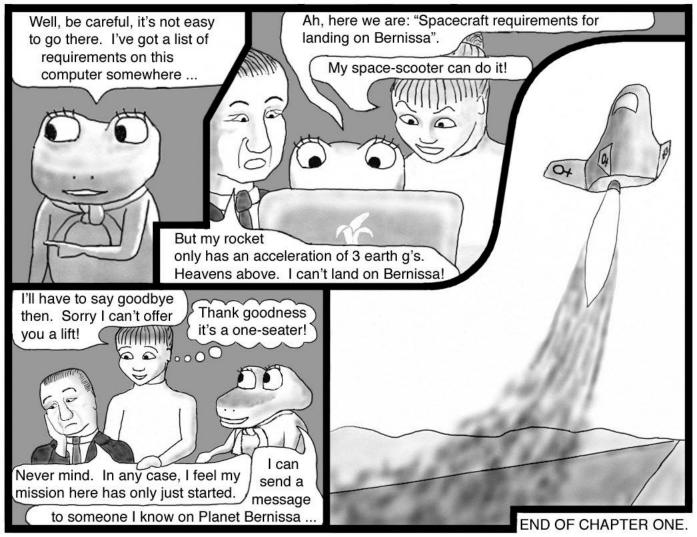


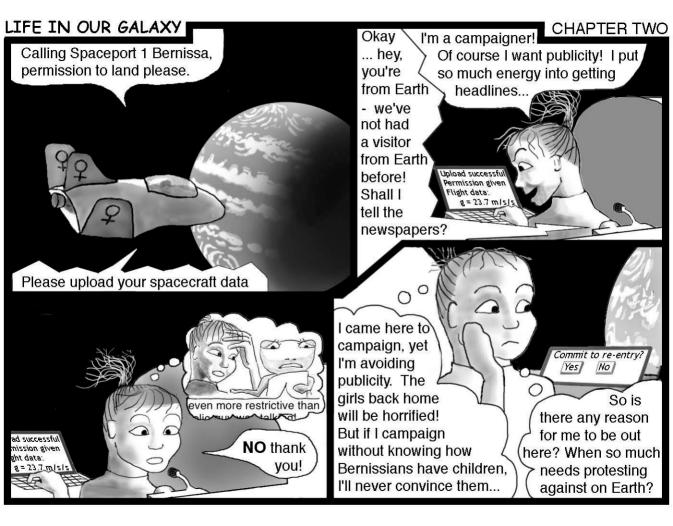


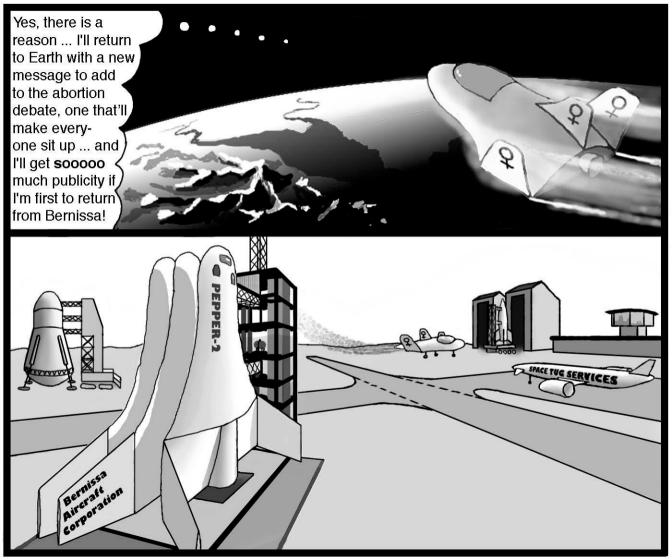
Er, yes ... what, hasn't anyone told you that!!?

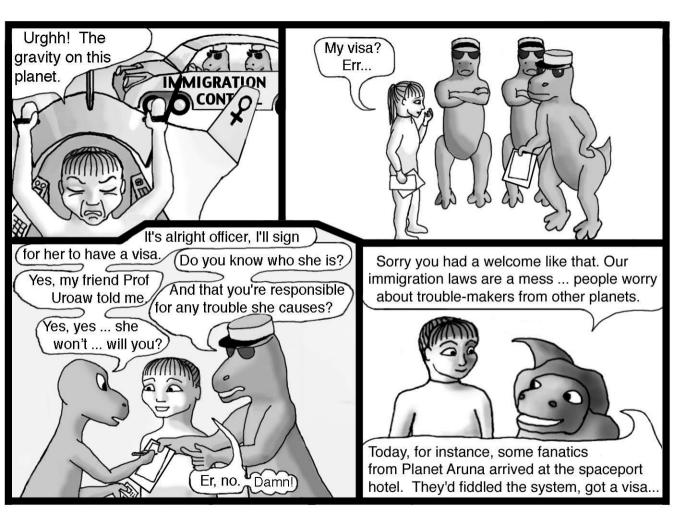


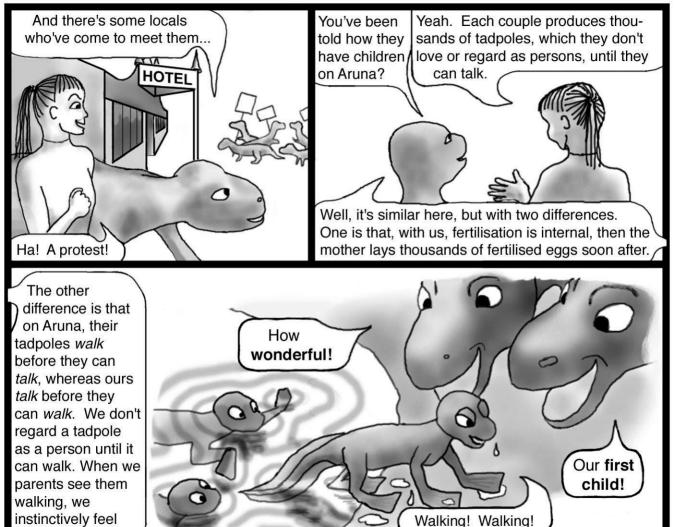
I'll contact missionary control to arrange a flight-plan.



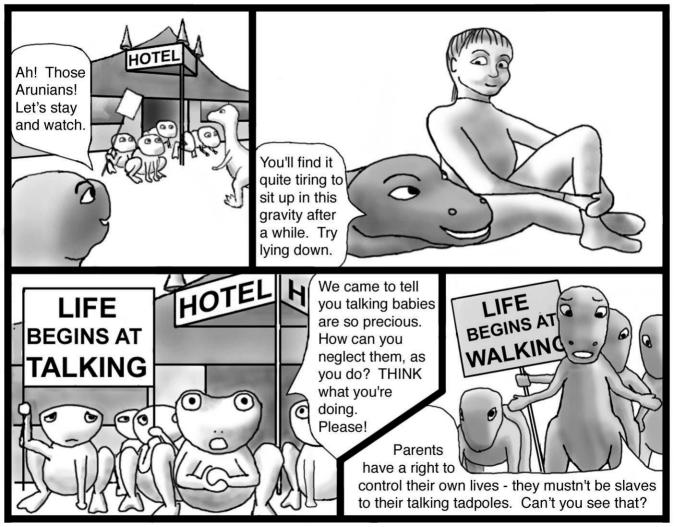


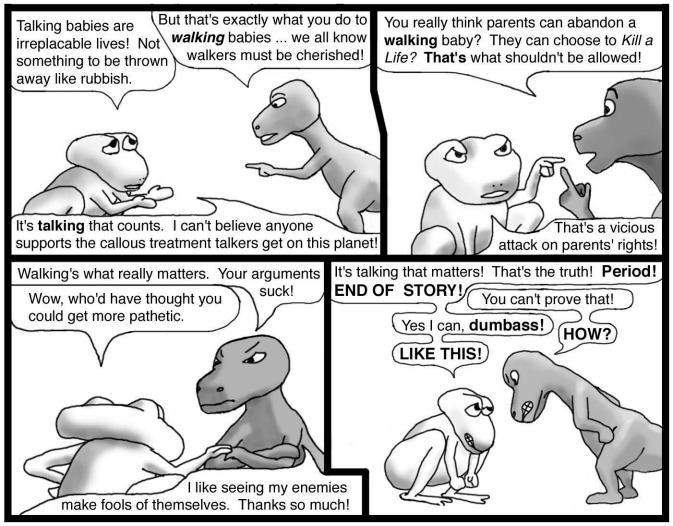


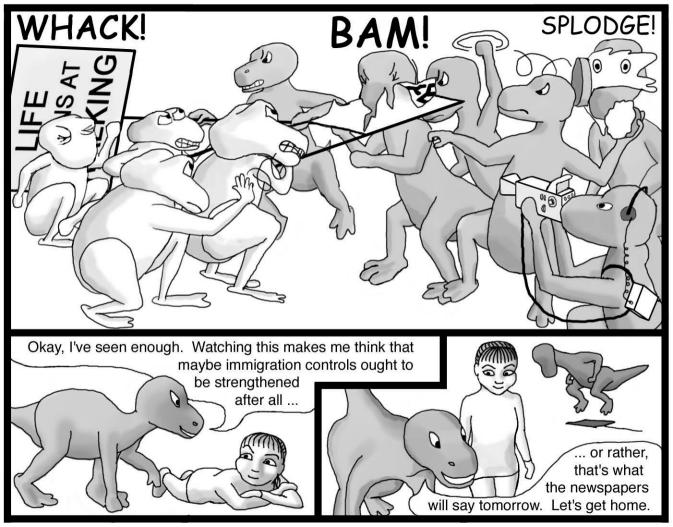


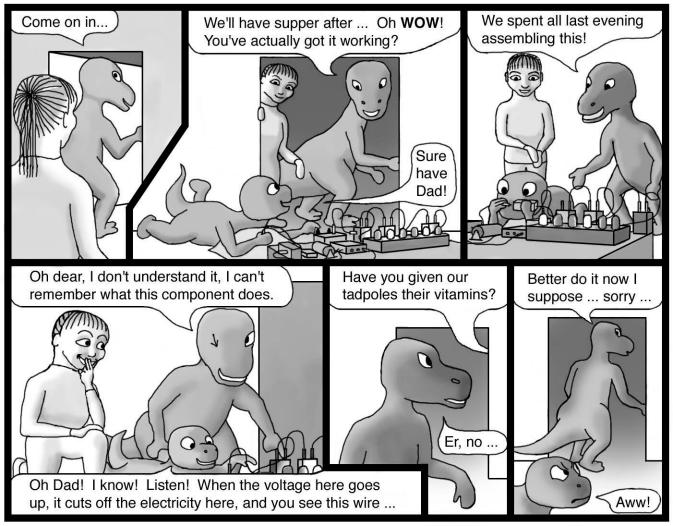


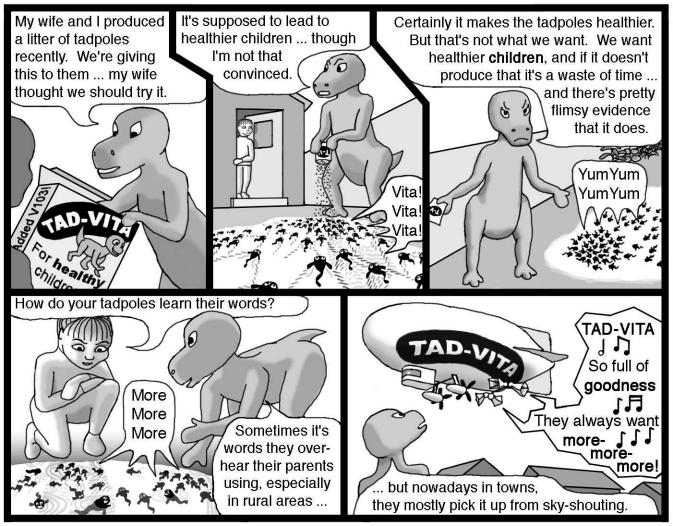
love for them.

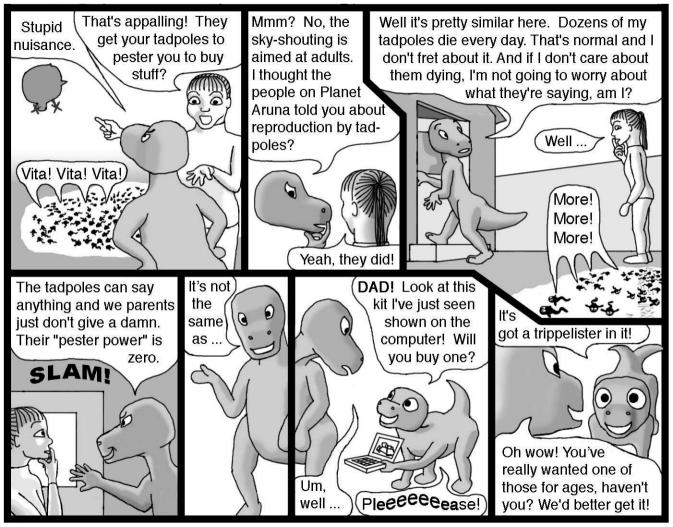


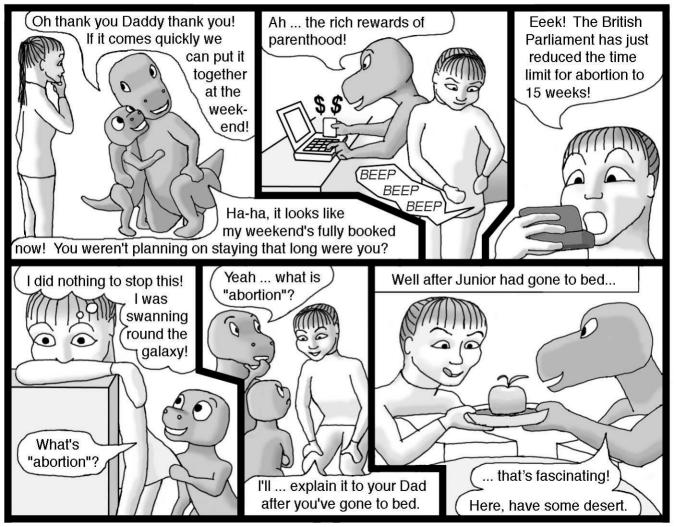


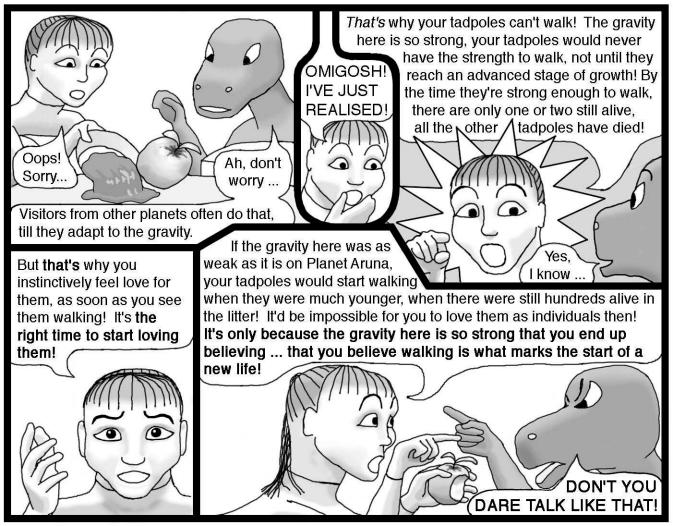












people on this planet don't. Most people here believe there is a Fundamental Moral Principle that says "Walking marks the start of a new life", and they won't listen to any suggestion that it could ever have been different. It's one reason we get on so badly with Planet Aruna! Not much point in me staying then ... still,

I think what you say is true. But most

So keep your voice down if you say that! If anyone overheard you, there'll soon be fanatics on my doorstep, shouting "Walking is the start of life"!

This is going I know Karla, I'm sorry. You're to be so the sort that wants to shout out frustrating ... your beliefs! But not here I'm afraid.

But there's things I ought to be doing back on

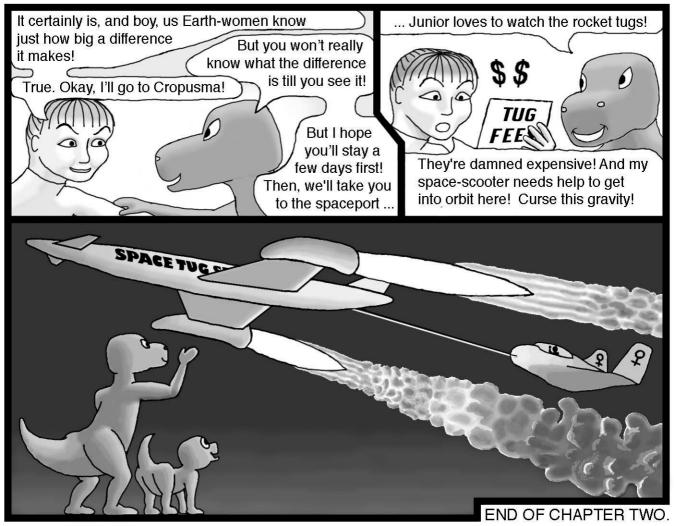
Earth ... do I really need to see more swarms of

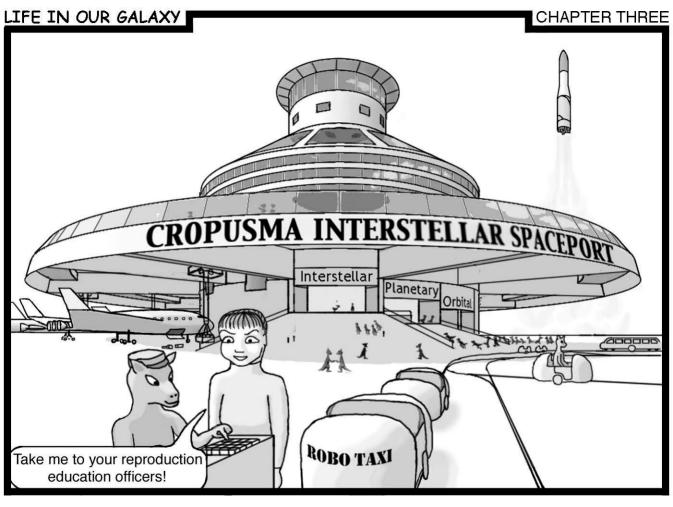
I'm glad I've learnt all about how aliens have children! Thanks for all your help!

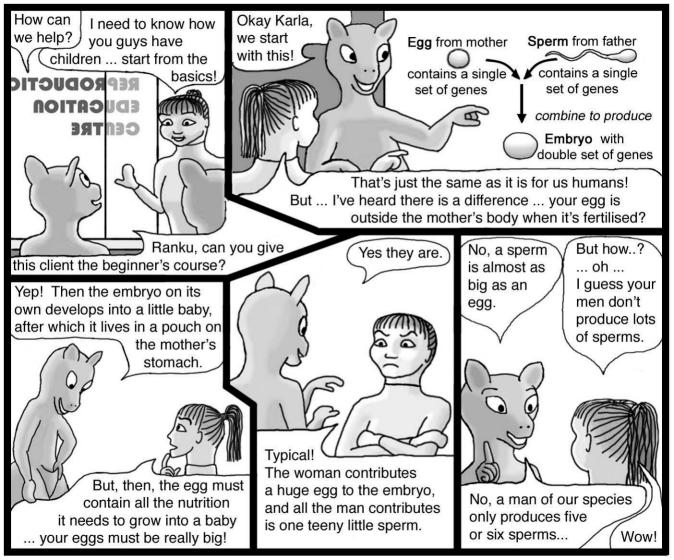
All about it? No, Karla, you won't understand it all unless you ... umm, let's see ...

You won't see that on Cropusma! They only have to cope with one conception at a time ... that's what you humans do, isn't it? Mind you, I think you should visit Planet Cropusma! they have external fertilization, that's a difference...

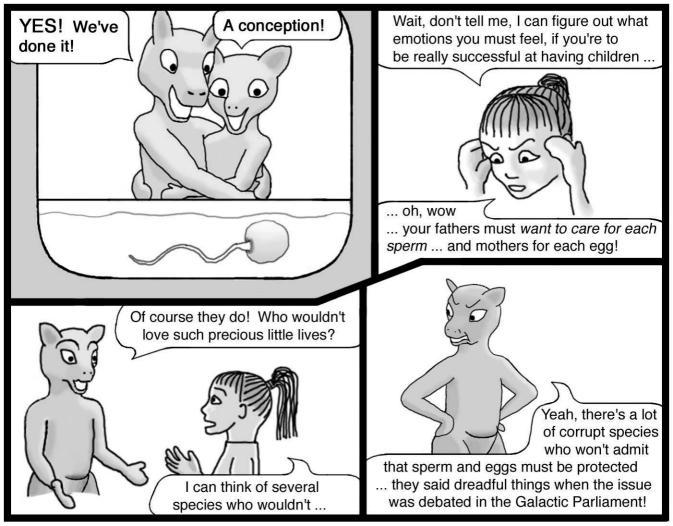
tadpoles?

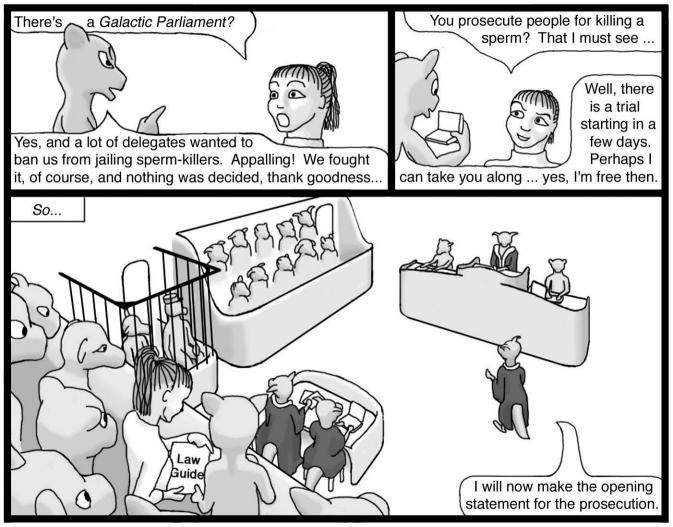


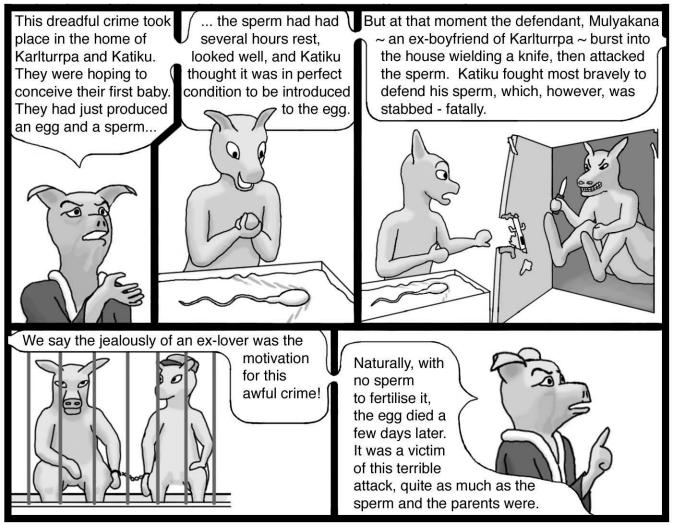


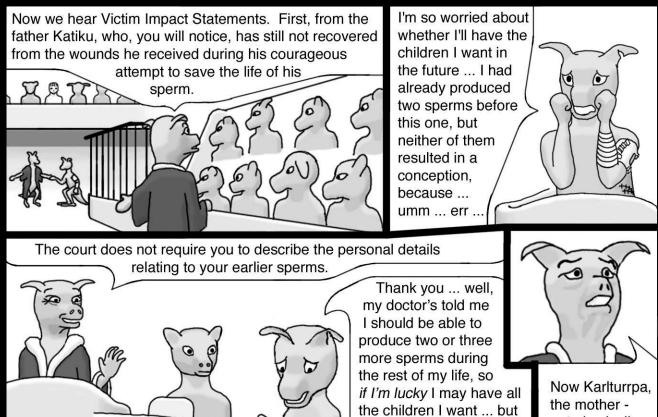






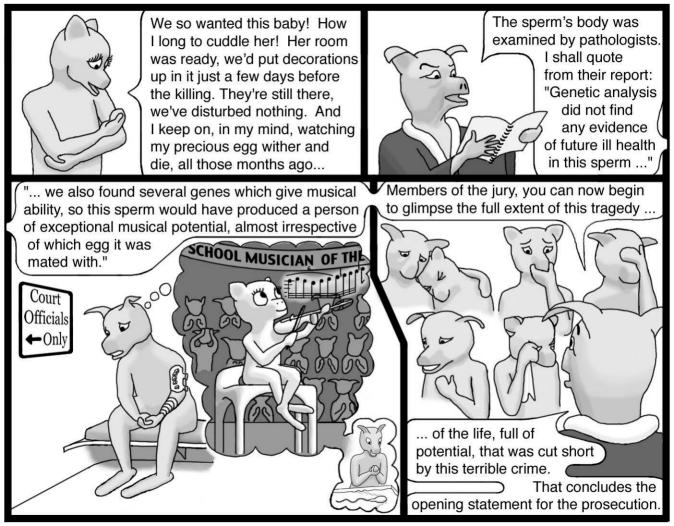


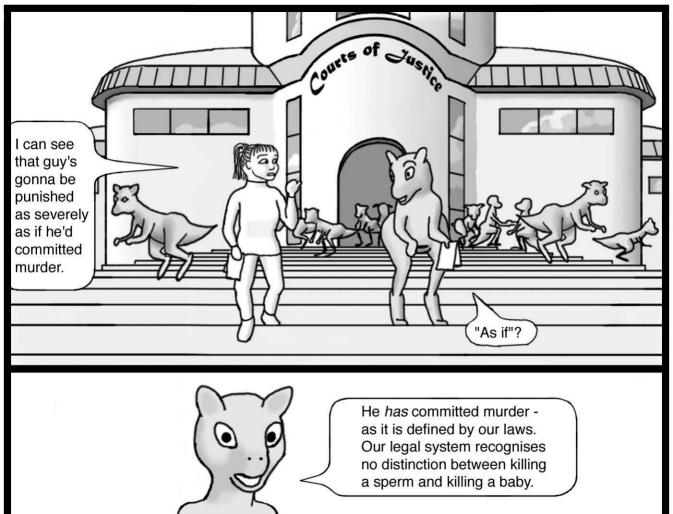




more sperms during the rest of my life, so if I'm lucky I may have all the children I want ... but I'm really worried! If anything more goes wrong, then I'll never be able to have the large family I've always hoped for!

Now Karlturrp the mother - not physically wounded, but her emotional scars are just as deep!





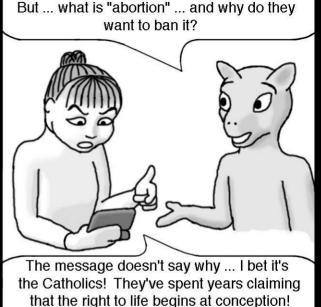




Oh no! The British Parliament

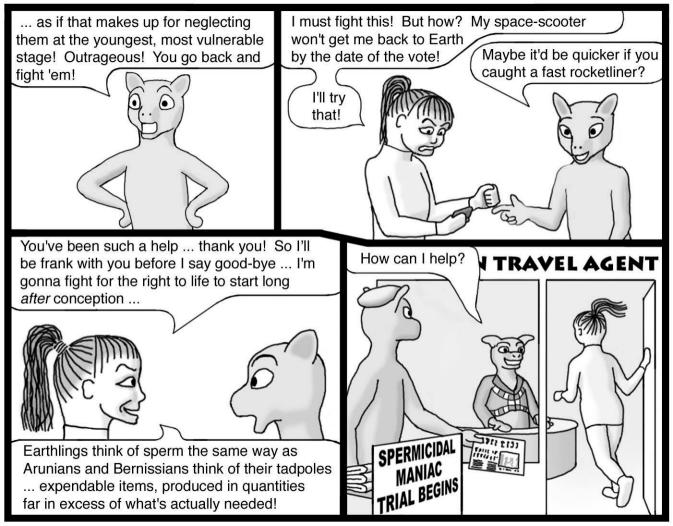
is going to vote on a total ban

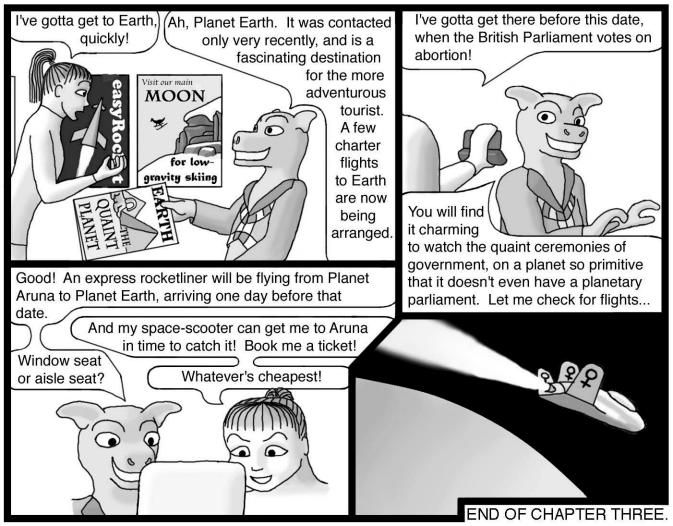
on abortion!

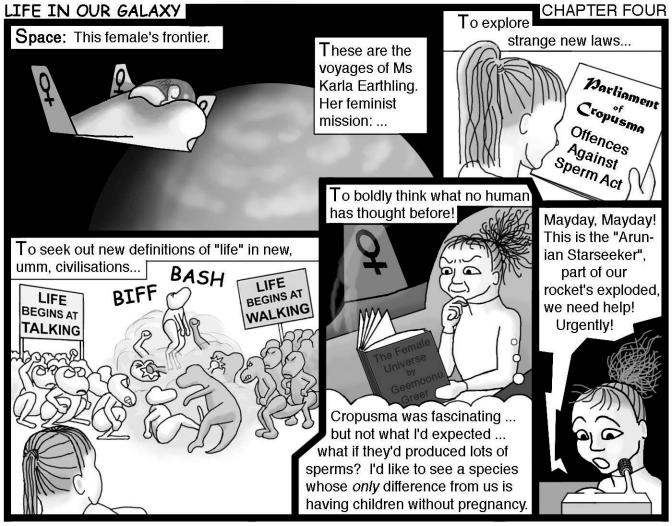


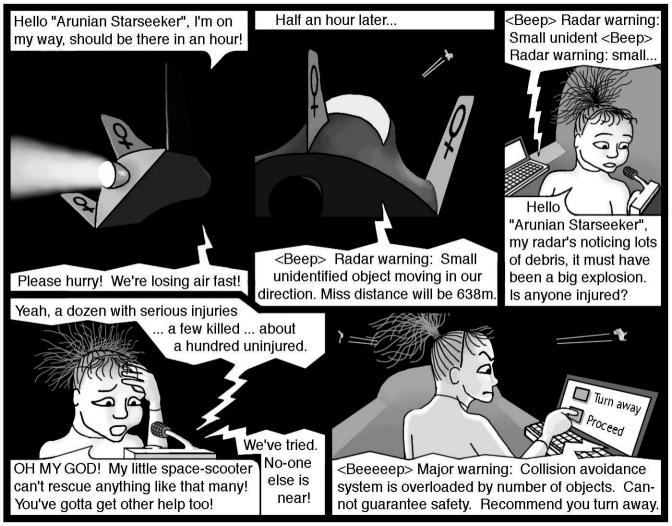


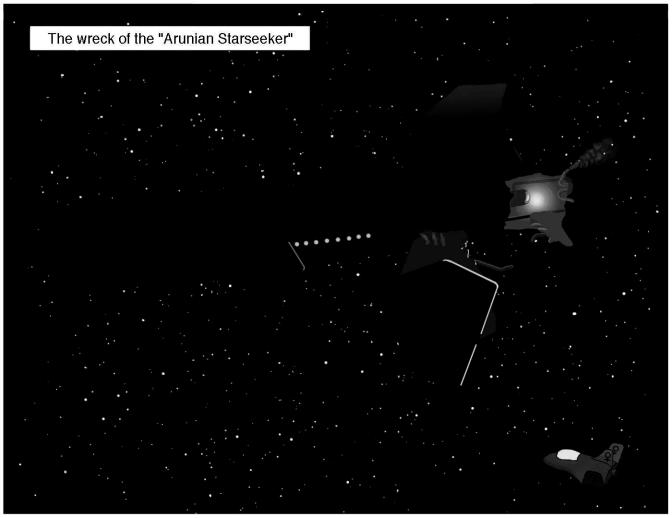
The Catholics must be another of those lax species that won't admit the true value of life in its earliest stages ... it's appalling, all the species too lazy to care for their young .... Arunians, Bernissians, Catholics ... and of course all of them are oh-so-proud of how devotedly they protect their young once they talk, or walk, or've been conceived, or whatever ...



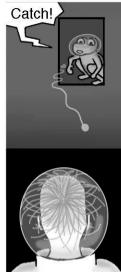




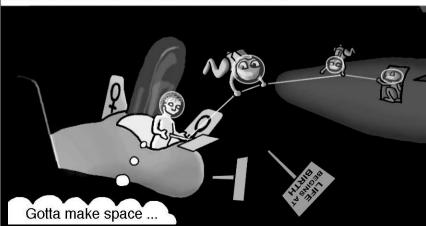


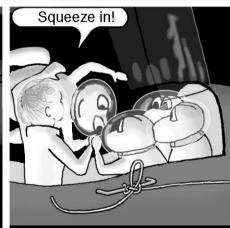


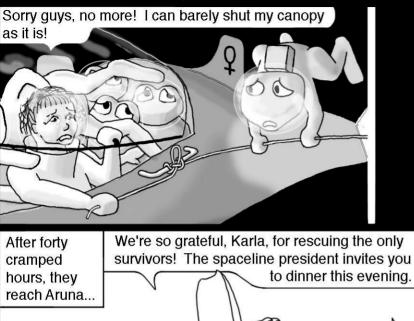














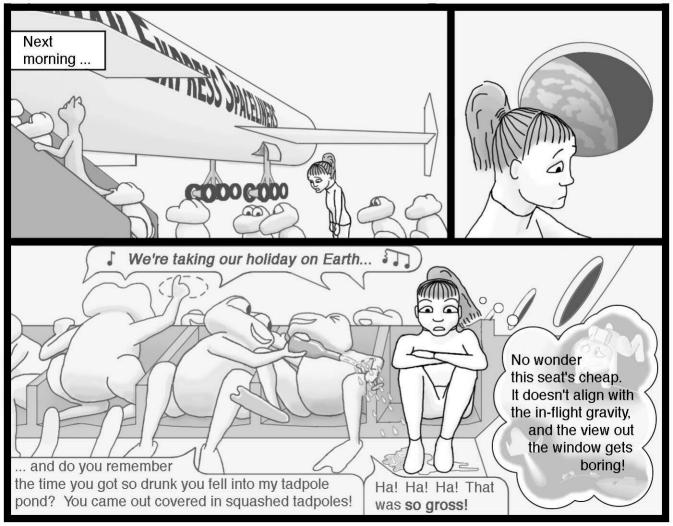
cramped hours, they reach Aruna...

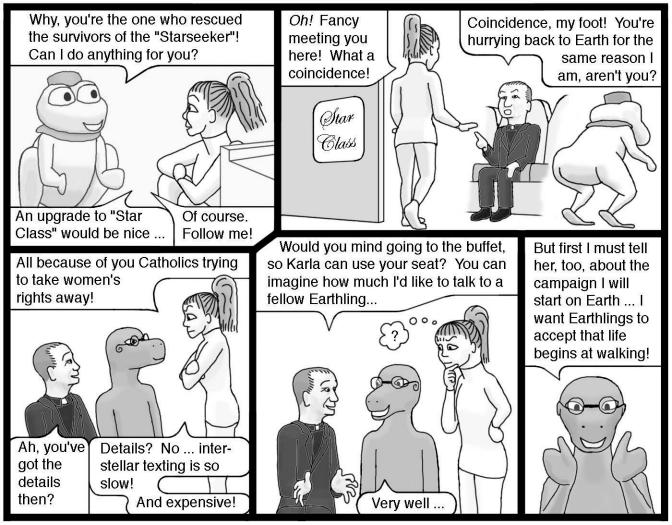
Oh! Oh, make sure I get a hotel room ... I'm desperate for some rest ... 'n' my connecting flight leaves early tomorrow ...



Oh, it didn't need much courage .. computer is approved by the

British Health & Safety Executive...

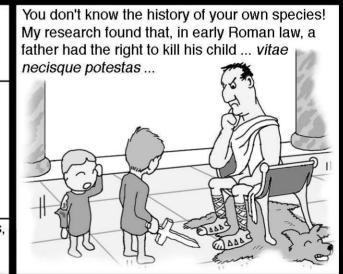




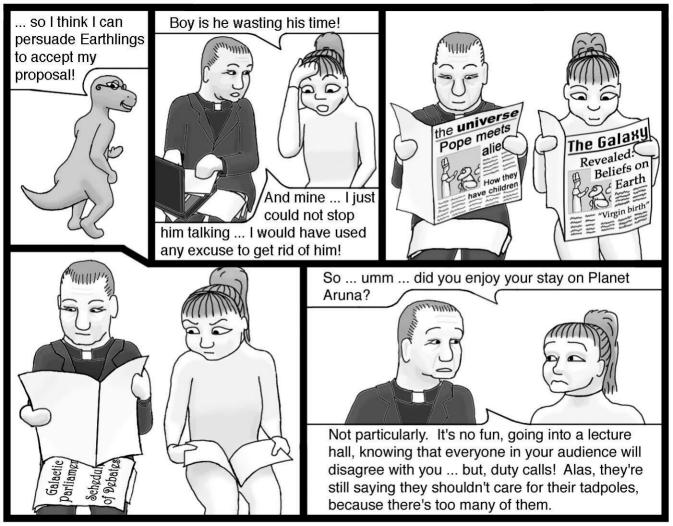


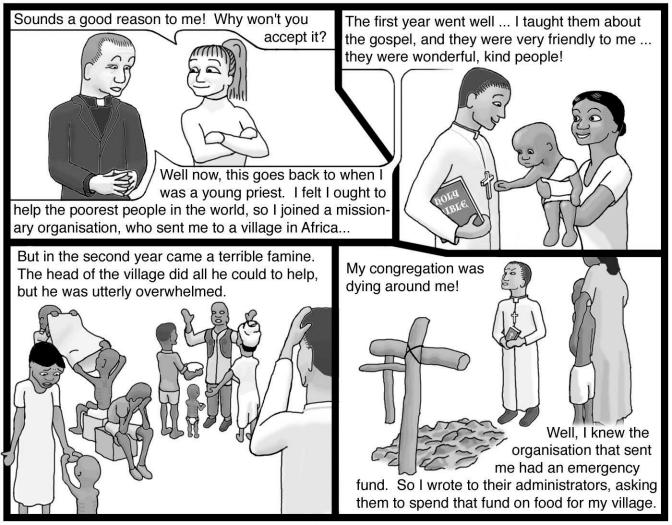
But I've got the answer. Human babies are the property of their parents, so anyone who destroys one commits a crime against the parents, and society can punish them as severely as if they'd committed murder ... it's just that you mustn't call it murder, except of course if the child can walk.

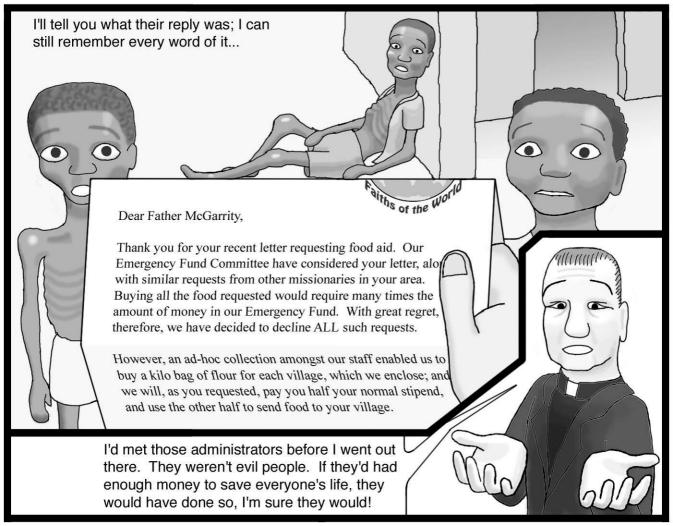
With that alteration, your laws can recognise the Fundamental Principle that life begins at walking, whilst still being acceptable to ordinary Earthlings.

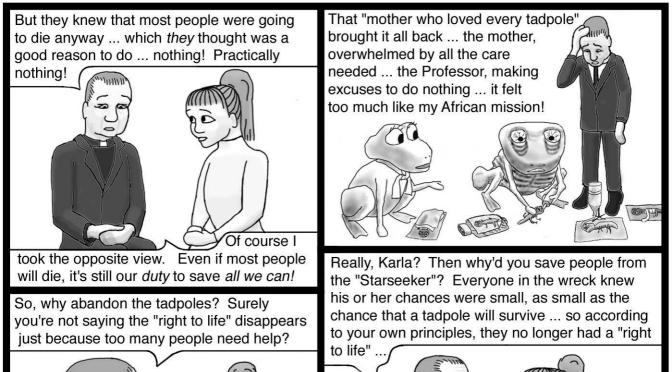


But ... if children are the property of their parents, then it would be no crime for a father to kill his own child ... Earthlings will never accept that!





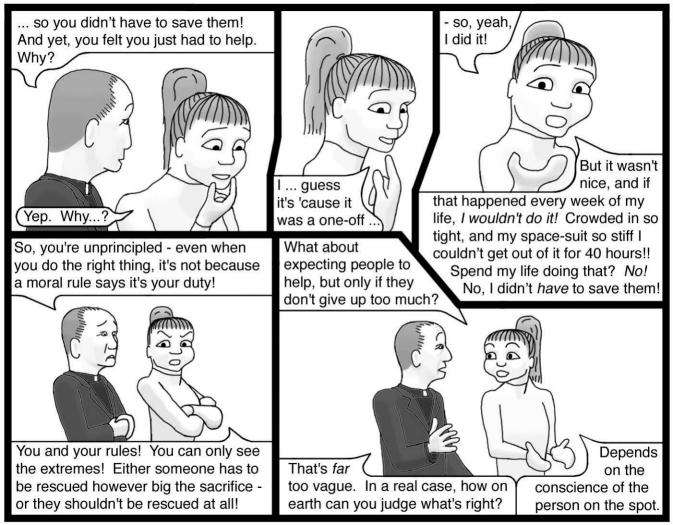


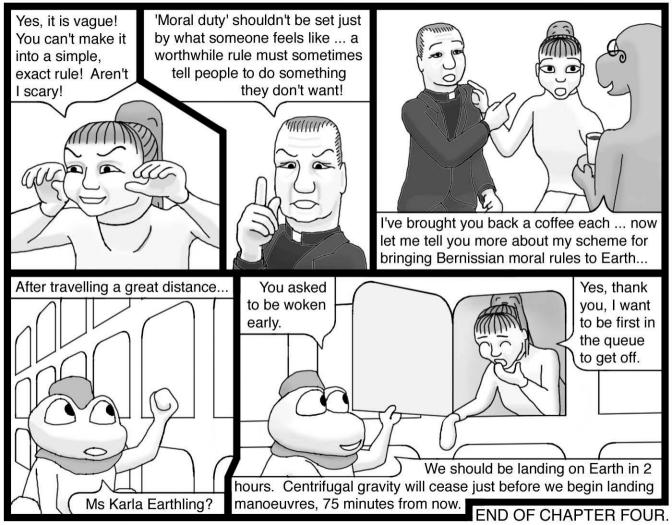


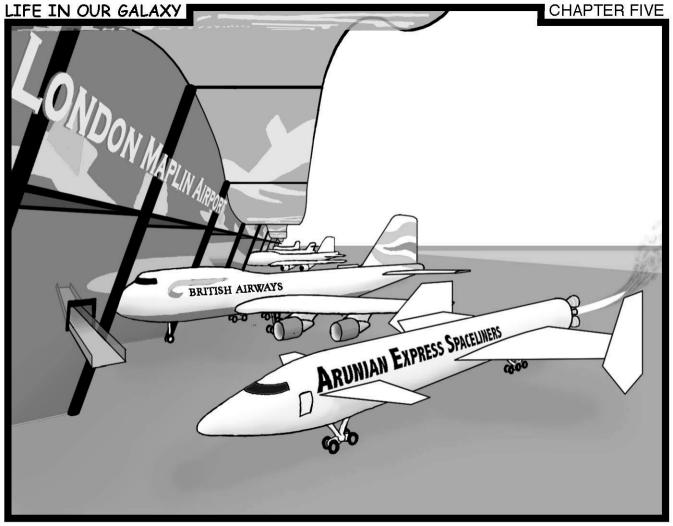
Tadpoles? Frankly, yes, I am saying that ... if "right to life" is your way of saying we're *obliged* to care for them.

You ... you

Umm.

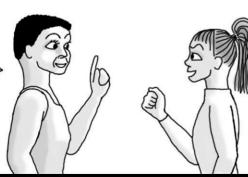








Ah, I need to bring you up-to-date, before you go campaigning about the abortion vote!





stop the

Catholics

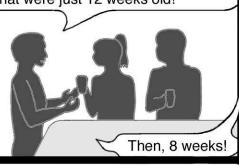
imposing

their beliefs on the rest of us!



that set off even more discoveries ...
they were soon keeping alive fetuses
that were just 12 weeks old!

But it was one of those breakthroughs

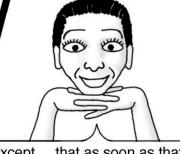


So, Members of Parliament who think the time limit should be when the fetus is viable, as so many believe, must now set the abortion time limit at zero weeks ... effectively, a complete



time limit to 8 weeks ... but then, a group of scientists announced they'd kept a freshly conceived embryo alive in a hospital lab, and grown it beyond the 8 week stage!

So, Parliament scheduled the vote tomorrow, to reduce the

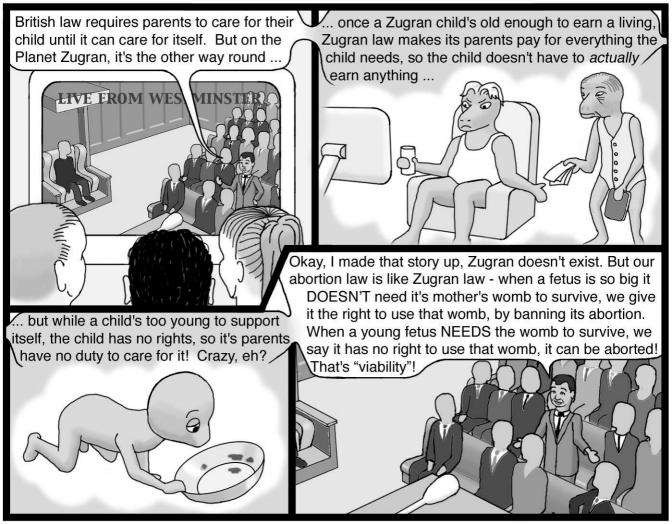


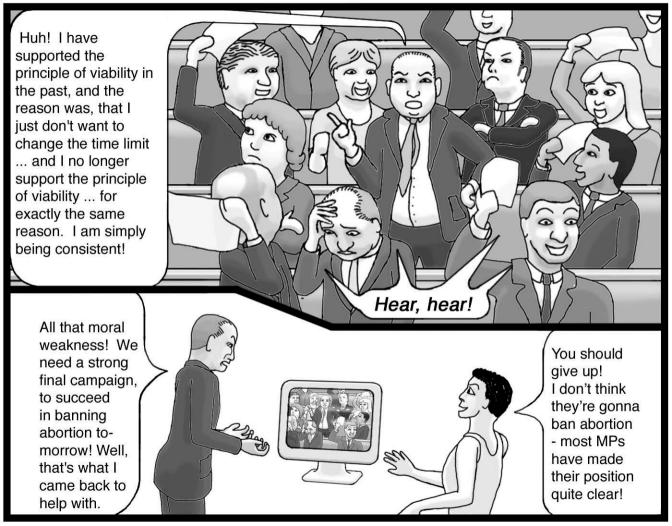
Except ... that as soon as that became clear, most of the MPs who had said they believed in viability, suddenly changed their minds, and suggested other ways to set the time limit!

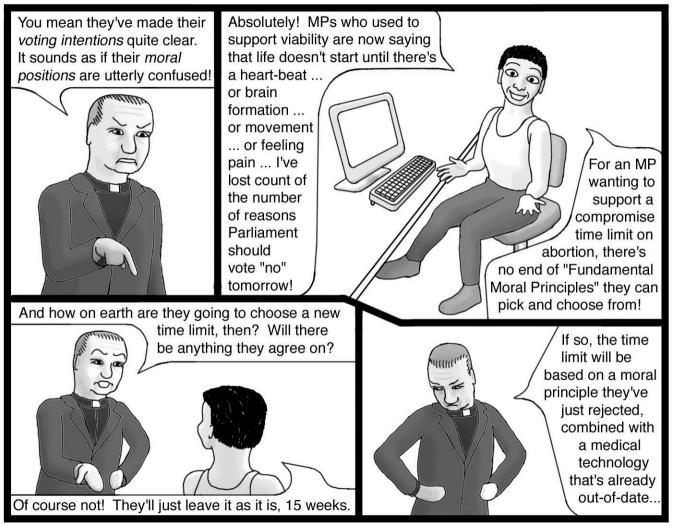


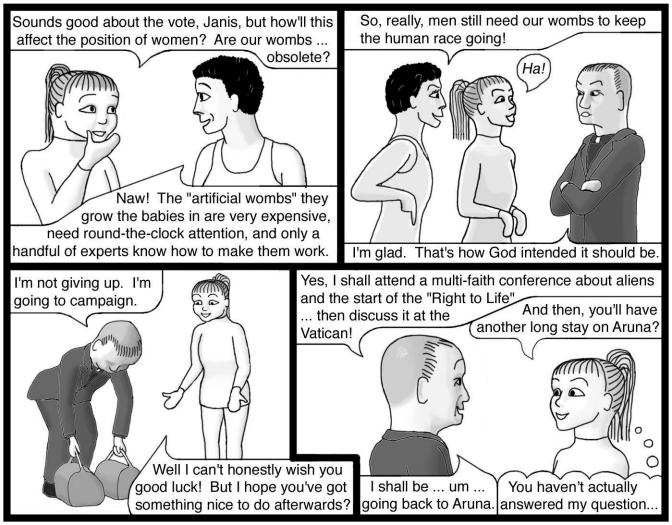
With all sorts of reasons.

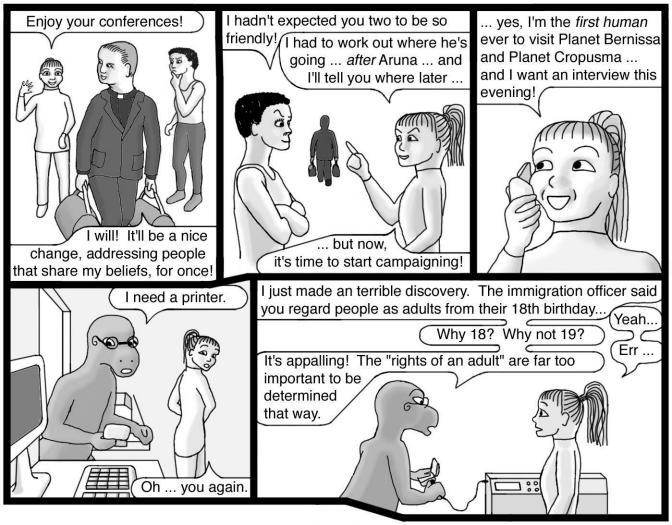
Let's watch a live webcast of the debate in Parliament ...

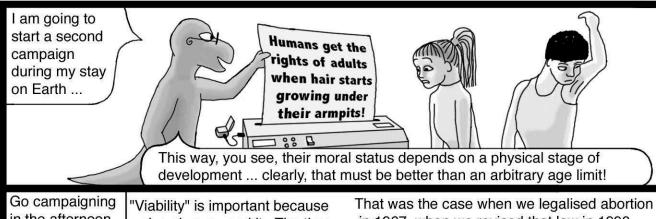






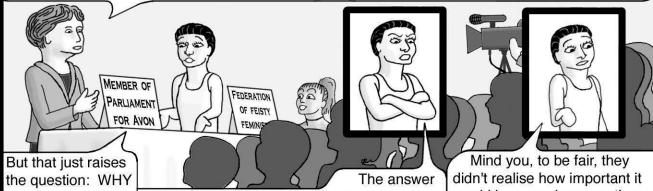






in the afternoon... we've always used it. The time limit for abortion has always been linked to the potential viability of the fetus outside the womb.

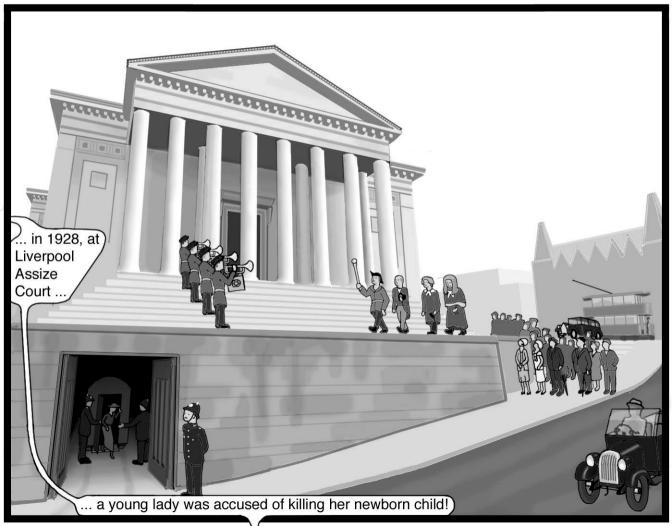
That was the case when we revised abortion in 1967, when we revised that law in 1990, and it's the case now. And it's been the case in the USA since they legalised abortion in 1973.

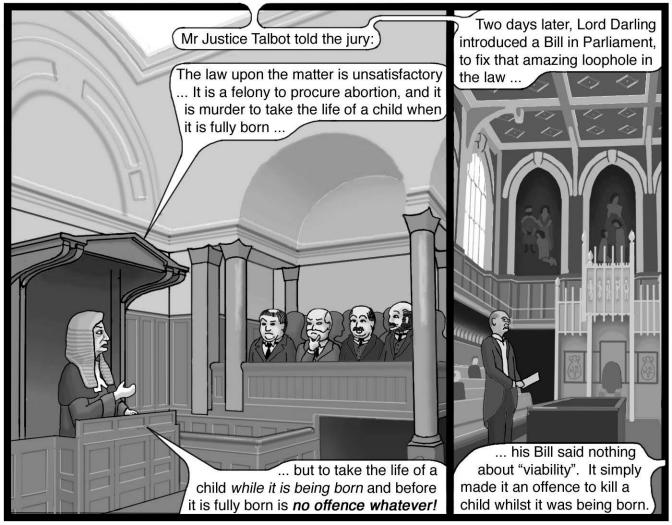


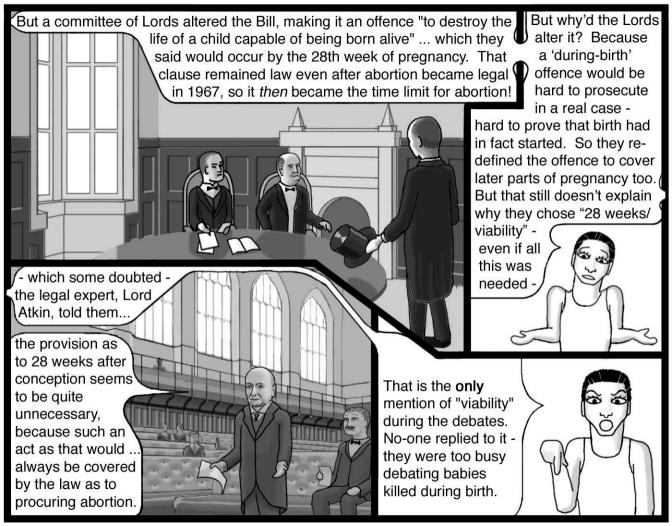
did Parliament make viability part of the law, all those years ago?

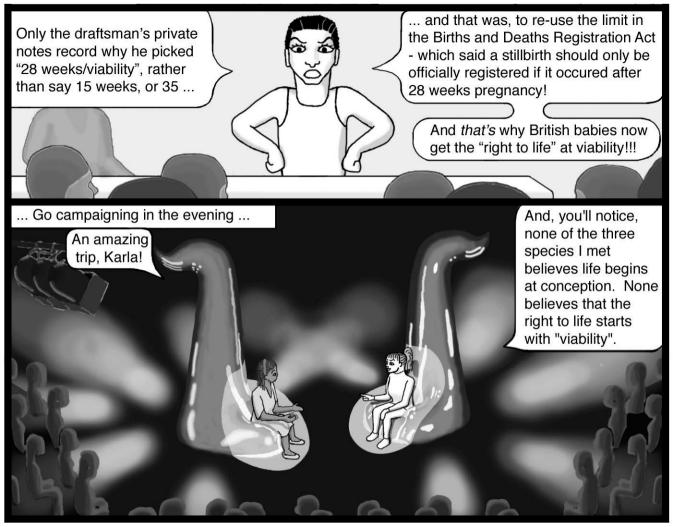
is: there wasn't any reason! - at least not one that was ever published. The guys who wrote this law didn't bother to say WHY they did it! Not one sentence! It's a disgrace!

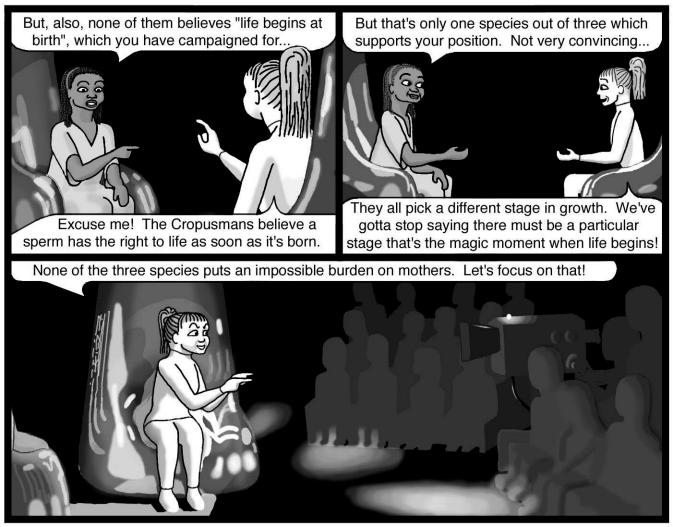
would become, because they never intended their law to set a time limit for abortion. Their purpose was quite different ...

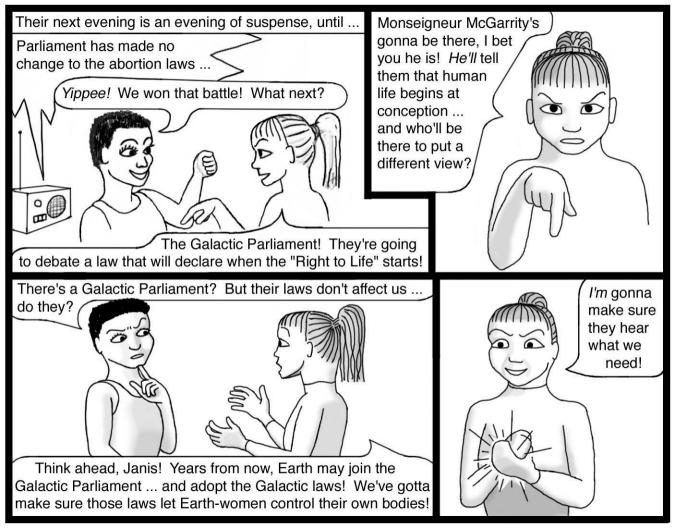












Monseigneur McGarrity finds the conference is more controversial than he expected...

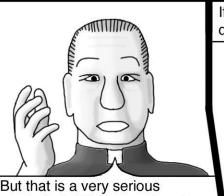


When God created the Arunians, He gave them an ability to love children, which only starts when the child can talk. God must have had a good reason for making them that way. Surely,

this is a sign that God Himself believes that
Arunian tadpoles do not have the "Right to Life"!

Some days later, in the Vatican... Thank you for coming. The Pope and I have discussed your visit to the

The Pope and I have discussed your visit to the Galactic Parliament. You must tell them firmly that, FOR HUMANS, life begins at conception. You must make NO public statements that the same is true, or is not true, for any other species.



restriction! When people ask why life begins at conception, I often say it's when the embryo acquires a complete set of genetic material, and so becomes a fully determined individual. But that

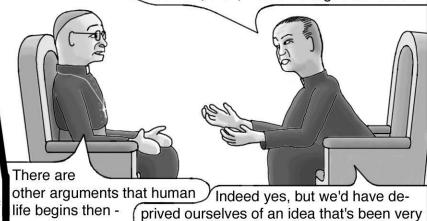
is also true for the Arunians!

Personally, Monseigneur,

I agree with all you've just said. But we must wait till Pope Pius issues a definitive statement on the aliens. Until then, no-one should publicly commit the Catholic Church to views that some believers do not support.

If we say Arunian life may *not* begin at conception, that implies life does *not* have to begin when you gain all your genetic material.

So how, then, would we argue our case?

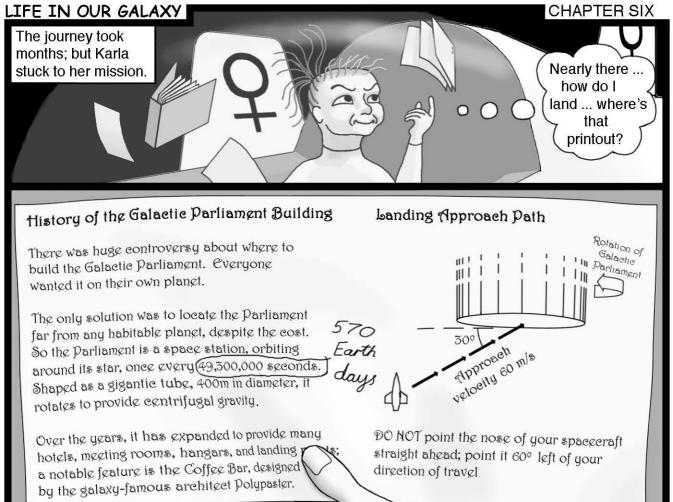


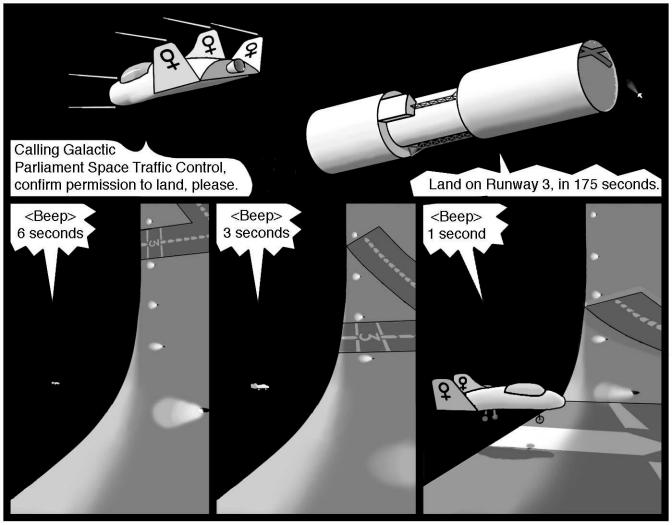
effective at convincing people of our beliefs!

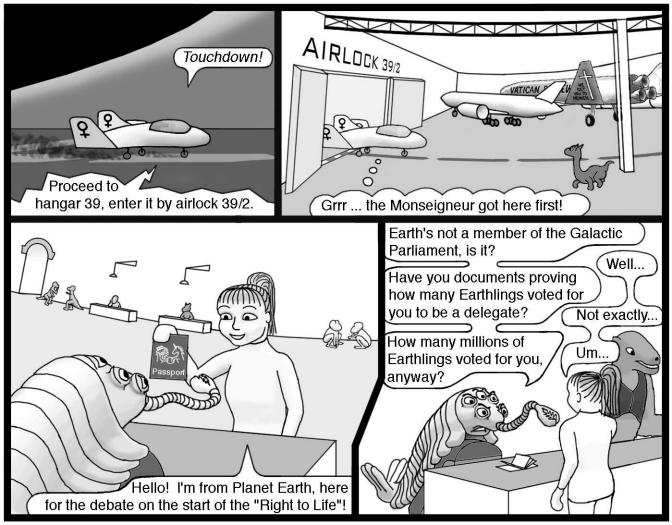
Remember,
you are
our Official
Representative
to the Galactic
Parliament!

END OF CHAPTER FIVE

more theological.









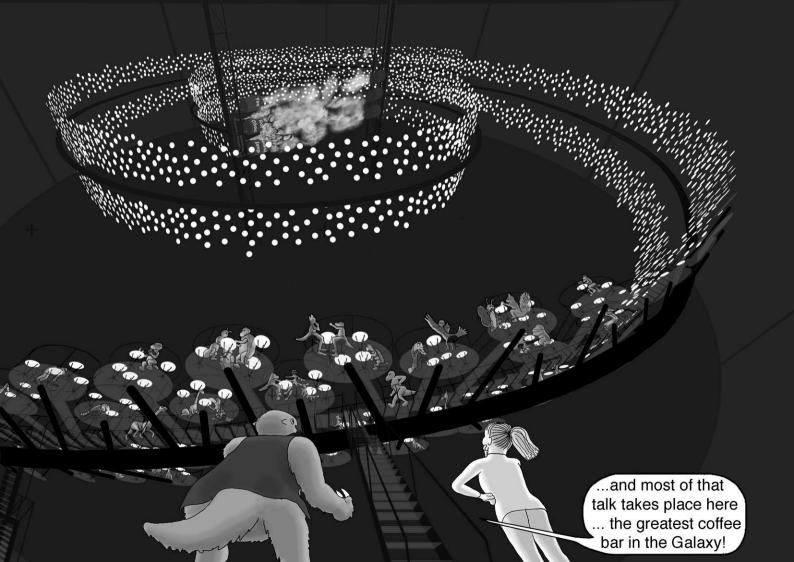
I can't make you a proper delegate, but I'll make you an observer; you won't have a vote, and your speaking rights will be tightly time-rationed.

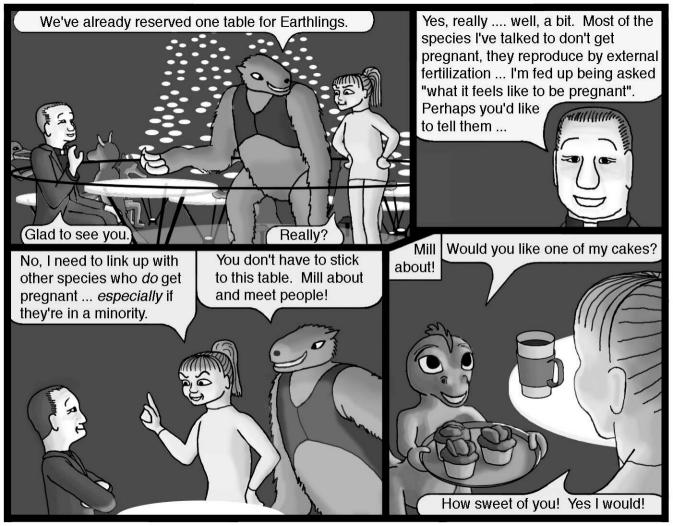


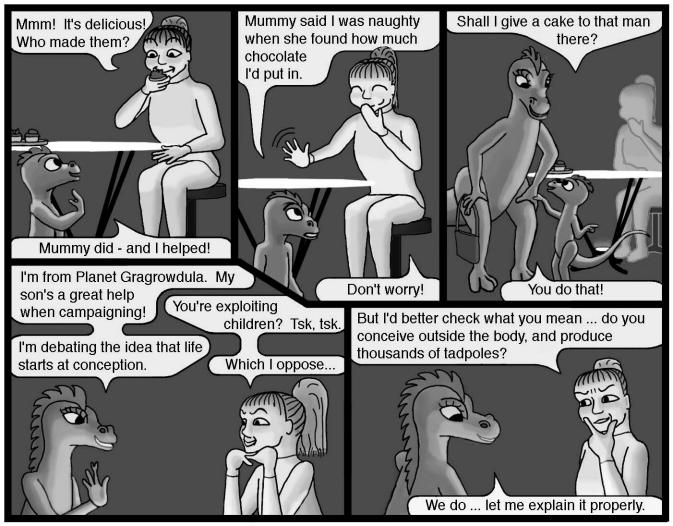
That's great! But I gotta chat to delegates too.



Indeed, face-to-face talk is important as well..







See here. A mother's egg starts as a single cell. The egg-cell divides and divides, to become a It contains a single set of genes ... not the ball of unfertilized cells ... with a number of these empty sacs. double set of genes you have in ordinary cells. Now this is different ... That's just like us Earthlings. ... then the sacs close off, and During fertilization, a lot of sperms swim into each the sperms become dormant. sac ...

Now each sac is the starting point for one organ. For instance, that sac is what the liver starts from. At the right time, one of those eggcells becomes receptive to sperm, the sperm become active, and one combines with that egg-cell ... which then grows, divides, and eventually becomes the liver!

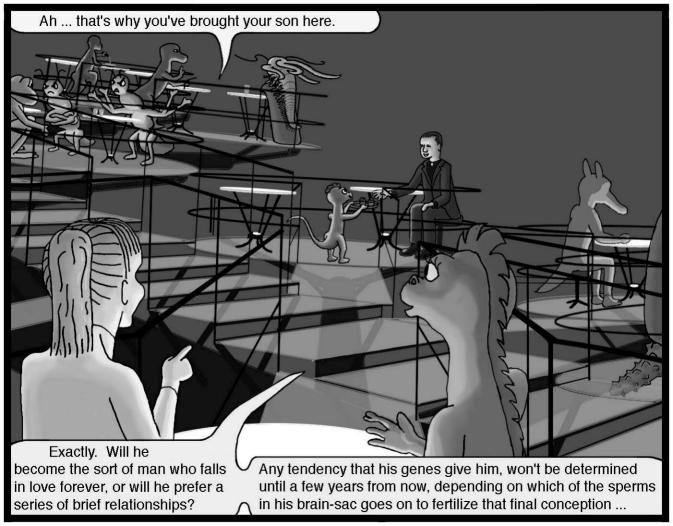
So one conception produces the liver, another conception produces the heart, another one produces the brain ....

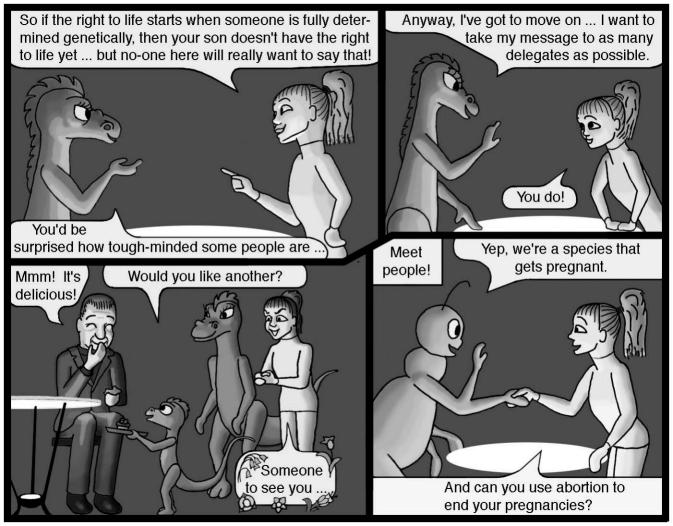


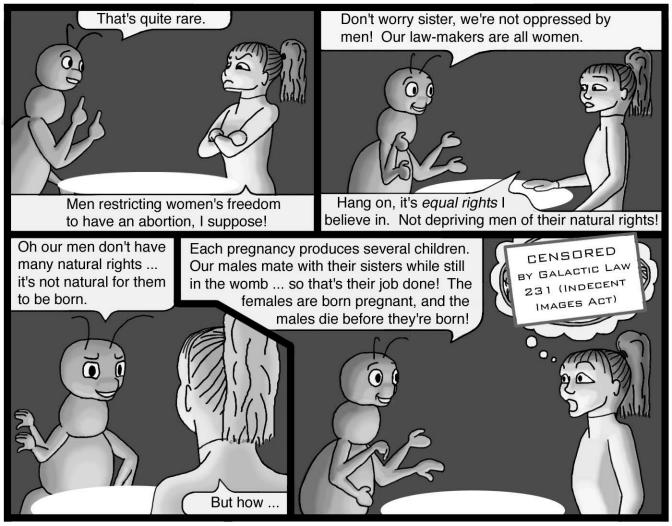
When does this all finish?

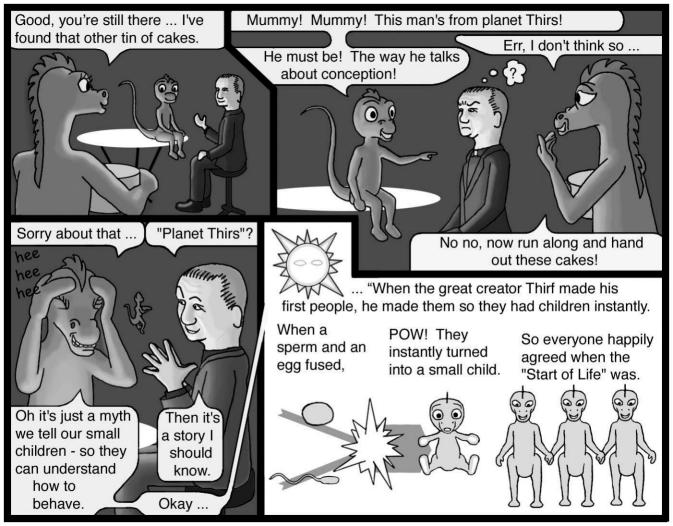
Not quite - *five* conceptions produce the brain ... it's a complicated organ, made of a number of parts.

Our organs don't start growing till they're needed. The final conception produces the part of the brain that deals with falling in love and becoming a parent ... and that doesn't occur until the start of puberty.



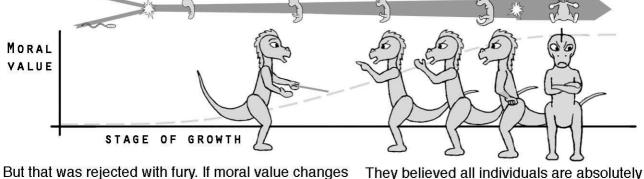






But after about ten generations, Thirf altered how children were made. When a POW! They ... which then sperm and instantly turned ... until POW! developed gradually egg fused, So it wasn't so into an embryo ... It instantly turned for some time ... obvious when the into a small child. "Start of Life" was. Another ten generations ` Now it took three sudden changes, later, Thirf altered it So there were even more and two periods of gradual change, again. disputes about when the to produce a child. "Start of Life" was.

Thirf kept altering it. The periods of gradual development contained so many important changes ... development of eyes, of brain, and so on ... that a few people suggested that the moral "Start of Life" was also gradual.



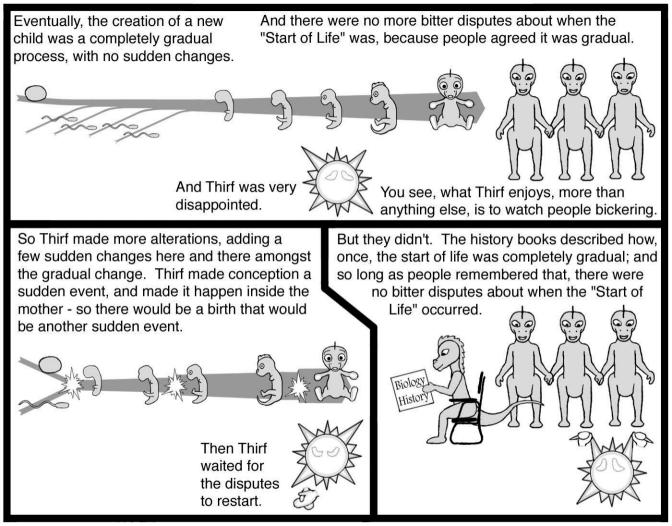
gradually, then there must be a time when the fetus equal in their moral value ... so they had to believe that the "Start of Life" must be sudden.

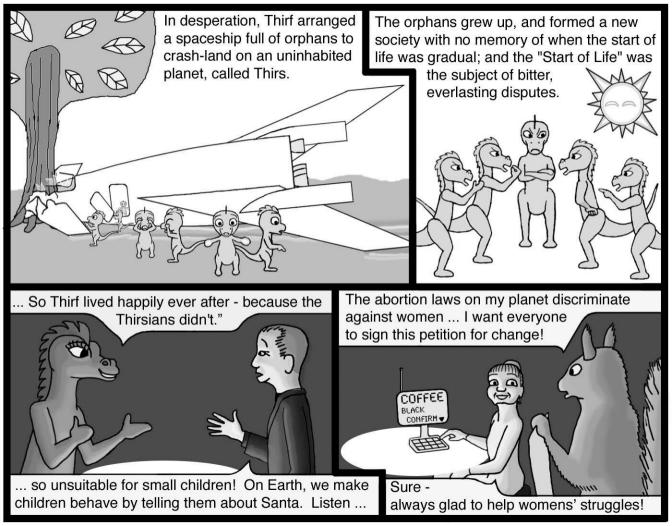
Thirf said, "Let's make conception gradual!"

Until now, every sperm contained a complete set of

Thirf said, "Let's make conception gradual!"

Until now, every sperm contained a complete set of genes. But now, each sperm carried just one gene ... so thousands of sperms would fuse with one egg, until it contained an (almost) complete set of genes from the father ... each conception took hours.





Oh it has been a struggle ... I thought I'd never live to see this law changed.



Deep-rooted discrimination, eh?

of male fetuses that are more than 40 days old ... but for female fetuses, the limit is 80 days! Not much ... 'cause of a split in the movement. Some wanted to raise the male limit to 80 days, but some said there was more public support for reducing the female limit to 40 days.

Does your species get pregnant.

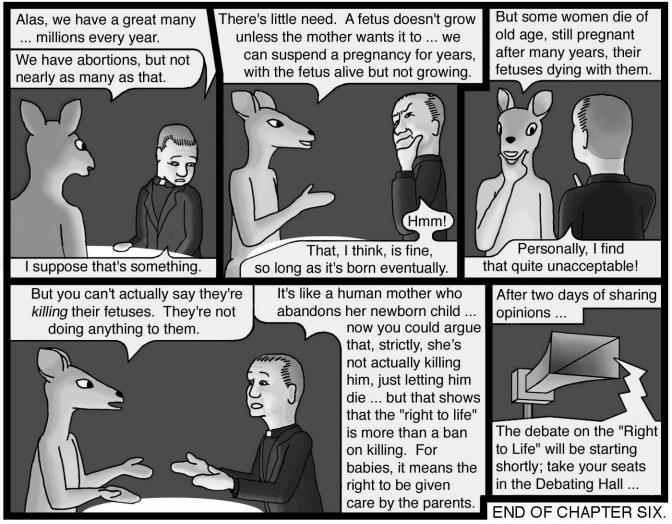
like us?

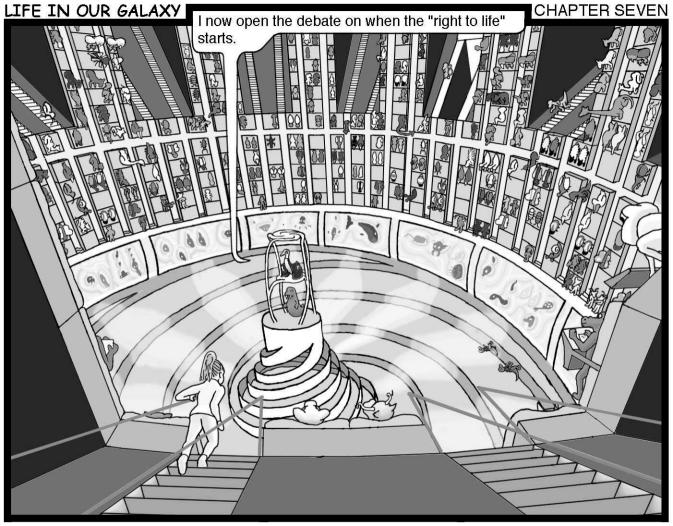
So what have feminists done?

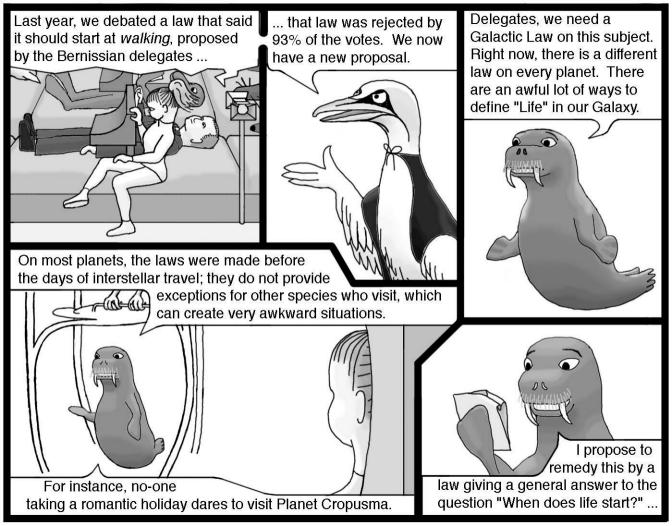
But the latest President of our planet wants to see a uniform 40-day limit - it's a once-in-a-generation chance to get this law fixed! We're all uniting to support the President! So, sign my petition! Strike a blow for women's equality!

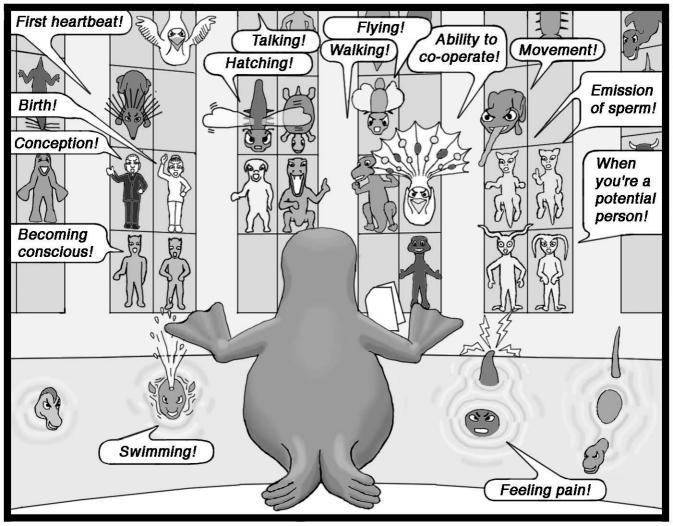


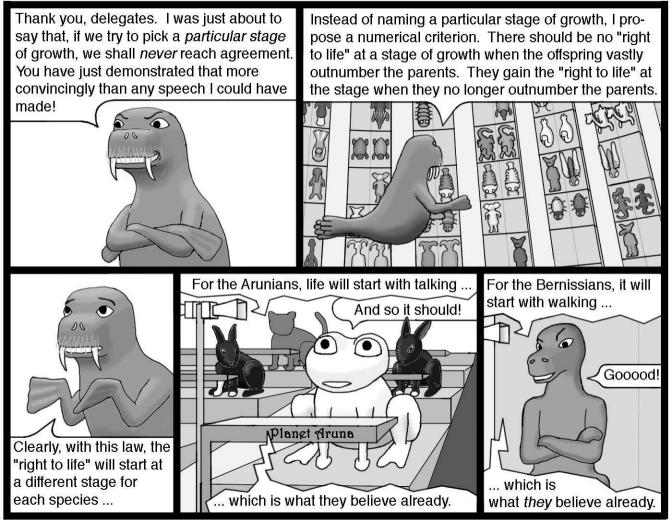
REDUCE ABORTION TIME LIMIT TO ADDAY

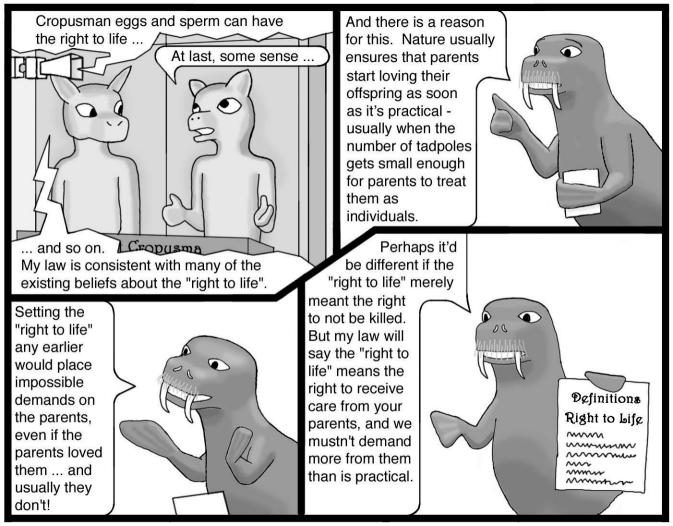


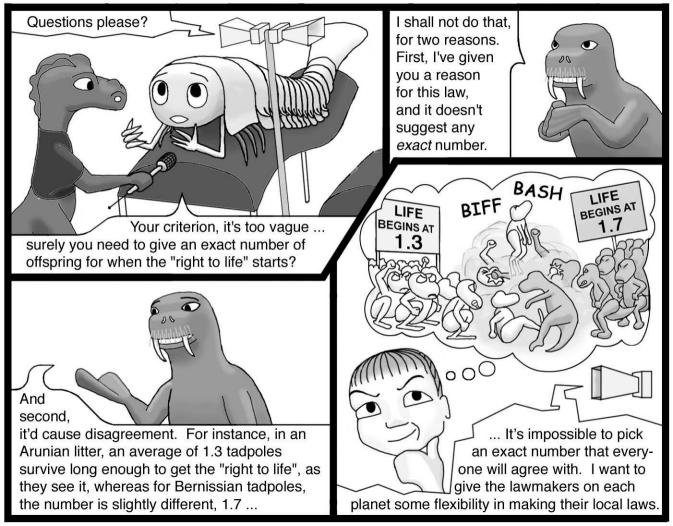


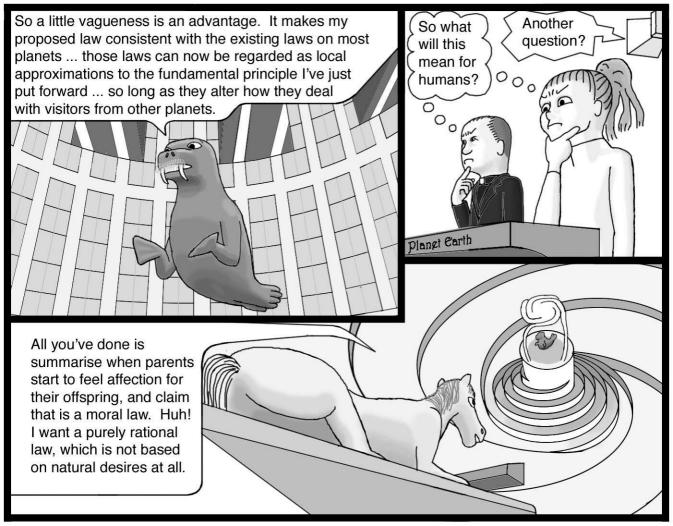


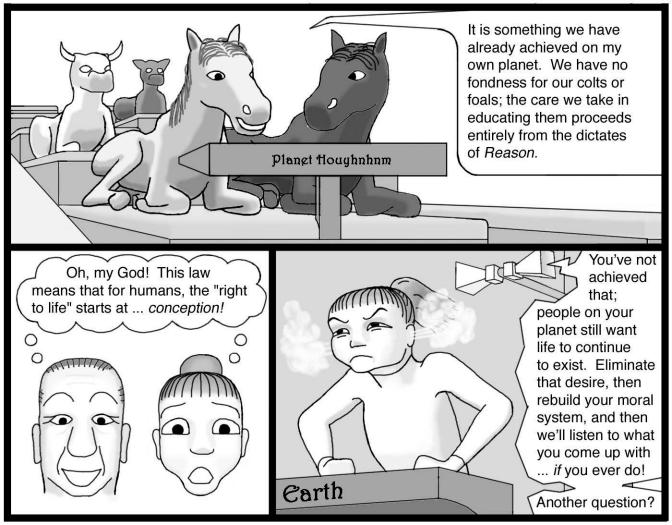


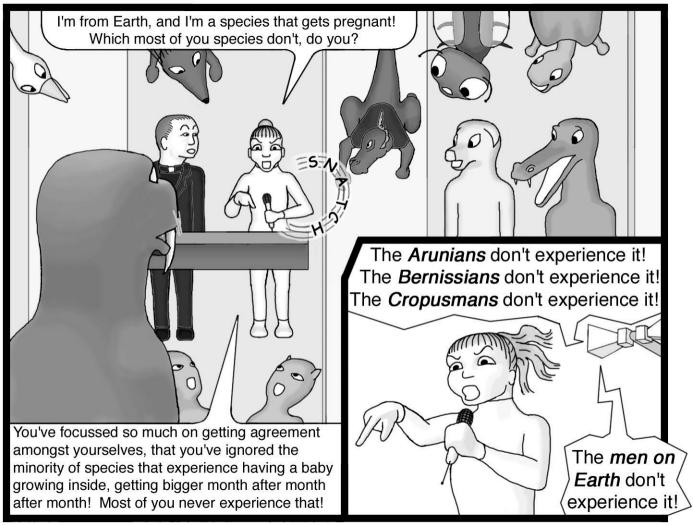














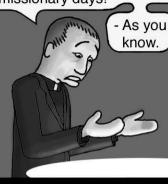


It gives the right conclusion, of course ...

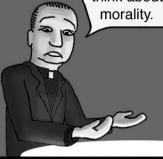
Take the Ten Commandments, for instance: none of the rules contain any numbers, except for keeping the 7th day holy. Simple "do"s and "don't"s.



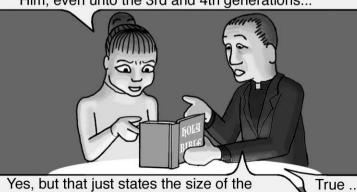
... but based on a principle I've rejected ever since my missionary days!



And it all depends on some vague numerical limit. That's not how we think about



Wait, the Second Commandment contains numbers. It says God punishes the children of those who hate Him, even unto the 3rd and 4th generations...



Yes, but that just states the size of the punishment that *God* inflicts. The instruction that *humans* must obey contains no numbers.

Paa, so what, if "numerical" moral rules aren't traditional? We've gotta go beyond traditional thinking, if we're to understand these alien beliefs ... or even our own!

We need clear, simple rules that ordinary people can understand and obey!

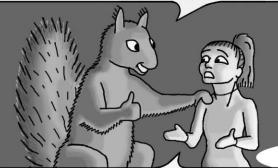
... like the administrators of your African mission ... who thought they had a simple yes/no decision ... save everyone, or do nothing! Insisting on simple rules just dulls the imagination!

Tut! ... and yet it'd really help if I could accept this law, after all ... so I will put your points to the Vatican experts!



pregnant are going to vote against the proposal.

Great speech, Karla! Most of the species that get



But that's only a minority of species, it won't be enough to win the vote ... we're in danger of becoming an oppressed minority!

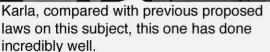
Ah, but species that don't get pregnant have recognised that danger ... some have told me they'll vote against the law because of that! And so will planets with overpopulation, I hear ... it all adds up!

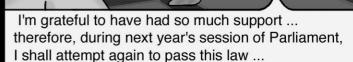


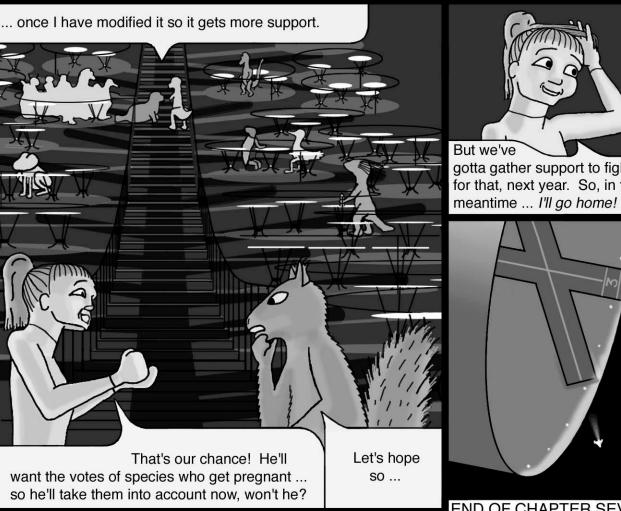
are in favour of this law ...



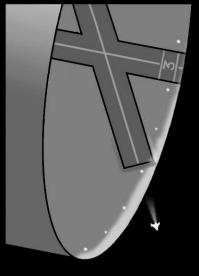




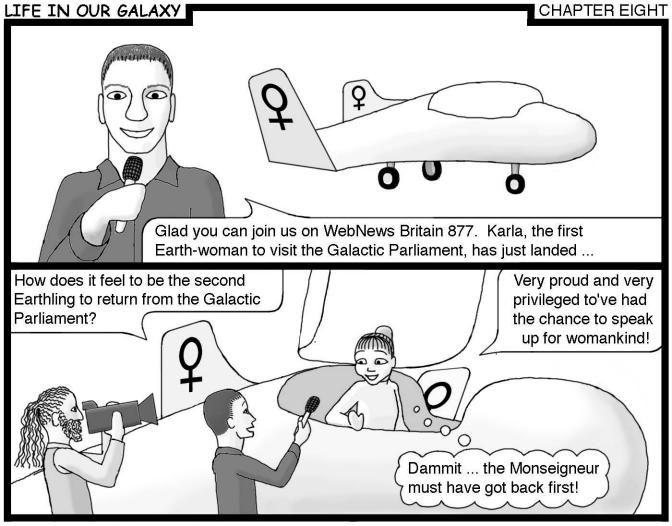


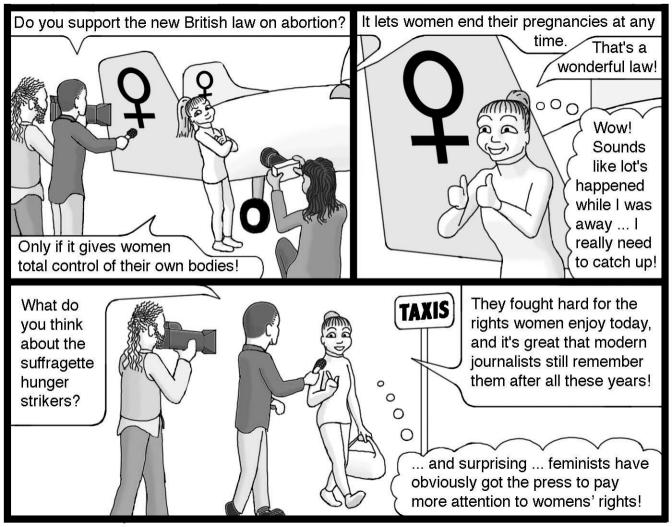


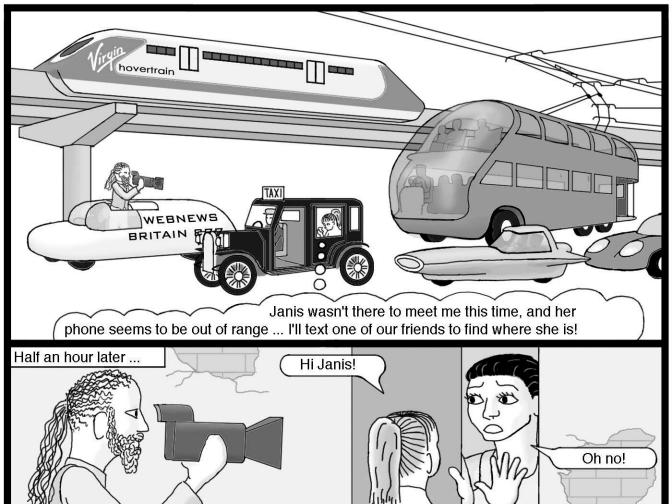


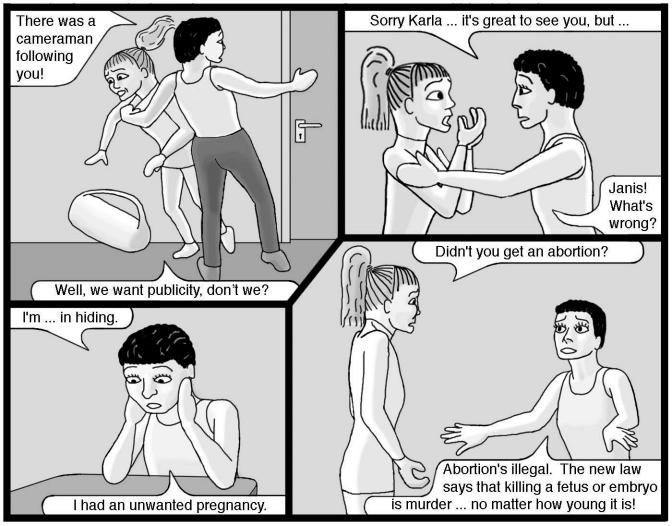


END OF CHAPTER SEVEN.

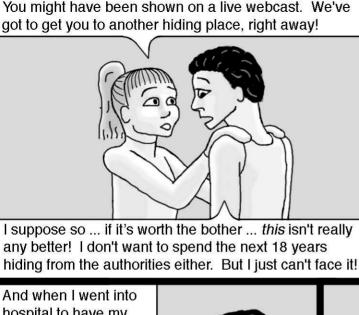












as much responsibility as you!

What about the father? He should have

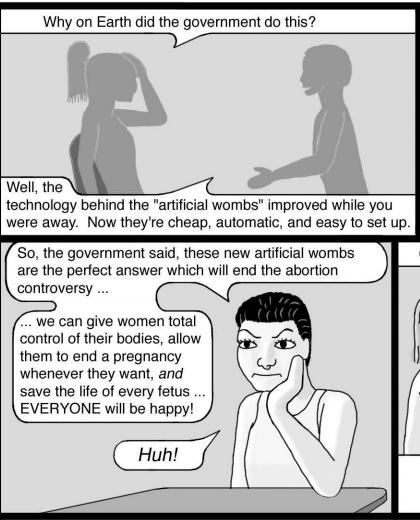
Legally, he does ... but he's "disappeared" as well.

And when I went into hospital to have my embryo extracted, they took my photo, scanned my face, and so on ... that's the standard procedure ... so if both parents "disappear", it's a lot easier for the authorities to trace the

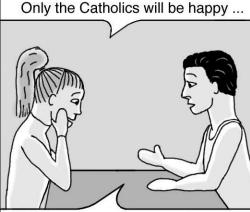
mother than the father.

Besides, spending
the pext 18 years with him would be yet ano

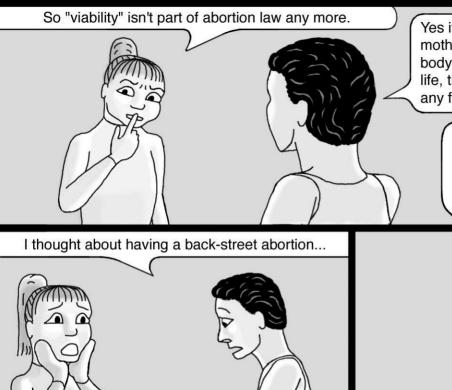
the next 18 years with *him* would be yet another way to ruin my life ... let's just say that part of me was quite glad when I heard he'd "disappeared" and I wasn't likely to see him again.







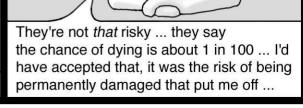
Nope. McGarrity's already been on TV, grumbling about how "unnatural" the new system is.



You'd probably have died!

Yes it is - the law says a mother's right to control her body has priority over a fetus's life, therefore you *can* abort any fetus that's not viable.

But that only occurs when some medical condition prevents it living in an artificial womb. Just a few rare cases ...





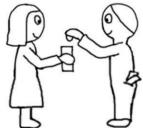
# SUPPORT THE HUNGER STRIKERS!

You see someone trapped in a burning building, who you could save if you risked your own life. You don't try, and the person dies. Have you committed murder? NO!!

You're asked to donate to help children starving in Africa.
You give them £1, though you have £30 in your pocket. You could have saved more lives if you'd given them all your money. Have you committed murder? NO!!

The Law has always recognised that letting someone die is not the same as killing them. Our pregnant hunger strikers are not killing their fetuses. They are doing nothing, and letting their fetuses die in the womb. That is not murder.

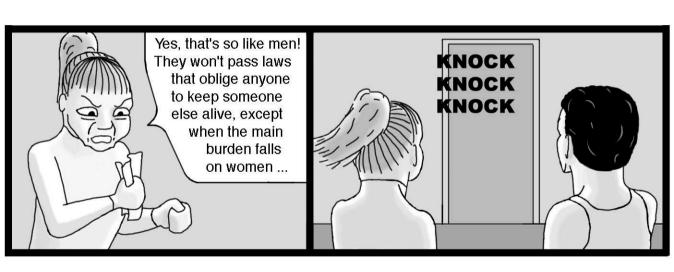




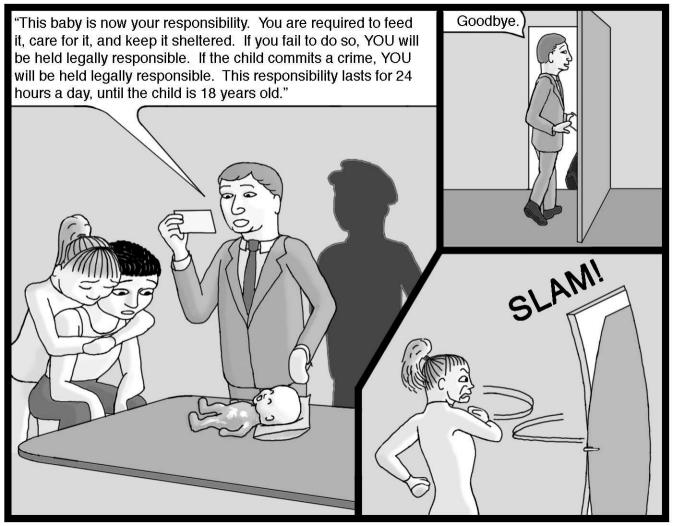
We want YOU to help us. Just give us a legally binding promise that YOU will take complete care of one of these fetuses until it becomes an adult ... and one of our hunger strikers will have her fetus transferred to the safety of an artificial womb! That fetus will be saved, because YOU did something to help it!

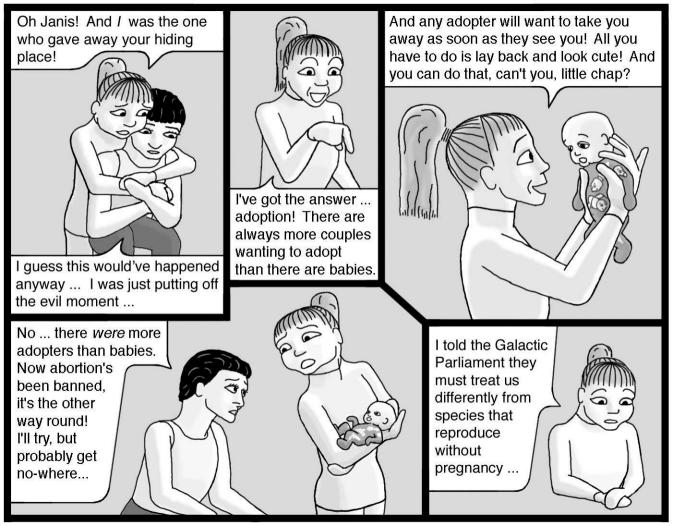
If you refuse the request we have just made, have you committed murder? NO!!

So, don't say our hunger strikers are committing murder, just because they won't lift a finger to save their fetuses either!









reproduce without pregnancy.

What I told them wouldn't work for

your case. Aw, heck! What on earth am I going to tell the Galactic Parliament next year?



but we've still gotta fight for the

rights we've always demanded.

Okay, we now have total control of

our bodies. That battle is at an end ..

# THE END THIS STORY



## NOTES AND REFERENCES

Although *Life in our Galaxy* is mostly fiction, all words relating to events in the past are true. My account of events in 1928 relies, in part, on unpublished evidence, and so the notes for them are particularly detailed.

#### **CHAPTER ONE**

"It sounds just like the way frogs on Earth reproduce!" The number of eggs depends on the species; the toad <u>Bufo</u> marinus lays up to 30,000 eggs, whereas the frog <u>Dendrobates pumilio</u> lays 4-6 eggs at a time. "Frogs & Toads of the World", Chris Mattison, Blandford Press, 1992, chapter 8.

#### **CHAPTER FOUR**

"vitae necisque potestas". For more details about Roman family law, see, for example, Chapter 2 of "The Roman Family", Suzanne Dixon, 1992, The John Hopkins University Press.

# **CHAPTER FIVE**

"effectively, a complete ban on abortion!" Philosophers have long ago pointed out that medical advances may eventually make "viability" occur at conception, or near conception; e.g. J T Noonan and P Ramsey (both in "The Morality of Abortion: Legal and Historical Perspectives", ed. J T Noonan, Harvard University Press, 1970, p52, p87); "Causing Death and Saving Lives", J Glover, Penguin Books, 1977; chapter 9.

"The time limit for abortion has always been linked to the potential viability ... the case now." This remark is based on a speech in Parliament by Dawn Primarolo (Minister for Health) during a recent debate on abortion (Hansard, House of Commons debates for 20 May 2008, 245).

"we revised that law in 1990". The revision introduced a 24-week limit which largely replaced the previous 28-week limit. Sir David Steel told Parliament: "medical science has moved on a great deal since 1929 ... A wide section of expert opinion ... says that there is now a case for reducing the presumption of viability from 28 to 24 weeks." (Hansard, House of Commons debates for 24 April 1990, 206.) This implies that the purpose of the revision was maintaining the principle of viability, not abandoning it.

"And it has been the case in the USA since they legalised abortion in 1973." U.S. Supreme Court, Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113 (1973).

"Mr Justice Talbot told the jury". Report in The Times, "Infanticide and Child Murder", 13 June 1928; and in more detail in the Liverpool Daily Courier, "Faulty Murder Laws", 13 June 1928.

"The law upon the matter is unsatisfactory". G.J.Talbot, K.C. had been concerned about this for years; he wrote about it to the government on 16 Oct 1916 and 22 Sept 1923, asking them to address "One of the most scandalous defects in the criminal law." The letters are stored at The National Archives, Kew, England as part of record HO45/13291.

"his Bill said nothing about "viability"". The initial version of this Bill was published as "Infanticide Bill", The Lord Darling, ordered to be printed 14th June 1928. Lord Darling's statement of the purpose of the Bill is in *Hansard*, House of Lords debates for 21 June 1928. 616.

"a committee of Lords altered the Bill". See "Proceedings of the Select Committee on the Infanticide Bill [H.L.] now Child Destruction Bill [H.L.]". Ordered to be printed 16th July 1928. The clauses eventually became law as the Infant Life (Preservation) Act, 1929. The Act did not actually contain the word "viability"; however, a later generation decided to interpret the phrase "capable of being born alive" as being equivalent to viability, and so for brevity the cartoon refers to this phrase as "viability".

"so it then became the time limit for abortion!" Section 5(1) of the 1967 Abortion Act (as originally enacted) declared that the 1929 Infant Life (Preservation) Act continued in force - thereby turning the latter into the time limit for abortion. When the 1967 Act was being passed, there seems to have been little discussion about whether it was justifiable to use the 1929 Act in this way. There were four long debates on the floor of the House of Commons (on 22 July 1966, 2 June 1967, 29 June 1967 & 13 July 1967); during these debates, which lasted a total of 35 hours, not even one sentence was uttered that attempted to explain why it was wise to use the 1929 Act as the time limit for abortion (except, perhaps, for the brief remark of Mr Angus Maude: "I ... cannot find it in me ... to regard the non-viable foetus in utero as a human personality." Hansard, House of Commons debates for 22 July 1966, 1118).

"But why'd the Lords alter it?". I have not found any publication giving the reasons for the alterations. However, information is given in some unpublished notes, particularly these three:

- A letter titled "Infanticide Bill", dated 27th June 1928, to Lord Darling, apparently from L.A.J. Granville Ram (Third Parliamentary Counsel). This letter is archived as pages 2623-2625 of the bound volume "Miscellaneous 1928-9 J.G.R", now kept in the archives at the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel (OPC). My thanks go to John Healy and Corinne <u>Pither</u> of the OPC for allowing me to examine this archive volume.
- A five page typewritten note "PRESERVATION OF INFANT LIFE BILL. Note on Lord Atkin's Amendments in Committee." by L.A.J. Granville Ram, now stored at The National Archives, Kew, England, within Folder 165493/18 (date-stamped 19 Nov 28), which is part of record HO45/13291.
- A two page note "PRESERVATION OF INFANT LIFE BILL. Short Notes." (no author, but a handwritten note immediately after suggests it was written by Ram), within Folder 165493/19 (date-stamped 2 Feb 29), also within record HO45/13291 at The National Archives, Kew, England.

"a 'during-birth' offence would be hard to prosecute". The letter of 27 June 1928 explains:

I enclose some draft amendments to this Bill ... We do not see how the Bill can satisfactorily be limited to deal only with acts done "in the course of the delivery of a woman of a child" ... It would generally be virtually impossible to prove when a birth began ... We have, therefore, thought it best to make the Bill refer to the destruction of a child at any time after the expiration of 28 weeks from the conception thereof. This is the period mentioned in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926 ... s. 12 of which defines "still-born" and "still-birth" as applying to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy ...... Further, I understand that this is the point commonly taken by doctors as marking the difference between miscarriage and premature birth.

The five-page note on Lord Atkin's amendments confirms this:

... Lord Darling's Bill intentionally abstains from limiting the punishable acts to acts done "in the course of delivery" so as to avoid putting upon the prosecution the onus of proving when "delivery" in fact began - an almost impossible task:

"the provision as to 28 weeks after conception seems to be quite unnecessary". See Hansard, House of Lords debates for 22 Nov 1928, 272.

"the draftsman's private notes". The letter of 27 June 1928 states the choice of time limit in the quotation given above. About a quarter of a page of it explains the choice of 28 weeks, whereas the letter does not mention any reason for adding the phrase "child capable of being born alive". It therefore seems likely that, when selecting the time limit, the draftsman thought that the main decision was the selection of 28 weeks, and that it was a secondary decision to qualify this with the phrase "capable of being born alive".

The note "PRESERVATION OF INFANT LIFE BILL. Short Notes" also states that "a statutory precedent" for choosing the 28th week of pregnancy is "Section 12 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926." (The latter defines a still-birth as being born dead after 28 weeks of pregnancy. Consistency with this would therefore require a simple 28-week limit, so it is unclear why the phrase "child capable of being born alive" was also added to the Bill. Perhaps the latter change was not made for any deep reason; Ram's fellow-draftsmen occasionally called him "cacoethes <u>mutandi</u>" (see "In On The Act: Memoirs of a Lawmaker", Sir Harold Kent, MacMillan London Ltd, 1979, pp27-29, 61, 73-78, 155.))

There is another reference to 28 weeks worth commenting upon. First, bear in mind that the existing anti-abortion law (The Offences Against the Person Act, 1861), made it an offence to procure a miscarriage; that the clause did not actually use the word "abortion" (except in marginal notes); and that the Act did not define what the word "miscarriage" meant. Next, notice that in the five page note described earlier, Ram quoted the definition of "Miscarriage" in the Oxford Dictionary, which defined it in terms of the foetus being expelled before the 28th week; however, he does not state whether this reference to 28 weeks had any influence on the 28 weeks clause he added to the Infanticide Bill. Ram did not quote the definition of "abortion", but it seems plausible that he looked it up at the same time as "miscarriage", and if so, he would have found that the medical definition of abortion refers only to a delivery so early that the child cannot live (see Oxford English Dictionary, 1933 edition). I speculate that Ram may have thought it ambiguous whether the 1861 Act banned abortions after 28 weeks (given the dictionary definition of "miscarriage"), and that he decided to eliminate this possible loophole by altering the new law to cover such cases. If so, then the 28-week limit was chosen because it was the start-time of the loophole left by the sloppy drafting of the 1861 Act. However, I have not found any positive evidence that this is the case, and I think it more likely that the main reason was the one he stated of following the 28-week limit in the Births and Deaths Registration Act.

"There are other arguments that human life begins then - more theological..." The Catholic Church's arguments relating to abortion can be found in "Donum Vitae - Instruction on Respect for Human Life in its Origin and on the Dignity of Procreation", Cardinal Ratzinger, Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, 22 Feb 1987.

#### CHAPTER SIX

"Each pregnancy produces several children" This scene was inspired by the life-cycle of *Acarophenax*; see "Death Before Birth, or a Mite's *Nunc Dimittis*", in "The Panda's Thumb", S J Gould, W W Norton & Company, 1980.

"a few people suggested that the moral "Start of Life" was also gradual." For a real example of a philosopher suggesting that a human's right to life grows gradually in strength after conception, see "Ethics: Inventing Right and Wrong", J L Mackie, Penguin Books, 1977, chapter 8.

"thousands of sperms would fuse with one egg, until it contained an (almost) complete set of genes from the father ..." Why "almost"? Because waiting for a complete set of genes might take forever. For this part of the myth, the details are as follows: each sperm would contain a small quantity of a special protein called <a href="Pretriggerin">Pretriggerin</a>; after fusing with the egg, the molecules of <a href="Pretriggerin">Pretriggerin</a> would eventually convert into another molecule called <a href="Triggerin">Triggerin</a>, but taking many hours before all the molecules converted. Once the amount of <a href="Triggerin">Triggerin</a> in the egg exceeded a certain amount, the egg would stop fusing with sperms. Then, for each gene where there was no version of that gene from the father, the mother's version of that gene would be copied; thus the egg would contain a double set of every possible gene. Then the egg would proceed to the next stage of development.

"fetuses that are more than 40 days old" This scene was inspired by a statement of Aristotle's that "distinct parts" are found in a 40-day old male embryo, or 90-day old female embryo (in his "History of Animals"). This influenced Catholic thought on

the moral status of an embryo. St Thomas Aquinas believed an embryo received a soul some time after conception and that killing a embryo before this time, whilst a sin, was not the same sin as homicide. Under Pope Gregory XIII, the Vatican's Sacred Penitentiary did not treat the killing of an embryo under 40 days as homicide. See "An Almost Absolute Value in History", J T Noonan, in "The Morality of Abortion: Legal and Historical Perspectives", edited by J T Noonan, Harvard University Press, 1970.

#### CHAPTER SEVEN

"We have no fondness for our colts or foals". Based on a line in "Gulliver's Travels", J Swift, Part IV, Chapter 8.

"even unto the 3rd and 4th generations" Exodus 20, v4-6.

#### CHAPTER EIGHT

"everyone will be happy!" Others have suggested that artificial wombs could (eventually) provide a solution that both proponents and opponents of abortion would be happy with (especially in combination with adoption). Suggestions of this kind are listed in "The Ethics of Artificial Uteruses", S Coleman, Ashgate Publishing Ltd, Aldershot, England, 2004. The earliest suggestion appears to be in "Foetal Adoption: A Technological Solution to the Problem of Abortion Ethics", R Freitas, The Humanist, May/June 1980. But earlier authors made the related point that, if it is possible to remove a fetus without killing it, then claims about a women's right to control her own body can at most justify removal of the fetus, rather than its destruction; "A Defence of Abortion", J J Thomson, Philosophy & Public Affairs 1, No 1, 1971.

"they say the chance of dying is about 1 in 100" The risks involved in an illegal abortion will depend on the circumstances, but 1 in 100 is as severe (and probably more severe) than the risks involved in a typical illegal abortion. Some examples of statistics that have been claimed:-

- Britain before abortion was legalised: During the Parliamentary debates that preceded that passing of the 1967
  Abortion Act, the sponsor of it, Mr David Steel, stated that 30 women a year died of illegal abortions. He also
  stated that the number of illegal abortions was "probably" between 40,000 and 200,000 a year. So that implies
  1 maternal death per 1300 abortions, or 1 maternal death per 7000 abortions. However, the main opponent of
  the Act, Mr St John-Stevas, quoted an estimate of 10,000 illegal abortions per year, which would imply 1
  maternal death per 300 abortions.
- Germany: Writing in the 1930s, Rangy claimed one million abortions per year, and that 25,000 women per year died. That implies 1 maternal death per 40 abortions.
- current worldwide situation: The World Health Organisation claims that, in 2008, there were 21,800,000 unsafe abortions worldwide, resulting in 47,000 maternal deaths. That implies 1 maternal death per 450 abortions.

These data are taken from: *Hansard*, House of Commons debates for 22 July 1966, <u>1071</u>, <u>1154</u>; & for 13 July 1967, <u>1349</u>. (More estimates of the numbers of illegal abortions are in the Report of the Committee of the Working of the Abortion Act, DHSS, 1974, <u>Vol</u> 1 paras 505-506, & <u>Vol</u> 2 paras 11-21.) "Abortion: Legal or Illegal?", A J Rangy, New York Vanguard, 1933; p105. "Unsafe Abortion: Global and Regional Estimates of the Incidence of Unsafe Abortion and Associated Mortality in 2008". Sixth Edition, WHO.

"They won't pass laws that oblige anyone to keep someone else alive, except when the main burden falls on women ..." This is very similar to Judith Jarvis Thomson's claim that it was "a gross injustice" to have an anti-abortion law whilst there was no law compelling people to be "Good Samaritans". "A Defence of Abortion", J J Thomson, Philosophy & Public Affairs 1, No 1, 1971.

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I thank the many people who have looked through various drafts of this book and given me suggestions or encouragement. In particular, the following have been especially helpful by giving comments in some detail: George Lockwood, Parisa Khaneghah, Yasna Hawksley, Grizelda Grizlingham, Laura Field, Richard Bruton, Sylvia Barnett. Ian Field gave very useful tips about the business of searching historical archives.

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On Earth, Karla campaigns vigorously for "abortion rights"; but when she tries to spread that message to aliens on other planets, it's even more of a challenge, because the way aliens have children is so different from the way humans do ...

This science-fiction satire will be thought-provoking to anyone interested in the ethics of abortion. It does not adopt any of the usual positions on abortion, but is for readers who want to take a fresh look at the issue.

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