The Personhood Argument in Favor of Abortion

MARY ANNE WARREN

► Traditional argument:

- 1. It is wrong to kill innocent human beings.
- 2. Fetuses are innocent human beings.
- 3. It is wrong to kill fetuses.

Traditional argument:

- 1. It is wrong to kill innocent human beings.
- 2. Fetuses are innocent human beings.
- 3. It is wrong to kill fetuses.
- "Human" is used differently in 1 and 2.
 - Two senses of human: moral and genetic
 - To be morally human is to be a person who is a part of the moral community.
 - ▶ To be genetically human is not necessarily to be a person.
- Noonan has no argument indicating that what is genetically human is morally a person

What criteria can we use to determine personhood, as distinctly separated from genetic humanity?

- What criteria can we use to determine personhood, as distinctly separated from genetic humanity?
- Warren's criteria for personhood
 - Consciousness
 - Reasoning
 - Self-motivated activity
 - Capacity to communicate
 - Presence of self-awareness
- Any being that does not meet any of these criteria is not a person.
 - There may exist human beings that are not people (ex. someone who is no longer conscious).

How would a space traveler decide whether an alien is a person with moral rights or a substance to be eaten?

How far along does a human need to be to have the right to life?

A fetus is genetically human, but is it a person?

How far along does a human need to be to have the right to life?

- A fetus is genetically human, but is it a person?
- Third trimester fetuses, though more personlike than smaller embryos, are not fully conscious, cannot reason, cannot communicate messages, do not engage in self-motivated activity, and have no self-awareness.
- Thus, a fetus, even in the third trimester, is less personlike than the average mammal.
 - The rights of a fish will never outweigh those of a woman—shouldn't the same apply to fetuses?

- Fetuses aren't people. Still, they're likely to become people if allowed to develop.
 - Does this mean they should be given the right to live?

- Fetuses aren't people. Still, they're likely to become people if allowed to develop.
 - Does this mean they should be given the right to live?
- "Surely, if every speck of dust were a potential person, we would be much less apt to conclude that every potential person has a right to become actual" (362).

- Fetuses aren't people. Still, they're likely to become people if allowed to develop.
 - Does this mean they should be given the right to live?
- "Surely, if every speck of dust were a potential person, we would be much less apt to conclude that every potential person has a right to become actual" (Warren).
- Potential people have some right to life—but the rights of existing people always take precedence over the rights of potential people.

A man enters an alien culture where it's decided that his body will be split into parts, each to become its own person. Does he have the right to escape?

- A man enters an alien culture where it's decided that his body will be split into parts, each to become its own person. Does he have the right to escape?
 - His escape would deprive potential people of their lives—but he's an existing person, so his right to live outweighs theirs.
- He would have the right to escape even if...
 - It would only cost a portion of his life
 - He'd ended up in this situation as a result of his own carelessness
 - He'd ended up in this situation intentionally

Personhood and Abortion

- A human must meet the criteria for personhood in order to be a part of our moral community (and thus receive moral rights).
- No matter its stage, a fetus does not meet these criteria. It cannot be considered a person.
- Its right to life never takes precedence over an existing person's rights.
- According to Warren, no type of abortion is immoral.