

Introduction

In this paper, I argue that the organ trade should be legalized. The organ trade, also known as the red market, is the sale and purchase of human organs, tissues, and other body parts for monetary or material gain (Shimazono, 2007). The global demand for healthy body parts for transplantation outnumbers the supply, which is why the organ market is on a rise worldwide. There has been a broad controversy regarding the legislation of the organ trade. Therefore, I will be addressing the concerns related to legalizing the organ trade by showing evidence of how legalizing the organ trade would be beneficial to saving lives.

I support my position on legalizing the organ trade with the following five arguments. First, I argue that legalizing the organ trade will prevent many people from being exploited. It is known that the illicit organ market is exploitative to the impoverished people, as they will be the ones selling their organs for monetary benefit (Carney, 2016). Second, I argue that legalizing the organ trade would increase the supply of organs and make them readily available for recipients. Currently, there is a present shortage of human organs, and legalizing the organ trade will increase the number of organs available to those in need (Coppen et al., 2010). Third, I argue that legalizing the organ trade would prevent diseases from spreading between recipients since because it will be carried out by professionals. Diseases may spread as a result of the illegal organ trading practice. However, if a legal organ market existed, the entire procedure would be handled by specialists, and diseases would not spread (REF). Fourth, legalizing the organ trade will result in less crime and kidnapping. The incentive for criminals to steal organs and abduct individuals will be reduced if there is a legitimate organ market (Edgar & Block, 2021). Finally, the organ trade should be legalized because people should have the freedom to do whatever they choose with their bodies as long as they are not harming others. Allowing the sale of organs would enable more individuals to obtain the organs they require. Hence, people should not be prevented from selling their organs since they have the freedom to do whatever they want with their bodies (Wilkinson, 2010).

Commented [PMM1]: This is EXACTLY what paragraph 1 is all about
PLEASE can I share t with other students?
They would so benefit from seeing it 😊

Commented [PMM2]: Close the gaps
You're killing my e-trees!
And then we'll have no e-air 😞

In my head – that's funny

Commented [PMM3]: Then say who said it 😊

Formatted: Highlight

Commented [PMM4]: Keep it simple 😊

Commented [PMM5]: Let's talk later about better choices of word here

Formatted: Highlight

Commented [PMM6]: Not parallel here

Formatted: Highlight

Commented [PMM7]: Should should distracting

Commented [PMM8]: LONG
Think parallel

Formatted: Highlight

Commented [PMM9]: Par. 2
Parallel Form: Make sure each argument is consistent (e.g., two sentences for each – one to introduce – one to explain). Each one should have a reference. Make the presentation of the sentences similar in form and length for each argument. Make sure that you carefully order the arguments – which one would be most effective first etc.?

can I use this as an example too?
Although there are issues to be resolved – it's still one of the best! 😊

I also consider alternative positions against legalizing the organ trade. These arguments include that the organ trade may be beneficial for certain groups of people but not others, might cause lifetime health consequences to some donors, might spread diseases between recipients, and lastly, human organs are not a commodity to be bought and sold.

Commented [PMM10]: Would individual sentences make it easier to read?

While these positions have merit, I demonstrate that if the organ trade ~~was-were~~ legal, the process will be carried out by professionals and handled professionally, preventing diseases from spreading between recipients. Furthermore, human organs are scarce in many nations, making life-saving medical interventions difficult. Hence, legalizing the organ market is the best solution to overcome this issue. Therefore, to support my arguments, I will be presenting many examples of how the organ trade is needed and is beneficial.

Commented [PMM11]: Good word to lose forever 😊
Unless – you’re hanging out with Shakespeare 😊

This paper is important because it persuades the readers on the importance of legalizing the organ trade. With the legalization of organ trade, people’s lives will be saved and deaths will be avoided (REF). In addition, the organ trade has another benefit of increasing the supply of organs. People with organ failure might be treated more quickly as the supply of organs grows, improving their overall health. This observation suggests that the organ trade could be considered as the best solution to save people with organ issues.

Formatted: Highlight

Commented [PMM12]: Same thing?

Commented [PMM13]: That’s an argument though
Not for this section

Commented [PMM14]: This bit’s not right

Commented [PMM15]: Note ...
Issues concerning punctuation, word choice, sentence structure, and cohesion will be dealt with later in the course. It will be critical to address those issues over the coming weeks. I am not highlighting these issues here at this time. There will be other work to concentrate on first.

NO POINTS lost here for THIS assignment
In fact – it’s one of the best for a first draft 😊
But that’s why I ask for it now ... so you know what to do for the next assignment
When it will be graded more strictly – you see how it works?
😊

Discussion of Sources

Source 1

Ambagtsheer, F., & Weimar, W. (2012). A criminological perspective: Why prohibition of organ trade is not effective and how the declaration of Istanbul can move forward. *American Journal of Transplantation: Official Journal of the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons*, 12(3), 571–575. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-6143.2011.03864.x>

The American Journal of Transplantation is a peer-reviewed medical journal that discusses all elements of organ transplantation research. The American Society of Transplant Surgeons and the American Society of Transplantation have collaborated on the publication

Commented [PMM16]: Paragraph four is *not* about restating arguments.
WHO will be affected by your suggestions – in what way?
What happens if we DON’T follow your arguments OR what happens if we do.
Consider a section at the end of the body section called “recommendations.” What will YOU be recommending based on the arguments of your paper. Who will you be recommending it to? Give a BRIEF intro to those recommendations here.

of this journal. The article explores the question of whether the measures to restrict organ trade are both realistic and effective with regards to the Declaration of Istanbul to prohibit organ trafficking and commercialism. Moreover, the authors of this article discuss strategies to strengthen the Declaration's Custodian group and the World Health Organization's commercialism and trafficking prevention and deterrence approach. The authors also detail why organ trade is prohibited, as well as how the prohibition of demand-driven crimes such as organ trading might pose serious risks. The information obtained from this article will help me better articulate my arguments. To illustrate, this article will help me in supporting one of my arguments regarding how the organ trade would help reduce crime. I liked this article because it is well-written and easy to read. Also, this source appealed to me because it looks at the organ trade from both the medical and the criminal justice aspects.

Formatted: Highlight

Source 2

Andorno, R. (2017). Buying and selling organs: Issues of commodification, exploitation and human dignity. *Journal of Trafficking and Human Exploitation*, 1(2), 119–127.

<https://doi.org/10.7590/245227717X15090911046502>

The *Journal of Trafficking and Human Exploitation* is a peer-reviewed journal that specializes in publishing high-quality legal publications regarding issues centered around trafficking and human exploitation. The journal serves as a forum where legal and policy concerns are discussed and debated. The author of this article argues that the necessity to maintain respect for human dignity is at stake in the practice of trading human organs. Moreover, according to the article, the commodification of the human body and exploitation of vulnerable individuals are the two primary justifications for prohibiting the organ trade. The author also argues that the ban on the commercial trade of human organs is one of the principles of international biolaw. The content of this article will help me better support one of my counterarguments. To illustrate, because the article justifies the ban on the organ trade by the reason of commodification of the human body, I will use the information from this

article to support my counterargument that human organs are not a commodity that can be bought and sold. I liked this article because the author provided all of the necessary details to comprehend their argument, which will aid me in supporting my counterargument. The article also appealed to me because it was clear, well-written, and easy to understand.

Source 3

Bin Hamid, R., & Khan, M. T. (2019). Living-unrelated kidney donor transplantation:

Legalization in exceptional circumstances? *Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation*, 30(5), 1111–1117. <https://doi.org/10.4103/1319-2442.270267>

The Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation is a peer-reviewed and open-access journal that is devoted to kidney diseases, clinical transplantation, islet transplantation, and other related topics. The journal is published every two months and is the official publication of the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation. The author of this article discusses the difficulties that end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients have in receiving a kidney transplant in Pakistan and offers a thoughtful conclusion on the legalization of unrelated living kidney donor transplantation in exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, the author demonstrates how legalizing living-unrelated kidney transplantation in exceptional cases is the best way to beat ESRD. To illustrate, according to the author, legalizing living-unrelated kidney transplantation would increase the availability of kidneys and save patients suffering from ESRD. This source will help me strengthen my argument for legalizing the organ trade to increase the supply of organs and make them more accessible to recipients. Since the article provides an example of how the shortage of available kidneys is a barrier to ESRD patients that need kidney transplants to survive, it will help me better construct my argument. Overall, I liked this source because it was well-structured and divided into several subtopics, which made it easier for me to comprehend. I also like how brief the article is and how it goes straight to the point.

Commented [PMM17]: Not unless you painting a picture 😊

Source 4

Coppen, R., Friele, R. D., Van der Zee, J., & Gevers, S. K. (2010). The potential of legislation on organ donation to increase the supply of donor organs. *Health Policy*, 98(2–3), 164–170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthpol.2010.05.019>

Health Policy is a peer-reviewed academic publication that covers health policy and care topics on a monthly basis. The journal aims to provide a medium for the investigation and debate of health policy and health system challenges, with a special focus on improving communication between health policy and system researchers who study health policy. The article's purpose is to examine the possibilities for amending the Dutch Organ Donation Act of 1998 to increase the organ supply. The authors suggest the question of how far regulations on organ donation may be changed to increase the availability of organs while keeping in mind fundamental principles, including physical integrity and the non-commerciality principle. Lastly, according to the authors, depending solely on legal measures to raise the number of donations would not provide much relief. I am going to use the information obtained from this article to back up one of my arguments that legalizing the organ trade will increase the supply of organs. To illustrate, I will use the information in the article to demonstrate how there is a lack of organs accessible for individuals with organ failure, and how many people propose legalizing the organ market to increase the organ supply. Overall, I liked this source since the examples it presents will help me structure my arguments more accurately. In addition, the information and examples in the article are thorough, which helps readers understand the article's purpose.

Commented [PMM18]: Lose forever 😊

Source 5

Edgar, L. B., & Block, W. E. (2021). Toward the legalization of markets in used human body parts. *Political Dialogues*, (30), 229-242. <https://doi.org/10.12775/DP.2021.012>

Political Dialogues is a peer-reviewed scientific journal specializing in political theory, philosophy, social sciences, and other fields. The journal is fully free and open to all

readers interested in its research field. The authors of the article argue that the restriction on organ sales should be lifted, and the human organ market should be legalized to save lives. Furthermore, the authors suggest that ending the restriction on organ sales will reduce the incentive for criminals while also creating opportunities in a legal market for organs. The authors also present and refute a few existing arguments against the legalization of the organ trade. Moreover, this article will be used to support one of my arguments. For instance, this article will be used to support my claim that legalizing the organ trade would reduce crime and kidnapping. I liked this source because it strongly aligns with my thesis. To illustrate, this article has lots of information that I can use to either support my arguments or refute my counterarguments.

Source 6

Greasley, K. (2012). A legal market in organs: The problem of exploitation. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 40(1), 51–56. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/medethics-2012-100770>

The author, Kate Greasley, is an Associate Professor of Law, who has published more than twenty articles through the years. The author's research focuses on medical law and ethics, criminal law theory, feminist legal theory, and other related topics. The article argues that a commercial market of human organs is exploitive of the vendors. According to the author, a legal market for human organs will be structured with impoverished people on the supplying end and affluent people on the receiving end, thereby exploiting the poor. The article also discusses several objections to the argument and explains the terms "black market" and "regulated market" for organs. The information in this article will be used to support one of my counterarguments, which is that the organ trade will benefit the wealthy while pressuring the poor to jeopardize their health. I will use the examples in this article to provide evidence to my counterargument on how the organ trade may be considered exploitative. I like that the article is detailed. The article is also well-structured and well-written, making it clear and easy to understand.

Commented [PMM19]: Annotated Bibliographies

Some excellent work here.

Now – see Chapter 10

Following the advice there for your first draft ... You need to copy and paste all the relevant information to each of your arguments (or counter arguments or background or wherever it's relevant).

That is – use your responses for Question 3 to move the important information you provided in your responses to Question 2.

Outline

- Section 1: Introduction

Par. 1: Thesis + Background about the organ trade.

1. In this paper, I argue that the organ trade should be legalized.
2. What is the organ trade?
3. Why is the organ market on a rise worldwide?
4. What is the controversy with organ trade?
5. What are the organs in demand?

Par. 2: Supporting Arguments

1. The organ trade should be legalized because it will prevent many people from being exploited.
2. The organ trade should be legalized because it increases the supply of organs and makes them readily available for recipients.
3. The organ trade should be legalized to prevent diseases from spreading between recipients since it will be carried out by professionals.
4. The organ trade should be legalized because it will result in less crime and kidnapping.
5. The organ trade should be legalized because people should have the freedom to do whatever they choose with their bodies as long as they are not harming others.

Par. 3: Counter Arguments

1. The organ trade should not be legalized because certain organs may be handled in non-sterile conditions, spreading diseases between recipients. (i.e., unprofessional and unclean places).
2. The organ trade should not be legalized because it may be beneficial for certain groups of people but not others (i.e., organ trade will benefit the rich; however, it will pressure the poor to jeopardize their health).

3. The organ trade should not be legalized because it might cause lifetime health consequences to some donors.
4. The organ trade should not be legalized because, from an ethical viewpoint, human organs are not a commodity to be bought and sold.

Par. 4: Importance (who cares?)

1. This paper is important because it persuades the readers on the importance of legalizing the organ trade. With the legalization of organ trade, people's lives will be saved and deaths will be avoided.
2. If the audience listens to my arguments, they will be persuaded, urging the government to consider the benefits of legalizing the organ market.
3. If the audience does not listen to my arguments, the organ trade will continue to be prohibited, causing many people to suffer and possibly die.
4. End the paper with recommendations.

- Section 2: Body Paragraphs

- Argument 1: The organ trade should be legalized because it will prevent many people from being exploited.
 1. What is the relationship between the organ trade and exploitation?
 2. How is the organ trade exploitive?
 3. How would legalizing the organ trade prevent people from being exploited?
- Argument 2: The organ trade should be legalized because it increases the supply of organs and makes them readily available for recipients.
 1. Why is there a shortage of suitable organs for sale?
 2. How will legalizing the organ trade help people with organ failure?
- Argument 3: The organ trade should be legalized to prevent diseases from spreading between recipients since it will be carried out by professionals.
 1. How do diseases spread between recipients?

2. How will a legal organ market prevent diseases from spreading between recipients?
- Argument 4: The organ trade should be legalized because it will result in less crime and kidnapping.
 1. How are crime and kidnapping related to the organ trade?
 2. How will a legal organ market contribute to minimizing crime and kidnapping?
 - Argument 5: The organ trade should be legalized because people should have the freedom to do whatever they choose with their bodies as long as they are not harming others.
 1. Should people be able to sell their body parts if they wish to?
 2. Why would people willingly trade their organs?
 3. How would people trading their organs be beneficial?
 - Counter arguments:
 1. The organ trade should not be legalized because certain organs may be handled in non-sterile conditions, spreading diseases between recipients. (i.e., unprofessional and unclean places).
 2. The organ trade should not be legalized because it may be beneficial for certain groups of people but not others (i.e., organ trade will benefit the rich; however, it will pressure the poor to jeopardize their health).
 3. The organ trade should not be legalized because it might cause lifetime health consequences to some donors.
 4. The organ trade should not be legalized because, from an ethical viewpoint, human organs are not a commodity to be bought and sold.
 - Refutations/Rebuttals/Acknowledgements (RRA):
 1. Certain organs may be handled in non-sterile conditions, spreading diseases between recipients. Nevertheless, this occurs only as a result of the process's

illegitimacy. If the process was legal, the process will be carried out by professionals and handled professionally, preventing diseases from spreading between recipients. I have found a study that shows how a regulated market in organs would provide access to a larger supply of disease-free organs without the exaggerated black market pricing.

2. According to an ethical viewpoint, human organs are not a commodity to be bought and sold. Nevertheless, human organs are scarce in many nations, making life-saving medical interventions difficult. I have found an article that suggests that selling organs is the greatest solution to the shortage of organs accessible to individuals in need. Hence, countries must acknowledge the need to modify the existing rules and proceed towards a human organ market to save people.

- Section 3: Conclusion

The professor said leave this for now until we have read Chapter 15.

Commented [PMM20]: Over-all – excellent work ...
Now the real fun begins 😊
Suggest you read Ch 10 and Ch 12 straight away 😊

Body Section: Recommendations
Your body section will probably end with a series of recommendations
Be planning them

You did a lot of work!
I know it – I recognize it – I appreciate it! 😊

References

- Ambagtsheer, F., & Weimar, W. (2012). A criminological perspective: Why prohibition of organ trade is not effective and how the declaration of Istanbul can move forward. *American Journal of Transplantation: Official Journal of the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons*, 12(3), 571–575. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-6143.2011.03864.x>
- Andorno, R. (2017). Buying and selling organs: Issues of commodification, exploitation and human dignity. *Journal of Trafficking and Human Exploitation*, 1(2), 119–127. <https://doi.org/10.7590/245227717X15090911046502>
- Bin Hamid, R., & Khan, M. T. (2019). Living-unrelated kidney donor transplantation: Legalization in exceptional circumstances? *Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation*, 30(5), 1111–1117. <https://doi.org/10.4103/1319-2442.270267>
- Carney, S. (2016, January 4). If you're willing to buy a kidney, you're willing to exploit the poor. *The Washington Post*. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/in-theory/wp/2016/01/04/if-youre-willing-to-buy-a-kidney-youre-willing-to-exploit-the-poor/>
- Coppen, R., Friele, R. D., Van der Zee, J., & Gevers, S. K. (2010). The potential of legislation on organ donation to increase the supply of donor organs. *Health Policy*, 98(2–3), 164–170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthpol.2010.05.019>
- Edgar, L. B., & Block, W. E. (2021). Toward the legalization of markets in used human body parts. *Political Dialogues*, (30), 229-242. <https://doi.org/10.12775/DP.2021.012>
- Greasley, K. (2012). A legal market in organs: The problem of exploitation. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 40(1), 51–56. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/medethics-2012-100770>
- Shimazono, Y. (2007). The state of the international organ trade: A provisional picture based on integration of available information. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 85, 955–962. <https://doi.org/10.2471/blt.06.039370>

Wilkinson, M. (2010, August 27). Sell organs to save lives. *BBC News*.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/health-10786211>