

Read Online Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law Free Download Pdf

Making Parents Infertility Around the Globe For the Love of Children Good Science Outsourcing the Womb Reconciling the Second Sex Good Quality Reproductive Agency, Medicine and the State The Political Geographies of Pregnancy Islam and Assisted Reproductive Technologies Illegal Beings Assisted Reproductive Technologies in the Global South and North Assisted Reproductive Technologies in the Third Phase Reproductive Technologies as Global Form Access to Assisted Reproductive Technologies Sperm Bank of California Fertility Baby Markets Assisted Reproductive Technologies and Infectious Diseases Tough Choices Marginalized Reproduction New Reproductive Technologies and the Health Care System Gaia Connections Human Cloning Cultural Conceptions Reproductive Donation Assisting Reproduction, Testing Genes America's Arab Refugees Performing ARTs Assisted Reproduction Across Borders Motherhood, Rescheduled Problems of Conception Reproductive Agency, Medicine and the State Reproductive Technologies and Biobanking for the Conservation of Amphibians Technologies of the Gendered Body Health, Culture and Religion in South Asia Romancing the Sperm Technologies of Sexuality, Identity and Sexual Health Gender, Identity & Reproduction The Human Cloning Debate

Right here, we have countless book **Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law** and collections to check out. We additionally provide variant types and plus type of the books to browse. The usual book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as without difficulty as various extra sorts of books are readily nearby here.

As this Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law, it ends in the works bodily one of the favored books Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to look the amazing book to have.

Thank you extremely much for downloading **Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law**. Most likely you have knowledge that, people have see numerous time for their favorite books subsequently this Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law, but stop up in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a fine book in imitation of a cup of coffee in the afternoon, then again they juggled when some harmful virus inside their computer. **Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law** is simple in our digital library an online right of entry to it is set as public therefore you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in combined countries, allowing you to acquire the most less latency times to download any of our books considering this one. Merely said, the Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law is universally compatible later than any devices to read.

Getting the books **Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law** now is not type of challenging means. You could not lonely going once book heap or library or borrowing from your contacts to gate them. This is an enormously easy means to specifically get lead by on-line. This online publication Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law can be one of the options to accompany you in the same way as having other time.

It will not waste your time. how to me, the e-book will definitely ventilate you further business to read. Just invest tiny become old to right to use this on-line declaration **Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law** as competently as evaluation them wherever you are now.

Eventually, you will extremely discover a new experience and ability by spending more cash. nevertheless when? complete you take on that you require to get those all needs following having significantly cash? Why dont you try to get something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will guide you to comprehend even more re the globe, experience, some places, when history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your entirely own period to measure reviewing habit. in the course of guides you could enjoy now is **Assisted Reproductive Technologies Berkeley Law** below.

Gender, Identity and Reproduction draws on a variety of perspectives relevant to an understanding of reproduction across the life-course. Through a consideration of the representation of reproductive identities and experiences, the book highlights difference and diversity in relation to contemporary reproductive choices. The book focuses on women's and men's experiences of agency, control and negotiation within the context of cultural, medical, political, theoretical and lay ideologies of the reproductive process in contemporary Western societies. Since Scottish biologist Ian Wilmut's 1997 cloning of Dolly the sheep, mice, cattle, goats, pigs, cats, mules, horses, and most recently, rats have joined the list of cloned animals, pushing the possibilities for scientific manipulation of life to new extremes. The first book to present Wilmut's own thoughts on the troubling ramifications of this technology, this new edition also contains discussions about the advantages and disadvantages of cloning, stem cell research, and a survey of religious perspectives. Through case studies, *Outsourcing the Womb, Second Edition* provides a critical analysis and global tour of the international surrogacy landscape in Egypt, India, China, Japan, Israel, Ukraine, the European Union and the United States. By providing a comparative analysis of countries that have very different policies, this book disentangles the complex role that race, religion, class inequality, legal regimes, and global capitalism play in the gestational surrogacy market. This book provides an intersectional frame of analysis in which multiple forms of social inequality and power differences become institutionalized and restrict the access of some individuals and families while privileging others, and concludes with a discussion of "reproductive justice" and "reproductive liberty." It is an ideal addition to courses on social problems, race, gender, and inequality. Extensive social science research, particularly by anthropologists, has explored women's reproductive lives, their use of reproductive technologies, and their experiences as mothers and nurturers of children. Meanwhile, few if any volumes have explored men's reproductive concerns or contributions to women's reproductive health: Men are clearly viewed as the "second sex" in reproduction. This volume argues that the marginalization of men is an oversight of considerable proportions. It sheds new light on male reproduction from a cross-cultural, global perspective, focusing not only upon men in Europe and America but also those in the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. Both heterosexual and homosexual, married and unmarried men are featured in this volume, which assesses concerns ranging from masculinity and sexuality to childbirth and fatherhood. *Assisted Reproductive Technologies in the Global South and North* critically analyses the political and social frameworks of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART), and its impact in different countries. In the context of a worldwide social pressure to conceive - particularly for women - this collection explores the effect of the development of ARTs, growing globalisation and reproductive medicalization on global societies. Providing an overview of the issues surrounding ART both in the Global South and North, this book analyses ART inequalities, commonalities and specificities in various countries, regions and on the transnational scene. From a multidisciplinary perspective and drawing on multisite studies, it highlights some new issues relating to ART (e.g. egg freezing, surrogacy) and discusses some older issues regarding infertility and its medical treatment (e.g. in vitro fertilisation, childless stigmatisation and access to treatment). This book aims to redress the balance between

what is known about Assisted Reproductive Technologies in the Global North, and how the issue is investigated in the Global South. It aims to draw out the global similarities in the challenges that ARTs bring between these different areas of the world. It will appeal to scholars and students in the social sciences, medicine, public health, health policy, women's and gender studies, and demography. "The importance of the health care system to Canadians is abundantly clear; it is a symbol of strongly held Canadian values, reflecting the fact that we believe individuals should be treated equally in the face of disease or injury. It is also clear that Canadians place great value on having children and that they consider it important to provide treatments that may facilitate this. The Commission was faced with the task of reconciling the need to provide help to people who are infertile with the need to manage the health care system responsibly, given the many legitimate claims on its resources."--Introduction. Unmasks the role of psychological essentialism in cloning bans, explaining how intuitions cause individuals to act against their own values. In *Fertility: 40 Years of Change*, lawyer and author Maureen McTeer explores key medical, research, and legal developments in assisted human reproduction since the birth of the first IVF baby in 1978. With keen insight, she analyses how Canada has responded to the many legal and societal opportunities this foundational reproductive technology has created, such as new types of human relationships; the treatment of infertility; human embryo research; and the revolutionary possibilities for society raised by the combination of reproductive and genetic technologies, as we create, manipulate, and alter human life in the laboratory. Creating families can no longer be described by heterosexual reproduction in the intimacy of a couple's home and the privacy of their bedroom. To the contrary, babies can be brought into families through complex matrixes involving lawyers, coordinators, surrogates, 'brokers', donors, sellers, endocrinologists, and without any traditional forms of intimacy. In direct response to the need and desire to parent, men, women, and couples - gay and straight - have turned to viable, alternative means: baby markets. This book examines the ways in which Westerners create families through private, market processes. From homosexual couples skirting Mother Nature by going to the assisted reproductive realm and buying the sperm or ova that will complete the reproductive process, to Americans travelling abroad to acquire children in China, Korea, or Ethiopia, market dynamics influence how babies and toddlers come into Western families. Michele Goodwin and a group of contributing experts explore how financial interests, aesthetic preferences, pop culture, children's needs, race, class, sex, religion, and social customs influences the law and economics of baby markets. *Technologies of Sexuality, Identity and Sexual Health* highlights the complex ways in which sexuality is expressed and enacted through local ideologies, global identities and material cultures, and their influence on people's sexual health and well-being. Its impetus is the renewed interest in technology and the 'social life of things,' including pharmaceuticals, expanded sexual and related surgery, the growing exploitation of markets for sexual and contraceptive products, and the impact of these on sexual and health practices and outcomes. Organised loosely into three parts, the opening chapters concentrate on female contraception, its availability, and the varied cultural significance attached to the ability to control its use, exploring the politics of reproductive health and birth control, and the ties between technology and power. The middle section turns its attention to men, and the impact of traditional and contemporary concerns about masculinity, and the social and sexual roles of men. The final chapters look at the commonalities across cultural borders and sexual gendered identities - how products and procedures travel, not only through the formal channels of globalisation, but also informally, carried by individuals across cultural and social boundaries through sexual, social and commercial interactions. The volume brings together anthropologists, sociologists and cultural studies scholars, both senior and emerging, from around the globe. Offering an important and topical contribution to the developing global literature on sexuality, sexual identity, culture and health, it is of interest to researchers and advanced students in these areas. Following the routinization of assisted reproduction in the industrialized world, technologies such as in vitro fertilization, preimplantation genetic diagnosis, and DNA-based paternity testing have traveled globally and are now being offered to couples in numerous non-Western countries. This volume explores the application and impact of these advanced reproductive and genetic technologies in societies across the globe. By highlighting both the cross-cultural similarities and diverse meanings that technologies may assume as they enter multiple contexts, the book aims to foster understanding of both the technologies and the settings. Enhanced by cross-cultural perspectives, the book addresses the challenges that globalization presents to local understandings of science, technology, and medicine. How to decelerate loss of global biodiversity is one of the greatest challenges of our generation. Reproductive technologies have enormous potential to assist the recovery of species by enhancing reproductive output, facilitating genetic management, and supporting reintroduction of threatened species. Of particular value are cryopreservation technologies coupled with the establishment of global gene banks to conserve, in perpetuity, the remaining extant genetic diversity of threatened amphibians. *Reproductive Technologies and Biobanking for the Conservation of Amphibians* brings together leading experts in the field to provide a comprehensive overview of current best practices, summarise technological advancements, and present a framework for facilitating the integration of reproductive technologies and biobanking into conservation breeding programs for threatened amphibians. It is an invaluable reference for the next generation of conservation practitioners: captive breeding facilities, researchers, and policy-makers involved with biodiversity conservation. Reproductive technologies, says Thompson, are part of the increasing tendency to turn social problems into biomedical questions and can be used as a lens to see the resulting changes in the relations between science and society."--BOOK JACKET. These essays examine the global impact of infertility as a major reproductive health issue, one that has profoundly affected the lives of countless women and men. The contributors address a range of topics including how the deeply gendered nature of infertility sets the blame on women's shoulders. *THE CLOCK TICKER'S REPRIEVE* tells the stories of five women who freeze their eggs and chronicles how it affects their lives. An examination of a decade and a half of political controversy, ethical debate, and scientific progress in stem cell research. After a decade and a half, human pluripotent stem cell research has been normalized. There may be no consensus on the status of the embryo—only a tacit agreement to disagree—but the debate now takes place in a context in which human stem cell research and related technologies already exist. In this book, Charis Thompson investigates the evolution of the controversy over human pluripotent stem cell research in the United States and proposes a new ethical approach for "good science." Thompson traces political, ethical, and scientific developments that came together in what she characterizes as a "procurial" framing of innovation, based on concern with procurement of pluripotent cells and cell lines, a pro-cures mandate, and a proliferation of bio-curatorial practices. Thompson describes what she calls the "ethical choreography" that allowed research to go on as the controversy continued. The intense ethical attention led to some important discoveries as scientists attempted to "invent around" ethical roadblocks. Some ethical concerns were highly legible; but others were hard to raise in the dominant procurial framing that allowed government funding for the practice of stem cell research to proceed despite controversy. Thompson broadens the debate to include such related topics as animal and human research subjecthood and altruism. Looking at fifteen years of stem cell debate and discoveries, Thompson argues that good science and good ethics are mutually reinforcing, rather than antithetical, in contemporary biomedicine. In the thirty-five years since the first +test-tube baby,[&½] in-vitro fertilization and other methods of reproductive assistance have become a common aspect of family life and medicine in affluent nations and, increasingly, throughout the world. How do persons seeking treatment, donors, and medical experts make use of these reproductive technologies? How in crossing borders between nations do they manage to evade legal and bioethical regulations? And how do they make sense of these new modes of making kinship against the backdrop of diverse world-views and social settings? -- Recent years have seen many changes in human reproduction resulting from state and medical interventions in childbearing processes. Based on empirical work in a variety of societies and countries, this volume considers the relationship between reproductive processes (of fertility, pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period) on the one hand and attitudes, medical technologies and state health policies in diverse cultural contexts on the other. The Biotechnology Act in Norway, one of the most restrictive in Europe, forbids egg donation and surrogacy and has rescinded the anonymity clause with respect to donor insemination. Thus, it limits people's choice as to how they can procreate within the boundaries of the nation state. The author pursues this significant datum ethnographically and addresses the issues surrounding contemporary biopolitics in Norway. This involves investigating such fundamental questions as the relation between individual and society, meanings of kinship and relatedness, the moral status of the embryo and the role of science, religion and ethics in state policies. Even though the book takes reproductive technologies as its focus, it reveals much about vital processes that are central to contemporary Norwegian society. Introduction : jingzi weiji : sperm crisis -- The birth of art in China -- Improving population quality -- Exposed biologies -- Mobilizing sperm donors -- Making quality auditable -- Borrowing sperm -- Conclusion : routinization Gaia Connections addresses several

arenas of concern as humankind faces an escalating ecological and moral crisis in this new millennium. Beginning with an overview of the history of philosophy and the importance of traditional thinking on modern-day ethical reflection, the book then looks at the development of theories of justice, the problems of equity in global human relations, the inability of existing economic systems to resolve our human and environmental dilemmas, the unnatural connections now obtaining between genuine human need and the technological drift of science, the new genetics and reproductive technologies, and the nature of modern war. The study concludes with some historical perspectives on American environmental history and the urgent need for change in our ecoethical, social, and value systems. The principal focal areas of the original edition are continued: the actual state of the global environment today, the imperative for the development of sustainable economic and resource systems, the movement within much of science toward an almost universal biological determinism, and the need for a reaffirmation of an ethical value system which places the needs of people before the needs of property and profits. The revised edition not only updates these data and the concerns of the original book but also visits a number of new issues: the movement for environmental justice, the connections between global poverty and the now almost universal allegiance to a new world market and free trade system, the progress and the dilemmas of molecular biology and genetic engineering, and the growing disarray within the global systems of political economy. This book combines empirical research with commentary on ethics, policy and legislation, raising provocative questions about reproductive donation and surrogacy. As reproductive power finds its way into the hands of medical professionals, lobbyists, and policymakers, the geographies of pregnancy are shifting, and the boundaries need to be redrawn, argues Laura R. Woliver. Across a politically charged backdrop of reproductive issues, Woliver exposes strategies that claim to uphold the best interests of children, families, and women but in reality complicate women's struggles to have control over their own bodies. Utilizing feminist standpoint theory and promoting a feminist ethic of care, Woliver looks at the ways modern reproductive politics are shaped by long-standing debates on abortion and adoption, surrogacy arrangements, new reproductive technologies, medical surveillance, and the mapping of the human genome. How and to what extent have Islamic legal scholars and Middle Eastern lawmakers, as well as Middle Eastern Muslim physicians and patients, grappled with the complex bioethical, legal, and social issues that are raised in the process of attempting to conceive life in the face of infertility? This path-breaking volume explores the influence of Islamic attitudes on Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs) and reveals the variations in both the Islamic jurisprudence and the cultural responses to ARTs. This groundbreaking volume is the first to highlight the ways in which diverse ethnic, cultural and religious identities affect understanding of technological solutions for infertility and associated treatment experiences. The collection begins with a consideration of some of the key methodological challenges for social research on ethnicity and infertility. The book introduces and examines concepts of infertility such as the bio-medical definition and discusses the companion concept of ethnicity, analyzing the shortcomings of simple assessments of ethnicity common in the health literature. It also discusses the relationship between the ethnic identity of both researcher and the researched and outlines some of the major issues, which can arise in engaging minority ethnic populations in research studies on sensitive topics. Following the birth of the first "test-tube baby" in 1978, Assisted Reproductive Technologies became available to a small number of people in high-income countries able to afford the cost of private treatment, a period seen as the "First Phase" of ARTs. In the "Second Phase," these treatments became increasingly available to cosmopolitan global elites. Today, this picture is changing — albeit slowly and unevenly — as ARTs are becoming more widely available. While, for many, accessing infertility treatments remains a dream, these are beginning to be viewed as a standard part of reproductive healthcare and family planning. This volume highlights this "Third Phase" — the opening up of ARTs to new constituencies in terms of ethnicity, geography, education, and class. Recent years have seen many changes in human reproduction resulting from state and medical interventions in childbearing processes. Based on empirical work in a variety of societies and countries, this volume considers the relationship between reproductive processes (of fertility, pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period) on the one hand and attitudes, medical technologies and state health policies in diverse cultural contexts on the other. In order to articulate the contributions that experimental performance and feminist scholarship on reproduction have already made to one another and to highlight other fruitful areas for future engagement, I examine several key moments between 1991 and 2008 when two seemingly unrelated narratives have overlapped. These narratives concern (1) the development and implementation of reproductive technologies from the sonogram to in vitro fertilization to regenerative medicine, and (2) the expansion of a range of experimental performance practices in new media and bio art performance. The moments when these histories converge are marked by a series of performances by Deb Margolin, Critical Art Ensemble, Anna Furse, the Olimpias Performance Research Group, and the Tissue Culture and Art Project, and by a body of critical writings from the artists themselves and a group of performance scholars. This journey is also marked by strategic expeditions back into the 1960s to revisit and reinterpret foundational moments in the histories of feminist, activist, and new media performance. Moving between the 1960s and the 1990s/2000s, I use contemporary performance to re-imagine the relationship between gender, technology, and embodiment in some of our origin myths about performance art. I also use the historical performances to unpack the contributions and limitations of the contemporary work. In my analysis of these materials, I do two things: I tease out how the artists in question have used experimental performance to generate new theoretical, tactical, and physical ways of engaging with reproductive technologies. At the same time, I also examine the ways in which reproductive technologies - as a set of political, ethical, and representational issues and as material objects/practices - are pushing performance theory and practice in new directions, complicating our theorizations of participation and providing new avenues for spectatorial interaction. Positioning Carolee Schneemann's *Eye Body* (1963) as the beginning of an unfolding of feminist corporeal interrogations of technology and technological interrogations of corporeality, I argue in Chapter 1 that genealogies of new media and feminist performance must take seriously feminist performance's long history of investigating the politics of technology. I then lay out the project's topic, scope, and the secondary literature on notions of participation, reproduction, and technology within the fields of experimental performance, science and technology studies, and feminist theory. In Chapter 2, I present a close reading of feminist playwright and performance artist Deb Margolin's solo performance *Gestation* (1991) alongside cultural histories of the sonogram. I pair these stories to show how feminist performance artists' experience with technologies of representation became a place where important debates around technology, agency, and embodiment could be staged at a crucial time in the history of feminist theory. Intervening in ongoing debates within new media theory about interactivity and embodiment in Chapter 3, I detail the ways in which the tactical media collective Critical Art Ensemble crafted physical and affective structures of interactivity in order to engender certain forms of public resistance to in vitro fertilization in its groundbreaking 1998 performance *Flesh Machine*. In Chapters 4 and 5, I move on to analyze the risks and rewards that emerged from two long-term collaborations between art and biotechnology. In Chapter 4 I put British director and producer Anna Furse's *Glass Body: Reflecting on Becoming Transparent* (2006-2008) in conversation with performance projects by the Olimpias Performance Research Group to demonstrate how collaborations with biomedicine reshape issues at the center of debates around social practice. In Chapter 5, I recast the Tissue Culture and Art Project's 2002 bio art performance installation *The Pig Wings Project* within the tradition of feminist maintenance artists such as Mierle Laderman Ukeles, Betye Saar, and Mary Kelly in order to argue that together, this new constellation of maintenance artists has crafted a set of interactive performance practices which stage maintenance and the duration of performance in order to reveal the ways in which regenerative medicine disavows its dependence on feminized labor. Today, it often seems as though Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs) have reached a stage of normalization, at least in some countries and among certain social groups. Apparently some practices - for example in vitro fertilization (IVF) - have become standard worldwide. The contributors to *Assisted Reproduction Across Borders* argue against normalization as an uncontested overall trend. This volume reflects on the state of the art of ARTs. From feminist perspectives, the contributors focus on contemporary political debates triggered by ARTs. They examine the varying ways in which ARTs are interpreted and practised in different contexts, depending on religious, moral and political approaches. *Assisted Reproduction Across Borders* embeds feminist analysis of ARTs across a wide variety of countries and cultural contexts, discussing controversial practices such as surrogacy from the perspective of the global South as well as the global North as well as inequalities in terms of access to IVF. This volume will appeal to scholars and students of anthropology, ethnography, philosophy, political science, history, sociology, film studies, media studies, literature, art history, area studies, and interdisciplinary areas such as gender studies, cultural studies, and postcolonial studies. Many people think human reproductive cloning should be a crime-some states have even outlawed it and

Congress is working to enact a national ban. However, if reproductive cloning soon becomes a reality, it will be impossible to prevent infertile couples and others from choosing the technology, even if they have to break the law. While most books on cloning cover the advantages and disadvantages of cloning technology, *Illegal Beings* describes the pros and cons of laws against human reproductive cloning. Kerry Lynn Macintosh, an attorney with expertise in the area of law and technology, argues that the most common objections to cloning are false or exaggerated, inspiring laws that stigmatize human clones as subhuman and unworthy of existence. She applies the same reasoning that was used to invalidate racial segregation to show how anti-cloning laws, by reinforcing negative stereotypes, deprive human clones of their equal protection rights under the law. Her book creates a new topic within constitutional law: existential segregation, or the practice of discriminating by preventing the existence of a disfavored group or class. This comprehensive and novel work looks at how anti-cloning laws will hurt human clones in a fresh perspective on this controversial subject. Kerry Lynn Macintosh is a member of the Law and Technology faculty at Santa Clara University School of Law. She is the author of papers, articles, and book chapters on the law and technology and has contributed to the *Harvard Journal of Law and Technology*, *Boston University Journal of Science and Technology Law*, and *Berkeley Technology Law Journal*. Maureen McTeer addresses the question of how we can balance the ability of science and technology to enhance our lives with the obligation to protect our individual and collective interests. The outcome of the debate on these issues, ranging from embryonic research to biotechnology to euthanasia, will affect every aspect of our lives. *Health, Culture and Religion in South Asia* brings together top international scholars from a range of social science disciplines to critically explore the interplay of local cultural and religious practices in the delivery and experiences of health in South Asia. This groundbreaking text provides much needed insight into the relationships between health, culture, community, livelihood, and the nation-state, and in particular, the recent struggles of disadvantaged groups to gain access to health care in South Asia. The book brings together anthropologists, sociologists, economists, health researchers and development specialists to provide the reader with an interdisciplinary approach to the study of South Asian health and a comprehensive understanding of cutting edge research in this area. Addressing key issues affecting a range of geographical areas including India, Nepal and Pakistan, this text will be essential reading for students and researchers interested in Asian Studies and for those interested in gaining a better understanding of health in developing countries. This book was published as a special issue of *South Asian History and Culture*. Examines the meaning of "life" in an era of emerging biotechnology. What happens to prevailing beliefs about the uniqueness of individual life when life can be cloned? Or to traditional understandings of family relationships when a child can have up to five parents? These are some of the questions addressed by Valerie Hartouni in her consideration of the cultural effects of new reproductive technologies as reflected in video images, popular journalism, scientific debates, legal briefs, and policy decisions. In *Cultural Conceptions*, Hartouni tracks the circulation and communication of various myths, images, and stories pertaining to new reproductive technologies and their effects, both imagined and real, during the past two decades. While addressing topics ranging from surrogacy and cloning to adoption, ultrasound imaging, and abortion, Hartouni looks to American popular culture for clues to what these new -- and not so new -- reproductive practices tell us about issues of personhood. Hartouni investigates the emergence of new anxieties about the nature of selfhood as well as the recurrence of age-old myths regarding individuality, sexuality, property, and family. She argues that both are being played out in cultural contests over the meaning and organization of women's reproductive capacity. In her discussion of provocative issues such as The Bell Curve controversy and the Baby M. case, Hartouni traces the dialectic of crisis and containment unleashed by reproductive technologies. Ultimately, however, *Cultural Conceptions* argues that the anxieties that surround new reproductive technologies provide openings for alternative understandings and practices of life to emerge and challenge those currently in place. A thoughtful, daring, and original look at this complex set of issues, *Cultural Conceptions* provides a much-needed guide to our nation's psyche as we approach the new millennium. *America's Arab Refugees* is a timely examination of the world's worst refugee crisis since World War II. Tracing the history of Middle Eastern wars—especially the U.S. military interventions in Iraq and Afghanistan—to the current refugee crisis, Marcia C. Inhorn examines how refugees fare once resettled in America. In the U.S., Arabs are challenged by discrimination, poverty, and various forms of vulnerability. Inhorn shines a spotlight on the plight of resettled Arab refugees in the ethnic enclave community of "Arab Detroit," Michigan. Sharing in the poverty of Detroit's Black communities, Arab refugees struggle to find employment and to rebuild their lives. Iraqi and Lebanese refugees who have fled from war zones also face several serious health challenges. Uncovering the depths of these challenges, Inhorn's ethnography follows refugees in Detroit suffering reproductive health problems requiring in vitro fertilization (IVF). Without money to afford costly IVF services, Arab refugee couples are caught in a state of "reproductive exile"—unable to return to war-torn countries with shattered healthcare systems, but unable to access affordable IVF services in America. *America's Arab Refugees* questions America's responsibility for, and commitment to, Arab refugees, mounting a powerful call to end the violence in the Middle East, assist war orphans and uprooted families, take better care of Arab refugees in this country, and provide them with equitable and affordable healthcare services. Despite France and Belgium sharing and interacting constantly with similar culinary tastes, music and pop culture, access to Assisted Reproductive Technologies are strikingly different. Discrimination written into French law acutely contrasts with non-discriminatory access to ART in Belgium. The contributors of this volume are social scientists from France, Belgium, England and the United States, representing different disciplines: law, political science, philosophy, sociology and anthropology. Each author has attempted, through the prism of their specialties, to demonstrate and analyse how and why this striking difference in access to ART exists. This book looks at the representation of the body in culture from a feminist perspective. Subjects covered include bodybuilding, cosmetic surgery, and cyberculture. Features the Sperm Bank of California, run by Reproductive Technologies, Inc. and based in Berkeley. Includes donor profiles and describes services offered. This concise and practical book is the first of its kind to examine the use of assisted reproductive technologies (ART) in relation to blood-borne infectious diseases: human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV). The book opens with a discussion of the impact of these viruses on male and female fertility, followed by specific chapters of each of them, including ART with HIV and HCV serodiscordant couples (where either the male or female is positive) and the detection and impact of HBV and HCV in human gametes and embryos. An important character on laboratory safety when performing ART with blood-borne viruses follows, and the book concludes with a discussion of ART in austere and resource-poor settings, where these infections are often dominant due to lack of treatment and access to vaccines. Written and edited by an international array of experts in reproductive medicine, Assisted Reproductive Technologies and Infectious Diseases explores questions, techniques, and related issues with the aim of effectively helping clinicians working with serodiscordant couples wishing to have children. Examines the ethics of new reproductive technologies