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Does a Person's Death Deprive Her of the Goods of Life?; Responses to  
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6 Fearless SymmetryLucretian Arguments; Challenges to the Lucretian  
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Responses to the Other Criticisms of this Lucretian Argument; The  
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Euthanasia; Suicide; Euthanasia; Conclusion  
8 Epicureanism and Organ ProcurementEpicureanism and Policies of  
Presumed Consent; Presumed Consent and the "Fewer Mistakes"  
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Autonomy; From Presumed Consent to Organ Taking; The Standard  
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The Ownership of Organs

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## Sommario/riassunto

Death, Posthumous Harm, and Bioethics offers a highly distinctive and original approach to the metaphysics of death and applies this approach to contemporary debates in bioethics that address end-of-life and post-mortem issues. Taylor defends the controversial Epicurean view that death is not a harm to the person who dies and the neo-Epicurean thesis that persons cannot be affected by events that occur after their deaths, and hence that posthumous harms (and benefits) are impossible. He then extends this argument by asserting that the dead cannot be wronged, finally presenting a de

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