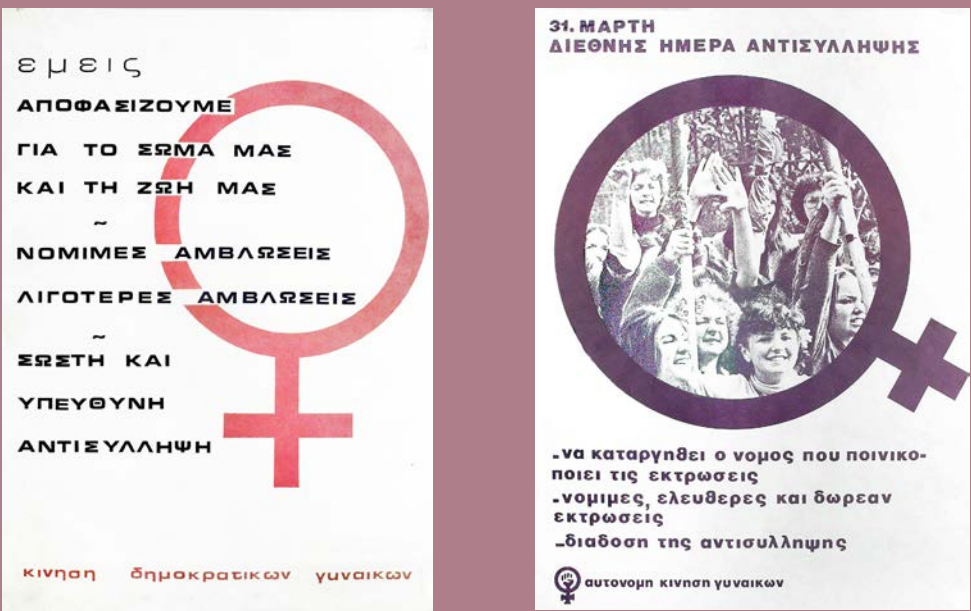


SELF- DETERMINATION

The second subject is the self-determination of women. The subject is at the core of the reflections of feminist groups who argue that male control over the female body is a key factor in perpetuating male dominance. The right of women to have control over their bodies, their ability to decide when and when to have children, the freedom of sexual orientation, the acceptance of homosexuality and the defence of the female body against all efforts to violate its freedom emerge as central demands in the context of the radical feminist theory. The heart of the matter is the right of women to freely express their sexuality and, therefore, their unimpeded right to contraception and abortion. During the period of Metapolitefsi women are, to a large extent, unaware of contraception methods and tend to resort massively to illegal abortions, having been led to believe that their sexuality is linked to their reproductive role.



Poster by the Democratic Women's Movement [KDG] on contraception and the legalization of abortions
General Secretariat for Gender Equality

Poster by the Women's Autonomous Movement on the legalization of abortion and the use of contraception, on the occasion of International Contraception Day
General Secretariat for Gender Equality

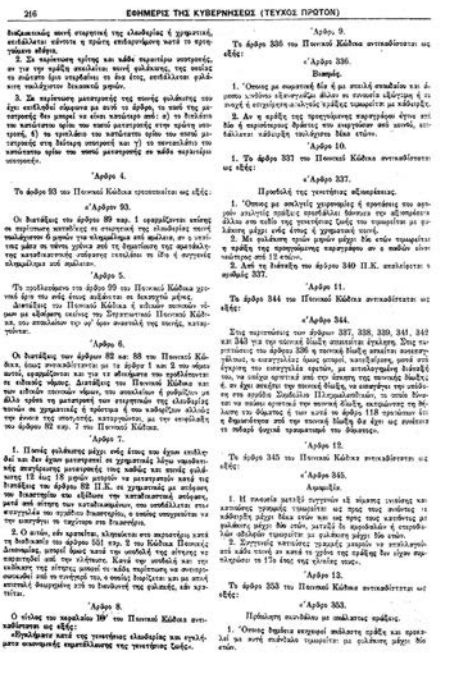


Law 1419/84 amendments to the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding sexual harassment and rape,
Government Gazette 28A/14.3.1984

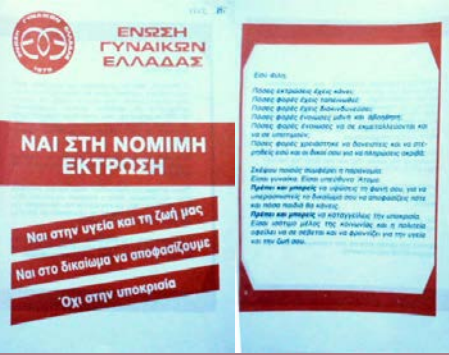
Feminists, including the Movement for the Liberation of Women [Kinisi gia tin Apeleftherosi ton Gynaikon] and the Movement of Democratic Women [Kinisi Dimokratikon Gynaikon], strongly protest against the objectification of the female body in beauty pageants, argue that contraception is a precondition in order for women to have control over their body and, through a campaign initiated by the Autonomous Women's Movement [Aftonomi Kinisi Gynaikon], they demand the unimpeded right to free-of-charge abortions -- this demand was also expressed by the Women's Union of Greece [EGE] and many women's groups, albeit with some differences. In the same context, the Women's House [Spiti ton Gynaikon] took the lead on protests regarding the proper condemnation of rape, sexual harassment and all forms of gender-based violence both inside and outside of the family.



Protest against violence against women
Photo: Athina Lekkakou



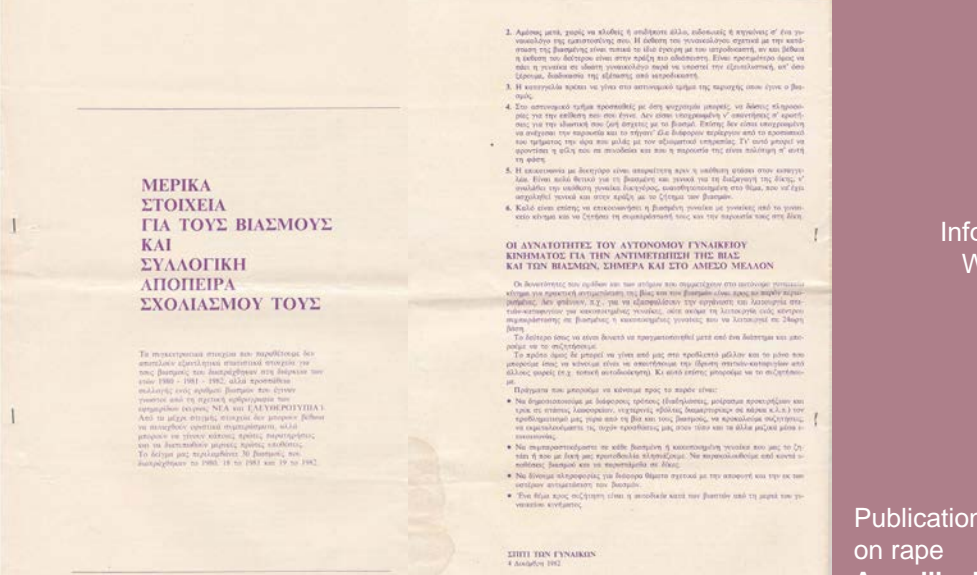
Rally against rape
Photo: Athina Lekkakou



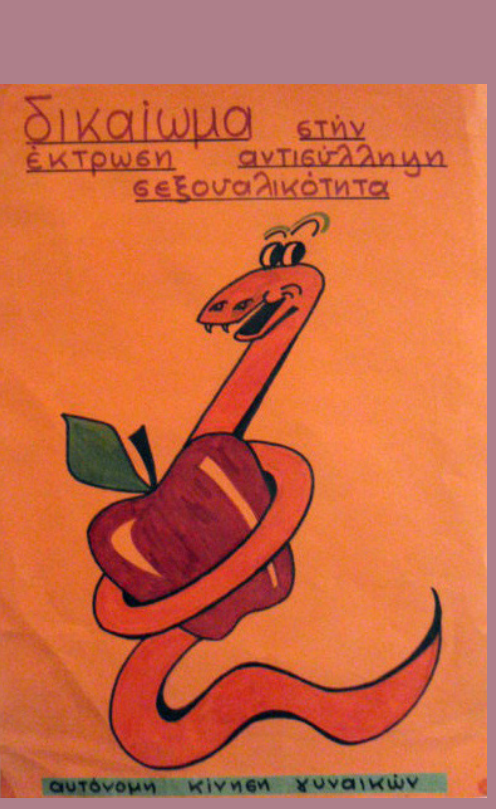
Brochure by the Women's Union of Greece on the right to abortion
EGE Archive



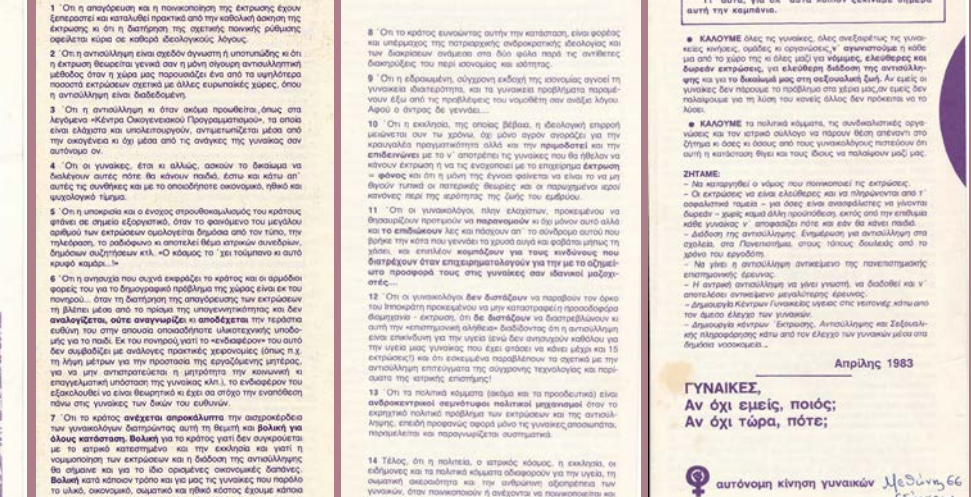
Poster on the issue of women's safety at night
"Delfy's" Women's Archive



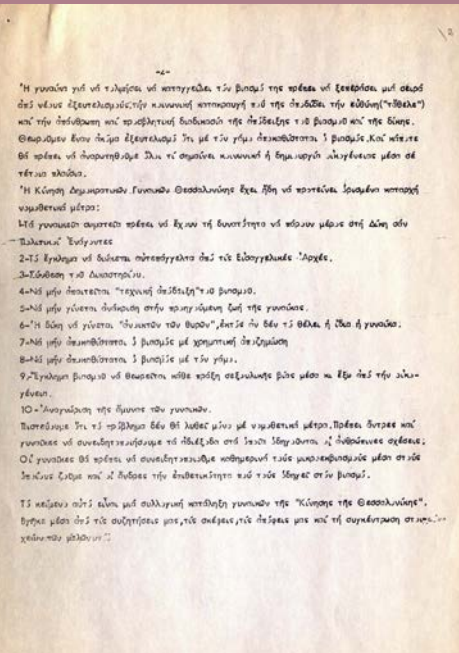
Information leaflets by the Young Women's Christian Association [HEM] on birth control, 1986
"Delfy's" Women's Archive



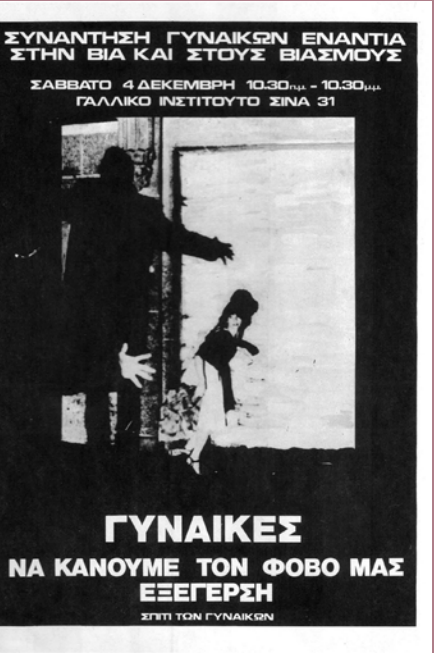
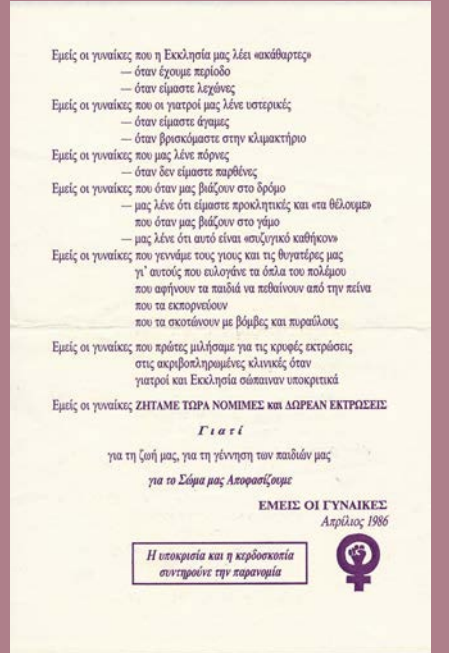
Publication by the Women's House on rape
Angelika Psarra Collection



Information brochure by the Women's Autonomous Movement on their campaigning on the right to abortion, contraception and women's sexuality, 1983
"Delfy's" Women's Archive



Statement by the Thessaloniki branch of the Democratic Women's Movement [KDG], on rape and the necessary legislative reforms, May 1982
Library of the Hellenic Parliament



Brochure by the Women's Autonomous Movement on the decriminalization of abortion, 1986
Angelika Psarra Collection

Poster by the Women's House inviting women to a protest against violence and rape
"Delfy's" Women's Archive