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**MONOGRAPH
ABORTION: THE SOCIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THE LAST
15 YEARS**

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GRATITUDE

Thank you to all my family, my friends, and the people that believed in me

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INTRODUCTION

When I was told that I had to do a monograph and I had the liberty to choose my topic I wanted to put myself up to the challenge, and write about one of the most controversial, taboo and difficult topics in today's society, so I figured out that abortion can be a challenging topic, firstly because I'm not a woman, and secondly I can change my mindset and venture into the harsh and sometimes crazy reality that some people live. As John F. Kennedy said: " We choose to go to the Moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard; because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept," (Kennedy, 1969).

SUMMARY

Abortion has had a bad reputation for centuries, especially nowadays, where women are suffering the consequences of its ban in many countries, politics are demonizing it; from the conservative party in the US, to the current US president not making up his own mind about it and destroying every development the Obama administration did. Laws are making it impossible for women to get and abortion even though in some cases it can save a woman's life. Religion is the greatest enemy of abortion even though there is history in which the Catholic Church was in favor of abortion, and the current pope also doesn't support it in any way calling it 'hiring a hit man'. Even feminists are divided in it, where some groups in the US debate that women should have abortions in any way, and other groups the contrary. But, is it fair for women? Is it fair not letting women chose if they want an abortion? Does banning it make more harm than good?

CHAPTER I

CURRENT LAWS

There never will be complete equality until women themselves help to make laws and elect lawmakers.

– *Susan B. Anthony*

Abortion is a topic which has been debated a lot in current years, mainly with the new feminist movements, a lot of people have the belief that most women must take the decision to do what they want with their bodies, other citizen's belief expresses people shouldn't kill a fetus and thus should be considered murder. There are some serious civil rights discussed which put people in a state of confusion.

Most people see this as a black and white topic, in which most people are either pro-life (against abortion) or pro-choice (support women decisions in abortion), but as an article by Vox magazine found out "There was one finding in our new poll on abortion, that shocked me: 39 percent of people chose "both" or "neither" rather than "pro-choice" or "pro-life." That's nearly four in 10 Americans who say the typical labels in the abortion debate don't apply to them." (Kliff, "What Americans think of abortion", 2015)

People are not sure in which answer to give in such a controversial topic, but this issue should be discussed, and talked since women livelihoods are at risk. Women all across the US have been pushed into parenthood, because of a mistake, or even more extreme cases.

Nowadays laws in the US make it very difficult for people to even make the choice in planned parenthood, and this is thanks to the so called TRAP laws, influenced and supported by the republican party, and supported by arguments like “Abortion isn't safe for women”, “Abortion should be revised and make women wait”, “Women should see the fetus in an ultrasound before an abortion” and other ridiculous mandatory regulations that don't serve for anything else than making abortion a traumatic experience for women, hardly accessible, and medically inaccurate.

An article made by a New Jersey Today explained how people exploit the case of Kermit Gosnell:

“...abortion foes are exploiting the case of Kermit Gosnell—a Philadelphia physician who was convicted in May of numerous crimes, including three counts of murder—as proof positive that regulation of abortion clinics is inadequate and restrictions on abortion are insufficient. Ironically, Gosnell was able to prey on low-income women seeking abortions not because of inadequate regulation, but because of the negligence of Pennsylvania authorities, who failed to enforce the regulations already on the books. The horrors of the Gosnell case are not in dispute. Using that case to justify regulating abortion clinics out of existence is a cynical ploy, however, that is yet another obvious step in the march toward making safe abortion care even less accessible, if not illegal.” (Gold & Nash, "TRAP Laws Gain Political Traction While Abortion Clinics-and the Women They Serve-Pay the Price", 2013)

The crimes that these women could all been avoided if regular Check-ups in the Philadelphia state abortion clinics would be done, this is not a reason to ban abortion at all but another reason to regulate it especially for low income women.

But even regulations changes are not necessary and ridiculous. Regulations that make abortion clinics close down massively, making it nearly inaccessible in a lot of states, especially in the Midwest, abortion clinics now have to meet the same regulations that surgical facilities need to meet. In theory this seems like a great idea to make abortion safer and more professional, but in reality, abortion is safer than childbirth, a research by Raymond EG and Grimes DA of the group Obstet Gynecol discovered: “The pregnancy-associated mortality rate among women who delivered live neonates was 8.8 deaths per 100,000 live births. The mortality rate related to induced abortion was 0.6 deaths per 100,000 abortions. In the one recent comparative study of pregnancy morbidity in the United States, pregnancy-related complications were more common with childbirth than with abortion.” (Raymond & Grimes, "The comparative safety of legal induced abortion and childbirth in the United States.", 2012)

Mississippi, Missouri, South Dakota and North Dakota all have just one abortion clinic for all the four states, this means if a woman would like to get an abortion, she would have to cross the entire state just to have one, and sometimes this makes having an abortion impossible.

Usually people refer to two particular Supreme Court cases when discussing abortion laws, the 1973 case ‘Roe v. Wade’, and 1992 case ‘Planned parenthood v. Casey’. The first case mentioned dictates that women should have the right to privacy and be supported by the 9th Amendment, which means that neither the state nor the physician should know about the background of the decision of an abortion, so the reasons shouldn’t be acknowledged and should the abortion should be done in the time before the third trimester of a pregnancy, to protect women safety, health and well-being. After this court case abortion was considered a constitutional right, which gave freedom to women to have an abortion with state regulations and to be in the trimester optimal spectrum.

After 19 years of the case *Roe v. Wade* took place; there was another landmark in abortion history, which was the Supreme Court case ‘Planned Parenthood v. Casey’. In this Supreme Court case, it was revalued the regulations for abortions. States could determine the strict rules in which a woman could have an abortion; in the state of Pennsylvania there was 5 rules in which an abortion could be optimal, these were: If the women gave informed consent, If the women received state-published information, If a parent gave informed consent in case the women was a minor, If the husband was notified in case the women was married, and If the provider kept records and reported information. As reported, Planned Parenthood officials took these regulations as in constitutional, since they believed, a married woman could decide to have an abortion since she had decision over her own body, and other regulations that they thought didn’t make sense. The Supreme Court decision was split, since of the 9 Supreme Court judges, only 4 believed some of the regulations were unconstitutional, and the other 5 remaining believed that the case *Roe v. Wade* needed to mend according to the state regulations and not over Federal law. They concluded that states could dictate as many rules for an abortion as they believed was right, since nowhere in the constitution was abortion a freedom nor defended.

After this case, states could even ban abortion if they believed was right for women and the trimester that a woman could have and abortion was also mending depending of the state. This gave states a lot of power over the right over women’s choice over abortion, and this was the beginning of the current status of abortion laws

And as for current years, the US has passed a massive change since the Trump’s administration has been put in office and the leader of the country has stated that he does not support abortion nor pro-choice, even though earlier in 1999 Donald Trump had stated in a NBC’s broadcast: “I hate the concept of abortion. I hate it. I hate everything it stands for. I cringe when I listen to people debating

the subject. But you still – I just believe in choice.” (Epstein, "Trump Tells Abortion Opponents He'll Defend 'Right to Life'", 2018)

This shows one of many contradictions that Donald Trump has statement since his first day in office that not only has happened more than a decade ago, but he still contradicts himself to this day. As an article made by The Guardian reported: “Perhaps the shaky nature of this story left Trump with a shaky grasp of the issue, because he seemed to have no sense of where he stood on reproductive rights through the course of the presidential election. ‘I am pro-choice,’ he told CNN’s Jake Tapper. ‘You’re pro-life or pro-choice?’ asked Tapper, throwing him a lifeline. ‘I’m pro-life. I’m sorry,’ said Trump.” (Wolffe, "Trump's only fixed position on abortion is his disdain for women | Richard Wolffe", 2018)

Certainly, the future of abortion rights does not seem to be clear, but there used to be a time not long ago when the mentality of women’s right to decide on abortion was supported by the President United States with the Barack Obama’s Administration. As he said multiple times: “Whether you're looking at it from a theological perspective or a scientific perspective, answering that question with specificity is above my pay grade” Barack Obama not only showed sympathy for the pro-choice ideology, but showed remorse of the Supreme Court decision to upheld a ban on “partial-birth abortions, expressing how it didn’t consider a mother’s health, voting against a bill that would have made it a federal law to accompany a minor other than a parent across state lines to obtain the benefit of abortion and donating 100\$ million on sexual education initiative to reduce teen pregnancy, tech the youth of safe and responsible procreation and provide contraceptives to young people. And as opposed to the current president of the United States, Barack Obama’s point of view on abortion didn’t change during the course of his presidency, as seen from this speech during the 2008 presidential debate:

"[...] there surely is some common ground when both those who believe in choice and those who are opposed to abortion can come together and say, 'We should try to prevent unintended pregnancies by providing appropriate education to our youth, communicating that sexuality is sacred and that they should not be engaged in cavalier activity, and providing options for adoption, and helping single mothers if they want to choose to keep the baby'. Those are all things that we put in the Democratic platform for the first time this year, and I think that's where we can find some common ground, because nobody's pro-abortion. I think it's always a tragic situation. We should try to reduce these circumstances." (Dionne, "E. J. Dionne Jr. - Obama's Promise to Pro-Lifers", 2008)

Yet, considering the great things the ex-president has done for abortion laws, Obama during his presidency stated that he does not support late-term abortion procedures, but exemptions can be made considering analysis of mental and physical health of the mother, which is fair, considering the risk that late-term abortion can have on the life of the person that decides to do it.

CHAPTER II

RELIGION AND ABORTION

Not all moral issues have the same moral weight as abortion and euthanasia. There may be legitimate diversity of opinion even among Catholics about waging war and applying the death penalty, but not... with regard to abortion and euthanasia.

-Pope Benedict XVI

Abortion is not only a political and social issue, since its beginnings abortion has been a religious issue, considered to be impure, sinful, and even worthy of execution, not only in the catholic religion, but Islamic, Jewish, and Hinduism have a closed mentality.

This makes questionable their morality against freedom of choice, women's rights and even civil rights as a whole. An article made by Argentinian newspaper "La Nacion" found out that:

"While Buddhists are the most open to abortion, most faiths oppose termination of pregnancy, believing that life has a divine, God-given nature. The most radical opponents are the Jehovah's Witnesses, who forbid it, without exception, even in cases of rape. If there is a risk to life, we will have to wait until the birth and the couple may decide to save the mother or the baby. Nor does the Catholic Church contemplate the exceptions that are now contained in the law: they believe that the embryo is a person with equal rights with the mother. If the woman's life is at risk, treatments that endanger the fetus but are not intended to terminate the pregnancy may be used. Mormons also oppose abortion in all situations, including rape, incest, anencephaly, or if the mother's life is at risk." (Himitian, "Aborto: los budistas son los más permisivos y los católicos y Testigos de Jehova, los más estrictos", 2018)

Why must religion decide in which case should a woman perform an abortion when each decision has different causes, different particularities and sometimes is necessary for healthcare reasons or psychological reasons.

It seems that this anti-abortion point of view that the Catholic Church has, is very recent, in fact this point of view only exist since 1869 when pope Pio IX determined that embryos had a soul since their conception, before that abortions were just a tool for prostitutes to avoid getting pregnant.

The answer for the vagueness that abortion had during its primal year was because in the bible it really doesn't seem to refer it a lot; as an article made by Juan Robledo said: "Both the Old and New Testaments do not abound in references to the question of abortion: the allusions are few and far between. One of the passages most often quoted by those who defend the prohibition is found in the Old Testament, in the first chapter of Jeremiah, and it says: "Before I formed you in your mother's womb, I knew you; before you came out of your womb, I had consecrated you, I had made you a prophet to the nations". (Jeremiah, 1-5, "Before I formed you in your mother's womb, I knew you; before you came out of your womb, I had consecrated you, I had made you a prophet to the nations")

At first sight this passage may seem like it describes that a fetus has a soul even before conception since God already knows when each of us are going to be born, but yet this also doesn't say anything about abortion nor that God doesn't approve abortion.

There were many different catholic figures like St. Augustine or Saint Thomas of Aquino that appose to an embryo to have souls and that abortions didn't even compare to murder, but it did had a minor felony.

A Colombian article found out:” In the fifth century the Church postulated that animation - the arrival of the soul - was a divine breath and occurred forty days after conception. Since the early Christians, the condemnation of termination of pregnancy was part of the mistrust of sexuality, which was always sinful. Lust had to be combated and sexual behavior had to be made the main difference with pagans, the unmistakable indicator of individual morality. St. Augustine held that he who aborts is guilty of perversion, not murder. He argued that impotence, frigidity or desire, uncontrollable at will, were proof of weakness before the flesh. Conscious efforts against procreation were a symptom of concupiscence. Abortion and contraception were equated because misguided people used the same herbs and medications to commit both sins, signs of prostitution or adultery.” (Rubio, "La Iglesia y el aborto", 2015)

It is reasonable to debate that we can't compare morals from 600 years ago to today's moral regime, yet this discovery makes us think how much it has changed. Why has abortion become something taboo in the last 500 years? Were we much insensitive back then? Or did we had another understanding over this theme?

We could relate to this vision if we put ourselves in that time, where the mortality rate was way higher, and for a child to survive until adulthood was pretty much a miracle. Abortion was sometimes necessary for women that made a living as prostitutes, since also the process birth was mortal for a mother, and contraceptives wouldn't be invented for another 300 years and would be accessible until 1850.

Does this make abortion a complete different story nowadays? I would say not really since the moral connotations haven't really haven't changed much, and also religion customs haven't really changed at all since the beginning of its creation. We have just become way more sensitive with the passage of time, and forgot that abortion can also be a tool for women to have freedom over their own body.

The church is an entity that can guide the life of people to a better method to live, its not supposed to prohibit us to make end road decisions that can potentially save our lives or just have an option on own bodies.

And recently a statement has been made by Pope Francis, the current head of the Catholic Church and considered to be one of the most flexible leaders of current years. He spoke out against abortion and how he considers it murder. An article made by Reuter.com reported: "The pope denounced what he called the contradiction of allowing 'the suppression of human life in the mother's womb in the name of safeguarding other rights'. 'But how can an act that suppresses an innocent and helpless life that is germinating be therapeutic, civilized or even simply human?' he said. 'I ask you: 'Is it right to 'take out' a human life to solve a problem? What do you think? Is it right? Is it right or not?' he said in unprepared remarks. Many in the crowd shouted 'No'. 'Is it right to hire a hit man to solve a problem? You cannot, it is not right to kill a human being, regardless of how small it is, to solve a problem. It is like hiring a hit man to solve a problem,' he said." (Pullella, "Pope compares having an abortion to 'hiring a hit man'", 2018)

What does this mean for abortion rights or even women rights? Does this put to an end for the pro-choice mentality? Certainly not.

The pope has recently been having a lot of trouble keeping the image of a progressive pope, since the allegations of him covering more than 1000 child abuse from more than 300 priests, even his enemies are demanding his resignation, and it's been rumored that Pope Francis has been helping

Archbishop Theodore McCarrick from the US, in hiding and cover his allegations of child abuse going back for at least a decade. Even though it's still just a 'He said, She said' with no actual prove, if true we can doubt his image of a 'progressive pope' and, as for now, his statements do not reflect a progressive mentality, yet a mixed mentality in which we should reflect and make our own opinions.

CHAPTER III

Feminism Critique

Abortion is part of being a mother and of caring for children, because part of caring for children it's knowing when it's not a good idea to bring them into the world.

- *Katha Pollitt*

When researching the topic of feminism and abortion I could find that this topic is a divisive barrier in the feminist movement since I could find that there is pro-life feminist activist who support the right of life and motherhood and equality. As Serrin Foster, the president of the 'Feminist for life' movement said in a segment on Catholic TV in 2013: "... Our rights should never come at the expense of our own children" (Foster, Pro Life Feminism – Serrin Foster, 2013). Foster argued in this TV broadcast that the feminist movement of the 70's and 60's that was on the support of abortion gave a wrong impression on the on-going pro-life feminist movement and that this movement has been going since the early 1800's when American women protested on the abortion situation since it was commonly thing. She stated "... There was a thinly disguised abortifacient

that was going around the country that would help control women's reproduction, it was actually an abortifacient" (Foster, "Pro Life Feminism – Serrin Foster", 2013).

Abortifacient is a substance that forces a miscarriage, such as Oxytocin, Mifepristone or Misoprostol. What this statement says is that women were misled to believe that medicine was disguised to be help control their reproduction was actually an abortifacient, that was not only a non-regulated contraceptive, but it was also toxic and poisonous. Pennyroyal tea was used as an abortifacient in the 19th Century and in later years was known to be toxic and harmful; this was exhibited in 1978 when a pregnant woman died from consuming 2 tablespoons of pennyroyal essential oil.

One of histories most used abortifacient was tansy, which is an herbaceous plant originated from Asia and Europe and later introduced to America, which if consumed in large quantities can cause convulsions, liver and brain damage.

Considering the lack of regulations its clear why the 19th Century the death rate for surgical abortion in New York was 30%. This means that for every 10 women who had surgical abortion 3 women died due to puerperal pyrexia (Infection often of the genital region) or hemorrhage (by Placenta Previa or to separation or abruption of the normally sited placenta).

As Foster goes on in the interview, she explains how early feminists opposed abortion, like Susan b. Anthony that was a woman who went through unbelievable challenges to spread the word of feminism across the US; until her death in 1906, she used to refer to abortion as 'Child murder'. And Alice Paul, a woman who wrote the equal rights amendment, and founded the modern feminist movement in the 20th Century, said that abortion was "The ultimate exploitation of women". The most popular arguments of the anti-abortion feminist movement are that Abortion does not free women, but allows society not to cater to women's needs, in other words, they believe that abortion is an excuse for society to manipulate women that are in need, that has suffered rape or abuse, and

not provide them with the help they deserve and desire, they think that society prefers to impulse the idea of abortion because it is an easy way out, and the hard part would be to change this mentality.

This feminist group has stated that to create an equal and accepting society there needs to be inexpensive and readily available childcare for women who are pregnant, a workplace or school that acknowledges the needs for mothers such as flexible scheduling and maternity leave, which many countries don't offer paid maternity leave like Swaziland, New Guinea, Australia and the United States, which is a problem since women are now breadwinners for 40% of US families with children under the age of 18, this means that women provide for their children with no financial support and nearly two thirds are single mothers who can't have any financial support by relatives, this statistic has been growing since the 1960.

A study made by the University Of Chicago Booth School Of Business and the National University of Singapore found that: "in looking at the distribution of married couples by income of husband versus wife, there is a sharp drop-off in the number of couples in which the wife earns more than half of the household income. This suggests that the random woman and random man are much less likely to pair off if her income exceeds his ..." (Rampell, C., 2013, May 29).

But the majority of the feminist community is supporting abortion, and as an article by the New York Times investigated:" Contrary to the data she cited, a recent Pew Research Center poll concluded that public support for legal abortion was 57 percent, as high as it has been in two decades. More significantly, a 2015 survey reported overwhelming majorities believe that when a woman has decided to have an abortion, her experience should be: informed by medically accurate information (94 percent), safe (93 percent), without pressure (73 percent), affordable and available in her community (72 percent), and without shame (68 percent)." (O'Neill, "Abortion and Feminism", 2017). In fact, it has been quite common to associate the feminist movement for a full-

on liberal movement since the agenda of the feminist community has many similarities with the liberal agenda in aspects of freedom of speech and equality, but this do not mean all feminist are liberal, nor that all liberals associate or agree completely with the feminist agenda. Yet there exists nowadays some debate in the feminist community in if supporting the pro-life movement instantaneously puts you against the feminist movement. Kathleen Parker made a column for The Washington Post that talked about this very theme and how democratic liberal women in the government and in the justice system are seen as crazy when they express their pro-life support, like Jean Toal, the chief of justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, where she stated that she felt like women in the feminist community pressured her into feeling ashamed for having her personal point of view in abortion rights, where even her democrats coworkers respected her despite her believes.

Even this column got a lot of friction with some feminists writing responses, like this one:” A person can choose never to have an abortion and still be a feminist. But a person cannot privilege the potential of birth over the humanity of other women and be a feminist. This is truer where injustice for women is systemic and pregnancy and parenthood wield dramatic changes to a woman’s health, finances and family.

Ms. Parker seems confused not just by what it means to be a feminist but also by what it means to be conservative. Truly — at least for those who accept that women are people — how is intervening in the most intimate and encompassing aspects of people’s lives conservative?”

Feminism it’s not a black and white area, in which you are either for or against, it’s a mash of opinions and debates, it’s a grey and we as human beings, male or female (or somewhere in the middle) have to respect and learn to tolerate ourselves despite our point of views, and no one can put it best as Kathleen Parker in her column:” Yes, women *are* different — as different as men are

from one another. And until women accept those differences, they will remain minority players in a world that pats them on the head and sponsors summits where women rule, if only for a day.

CHAPTER IV

Survey and public opinion analysis

In the past few months I've been talking about abortion and the facts in how it has affected in three fundamental aspects in our society in which they are: the political part, the religious part and the feminist part of this convoluted and complicated topic. I've researched about the past of abortion rights, in the USA, but I made a survey to see what young people say and think about it, I tried to be as un-biased as possible and made 10 questions that can put into perspective what these people think about women's rights, abortion and its relations to religion and politics, these questions have 5 different type of responses each: Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree and Strongly Disagree; to show the potency of their opinions, and a neutral option if they hadn't made up their mind in this complex topic, I also added an option to not say their gender if they do not want to, since it's not important to acknowledge their gender but their opinions, and if they want to keep as anonymous as possible,

The questions were the following:

- Select your course
- Male or Female?
- Do you support that women can have the decision to have an abortion?
- Should religion be acknowledged in the debate for women rights?

- Do you think abortion has always been persecuted as it is today?
- Is today politics fair in the way they treat abortion rights?
- Would you like a change in today's perception about abortion?
- Do you believe women are limited on their freedom to do as they please with their own body?
- Would you say women don't have the same liberties that men have nowadays?
- Should abortion be prohibited as a last resort for women underage, with disabilities, etc.?
- Should abortion be as punishable as murder?
- Would you say that abortion laws should be stricter around the world?

In the responses 88,4% were from students in 3rd Course and the other 11,6% were from students in 1st Course, which makes sense since most of the answers were from friends and classmates and friends of friends.

As for the gender of the people that took the survey, I got really lucky since 47,7% were choose to say they were female, 40,9% choose to say they were male and only 11,4% didn't want to say their genders, which makes the results of the survey almost equal.

Now for the first question that dictate is they supported the choice for women to have an abortion, 20% of the participants said they strongly agreed, 13,3% said they agreed, 42,2% chose to stay neutral, 8,9% disagreed, and 15,6% strongly disagreed. Only 33,3% supported abortion or a third of the answers and mostly of them were women, 42,2% of the answers were neutral and most of them were from men, and 24,5% didn't support abortion, and these were split between all groups.

The second question about if religion should be acknowledged in the debate for abortion was 6,7% said strongly agree, 33,3% said agree, 24,4% said neutral, 13,3% said disagree and 22,2% said

strongly disagree. So, there was a total of 40% that agreed with religion being in the discussion for women's rights, 24,4% that stayed neutral and 35,6% of people that religion should not be accountable in this discussion. Very even subject, but most people believe that religion is important in matters of abortion and women's rights.

The third question of "Do you think abortion has always been as persecutes as it is today?" was mostly a demonstration to see if people truly knew that abortion wasn't as persecuted in the middle ages, and even before that, as I explained before in my monograph. 14,5% strongly agreed, 23,6% agreed, 32,7% stayed neutral, 27,3% disagreed and only 1,8% strongly disagreed. A total of 38,1% agreed that abortion has always been as persecuted, which is not, and 29,1% disagreed in the subject.

The fourth question in the fairness of today's politics on abortion had a strange but gladly remarks in that nobody chooses to strongly disagree on this subject, not only that but it had the biggest statistic on neutral and agreement that any other question, 16,4% strongly agreed, 34,5% agreed, 40% stayed neutral and 9,1% disagreed. 50.9% send a positive response, this means half of the people agreed politics are unfair against abortion, and they are aware of it, only 9,1% think today's abortion laws are fair.

The fifth question "Would you like a change in today's perception about abortion" also had no one choose strongly disagree, 27,3% choose strongly agree, 36,4% agreed, 30,9% stayed neutral and 5,5% disagreed. Such a big percentage of people agreeing combined with the amount of people that support abortion, and that believe today's politics are unfair, just goes to show how most people believe that abortion is not as bad as previous generations believed it was.

In the sixth question about if women are limited to do as they please with their bodies, once again, nobody chose strongly disagree, and more than 50% of answers were positive. 20% chose strongly agree, 34, 5% chose agree, 27,3% chose neutral and only 18,2% chose disagree.

In the seventh question “Would you say women don’t have the same liberties that men have nowadays?” there was a lot of controversy, 18,2% chose strongly agree, 29,1% chose agree, 25,5% chose neutral, 12,7% chose disagree and 14,5% chose strongly disagree. Even though about 50% of the answers were positive showing a negative point of view of women position, most of the people that agreed were women, in fact 61,5% of women agreed that women don’t have the same liberties, and most men stayed neutral, with 57,1%.

In the eight question about the opinion if abortion should be prohibited as a last resort for underage women and other special cases 9,1% chose strongly agree, 23,6% chose agree, 34,5% chose neutral, 14,5% chose disagree and 18,2%. The answers were pretty split between neutral, agreeing and disagreeing, 32,7% of the answers positive and 32,7% were negative.

In the ninth question I wanted to know the truth about the popular argument about if abortion should as punishable as murder, only 3,6% chose strongly agree, 18,2% chose agree, 30,9% chose neutral, 25,5% chose disagree, and 21,8% chose strongly disagree. Most people disagreed that it should not be as punishable as murder with a total of 47,3% of people disagreeing, and 42,3% of them were women, and 38,09% were men, only 21,8% agreed with it being as punishable as murder.

In the final question if laws should be stricter around the world there was a contradiction, but I’d like to believe that it was because of the ambiguity of the question, it could have meant in favor or against abortion, but I’m going to consider the previous answers to get an approximate conclusion, 18,2% chose strongly agree, 32,7% chose agree, 30,9% chose neutral, 9,1% chose disagree, and 9,1% chose strongly disagree. 50,9% of the answers were positive and 18,2% were negative.

Rechecking the answers of the survey we can conclude that abortion is becoming less of a taboo for the newer generations, in fact most of young women are in favor of this, however; this does not mean that abortion is going to change in the future; they could easily change their minds about it.

In the last question only two of the people that chose that they wanted laws to be stricter meant it to be against abortion, the other ones were in favor of abortion, considering that they support the decision of women to have and abortion in question 1, they believe that politics are unfair against abortion in question 4 and that they believe that it should not be as punishable as murder in question 9.

The newer generations see a completely different face of abortion, they see that it's not as bad as it has been known to be, and nearby in a future, one of these men and women can make a difference in the justice and ideology on our society.

CONCLUSIONS

Abortion apart from being a taboo subject of discussion, it's a tool for people and its often misunderstood and prosecuted for political, religious, or social issues. Abortion can be used for good when the circumstances allow it, since delivering a child it's not an easy choice and it can ruin people's lives for various reasons. Being a parent it's one of the most wonderful things that a person can experience, if a person is optable for it, have the resources for supporting it, and is medically available to it.

Abortion nowadays is illegalized in most countries, but for arguments that make no sense like the mortality of abortion in women based on old data, the religious influence in politics and other ridiculous arguments, which makes the lives of some people a living hell.

Religion is brainwashing the population in believing that abortion is bad for everyone, ignoring that in the past it supported it, and even worse it's not letting people make their own opinions and even their own options.

It's such a convoluted theme that even feminism itself its divided by it. Pro-life feminism is advocating its ban, while some feminist just wants to the right to have a choice over their own body.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this work it is recommended that we make our opinions based on the circumstances, because abortion can a tough choice for people that really need it, let us see past our believes, and have an open mind about its uses, and the benefits it could bring into a civilized society.

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