

ABORTION

THE ULTIMATE DISCRIMINATION

RACE

Minorities, particularly African American women, are the abortion industry's greatest victims. More than 35% of abortions in the U.S. between 2007 and 2010 were done to black babies, despite the fact that blacks only comprise 12.8% of the population.¹ Statistics reveal that nearly 1,800 unborn black babies are aborted every day—proportionately more than any other race.² In fact, 52% of all African American pregnancies end in abortion, making it the leading cause of death in the black community.³ According to Protecting Black Life, “79% of Planned Parenthood’s surgical abortion facilities are strategically located within walking distance of African and/or Hispanic communities.”⁴ Many have come to call the black abortion crisis a “genocide” against their own people.⁵

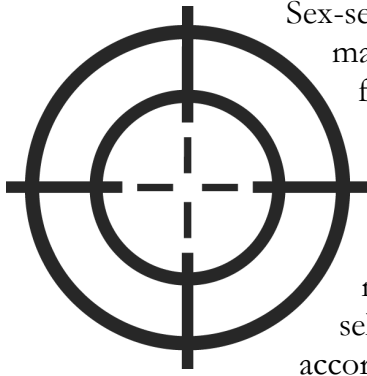
These statistics are unsurprising considering the abortion industry’s history of racism and eugenics. Margaret Sanger, founder of abortion giant Planned Parenthood, promoted the “Negro Project,” which was designed to employ black leaders to promote first birth control and later abortion as viable options for “family planning,” a tactic the organization continues to use.⁶ In her autobiography, Sanger wrote about speaking to a Ku Klux Klan meeting, and she advocated the “gradual suppression, elimination, and eventual extinction, of defective stocks — those human weeds which threaten the blooming of the finest flowers of American civilization.”

Although Planned Parenthood recently acknowledged its founder’s problematic past, it has made no effort to remedy its current racist practices.⁷



Its target is the most vulnerable in society, especially babies of a certain race, sex, and those diagnosed with disabilities. There’s a common link between sex-selective and disability-selective abortions: both sex and disabilities are typically determined around 18-20 weeks’ gestation. For this reason, making abortion illegal past 15-weeks’ gestation would significantly decrease this horrific discrimination and benefit the health of women.

SEX-SELECTIVE ABORTION



Sex-selective abortion is not illegal in the United States and happens more often than many Americans would believe.⁸ One study that U.S. Census data from 2000 found that third births in families of foreign-born Chinese, Indians, and Koreans in the U.S. who already had two daughters displayed a ratio of 151 boys to 100 girls—an extreme male-biased ratio. Over the past 20, the sex ratio at birth of Asian-Pacific populations in the U.S. and U.K. has climbed sharply, resulting in highly unbalanced ratios in favor of males. “Such a noticeable change in recent decades implicates the increased use of sex-selective abortion,” according to the Charlotte Lozier Institute.⁹ Furthermore, according to research done over a 13-year span, “The observed boy-birth percentages are consistent with over 2,000 ‘missing’ Chinese and Indian girls in the United States.”¹⁰

DISABILITY-SELECTIVE ABORTION

According to disabilities groups, the majority of abortions done on babies diagnosed with disabilities typically occur after 20 weeks, which may correlate with the fact that the most informative diagnostic procedures are done between 18 and 20 weeks gestation.¹¹ The lives of 67% to 85% of babies prenatally diagnosed with Down syndrome are terminated.¹² Yet...

- “99 percent of people with Down syndrome are happy with their lives.
- 97 percent of people with Down syndrome like who they are.
- 99 percent of parents said they love their child with Down syndrome.
- 97 percent of brothers/sisters, ages 9-11, said they love their sibling.”¹³



AT 15 WEEKS

Babies feel pain at a very early stage. The scientific evidence shows that from 15 onward, “the fetus is extremely sensitive to painful stimuli, and that this fact should be taken into account when performing invasive medical procedures on the fetus. It is necessary to apply adequate analgesia to prevent the suffering of the fetus.”

According to the U.S. National Library of Medicine, 15-week-old baby:

- Has eyes and eyelids with a well-formed face,
- Limbs have developed,
- The baby has hands and feet with little toes and fingers that have gone so far as to develop nails on them (he or she can make a fist!),
- The genitals have appeared,
- Organs are fast developing with the baby’s liver already making red blood cells of its own,
- And muscle tissue and bones continue to grow and become harder, making it possible to begin to move.

15-WEEK ABORTION BAN

*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*¹⁴ heard before the Supreme Court in December 2021, is a case that is challenging a Mississippi state law that places strict limits on abortions after 15 weeks. The case is *not* a direct challenge to *Roe*. The limited question before the Court is whether all pre-viability prohibitions on elective abortions are unconstitutional. The Mississippi law is known as the "Gestational Age Act," it seeks to protect women and unborn children by limiting abortions after 15 weeks only to the cases of medical emergencies and/or several fetal abnormalities.

The case offers the court an opportunity to revisit its past rulings on the abortion issue in light of modern medical breakthroughs. With advancements in ultrasounds, not only do we know the life inside the womb is a baby, but doctors are able to perform life-saving treatment, even perform surgery, as with the famous cases of babies with spina bifida.

It also gives the Court the opportunity to reevaluate its legal reasoning. While the Supreme Court manufactured a constitutional right to abortion in *Roe v. Wade*, the Court has always recognized "the State has legitimate interests from the outset of the pregnancy in protecting the health of the woman and the life of the fetus" (see *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*). The Court's jurisprudence has been a complete failure in balancing those two interests, namely, the Court-created right to an abortion and the state's interest in protecting the health of the mother and the life of a baby in the womb. The Court has also used many legal tricks to try to establish some guidelines, including a baby's viability and the burden on the woman's rights, but their efforts in this area have been decidedly legislative in nature and beyond the role the Constitution envisioned for the Court.

The Court now has an opportunity to correct these wrongs. Only time will tell whether they will act justly.

Endnote sources available upon request.

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