

PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY XENA SEO; SOURCE: ROE V. WADE COURT DOCUMENT

Roe v. Wade reversed, Supreme Court votes

Abortion rights regulated by respective states

A draft Supreme Court majority opinion leaked on May 3 in a POLITICO article about overturning Roe v. Wade sent shock waves across the country. On June 24, the court reversed the landmark decision that legalized abortion in all 50 states.

"It is time to heed the Constitution and return the issue of abortion to the people's elected representatives," the Supreme Court stated in the opinion of the court.

The decision has furthered a deep fracture in the trust many Americans have in the country's institutions.

Media outlets have called it the "unthinkable," the "once-unfathomable," with the New York Times editorial board writing: "Even if we knew it was coming, the shock reverberates."

The tide against abortion rights has risen significantly, regardless of if people didn't expect

the court's decision. The "what if?" was always on the table.

Since the Roe v. Wade ruling in January 1973, support for abortion gradually increased in the U.S. but stabilized in the 2010s as more Americans came out against the procedure, according to a May 14, 2010 Gallup poll article.

Several states had already enacted anti-abortion laws long before the overturn, with the position championed by the evangelical right, even though they were not always the majority voice on the issue, according to a June 20, 2019 NPR article.

In this special issue of the Spartan Daily, we examine the history, status and potential future of abortion in the U.S., with a focus on California reproductive rights. We aim to help our readers navigate the reality of a post-Roe society and the ripple effects it will have throughout the country.

Overturn

The Spartan Daily breaks down abortion rights by state; San Jose State to soon provide medication abortions

Pages 2-4

History

Abortion access, rights over the years examined and media portrayal of the medical procedure analyzed

Pages 5-7

Privacy

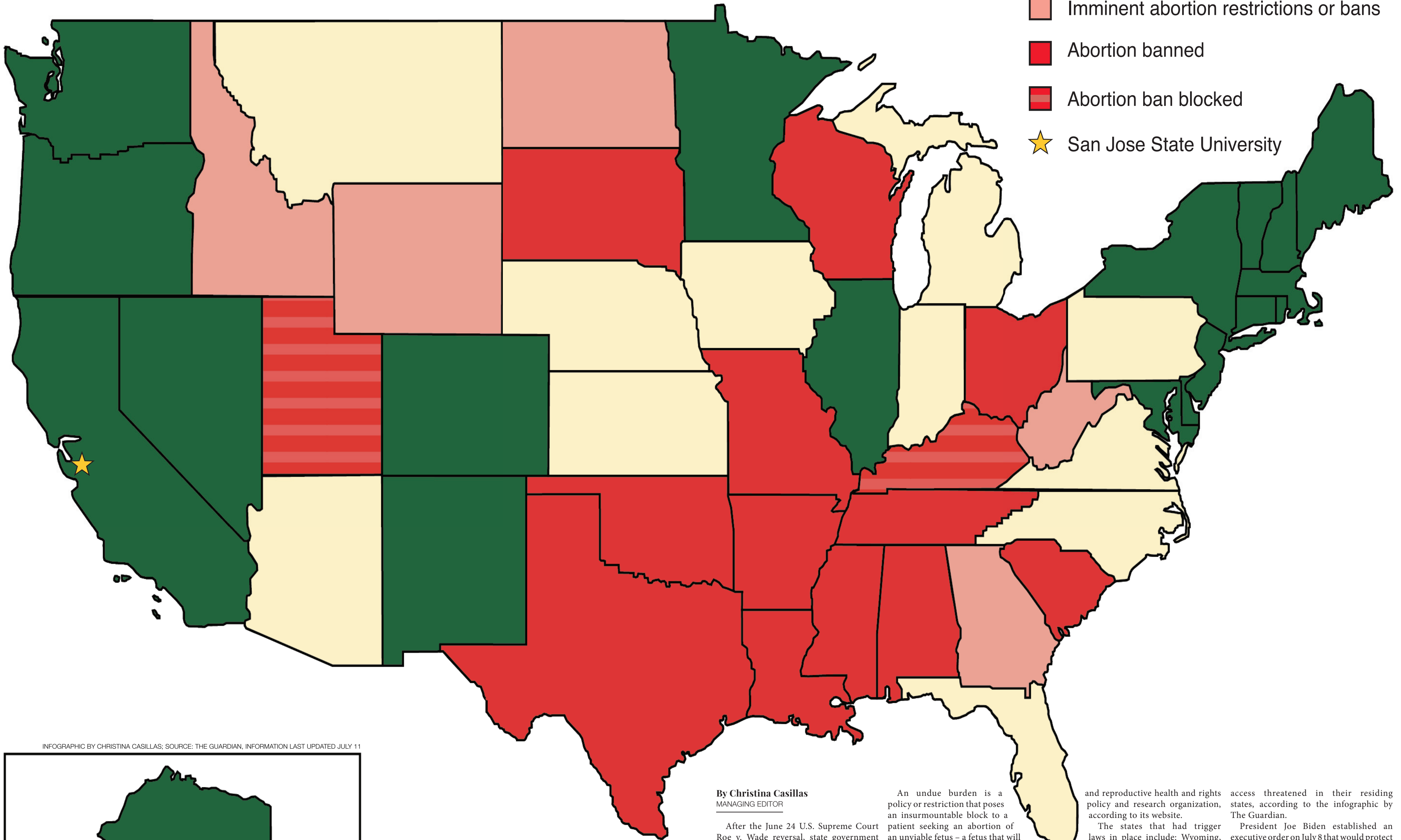
SJSU experts say technology may pose dangers to menstruating people in post-Roe era

Page 8

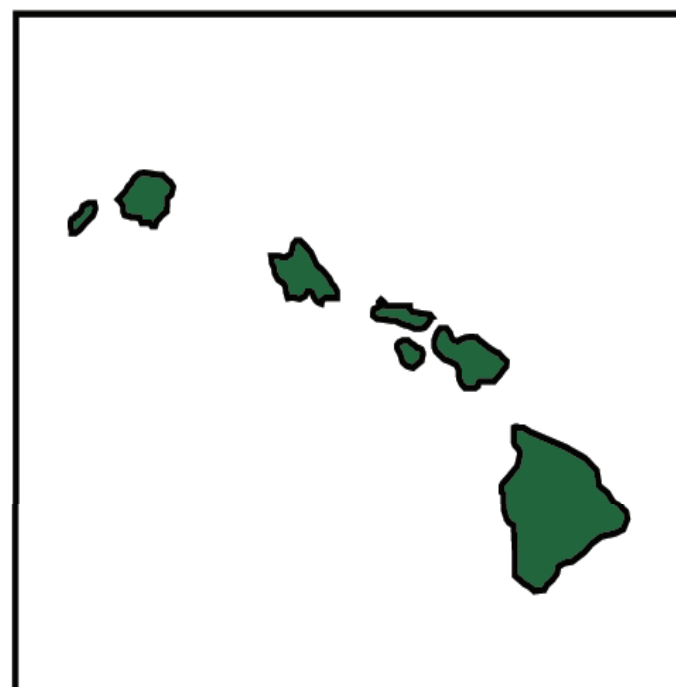
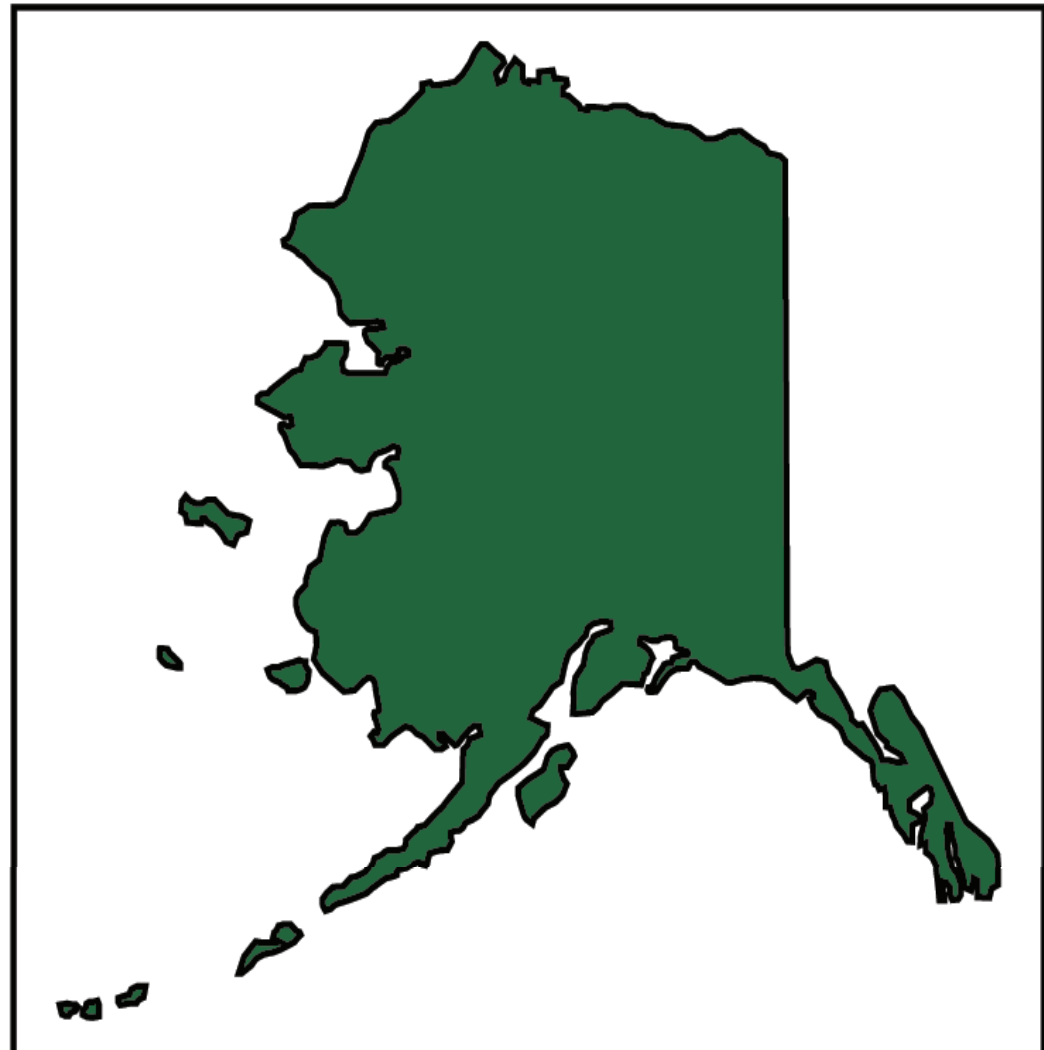
Abortion procedures: Which states now restrict, ban or protect them?

Legend

- Abortion is protected
- Abortion is at risk
- Imminent abortion restrictions or bans
- Abortion banned
- Abortion ban blocked
- San Jose State University



INFOGRAPHIC BY CHRISTINA CASILLAS; SOURCE: THE GUARDIAN, INFORMATION LAST UPDATED JULY 11



By Christina Casillas
MANAGING EDITOR

After the June 24 U.S. Supreme Court *Roe v. Wade* reversal, state government officials across the country have responded to the ruling with statutes and codes.

The high court reexamined the landmark 1973 abortion decision in the Mississippi-based *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* case, in which five of the nine Supreme Court justices voted the right to abortion wasn't constitutionally protected.

In turn, the 1973 decision was overruled, returning the power of abortion regulation to the states, according to the Supreme Court *Dobbs v. Jackson* decision. Though announced recently, the court's draft majority opinion written by Justice Samuel Alito was leaked in a May 2 *POLITICO* article.

In addition to *Roe*, Alito pointed out the *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey* case, in which the Supreme Court limited state abortion restrictions imposing an "undue burden" on those seeking abortion procedures, according to the Supreme Court Oyez archive.

An undue burden is a policy or restriction that poses an insurmountable block to a patient seeking an abortion of an unviable fetus – a fetus that will not continue to develop or survive upon birth independently – according to the Cornell Legal Information Institute undue burden webpage.

Such blocks include a wife having to inform her husband of a planned abortion, according to the same webpage. Mississippi's subsequent ban on abortion begins at conception with exceptions including danger to the mother's life or if the fetus has a fatal abnormality, according to a July 5 *PBS NewsHour* article.

Abortion was banned in the state because of an abortion-restricting "trigger" law implemented in 2007 that would go into effect if *Roe v. Wade* was overturned, according to a July 5 *POLITICO* article.

There were 13 U.S. states including Mississippi that had trigger laws preexisting the *Dobbs v. Jackson* ruling, according to a June 6 *Guttmacher Institute* article.

The Guttmacher institute is a sexual

and reproductive health and rights policy and research organization, according to its website.

The states that had trigger laws in place include: Wyoming, Utah, Texas, Tennessee, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Idaho and Arkansas.

Many of those states have since banned abortion at conception as of July 11, including: Texas, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Mississippi, according to a state abortion law-tracking map by *The Guardian*.

Kentucky and Utah had trigger laws in place but judges in the states blocked the bans from going into effect, according to the same *The Guardian* map.

Abortion was limited to 18 weeks in Utah under a separate ban and Kentucky voters will decide in November if abortion is ensured in the state's constitution, according to the *The Guardian* infographic.

About 23.5 million people of childbearing age have been banned or severely restricted in abortion access while 16.3 million currently have

access threatened in their residing states, according to the infographic by *The Guardian*.

President Joe Biden established an executive order on July 8 that would protect the abortion medication Mifepristone, invigorate public reproductive health education efforts, secure patient privacy and build a legal response for those looking to provide and obtain abortion procedures, according to a July 8 *CNN* article.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in response to Biden, clarified that pregnant people who necessitate life-saving abortions can acquire one as emergency medical care regardless of state bans or restrictions, according to a July 11 *HHS* news release.

An estimated 26.5 million people of childbearing age live in states where abortion is protected, according to the same infographic.

However, abortion can only be federally protected if *Roe* is codified by Congress, according to the *CNN* article.

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@christina_casi

SJSU will soon provide abortion pills

Public California campuses are required to open up access in their health centers

By Bryanna Bartlett
PRODUCTION EDITOR

San Jose State, as well as all other California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) campuses, will provide medication abortions beginning on Jan. 1.

This new pathway to abortion access is required by state law, Senate Bill 24 or The College Student Right to Access Act, which passed in 2019 and requires universities to have abortion pills available at all campus health centers no later than the start of 2023.

Amid California's efforts to protect abortion rights after the June 24 Roe v. Wade overturn, it will be the first U.S. state to offer medication abortion at state campuses, according to a Wednesday CalMatters article.

Toni Molle, CSU strategic communications and public affairs director, said all 23 CSU campus health centers currently provide students access to comprehensive and preventative reproductive health services but the CSU system expects its health centers to be fully in compliance with new state law by its deadline.

Molle said CSU health center staff will only be trained for the medication abortion method and won't offer any other abortion procedures.

Kenneth Mashinchi, SJSU senior director of strategic communications and media relations, said the university intends to ensure that students who are in need of a medication abortion are provided that care on campus with the same empathy and confidentiality afforded to every Student Wellness Center visitor.

"While logistics are still being developed, SJSU anticipates integrating this service into the regular healthcare services offered through the Student Wellness Center," Mashinchi said in an email.

Alice Tsvinev, SJSU research and experimental psychology graduate student, said when she found out Wednesday the CSU would soon provide medication abortions, she was impressed and felt very thankful and proud to be an SJSU student.

"It's nice to see that within the



Student Wellness Center personnel are being trained as medication abortion providers. The center will be open for procedures by Jan. 1.

BRYANNA BARTLETT | SPARTAN DAILY

"hey, I might be one of those people that needs a medical abortion in the future because of a certain situation' or ... someone I know might be in that situation."

Up to 6,228 students could seek medication abortions on UC and CSU campuses each year once they're available, according to a 2017 Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health research publication. Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health is a UC San Francisco research program.

consent to medical care related to the prevention or treatment of pregnancy with the exception of sterilization, according to the CSU California minor consent laws webpage.

Regarding any student fees, Molle said the CSU doesn't require or offer health insurance but most students are covered under their parent or guardian's insurance, employer insurance or MediCal, though MediCal doesn't cover medication abortion services.

She said students will pay for the medications and any specialty labs or imaging that may be required but the CSU health centers don't bill insurance for students.

Molle said the estimated cost of the medication will be around \$50 to \$60.

Mashinchi said SJSU doesn't anticipate an increase in student health fees to offer abortion by medication services.

Gracelyn Moore, SJSU graphics design junior, said she personally doesn't think providing medication abortions on campus is a bad thing.

"I get my birth control through the school anyways and I mean, to me . . . what's so different about prescribing another type of pill?" Moore said in a phone call. "I already pay 30 bucks a month to the school so that I can finish school without having to have a kid."

She said it's good the school will be providing an option for students who may need abortions.

Moore said for her, it's difficult to use Planned Parenthood because she has private insurance, so it's nice to know that if anything happens, she can call the Student Wellness Center on campus and obtain the

medication at a reasonable price.

She added she hopes the Student Wellness Center will assist

capacity," said Cathren Cohen, a reproductive rights expert at the UCLA Center on Reproductive Health, Law and Policy, in the Wednesday CalMatters article. "While it's not necessarily going to help all the people coming from out of state, it's just generally going to increase the number of abortion providers."

State Sen. Connie Leyva, author of Senate Bill 24, or The College Student Right to Access Act, told CalMatters in the same article that the state law's significance couldn't have been anticipated in 2019.

"Little did we know how important this bill would be and this law would be based on the Supreme Court's decision," Leyva was quoted in the article.

Molle said CSU universities will use various communication channels including campus portals, websites, social media, newsletters and other forms of outreach to inform the CSU community of their services.

Tsvinev said while everyone has their own opinions of what they would do with their bodies, the reality of abortion is similar to any other medical situation. She said while abortion is understandably politicalized, everyone should at least try to be mindful.

"Keep your own values at heart, keep your own morals at heart," she said. "That's all fine. We're all very different and that's okay. But at the end of the day, like, we have to be able to respect each other's decisions because if it doesn't influence us directly, then we shouldn't really be allowed to comment on it."

students who may need time off of school after undergoing an abortion.

Reproductive health experts and advocates told CalMatters in a Wednesday article that by requiring medication abortions on college campuses, appointments at clinics throughout California will likely lessen, permitting space for those in need of an abortion who travel from states where abortion is now or will be illegal or restricted.

"Because there is going to be this increase in people coming to California, all of the clinics are going to have, you know, additional demand and kind of struggle with

Senate Bill 24: The College Student Right to Access Act

The new state law, Senate Bill 24, was passed in 2019 and requires all University of California and California State University campuses to begin providing medication abortions at their health centers no later than Jan. 1.

“It’s reassuring to a lot of the young students that are in school who really want to prioritize their education, who, you know, may want or need an abortion in the future. They now know that they do have a safe place within their community that they can do it.”

Alice Tsvinev
SJSU research and experimental psychology graduate student

state of California in general, there's a lot of respect and care towards women's health [amid] a lot of backlash to the current overturning of Roe v. Wade," Tsvinev said in a phone call. "It's reassuring to a lot of the young students that are in school who really want to prioritize their education, who, you know, may want or need an abortion in the future. They now know that they do have a safe place within their community that they can do it."

She said even though she was aware that Roe v. Wade would possibly be reversed, she was shocked and disappointed when it happened.

"Especially because within that time frame, I had recently gotten diagnosed with [Polycystic ovary syndrome] and so, you know, my situation with it was I have an increased risk of certain reproductive health issues," Tsvinev said. "So for me, it was a little bit more shocking just taking everything in at once and realizing,

Molle said Essential Access Health members are giving Zoom training sessions to UC and CSU campus abortion providers and health center personnel, in which they provide an overview of the new state law, how to administer a medication abortion and how to support student patients after they end their pregnancies.

Essential Access Health is a reproductive health advocacy and consulting group, according to its website.

Molle said as Senate Bill 24 is student focused, all CSU and UC health services will provide aftercare support and referrals for any students who may need care beyond the student health services' capacities.

She added that any 17 year old CSU student could seek treatment at a student health center.

California minor consent law states that a minor may



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Experts talk abortion through time

By Saumya Monga
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

In the summer of 1936, former San Jose resident Violet Pellegrini was arrested in Seattle, Washington for alleged involvement in an illegal abortion operation ring, according to an Oct. 14, 1936 San Jose Mercury News article.

On Oct. 9, 1954, Gertrude Jenkins, a San Jose abortion provider who was set to be tried for her involvement in an underground surgery ring, died by suicide at the San Jose St. Francis Motel, according to an Oct. 14, 2019 article on Archive408, a San Jose based historical and political publication.

San Jose State student Angela Barrett obtained an abortion after visiting a counselor on campus in 1973, according to a Feb. 28, 1973 Spartan Daily article.

These are a few of the many stories of people who have performed or received abortions in the San Francisco Bay Area during the years in which the medical procedure was criminalized.

On June 24, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, the 1973 ruling that legalized abortions, according to a June 24 NPR article.



Abortion was such a normal, commonplace, everyday thing in England, in colonial America. We weren't legislating it because why would we? Do we legislate boxed cereal? No. Do we legislate pants? No. Because people are just wearing them and it's fine.

Grace Howard
SJSU justice studies assistant professor

SJSU political science lecturer Donna Crane said the history of abortions shows that while states can now ban or heavily restrict abortion procedures, abortions won't be stopped.

"When it's illegal, it is much more deadly for them," Crane said in a Zoom call. "But, women who are determined to take charge of their life are not going to stop choosing abortion just because it's [federally] illegal."

Abortions weren't taboo in the American colonies from 1600s to the late 1700s, said Grace Howard, an SJSU justice studies assistant professor.

"Abortion was such a normal, commonplace, everyday thing in England, in colonial America," Howard said in a Zoom call. "We weren't legislating it because why would we? Do we legislate boxed cereal? No. Do we legislate pants? No. Because people are just wearing them and it's fine."

It wasn't until the 1800s that abortion became contentious, as male doctors appeared in delivery rooms, places usually occupied by female midwives, according to a May 19 episode of NPR history podcast Throughline.

"They [were] also trying to professionalize medicine at the time and so they drew this line between these gentleman doctors with white coats who went to medical school," Howard said. "We didn't even know what germs were yet. So they didn't know what they were doing. But midwives had been doing this forever and so, you know, you need to put these midwives out of business."

In 1847, founders of the newly established, all-male American Medical Association (AMA) pushed for public respect. One AMA doctor, Horatio Storer, worked to

criminalize abortions and defeat the competition midwives posed, according to the NPR episode.

"There are times in history when either women [who] already occupy a profession that men decide they want, or when they temporarily fill the need, because men are off doing something else," Crane said.

In 1873, the Comstock Law was passed, making it illegal to mail obscene materials including abortion pamphlets, Howard explained.

Storer was also trying to increase the white birth rate at the same time and feared that people of color would outnumber white Americans, according to the NPR episode.

"There was certainly a push and a concern about the white birth rate in the United States," Howard said.

As men returned from World War II and resumed their prior occupations, women were pushed from their jobs and into the domestic sphere including bearing children and becoming housewives. Laws restricting abortions continued to increase in support of this nuclear family dynamic, according to the NPR episode.

But, women including Gertrude Jenkins of San Jose and other unnamed people found ways to provide abortions

despite it being illegal, unless the pregnant woman's life was at stake.

"One of the really interesting things about [Jenkins] was the way that [she and others] made [houses] appear for sale so that people wouldn't notice the foot traffic coming in and out . . . It's like this suburban house that while I was there, there were dog walkers everywhere and it's quiet," said Li Patron, an essayist at Metro News who wrote an article about the history of abortions in San Jose for Archive408, in a Zoom call.

Jenkins died in 1955 and shortly after her death, a California court loosened the restrictions on abortions.

In People v. Ballard in 1959, the Justices from the California Court of Appeals ruled that no imminent threat to a woman's life is necessary for an abortion,



There are times in history when either women [who] already occupy a profession that men decide they want, or when they temporarily fill the need, because men are off doing something else.


Donna Crane
SJSU political science lecturer

according to an April 21 CalMatters article.

CalMatters is a non-profit publication highlighting California stories, according to its website.


HISTORY OF ABORTION IN CALIFORNIA

1953: PEOPLE V. BUFFUM




Women could receive help from "steerers" in California, who would arrange for them to get abortions in Mexico.

1959: PEOPLE V. BALLARD




A woman's life does not need to be in imminent danger in order for her to receive an abortion.

1966: SAN FRANCISCO NINE




After nine doctors performed abortions on women with rubella, the State Medical Examiners Board threatened their licenses. At the time, rubella did not meet the California law of when abortions were acceptable.

1967: THERAPEUTIC ABORTION ACT




Signed by the then-governor of California, Ronald Reagan. It attempted to specifically define all the cases in which an abortion was allowed. The law stated all abortions had to be approved by law enforcement or a medical committee.

1969: PEOPLE V. BELOUS




Abortion is fully legal in California, making it one of the first states to have a pro-abortion law in place.

1973: ROE V. WADE




Constitutional right to abortion is upheld by the Supreme Court. A woman can make medical decisions without any legal interference.

2003: REPRODUCTIVE PRIVACY ACT




Women can seek an abortion before fetal viability or before the child can survive outside of the uterus. Women can receive abortion pills from mid-level clinicians.

2013: ACCESS TO PROVIDERS




Nurses, midwives and physicians can perform abortions during the first-trimester if they are certified.

2019: COLLEGE STUDENT RIGHT TO ACCESS ACT



Signed by Governor Gavin Newsom and ensures that abortion pills are available at no cost to the public California universities.

2022: ASSEMBLY BILL 1666



Signed by Governor Newsom on June 24 and protects California abortion providers from bans in other states.

INFOGRAPHIC BY SAUMYA MONGA. SOURCES: CALMATTERS, GOV.CA, CALIFORNIA HISTORY

Many Americans began to shift their views of abortion during the 1960s, Howard said.

"So it's 1965. The sexual revolution is happening, all of these kinds of things are changing people's attitudes about sex," she said.

The Food and Drug Administration approved the first birth control pill in 1960 and in 1965, Griswold v. Connecticut allowed married couples to buy contraceptives without government approval, Howard said.

This court case provided the first reference to the right to

privacy in which the decision to use contraceptives was between married individuals, according to the Cornell Law School Privacy webpage.

In the same year, Republican U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower and Democratic U.S. President Harry Truman led Planned Parenthood, according to the book "These Truths: A History of The United States" written by Jill Lepore.

In the 1950s, abortion legalization was widely supported by doctors across the U.S. and Planned Parenthood

leaders, many of whom were conservative, according to the same book.

"So back in the 60s, both political parties were pro-choice. And in fact, the Republican Party was the first party to pass a pro-feminist plank on its party platform, [they] did it before the Democrats did," Crane said.

According to Lepore's book, Republicans had been in support of abortion because they believed in family planning. In the 1950s, conservatives

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CALIFORNIA

Continued from page 5

made up the leadership of Planned Parenthood, a birth control organization started in 1916 by activist Margaret Sanger.

In the 1960s, as radical and liberal feminism become more popular, conservative women reacted by starting a movement against one of feminism's largest campaigns: contraception and abortion.

Catholics also began to be more vocal about their stance on abortion and in 1971, President Richard Nixon was recommended to change his opinion from pro-choice to pro-life in order to get their votes.

Prior to this shift, however, conservatives took many actions to legalize abortions.

Conservative California Governor Ronald Reagan signed the Therapeutic Abortion Act in 1967, which attempted to define when an abortion would be allowed, according to a Feb. 1 "California History" research article.

The law determined that abortion was only legal if a medical committee or law enforcement approved it for the woman, according to the same "California History" article.

The law stated a woman can

terminate her pregnancy if "there is substantial risk that continuance of the pregnancy would gravely impair the physical or mental health of the mother."

With overwhelming support from doctors and the general U.S. public, the right to abortion was legalized in the 1973 ruling of Roe v. Wade.

Roe v. Wade gave woman the constitutional right to abortions and furthered established the



If you don't go back and look at the history, what you won't learn is that women have always ended pregnancies and that it's almost always been safe . . . the only time it's unsafe is when it's illegal. But, I am going to say it can't be illegal because that's when women pay the price with their lives. And if you don't look at the history, you would never know that you would just think the question is what do you think about abortion?

right to privacy, according to a May 3 PBS article.

"But in the 1980s, politics changed in America, and Republicans became staunchly anti-feminist and Democrats became much more overtly feminist and embraced abortion rights," Crane said.

Howard said those on the religious right, or politically

conservative started to shift their attentions from segregation to anti-abortion initiatives in the 1980s.

Partially in response to the rising feminist movement, conservative and anti-feminist women including Phyllis Schlafly fought against abortion among other prominent women's issues, according to Lepore's 2018 book.

"She's the one who led opposition to the

Medi-Cal, a service that provided medical assistance to in-need state residents, couldn't restrict coverage for abortions, according to an April 21 CalMatters article.

Despite California having liberal abortion laws, Howard said she still desires change.

"I would like to see more [abortion] providers allowed to provide abortions in California. Advanced nurse practitioners and midwives should be able

bans in other states, according to a June 24 California Governor's Office news release.

Crane mentioned that despite California's abortion protections, nothing can protect the state from potential national restrictions passed by U.S. Congress.

She also emphasized the importance of history, which tells us exactly what lengths women may go through when abortion is fully illegal.

"If you don't go back and look at the history, what you won't learn is that women have always ended pregnancies and that it's almost always been safe . . . the only time it's unsafe is when it's illegal," Crane said. "But, I am going to say it can't be illegal because that's when women pay the price with their lives. And if you don't look at the history, you would never know that you would just think the question is what do you think about abortion?"

Donna Crane

SJSU political science lecturer

to legally perform them and in California they're currently not, and that is a big issue, especially as we're gonna see people flooding into the state for care," Howard said.

Recently on June 24, state Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 1666, which protects California abortion providers from

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Resources

Local donations or support:

- Keep Our Clinics
 - <https://keepourclinics.org/donate/>
- Access Reproductive Justice's Practical Support Network
 - <https://accessrj.org/case-study/access-reproductive-justice-practical-support-volunteer/>
- Bay Area Doula Project
 - <https://bayareadoulaproject.org/trainings--workshops.html>
- NARAL pro-choice California
 - https://secure.actblue.com/donate/ca_home_page_maindonate

Abortion care:

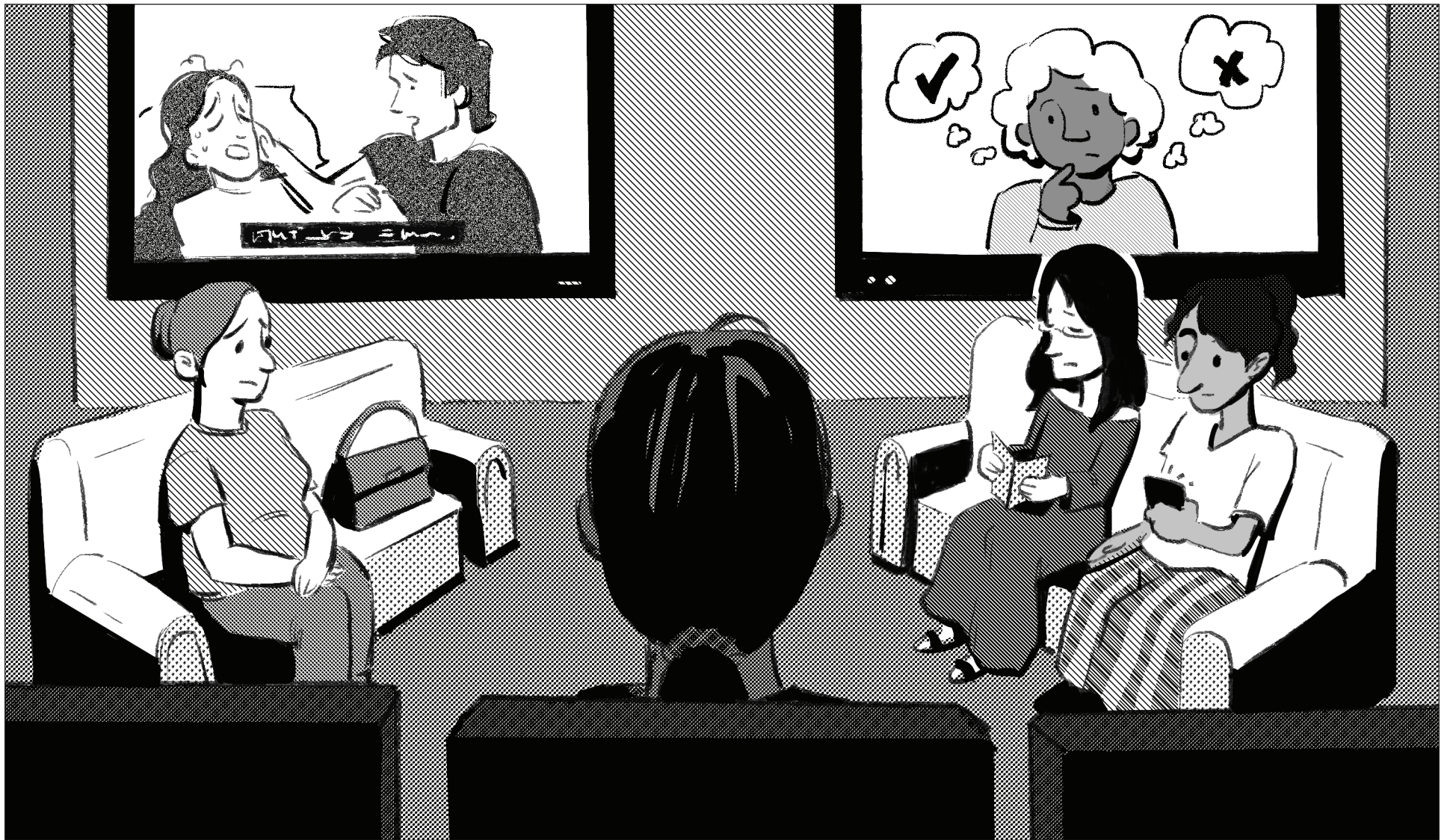
- American Civil Liberties Union of California
 - www.aclusocal.org/en/know-your-rights/abortion-care-california
- Planned Parenthood locations
 - B Street Health Center
 - San Jose Health Center
 - Mountain View Health Center
 - East Oakland / Coliseum Health Center
 - Hayward Health Center
 - North Stockton Health Center
- Free miscarriage and abortion hotline
 - 833-246-2632

Abortion rights:

- Repro Legal Helpline
 - Reprolegalhelpline.org
- Assembly Bill 1666
 - https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1666
- College Student Right to Access Act
 - <https://women.ca.gov/college-student-right-to-access-act/>



ANALYSIS



CONTRIBUTING ILLUSTRATOR CATHERINE NGO

Abortion portrayals sway viewers

By **Bojana Cvijic**
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

The movie “Dirty Dancing” is known for its iconic shot of Patrick Swayze’s character, Johnny Castle, holding Frances ‘Baby’ Houseman, played by Jennifer Grey, in the air as “(I’ve Had) The Time Of My Life” plays triumphantly.

But one scene of a character suffering from a botched back-alley abortion has also been remembered.

Though the movie is set in 1963 in the New York Catskills Mountains and follows a blooming romance between Johnny and Baby, the movie is noted for its dark portrayal of Johnny’s dance partner, Penny Johnson, being unable to afford an illicit abortion and almost dying from one she received.

“Dirty Dancing” is technically an abortion film.

On June 24, the U.S. Supreme Court overruled Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey in Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization effectively ending the right to an abortion after almost 50 years, according to a June 24 New York Times article.

“The guy had a dirty knife and a folding table!” one of the characters says to Baby, who frantically runs to get her father, a physician who gives Penny the medical attention she needed.

The scene is now a stark reminder for what may become the reality for many Americans.

Studies from Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health, show that in the last 50 years, film and television “dramatically overrepresents abortion as dangerous.”

One example is the “Law and Order” episode “Dignity,” in which the detectives look for a man who killed a

late-term abortion provider, Dr. Benning, during church service.

The character was based on George Tiller, a real-life doctor who was assassinated on May 31, 2009 for providing late-term abortions at his Kansas clinic, according to a May 31, 2019 Rolling Stone article.

The episode was released the same year he was killed and shows the dichotomy between staunch pro-life activists and pro-choice characters who are unwavering in their abortion support.

That all changes when the fictional Assistant District Attorney Connie Rubirosa finds out that Benning botched a late-term abortion causing

Abortions after 21 weeks are uncommon, and represent 1% of all abortions in the United States, according to research by the Kaiser Family Foundation, a non-profit organization that focuses on major healthcare issues affecting the U. S.

People seek late-term abortions because of medical concerns including unviable fetal anomalies such as genetic defects, maternal life endangerment and barriers such as income that delay the process of obtaining an abortion, according to the same research.

On Netflix’s “Sex Education,” the character Maeve, played by Emma Mackey, gets an abortion.

The depiction of the procedure

Juno decides against an abortion when she is stopped by one of her schoolmates protesting abortion in front of the clinic, convincing her to not go through with the appointment after informing Juno the fetus has fingernails.

“All babies want to get borned!” the character Su-chin says to Juno as she walks by, acting as the comedic relief.

The screenwriter of “Juno,” Diablo Cody portrays pro-life protesters as comic relief to the story, however many anti-abortion activists reportedly praised the film for its “strong pro-life message” according to a May 17, 2019 Washington Post article.

Years later, Cody stated she

the 2022 documentary “The Janes” released on HBO Max shows the reality of a pre-Roe world.

In spring of 1972, Chicago police raided an apartment that was part of an underground network run by activists who provided people with illegal, safe and affordable abortions, according to the HBO Max website.

Seven of the leaders faced up to 110 years in prison respectively for their activities with the Janes; those prison sentences were never served because Roe v. Wade was decided the following year.

The Janes provided abortions to over 11,000 women in the midwest, “As the word spread, it became quite clear that not only was there a need [for abortion], but there was an incredible void,” said Tia Lessin, the co-director of the documentary, in a June 28 Indiewire article.

The documentary showcased “septic clinic” wards of hospitals that would treat women who were wounded by back-alley or self-inflicted abortions.

“We needed to understand the stakes of this drama and why these women were willing to risk so much at such a young age,” said Lessin in the same article.

Abortion is once again being criminalized across the U.S., with 23 states enacting abortion restrictions after Roe v. Wade’s overturn, according to a June 24 NBC news article.

We don’t have to look to the cautionary tale of Penny almost dying in “Dirty Dancing,” nor do we have to look back to the Janes almost going to prison for 110 years.

The past has now become the present reality.

We don’t have to look to the cautionary tale of Penny almost dying in “Dirty Dancing,” nor do we have to look back to the Janes almost going to prison for 110 years.

the woman to go into labor and deliver a live baby, so of course what does the abortion provider do?

Benning asks the woman if she wants to keep the baby, to which she declines. He then killed the baby with a pair of scissors.

A nurse who attends the abortionist so appalled by the homicide that she decides to leave the practice to work in a neo-natal unit, instead of contacting the authorities.

As I watched the episode, I couldn’t understand how this would ever play out in the real world. Were they trying to insinuate that late-term abortion providers would murder a live baby?

was lauded as “accurate” and “refreshing,” according to a Jan. 15, 2019 Teen Vogue article.

“The way abortion is portrayed matters: Abortion is a simple procedure that takes only minutes, and implying that general anesthesia is required could create unnecessary anxiety for those seeking abortion care,” Helen Weems, a family nurse practitioner, was quoted in the same article.

A person’s right to choose was shown in the 2007 film “Juno,” starring Elliot Page as the 17-year-old titular character, Juno.

Juno and her friend discuss obtaining an abortion as if it’s an appointment at the dentist: simple and easy.

wouldn’t write the story she wrote for “Juno” today.

“I don’t even know if I would have written a movie like ‘Juno’ if I had known that the world was going to spiral into this hellish alternate reality that we now seem to be stuck in,” the screenwriter said in a May 15, 2019 episode on ‘Keep It’ a podcast about how pop culture and politics intersect.

Cody also expressed regret that her story has been associated with anti-abortion stances.

“In a way I feel like I had a responsibility to maybe be more explicitly pro-choice, and I wasn’t,” she was quoted in an April 9, 2017 Vanity Fair article. Similar to “Dirty Dancing,”

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ABOUT

The Spartan Daily prides itself on being the San Jose State community’s top news source. New issues are published every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday throughout the academic year and online content updated daily.

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CONTACT US

EDITORIAL – MAIN TELEPHONE:
(408) 924-3821

EMAIL:
spartandaily@gmail.com

ADVERTISING – TELEPHONE:
408-924-3240

EMAIL:
spartandailyadvertising@gmail.com

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Period-tracking apps: Cycle-checking companions or tracking devices?

By Royvi Hernandez
SCIENCE & TECH EDITOR

Some San Jose State community members expressed concerns about data collection by commonly used period-tracking apps and the future of technology in a post-Roe era.

After the Supreme Court decision to overturn Roe v. Wade on June 24, many women across the U.S. have questioned the privacy risks of apps and location technology that could be used against them in potential criminal cases regarding abortion, according to a June 24 NBC Bay Area article.

Biology junior Vanessa Guido said after the overturn decision, she deleted the Flo app from her phone but has yet to delete her profile.

"I think I have the location settings on [my phone] but I have so many apps I don't keep track," Guido said in an email. "I'm not exactly careful because so much of my data has probably been out already."

Flo is a menstrual health app that helps users track the stages of their reproductive cycle and provides experts and tools to help them improve their health, according to its website.

Guido said moving forward, she'll track the old fashioned way and chart her menstrual cycle on paper.

"[I'm] not tech savvy. I try my best to keep my data from being sold and found by third parties but I can only do so much," she said. "Unless I don't use smartphones and technology with the internet, it seems impossible to have privacy."

Guido said for the sake of her privacy, she'll be more attentive to app permissions.

"I'm worried about my privacy

and I believe it's wrong for the concept of data brokers to exist," she said.

Data brokers aggregate information from a variety of sources, process it to cleanse or analyze and license it to other organizations, according to Gartner Glossary.

Gartner is a company that provides guidance and tools for organizations, according to its website.

Law enforcement could crack down on a large number of people at once by issuing a broad subpoena

GPS or cellular data to trigger a targeted-marketing action when a mobile device or RFID tag enters a virtual geographic boundary.

"A simple example of geofencing is when a young woman walks near a Sephora retailer at the mall and receives an app notification that says: 'Today only! Buy one lipstick, get one lipstick free,'" Banafa said in an email. "You can track a consumer's location through GPS, Bluetooth and beacons."

Banafa said geotargeting is focused on delivering targeted

in Europe where privacy is under control with laws like General Data Protection Regulation are applied, for example, [the] free Clue app," Banafa said.

Like Guido, sociology junior Chinna Burns uses the Belarus-based Flo app to track her menstrual cycle. She said she isn't "too worried" but with the evolution of technology having both positive and negative outcomes, she will continue to "stay on the lookout."

"This whole situation is just a scarier and scarier time for women. I have to look closely [at the data permissions] and see what I think about the app," Burns said in an email.

She said the app will stay on her phone as it helps her keep track and schedule around her menstrual cycle and ensure her health is "OK."

"[It also helps] me educate myself about my body and health and how I can protect myself," Burns said. "That's always a plus for me."

Following the Supreme Court ruling, the Flo company announced in a tweet it will launch a new "anonymous mode" that removes personal identity from an individual's account so that "no one" can identify them.

Banafa said Roe v. Wade's overturn is a "big deal," influencing all aspects of American society.

"This will push the narrative of privacy to the front and center of attention of tech companies with access to such data," he said. "Privacy will now be paramount and not just a feature, it's a matter of saving lives."



This will push the narrative of privacy to the front and center of attention of tech companies with access to such data. Privacy will now be paramount and not just a feature, it's a matter of saving lives.

Ahmed Banafa
SJSU engineering professor

or buying information in bulk. By using geofence or other location data, law enforcement can find those who've visited a clinic. Combined with health data, the information can be more revealing, according to a June 24 Scientific American YouTube video.

Engineering professor Ahmed Banafa said geofencing is a location-based service that allows apps or other software programs to use radio frequency identification (RFID), Wi-Fi,

advertising to desktop users based on their location and beaconing is transmitting targeted messages and information to nearby mobile devices.

The difference is that geofencing concentrates on the virtual perimeter built around a specific geographic location to deliver targeted messaging, he said.

"The best way is to go analog and use the old way to follow period times to be safe or you can use an app that's based

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