

**Chapter 1 : The Truth About Planned Parenthood | National Right to Life**

*Planned Parenthood Federation of America is a nonprofit organization that provides sexual health care in the United States and globally.*

What does that mean for the abortion-rights movement and the left? But the Planned Parenthood volunteers, their pink hats and T-shirts contrasting brightly with the blue-gray sky over Norristown, Pennsylvania, were undeterred. Before dividing up into pairs, veteran canvasser Manny Lampon showed Abby Peabody and Sophie Auerbach, both 19, how to use an app called Minivan to record information about their interactions. It was less than three weeks before the midterm elections, and the canvassers were talking to Norristown residents about supporting the re-election of Democratic Governor Tom Wolf. Auerbach, a sophomore at nearby Ursinus College, knocked on a door while Lampon stood back at the bottom of the steps. Auerbach introduced herself to the man who answered the door and asked him what issues were most important to him in the upcoming elections. The man nodded politely, and thanked her when she handed him a card, then shut the door without committing to vote for Wolf. After the presidential election, more than 20 student members joined the program, which now has more 50 members at more than campus groups across the country. For most of its history, Planned Parenthood—unlike other reproductive-rights groups—had largely shunned this kind of direct political action because of its status as a direct-services health-care organization. In recent years, however, Planned Parenthood has abandoned its attempt to appear apolitical and become a formidable grassroots operation, instrumental in turning out voters for progressive candidates and issues and in turning first-time volunteers into trained organizers. In , women nominees are running for U. House seats, up from just two years ago. Leana Wen, would succeed her, the first time in half a century that a doctor would lead the group. Richards had brought decades of experience in union and political organizing and progressive coalition-building that had bolstered the organization as it withstood attacks on both the state and federal levels from anti-abortion politicians and activists. Like Richards, Schifeling also came out of union organizing, and had previously worked for the Democratic caucus in the New York State Senate before joining Planned Parenthood in the middle of , just before the Tea Party wave swept a slate of far-right candidates into statehouses and federal office. Few were prepared for the level of attack that came after. According to the Guttmacher Institute, from to , state lawmakers passed abortion restrictions — 30 percent of all such restrictions since the Roe v. To increase their organizing capacity in the states, Planned Parenthood hired regional campaign directors to work with state affiliates. As the attacks intensified in the lead-up to the election—including the release in of deceptive videos purporting to show the organization profiting from the sale of fetal tissue—there was no escaping the spotlight on Planned Parenthood and the political force it had acquired. And finally they realized they were under so much attack that they had to start doing this political work. For a time, a number of activists criticized a Planned Parenthood talking point—that just 3 percent of its services were abortion-related—for stigmatizing abortion, something groups like the 1 in 3 Campaign and Reproaction have been working to change. In recent years, however, Planned Parenthood has taken steps to be more unapologetic about supporting abortion rights. That has changed [in the last three years]. Planned Parenthood suddenly had two million more supporters, from different parts of the country and with varying levels of prior political experience. It needed give those new volunteers something to do while the energy was still high—and it needed to do that fast: Digital organizing tools are a key way for Planned Parenthood to maintain connections to its members. Within two weeks of the launch, Planned Parenthood says that there were more than meet-ups across the country. Amanda Teuscher Planned Parenthood organizer Danitra Sherman, left, waits for a resident to come to the door in Norristown, Pennsylvania, as volunteer Abby Peabody looks on. Earlier in the afternoon, the volunteers had met in a downtown Columbus office to divide into pairs and get their turf assignments. It was a quiet Sunday afternoon, with people staying indoors to avoid the heat. Planned Parenthood was putting on a rally around the statehouse about abortion access, and I showed up for that, met some of the people, and started getting involved with [Planned Parenthood]. One way Planned Parenthood is ensuring that its growing grassroots infrastructure stays around through and beyond is through

robust training. Even in the reddest states, eager new activists can find an affiliate or one of the roughly volunteer action councils across the country. It helps that many new volunteers were once part of the one-in-three American women who have been to a clinic as a patient, and Planned Parenthood has developed programs that can turn those patients into advocates. She began working for Planned Parenthood as a field organizer in Wisconsin shortly after that, and in the summer began considering a run for office. She credits Planned Parenthood with encouraging her to run a campaign against the longest-serving Republican in the state assembly. The plan is to build up a network of service providers and providing women in states where abortion would be illegal with travel expenses and assistance in getting to states where it would still be legal. Activists pointed out that this was, in fact, what abortion funds across the country already do, since the Hyde Amendment prohibits the use of federal Medicaid funding for abortion services. Laurie Bertram Roberts, the co-founder and executive director of the Mississippi Reproductive Freedom Fund, says this kind of pushback is important for an organization that occupies such an outsized space within the reproductive-rights world. But it remains to be seen what it means for the politics of abortion rights that one of the biggest entry points for political activism is an organization centered on reproductive justice—especially with a number of abortion-related cases wending their way to a radically conservative Supreme Court.

### Chapter 2 : Planned Parenthood picks Baltimore health commissioner as new president - CNN

*Birth control is how to prevent pregnancy before it begins. There are lots of different methods and options that work really well and are easy to use.*

Medicaid has been funding abortion, especially in the states, for decades despite the Hyde Amendment which prohibits taxpayer funding of abortion except in cases of rape, incest and the physical health endangerment of the mother. Although it is the title of a documentary featuring Steinem, the t-shirt was sold, proudly, by Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA) in a massive campaign to publicly proclaim the liberating act of abortion. She sums up the pro-abortion mentality in a rare moment of candor: Magazine, Human history is replete with movements that placed the rights of a few above the rights of many. In , Alan F. The Guttmacher Institute, named after Alan F. Guttmacher, was originally an arm of Planned Parenthood, established to influence reproductive health policy worldwide. Planned Parenthood and the abortion industry foster a culture that celebrates abandonment and death while pushing for the disintegration of the traditional family. Planned Parenthood simultaneously spends millions of dollars lobbying the federal government to expand its spending on welfare and contraception. They push abortion, not parenthood. Throughout the last century, this has all been by design, aided by a warped philosophy rooted in racism, elitism and overpopulation mythology. Jaffe proposed to the infamous Population Council a eugenics-based population control organization led by its first president, Frederick Osborn, who also served as the President of the American Eugenics Society how to reduce U. Here are just a few of their suggestions: They claim, falsely, that if Planned Parenthood were defunded, women will have nowhere to go for health care. With everything in life, there comes responsibility. And responsibility requires knowing the truth—something in desperately short supply from the political and ideological machine of Planned Parenthood. They deliberately miseducate society on a regular basis. The following are never mentioned and these are just a handful of the many missing milestones: Notice, too, how much of a burden the entire pregnancy is on the woman, according to their minimally described stages of pregnancy. We highly recommend you check out real medical sources on the accurate development during pregnancy, such as The Endowment for Human Development. She has given birth to an incubated race.

**Chapter 3 : Planned Parenthood**

*Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. (PPFA), or Planned Parenthood, is a nonprofit organization that provides reproductive health care in the United States.*

Title X of that law provides funding for family planning services, including contraception and family planning information. The law had support from both Republicans and Democrats. As a result, federal and state legislators have proposed legislation to reduce funding levels. Instead, Planned Parenthood is a provider of, and endorses, comprehensive sex education, which includes discussion of both abstinence and birth control. In the election cycle, the committee gained prominence based on its effectiveness of spending on candidates. Supreme Court Planned Parenthood regional chapters have been active in the American courts. A number of cases in which Planned Parenthood has been a party have reached the U. Notable among these cases is the case *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, the case that sets forth the current constitutional abortion standard. The ultimate ruling was split, and *Roe v. Harry Blackmun* and *John Paul Stevens* concurred with the main decision in separately written opinions. The Supreme Court struck down spousal consent requirements for married women to obtain abortions, but found no "undue burden" – an alternative to strict scrutiny, which tests the allowable limitations on rights protected under the Constitution – from the other statutory requirements. *Blackmun*, *Rehnquist*, and *White* were the only justices who voted on the original *Roe v. Wade* decision in who were still on the Supreme Court to rule on this case, and their votes on this case were consistent with their votes on the original decision that legalized abortion. *Wade* in its entirety. *Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Planned Parenthood* challenged the constitutionality of a Missouri law encompassing parental consent, spousal consent, clinic bookkeeping and allowed abortion methods. Portions of the challenged law were held to be constitutional, others not. *Planned Parenthood* challenged the constitutionality of a Missouri law encompassing parental consent, clinic record keeping, and hospitalization requirements. Most of the challenged law was held to be constitutional. A civil jury and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals both found that the materials were indeed "true threats" and not protected speech. *Planned Parenthood* sued U. Both the district court and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals agreed, [ ] [ ] but that decision was overturned in a 5-4 ruling by the Supreme Court. *Planned Parenthood of Northern New England v. Planned Parenthood et al.* *New Hampshire* ended up repealing the statute via the legislative process. *Planned Parenthood* has gone to court to keep from turning over these records, citing medical privacy and concerns about the motivation for seeking the records. His actions were described as "troubling" by the state Supreme Court, but *Planned Parenthood* was compelled to turn over the medical records, albeit with more stringent court-mandated privacy safeguards for the patients involved. *Morrison*, a Democrat, notified the clinic that no criminal charges would be filed after a three-year investigation, as "an objective, unbiased and thorough examination" showed no wrongdoing. In all, the *Planned Parenthood* clinic had faced criminal charges from *Kline* and other Kansas prosecutors, all of which were ultimately dismissed. Some members of Congress, overwhelmingly Republican, have attempted since the s to end federal funding of the organization, [79] nearly leading to a government shutdown over the issue in The groups called or visited *Planned Parenthood* health centers posing as victims of statutory rape, [ ] minors who by law need parental notification before abortion, [ ] racist donors seeking to earmark donations to reduce the African-American population, [56] [ ] or pimps seeking abortions for underage prostitutes. *Live Action* said one series showed *Planned Parenthood* employees at many affiliates actively assisting or being complicit in aiding a prostitution ring, [ ] advising patients on how to procure sex-selective abortions, [ ] while one who said they would immerse a child born alive after a botched abortion in a chemical solution to make it stop moving and breathing. *Simpson*, a former investigative reporter for *The Wall Street Journal*. The CMP disputed this finding, attributing the alterations to the editing out of "bathroom breaks and waiting periods. The videos attracted widespread media coverage, and after the release of the first video, conservative Congressional lawmakers singled out *Planned Parenthood* and began to push bills that would strip the organization of federal family planning funding. No such attempts by Congress to cut federal family planning money from *Planned Parenthood* have become law. Conservative politicians in several states have also used

this as an opportunity to cut or attempt to cut family planning funding at the state level. Officials in twelve states initiated investigations into claims made by the videos, but none found Planned Parenthood clinics to have sold tissue for profit as alleged by CMP and other anti-abortion groups. An investigation by the U. S. House of Representatives select committee, the U. S. House of Representatives Select Investigative Panel released its final report on December 30, 2015, recommending that Planned Parenthood be defunded. The report was heavily criticized as partisan and inaccurate by Democratic members of the committee, Planned Parenthood, and some news media. The charges against Daleiden and Merritt in Texas were dismissed six months later. On March 28, 2015, Daleiden and Merritt were charged with 15 felonies in the State of California – one for each of the people whom they had filmed without consent, and one for criminal conspiracy to invade privacy. On June 21, 2015, all the invasion of privacy charges but not that of conspiracy were dismissed with leave to amend. Soon after, the State of California re-filed amended charges. Anti-abortion violence In the U. S. He fled to another Planned Parenthood clinic where he murdered Leane Nichols and wounded two others. Colorado Springs Planned Parenthood shooting On November 27, 2015, a gunman shot and killed two civilians and a police officer during a five-hour gun battle at the Colorado Springs, Colorado clinic. During his arrest, he gave a "rambling" interview [1] in which, at one point, he said "no more baby parts", echoing language used in the news media about the clinic following the Center for Medical Progress videos.

**Chapter 4 : Ex-Planned Parenthood CEO Campaigns with MT Sen. Jon Tester | Breitbart**

*The Planned Parenthood Action Fund compiles a scorecard to educate and inform citizens about members of Congress' record of support for women's health. The scores are based on votes on key legislation related to women's health care and rights. Select a state to learn more about the views of its.*

Background[ edit ] In Casey, the plaintiffs challenged five provisions of the Pennsylvania Abortion Control Act of authored by Rep. Freind , [4] arguing that the provisions were unconstitutional under Roe v. The Court in Roe was the first to establish abortion as a fundamental right protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The majority in Roe further held that women have a privacy interest protecting their right to abortion embedded in the liberty clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The five provisions at issue in Casey are summarized below. A woman seeking abortion had to give her informed consent prior to the procedure. The doctor had to provide her with specific information at least 24 hours before the procedure was to take place, including information about how the abortion could be detrimental to her health and about the availability of information about the fetus. A woman seeking abortion had to sign a statement stating that she had notified her husband prior to undergoing the procedure, unless certain exceptions applied. Minors had to get the informed consent of at least one parent or guardian prior to the abortion procedure. Alternatively, minors could seek judicial bypass in lieu of consent. Certain reporting and record keeping mandates were imposed on facilities providing abortion services. The case was a seminal one in the history of abortion decisions in the United States. It was the first case that provided an opportunity to overturn Roe since the two liberal Justices , William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall , were replaced with the Bush -appointed Justices David Souter and Clarence Thomas. Both were viewed as ostensible conservatives compared with their predecessors. This left the Court with eight Republican-appointed justicesâ€”six of whom had been appointed by Presidents Reagan or Bush, both of whom were well known for their opposition to Roe. Finally, the only remaining Democratic appointeeâ€”Justice Byron White â€”had been one of the two dissenters from the original Roe decision. At this point, only two of the Justices were obvious supporters of Roe v. Blackmun , the author of Roe, and Stevens , who had joined opinions specifically reaffirming Roe in City of Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health and Thornburgh v. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Wharton serving as Co-Lead Counsel. Pennsylvania attorney general Ernie Preate argued the case for the State. Upon reaching the Supreme Court, the United States joined the case as amicus curiae and Solicitor General Ken Starr of the Bush Administration defended the Act in part by urging the Court to overturn Roe as having been wrongly decided. They filed suit in the U. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to enjoin the state from enforcing the five provisions and have them declared facially unconstitutional. The authors of the plurality opinion began by noting the U. Liberty finds no refuge in a jurisprudence of doubt. Wade , that definition of liberty is still questioned. Joining the respondents as amicus curiae , the United States, as it has done in five other cases in the last decade, again asks us to overrule Roe. Upholding the "essential holding" in Roe[ edit ] The plurality opinion stated that it was upholding what it called the "essential holding" of Roe. The essential holding consists of three parts: The authors of the plurality opinion emphasized that stare decisis had to apply in Casey because the Roe rule had not been proven intolerable; the rule had become subject "to a kind of reliance that would lend a special hardship to the consequences of overruling and add inequity to the cost of repudiation"; the law had not developed in such a way around the rule that left the rule "no more than a remnant of abandoned doctrine"; and the facts had not changed, nor viewed differently, to "rob the old rule of significant application or justification. The authors of the plurality opinion, making a special note of the precedential value of Roe v. While it has engendered disapproval, it has not been unworkable. For example, Where, in the performance of its judicial duties, the Court decides a case in such a way as to resolve the sort of intensely divisive controversy reflected in Roe and those rare, comparable cases, its decision has a dimension that the resolution of the normal case does not carry. Wade despite its emphasis on stare decisis, Chief Justice Rehnquist in dissent argued that this section was entirely obiter dicta. All these opening sections were joined by Justices Blackmun and Stevens for the majority. The remainder of the

decision did not command a majority, but at least two other Justices concurred in judgment on each of the remaining points. Likewise, the authors of the plurality opinion felt that fetus viability was "more workable" than the trimester framework. Akron Center for Reproductive Health. We begin with the standard, as described in Casey. We recognize that the "State has a legitimate interest in seeing to it that abortion, like any other medical procedure, is performed under circumstances that insure maximum safety for the patient. Moreover, "[u]nnecessary health regulations that have the purpose or effect of presenting a substantial obstacle to a woman seeking an abortion impose an undue burden on the right. Akron Center for Reproductive Health , U. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists , U. The authors of the plurality opinion do not, however, explicitly or implicitly state that they do not believe in a right to privacy, or that they do not support the use of privacy in Roe to justify the fundamental right to abortion. Justice Blackmun would not agree with an implication asserting otherwise, stating "[t]he Court today reaffirms the long recognized rights of privacy and bodily integrity. Justice Scalia also filed an opinion concurring in the judgment in part and dissenting in part, which was also joined by Rehnquist, White, and Thomas. Rehnquist and Scalia, joined by White and Thomas[ edit ] Chief Justice William Rehnquist was the senior justice of the four that dissented against the upholding of Roe. Rehnquist and Scalia each joined the plurality in upholding the parental consent, informed consent, and waiting period laws. Wade and strike down the spousal notification law, contending that Roe was incorrectly decided. In his opinion, Chief Justice Rehnquist questioned the fundamental right to an abortion, the "right to privacy," and the strict scrutiny application in Roe. White and Thomas, who did not write their own opinions, joined in both. Stevens and Blackmun[ edit ] Justice Harry Blackmun , the original author of Roe, would have struck down all of the Pennsylvania abortion restrictions, continuing to apply strict scrutiny. Justice Stevens concurred in part and dissented in part.

### Chapter 5 : Voter's Guide | Planned Parenthood Pennsylvania Advocates

*At Planned Parenthood, we're proud to be the nation's largest provider of sex education. Sex education that's evidence-based and delivered by trained professionals is extremely effective and widely supported.*

### Chapter 6 : Planned Parenthood | HuffPost

*The latest Tweets from Planned Parenthood Action (@PPact). We're the Planned Parenthood Action Fund, a (c)(4) organization. We engage in education and advocacy to protect and advance women's health and rights.*

### Chapter 7 : Planned Parenthood - calendrierdelascience.com

*Job openings at Planned Parenthood. New York, NY Office of the President - Office of the President Full Time.*

### Chapter 8 : Planned Parenthood Encourages Birth for Illegal Aliens | Breitbart

*Planned Parenthood is the nation's leading provider and advocate of high-quality, affordable health care for women, men, and young people, as well as the nation's largest provider of sex.*

### Chapter 9 : What a Trump presidency could mean for Planned Parenthood, women's health - CBS News

*k Followers, Following, Posts - See Instagram photos and videos from Planned Parenthood (@plannedparenthood).*