



"WHEN I SEE THE
SCHOOLYARDS ALL OVER
THE COUNTRY FILLED
WITH ROARING,
SHRIEKING CHILDREN, I
AM NOT SURE I HAVE
ACCOMPLISHED A
THING."



THE RACIST ROOTS OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD AND ITS LEGACY OF DEATH

BY HAL SHURTLEFF

Camp Constitution Press
www.campconstitution.net

This work by Hal Shurtleff and the incredible documents he has compiled should be considered mandatory reading for all Americans. The horrific legacy of racism and death left behind by "progressive" luminaries such as Margaret Sanger and her co-conspirators is revealed in all its evil. It is past time for the United States to come to terms with this stain on our nation, and Hal's book will help pave the way for that healing.

-Alex Newman

Journalist, author & host of the *Alex Newman Show* on Frank Speech

Hal Shurtleff's book exposes the genocidal roots of Planned Parenthood and the eugenic goals of Margaret Sanger. Not only is abortion the ultimate "othering" of the youngest humans, but Sanger specifically targeted people of color for extermination. That was her strategy in the early 20th century, and it is still the demographic of abortion in the 21st century.

-Colbe Mazzarella, Esq.

President, Pro-Life Legal Defense Fund

In this well documented book, Hal Shurtleff shows the connection between Margaret Sanger, the founder of Planned Parenthood, and the infamous "Negro Project" which bribed black ministers to support abortion clinics in black neighborhoods. More broadly, this book shows how the agenda behind abortion was Eugenics which called for the reduction and the eventual eradication of "dysgenic races" as a means to advance the Darwinian conception of the human species. Eugenics, before World War II, was a leftist cause and its opponents were the same core opponents of abortion today; Catholics and conservatives. The left was all about population control and it still is- as population control remains the ultimate expression of the socialist experiment which calls for the control over all aspects of life and society.

-Charles Moscovitz

Author and host of the *Charles Moscovitz LIVE* podcast.

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Foreword

Our Lord Jesus Christ declared in the Gospel of Matthew 7: 15-23, that there would be many false ministers who would be "rotten spiritual trees" producing wicked and rotten fruit, whose spiritual end would be damnation!

Again, the Apostle Paul declared in the Epistle to the Galatians 1:6-10 that any "gospel" that was different than the Biblical Gospel was to be cursed and condemned as being false! Therefore, the so-called "social gospel" is not Biblical and is preached by the false ministers of this present age!

When Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. received Planned Parenthood's first Margaret Sanger Award in 1966 (named in honor of an overt racist), while at the same time, dedicating his life fighting racism, he revealed to the world that he was, in reality, a false minister preaching a false gospel. He unknowingly then became an "Educated yet Useful idiot."

*As you read *The Racist Roots of Planned Parenthood and Its Legacy of Death*, by my friend Hal Shurtleff, Director of Camp Constitution, you will discover that modern Klansmen do not use ropes and wear white robes, but rather sport doctors gowns and use abortion to murder innocent children in the womb! This is defined as "womb lynching!"*

May God open our eyes to the truth of this evil and stand instead for Life, Liberty, and Justice for all starting from the Womb and continuing to the Tomb!

Reverend Steven Louis Craft, M.Div.
Camp Constitution Chaplain, Instructor and Speaker
Lexington, MA

Introduction: Adams St. Milton, MA

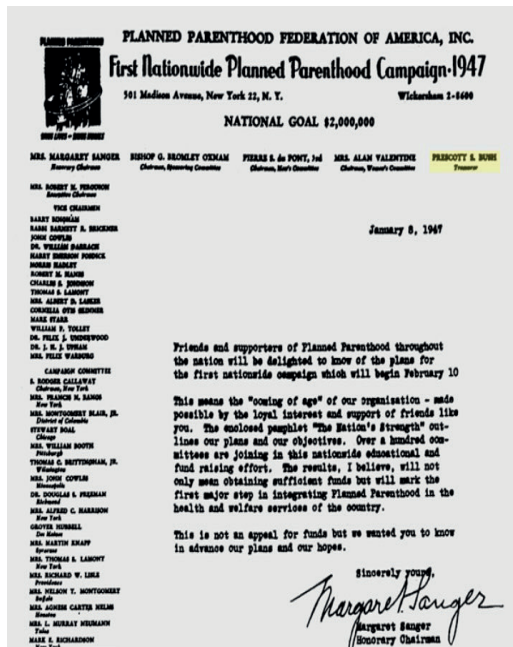
On November 30, 2018, Camp Constitution's chaplain and instructor Rev. Steve Craft, and I went to the Town of Milton, MA. to make a video across the street from the house which Dr. Clarence Gamble lived. That video "The Racist Roots of Planned Parenthood: The Negro Project" can be found on Camp Constitution's YouTube and Rumble channels. The video consists of Rev. Craft reading Margaret Sanger's letter to Dr. Gamble dated December 10, 1939, with our commentary. The letter, which can be found in this book, concerned "The Negro Project" initiated by Sanger. Her goal was to enlist the help of Black clergy and Black doctors in her desire to promote birth control among Blacks. In the letter, she referred to blacks as "colored Negroes" and was concerned that some Blacks would see the Negro Project as a means to exterminate the Negro Population:

"We do not want word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population and the minister is the man who can straighten out that idea if it ever occurs to any of their more rebellious members."

Sanger's contemporary apologists explain that her critics misinterpret her meaning. But her earlier words belie that contention. For example, in her book *The Pivot of Civilization*, she advocated for the "elimination of human weeds," and for the sterilization of "genetically inferior races." The fact that she enlisted the likes of white supremacist Lothrop Stoddard and Dr. Ernest Rudin, the man in charge of Nazi Germany's forced sterilization program doesn't help the case of her apologists.

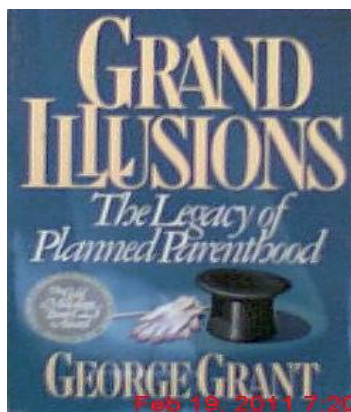
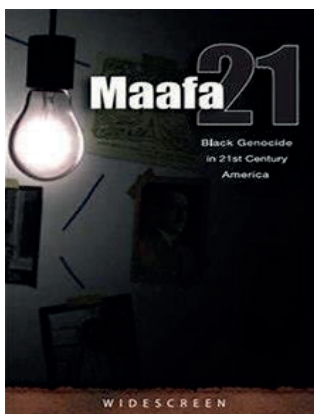
Gamble's address was 255 Adams St, and 173 Adams St was the home of Prescott Bush and the birthplace of George H.W. Bush. Both of these homes are still private residences and no longer owned by the Gamble and Bush families. Prescott Bush, the father of H.W., was Planned Parenthood's first treasurer. The proximity of the two homes and their former residents led me to believe that there would be some correspondence between Gamble and Bush concerning their support of eugenics and the Negro Project. Ironically, George H.W. Bush died on the same day we made the video.

In January of 2020, I visited Harvard University's Medical School Library where Gamble's letters are housed. While I did not find any correspondence between Bush and Gamble, I did find plenty between Sanger and Gamble. It needs to be pointed out that while Planned Parenthood today is widely supported by Democrats, it has its share of Republican support. The first two states to decriminalize abortion were California and New York both led by Republican governors Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller. The man who funded most of the Negro Project was Albert Lasker, a Republican. The members of the early days of the Pro-Life Movement were largely made up of Catholic Democrats. Today, Pro-Life Democrats are a rarity. As of this writing, Henry Cuellar of Texas is the only Pro-Life Democrat in Congress.



(Letter listing the name of Prescott Bush as its treasurer.)

There are numerous resources exposing Margaret Sanger's racism including her own writings. Among the resources I recommend are the book *Grand Illusions: The Legacy of Planned Parenthood* by George Grant, the documentary *Maafa 21: Black Genocide in 21st Century America*, and several recently released movies: "Roe v Wade," "UnPlanned," and "Gosnold: America's Biggest Serial Killer."



Biographies of Margaret Sanger and Dr. Clarence Gamble

Margaret Sanger (1879-1966)

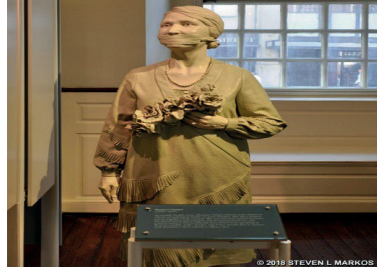
Margaret Sanger was born in Corning, NY. Her father Michael Higgins, a radical socialist, was an Irish immigrant and her mother Anne was a second generation American from a Catholic family. Her mother raised her as a Catholic, but her father's influence won her over to a seething hatred of Christianity.

She attempted to be a nurse but never finished her training. She left home and moved in with a sister in White Plains, New York. She married William Sanger, an aspiring architect. They had three children. In New York City, Margaret would socialize with communists and socialists including abortion doctor Julius Hammer. Perhaps the person who influenced her the most was Emma Goldman. Sanger embraced "free love" and had numerous sexual partners--no doubt, her primary reason for birth control. In her paper "The Woman Rebel" she called marriage a "degenerate institution."

She and William divorced. She remarried millionaire oilman, J. Noah Slee. As a missionary for her sterile, death cult, she traveled around the world from Europe to the Asia. In 1952, she co-founded International Planned Parenthood in India. She died in 1966 but her legacy of death lives on. Planned Parenthood receives approximately \$500 million of taxpayer's money each year and provides between 40 percent to 50 percent of abortions in the United States.

In 2020, Planned Parenthood of Greater New York removed Sanger's name from its Manhattan abortion location because of her harmful "connections to the eugenics movement" which is an understatement. In the summer of 2023, in the wake of a campaign by American Life League, her statue at Boston's Old South

Meeting House was removed and placed in storage.



Dr. Clarence J. Gamble (1894 – 1966)

Dr. Gamble was a grandson of the co-founder of Procter and Gamble and an heir to the Procter and Gamble fortune. He used his inheritance to promote eugenics and birth control in the United States and around the world. He graduated from Harvard University's Medical School in 1920. In 1947, he co-founded The Human Betterment League of North Carolina which promoted forced sterilizations. He founded the Pathfinder Fund now known as Pathfinder International, an organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., which provides "reproductive health" in about twenty countries. Pathfinder International acknowledges its founder's racism but proudly carries on his mission.

His correspondence with Margaret Sanger, from what I found in his papers at the Harvard University's Medical School Library, began in 1939 and ended in 1952.



Dr. Clarence J. Gamble

American Birth Control League
689 Madison Ave.
New York City

May 25, 1934

Dr. Clarence James Gamble
Pennsylvania Birth Control Federation
1700 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA

Dear Dr. Gamble:

I am enclosing six questionnaire sheets and will forward more after finding out from Mrs. Barclay how many she usually sends you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Louis D.B. Moore

Questionnaire

Your cooperation in filling in this questionnaire will be much appreciated:

- 1, I graduated from _____ medical school in _____.
- 2, I am a member of _____ county medical society.
- 3, I am a member of _____ national medical society.

4, I am on the staff of _____ hospital in the capacity of: _____.

5, The major portion of my practice () gynecology and obstetrics
() general practice
(Please check) ()
(fill in)

6, The method of contraception that I recommend is as follows

7, I recommend the use of the wishbone type of stem pessaryⁱ
(Please check) () occasionally.
() never.

8, In the last five years I have given contraceptive information to approximately _____ women and _____ men.

9, I should like to suggest further study of the method listed below by the League:

10, I am willing () am not willing () for you to refer patients to me.
(Please check)

11, My usual fee for contraceptive advice, including supplies, is \$ _____

American Birth Control League
689 Madison Ave. New York City

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

Folder 227E ing with Dr. Maleski, and pamphlet

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May 25, 1934

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Pennsylvania Birth Control Federation
1700 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Gamble:

I am enclosing six questionnaire sheets and will forward more after finding out from Mrs. Barclay how many she usually sends you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Louis DeB. Moore
(President)
NEW YORK STATE BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION.

M:B
dictated but not signed.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Your cooperation in filling in this questionnaire will be much appreciated:

1. I graduated from _____ medical school in _____.
2. I am a member of _____ county medical society.
3. I am a member of _____ national medical society.
4. I am on the staff of _____ hospital in the capacity of _____.
5. The major portion of my practice is () gynecology and obstetrics.
(Please check) () general practice.. (fill in)
()
6. The method of contraception that I recommend is as follows:

7. I recommend the use of the wishbone type of stem pessary () occasionally.
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AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE
689 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

DATE _____

November 3rd, 1936

Dr. Eric Mataner
515 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Dr. Mataner

In order to outline in a rough way our common plans for the Puerto Rico Project, I have written out my thoughts regarding the instructions to the organizer. Won't you be good enough to look them over and improve them as you think desirable? For your convenience they are double spaced to permit interlining. I am enclosing two copies so that you may keep one and send the other back to me with your corrections.

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence J. Gamble

November 3rd, 1936

Dr. Eric Matsner,
515 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Matsner:

In order to outline in a rough way our common plans for the Puerto Rico project I have written out my thoughts regarding the instructions to the organizer. Won't you be good enough to look them over and improve them as you think desirable? [For your convenience they are double spaced to permit interlining.] I am enclosing two copies so that you may keep one and send the other back to me with your corrections.

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence J. Gamble

Arkansas Eugenics Association
Little Rock Arkansas

April 14, 1937

Dr. Clarence Gamble:
537 Allen Lane
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Gamble:

Your letter came too late for me to reply by mail or even wire. Then, too, I have only sat in on one of the meetings of the League, because of the distance.

However, I heartily agree with you in your position. I have already written to Dr. Dickenson and am enclosing a copy of that letter. Hope the situation will clear up and that you will keep me posted as to developments.

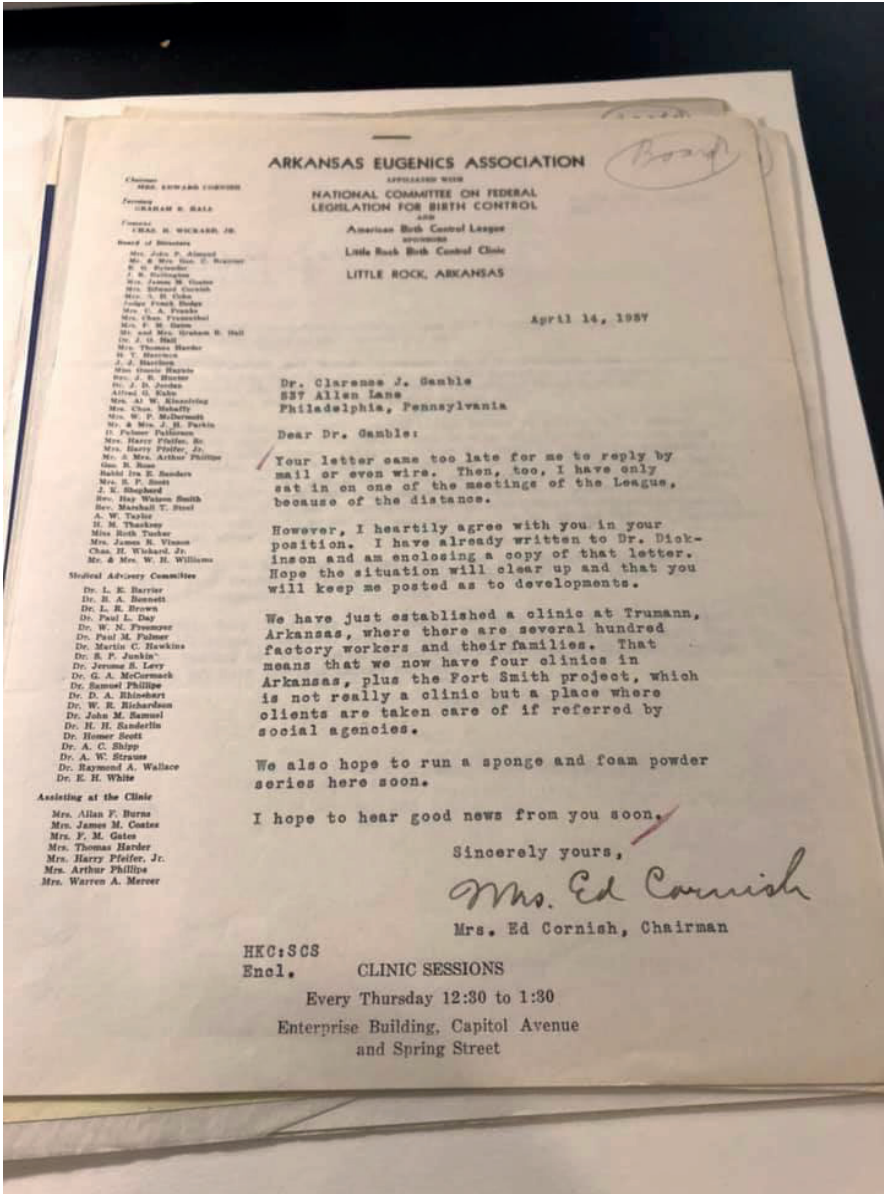
We have just established a clinic in Trumann, Arkansas, where there are several hundred factory workers and their families. That means we now have four clinics in Arkansas, plus the Fort Smith project, which is not really a clinic but a place which clients are taken care of if referred by social agencies.

We also hope to run a sponge and foam powder series here soon.

I hope to hear good news from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. Cornish Chairmanⁱⁱⁱ



Casa de Adobe
Catilina Foothills
Tucson, Arizona

November 26, 1939

Dr. Clarence Gamble
255 Adams St.
Milton, Mass

Dear Dr. Gamble:

It is good to know that you are better again and now we must all see that your ulcers must never again be worried.

Miss Rose^{iv} sent me a copy of the letter that Dr. Morris wrote to Mr. Lasker.^v I know a copy was sent to you. I am rather distressed the way the project is about to be handled, yet I believe there is nothing much I can do about it. None of my suggestions seem to get to first base these days and so the best thing to do is not to send them on, but I feel very sad over the lack of vision with which this Negro project is to be handled. Both Mrs. Rinehart and I put in a lot of thought on this and there is no doubt that if the first thousand dollars is wisely expended, we can depend upon a generous contribution for the future.

I object strenuously to putting all of our eggs in one basket; in other words, to take either North or South Carolina as the nucleus. What I wish to see is the employment of an up and doing modern minister, colored, and an up and doing colored medical man, both to come to New York and train at the Clinic and at the Federation. Until they are oozing with birth control as well as population.... They should then be sent out to cover the South and as many cities and organizations and churches and medical societies as they can get before to preach and preach and preach! That should be the job for them both for at least six months. On a second round as a checkup, they would soon find what impression was made and after one year of education agitation among the colored people, we could then support a practical campaign for supplying the mothers with contraceptives.

Naturally, one would ask why North and South Carolina does not already give such information and supplies to their colored people, and while I have great respect for Dr. Cooper, Norton, Sibilis - I do not believe that this project should be directed or run by white medical men.

The Federation should direct it with the guidance and assistance of the colored group - perhaps, particularly, and specifically formed for the purpose.

I hope these few words will not cause you to worry but doubtless you have become philosophical and feel that those on the job at 501 had best run the show.

Ever my best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Sanger

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Catalina Foothills
Tucson, Arizona

November 26, 1939

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Ever my best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Sanger

MS/mh

MARGARET SANGER

November 27th, 1939

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

Word has just reached me of the successful capture of the contribution for the colored work, so I must send you my congratulations for your careful working out of the plan and skillful persuasion of the contributor. I think that will accomplish a great deal not only for the mothers themselves, but in working out the negro psychology and the best methods of approach.

I have been allowed home, though with strict instructions to do as little thinking as possible for a time. However, it is a step in the right direction, and it is good to be with Sarah again and to see the red heads as they maintain an active circulation in the house.

I do hope that you are as inactive as the doctors recommend, and that your cough has disappeared.

Very sincerely.

Clarence J. Gamble

Dictated by not read by Dr. Gamble

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

Your letter of November 5th, * because of the problems in which he would be so directly interested, is still in the pile of those which have not yet been given to Dr. Gamble.

Very sincerely, Sue Search Secretary to Dr Gamble

*We did not find a letter dated November 5th

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Very sincerely,

Sue Search
Secretary to Dr. Gamble

Casa de Adobe
Catalina Foothills
Tucson, Arizona

December 10, 1939

Dr. Clarence Gamble
255 Adams St.
Milton, Mass

Dear Doctor Gamble:

It's good to know that you are recovering. I also am stepping up and have felt much better the past week.

Miss Delp was here for Thanksgiving, and I am more than delighted to learn that she was able to get \$250.00 from the California Birth Control organization plus the \$600.00 from the Federation. That's good; she is a go-getter and a live wire, very tactful and charming as well. I think that my pick of her has been justified, even though she is a little higher priced than the ordinary. She has been working on the article to be written by Miriam de Ford (Mrs. Maynard Shipley).^{vi} They were good enough to send me a rough draft for comments and suggestions, and the important suggestion that I made was not to include Miss Delp's actual name in the article, because of the fact that her sister is married to one of the high spots in the Farm Security Department and if the enemy started to work on her name, they might make it difficult all along the line; otherwise I think the article is good.

As to my sending suggestions to the Federation: I think it is really unfair for me to do so. I am too far away to have personal contact of the different reactions and it only holds up any definite project to have the pros and cons battered about which makes for more chaos and confusion.

There is only one thing that I would like to be in touch with and that is the Negro Project of the South which, if the execution of the details remain in Miss Rose's hands, my suggestions will not be confusing because she knows the way my mind works.

Miss Rose sent me a copy of your letter of December 5th, and I note that you doubt it worthwhile to employ a full time Negro physician. It seems to me from my experience where I have been in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas, that while the colored Negroes have great respect for white doctors, they can get closer to their own members and more of less lay their cards on the table which means their ignorance, superstitions, and doubts. They do not do this with the white people and if we can train the Negro doctor at the Clinic, he can go among them with enthusiasm and with knowledge, which, I believe, will have far reaching results among the colored people. His work in my opinion should be entirely with the Negro profession and the nurses, hospital, social workers, as well as the County's white doctors. His success will depend upon his personality and his training with us.

The ministers work is also important and also he should be trained, perhaps by the Federation as to our ideals and the goal that we hope to reach. **We do not want word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population and the minister is the man who can straighten out that idea if it ever occurs to any of their more rebellious members.***

I agree with you that Miss Rose has done a remarkable job in thinking thru and planning the Project, but she has worked on it for some time. As soon as I knew there was the possibility of getting any money, I put her at work drafting the plan for Mr. Lackner. She is excellent at just such a job. She hangs on to details, weaves, and correlates them into the design. I shall never cease to have the utmost admiration and regard for her ability, and so far, I have not seen anyone in the Federation who could take her place.

I am constantly delighted at the thought that you are getting better and now we must pray for Mrs. Timme who is seriously ill at the Doctor's Hospital in New York.

My regards to your Sarah and to yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Sanger

* Bold added by transcriber

CASA DE ARODE
CATALINA FOOTHILLS
TUCSON, ARIZONA

December 10, 1939

Dr. C. J. Gamble,
255 Adams Street,
Milton, Mass.

Dear Doctor Gamble:

It's good to know that you are recovering. I also am stepping up and have felt much better the past week.

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CASA DE ABODE
CATALINA FOOTHILLS
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Dr. C. J. Gamble

2

12-10-39

There is only one thing that I would like to be in touch with and that is the Negro Project of the South which, if the execution of the details remain in Miss Rose's hands, my suggestions will not be confusing because she knows the way my mind works.

Miss Rose sent me a copy of your letter of December 5th and I note that you doubt it worthwhile to employ a full time Negro physician. It seems to me from my experience where I have been in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, that while the colored Negroes have great respect for white doctors they can get closer to their own members and more or less lay their cards on the table which means their ignorance, superstitions and doubts. They do not do this with the white people and if we can train the Negro doctor at the Clinic he can go among them with enthusiasm and with knowledge, which, I believe, will have far-reaching results among the colored people. His work in my opinion should be entirely with the Negro profession and the nurses, hospital, social workers, as well as the County's white doctors. His success will depend upon his personality and his training by us.

The ministers work is also important and also he should be trained, perhaps by the Federation as to our ideals and the goal that we hope to reach. We do not want word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population and the minister is the man who can straighten out that idea if it ever occurs to any of their more rebellious members.

I agree with you that Miss Rose has done a remarkable job in thinking thru and planning the Project but she has worked on it for sometime. As soon as I knew there was the possibility of getting any money I put her at work drafting the plan for Mr. Lackner. She is excellent at just such a job. She hangs on to details, weaves and correlates them into the design. I shall never cease to have the utmost

CASA DE ARDOR
CATALINA FOOTHILLS
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Dr. C. J. Gamble 3 12-10-39

admiration and regard for her ability, and so far I have not seen anyone in the Federation who could take her place.

I am constantly delighted at the thought that you are getting better and now we must pray for Mrs. Timme who is seriously ill at the Doctors' Hospital in New York.

My regards to your Sarah and to yourself.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Sanger
Margaret Sanger

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Casa de Adobe
Catilina Foothills
Tucson, Arizona

December 17, 1939

Dr. Clarence Gamble
255 Adams St.
Milton, Mass

Dear Dr. Gamble:

It is good to know that you are really recuperating and at last are able to give a boost to this and that project for the Federation. Miss Rose sends me copies of her correspondence with you and I am kept fairly well in touch with what is going on.

There is evidently some hitch on the suggestion that Miss Rose made in her letter to you of December 6th regarding her trip in the South. I note your letter of the 7th in which you agree that this would be a bargain and I entirely agree with you it is. However, as Dr. Morris did not accept the proposition I sensed something in the air. I realize thru working over a period of years with Miss Rose that she, like everyone else, does far better work as a correspondent and as an office worker when she knows the personality and the conditions around the personalities with whom she is corresponding. On the other hand I appreciate the situation in the office when she is wanted for some other work in which she is also concerned and they find her gone. Her great value to me during these years was that she was always there. Night or day I could call her at the Clinic, dictate to her over the phone, and work was done and done well.

I grow constantly impatient at the delays in the movement since the merger, delays that I would never tolerate when I was running "my own show." Miss Rose helped to move the work like a great huge machine and although it took her weekends and many hours from her night's sleep, the

work got done, and one must give her certain privileges for the kind of personality that she is.

In starting a new project like that of the Negroes' educational plan, someone in the office must be familiar with conditions, not only from the southern point of view, but from the point of view of the leaders among the Negroes. This is most essential; otherwise people in the office are just writing at random without direction, without vision and knowledge. I do not think that people in the organization like those on the Executive Committee or even our close workers can quite appreciate the importance of these contacts because they have not been in active field work themselves. They see the work only from headquarters and its importance, while I see it, and you doubtless do too, from both sides.

As the Negro Project is a new venture on our part, a movement in which I feel a great responsibility for its results, I want it to be an outstanding success and I know that Florence Rose will make it so if she can have a little leeway in her maneuvering. It will take time. It will take her time, especially for the first six months but why isn't it better to do a good job than a poor one.

I would not have accepted money from Mr. Lasker for the Federation had I not been assured that Florence Rose would have been the personnel in the Federation to do the job, because she is the only one in there so far who does a thorough job. By this I do not mean that Mrs. Trent may not be just as good, but I do not know that until we see how she stands up in the Federation a year or two from now. So far for Miss Rose.

CASA DE ABODE
CATALINA FOOTHILLS
TUCSON, ARIZONA

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255 Adams Street,
Milton, Massachusetts

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12-17-39

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New York City
January 25, 1940

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

We wish you could have been here for a conference with Mr. Lasker, which Mrs. Reinhardt^{vii} arranged yesterday after the luncheon meeting. Dr. Morris, Dr. Seibels of South Carolina, Miss Rose, Dr. Abraham Stene, and Dr. Dickinson were there.

First, we asked Dr. Seibels what plan he would suggest for a colored demonstration. He said that Berkley County in South Carolina with a large negro population would work well for that. No educational or recruiting procedures would be necessary. As soon as he had ample capacity for birth control instruction, the negroes would come flocking in. * Ample capacity is not available at present and would have to be subsidized from the funds to be spent on the test. The work provided by these funds could not be limited to birth control alone. This would interfere greatly with participation of the negro patients and would not go well with the County doctors. He estimated that \$5,000 or \$6,000 would be needed for the program, part of this to go for transportation facilities. The work would be under the supervision of the County health officer but would be carried out almost entirely by one or more colored nurses. When I objected that we didn't want the funds diluted with a lot of general health work, he said that a general health program was absolutely necessary, although he would see to it that marked concentration on the birth control section was arranged for.

A point in this proposal which greatly appealed to Mr. Lasker was his assurance that after such a demonstration, funds could be secured from the legislature to continue such work. He was very definite about that and said that similar demonstrations had resulted in legislative funds previously. He was also very definite that statistical results of the benefits of the program could be secured. He felt that the amount of \$5,000 or \$6,000 might possibly prove more that was needed in one county, but if so, the work could be extended to another location.

Miss Rose at this point presented to Mr. Lasker the need for a general educational program for the negroes of the south, telling of the contacts

*Bold added by transcriber

which she had had which made this seem very promising. He was extremely definite that his contribution had not been made for such a purpose, and that he didn't want it to be spent that way. He said that he felt that was a function which the Federation should undertake from its general funds and said "putting that into the plan would be just as if I went into a store and said I want to buy strawberries and the clerk should give me grapefruit. I don't want grapefruit I want strawberries."

Mr. Lasker also approved of an urban project when Miss Rose presented the possibilities of working in Nashville. Mrs. Offelman, head of the Visiting Nurse Council and supervisor of the City Visiting Nurses recommends paying a colored physician to open a birth control center in the Bethlehem Settlement House. She, too, feels that no educational effort is needed as her nurses will be able to send in large numbers. She feels that the salary of one nurse, \$1200, would be necessary, and that that would more or less be offered to the city health officer in the conference with him. In addition to this, the physician's fee of \$5.00 a session (perhaps two or more sessions a week before the year is over) and supplies would be needed. Carfare of patients when needed as well as transportation of nurses could probably be furnished from the local funds.

Dr. Morris, in summing up the plan to Mr. Lasker, at the end of the conference, said, "Perhaps the budget that would work out - \$6,000 for the rural experiment, \$3,000 for Nashville, and \$1,000 for the central office overhead. The office overhead will, of course, cost more than this, but we will undertake it on that basis." Mr. Lasker seemed to approve of this.

Miss Rose appears dreadfully disappointed that no provision is made for a touring doctor or for educational or publicity procedures, but I feel that Mr. Lasker was so extremely definite about this we would lose a great deal in trying to push it further with him. She felt that the committee must be given work to do. Perhaps we can leave them to approve this plan in a way which will make them feel effective and possibly a moderate amount of other funds can be secured for a general negro education program.

We missed you greatly at the meetings. I wish there were more time to tell you about them. I come away with the feeling that we have a splendid team and the best group of adherents yet collected.

Sarah and I are vacating for two weeks in Nassau. We hope your Mexican expedition is proving delightful.

Very sincerely yours,

CJG/RP

Carbon copies to Mrs. Mary Reinhardt
Dr. Woodbridge Harris
Miss Florence Rose

Mrs. J. N. H. Size,
Box 4563
Tucson, Arizona

Return
New York City,
January 25, 1940.

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We wish you could have been here for a conference with Mr. Lasker which Mrs. Reinhardt arranged yesterday after the luncheon meeting. Dr. Morris, Dr. Seibels of South Carolina, Miss Rose, Dr. Abraham Stone and Dr. Dickinson were there.

First, we asked Dr. Seibels what plan he would suggest for a colored demonstration. He said that Berkeley County in South Carolina with a large negro population would work well for that. No educational or recruiting procedures would be necessary. As soon as he had ample capacity for birth control instruction, the negroes would come flocking in. Ample capacity is not available at present and would have to be subsidized from the funds to be spent on the test. The work provided by these funds could not be limited to birth control alone. This would interfere greatly with participation of the negro patients and would not go well with the County doctors. He estimated that \$5,000 or \$6,000 would be needed for the program, part of this to go for transportation facilities. The work would be under the supervision of the County health officer, but would be carried out almost entirely by one or more colored nurses. When I objected that we didn't want the funds diluted with a lot of general health work, he said that was absolutely necessary, although he would see to it that marked concentration on the birth control section was arranged for.

*against
Keller
Program*

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Miss Rose at this point presented to Mr. Lasker the need for a general educational program for the negroes of the south, telling of the contacts which she had had which made this seem very promising. He was extremely definite that his contribution had not been made for such a purpose, and that he didn't want it to be spent that way. He said that he felt that was a function which the federation should undertake from its general funds and said, "Putting that into the plan would be just as if I went into a store and said I want to buy some strawberries, and the clerk should give me grapefruit. I don't want grapefruit. I want strawberries."

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Mrs. Sanger

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January 25, 1940

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CJG:RP

Carbon copies to Mrs. Mary Reinhardt
Dr. Woodbridge Morris
Miss Florence Rose

Mrs. J. E. H. Slee,
Box 4545,
Tucson, Arizona.

Letter from Dr. Gamble to Margaret Sanger

February 1, 1940

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

You missed a great deal by not being able to be at the annual meeting. I came away with a feeling of increased confidence in the team and the teamwork. The meeting itself was splendidly organized and went off as planned. The speakers were well chosen. In the afternoon session they made a well-rounded group of the various professions, each with his own viewpoint. The BCCRB [Birth Control Clinic Research Bureau] accomplishment of South Carolina was prominently featured, and I am glad that it was for it will make a good talking point for the campaign. I was afraid that BC wouldn't be ready for the publicity, but Dr. Seibels came right out with it. "every county equipped."

I was curious to know who had accomplished the successful planning of the meeting but couldn't discover. Mrs. Bangs, the chairman of the committee said "Mrs. Moore is really responsible." Mrs. Trent was in the field during much of the planning period, and Dr. Morris busy. Perhaps Mr. Smith deserves credit for many of the details. He, I think, is going to accomplish a lot. His personality I like, and he seems genuinely interested and active. The way he dodged in and out of the various sessions suggested that he was keeping his finger on the pulse of the meeting and pushing where needed.

One part of the plan that I don't altogether understand. I asked Mrs. Isley, the president of New Jersey why she had kept Mrs. McKinnon so busy (Mrs. McKinnon has been lent to N.J. recently) that she couldn't come to the annual meeting. "Busy!", she sputtered, "I urged that she attend, but I was told that 'field workers weren't coming into the meeting'". Does this mean that "uniformity" and system are going to cripple our adjustments to the needs that develop? I hope not.

I'm a little worried over Florence Rose and the Colored Project. Because of her abilities and the fact that the Project needs very special treatment to please Mr. Lasker and help us secure a renewal of the gift, I feel her supervision is very much needed. Before the meeting with Mr.

Lasker, she said that she had been asked to supervise the project, but it sounded somewhat as though they had said "We dare you to accept it." After he had defined his interest in a way that excluded the general-education part of Rose's plan she was all discouraged. She said that she thought it would become plain field-work, and that therefore it should be supervised by Mrs. Trent. For the reasons given, I argued against this. Then, too, the Federation's part from now on will be largely the planning of the work in such a way as to get the reports needed, and the forwarding of the funds. So far as I can see no field workers will be involved. I hope Rose won't voluntarily disconnect herself from it. She was much disappointed, too, that the educational part wasn't to go on, and her colored committee was well adapted to carrying it on. I'm hoping the Federation will put some funds into it.

Your telegram was an important part of the luncheon, and I wish you could have heard the way in which Dr. Pierson told of your important pioneer work. The applause was loud and long. The ballroom was jammed with tables-the balcony as well. I do hope the enthusiasm which could be FELT there will carry over into the campaign.

Very sincerely,

CG

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Very sincerely,

CS

Casa de Adobe
Catalina Foothills
Tucson, Arizona

February 4, 1940

Dr. Clarence Gamble
255 Adams St.
Milton, Mass

Dear Doctor Gamble:

I have just returned from Mexico and in my talk to Mrs. Damon over the telephone from Los Angeles, she tells me that you are still in Florida. Yours of January 9th, confidential, from Edna McKinnon^{viii} I enclose. There is nothing that I can do about this now. I have had a nice letter from Mr. Lasker in which he says, "I am much impressed by the breadth and humanness of Miss Rose's reactions." I think he states it very well. She has exactly that quality of humanness with none of the race prejudice that most white people dealing with Negroes have imbedded in their genes. I have quite made up my mind, however, not to interfere at long distance. It is unfair to the workers, but I shall certainly hold the Federation strictly to account for my part of the obligation of getting the \$10,000.00 from Mr. Lasker and for the results. This dilly dallying and procrastination wearies my spirit and makes me impatient and convinces me 100% that the movement will die of slow death from stagnation if we let too many of our activities be conducted under medical auspices.

I am absolutely against our educational or propaganda or organization work being in the hands of the medicos, no matter how good, how many, how fine individual medical men and women may be. Their work should be kept strictly to medical subjects and certain aspects of research - medical policies always - but for the rest "a thousand times no." Being a medico yourself, you will know exactly what I mean because you are not strictly medical. You are 90% research, 9% educational and 1% medico. This is my humble opinion.

Having been in Mexico this whole month of January I will not be able to leave for New York until sometime in March and then only for a short time and to arrange my son's welfare who has had an unfortunate turn of Fate which Mrs. Damon will probably tell you about.

I hope you are well, completely recovered and back again to corral the stray sheep and the stray ideas in the Federation.

My affectionate regards,

Margaret Sanger

P.S. Having dictated a letter about the Negro Project, I now find yours of January 25th, which I had not read before. This, of course, quite settles the matter with me, and as long as Mr. Lasker approves of the suggested program with Dr. Seibels in charge, I am relieved of that responsibility. I hope it works well. Thanks for sending me the details and I am glad they brought Mr. Lasker into consultation.

Cordially ever,

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Casa de Adobe
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MARGARET SANGER

MS/mh
Encl.

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Cordially ever,

MS.
MARGARET SANGER

MS/mh

Casa de Adobe
Catilina Foothills
Tucson, Arizona

February 12, 1940

Dr. Clarence J. Gamble
255 Adams St.
Milton, Mass

Dear Doctor Gamble:

Thanks for yours of February 1st about Dr. Cruikshank and Dr. Pearce. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr. Kellogg. I hope what I said about your interest and mine represents what we both feel.

I got from Mrs. Kellogg, in our conversation yesterday, that Mr. Kellogg would like some compensation if there is going to be a marketing of the product by Merck & Company or any other chemical corporation, not for himself but to help the student of the Fiji Islands. He is much interested in building up a health project there and is ever on the alert to get interest behind him. I hope I have not promised too much but as you will see it is contingent upon any proposition that might be made in the future. I admire the way you are going about this. It is just right and has my gratitude.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of my letter to Dr. Seibels I understand exactly how Florence Rose must feel as I had been given to understand from Mr. Lasker personally that he wanted results and that he wanted me to supervise the project for the greatest possible results in the next two years. The word "results" may be confusing. There is no doubt that if a demonstration clinic in any part of the South was to be considered as a means of getting results then Dr. Seibels' way of going about it is the best but personally I think that this is a limited version of the project, No matter how many colored women will come to the clinic in South Carolina. It will still be isolated, and the same thing will have to be started bit by bit thruout the Southern States.

It was my idea to take a larger area of five or six states, arousing the interest of health officers, medical societies and ministers and putting pressure upon the Public Health officers in all those counties and states, which, at the end of two years, it is quite likely that there would be a large number of women thruout those states receiving contraceptive instruction under official auspices. However, I am happy that Mr. Lasker met Dr. Seibels and is content and satisfied with the procedure. That lets me out completely.

It would be an excellent thing if the council that Miss Rose was forming could be followed up, and it will be unfortunate if the Federation does not continue to educate this group and make them useful instruments for the work of the future.

Thank you for your Report on the Annual Meeting.

Please forgive me if I sound impatient about this Negro Project. I had such a lovely letter from Dr. Seibels that I feel convinced that he is doing a top-notch job of it, even though he is a little confident that the hierarchy is not going to trouble him if he conducts himself cautiously enough not to offend them. I hope that he is right, but I also hope that if he is attacked that he will stand on his two "hind legs" and hold his position and continue with the work.

I am glad to report that I am feeling better but do not expect to come East until my cough is entirely gone and until the weather settles in New York.

Ever my best wishes.

Most cordially yours,

Margaret Sanger

Casa de Adobe
Catalina Foothills
Tucson, Arizona

February 12, 1940

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Thanks for yours of February 1st about Dr. Cruikshank and Dr. Pearce. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr. Kellogg. I hope that what I said about your interest and mine represents what we both feel.

I got from Mrs. Kellogg, in our conversation yesterday, that Mr. Kellogg would like some compensation if there is going to be a marketing of the product by Merck & Company or any other chemical corporation, not for himself but to help the student of the Fiji Islands. He is much interested in building up a health project there and is ever on the alert to get interest behind him. I hope I have not promised too much but as you will see it is contingent upon any proposition that might be made in the future. I admire the way you are going about this. It is just right and has my gratitude.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of my letter to Dr. Seibels. I understand exactly how Florence Rose must feel as I had been given to understand from Mr. Lasker personally that he wanted results and that he wanted me to supervise the project for the greatest possible results in the next two years. The word "results" may be confusing. There is no doubt that if a demonstration clinic in any part of the South was to be considered as a means of getting results then Dr. Seibels' way of going about it is the best but personally I think that this is a limited version of the project. No matter how many colored women will come to the clinic in South Carolina. It will still be isolated and the same thing will have to be started bit by bit thruout the Southern States.

It was my idea to take a larger area of five or six states, arousing the interest of health officers, medical societies and ministers and putting pressure upon the Public Health officers, in all those counties and states, which, at the end of two years, it is quite likely that there would be a large number of women

Clarence J. Gamble, M.D.

2

2-12-40

thruout those states receiving contraceptive instruction under official auspices. However, I am happy that Mr. Lasker met Dr. Seibels and is content and satisfied with the procedure. That lets me out completely.

It would be an excellent thing if the council that Miss Rose was forming could be followed up, and it will be unfortunate if the Federation does not continue to educate this group and make them useful instruments for the work of the future.

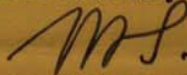
Thank you for your Report on the Annual Meeting.

Please forgive me if I sound impatient about this Negro Project. I had such a lovely letter from Dr. Seibels that I feel convinced that he is doing a top notch job of it, even though he is a little confident that the hierarchy is not going to trouble him if he conducts himself cautiously enough not to offend them. I hope he is right but I also hope that if he is attacked that he will stand on his two "hind legs" and hold his position and continue with the work.

I am glad to report that I am feeling better but do not expect to come East until my cough is entirely gone and until the weather settles in New York.

Ever my best wishes.

Most cordially yours,



MARGARET SANGER

MS/mh

April 10th, 1940

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

Congratulations on the conquest of Arizona. This will be a splendid addition to the service to the country's mothers and an encouragement to other states to follow suit.

The news of Connecticut is disturbing. I ran into Mr. Ernst by accident yesterday and find that he is not satisfied with the procedure which is planned in Connecticut. He says that the case was decided against the doctors by a 3-2 vote, and that one of the judges of the Supreme Court known to be unfavorable to birth control will retire May 1st and be replaced by another man favorable to birth control. The decision, he says, while rejecting the plan of unconstitutionality based on measures for general health says in three places, might have been otherwise had the prescription been given for the preservation of life. Mr. Ernst recommends that all the clinics keep open and indicate on all future cases that information is given for the preservation of life. A clear definition of diagnoses in which contraception may be life-saving signed by a group of leading physicians would be helpful. In the absence of any plan to keep the clinics open, a test clinic should be maintained or, if this is impossible, a test case should be arranged in a physician's office.

He feels that the Federation is getting "old and complaisant." Mrs. Pease and Mrs. Hepburn^{ix} in Connecticut were anxious to go ahead along the lines which he has described but needed some encouragement from the Federation. This was not forthcoming, and I gathered from the conversation (though it was not altogether clear) that Dr. Morris and Mr. Smith had decided against a test case at the present time.

Unfortunately, I haven't been considered well enough to attend the Executive Committee meetings and haven't heard what was discussed regarding the Connecticut situation at that time. I shall investigate further and let you know what develops. He may need your fighting spirit to defend the Connecticut mothers.

Stuart Mudd's letter regarding the threat to Pennsylvania is most disturbing.

Very sincerely, Clarence J. Gamble

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Very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble

April 12, 1940

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

After dictating the letter of the 10th, I telephoned Dr. Morris. He reported that a meeting of the Connecticut Committee had been held last Saturday night (both the Legal and Medical Committee). To them had been read a two-page letter from Mr. Ernst urging a test case. They concluded that a test case was not advisable. In addition to the difficulty of appearing to flaunt a Supreme Court decision, it would not secure the freedom which Connecticut desires. Even according to Mr. Ernst, the freedom could be secured only for cases for the preservation of life, and the clinics could scarcely be made effective with this limited degree of freedom. Perhaps he might claim that subsequent test cases could extend the freedom further. On the other hand, Dr. Morris felt that even a favorable decision would "muddy the water," by which I presume he means eliminate the argument of saving the life when an attempt is made to change the law.

It is probable that the decision of the Connecticut group is wise, and in any event, it would seem conclusive. I can't help hoping, however, that some test case may be arranged under Mr. Ernst's guidance to be carried to the Federal Court so that it will apply to all states.

One of the arguments for being content with the present decision in Connecticut was that no amount of freedom secured by declaration of unconstitutionality could make possible for Public Health officers to use contraceptives in their clinics. I am not much impressed by this argument for such action in a highly Catholic Community seems a long way off, and the best approach to it would probably be an operation of clinics even on a limited scale, with its subsequent continued education of patient and donor.

Very sincerely,

Clarence Gamble

April 18th, 1940

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

After dictating the letter of the 16th, I telephoned Dr. Morris. He reported that a meeting of the Connecticut Committee had been held last Saturday night (both the Legal and Medical Committee). To them had been read a two page letter from Mr. Ernst urging a test case. They concluded that a test case was not advisable. In addition to the difficulty of appearing to flaunt a Supreme Court decision, it would not secure the freedom which Connecticut desires. Even according to Mr. Ernst, the freedom could be secured only for cases for the preservation of life, and the clinics could scarcely be made effective with this limited degree of freedom. Perhaps he might claim that subsequent test cases could extend the freedom further. On the other hand, Dr. Morris felt that even a favorable decision would "muddy the water", by which, I presume, he means eliminate the argument of saving of life when an attempt is made to change the law.

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Very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble

W. M. Noah H. Slee

May 7, 1941

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

Once again, you have scored an advantage for the birth control work. You saw, I presume, the Methodist Resolution in the Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on April 22nd. I am wondering, though, if you recognize it as one of your accomplishments. You will remember me asking you to write Mrs. Trent suggesting that Mrs. McKinnon see Dr. Williams, in Washington, regarding the next steps in Mississippi. I happened to be with her in the Conference meeting at Chapel Hill when she discovered him. He asked her to see a woman in Atlanta who, he said, could tell her just what steps needed to be taken in Mississippi. The Atlantan strongly emphasized the leadership of the Methodist Church in Mississippi and suggested that Miss. Stevens, one of their leading Executives in New York, be interviewed. This recommendation Mrs. McKinnon carried out in her Christmas vacation. Of the other steps I do not know in detail, as I have been dropped from the Field Committee, but I am sure the Resolution is the outgrowth of the interview.

You see how far-reaching your instigations are.

At a recent visit to Nashville, I learned that the African drug hadmbean had been tested on three patients, resulting in marked nausea. I discovered, however, that through a misunderstanding, they had been given three times the dose which had proved satisfactory in New York; so, I'm hoping that a repetition of the New York technique will give better results. ^x

Very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble

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Very sincerely,

Very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble

Mrs. Margaret Sanger,
17 W. 16th Street,
N. Y. City.

Clarence J. Gamble

171 East Arrellaga Street
Santa Barbara, California
July 9, 1952

Dr. Clarence Gamble
255 Adams St.
Milton, Massachusetts

Dear Clarence:

Copy of the letter from Dr. Kitoaka in Japan gives me a real palpitation. I cannot believe that this will ever terminate in success, but with your perseverance and fine judgement, anything can happen!

Mrs. Kato ^{xi} from Japan was here and had lunch with me last Sunday, going over the trip and making plans for my arrival in Japan. She is most anxious for us to get the formula for "Foampowder" that can be made in Japan. She doesn't think that any other contraceptives are comparable to it in efficiency and simplicity; in which I quite agree.

You may recall that Dr. Lydia de Vilbiss ^{xii} of Miami, Florida, claims to have originated the formula. She quarreled with the chemist, threatened suit in the Courts, and practically drove him out of business. Now the Durex have a Foampowder. I have received a few boxes of it and gave Mrs. Kato some. This kind of contraceptive would be more acceptable to the women of India and Japan than any other method to my knowledge.

I regret that you are leaving the literary field. Relative to your project to the Federation, Mr. Vogt is far too busy trying to raise money to do much administrative work in the office. He does a great deal by taking it home. It is difficult for me, my dear Clarence, to review the history of accomplishments, for certainly, when I see the schoolyards all over the country filled with roaring, shrieking children, I am not sure I have accomplished a thing.* The best accomplishment has been spreading the idea - and of the idea Julian Huxley says, "it will go down in the history of the world with great achievements and inventions." George Bernard Shaw said that if birth control could become a practical reality, it would change

the history of the world. I think the main thing that has been accomplished in this country was to keep the movement strictly and sanely under medical auspices - during this time when methods of diaphragm and chemical jelly were dependent for their success upon the knowledge of anatomy and physiology, which is in the realm of the medical profession. I believe we have achieved more support and have won more faith and respect because of this, when in most other countries it has been a matter of "free speech" and getting whatever information one could find. You will have to let me know what point you would like me to cover for your project, and I shall try my best to do what you wish.

I am still waiting for some word from you as to the session you expect to be chairman of on "Sterilization." What will be your topic, please? Will you please send your paper before October 1st, to consist of not over 2500 words and, as I shall not be here, we are asking that everyone send papers directly to Mrs. Vera Houghton at the London Office, (69 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1) to arrive by October 1st so that she can take these papers with her to Bombay, for early printing. This is most necessary, for we are going to have a mad scramble at the last moment after our arrival there, if these things are not in readiness.

Please also let me know what other papers have been asked for, the titles of the papers and the persons to present them, and what their positions are?

It will help considerably if you will be good enough to do this at your very early convenience.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

Margaret Sanger

* This sentence in the original letter was underlined. It may have been done by Dr. Gamble or a researcher who found it quite revealing of Sanger's true intentions. With this statement, it appears that she wanted to end the births of all or most children. Her legion of defenders starting from Hillary Clinton may have some trouble explaining this away.

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July 9, 1952

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Dr. Clarence Gamble - July 9, 1952

Page #2

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MSS/ob

171 East Arrellaga Street
Santa Barbara, California
July 11, 1952

Dr. Clarence Gamble
255 Adams St.
Milton, Massachusetts

Dear Clarence:

Yours of July 10th and the copy of your reply to Miss Ames, also her letter to you, are before me. First, let me give you the good news that Lady Rama Rau ^{xiii} is recovered from her illness and is back at work again. I have had a long letter from her, copies of which I am sending to the Committee, and am including your name in the list of carbon copies to be sent out.

It is quite true that your hope will be realized, for one of the last letters from Lady Rama Rau was exactly to that point - that she would like each of us to give one day to their experimental Birth Control Clinic that they will set up for this occasion before our arrival. There is, indeed, considerable support given to the Family Planning Association of India. I understand that at the last Annual Meeting, it gained considerable strength and prestige throughout the nation. It would indeed be great help if you can contribute some funds to the preliminary expenses of the association - especially for that experimental clinic, which they would like to make permanent - much as our ----tests out the different clinical methods, they would like to do the same in Bombay.

I can quite appreciate how you feel about the session on sterilization. I did think, at first, that there should be a special session on Sterilization, with you as its chairman, but Dr. Blacker and the British Committee would like to see Sterilization and Abortion* decentralized and not particularly stressed on the agenda but talked into the other sessions on contraceptive methods. I would not agree that Abortion belongs there; but the Indian Committee seems to think that both Sterilization and Abortion are of great interest in India and should be given especial attention.

So, we will take you away from a complete session, and ask you to give a paper. Please give me the title of the paper, which should not run to more than 2500 words—say 15 to 20 minutes reading and this should be sent to Mrs., Vera Houghton, 69, Eccleston Square, London S. W.1, to be in her

hands not later than October 1st - that is the latest deadline; for she will be leaving soon after for Bombay and will take the papers with her. The papers must be at the printers in plenty of time before the Conference begins.

So, please send me the title of your paper now - and both Lady Rama Rau and London can plan for it.

My schedule is to leave on the PRESIDENT PIERCE October 2nd or 4th from Los Angeles. Mrs. Brush will be with me. We want to stop over in Hawaii until the next boat - which may be your boat, the PRESIDENT WILSON, leaving San Francisco October 10th. I don't want to remain in Japan too long, as it is damp and cold then, and the strains of speaking is pretty difficult. I do want, however, to reach Bombay about November 18th or not later than the 20th, and we plan to fly from Tokyo to Bombay. I hope we can join up with you some place along the line.

Dr. Stone plans to fly to Japan, ostensibly to take care of me - but if you are there as a heart specialist you might take his place - how about it? You are commissioned, right now!

As always,

Most cordially,

Margaret Sanger

P.S. Copy of a letter from Irene Hendley-Ames, relative to a paper on Sterilization to be presented by Mrs. Ross is a question that you must deal with. Dr. Stone seemed to refer Mrs. Ross to me, but as I do not know her at all nor do I know the extent to which her paper on Sterilization would deal, I wish you could take up the matter for me. Certainly, you would recommend to Mrs. Ross some constructive material for the subject of Sterilization is one you are more familiar with than any of the rest of us.

M. S.

* This was the only reference to abortion and sterilization that I found in the Sanger-Gamble correspondence. Gamble was an advocate of forced sterilization.

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July 11, 1952

Dr. Clarence Gable,
#255 Adams Street,
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Dr. Clarence J. Gamble
255 Adams Street
Milton, Massachusetts

September 9, 1952

Dear Margaret:

When Sarah and I were reading Dewey's book, the account of his visit with the Emperor gave us the thought of "Why not a visit with an even more distinguished American?" I telephoned Mrs. Brush and found she approved. She gave me your dates, and the enclosed letter to Dr. Koya is the result. I hope you approve, and I hope Hirohito will, too. I almost added that you might be willing to settle for the Prime Minister, but that can go in the next letter if royalty proves inaccessible.

Sarah and I are planning to take the Luriline to Honolulu in the hope of an ocean visit with you. To fit with our children's plans in India we're flying from Honolulu on. Our present plans are to reach Japan October 24th, leaving November 7th or 9th.

At the moment we're on Naushon a secluded island just off Woods Hole, Mass. I'm typing my sterilization talk for Bombay.

Last week, I had an encouraging talk with the English missionary to India who has come for a year of training at the Harvard School of Public Health. He plans to learn all he can in this country about birth control and to return for an experiment in population control in the villages of India. He's a close friend of Carl Taylor who wrote the article in the September Atlantic.

This weekend I'm going to the conference on bc research which the PPF is arranging, near New York. I wish you could be there. Have you returned to Tucson? That was the address on the questionnaire for authors, so I presume you have.

Sincerely,

Clarence*

*This was the last letter between Sanger and Gamble that I found from the Gamble Papers housed at the Harvard Medical School Library

cl

DR. CLARENCE J. GAMBLE
833 ADAMS STREET
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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Sincerely,

Clarence

John Rock, M.D.
12 Cumberland Ave.
Brookline 46, Mass

April 4, 1955

Dr. Clarence J. Gamble
255 Adams Street
Milton, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Gamble:

Thanks for your letter. I am almost overcome by Dr. Sanyal's figures. Of course the matter should be run down.

I took the material you gave me to Pincus's lab and start experiments on rabbits. I haven't had a chance to check on their progress but will let you know as soon as I get anything interesting. Dr. Pincus is also away for several weeks.

I would suppose that if Kliman is no expense to the Worcester Institute, they might well be able to offer him facilities there. I'll work on the matter with him when he gets in touch with me.

Thanks again for your letter.

Sincerely yours,

John Rock, M.D. *

* Dr. Rock is cited in Endnote ii

JOHN ROCK, M.D.
22 CUMMINGS AVENUE
BROOKLINE 46, MASS.

April 4, 1955

Dr. Clarence J. Gamble
255 Adams Street
Milton, Massachusetts


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Sincerely yours,

John Rock, M.D.

JR:ajl

Date Unknown Possibly 1953 from Margaret Sanger:

65 Sierra Vista Drive

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I don't need to tell you that population control is necessary for permanent peace, but I do want to tell you of a new channel which will make more possible the world-wide spreading of measures for population control. An investment in its future will yield large dividends in future peace, freedom from starvation, health and happiness.

At the International Conference on Birth Control held at Cheltenham, England, in 1948 an International Planned Parenthood Committee was formed. This established offices in London which provided an effective center for the interchange of information among those working in educational and clinical services in birth control throughout the world. At the next International Conference in Bombay in 1952, it was voted to convert the Committee into the International Planned Parenthood Federation. This consisted of the national organizations in eight countries. These were:

1. Germany: Deutscher Arbeitskreis Bewusste Elternschaft,
2. Great Britain: The Family Planning Association,
3. Holland: Nederlandse Vereniging voor Sexuele Harvorming,
4. Hong Kong: Family Planning Association of Hong Kong,
5. India: Family Planning Association of India,
6. Singapore: Family Planning Association of Singapore
7. Sweden: Riksförbundet för Sexuell Upplysning

8. U.S.A.: Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

Associate members of the Federation are:

1. Australia: Racial Hygiene Association of Australia
2. Japan: The national organization has not yet been formed.

The constitution was completed at the International Birth Control Conference in Stockholm last summer.

The aims of the organization as stated by the governing body at that time are:

Statement of Aims.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation affirms its belief that a favourable balance between the populations and natural resources of the world is an indispensable condition of a lasting world peace; such a balance is unattainable unless knowledge of planned parenthood is extended; and that *

this knowledge is a fundamental human right.

Federation's Aims

1. To bring about the universal acceptance of planned parenthood in the interests of family welfare, social well-being, and international goodwill.
2. To stimulate and assist the formation and integration of family planning associations in all countries.
3. To stimulate appropriate scientific research in the following subjects – the biological, demographic, social, economic and eugenic implications of human fertility and its control;

methods of contraception;
fertility, sub-fertility and sterility;
sex education and marriage counselling.

4. To collect and make known the findings of such research
 5. Impartially to support the highest standards in the manufacturing, marketing, and advertisement of products needed for family planning.
 6. To encourage the training of physicians, nurses, health and social workers for the practical implementation of family services.
 7. To organize international meetings and conferences.
 8. To take all appropriate measures to further the above objectives.
-

*The United Nations Agenda, introduced to the world in 1992, has the same goal.

Center for the History of Medicine
65 Sierra Vista Drive
Tucson, Arizona
Don A. Ficker, M.D.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund,
Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I don't need to tell you that population control is necessary for permanent peace, but I do want to tell you of a new channel which will make more possible the world-wide spreading of measures for population control. An investment in its future will yield large dividends in future peace, freedom from starvation, health and happiness.

At the International Conference on Birth Control held at Cheltenham, England, in 1948 an International Planned Parenthood Committee was formed. This established offices in London which provided an effective center for the interchange of information among those working in educational and clinical services in birth control throughout the world. At the next International Conference in Bombay in 1952 it was voted to convert the Committee into the International Planned Parenthood Federation. This consisted of the national organizations in eight countries. These were:

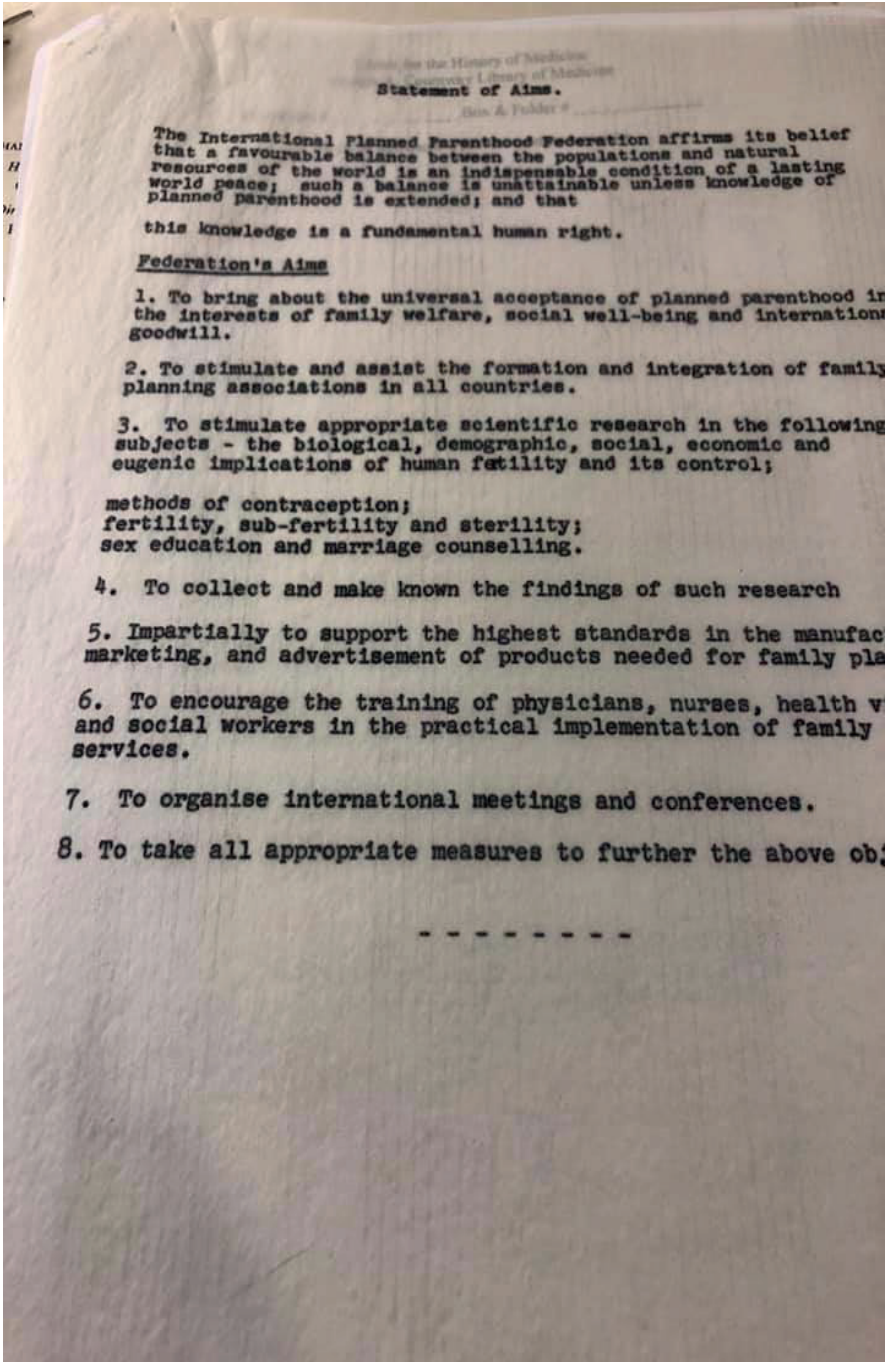
1. Germany: Deutscher Arbeitskreis Bewusste Elternschaft
2. Great Britain: The Family Planning Association
3. Holland: Nederlandse Vereniging voor Sexuele Hervorming,
4. Hong Kong: Family Planning Association of Hong Kong,
5. India: Family Planning Association of India,
6. Singapore: Family Planning Association of Singapore,
7. Sweden: Riksförbundet för Sexuell Upplysning
8. U.S.A.: Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

Associate members of the Federation are:

1. Australia: Racial Hygiene Association of Australia
2. Japan: The national organization has not yet been formed.

The constitution was completed at the International Birth Control Conference in Stockholm last summer.

The aims of the organization as stated by the governing body at that time are:



P.O. Box 2292, Miami, Florida
February 4, 1955

Dear Mrs. Sanger:

In reply to your letter of January 27th, the little Bay View Clinic here, 1257 Third St., Sarasota, Florida, has ordered a case of the Durafoam for their negro patients. Durex sent me a second sample which I gave to the local Director Sarasota County Health Unit. Dr. Wright was much impressed and is consulting the physicians who are working with him. He also ^sivaid he would see the St. Board of Health, Department Director, and possibly we might interest other County Health Units to investigate this product, by a trial in other counties. ***Our negro birth rate is too high,**** also maternal death rate.

I am sure Durex will investigate for you the possibilities of shipping casks of the liquid agent to India and/ or Japan. Actually the expensive dropper bottle would not be required. Simply moisten the cellulose sponge, then give the bottle a quick upside down, or pour out a few drops on the wet sponge. Placed in the vagina on retiring, removing the next morning, wash and hang sponge to dry. I believe this will be the cheapest and best product--until something better may be evolved.

Sorry I will not be able to go to Tokyo, and good luck to you.

Sincerely,

Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, M.D.

* Bold added by transcriber

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Sincerely,

Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, M.D.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger
65 Sierra Vista Drive,
Tucson, Arizona

September 9, 1952

Dr. Yoshio Koya, Director
The Institute of Public Health
Shibo-shirokane Delmachi
Minato-ku, Tokyo

Dear Dr. Koya:

I am not well acquainted with Japanese customs. It may be, therefore, that what I am going to suggest in this letter will be asking too much. If so, I hope you will tell me so, and understand that by the customs of the United States it is not presumptuous.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger plans to visit Japan, arriving in Yokohama by a Presidential Line steamer on October 30th or 31st, and staying about ten days. Will it be possible for you to arrange for her to have a visit while she is there with Emperor Hirohito?

This is suggested partly because I believe it will have a very helpful effect on the part of public health about which you and I have been corresponding. It will help to correct the feeling which General McArthur's excluding Mrs. Sanger from Japan may have given, that birth control is not a good part of medicine. It will show that the Emperor is willing to honor with his attention one of the leading citizens of the United States. That she is considered important in this country is shown by the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws given Mrs. Sanger in 1949 by Smith College, our most outstanding college for women. In giving the degree the President of the College said that it was because of her great accomplishments for women in this country and elsewhere in the world.

I make this suggestion partly because I have read in Governor Dewey's book of his visit with the Emperor. Mrs. Sanger is as distinguished a citizen of the United States as is the Governor. Among women of the United States, she is far more distinguished than he is among men. It will be a great honor to this country and to the women of this country if he will receive her. *

Our recent discussion of the reasons for advocating birth control leads me to say that Mrs. Sanger has worked for birth control because of its effects on health and, most important of all, because it gives women the power to choose how many children they will have and how they will plan their lives. She considers it an important part of the freedom for which this country stands.

It may be (and not being a Japanese, I do not know) that it is not the custom for the Emperor to receive women, even though they are very distinguished. If this is the custom, will it be possible for you to arrange for Mrs. Sanger to have a visit with the Empress?

Yours very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble, M.D.

*While Sanger never had a private audience with the Emperor, she did meet him as a social function, and he allegedly approved of her work.

Dr. Yoshio Koya, Director
The Institute of Public Health,
Shiba-shirokane Daimachi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo,
Japan.

September 9, 1952.

Dear Dr. Koya:

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Yours very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble, M. D.

February 26, 1959

Dr. Adeline Pendleton
Mrs. Noeme Rodriguez
Miss Elizabeth MacDonald

Dear Collaborators:

I wish you could have been at the International Conference on Planned Parenthood to hear the report of your work. Dr. Rock gave a report on the preliminary work which he had done in Boston, then Dr. Pincus told of the field trials which you have made possible. The results are quite convincing, and he has tabulated them well. Practically the entire membership of the Conference turned out to hear the exciting news of the birth control pill.

Dr. Pincus spoke of the success which the Humacoa project has had in getting most of the patients to continue without interruption.*

Yours very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble, M.D.

* This letter refers to the Puerto Rican Project mentioned in endnote ii where 1,500 Puerto Rican women were used as guinea pigs to test the birth control pill. Humacoa is a city on the island where the project took place. It is interesting to note that Gamble choose to address these three ladies as "collaborators." The tone of the letter leads me to conclude that he was giddy when he wrote this. The birth control pill Enovid was approved by the FDA a year later. Dr. Adeline Pendleton Satterwaite was known as the "Mother of the Pill."

February 26, 1959

Dr. Adeline Pendleton,
Mrs. Noeme Rodriguez,
Miss Elizabeth MacDonald.

Dear Collaborators:

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Yours very sincerely,

Clarence J. Gamble, M.D.

CJG/E

Dictated by Dr. Gamble ^{in India} but not read by him.

cc sent to: ~~Adeline~~ Pendleton
Miss MacDonald

Family Planning: A Special and Urgent Concern by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Negro Project ended in 1942, but it has had a lasting impact. The black population in the United States, even with immigration, is approximately 13 percent, and about 38% of abortions in the United States are performed on black women. In New York City, over half of pregnant black women end their pregnancies with abortions. Family Planning in the black community, advocated by Martin Luther King, didn't do much to help the black family. In 1966, approximately twenty percent of black households were single parent. Today, it is close to seventy percent. To learn more about King's role in the destruction of the black family in the United States, I recommend the documentary "Will You Go to Hell For Me" by Vince Ellison.

Martin Luther King was one of the first recipients of the Margaret Sanger Award. On May 5, 1966, his wife Coretta Scott King read the speech at the Award Ceremony. Before reading the speech, she said this:

"I am proud to say a word in behalf of your mentor, and the person who symbolizes the ideas of this organization, Margaret Sanger. Because of her dedication, her deep convictions, and for her sufferings for what she believed in, I would like to say that I am proud to be a woman tonight."

Family Planning: A Special and Urgent Concern by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr

Recently, the press has been filled with reports of sightings of flying saucers. While we need not give credence to these stories, they allow our imagination to speculate on how visitors from outer space would judge us. I am afraid they would be stupefied at our conduct. They would observe that for death planning we spend billions to create engines and strategies for war. They would also observe that we spend millions to prevent death by disease and other causes. Finally, they would observe that we spend paltry sums for population planning, even though its spontaneous growth is an urgent threat to life on our planet. Our visitors from outer space could be forgiven if they

reported home that our planet is inhabited by a race of insane men whose future is bleak and uncertain.

There is no human circumstance more tragic than the persisting existence of a harmful condition for which a remedy is readily available. Family planning, to relate population to world resources, is possible, practical, and necessary. Unlike plagues of the dark ages or contemporary diseases we do not yet understand, the modern plague of overpopulation is soluble by means we have discovered and with resources we possess.

What is lacking is not sufficient knowledge of the solution but universal consciousness of the gravity of the problem and education of the billions who are its victims.

It is easier for a Negro to understand a social paradox because he has lived so long with evils that could be eradicated but were perpetuated by indifference or ignorance. The Negro finally had to devise unique methods to deal with his problem, and perhaps the measure of success he is realizing can be an inspiration to others coping with tenacious social problems.

In our struggle for equality, we were confronted with the reality that many millions of people were essentially ignorant of our conditions or refused to face unpleasant truths. The hard-core bigot was merely one of our adversaries. The millions who were blind to our plight had to be compelled to face the social evil their indifference permitted to flourish.

After centuries of relative silence and enforced acceptance, we adapted a technique of exposing the problem by direct and dramatic methods. We had confidence that when we awakened the nation to the immorality and evil of inequality, there would be an upsurge of conscience followed by remedial action.

We knew that there were solutions, and that the majority of the nation were ready for them. Yet we also knew that the existence of solutions would not automatically operate to alter conditions. We had to organize, not only arguments, but people in the millions for action. Finally, we had to be prepared to accept all the consequences involved in dramatizing our grievances in the unique style we had devised.

There is a striking kinship between our movement and Margaret Sanger's early efforts. She, like we, saw the horrifying conditions of ghetto life. Like we,

she knew that all of society is poisoned by cancerous slums. Like we, she was a direct actionist - a nonviolent resister. She was willing to accept scorn and abuse until the truth she saw was revealed to the millions. At the turn of the century, she went into the slums and set up a birth control clinic, and for this deed she went to jail because she was violating an unjust law. Yet the years have justified her actions. She launched a movement which is obeying a higher law to preserve human life under humane conditions. Margaret Sanger had to commit what was then called a crime in order to enrich humanity, and today we honor her courage and vision; for without them there would have been no beginning. Our sure beginning in the struggle for equality by nonviolent direct action may not have been so resolute without the tradition established by Margaret Sanger and people like her. Negroes have no mere academic nor ordinary interest in family planning. They have a special and urgent concern.

Recently the subject of Negro family life has received extensive attention. Unfortunately, studies have overemphasized the problem of the Negro male ego and almost entirely ignored the most serious element - Negro migration. During the past half century Negroes have migrated on a massive scale, transplanting millions from rural communities to crammed urban ghettos. In their migration, as with all migrants, they carried with them the folkways of the countryside into an inhospitable city slum. The size of family that may have been appropriate and tolerable on a manually cultivated farm was carried over to the jammed streets of the ghetto. In all respects Negroes were atomized, neglected, and discriminated against. Yet, the worst omission was the absence of institutions to acclimate them to their new environment. Margaret Sanger, who offered an important institutional remedy, was unfortunately ignored by social and political leaders in this period. In consequence, Negro folkways in family size persisted. The problem was compounded when unrestrained exploitation and discrimination accentuated the bewilderment of the newcomer, and high rates of illegitimacy and fragile family relationships resulted.

For the Negro, therefore, intelligent guides of family planning are a profoundly important ingredient in his quest for security and a decent life. There are mountainous obstacles still separating Negroes from a normal existence. Yet one element in stabilizing his life would be an understanding of and easy access to the means to develop a family related in size to his community environment and to the income potential he can command.

This is not to suggest that the Negro will solve all his problems through Planned Parenthood. His problems are far more complex, encompassing economic security, education, freedom from discrimination, decent housing, and access to culture. Yet if family planning is sensible, it can facilitate or at least not be an obstacle to the solution of the many profound problems that plague him.

The Negro constitutes half the poor of the nation. Like all poor, Negro and white, they have many unwanted children. This is a cruel evil they urgently need to control. There is scarcely anything more tragic in human life than a child who is not wanted. That which should be a blessing becomes a curse for parent and child. There is nothing inherent in the Negro mentality which creates this condition. Their poverty causes it. When Negroes have been able to ascend economically, statistics reveal they plan their families with even greater care than whites. Negroes of higher economic and educational status actually have fewer children than white families in the same circumstances.

Some commentators point out that with present birth rates it will not be long before Negroes are a majority in many of the major cities of the nation. As a consequence, they can be expected to take political control, and many people are apprehensive at this prospect. Negroes do not seek political control by this means. They seek only what they are entitled to and do not wish for domination purchased at the cost of human misery. Negroes were once bred by slave owners to be sold as merchandise. They do not welcome any solution which involves population breeding as a weapon. They are instinctively sympathetic to all who offer methods that will improve their lives and offer them fair opportunity to develop and advance as all other people in our society.

For these reasons we are natural allies of those who seek to inject any form of planning in our society that enriches life and guarantees the right to exist in freedom and dignity.

For these constructive movements we are prepared to give our energies and consistent support; because in the need for family planning, Negro and white have a common bond; and together we can and should unite our strength for the wise preservation, not of races in general, but of the one race we all constitute - the human race.

A Christian Response to King’s “Family Planning an Urgent Concern.”

I first became aware of this speech back in 1988, after receiving a mailing from Planned Parenthood by accident. I lived at an address in the Hyde Park section of Boston with the zip code 02136 and was receiving some mail from a woman who lived in nearby Newton with a zip code of 02163, and the same street name and number. Somehow, the last two digits were switched and here I was a Pro-Life activist getting mailing from *Mother Jones* magazine, and Planned Parenthood. The mailing contained an ad promoting copies of King’s Planned Parenthood’s Sanger Award acceptance speech. It is likely that this speech, like his “I Have A Dream Speech,” was ghost written.

King considered Planned Parenthood and his organization “natural allies.” Sanger and many of her colleagues were hard core racists, advocated forced sterilization and supported eugenics. His organization allegedly advocated for equal rights. We may never know if King was sincerely deceived by Planned Parenthood or if he was on their payroll, but what we do know is that his speech cannot be from the mind of a Christian. It directly contradicts Scripture.

King applauded Sanger’s breaking of the law and called her birth control activity “obeying a higher law under humane conditions.” Sanger was an ardent foe of Christianity so her “higher law” could not be God’s Law, but the law of Humanism - a religion that rejects God and deifies Man. King believed that large black families were a “cruel evil,” The Word of God says otherwise: Psalm 127:3 – “Lo, children are a heritage of the LORD: and the fruit of the womb is his reward.”

How was this family planning to be conducted? King doesn’t say but in 1960 the United States Drug Administration approve of the birth control pill. This speech was more of an ad for a drug company selling an abortifacient with harmful side effects than a speech promoting what is best for the black family. It is my opinion that anyone calling himself a true Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ cannot have written or deliver this speech.

Sanger, Communists, Nazis, and Klansmen

Sanger was happy to collaborate with Communists, Nazis, and Klansmen. Here are a few short biographies of perhaps the most odious of her colleagues:

“On the other hand, the mass of ignorant Negroes still breed carelessly and disastrously, so that the increase among Negroes, even more than the increase among whites, is from that part of the population least intelligent and fit, and least able to rear their children properly.”

No, the above quote did not emanate from the deranged mind of a Nazi or KKK member, it came from W.E.B. DuBois. He wrote this in Sanger’s “Birth Control Review.” Volume XXII, Number 8 (New Series May 1938 the “Negro Number” page 90)

William Edward Burghardt (WEB) DuBois (1868-1963)

A founder in what became the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, DuBois was a life-long supporter of the Communist Party and formally joined in the 1950s. As mentioned above, he was a supporter of Sanger’s “Negro Project.” In 1959, he received the Lenin Peace Prize named after Vladimir Lenin. Yes, *that* Lenin. He moved to Ghana in 1961 and died in 1963.



W.E.B. DuBois

Dr. Ernst Rudin (1874-1952)

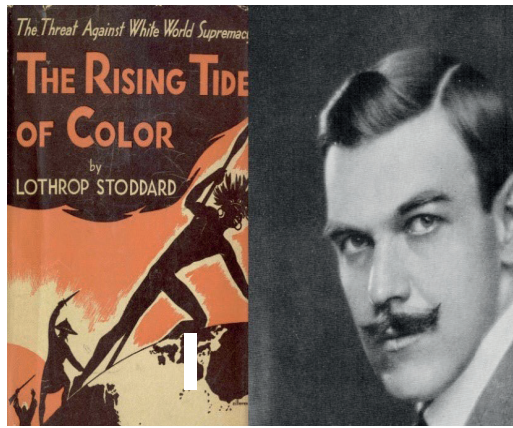
A Swiss born German, Rudin was the Nazi's director of sterilization, and the founder of the Nazi Society for Racial Hygiene. In 1932, he became president of the International Federation of Eugenics organizations. Rudin wrote "Eugenic Sterilization: An Urgent Need" in the April 1933 edition of Sanger's "Birth Control Review." He was funded by both the Rockefeller Foundation and the Nazi regime. He was instrumental in the passing of the Nazi forced sterilization law "For the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring." He joined the Nazi Party in 1937 and was personally decorated by Hitler for his work. His international connections may have been the reason why he was not put on trial at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials. He died in 1952.



Dr. Ernest Rudin Circa 1944

Lothrop Stoddard (1883-1950)

Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, Stoddard was an ardent supporter of eugenics which led Margaret Sanger to take an interest in him. Among his works was his *magnus opus* *The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy*. He was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and a founding member of Sanger's Birth Control League which was renamed Planned Parenthood Federation of America. He traveled to Nazi Germany where he was warmly received. He interviewed many top Nazis and even had a meeting with Adolf Hitler.



Lothrop Stoddard

ENDNOTES

I WISHBONE STEM PESSARY:

The wishbone stem pessary was developed in Germany around 1880. This type of pessary is an intracervical device - the "stem" protruded into the uterus through the cervix. Stem pessaries were used to control excessive uterine bleeding and were also used as contraceptive devices into the 1930s.

To insert the device, the two arms of the pessary were closed and encased in gelatin. After insertion through the cervix, the gelatin melted, and the two arms returned to the Y configuration; the button end remained outside the uterus.

ii This was the first reference we discovered regarding birth control and Puerto Rico. Birth control was legalized in Puerto Rico in 1937. This letter may have been in reference to the campaign to legalize it in the U.S. territory. What became known as the Puerto Rican Project began in 1956. It was mainly funded by Katharine Dexter McCormick, an heir to the International Harvester fortune. Boston area doctors John Rock and Gregory Pincus developed the birth control pill. The drug was tested on rats and rabbits as well as mental patients in Massachusetts. Over 1,500 poor women in Puerto Rico were used as Guinea Pigs. Three died and others suffered blood clots. The drug company Searle that produced Enovid never compensated the victims or their families.



Katharine McCormick



iii Hilda Cornish (1978-1965)

Brunhilde Kahlert Cornish was the founder of the Arkansas birth control movement and a supporter of eugenics. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri to German immigrants, Sophie and Rudolph Kahlert. After graduating from high school, Hilda went to work in New York. In 1901, she moved to Arkansas, and a year later she married a widower banker Edward Cornish. She and Edward had six children. Mr. Cornish committed suicide in 1928. She met Margaret Sanger in 1930 and formed the Arkansas birth control movement that same year. With the help of “religious” and business leaders, they formed the Arkansas Eugenics Association (AEA). Its first clinic was opened in the basement of a Baptist Hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas. Due to the rise of the Nazis and the racist goals of the promoters of eugenics, by 1942 The Arkansas Eugenics Association changed its name to the Planned Parenthood Association of Arkansas.

iv Florence Rose (1903-1969)

Florence Rose was born and raised in New York City. She started working with Margaret Sanger in 1930. She was in charge of the Negro Project, a program initiated by Margaret Sanger in 1938. The goal of the Negro Project was to promote and provide birth control for black women. In 1940, she organized and convened the National Negro Advisory Council to give support and advice to projects aimed at serving Black Americans.^[5] Council members included W.E.B. DuBois, a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) DuBois joined the U.S Communist Party when he was 93 years old. Rose developed Planned Parenthood’s National Negro Educational Program and its National Clergymen’s Advisory Council. She left Planned Parenthood in 1943. She became a consultant to author Pearl Buck who formed the East and West Association which was an organization formed to promote relations with the Soviet Union. When she died, she left her papers to Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts where Sanger’s papers are also housed.



Florence Rose

v Albert Lasker (1880-1952)

Albert Lasker was the main financial backer of “The Negro Project” donating \$20,000 (worth approximately \$500,000 in today’s money). He was born in Germany in 1880 and was of Jewish descent. His father immigrated to the U.S. in 1856. His mother Nettie was an American. They lived in Texas. As a teenager, Albert worked as a newspaper reporter. He moved to Chicago and got a job in the advertisement industry where he enjoyed a successful career and was known as “The Father of Modern Advertising.” He was a Republican that worked on the campaigns of Republican politicians that included Warren Harding. He and his wife founded the Lasker Foundation. I contacted the foundation several times asking if they had a statement concerning the racism of its founders. I did not receive a reply.



Albert Lasker

vi Miriam Allen deFord (1888-1975)

She was born in Philadelphia and worked as a newspaper reporter. She called herself a “born feminist.” She joined the Socialist Party of America. deFord was a science fiction writer and wrote for a number of far left-wing magazines. She worked for *Humanist* magazine, and with her husband, Maynard Shipley, signed the *Humanist Manifesto*.

vii Mary Woodward Reinhart (Lasker) (1900-1994)

Born in Wisconsin, she married New York City art dealer Paul Reinhart. They divorced in 1934. In 1938, she became the president of the Birth Control Federation of America - the precursor of Planned Parenthood Federation. She married Albert Lasker, who funded the Negro Project. She and Albert started the Lasker Foundation. A Democrat Party member, she collaborated with her Republican husband to promote socialized medicine. She received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1969, and the U.S Postal Service honored her with a stamp in 2009.



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viii Edna McKinnon (1903-1978)

Born in Montana, McKinnon traveled around the U.S. promoting birth control. She ran ten Planned Parenthood clinics in the Chicago area. After leaving Planned Parenthood she worked for Dr. Gamble and his Pathfinder Fund, an international organization Gamble founded in 1957. The organization is now known as Pathfinder International and recognizes the racist roots of Gamble and Sanger.

ix Katherine Martha Hepburn (1878-1951)

Katherine Hepburn co-founded Planned Parenthood with Margaret Sanger. She was a member of the Socialist Party of America and her own daughter actress Kathrine Hepburn said that she was a communist. She considered herself a Marxist and worked with groups tied to communists. Her character is depicted in the 2004 movie "The Aviator."



Katherine Martha Hepburn

X This is the first reference to using patients as guinea pigs. I was unable to find any information on this drug. This was the last letter among Gamble's papers before the U.S. involvement in WW II and the last letter between Gamble and Sanger until 1952.

xi Mrs. Shidzue Kato (1897-2001)

Born to a wealthy family, she married at the age of 17 to Baron Keikichi Ishinoto. She and her husband moved to the United States in 1919 where she met and befriended Margaret Sanger. Kato and her husband returned to Japan where Kato advocated for birth control and abortion. She divorced Ishinoto, who became a supporter of Japanese Imperialism, and in 1944 married Kanjo Kato, a socialist labor organizer. Mrs. Kato was the first woman elected to the Japanese Diet and served in both houses. She, like most of her ilk, was a supporter of eugenics. She was against inter-racial marriage.

xii Lydia Allen DeVilbiss (1882-1964)

Born in Hoagland, Indiana, she received her medical degree from Indiana Medical College. She wrote an article in Margaret Sanger's *Birth Control Review* entitled 'Birth Control What Is it.' She was against using the blood of black donors for whites. She performed surgical sterilizations of black women. Married twice, she died in 1964.



Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss

xii Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rau (1893-1987)

Born into a Brahmin family in 1893, she was the founder of the Family Planning Association of India and in 1953, co-founder along with Margaret Sanger of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.



Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rau

Call to Action:

“And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.” Ephesians 5:11

Pray: Ask God to change the hearts and minds of those involved in the abortion industry, and the politicians and people that support and promote it as well as the victims of the abortion industry.

Let us recommend that you:

Participate in the events and activities hosted by Camp Constitution and support our efforts.

Visit our website www.campconstitution.net and ask to get on our mailing list.

Distribute copies of this book especially to opinion molders. This book is available as a *free* download accessed from our website, and permission is granted to reprint or duplicate with acknowledgement.

Support a local Crisis Pregnancy Center. They have been under attack especially in the wake of the repeal of “Roe v Wade.”

Get involved with a local, state, or national Pro-Life organization. Here are some we recommend:

American Life League www.all.org

March For Life www.marchforlife.org

National Right to Life Committee www.nrlc.org

About the Author:

Harold “Hal” Shurtleff was born in Boston. He was raised in the city’s Hyde Park section and lived in Boston until 2020. He now resides in Alton, NH. He is a father of five, and grandfather of two. He and his wife Maura home-schooled their children. Hal is a U.S Army veteran as well as a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 2009, he co-founded Camp Constitution - a New Hampshire based charitable trust where he serves as its director.

He is the President of the Samuel L. Blumenfeld Literacy Foundation and writes a monthly article for “The Weirs Times” and “The Boston Broadside.” He is the host of Camp Constitution radio - a weekly radio show that airs on WBCQ as well as on numerous podcast platforms. In May of 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court handed Hal and Camp Constitution a 9-0 victory for religious liberty and the 1st Amendment in “Shurtleff v Boston” www.lc.org/flag The decision helped repeal the “Lemon Test.”



Camp Constitution is a New Hampshire based charitable trust that among other things, runs a week-long family camp, weekend family and ladies’ retreats, a publishing arm, hosts a radio show, and houses the Sam Blumenfeld Archives.

Please visit our website and our on-line bookstore where copies of this book and our “Fight Racism Defund Planned Parenthood yard sign may be ordered www.campconstitution.net



"This is a book long overdue. Everyone should have to read this book."

-Stacey Dash

Actress and Author.

"The abortion industry can come up with a thousand reasons to justify the egregious murder of innocents today. What many do not know is that the original perpetrators of that industry were elitists, who did not believe the poor, and especially black poor, should be having babies. They described infants of color as weeds in the human garden. We should ALL be horrified to discover the fact that decades later, abortion clinics today are intentionally placed in neighborhoods with high black populations. In a time where Racism concerns are in the news daily, this book "The Racist Roots of Planned Parenthood" clearly lays out evil designs of people that many today honor as early leaders for "Women's Rights".

-Julie Wilkinson, R.N. Former late term abortion clinic nurse.

“Hal Shurtleff systematically walks the reader through the long-standing plot to annihilate people of color in America through the genocide of babies before they take their first breath. He exposes one of the biggest unapologetic racists who ever lived--Margaret Sanger. The Margaret Sanger letters, the detailed plans created by those who helped abortion clinics become a reality and other critical data are well researched in this book. As the nation's Presidential Election fast approaches, it will provide a window of opportunity to cleanse the White House of Democrats who openly promotes eugenics through their support of abortion and hefty funding of Planned Parenthood. This is a timely book and a must read!”

-Dr. Felecia Nace, Ed.D Book Author. Dr. Felecia Nace is one of the first American educators to openly push back against LGBTQ+ and social justice lessons in K-12 schools. Her former positions include New Jersey State Department of Education Specialist, public school teacher, college professor, and college board trustee. She is the author of many professional articles as well as three books: *Massaging the Mindset...*, *Top Down Confusion: Is Gray the New Pink in Education?* and *The Atlanta Child Murders: their message today about education, politics, and race relations*. Currently, she is the Executive Director of Partners 4 Educational Change.

As a Constitutional Law attorney and a Black American I strongly endorse Hal Shurtleff's "*The Racist Roots of Planned Parenthood and Its Legacy of Death*" as meticulously presents evidence uncovering the racist origins of planned parenthood and its collaborators. The abortion industry has wielded abortion to exterminate black lives and suppress the black population.

The abortion industry's current profitability is deeply entwined with its underlying racist motivations. Abortionists get richer the more they are racist. Abortion stands as one of the chief tools of genocide employed by racists. Their contempt for the God's image within a black person is evident. They abhor the beauty inherent in God's creation, as manifested in the African-American. Their rejection of God's redemptive plan for all nations leads to a hatred for those bearing His image.

"*The Racist Roots of Planned Parenthood and Its Legacy of Death* reveals a stark contrast: when society sees a beautiful black face, abortionists see a mere dollar sign. In their eyes, a beautiful black face represents a profitable opportunity to terminate a life. The abortion industry manufactures pills and strategically builds centers in certain neighborhoods to attract desperate mothers, exploiting situations

Planned Parenthood's founder expressed desires to eliminate what she considered an 'undesirable race.' To her and her abortionist coconspirators, a beautiful black baby isn't a life to cherish but organs to extract and sell, cruelly labeling these innocent lives as 'weeds.' Shockingly, nearly 250 black and brown babies lose their lives to abortion daily, amounting to a staggering 19 million since Roe v. Wade.

The tragedy of abortion, brutally ends vibrant lives, inflicting excruciating pain and killing these beautiful lives by stopping heartbeats, poisoning, and ripping babies limb-by-limb. It's a grim reminder of the victims of a legal system and cultural acceptance of abortion. After reading this book my urgent call remains: Keep Your Hands Off of Beautiful Black Babies!

Jonathan M. Alexandre, Esq.*
Senior Counsel for Governmental Affairs Liberty Counsel LCAction.org

In a time when "fake news" and "fake history" distort how we understand the past, Hal Shurtleff returns to the primary sources and shows us the racist truth of Planned Parenthood. By finding and reviewing the words and actions of Margaret Senger and Dr. Clarence Gamble, Shurtleff gives his readers the details and specifics of the racist truth of Planned Parenthood. This exposition is a service to the reader and to our future.

Ed Martin President of the Phyllis Schlafly Eagles, host of The Pro-America Report

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