

REICH TO CHOOSE

**A COLLECTION OF
PLANNED PARENTHOOD PERSONNEL
MALPRACTICE CASES, HEALTH CODE
VIOLATIONS, SHIELDING OF SEX
OFFENDERS, FRAUD, RACISM, AND
OTHER BAD BEHAVIORS FROM
ACROSS THE UNITED STATES**

Sherlock Justice, LLC © 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION - REICH TO CHOOSE.....	1
NEW YORK CASES.....	5
MARYLAND AND DC CASES.....	29
OHIO CASES.....	73
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AND MIDWEST STATE CASES.....	115
Cases from Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts,	
Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee	
WESTERN AND MIDWEST STATE CASES.	147
Cases from Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and South Dakota.	
TEXAS CASES.....	178
CALIFORNIA CASES.	200
PLANNED PARENTHOOD AND RACISM.....	290
SUMMARY.....	305

NOTICE

The publisher attests this is nowhere near a complete accounting of the illegal, vile, or other wrongful activities of those who have worked for or served as agents of Planned Parenthood in any way. The publisher attests these are merely a small sample of the illegal, vile, and other wrongful activity these individuals of Planned Parenthood committed. The publisher attests he did not cover all the states thoroughly from 1973 to the present.

The publisher attests what he found was objectionable enough. He also believes what he found brings legitimate questions about the skill sets, capacities, criminal intent, and fitness to hold licenses or engage in any commercial activity requiring the public trust of the people who operate, work for, and contract for Planned Parenthood.

The publisher found Planned Parenthood personnel evidently committed decades of abuses and other acts of wrongdoing. If the record was searched fully, it no doubt would yield many many more cases of illegal, vile, and wrongful behavior by Planned Parenthood personnel.

The publisher found no evidence Planned Parenthood ever apologized for these acts. They on the contrary considered them acceptable behavior by their extremely low standards. These case summaries read like a sampler on organized crime.

Documents available to the public form the backbone of this report. The publisher cites them extensively in the text so you the reader will know where the info underpinning this report came from. In case of a possible disagreement between the referenced documents and this report, the documents should be more accurate, because the

report arose from the documents. (However, in a few instances, the originators of the documents made errors and the publisher tried to correct them if he knew errors were present.)

The publisher states copies of the records quoted in this report can be retrieved and provided if the need arises. He will charge his normal quoted rate for retrieving, copying, and organizing said records for review. There are several thousand pages of public records this report depends upon and summarizes.

The publisher did not coerce the subjects of this report into reportedly or evidently acting contemptibly. Nor did the publisher coerce people into suing Planned Parenthood people for malpractice or wrongful death, performing autopsies on their victims, inspecting them and citing them for health code violations, investigating them and prosecuting them for criminal acts or other wrongdoing, or reporting about their evident or apparent wrongful actions in the media.

Nor did the publisher coerce the subjects' associates so named (or those in government whose questionable behavior and/or judgment are also mentioned) into evidently or reportedly behaving in the manner that attracted the attention of the records this book is based upon.

In said cases, he merely published the records as it existed and as he found them.

The publisher is familiar with laws regarding nuisance lawsuits, malicious prosecution, and RICO. He will protect his rights to the fullest extent of the law if unjustly challenged in court by anyone he fairly criticized ... or one of his or her allies or associates.

INTRODUCTION – REICH TO CHOOSE

Planned Parenthood is as close as any organization comes to being a national abortion facility chain. If Planned Parenthood ran TV commercials for abortions, they would be able to tout theirs as the national brand, and downgrade rival abortion facilities as Brand X.

Planned Parenthood enjoys a reputation as being a "responsible" abortion provider because its people work hard for this aura. They have released negative information on a few abortion providers whom they consider questionable. Their leaders trot out attractive, articulate women to convince the media and the public into thinking Planned Parenthood is a humane and prestigious organization. Their list of well-heeled volunteers and donors reads like the Social Register. Their Alan Guttmacher Institute issues reports and serves as a source for many articles on abortion and population control.

We are providing summaries of many malpractice cases (and charges of other offenses against women and girls) which we found leveled at Planned Parenthood and its staffers in the states searched. Many of these cases, besides detailing reported acts of malpractice by Planned Parenthood staffers, also contain allegations of these staffers' denial of care to women and girls, and their mistreatment and abuse of women and girls. Our work includes some malpractice cases which men filed over vasectomies Planned Parenthood staffers reportedly botched.

Our work also covers the massive numbers of health code violations for which public health agents cited Planned Parenthood's Southern California and New York City facilities. These citations point to poor management at best or lack of concern for women at worst.

Planned Parenthood staffers' and executives' have committed other reported miserable behavior ... there are reports and charges against them of labor law violations, institutional racism, genocidal population targeting, and sex offenses.

We have also found evidence in several states that Planned Parenthood staffers are breaking the law in failing to report sexual assault victims, especially those who are underage. Planned Parenthood makes a lot of money off of the leavings of incest, statutory rape, and rape.

Planned Parenthood's malpractice cases themselves are as bizarre as almost anything you'll read in a tabloid. The sad thing is that these cases involve the real lives of women and girls ... and those who love them.

A few highlights of these cases follow:

Women and girls have accused Planned Parenthood staffers of botching abortions and leaving fetal parts inside them. Women have accused these staffers of performing "abortions" on them when they weren't even pregnant. Women have accused these staffers of performing abortions so negligently that the babies survived them.

Women have accused Planned Parenthood staffers of lacerating or otherwise severely damaging their uteruses, cervixes, and bowels. Some women have had to undergo

hysterectomies as a result. Other women said they have been unable to have sex for long periods of time after undergoing abortions at the hands of Planned Parenthood staffers.

Many women and girls have evidently had to undergo life-saving emergency surgery or corrective treatment in hospitals after undergoing abortions at the hands of Planned Parenthood staffers. In one such case, for example, a college coed reportedly lost more than a gallon of blood in two days while under the hospital "care" of a Planned Parenthood staffer in Indiana who had earlier punctured her uterus and cervix while performing an abortion on her.

Others weren't so lucky. They died after undergoing abortions or other treatments at the hands of Planned Parenthood staffers.

Even Planned Parenthood staffers' non-abortion work has drawn many malpractice cases. Women have accused these staffers of damaging their uteruses with IUDs. At least one woman accused staffers of botching a tubal ligation, so she became pregnant again. And staffers, they said, burned their vaginas, thighs, and/or cervixes while handling them.

Men have accused Planned Parenthood staffers of botching vasectomies ... or for referring them to doctors who botched the vasectomies. Two men said their wives became pregnant after these doctors performed vasectomies on them. And Planned Parenthood's staffers and/or lawyers evidently added insult to injury in apparently trying to cover up for the negligence by implying these men's wives were unfaithful!

The malpractice cases of several Planned Parenthood affiliates indicate their staffers show another disturbing pattern ... a pattern of apparently keeping women and girls from getting followup medical help when they suffered complications from the abortions Planned Parenthood staffers performed on them. Likewise, women undergoing abortions or other treatment at the hands of Planned Parenthood staffers evidently found out the hard way that Planned Parenthood staffers gave them a level of patient care that was sadly substandard. For example:

A Texas Planned Parenthood staffer reportedly left a seriously ill woman in the hospital right after he delivered her child so he could go to a football game. She later died.

A California woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of botching her abortion so completely she had to get the rest of the baby removed at a hospital. Planned Parenthood's lawyer replied, "Retention of products of conception was an acceptable and foreseeable risk of therapeutic abortion." *He obviously hadn't rehearsed Planned Parenthood's "legal abortion is safe abortion" script.*

In light of these incidents, maybe it shouldn't come as a great surprise that one of Planned Parenthood's Texas staffers, in a lawsuit of his own, divulged Planned Parenthood evidently wasn't covering him with malpractice insurance.

The malpractice cases also brought to light another serious charge against Planned Parenthood. In many cases, women and girls said Planned Parenthood staffers added insult to injury by mistreating them or making fun of their predicaments. For example:

A Planned Parenthood lawyer (or is that voyeur?) demanded "before" and "after" pictures of a California woman's thighs and vagina. The woman had earlier accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of damaging her thighs and vagina. *How many women do you know who have snapshots of their vaginas laying around the house just waiting to be shown to a shyster ... or anyone else, for that matter?*

Maryland Planned Parenthood staffers were caught dumping women who suffered complications from abortions at a local hospital emergency room without arranging for their ongoing care.

Ohio Planned Parenthood staffers charged each other with malpractice.

Others charged Ohio Planned Parenthood staffers refused to report the sexual molestation of a young girl they did an abortion on, and botched.

Planned Parenthood apparently tried to run off girls and women who intended to accuse one of their doctors in Illinois of sexual assault.

A Minnesota girl said Planned Parenthood staffers insulted her by hissing, "Tell your boyfriend to keep his sperm to himself." She also charged they squealed on her by mailing a bill demanding \$12 more for the abortion to her home. She hadn't told Mom and Dad she was pregnant and was going to get an abortion; they found out when they saw the bill.

Maybe the Minnesota Planned Parenthood staffers were just following the example of their medical director. For this woman, Mildred Hanson, was accused of malpractice, patient abuse of the crudest sort, and racism by two women. Several other women came forward with similar accusations against Ms. Hanson later.

One woman, an American Indian, said Ms. Hanson botched a pregnancy test she gave her, and also held off telling her she had cervical cancer for almost a year. She said when she confronted Ms. Hanson with the information she was pregnant, Ms. Hanson offered to abort her child, saying she had enough children already. She accused Ms. Hanson of racism in providing her substandard treatment and in trying to get her to abort her child.

Another woman charged Ms. Hanson performed an abortion on her without anesthetic so hamfistedly that she screamed in agony and had to be held down by four other staffers. She said Ms. Hanson threatened to have her gagged and put in a "psycho ward." She said Ms. Hanson snipped, "This (the painful abortion) will make you think twice before having sex without a contraceptive." She also said Ms. Hanson told her, "Here are your pants. Put them on and get out of here," when she was sitting in a pool of blood.

Ms. Hanson isn't the only Planned Parenthood boss who stands accused of cruel and unusual behavior.

Planned Parenthood officials in California fired a lab technician and later axed the woman who was the medical director for the central Los Angeles Planned Parenthood facility. These two staffers made the mistake of showing a little integrity by reporting their facility to public health officials for health code violations.

They fired an employee who pointed out their people were unqualified to counsel.

They fired a “manager” who reported their facility for asbestos violations. The woman, when she got the promotion to “manager,” said she discovered Planned Parenthood officials made inaccurate financial statements, submitted inflated budgets and budget estimates, and knowingly did so to wrongfully gain state government and federal government funding and private grants. She also said Planned Parenthood officials misrepresented significant financial losses to secure more funding and continued approval for a “primary care program.” All these actions, she said, were violations of the law.

They fired another staffer for complaining about not having running water in her facility, when she was required to do pelvic exams on women and penis exams on men.

As fallout from this case was the disclosure that Planned Parenthood was evidently exploiting the nurse and other young nurses who wanted to become nurse practitioners. Documents in the case implied Planned Parenthood was preying on young women, offering them a backdoor way to become a nurse practitioner in exchange for getting free work out of them, only to fire many of them and then dun them for money before they worked their ways out of their contracts.

Another “manager” said Planned Parenthood higher-ups forced her out. She disclosed fighting staffers, theft of drugs, abortions taking at most 10 minutes, and a scale of pay for facility “managers” that was less than the money a real nurse would make. (The “manager” who whistleblow on her superiors for fraud was paid similarly poorly.)

And Ms. Hanson isn't the only Planned Parenthood leader accused of racism. In California, a Latino citizens' group and pro-life activists who checked state medical fund spending records have accused Planned Parenthood leaders of targeting nonwhites for population control. They stood accused of forcing an abortion on a Latina woman who did n't want one. They settled out of court with one of their own workers who charged they fired her due to racism.

The most widespread case against Planned Parenthood was their contract lab losing about 20,000 slides for Pap smear screening – screening Planned Parenthood facilities in Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas and other unnamed states were only willing to pay \$5 a screen for. The Planned Parenthood affiliates sued, but did not request women and girls to come in for followup exams at the time they filed suit. In other words, after getting a lab company to do thousands of tests for next to nothing, Planned Parenthood officials were willing to endanger -- by their own estimates -- the health of a minimum of 5000 to 6000 girls and women suspected of cancer and as many as 20,000 girls and women by not having retested in a timely manner thousands of their patients who had test results as much as five months overdue.

After reading this report, you won't confuse Planned Parenthood's people with Albert Schweitzer or Mother Teresa ever again.

NEW YORK CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood of New York City and its staffers in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx. Planned Parenthood of New York City operates the Margaret Sanger Center (380 2nd Ave.) in Manhattan, the Boro Hall Center (44 Court St.) in Brooklyn, and the Bronx Center (349 E. 149th St.) in the Bronx. These cases were filed against Planned Parenthood in New York County Supreme Court in Manhattan from 1975 to 1993, in Kings County Supreme Court in Brooklyn from 1982 to 1993, and in Bronx County Supreme Court from 1982 to 1993. (In New York, county "supreme courts" handle high-dollar civil cases and felony criminal cases.)

In many cases, the case files were far from complete ... complaints, documents proving cases ended, and other relevant information were missing from many of the files. So I used the best available evidence in each case file to indicate what each case was about and what its status was. Note also that many cases ended with stipulations discontinuing action. This can mean a settlement with undisclosed terms took place between the woman or girl and Planned Parenthood to end the case ... or the woman or girl simply ended her case.

These cases are by no means represented as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood of New York City or its staffers. The following facts explain why this is so:

-- Research only covered cases against Planned Parenthood in New York County (Manhattan) Supreme Court from 1975 to 1993, in Kings County (Brooklyn) Supreme Court from 1982 to 1993, and in Bronx County Supreme Court from 1982 to 1993.

-- Court clerks and county clerks in the boroughs of New York City logged cases only by plaintiff name (and not by defendant name) until recently. This, of course, covers up for substandard business people and medical people who get sued often. In recent years, each borough's clerks have been on their own schedule in computer-indexing case references by defendant. (Some clerks computer-index all defendants in a lawsuit; others computer-index only the first-named defendant. And some clerks index only cases in the most recent years.) It is likely other malpractice cases against Planned Parenthood have not been computer-indexed to be accessible to the researcher.

-- Research did not cover checks on each Planned Parenthood staffer. Since each doctor can see women and girls from a number of New York counties, and since court clerks and county clerks in many New York counties have listed civil cases only by plaintiff name until recently, it is virtually impossible to search an individual doctor's malpractice record in many New York counties unless the researcher relies on very expensive legal data base searches. Also, there have been shifts in staffers at Planned Parenthood facilities over the years, so running checks on former staffers multiplies the cost of the task.

-- Women and girls who were not New York residents at the time they underwent abortions or other procedures at the hands of Planned Parenthood staffers may have filed diversity

of citizenship medical malpractice cases against Planned Parenthood or individual staffers in federal courts in their own states or in New York. Undoubtedly, many girls and women from Connecticut, New Jersey, and Northeast Pennsylvania undergo abortions in Planned Parenthood facilities in New York City because they are close and supposedly anonymous. Research did not cover Planned Parenthood's potential malpractice case load in the federal court system.

-- Possible settlements of claims before they reached court could have kept still other cases concealed. Possible research oversights in checking on Planned Parenthood could have left still other cases concealed.

MANHATTAN CASES

1. Angela S. This woman accused a staffer (later identified as Irving Rust) of performing an abortion on her at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility in 1972 so negligently that she had to undergo a C-section in a hospital five months later to have a dead little girl removed from her.

Case No. 10838/1975 (one of her cases against Planned Parenthood) was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1980. No documents in the case file for Case No. 655/1976 (her other case against Planned Parenthood) show how this case was resolved.

(Sources: Case No. 10838/1975 and Case No. 655/1976)

2. Jacqueline W. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer caused her bodily injuries by performing an abortion on her negligently at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility in 1975. This case was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1980.

(Source: Case No. 21827/1975)

3. Elizabeth F. This girl's mother charged Planned Parenthood staffers committed medical malpractice on her, causing her bodily injuries, when they worked on her at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility. She named staffers E. Hakim-Elahi and Sunthorn Bunyaviroch in the case.

(Source: Case No. 19873/1979)

4. Sandra H. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of causing her severe injuries when she underwent an "early" (first trimester) abortion at their hands at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility in 1980.

Case 474/1981 (one of her cases against Planned Parenthood) was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1982. No documents in the case file for Case 21854/1981 (her other case against Planned Parenthood) show how this case was resolved.

(Sources: Case 474/1981 and Case No. 21584/1981)

5. Victoria R. This woman asserted Planned Parenthood staffers caused her bodily injury when she underwent an abortion and an IUD insertion at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility in 1978. She said as a result, she suffered sharp needlelike pains, couldn't sit down, had a painful discharge, suffered infections, and was told she had been rendered unable to give birth. She also said a staffer who worked on her at Planned Parenthood refused to take the IUD out of her when she started complaining of these symptoms. (She said he told her "he could not do it until some future time.") She also said Planned Parenthood staffers refused to tell her the name of the Planned Parenthood staffer who worked on her. The case was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1984.

(Source: Case No. 17337/1981)

6. Janet T. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers committed medical malpractice on her ... evidently, she suffered severe bodily injuries, including damage to her uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries. (She named a Dr. Koban in the case.)

A 1982 pre-calendar conference order in the file shows Planned Parenthood's lawyer demanded a judge to order Janet to submit to a doctor of Planned Parenthood's choosing so he could examine her sexual organs and check her uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries. The lawyer, in this document, wanted Janet to furnish a doctor's report on the "possible loss of child bearing capacity." This implies she charged Planned Parenthood's staffers inflicted major injuries on her. The lawyer, in this document, also wanted to reserve the right to "hold psychiatric exam" ... evidently aimed at making Janet submit to a shrink.

In the same pre-calendar conference order, Planned Parenthood's lawyer wanted Janet to provide her tax records. This implies Janet also may have charged she lost a large amount of time from work due to her treatment at the hands of Planned Parenthood staffers.

The case was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1983.

(Source: Case No. 14437/1982)

7. Sherry C. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of botching an abortion performed on her at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility in 1981. She said the abortion was incomplete, she bled severely during and after the abortion, she suffered a serious infection, and Planned Parenthood staffers failed to provide her with proper followup care so she could recover properly. As a result, she said, she had to undergo corrective surgery, had to spend time in a hospital, and had to be confined to her bed and her home for the following six weeks.

Case 6835/1983 (one of her cases against Planned Parenthood) was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1984. No documents in the case file of Case No. 16422/1983 (her other case against Planned Parenthood) show how this case was resolved.

(Sources: Case No. 6835/1983 and Case No. 16422/1983)

8. Jean O. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Benjamin Campese performed a dilation and curettage (possibly an abortion) on her at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility in 1982 so negligently that she suffered a punctured uterus, suffered severe internal bleeding, and miscarried her baby.

In her complaint, Jean said the Planned Parenthood staffer led her to believe the procedure would be simple and said she wasn't informed of the peril of a punctured uterus and internal hemorrhaging that might result. She also said she wasn't told a D&C might be a failure. These statements imply Jean underwent a D&C abortion. However, it is possible she was not diagnosed as being pregnant and was advised to undergo a D&C for a purpose other than for an abortion.

Planned Parenthood's lawyer, in a pre-calendar conference order, wanted Jean's hospital authorizations to be served in 30 days, and wanted her to provide records of her wages for 1981 and 1982. This implies Jean charged she had to undergo treatment in a hospital and she lost wages as a result of the D&C procedure at Planned Parenthood.

(Source: Case No. 25164/1983)

9. Marisol C. This teenage girl accused Planned Parenthood staffers of botching an abortion performed on her at the Manhattan Planned Parenthood facility in 1990. As a result, she said, she suffered serious and permanent injuries, had to undergo another abortion and followup treatment, and was unable to work for a while. She said she was receiving treatment and medication for post-abortion syndrome.

Marisol's medical records from Planned Parenthood show a staffer named Robert Schaefer performed the abortion. They also show that the lab staffers who examined what Planned Parenthood staffers removed from Marisol apparently didn't see any fetal flesh or fragments, just some placenta tissue. They also show a waiver for contraception Planned Parenthood staffers had Marisol sign, in which they got the teenager to release them from liability in connection with performing tests or diagnoses, and in which they got her to agree to go for followup treatment of complications to someone of Planned Parenthood's choosing.

Judge David Saxe dismissed Case No. 7346/1992 (Marisol's first case against Planned Parenthood) in 1992 on grounds on grounds her lawyer didn't have the Planned Parenthood defendants properly served with legal papers. Saxe refused to allow Marisol's lawyer to reopen this case four months later. Marisol's lawyer then filed Case No. 101971/1993 in 1993 so she could seek redress against Planned Parenthood.

(Sources: Case No. 7346/1992 and Case No. 101971/1993)

BROOKLYN CASES

10. McLena F. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers worked on her at the Brooklyn Planned Parenthood facility in 1982 so negligently that she suffered severe bodily injuries. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium, and for the money he had to pay for her corrective treatment. Judge John Monteleone dismissed McLena's case in 1986.

(Source: Case. No. 14337/1984)

11. Dorothy B. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Ferdinand Caturani worked on her at the Brooklyn Planned Parenthood facility in 1985 so negligently that she suffered severe, permanent, and disabling injuries. She said she also required further medical care as a result. The case was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1988.

(Source: Case No. 21376/1986)

12. Sharon W. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of leaving part of the placenta inside her uterus when he performed an abortion on her at the Brooklyn Planned Parenthood facility in 1984. (She named Bahman Kameh in the case.) As a result, she said, she suffered vaginal bleeding and acute infection, and was unable to work regularly. She said she finally had to have followup surgery at a hospital to correct the problem the Planned Parenthood staffer caused her. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium, and for the money he had to pay for her corrective treatment.

No documents in the case file for this case (Case No. 24799/1986) show how it was resolved. Sharon and her husband filed a similar suit (Case No. 13973/1986) in New York County (Manhattan) Supreme Court. Likewise, no documents in the case file for this case show how it was resolved.

(Sources: Case No. 24799/1986 (the Brooklyn case), and Case No. 13973/1986 (the Manhattan case))

13. Pamela M. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers botched an abortion performed on her at the Brooklyn Planned Parenthood facility in 1985. (She named staffer Sunthorn Bunyaviroch in the case.) She said she returned to the Planned Parenthood facility for followup treatment two weeks later complaining of abdominal pain, and yet the Planned Parenthood staffers failed to figure out she still had part of the baby inside of her. She said they gave her a prescription for the antibiotic tetracycline.

Pamela said she continued to suffer pain, and suffered severe uterine bleeding. Roughly 10 days after her second visit to Planned Parenthood, she said, her condition deteriorated so badly that she wound up in the hospital for 10 days, had to undergo surgery to have the rest of the baby removed, had to receive at least two blood transfusions, and had to undergo confinement to her bed and her house for a while after that.

(Source: Case No. 34468/1987)

14. Anne C. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of performing an abortion on her negligently at the Brooklyn Planned Parenthood facility in 1991. As a result, she said, she suffered personal injuries and financial loss. Anne's lawyer accused Planned Parenthood officials of willfully withholding her medical records; she filed a motion in 1992 to make them give Anne a copy of her records.

(Source: Case No. 24622/1992)

BRONX CASES

15. Yvette D. The mother of this girl accused Planned Parenthood staffers of perforating her uterus while performing a vacuum abortion on her at the Bronx Planned Parenthood facility in 1982. (She named Dana Johnston in the case.) The case was ended with a stipulation discontinuing action in 1989.

(Source: Case No. 17463/1982)

16. Jasmine R. This woman sued Planned Parenthood in connection with unspecified treatment she received. Jasmine's lawyer petitioned the court to make Planned Parenthood officials turn over to her copies of her medical records for treatment she evidently underwent at Planned Parenthood facilities in Bronx and in Manhattan. (Jasmine's lawyer was also seeking her medical records from two hospitals as well; it is possible she had to go to these hospitals for followup treatment.)

(Source: Case No. 25020/1988, filed in New York County Supreme Court in Manhattan)

OTHER CASES FILED IN NEW YORK CITY COURTS

17. Mae W. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffer Sunthorn Bunyaviroch of botching an abortion he performed on her in 1981. Bunyaviroch, she said, performed a second abortion on her a short time later, after he decided she was still pregnant. A couple of weeks later, she said, her condition worsened so radically she had to undergo immediate surgery at a hospital. She said she suffered permanent damage to her sexual organs as a result of the botched abortion, and had been confined to a hospital bed or to her home ever since.

Mae's husband also sued, saying Bunyaviroch rendered Mae unable to have sex for a time, that Bunyaviroch also rendered her unable to work and do household chores, and that Bunyaviroch's negligence also forced him to spend money for her medical care.

(Source: Case No. 3244/1983, filed in Kings County Supreme Court in Brooklyn)

18. Leslie P. This girl's mother sued Planned Parenthood in Westchester County (a suburban county directly north of Bronx), charging one or more of its staffers botched an abortion performed on Leslie in 1989. As a result, she said, Leslie had to be taken by ambulance from the Planned Parenthood facility to a nearby hospital to undergo corrective treatment for the incomplete abortion. Leslie's mother also named staffer Michael Lev-Gur in the case.

Leslie, a resident of Connecticut, ran away from home because of a dispute with her father over the abortion, and lived with friends in Bronx for a while. This is why her lawyer filed the case in Bronx County. A judge in Bronx County ordered the case transferred to Westchester County in 1992.

(Source: Case No. 16253/1990, filed in Bronx County Supreme Court)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S AGED ABORTIONIST PUT OUT TO PASTURE

Fred Pulver, an elderly abortion provider who got his doctor's license two days before the start of World War II, was still in harness at Planned Parenthood in the 1990s. New York officials put the Schenectady sawbones out to pasture for good in 1991 after he botched an abortion on a woman so totally her baby survived it and was born five days later.

New York State Health Department officials filed charges against Pulver after he tried to abort a woman's 27-week-old baby at Planned Parenthood's Schenectady facility in January 1990. Five days after Pulver botched the abortion, the woman gave birth to the three-pound baby boy in a hospital in nearby Albany.

State officials in October 1991 charged Pulver misdiagnosed the baby as being only 10 to 11 weeks old. They also charged him with failing to re-examine the woman after he bungled the abortion, and/or failing to refer her to another doctor for followup care.

Pulver decided he'd rather quit than fight. He surrendered his medical license to the authorities within days.

Planned Parenthood flacks whined when state officials made known the circumstances of Pulver's retirement. "We are outraged by the ability of the New York State Health Department to essentially ruin an outstanding physician's reputation," a Planned Parenthood press release huffed.

"He did not admit guilt," Planned Parenthood spokeswoman Blue Carreker said as she stood by Pulver. "He still does not, and we believe under the circumstances of the case, he did what was required."

COMMENT: *Ms. Blue's statement stands on its own as an unintentional indictment of the level of care Planned Parenthood officials think they should provide to women and girls. So does the Planned Parenthood press release calling Pulver "an outstanding physician."*

State officials didn't ruin Pulver. All they did was alert the public to the health threat Pulver was. I'll bet some people think Planned Parenthood must have been so starved for talent that they let a codger like Pulver be around sharp instruments.

(Sources: New York State Department of Health statement of charges against Fred H. Pulver, and a 11/2/91 article in the Schenectady *Daily Gazette*)

LABOR CASE

Sonja C. This woman, an employee of Planned Parenthood of Nassau County, sued Planned Parenthood for employment discrimination. She asserted her supervisors Lee Aranow and Cathy Lee Mitchell subjected her to "disparate scrutiny, unwarranted criticism, and unfair performance evaluations" on the grounds of her race. She accused Planned Parenthood managers of firing her for "pretextual reasons and solely because of her race and color."

(Source: Case No. CV 85-3934, filed in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY'S HEALTH CODE VIOLATIONS

This is a summary of health code violations that New York State Department of Health agents have cited Planned Parenthood of New York City abortion facilities for in 1989. The two state public health inspections of Planned Parenthood facilities this section highlights are a June 1989 survey of the Margaret Sanger Center (380 2nd Ave., Manhattan) and a two-day November 1989 survey of the Boro Hall Center (44 Court St., Brooklyn). This summary is organized by type of violation in list form. Each type of violation list notes which facility was caught on each violation.

This summary is by no means a complete listing of Planned Parenthood's health code violations in New York City. Why? It covers only those health code violations for which Planned Parenthood staffers were *CAUGHT*.

ADMINISTRATION DEFICIENCIES

- Facility's backup agreement with a hospital in case women or girls suffer complications needing hospital care wasn't updated or legally signed. (Boro Hall Center)
- Administrator failed to maintain an adequate oversight role. (Boro Hall Center)
- Facility had no available policy for child abuse or domestic violence identification, reporting, and referral. (Boro Hall Center)
- Manuals for sexually transmitted diseases and for counseling, and the pharmacy policy and procedures were not being reviewed and revised. (Boro Hall Center)
- Facility had no policies and procedures showing that it met certain portions of New York State's public health code requirements regarding abortions. (Boro Hall Center)
- There were several building fire and safety code violations. (Boro Hall Center, Margaret Sanger Center)

DRUG DEFICIENCIES

- Emergency boxes were inconsistently controlled. (Boro Hall Center)
- There was no policy for the safe handling of medications. (Boro Hall Center)
- Pharmacy protocols did not comply with state laws. (Boro Hall Center)
- There was no policy to protect women and girls from the noxious effect of prescribed medications. (Boro Hall Center)
- Allergy flagging policies were being followed inconsistently. (Boro Hall Center)
- Drugs were not being secured in a locked container. (Boro Hall Center)

- There were expired-date items on the emergency cart. (Margaret Sanger Center)
- There was no documentation of an emergency cart log for staffers to prevent deterioration of medication and biologicals. (Margaret Sanger Center)
- Emergency medications on emergency cart were not being checked for expiration. (Margaret Sanger Center)
- Expired and deteriorated medications and biologicals were not being destroyed in accordance with professional standards of pharmacy practice. (Margaret Sanger Center)

PATIENT CARE DEFICIENCIES

- Women's and girls' medical records indicated the staffers were not recording (or were recording inaccurately) the results of drug administration to women and girls, were not recording current medications, were not recording patient education (what they were telling women and girls -- if anything -- about what the drugs' effects on them would be), were not recording how large the doses of drugs were that they were administering to the women and girls, and were not making progress notes on items such as breakthrough bleeding. (Boro Hall Center)
- Women's and girls' medical records did not list what medications they were taking. (Boro Hall Center)
- Women's and girls' medical records did not contain accurate justifications for or results of medication administering. (Boro Hall Center)
- Girls' medical records did not contain progress notes to justify the birth control medications being made available. These records lacked periodic exams and histories (or relevant notes) precluding the side effects of the contraception method being used. (Boro Hall Center)
- Women's and girls' medical records lacked social work and psychosocial assessment documentation. (The social worker was keeping these records in her office instead of posting them in the medical records.) (Boro Hall Center)
- There was no evidence doctors reviewed women's and girls' medical histories. (Boro Hall Center)
- Pre-abortion physical exam forms had no space for notes for a complete physical exam. (Boro Hall Center)
- Followup post-operation forms needed revision to show what (if any) post-operation services were being provided. (Boro Hall Center)
- Women and girls (not health care professionals) did their own medical histories. (Boro Hall Center)
- Physical exam records did not contain descriptive findings. (Boro Hall Center)

- Lab staffers were not screening most women and girls for pregnancy, STS (serologic test for syphilis), glycosuria (glucose in urine), or proteinuria (protein in urine). (Boro Hall Center)
- There was no licensed nurse present in the procedure (operating) room during abortions. (Boro Hall Center)
- There was no job description for the functioning of the "recovery room" LPN. (Boro Hall Center)
- There was no registered professional nurse working as a circulating nurse in the procedure (operating) room. (Boro Hall Center)
- There was no evidence in medical records of women and girls showing that they were "being evaluated and discharged post procedure by a physician's written orders." (Boro Hall Center)
- Staffers were not enforcing the facility's patient post-operation discharge procedure. (Boro Hall Center).
- Staffers were discharging women and girls an hour after they underwent surgeries, instead of two hours after surgeries, as their policy manual stated. And one woman's record showed she was admitted to the "recovery room" and discharged at the same time. (Boro Hall Center)

What was Planned Parenthood's response to the last citation? The administrator claimed a staffer logged the woman out "mistakenly." The administrator also noted instead of giving women two hours to recover in the "recovery room," the facility's medical director had changed the policy and cut "recovery room" time to one hour instead.

SANITATION AND EQUIPMENT DEFICIENCIES

- Specimens and refrigerated drugs were being stored together in the same refrigerator, which could lead to facility-caused infections to women and girls. (Boro Hall Center)
- A doctor observed performing an abortion was not wearing shoe coverings. Also, neither the doctor nor the attendant was wearing head and hair covering while in the procedure (operating) room. (Boro Hall Center)
- Reusable cleaned and sterilized PVC tubing was being hung on doorknobs in a dirty utility room. (Boro Hall Center)
- Facility employees did not know how to clean reusable PVC tubing properly. (Margaret Sanger Center)
- Staffers failed to ensure emergency equipment was in working condition. (Margaret Sanger Center)
- Staffers didn't keep laryngoscope, adequate endotracheal tubes, or stylets on the

emergency cart. (Margaret Sanger Center)

-- There were several building sanitation code violations. (Margaret Sanger Center)

-- Clinical facilities were being cleaned with contaminated janitorial equipment. (Margaret Sanger Center)

STAFFER HEALTH AND TRAINING DEFICIENCIES

-- Evidence of current CPR certification for staff was not available. (Boro Hall Center)

-- There were no CPR certification documents in several staffers' files. (Boro Hall Center, Margaret Sanger Center)

-- There was no documentation of emergency equipment use training or CPR training of several staffers. (Margaret Sanger Center)

-- Staffers' files lacked evidence they had undergone health screening. (Boro Hall Center)

-- Staffers' files lacked evidence they had undergone pre-employment physical exams. (Boro Hall Center, Margaret Sanger Center)

-- There was no written policy for rubella screening for staffers. (Boro Hall Center)

-- Staffers' files lacked evidence they were screened for rubella. (Boro Hall Center, Margaret Sanger Center)

-- Staffers' files lacked evidence they were screened for tuberculosis. (Boro Hall Center, Margaret Sanger Center)

-- Staffers' files did not include annual health status reassessments. (Boro Hall Center, Margaret Sanger Center)

-- There was no evidence that staffers received any child abuse or domestic violence identification and reporting training. (Boro Hall Center)

-- There was no evidence "professional" staffers were undergoing continuing education to maintain their skills and keep their skills in line with current standards of professional practice. (Boro Hall Center)

-- There was no record of in-service or continuing education or on-the-job training in several staffers' files. (Margaret Sanger Center)

-- The files of three nurse anesthetists lacked proof they had valid current registrations. (Margaret Sanger Center)

POST-MORTEM

Planned Parenthood staffers, employees, and consultants claim they are concerned about women's and girls' health. Yet the health code violations the staffers of Planned Parenthood of New York City's abortion facilities committed indicate otherwise.

Correspondence from Planned Parenthood of New York City officials to New York State public health officials indicates they promised to correct the deficiencies they were caught for, and they did not contest the majority of the citations.

Among the most serious of the violations were the violations for substandard treatment Planned Parenthood of New York City staffers were caught giving girls and women. For example, they weren't recording the amounts of drugs they were giving the girls and women, they weren't noting the results of the drug treatments, they weren't listing what other medications the girls and women might be taking (a wrong combination of drugs -- especially in combination with anesthetic -- can be serious and sometimes fatal), and they were apparently sending girls and women home after surgeries without doctor evaluations.

Public health agents caught a Planned Parenthood of New York City doctor performing abortions without being clothed adequately to protect women and girls from picking up infections from him. The doctor's nonchalant approach to the health of women and girls was mimicked by an attendant, who also failed to wear proper garb in the operating room. Apparently, neither of these individuals thought it was important enough to at least go through the motions of following proper procedure while being observed by state inspectors.

The staffers' nonchalant approach was also nonchalantly supported by the administrator, who wrote "wearing head and hair covering for surgeon is not necessary, especially that we do not operate on open wounds or abdomen." (***They CAUSE wounds, according to some of the women who have sued them for malpractice.***) New York state public health agents wrote "Unacceptable" across the administrator's reply.

Also, there was no space on the Planned Parenthood of New York City pre-abortion physical exam forms for recording results of a complete physical exam. This implies doctors weren't giving girls and women such exams before performing abortions on them. There was no evidence doctors were checking girls' and women's medical histories, which meshes logically with the fact that women and girls were being caused to fill out their own medical histories. Lab staffers were not testing girls and women for a mandated range of conditions. *They weren't even running pregnancy tests in many cases to determine if the girls or women were actually pregnant or if the doctors would be cutting something else out of them besides babies!* And followup post-operation forms needed revision to show what post-operation treatment -- if any -- the staffers were giving girls and women; this could mean they were giving girls and women little or no followup care.

These particular citations point to a pattern of slipshod health care. These citations point to a corner-cutting process in which staffers rush girls and women into the operating rooms with minimal screening, the staffers speed through the abortions, and the staffers discharge the girls and women quickly with little or no post-abortion treatment or monitoring.

The other citations are no cause for Planned Parenthood to exult, either. For example, there was systemic lack of evidence Planned Parenthood of New York City staffers were being screened for their health before hiring, or were being screened for their health while working with Planned Parenthood. There was lack of evidence staffers who would be around pregnant women and girls undergoing exams and/or invasive surgery were being tested for rubella or tuberculosis. (The rubella charge is particularly serious. If a woman is exposed to rubella while pregnant, she may decide to abort the child even if she originally didn't want to, because of the possibility the exposure to rubella could have damaged the child.)

Also, Planned Parenthood of New York City staffers were caught storing drugs in the same refrigerator with specimens; this could have led to infections for women and girls. These citations indicate at the very least administrative negligence. Or they indicate a systemic lack of proper concern for women's and girls' health by Planned Parenthood staffers.

The citations which New York state public health agents issued because Planned Parenthood of New York City's staffers didn't check emergency medications for expiration, and failed to dispose of expired or deteriorated drugs as required indicate a negligent or a cheapskate approach on the part of Planned Parenthood.

The violation Planned Parenthood of New York City drew for failure to have a licensed nurse present in the operating room during abortions also indicates a negligent or a cheapskate approach on the part of Planned Parenthood.

The citations which Planned Parenthood facilities in New York City drew for not having evidence showing their staffers were keeping their skills or training updated indicates at the very least administrative negligence. Or they indicate a systemic substandard attitude by staffers toward their professions.

And the citation which Planned Parenthood of New York City absorbed for failing to have on hand any policy for child abuse or domestic violence identification, reporting, and referral certainly detracts from Planned Parenthood's self-proclaimed role of protecting women and girls. Medical care providers are charged (in many states by law) with the responsibility of reporting such suspected incidents of victimization to the authorities so they can investigate these cases and stop the exploitation. By incurring a citation for not even having these policies on hand (which implies their staffers weren't getting this training), Planned Parenthood officials have laid themselves open to the charge that they care more about the profits from abortion and other procedures than they do about reporting abusers and stopping the exploitation of women and girls.

In a detailed report dated 2/28/90, New York State public health officials said to Planned Parenthood higher-ups, "Based on your response to the deficiencies cited it is evident that the administrator has failed to carry out her responsibilities effectively."

PLANNED PARENTHOOD MID HUDSON PERSONNEL EVIDENTLY FAIL TO REPORT ANY POTENTIAL SEX ABUSE VICTIMS TO POLICE IN 2000s

Planned Parenthood personnel evidently have not been reporting underage victims of rape, incest, molestation, or statutory rape since the turn of the century. Records obtained from police departments in the communities where Planned Parenthood Mid Hudson facilities are located indicate the following:

178 Church St./17 Noxon St., Poughkeepsie, NY

There were 110 police calls for this location from 1/1/2000 through 11/18/2005. (The facility has a Church St. address and a Noxon St. address.)

Of these calls, 42 were for “alarm activations.” There was also a check for an open garage door.

Of these calls, 10 were to tattle on picketers.

Of these calls, six were hang-ups on 911 calls from the facility. In a couple of these cases, the record specifically identified Planned Parenthood staffers were responsible.

Of these calls, 9 were for accidents on the street and a further 12 were for traffic stops or parking violations on the street in front of the facility ... most or all presumably did not involve Planned Parenthood.

Of these calls, three were for fender-benders in Planned Parenthood’s parking lot (presumably involving clients and/or employees).

Of these calls, one was for a broken building window and one was for a broken car window. One call was for a “suspicious package.”

Of these calls, one was for a barking dog, and two were for car radios being too loud.

Of these calls, one involved a down cable wire. One involved a “welfare check” on a person to see if that person was okay. One call concerned a found bike.

Of these calls, one involved an arrest warrant, and one involved a BOLO (be on the lookout for) a road rage perpetrator. Of these calls, one involved reported violation of a protection order. Another was a harassment complaint from a woman.

Of these calls, one was for three males mugging another male, and one was for two females fighting. Another call involved a “shots fired” incident on a Sunday evening. A fourth call was for “irate male.” And a fifth involved a “landlord/tenant dispute.”

Of these calls, one was called “domestic,” and one was called “male hitting female.” A third call was called, “male female fighting in parking lot,” a fourth was called “female having a problem w/boyfriend,” and a fifth was called “male female verbal” (not oral).

One of these calls (5/22/2000) was for a “sick female.” Paramedics transferred her to a

local hospital. Another (8/14/2003) was for a “female patient with abdominal pains.” Paramedics transferred her to a local hospital. A third call (7/27/2004) was also for having a patient transferred to a local hospital.

One of these calls (9/26/2002) concerned a “27 y/o female threatening to hurt herself.”

No calls were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

395 Main St., Beacon, NY

There were 14 police calls for this address from 1/1/2000 through 11/3/2005.

Of these, four were for employees accidentally triggering burglar alarms or a “panic alarm.” Two calls were false burglar alarms late at night. One call was for a confirmed misdialled burglar alarm. Two were for open front door alarms.

One call was for a triggered motion alarm in the front reception area in the early evening of New Year’s Day 2002. And in another call a car triggered a motion alarm about an hour later on New Year’s Day 2002; police interviewed the occupants, and a woman identified herself and the other two as Planned Parenthood employees.

One call was for a reported “group fighting in the area.”

One call was for a dispute between a woman and an ex-boyfriend.

Of these, one was a 911 call from BFD (Beacon Fire Dept.) call requesting “an officer at Planned Parenthood” in the case of a doctor breaking off a hypodermic needle in the buttocks of a woman 2/3/2005. Later an “officer” (police officer or Planned Parenthood officer?) called to say “the needle was retracted and still in the syringe.” Even if this was true, it indicates the staffers at Planned Parenthood’s Beacon location were incapable (due to lack of doctor skill and/or lack of proper medical equipment) to retrieve a broken-off needle from a woman’s body at their facility. Otherwise, there would have been no reason for Planned Parenthood personnel to waste paramedic, firemen, or police time.

No calls were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

7 Coates Drive, Goshen, NY

There were 24 police calls for this address from 1/1/2000 through 11/4/2005.

Of these, two were for false burglar alarms.

Of these, two were for suspicious person. Of these, three were for suspicious incident.

Of these, three were for permits. Of these, four were for special detail.

Of these, one was for person locked out of car. Of these, one was for lost property.

Of these, one was for “domestic – unfounded.”

Of these, one was for a “juvenile complaint.”

Of these, one was for an “animal complaint.” One was for a traffic stop, and one was for a parking violation. Of these, one was for MVA (motor vehicle accident).

Of these, one was for a 911 hangup.

Of these, one was for a medical call 1/2/2004 (about noon on a Friday).

No calls were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

244 Greenwich Drive, Goshen, NY

There were 10 police calls for this address from 1/1/2000 through 11/4/2005.

Of these, three were for false burglar alarms.

Of these, one was for suspicious incident. Of these, one was for “criminal mischief.” Of these, one was for information.

Of these, one was for MVA (motor vehicle accident) with property damage.

Of these, one was for person locked out of car. One was for lost property.

Of these, one was for fire about noon on a Thursday.

No calls were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

3312 Route 343, Amenia, NY

There was one police call for this address from 1/1/2000 through 11/15/2005. It was for a burglar alarm. **None were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.**

43 Main St., Walden, NY

There were no police calls for this address from 1/1/2000 through 11/15/2005. **None were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.**

169 Washington, Kingston, NY

There were 17 police calls for this address from 1/1/2000 to November 2005.

Of these, eight were for false alarms. One was for an actual burglary.

Of these, one was for MVA (motor vehicle accident) with property damage. One was for a parking violation. One was for an “accident ...” This was a motor vehicle accident.

Of these, one was for a patrol request. Of these, one was for a “aided othe (r) ...” This was giving help to a civilian for a routine matter.

Of these, one was for an “aggravated ...” This was a harassment call.

Of these, one was for a “check welf(are) ...” This could have been a 911 hangup or a concerned citizen call.

Of these, one was for “intelligen(ce) ...” This concerned a woman who refused medical assistance.

None were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

14 Prince St. and 10 Prince St., Monticello, NY

There were 13 police calls for these addresses from 1/1/2000 to 11/2/2005.

Of these, two were for “panic alarms” accidentally set off by Planned Parenthood employees.

Of these, five were for alarms. Four were false and one was triggered by a door left open.

Of these, two were for people to be transported to a mental institution. (This may or may not have been in connection with Planned Parenthood.)

Of these, one was for a “suspicious package” delivered to Planned Parenthood.

Of these, one was for a man who “pointed an obvious water pistol in the direction of the workers” at Planned Parenthood.

Of these, one was for person locked out of car.

Of these, one was for “youth complaints.” A female Planned Parenthood staffer called the cops on some kids who had run through the building.

None were evidently for suspected sexual abuse of girls who had been run through their building.

44 No. Chestnut St., New Paltz, NY

There were 17 police calls for this address from 1/1/2000 through 11/13/2005.

Of these, four were for false burglar alarms. A fifth was for an open door alarm. There were another two for burglar alarms that Planned Parenthood employees tripped accidentally, and an eighth for a burglar alarm the cleaning crew tripped.

One call was for a stolen Planned Parenthood sign; it was found in a trash pile down the street.

Two calls were for women locked out of their cars at Planned Parenthood.

One call was to impound a vehicle after a traffic stop.

One call was for a “suspicious” possible bonfire” nearby. It turned out residents were having a barbecue.

For one call, a Planned Parenthood employee turned in a man who made an appointment. In another call, a Planned Parenthood employee turned in a man who had made an appointment to find out about in vitro fertilization. Apparently, he accused his postal worker wife of selling his semen through the mail.

For one call, a Planned Parenthood employee turned in a client’s boyfriend because he “wanted to be part of the consultation with his ex-girlfriend but was refused.”

Protesters made a call to the police notifying them they intended to protest peacefully the next day.

No calls were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

532 Blooming Grove Turnpike, New Windsor, NY

There were 25 police calls for this address from 1/1/2000 through 11/21/2005.

For one call (3/3/2000), a woman had low iron in her blood and felt dizzy. Paramedics determined she was in trouble and took her to a local hospital emergency room. For another call (5/11/2000), a woman had an unspecified problem that caused her “discomfort.” Paramedics determined she was in trouble and took her to a local hospital emergency room. For a third call (5/8/2003), a woman passed out and paramedics took her to a local hospital emergency room.

For a fourth call (8/9/2004), there was a “patient with seizures.” Paramedics took her to a local hospital emergency room. For a fifth call (8/22/2005), there was patient “with severe pelvic pain.” Paramedics also took her to a local hospital emergency room.

For one call (6/25/2004), one of Planned Parenthood’s clients evidently overdosed on an antipsychotic drug. It was noted, “The patient had her two children in the lobby of the office and the staff was unsure of what to do.” Police had her taken to a local hospital, and her therapist was consulted. For another call (4/12/2005), a Planned Parenthood staffer reported there was a “psych emergency at Planned Parenthood; paramedics took the sufferer to a local hospital.

For a third call (8/8/2005), a 22-year-old “female in the office made threats to harm herself.” It wasn’t clear if the young woman in distress was a Planned Parenthood client or staffer. A police officer sent the paramedics away and drove the young woman to a nearby hospital.

Planned Parenthood staffers called the law when they found a couple of pro-life stickers on their new office building and the building contractor's construction trailer.

There was one 911 hangup alarm (Planned Parenthood misdial).

Planned Parenthood was also the source of 13 false or nuisance alarm calls. Employees accidentally tripped six such false alarms; a contractor tripped a seventh. There were also three other false alarms. There were two alarm "malfunctions," and police had to respond to an alarm in which a door was locked but not completely closed.

Steam at the facility triggered one fire alarm. A Planned Parenthood employee manually triggered a fire alarm when one of her co-workers burned popcorn.

No calls were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

26 West St. and 91 Dubois St., Newburgh, NY

There were 62 police calls for these addresses from 1/1/2000 to 11/2/2005.

Of these, two were for "panic alarms" apparently set off by Planned Parenthood employees.

Of these, 38 were for burglar alarms. The vast majority of these were probably false.

Of these, one was a 911 hangup.

Of these, two were for "disorderly conduct."

Of these, two were for "criminal mischief."

Of these, one was for "harassment."

Of these, one was for a "disorderly juvenile."

Of these, one was for an "emotionally disturbed person."

Of these, one was for MEDPD (a medical call).

Of these, one was for "suspicious."

Of these, one was for grand larceny.

Of these, one was for PROPPE (property report).

Of these, one was for UNKPRO (unknown problem).

Of these, one was for theft.

Of these, two were for "lost property."

Of these, one was for a hit and run accident.

Of these, one was a traffic problem.

Of these, two were traffic stops.

Of these, one was for a property damage accident.

None were evidently for suspected sexual abuse.

SUMMARY

There were roughly 300 calls at or around the listed Planned Parenthood Mid-Hudson Valley facilities from 1/1/2000 to November 2005. After taking away 35 or so traffic stop and accident calls, there were still about 260 calls. Of these, about 140 were false burglar alarms or Planned Parenthood personnel incompetently tripping alarms or leaving doors unlocked ... or apparently panicking when a co-worker burned popcorn. Another nine were staffer 911 hangups. In other words, about 60% of the calls were essentially nuisance calls due to Planned Parenthood personnel or alarm service negligence.

Another 10 calls involved physically sick women who staffers were incapable of treating. So these calls were also evidently due to Planned Parenthood personnel negligence. Another medical emergency call reported to the Newburgh police may or may not have been the fault of Planned Parenthood.

Another 10 calls were for staffers tattling against protesters. They also called the cops when someone put a couple of pro-life stickers on their construction. There were also five other calls to the Newburgh police from Planned Parenthood addresses that may have fit this group.

Of another 22 calls, eight apparently involved boyfriend/girlfriend disputes, one involved a strange client, another involved a staffer turning in a client who made an appointment, five involved people locking keys in their cars, four involved women clients with mental problems, and three apparently involved client accidents in the parking lot. A call to Newburgh police about an "emotionally disturbed person" may also fit this group. So the type of clientele Planned Parenthood attracts brings phone calls to the police.

Planned Parenthood personnel also apparently griped about juveniles three times ... and apparently turned in people having a barbecue.

Conversely, there was only one fire, one burglary, a grand larceny, a theft, and a few physical assault incidents reported (and some look to be reported by others than Planned Parenthood staffers). Also, there were three property crimes reported ... two broken window incidents and a sign discard. And there were two property losses reported.

In short, of the approximately 250 police calls involving Planned Parenthood personnel and clientele, close to 200 (almost 80% the calls) involved Planned Parenthood personnel incompetence or inadequacies (or alarm service problems), or clientele problems.

None of the reported incidents evidently involved a report of suspected or potential sexual abuse of an underage girl – or for any other female, for that matter. (Presumably a Planned Parenthood report to a child protective services agent – instead of a direct report to police – would still show up eventually as a police statistic since any such report would come from the Planned Parenthood location. No evidence of any such report was in the police records concerning the address during the time period searched.)

Planned Parenthood and federal law enforcement and other feminist sources all agree on one thing – most girls 15 or younger who are “sexually active” have been the victims of sexual abuse offenses such as rape, sexual imposition, incest, statutory rape, or other forms of sexual molestation in their lives. Most underage girls who get pregnant are pregnant by males old enough to be prosecuted for statutory rape even if they aren’t guilty of rape or incest. Therefore, underage girls fit the profile of actual or probable sexual abuse victim, and this is why the law mandates reporting of underage girls to protect them.

Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley personnel do not trumpet about how many underage girls they treat for sexual matters each year. However, there are a number of ways to estimate how many underage girls they see in a given year.

Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley claimed 279 girls younger than 15, and 3148 girls 15-17 were Title X clients in 2001. They said they had 25,082 female Title X clients total. Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley claimed 1.1% (279/25,082) of their female Title X clients were girls younger than 15. At minimum, another 2.3% of their female Title X clients were girls age 15 ($18\% \times 3148 = 567$; $567/25,082$).

In other words, Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers knew about close to 850 girls 15 or younger who were “sexually active” in 2001 who they gave treatment to on federal money. Multiplying this by six years (2000 through 2005) means Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers knew about 5000 girls 15 or younger who were “sexually active” in 2000 through 2005 who they gave treatment to on federal money.

Using Centers for Disease Control statistics, of girls 10 to 19 getting sexual treatment, about 10% are 15 or younger. Of girls 15-17 getting sexual treatment, about 18% are 15. That is the source for the 10% and 18% estimates.

Using another yardstick, the “Orange County Children, Youth and Families’ Profile Needs Assessment, prepared by the Orange County Youth Bureau and Youth Advisory Board reported the following:

Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers gave 9507 pregnancy tests to girls up to (and we assume including) age 19 in their Orange County facilities in 2000, 2001, and 2002. (Multiplying the 9507 figure by 10% estimate means that 951 of the pregnancy tests Planned Parenthood staffers gave to these teens were given to girls 15 or younger.

Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers gave 677 HIV tests to 15-17-year-olds (almost all girls) and another 64 HIV tests to children younger than 15 (almost all girls) in their Orange County facilities in 2000, 2001, and 2002. (Multiplying the 677 figure by 18% estimate means that 122 of the HIV tests Planned Parenthood staffers gave to these teens were given to 15-year-olds – almost all girls.) In other words, Planned Parenthood staffers gave 186 HIV tests to children 15 or younger – almost all girls.

Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers gave 6466 chlamydia tests to teens up to (and we assume including) age 19 in their Orange County facilities in 2000, 2001, and 2002. (Multiplying the 6466 figure by 10% estimate means that 647 of the chlamydia tests Planned Parenthood staffers gave to these teens were given to children 15 or younger – almost all girls.) In other words, Planned Parenthood staffers gave almost 650 chlamydia tests to girls 15 or younger.

Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers are active in Dutchess , Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan Counties. The populations of these counties were about 265,000, about 330,000, about 165,000, and about 70,000 people – about 830,000 people total. Assuming proportional numbers elsewhere, Planned Parenthood staffers would have given about 2400 pregnancy tests to girls 15 or younger in 2000, 2001, and 2002, and they would have given about 470 HIV tests and about 1630 chlamydia tests to girls 15 or younger in these three years. Multiplying the pregnancy test numbers by two to estimate for six years (2000 through 2005) means Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers gave about 4800 pregnancy tests to girls 15 or younger from 2000 through 2005 ... fairly close to what the estimate based on their Title X figures were.

This does not count the underage girls given birth control treatment or abortions or tests for other venereal diseases. Also, Title X statistics only count those given treatment on federal tax money.

It is reasonable to estimate the Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley staffers saw at least 900 to 1000 girls 15 or younger each year in the 2000s, and a cumulative of at least 5400 to 6000 girls 15 or younger in the six years from January 1, 2000 through December 2005.

And yet they reported ZERO actual, suspected, or potential underage victims of sexual abuse to the police in that time frame.

Planned Parenthood personnel appear to be aiding and abetting the ongoing sexual abuse of many underage girls in these four counties.

Planned Parenthood personnel appear to be breaking the mandatory reporting law that protects young girls. Evidently, there are financial reasons behind Planned Parenthood's failure to report victims. They would lose business from stepdads, moms' current boyfriends, and twentysomething guys if they went to the law. They are clearly facilitating the ongoing sexual abuse of some or many of their underaged clients!

There are other problems also.

From the large number of women who needed medical assistance, evidently staffers at Planned Parenthood facilities were incompetent or ill-equipped to handle a number of medical emergencies. Could it also be that so many 911 hangups involved staffers who saw patients in trouble and called for help, only to be overridden by doctors or managers who were too cheap to pay for ambulances or who didn't want to let it be known they were unable to treat women properly at Planned Parenthood?

And Planned Parenthood staffers haven't made any reports of women potentially being sexually abused either. Gov. Spitzer's aborted attempt to give driver's licenses to illegals

is confirmation that hundreds of thousands of illegals are being harbored in the state. Many are females being trafficked into New York from Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe for the sex trade.

The CIA says 50,000 or so females each year are being trafficked into America for the sex trade ... about 10 per cent of these come through New York. A female getting entered repeatedly each day gets pregnant a lot; traffickers make females they pimp undergo abortions so they can go back to work quicker. Or they are made to undergo other forms of birth control to avoid pregnancy. Often the pimps make the women pay for these services as "overhead." Planned Parenthood is active in areas where such pimping takes place, and they brag about providing services to immigrants. They are not bragging about traffickers they are reporting because they are not doing it. Subpoenaing their records and having them examined for possible complicity in the sex trafficking trade in violation of the Mann Act and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 would indicate Planned Parenthood is not abiding by these laws.

Checking Planned Parenthood's records could indicate who some traffickers and victims are, and could provide some address leads to locate such victims, and provide some of them with possible legal status in exchange for providing testimony to help bust the traffickers under the provisions of TVPA. This approach would save many victims from ongoing sexual abuse and fight illegal immigration as well.

With all their clientele problems (similar to certain bars and strip joints, Planned Parenthood doesn't attract the most socially well-adjusted customers and workers), are certain Planned Parenthood facilities in violation of local nuisance ordinances? Adding in their many evidently bogus alarm calls, 911 hangups, and their many groundless complaints about picketers, is Planned Parenthood in effect misusing the local police as unpaid guard services? And Planned Parenthood personnel appear to be burdening local emergency workers and local hospitals by their lack of skills and/or equipment; is Planned Parenthood in effect misusing emergency medical people as unpaid or underpaid backups for their substandard medical services?

MARYLAND AND DC CASES

MARYLAND CASES

Of the eight cases brought against Planned Parenthood in Maryland for malpractice from 1979 to 2002, probably seven of them ended in settlements or awards for the victims. By comparison, only one out of 10 cases brought against OB/GYNs as a whole end in settlements or awards for the women who sue, according to ACOG. Even in Viki J's case, it is possible she received an out of court settlement and chose to end her lawsuit; the record doesn't say.

Also, Planned Parenthood hired several people who have had less than outstanding malpractice records and personal records. See the reports on Thweatt, Smolev, and Robinson for their acts of malpractice and other personal failings, as applicable. Bear in mind Planned Parenthood officials made the conscious choice to hire such substandard doctors.

Likewise, Planned Parenthood reportedly had a unique method of providing corrective medical care when they botched abortions. Evidently they simply dumped their victims at a local hospital. Again, this was a conscious decision on the part of Planned Parenthood management.

Viki J. vs. Delhi Thweatt. This woman charged Delhi Thweatt botched a vacuum abortion on her at Planned Parenthood's Baltimore facility in 1996. She also said neither Thweatt nor other Planned Parenthood staffers bothered to order a pathology check of what had been sucked out of her to verify the abortion was complete. She said she returned to Planned Parenthood 11 days later complaining of severe pain and pelvic bleeding, and they sent her to a hospital. She said hospital doctors found she had a ruptured fallopian tube because she had been carrying an ectopic pregnancy which neither Planned Parenthood nor Thweatt had diagnosed or treated. She said she had to undergo a laparotomy (abdominal wall incision) and a salpingectomy (fallopian tube removal) because of the negligence of Thweatt and Planned Parenthood.

Thweatt and Planned Parenthood, in their answer, admitted Viki had to undergo surgery for an ectopic pregnancy after she was an abortion client at their facility 11 days earlier. They said Viki's problems were not their fault; they claimed they were not negligent.

Viki dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in February 1999.

(Source: Case No. 24-C-98-225104, Baltimore City Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the answer of Planned Parenthood and Thweatt, and the notice of dismissal.)

Barbara B. vs. Planned Parenthood Association of Maryland. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of installing an IUD in her uterus at the Planned Parenthood facility in Baltimore in 1981 without first removing an IUD which other Planned Parenthood

staffers had installed some time earlier. She said the Planned Parenthood staffers caused her an infection, which developed into pelvic inflammatory disease and forced her to undergo a hysterectomy. An arbitration board in Maryland awarded Barbara \$65,000.

According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts' Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the arbitration award was challenged. Barbara filed two lawsuits against Planned Parenthood; a judge later consolidated them into one case at the motion of Planned Parenthood.

OBSERVATION: *As an ugly sidelight to the case, Planned Parenthood's mouthpiece (Nell Strachan or someone working the case with her) made a Soviet-era motion to make Barbara undergo a "mental evaluation" in January 1987. A judge named Ward granted this motion later the same month. (But Planned Parenthood considered Barbara mentally fit when they took her money as a birth control patient. There was no mention of her sanity until she sued Planned Parenthood for causing her so much damage she had to undergo a hysterectomy and be rendered sterile.) Conversely, Barbara's attorney didn't try to make Nell Strachan or anyone else with Planned Parenthood undergo "mental evaluation" on allegations they were acting like pathological liars.*

However, Planned Parenthood's tactics didn't prevent a jury from hearing the case. The jury members in April 1987 ruled Planned Parenthood was liable and upheld the arbitrators' decision to award Barbara the \$65,000.

Barbara evidently thought Planned Parenthood was getting off too easily for damaging her uterus so severely that it had to be cut out of her, subjecting her to the degradation of a "mental evaluation," and trying to weasel out of paying for the damage they caused her. She sued for a new trial. But a judge ruled against her in May 1987.

The case was marked "paid, settled, and satisfied" – meaning Planned Parenthood finally paid – in July 1987.

(Sources: Case No. 24-C-86-071028, filed in Baltimore City Circuit Court. Also JIS case histories for this case and Case No. 24-C-86-071032, also filed in Baltimore City Circuit Court.)

Marian B. vs. J. Courtland Robinson and Planned Parenthood. This woman charged Robinson performed an abortion on her at the Annapolis Planned Parenthood facility in May 1987 so hamfistedly that she suffered major uterine wounds and had to undergo a hysterectomy. According to Marian, this is what happened:

Marian underwent the abortion on the spring afternoon, and Planned Parenthood staffers discharged her about 90 minutes later. The next morning, she became weak and nearly passed out. An ambulance crew rushed her to a local hospital. The hospital surgeon detailed to take care of her noted she was pale, vomiting, and suffering a low hematocrit (red blood cell count). The surgeon found her uterus so extensively perforated, especially around the broad ligament (which Robinson also lacerated), that he had to perform a hysterectomy on her and remove her right fallopian tube.

Marian lost so much blood that she needed 10 pints worth of blood transfusions. She also needed a week-long hospital stay. Robinson's bungled abortion not only cost her intense physical pain, medical bills, loss of earning capacity, and permanent sterility, but cost her so much marital turmoil that her husband divorced her.

Planned Parenthood settled the case out of court with Marian in May 1991. Marian's attorney and Planned Parenthood mouthpiece Nell Strachan filed a joint stipulation of dismissal.

(Source: Health Claims Arbitration Office Case No. 90-023)

Suzanne Quinn. The husband and mother of this woman sued Planned Parenthood of Maryland and their contract labs over her death. According to their complaint, this is what happened:

Suzanne, then a single woman known as Suzanne Miller, started going to Planned Parenthood for routine gynecological care in October 1988, when she was 21. She continued to do so until April 1997.

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood in October 1989 complaining of vaginal discharge. Planned Parenthood did a Pap smear and claimed it was negative for cancer. (The complaint read, "This particular pap smear was reportedly destroyed.") Planned Parenthood also did a pelvic exam on Suzanne and said the results were normal.

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood in January 1992 complaining of low abdominal pain and bleeding after sexual intercourse and bleeding between menstrual periods. Planned Parenthood performed a vaginal exam which revealed cervical erythema (redness due to congested capillaries, present with injury, inflammation, or infection) and the cervix bled easily. Planned Parenthood did a Pap smear and claimed the results were "within normal limits" but the slide contained evidence of severe inflammation. Cytodiagnostics personnel read the Pap smear slide and reportedly destroyed it. Planned Parenthood diagnosed cervicitis and asked Suzanne to have another Pap smear done within six months. She had another Pap smear done at Planned Parenthood in August 1992. Cytodiagnostics personnel checked the slide, said the results were normal, and evidently destroyed the slide.

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood in November 1993 for an annual gynecological exam. She complained of headaches and cramping during menses. She had another Pap smear done at Planned Parenthood. Cytodiagnostics personnel checked the slide, said it was "less than optimal due to blood and artifacts." They also said the slide was abnormal with epithelial cell abnormalities, squamous intraepithelial lesion, and mild dysplasia (abnormal cell development).

As a result of the Pap smear interpretation, Suzanne underwent a colposcopy (vaginal and cervical exam with a scope designed to look for early signs of cancer) at Planned Parenthood in December 1993. The colposcopy revealed white vaginal discharge and "ectropian" [sic] (ectopia (displacement)?). Planned Parenthood diagnosed cervicitis and dysplasia, and took biopsies (tissue samples) from her cervix. They also did an endocervical curettage for tissue samples. Cytodiagnostics personnel checked the tissues,

and said they showed marked inflammation and “koliocytotic changes” suggestive of condyloma (wartlike lesions). Planned Parenthood told Suzanne to return for Pap smears every four months for a year, then return for Pap smears every six months for the year after that.

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood for another Pap smear in May 1994. They also did a pelvic exam on her and said she had “slight ectropia” [sic] (ectopia?) but was otherwise normal. Cytodiagnosics personnel checked the slide, said it contained atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS), and said there were cells from “atypical endocervical (inside the cervix) glands” on the slide. Suzanne’s husband and mother charged Cytodiagnosics personnel misread the Pap smear slide.

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood for another Pap smear in December 1994. She told them she was suffering irregular breakthrough bleeding between menses. They also did a pelvic exam on her and said she had slight redness around the cervical os (opening) but was otherwise normal. Cytodiagnosics personnel checked the slide, and said the results were “within normal limits.” Suzanne’s husband and mother charged Cytodiagnosics personnel misread the Pap smear slide.

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood for another Pap smear in December 1995. Cytology Services of Maryland personnel checked the slide, said it contained ASCUS, and said there were “numerous WBCs (white blood cells) and mixed bacteria.” They noted Planned Parenthood had not recorded Suzanne’s birth date and/or LMP (last menstrual period) with the paperwork, which limited them in doing their evaluation. Suzanne’s husband and mother charged Cytology Services of Maryland personnel misread the Pap smear slide. They also said, “Planned Parenthood checked the findings against a protocol and considered the results to be benign.” As a result of the visit, Planned Parenthood told Suzanne to return in another year for a Pap smear.

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood for another Pap smear in December 1996. They also did a pelvic exam on her and said her cervix was very friable (crumbly). Cytology Services of Maryland personnel checked the slide, said it contained ASCUS, and said there was “heavy distribution of WBCs (white blood cells) and cocci bacteria.” Suzanne’s husband and mother charged Cytology Services of Maryland personnel misread the Pap smear slide. They also said, “Again these results were checked against Planned Parenthood’s protocols and considered benign.”

Suzanne went to Planned Parenthood for her annual checkup in February 1997. She reported spotting for a month and a half, back pain, fever, and chills. They did a pelvic exam on her and found a little blood in her vagina. They also found her cervix was very friable with a large ectopy (displacement). They also found the back of her cervical lip was “protuberant” (sticking out abnormally). They diagnosed her with cervicitis and large ectopy, and an instruction to rule out gonorrhea and/or chlamydia. They prescribed an ointment for Suzanne’s cervix, and did not perform a Pap smear.

Suzanne returned to Planned Parenthood in March 1997. She said her spotting was continuing and she had tightness and tension, especially with bowel movements. They found minimal abdominal tenderness. They did a pelvic exam on her and found a “friable protruding area” on her cervix, which they questionably identified as a lesion. They did not perform a Pap smear. They told her to come back in a month so they could examine her

cervix and do a Pap smear.

Suzanne returned to Planned Parenthood in April 1997. She said her bleeding was continuing. They changed her oral contraceptives. They did not perform a Pap smear or a pelvic exam on her.

In April 1997, Suzanne married Martin Quinn.

Suzanne went to Dr. Lisa Rubin in May 1997, complaining of light to moderate bleeding since February. Dr. Rubin did a pelvic exam and found no lesion, but Suzanne's reproductive parts were "obscured by blood." She performed a Pap smear and had SmithKline Beecham Laboratories check it. She also scheduled Suzanne for a colposcopy in June 1997. Suzanne's husband and mother charged SmithKline Beecham Laboratories personnel misread the Pap smear slide, deciding what the slide showed was ASCUS.

Suzanne returned to Dr. Rubin in June 1997, but she could not perform the colposcopy because of Suzanne's heavy bleeding.

Suzanne went to Dr. Meera Rawtani in July 1997 complaining of post-coital bleeding but telling the doctor she had not had sex for several months. The pelvic exam revealed vaginal mucosa bleeding, a cauliflower-shaped lesion on her cervix, and bleeding from the front and the back of the cervical lip. She returned to Dr. Rubin the next day, and Rubin diagnosed a large fungating (fungus-like) lesion on her cervix, and recommended she undergo a cervical biopsy. Later that day, Suzanne went to a hospital, and hospital staffers diagnosed her as having cervical invasive squamous cell cancer.

Two days after the cancer diagnosis, Suzanne underwent a hysterectomy, appendectomy, ovarian cyst removal surgery, and lymphadenectomy (removal of lymph nodes).

In September 1997, Suzanne was found to have recurrent cancer. She underwent several cancer treatments, but to no avail. She died May 29, 1998.

Suzanne's husband and mother charged Planned Parenthood with repeated negligence for failure to repeat a colposcopy in November 1993 when the Pap smear indicated a problem, and for failure to have a conization performed on her cervix when the May 1994 exam indicated a need for it. They also charged Planned Parenthood with repeated negligence for failure to have a conization performed on Suzanne's cervix when the December 1996, February 1997, and March 1997 exams indicated a need for it. They said Planned Parenthood breached the standard of care from November 1993 (when they didn't have an abnormal Pap smear followed up properly) on through the following visits until she stopped going to Planned Parenthood because they did not have the abnormal Pap smear findings followed up properly. Planned Parenthood's serial malpractice, they said, delayed Suzanne from getting cervical cancer treatment for years.

Suzanne's husband and mother charged Cytodiagnosics, a contract lab of Planned Parenthood, with making incompetent evaluations of the Pap smear slides twice in 1994, thus delaying the diagnosis of cancer for three years. Suzanne's husband and mother charged Cytology Services of Maryland, a contract lab of Planned Parenthood, with making incompetent evaluations of the Pap smear slides in 1995 and 1996, thus delaying the diagnosis of cancer for 6 to 18 months.

Planned Parenthood admitted “episodically” treating “Ms Quinn” between October 1988 and March 1997. Planned Parenthood denied all wrongdoing, and tried to have the case moved to Baltimore County Circuit Court. They tried to bar her husband from the suit (they called the couple “the marital unit”) because he married Suzanne after Planned Parenthood treated Suzanne the final time. They also claimed falsely the statute of limitations had run out on the lawsuit. They also blamed Suzanne Quinn brought her problems on herself by her “contributory negligence.”

Likewise, Cytology Services of Maryland denied all wrongdoing and said Suzanne Quinn and her family were to blame for “sole or contributory negligence.” They claimed Suzanne died “from a natural disease process over which this defendant had no control.”

A board-certified pathologist/cytopathologist retained by Suzanne’s loved ones thought otherwise. He reviewed the slides of Suzanne’s specimens and her medical records as well. He concluded, “My review revealed deviations from the accepted standard of care by the defendant health care provider. Additionally, Suzanne’s medical injuries were the proximate result of the defendant’s deviation from the accepted standard of care.”

Evidently so did a gynecological oncologist. She was scheduled to testify in the case. She was to testify Planned Parenthood failed to performed colposcopies after abnormal Pap smear results and abnormal pelvic exam findings, and after receiving complaints from Suzanne of abnormal bleeding. She said Suzanne had a better than 50% chance of surviving cervical cancer before her cervix was found to be friable in December 1996. In other words, Planned Parenthood had evidence for the previous three years all was not right with Suzanne, but they never worried about the possibility she had cancer.

One of Planned Parenthood’s labs stonewalled in deposition. The Cytodiagnostics lab technician who originally said a 1994 Pap smear slide of Suzanne’s she reviewed was all right said at deposition on checking it again she “would have given it a less than optimal” evaluation. When Suzanne’s family’s attorney asked her what was behind her change in evaluation, the Cytodiagnostics lawyer told her to clam up. Suzanne’s family’s attorney filed a motion to compel the technician to answer.

Suzanne’s family’s attorney had SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories dismissed without prejudice from the lawsuit for undisclosed terms in August 1998.

In June 1999 Planned Parenthood settled the case out of court for an undisclosed amount. Suzanne’s family’s lawyer filed a stipulation of dismissal with prejudice to end the case.

(Source: Case No. 24-C-98-149116, Baltimore City Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the second amended complaint, the answer of Planned Parenthood, the answer of Cytology Services, the dismissal of SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories, pages 1, 4, and 5 of plaintiff’s answer to interrogatories, a certificate and points and authorities for a motion to compel testimony from Cytodiagnostics (which also had pages 1-4, 21-24, and 53-56 from her deposition and a copy of her lab report on the Pap smear slide, and the stipulation of dismissal.)

The Maryland Health Claims Arbitration Office also reports the following malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood. The documents from these cases have been destroyed by state officials; only the following information remains available on them:

HCA No. 82-245. Petajnik vs. Planned Parenthood. Filed 7/13/82. "Dismissed by parties" 3/17/83.

HCA No. 88-325. Wheeler vs. Planned Parenthood. Filed 9/13/88. "Dismissed by parties" 12/3/88.

HCA No. 79-23. Holtz vs. Planned Parenthood. Filed 2/21/79. "Dismissed by parties" 10/22/81.

HCA No. 89-193. Tarrant vs. Planned Parenthood. Filed 5/12/89. "Dismissed by parties" 11/30/89.

"Dismissed by parties" usually means an out-of-court settlement took place.

MARYLAND PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFERS DUMP WOMEN IN HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM

Staffers of Planned Parenthood's Annapolis facility reportedly abandoned a woman and a girl whose abortions they botched. The two had to undergo emergency surgery at a nearby hospital on the same day.

A Maryland newspaper reported the suffering of the woman and girl in October 1986. And articles it carried on the two noted the following:

Clifton McClain, an OB/GYN on the staff of Anne Arundel General Hospital, said he had to perform emergency surgery on a woman who suffered a perforated uterus after undergoing an abortion at the hands of a Planned Parenthood staffer. Leonard Rothman, another OB/GYN on the hospital's staff, said he had to perform emergency surgery the same day (October 4, 1986) on a 16-year-old girl from Baltimore who had also suffered a perforated uterus after undergoing an abortion at the hands of a Planned Parenthood staffer. Rothman not only had to repair the damage done to the girl, but also remove a 25-week-old dead baby from the girl by C-section.

Planned Parenthood "just kind of abandoned the patient and sent them over to the emergency room for whoever happens to be on call," McClain charged. Lee Posner, the woman at the Planned Parenthood facility charged with handling patient services, did not deny the specifics of McClain's charge.

Ms. Posner claimed Planned Parenthood had backup arrangements with doctors who were staffers at Anne Arundel General Hospital. She also claimed whoever Planned Parenthood allegedly had an agreement with was not available to handle patient emergencies the day the woman and the girl needed help. When pressed for proof by a reporter who wrote an article about the girl's and woman's plights, she refused to name any alleged backup doctors.

Ms. Posner also implied Planned Parenthood had a working written agreement with Anne Arundel General Hospital for the hospital's doctors to provide emergency services to women and girls who needed them after undergoing abortions at Planned Parenthood staffers' hands. "There are things in writing," Ms. Posner said, "(but) I don't want it to be construed as a contractual thing."

A spokeswoman for Anne Arundel General Hospital denied her hospital's officials agreed to do patchup work on women and girls from Planned Parenthood. However, she said, there was a protocol (procedure) for doctors and nurses at the hospital to follow in case a woman or girl needing help would show up at the hospital's emergency room after undergoing surgery at the hands of a Planned Parenthood staffer.

COMMENT: *If Ms. Posner was telling the truth, the question arises: If two Planned Parenthood abortion patients had to seek emergency help on the same day at the same hospital, how many other cases of suffering women and girls go unreported because Planned Parenthood's cover doctors WERE able to mop up for them after abortions?*

And if the hospital spokeswoman was telling the truth, she may have implied the sort of patient dumping Planned Parenthood pulled on October 4, 1986 may have happened often enough for the doctors and nurses to have to be aware of how to deal with it. Or maybe she implied Planned Parenthood's staffers were simply hamfisted bunglers who may have sent her hospital many damaged women and girls.

Neither McClain nor Rothman had an agreement with Planned Parenthood to perform emergency surgery on women or girls who suffered serious abortion injuries at Planned Parenthood. They said they helped out the woman and the girl who had suffered perforated uteruses because doing so was part of their job as doctors at the hospital.

Both doctors said it was poor medical practice for Planned Parenthood staffers to perform abortions without having adequate arrangements for handling emergencies. Just dumping a woman or girl at a hospital's emergency room is unfair to the woman or girl and the doctor who has to help her, they said.

(Source: articles in the 10/16/86 and 10/23/86 issues of *The Capital*, a newspaper in Annapolis)

WORKER COMPENSATION CASE

Shirleen J. This woman, a clerk at Planned Parenthood's Baltimore facility, filed a worker's compensation claim involving her work at Planned Parenthood in Maryland in 1983. In her claim (A914837), Shirleen said she hurt her back while lifting a box of medical records at the Planned Parenthood facility, and she had to undergo medical treatment and had been unable to work as a result.

Planned Parenthood evidently contested Shirleen's claim, and the Maryland Workmen's Compensation Commission ruled against Shirleen in 1985. Shirleen appealed the ruling. According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts' Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the case was "paid, settled, and satisfied" in October 1985. Evidently Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Shirleen.

(Source: Case No. 24-C-85-107054, filed in Baltimore City Circuit Court)

AUTHOR'S NOTE: *A major reason an employer contests a worker compensation claim is to keep costs low. Even though corporate taxes (which customers end up paying for anyway in higher prices) and taxes on workers provide the money for the state worker compensation fund, the state tax collectors will tax a company at a higher rate if its workers are collecting worker compensation money at a higher rate than the norm for workers in the company's covered occupations. State agents figure, reasonably enough, that the employer whose workplace problems disable a lot of workers ought to help the taxpayers bear the burden of paying for them. Some business people figure, greedily enough, that they don't want to pay for the damage they cause their workers. This is a major reason why they contest worker compensation claims.*

CASES OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ida W. vs. Planned Parenthood of Maryland and A.H. Robins. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for negligence for installing a Dalkon Shield IUD in her in 1971. The IUD perforated her uterus in 1980, she said, causing her infection of her fallopian tubes and inflammation of her pelvic area. She also sued A.H. Robins as the maker of the IUD for marketing an unsafe product.

The defendants settled out of court with Ida for an undisclosed amount in 1984.

(Source: Case No. 63972, Montgomery County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, a postponement order noting tentative settlement, a praecipe noting settlement, and an order of satisfaction.)

Tamika T. vs. Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, DC. This woman charged Marc Jerome performed an abortion on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Washington in 1993 so negligently that she bled vaginally and passed out nine days later. She said the damage Jerome caused her eventually led to her undergoing a hysterectomy a week after she passed out.

Tamika said she was brought to a hospital emergency room the day she passed out. A doctor in the emergency room had her admitted to the hospital. Three days later, she said, a doctor at the hospital performed a D&C on her and discharged her the next day. Four days after her discharge, she wound up in the emergency room of another hospital, suffering again from vaginal bleeding and shock. Later that day she underwent a hysterectomy. The medical people who treated Tamika, she said, determined during the surgery that she had a lacerated uterus and a hemorrhage in one of her uterine ligaments.

Tamika sued Jerome and Planned Parenthood for causing her the damage that landed her in two different hospitals. She also sued the hospitals and doctors who worked on her at the hospitals.

Tamika tried to act as her own attorney in the case. Tamika supposedly didn't prove she had the defendants served properly, so her case was dismissed in August 1996.

(Source: Case No. CA 04024-96, District of Columbia Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the summonses, and the dismissal.)

Dejene S. vs. Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, DC. This woman charged a female doctor named Campbell botched an abortion she performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Silver Spring, Maryland in 1997. She also charged Planned Parenthood staffers deliberately denied her follow-up care, and she wound up nearly bleeding to death and becoming sterile as a result.

Dejene said Ms. Campbell sent her home with some “medication” after the abortion. Three days after the abortion, Dejene said, she started bleeding profusely, so she called Planned Parenthood asking for Campbell. She said the Planned Parenthood employee told her Ms. Campbell was not available. She called back later; they told her to speak to a nurse. They put her on hold for an hour, she said, then they hung up on her.

Five days after the abortion, Dejene said, she called Planned Parenthood again because she was bleeding again. She said the person who answered the phone told her to take the medicine and the bleeding would stop. When Dejene said she told the staffer that’s what she had been doing, the staffer hung up on her.

Seven days after the abortion, Dejene said, she called Planned Parenthood again because she was bleeding again. This time, she said, the staffer told her to “just shut up” and not call again because Planned Parenthood wasn’t responsible for her bleeding.

Two weeks after the abortion, Dejene said she went to Planned Parenthood for her follow-up exam, but the staffers told her Ms. Campbell wasn’t available to see her. (Evidently no other doctor was available for her either.)

Dejene said she continued to suffer bleeding, pain, and discomfort from the abortion. She said she made several calls to Planned Parenthood in the next several days but the “clinician” rebuffed her. She said the people answering the phone recognized her voice and kept hanging up on her.

Three weeks after the abortion, Dejene said she was bleeding so hard she was in a pool of blood and was fading in and out of consciousness. She said she called Planned Parenthood again, and got the brush-off again. So she called paramedics and they took her to a hospital emergency room, where she underwent corrective surgery.

Dejene charged Campbell botched the abortion, leaving tissue and foreign objects in her womb. She said Planned Parenthood refused to give her a follow-up exam, and also refused to give her any help, even though she called them numerous times complaining of bleeding. She said all they did was give her a supply of Methergine (a drug used to control post-partum bleeding by triggering uterine contractions and toning uterine muscle) the day of the abortion instead of doing the abortion properly.

Dejene said she was rendered sterile as the result of Ms. Campbell’s malpractice and Planned Parenthood’s continued refusal to provide her with any corrective treatment.

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer Nell Strachan had the case moved to U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The case was renumbered CA 00-1854.

(Source: Case No. CA 04656-00, District of Columbia Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, Planned Parenthood’s motion, and the clerk memorandum.)

The record against Planned Parenthood which the clerks in District of Columbia Superior Court provided was definitely incomplete. For example, they missed this case against Planned Parenthood and their Haitian staffer Marc Jerome.

Aleida A, a 28-year-old Guatemalan woman working in the Washington area as a nanny, came into a Planned Parenthood facility looking for birth control help. What she reportedly got instead was something like a forced abortion.

According to a Washington newspaper report, Aleida said she went to Planned Parenthood's Schumacher facility in Washington in February 1992 seeking birth control pills. Aleida, who speaks very little English, said a staffer led her into a room, had her disrobe and lie on an examining table, and placed a speculum into her vagina.

She said Dr. Marc Jerome came into the room when the assistant left, and placed a vacuum tube from a vacuum abortion machine into her vagina. Aleida said she screamed for Jerome to stop, but he ignored her and continued the abortion procedure.

The only thing that prevented Jerome from performing an abortion on Aleida was that she was not pregnant at the time. Aleida's lawyer Kathleen Dolan said Jerome mistook Aleida for another woman. "He went into the room of a woman who he thought was six weeks pregnant," she commented.

But Aleida's nonpregnancy and Jerome's carelessness still didn't excuse his behavior, Ms. Dolan said. He ignored Aleida's screams "and the obvious pain and terror the abortion procedure caused" her, the complaint noted. Ms. Dolan said, "We almost charged it as a civil rape."

Aleida suffered continuous flashbacks and crying jags from Jerome's fatheaded and callous assault on her, the lawsuit's complaint charged. It also noted her "morals about the whole abortion issue were defiled without her consent." Aleida, the article noted, is a Catholic.

Predictably, Planned Parenthood denied everything. And they got a judge named Henry Greene to force Aleida to file her suit under her own name, instead of using an anonymous name like Jane Roe. So the case, as of the date of the article, was still unsettled.

Ms. Dolan, who was quoted in the article as being pro-abortion, said, "They (Planned Parenthood) need to be a whole lot more sensitive to people who speak Spanish."

(Source: an article in the 5/24/93 issue of *Legal Times*, a Washington area newspaper which covers government, lobbying, and the courts)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S GAG RULE CASE

Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. vs. Maria Rivera. Planned Parenthood sought an injunction against a former “medical assistant” named Maria Rivera for disclosing medical information to people other than Planned Parenthood patients. Maria had evidently worked at Planned Parenthood’s Silver Spring facility in 1993.

Planned Parenthood charged Maria “made several phone calls to third parties disclosing highly confidential and private information describing patients’ use of medical services provided by Planned Parenthood.” Planned Parenthood also charged Maria released a medical chart of one customer and disclosed unspecified confidential information about another customer.

Planned Parenthood implied Maria was harming their customers by releasing data, but they made sure to tell the judge Maria was harming their business.

Planned Parenthood got an injunction in February 1995 prohibiting Maria from releasing information about Planned Parenthood patients, and ordering her to turn over any records she still had. A judge in April 1995 issued a consent order forbidding Maria from releasing any Planned Parenthood patient information. Maria, for the record, denied she leaked any such information and denied she had any Planned Parenthood records.

What was not clear was what happened. Since Maria denied all accusations, and left Planned Parenthood for unspecified reasons in December 1993, it was a “she said, PP said” case. Assuming Planned Parenthood was telling the truth and Maria had done what she was charged with, there must have been a reason why Planned Parenthood personnel were upset.

It was not clear if Planned Parenthood, driven by greed, hired a substandard person to work for low wages or if they cut corners and screened her improperly before hiring her. It was not clear if Maria was disgruntled or for other reasons of her own, she was releasing records to embarrass women in front of their families, friends, boyfriends, or co-workers.

Conversely, it was not clear if Maria had released records to third-party practitioners like doctors trying to perform corrective surgery or render corrective care to cure women who Planned Parenthood staffers had treated in a substandard manner.

Likewise, it was not clear whether Maria was releasing records to malpractice attorneys or parents of girls undergoing treatment at Planned Parenthood to thwart possible stonewalling by Planned Parenthood, or if Maria was releasing details of the mistreatment of Hispanic women (see Aleida A. case), or if Maria was notifying police and child protective authorities of potential child sexual abuse that other Planned Parenthood personnel refused to report.

The Planned Parenthood confidentiality agreement Maria signed contained no provisions allowing her to report suspected sexual abuse of girls to the police, or report details of treatment at Planned Parenthood to emergency room physicians trying to save women’s lives, or report suspected malpractice to the Maryland Board of Physicians. As such, the agreement she signed was probably illegal and unenforceable.

(Source: Case No. 132732, Montgomery County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the confidentiality agreement Maria signed, and the stipulation and consent order.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S CONCEALMENT CASES

Arriyahn C. and Erica H. vs. Oliver Kreitmann and Washington Adventist Hospital. Baby girl Arriyahn was born with severe birth defects. Defendants in October 2000 filed for Erica's treatment records at Planned Parenthood, evidently to see what kind of damage Planned Parenthood could have caused her or her baby. Planned Parenthood tried to get out of turning over the records by filing a protective order motion in November 2000. The defendants opposed Planned Parenthood's scheme, and the judge in the case ordered Planned Parenthood to turn over the records in February 2001.

The case was settled in 2002; the judge ordered a trust established for Arriyahn's money.

(Source: Case No. 210050, Montgomery County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the docket sheets.)

Carmen F. vs. Jorge O. This was a car wreck case; Carmen sued Jorge. Jorge's attorney in April 2000 filed for Carmen's treatment records at Planned Parenthood, evidently to see what kind of damage Planned Parenthood could have caused her. Planned Parenthood tried to get out of turning over the records by filing a protective order motion in June 2000. The defendants opposed Planned Parenthood's scheme, and the judge in the case ordered Planned Parenthood to turn over the records in July 2000.

The case went to trial in August 2000, and the verdict was in Jorge's favor. The case was sealed.

(Source: Case No. 206011, Montgomery County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the docket sheets.)

DELHI THWEATT'S OTHER CASES

Delhi Thweatt has been doing abortions for Planned Parenthood of Maryland. This summary covers his wrongful death and malpractice cases, his spousal abuse case, and his many tax cases. This summary covers his malpractice cases aside from what he had at Planned Parenthood. Planned Parenthood officials chose Thweatt to do abortions for them despite his record.

Of the three cases brought against Thweatt for malpractice, probably two of them ended in settlements or awards for the victims (or Kelly Morse's survivors). By comparison, only one out of 10 cases brought against OB/GYNs as a whole end in settlements or awards for the women who sue, according to ACOG. Even in Viki J's case, it is possible she received an out of court settlement and chose to end her lawsuit; the record doesn't say.

This summary only includes cases easily retrievable. Thweatt practiced in more than one state, so his malpractice records could be in several courthouses. In the last eight years starting in 1996, Thweatt has been sued for botching one abortion and killing a woman during another abortion, or a lawsuit once every four years, including a wrongful death. He settled the wrongful death case out of court. This compares with a lawsuit average of one case every six to 7-1/2 years for the "average" OB/GYN, as reported by ACOG.

Kelly Morse vs. Delhi Thweatt, Earl McLeod, and Hillcrest Women's Medical Center of Harrisburg. This 32-year-old woman's husband sued Thweatt, McLeod, three female underlings, and the abortion facility corporation over her abortion-related death on June 22, 1996.

According to Scott Morse, Kelly's widower, this is what happened:

McLeod "evaluated" Kelly at Hillcrest (address 2709 North Front Street, Harrisburg) on June 14, 1996, and determined she was eight weeks pregnant. Since Kelly, an asthmatic, was allergic to sulfa drugs and "caine" drugs such as Novocain and Lidocaine, she decided to undergo an abortion without anesthesia. The abortion was scheduled for June 19, 1996.

(NOTE: For clarity, local anesthetics, amide or ester, ending with "caine" are called "caine" drugs in this summary.)

When Scott and Kelly arrived at Hillcrest the morning of June 19, 1996, the waiting room was crowded and filled to standing room only. After waiting more than an hour, Kelly went in for the abortion. Delhi Thweatt was to perform the abortion. Scott waited outside the building because of the overcrowding in the waiting room.

According to the abortion facility's record, Kelly's abortion started at 11:08 a.m. At 11:10 a.m., two minutes into the abortion, Kelly was injected with Lidocaine, despite what she had previously decided to do – undergo the abortion without anesthetic. (There was no notation to say if Kelly was squirming in pain because of the abortion and was given the anesthetic she was allergic to because of the pain the abortion was causing her.)

About that time Scott came back into the building, and one of the staffers told him Kelly was undergoing the abortion. She told him to come back in 20 minutes. According to the abortion facility's record, Kelly's abortion ended at 11:14 a.m., four minutes after she was shot with Lidocaine.

As Scott waited, Kelly started struggling in her breathing immediately after she was shot with Lidocaine. Kelly, who was asthmatic, asked for her inhaler, and an LPN named Robeson Hollman got it for her out of her purse. Kelly took several puffs from the inhaler, but complained she couldn't breathe. Ms. Hollman allegedly tried to find Thweatt, who had already left Kelly.

NOTE: *According to the Physician's Desk Reference, Lidocaine is a cardiovascular system depressant and a respiratory depressant. An overdose of Lidocaine poses the risk of respiratory arrest to any patient. The proper response to a negative reaction to Lidocaine is to give the patient oxygen immediately, then intubate her promptly if giving her oxygen doesn't restore her breathing.*

Kelly became agitated as she was unable to breathe. Thweatt finally came back, examined Kelly, and heard wheezes in her lungs. Kelly turned bluish back from lack of oxygen, and yet for at least 15 minutes, neither Thweatt nor any of the other staffers (McLeod, Ms. Hollman, another LPN named Peggy Harper, and a MLT (medical laboratory technician) named Donna Zimmer) tried to intubate Kelly or otherwise establish an open airway for her.

As Kelly choked and gasped for air, none of them called for an ambulance for almost 15 minutes. Thweatt bungled an attempt at giving Kelly epinephrine (adrenaline) to help her breathe. He injected her subcutaneously (under the skin only). Finally, someone called for an ambulance at 11:24 a.m., and paramedics arrived at 11:29 a.m., five minutes later.

NOTE: *The proper way to inject epinephrine into a patient suffering a respiratory emergency is to inject her intravenously (into a vein) so the drug could get into her system rapidly enough to counteract bronchial spasms.*

As the ambulance sped up to the abortion facility, a staffer ran outside of the building and called Scott to come in. He went to "Exam Room No. 1" with the paramedics and saw Kelly, naked, blue-black, and unable to breathe. (The dispatch message from Hillcrest to the paramedics suggested Kelly only had trouble breathing, but she was actually in respiratory arrest.)

One of the Hillcrest nurses told a female paramedic, "She's not breathing," while holding a bag valve mask over her mouth. Thweatt said to the female paramedic, "She has a very weak pulse and if you (the female paramedic) don't get an airway, she won't have a pulse long." (Thweatt had done nothing himself that would properly restore Kelly's breathing.)

Scott watched Hillcrest staffers fumble with the bag valve mask and saw the mask fall to the floor near his wife's body. He heard Thweatt say to the paramedics, "We think we got her back."

However, the paramedics realized Thweatt was dead wrong. They saw Kelly was in shock, Thweatt had failed to give her epinephrine properly, and the Hillcrest staffers had failed to intubate her or otherwise open an airway for her.

The female paramedic documented Kelly had zero systolic and zero diastolic blood pressure, zero respiratory rate, and a pulse of 30 beats per minute. She documented Kelly's skin was blue-black, she was not making any attempt to breathe (no respiratory effort), and her pupils were dilated and unresponsive to light. Kelly did not respond to her voice, and had no motor response either.

Thweatt admitted to the paramedics and to Scott that Kelly had gotten a shot of Lidocaine and she had started suffering breathing problems quickly. He also admitted he had given Kelly epinephrine subcutaneously instead of intravenously, and she hadn't improved. Thweatt also admitted he was aware Kelly was an asthmatic who was allergic to sulfa drugs and "caine" drugs.

The female paramedic intubated Kelly, and administered epinephrine to her intravenously. She and her crew rushed Kelly to a nearby hospital. They gave her CPR and extra epinephrine as they rushed her to the hospital. They got her there at 11:49 a.m.

At the hospital, the emergency room professional(s) said Kelly was comatose and unresponsive to stimuli. The emergency room doctor noted Kelly was suffering from acidosis (accumulation of acid in the blood, causing symptoms such as muscle twitching and cardiac arrhythmia) and had a rash on her extremities typical of an allergic response. She (the doctor) also noted Kelly suffered severe hypoxia (oxygen deficiency) because of being unable to breathe, and the needless wait that Thweatt, McLeod, and the others at Hillcrest had subjected her to before calling for competent help. She had Kelly admitted to the intensive care unit.

But there was nothing that could be done for Kelly. She started suffering seizures, decreased urine output, acidosis, heart arrhythmias, bradycardia (exceptionally slow heart beat), "DIC" (disseminated intravascular coagulopathy – a blood clotting disorder), and "a worsening neurologic status." Kelly had no breathing drive, no neurological response, and no brain activity. Kelly was pronounced dead on June 22, 1996. Besides Scott, Kelly left behind a daughter and a son.

An autopsy done on Kelly found she had been overdosed with Lidocaine. She had a concentration of 18 micrograms of Lidocaine per milliliter of bile. A concentration of greater than 15 micrograms of Lidocaine per milliliter of bile is toxic and is considered an overdose. (In other words, Kelly would have been in danger of suffering respiratory arrest even if she wasn't allergic to Lidocaine!)

Scott charged Thweatt with the following acts of malpractice:

Thweatt failed to take an adequate medical history of Kelly.

Thweatt didn't recognize the risk Lidocaine posed to Kelly. So he administered it to her anyway.

Thweatt administered a toxic dose of Lidocaine to Kelly, which would have killed or seriously injured her anyway even if she wasn't allergic to it.

Thweatt failed to immediately determine the significance of Kelly's shock, respiratory depression and arrest, crashing heart rate and irregular heartbeat.

Thweatt administered epinephrine negligently (subcutaneously instead of intravenously), which did Kelly no good.

Thweatt as a doctor failed to have available emergency equipment and drugs for resuscitation. He also failed to have staffers (and he himself was incompetent also) on hand who were competent to save women and girls suffering respiratory emergencies.

Thweatt failed to have Kelly's breathing properly monitored during and after the abortion.

Thweatt failed to maintain complete and accurate medical records.

Thweatt failed to resuscitate Kelly. He didn't give her oxygen immediately. He allowed Kelly to turn bluish black from lack of oxygen. He failed to intubate her or otherwise open an airway for her to breathe. He botched any attempt he made to resuscitate Kelly. He allowed her to struggle for her breath, and allowed her to go for more than 15 minutes without oxygen. This caused her brain and heart and lungs and other organs severe irreversible damage, which caused her to die.

Thweatt allowed Kelly to deteriorate without giving her adequate medical treatment or getting timely aid for her from competent people like the paramedics when it was obvious he and the other abortion facility staffers were incompetent when it came to saving a life.

Thweatt rapidly moved Kelly through admittance, and performed the abortion on her with undue speed in an effort to cut costs, which increased her risk of injury and death.

Thweatt intentionally delayed calling for paramedics to avoid bad publicity for the abortion facility.

Scott also sued Thweatt for battery and lack of informed consent. He charged Thweatt, by injecting Kelly with a toxic dose of a drug he knew she was allergic to and by performing an abortion on Kelly knowing he didn't have adequate emergency equipment, drugs, or trained personnel to save her in case of an emergency, committed a deliberate act of harmful and offensive bodily contact. He said Thweatt committed battery by failing to take reasonable and competent steps to resuscitate her or call for paramedics in a timely manner to undo the damage he caused her. He said Kelly would have never consented to an abortion if she knew Thweatt was going to inject her with a toxic dose of a drug she was allergic to anyway. He said Kelly would have never consented to an abortion if she only knew how incompetent, inadequate, unprepared, and self-serving Thweatt and the other staffers were.

Scott also sued Thweatt for intentional infliction of emotional distress. He said he had to watch his naked bluish-black wife struggle for her breath for 15 minutes while Thweatt and the other incompetents dropped equipment, fumbled around, and failed to give her any meaningful assistance. He said he had to watch the paramedics try to pull Kelly back from the edge of death because of the negligence of Thweatt and the other staffers.

Scott also sued McLeod – the doctor who Kelly first told she was allergic to “caine” drugs and sulfa drugs – for similar acts of malpractice and incompetence and for his liability as “medical director” of the abortion facility.

Later, Scott would also accuse McLeod as the “medical director” of Hillcrest of fraudulent deception by advertisements which lured Kelly to her doom. He would further accuse McLeod of violating multiple standards and state laws in running Hillcrest as the “medical director.” In effect, he accused McLeod of maintaining a medical house of ill repute.

Scott sued LPNs Robesonia Hollman and Peggy Harper and MLT Donna Zimmer for, among other things, failing to tell Thweatt about Kelly’s allergy to Lidocaine, failing to monitor her breathing properly, failing to remain with Kelly after she went into shock and suffered respiratory arrest, and failing to call for paramedics in a timely manner.

Scott sued Hillcrest Women’s Medical Center of Harrisburg as a corporation for the failings and wrongful actions of its staffers. Scott also accused Hillcrest officials of the following acts of specific corporate wrongdoing:

Hillcrest officials falsely advertised to the public they had the necessary equipment, drugs, and staffers to provide safe treatment. Hillcrest officials wrongfully concealed their shortcomings from women seeking abortions.

Hillcrest officials failed to ensure Thweatt, McLeod, and the other staffers were trained properly to deal with respiratory emergencies during abortions.

Hillcrest officials deliberately failed to have proper emergency equipment and drugs, and they failed to have properly trained staffers to handle emergencies. Nor did they have transfer arrangements with the nearest hospitals in case of emergencies. And yet they knowingly had women and girls undergo abortions in such substandard conditions.

Hillcrest officials had patients rapidly moved through admittance, and allowed abortions to be performed with undue speed in an effort to cut costs, which increased the risk of injury and death to women and girls.

Hillcrest officials failed to enforce standards of care. Hillcrest officials were guilty of gross negligence and reckless indifference, implicitly because of corporate greed.

Scott also sought punitive damages against all defendants.

During the case, Thweatt’s lawyer filed a motion to attack several parts of Scott’s case. Thweatt’s lawyer claimed Scott’s charge that Kelly told McLeod about her allergy to “caine” drugs and her desire to undergo the abortion without anesthesia if necessary was only hearsay. However, Thweatt’s lawyer admitted Kelly provided some information about her allergies to certain anesthetics to McLeod and other Hillcrest staffers.

OBSERVATION: *Does this mean McLeod didn’t record her allergy to “caine” drugs when he met Kelly five days before the abortion? Does this mean that no other staffer recorded Kelly’s allergy to “caine” drugs? Or had the staffers managed to destroy any record containing this record before they made Kelly’s records available to Scott when he sued them? If the allergy notation was in Kelly’s record, then the lawyer could still argue hearsay, but Thweatt and the other staffers would still be under suspicion of overlooking the allergy notation it because he was in a hurry to do Kelly’s abortion.*

Thweatt's lawyer claimed Scott didn't witness the resuscitation efforts of Thweatt and the Hillcrest staffers. (Was this a left-handed admission there were no efforts, or just a standard defense lawyer lie for his client?) He also argued the lack of informed consent should be thrown out because Kelly signed consent forms. He claimed she assumed risk for any anesthesia. He also wanted the punitive damages specification thrown out.

An anesthesiologist who reviewed the case excoriated Hillcrest officials and Thweatt and McLeod in particular. The doctor, Frederick Ernst, was an anesthesiologist for 30 years and for 15 years the medical director of a freestanding outpatient surgery facility. He accused Hillcrest personnel of the following acts of wrongdoing:

Kelly was a known asthmatic, and was allergic to local anesthetics, so she was therefore an anesthesia risk. Hillcrest personnel did not know how to treat her acute breathing problem properly, let alone in a timely manner.

The operative record showed a total absence of vital signs, including blood pressure, pulse rate, EKG, and oxygen saturation. "The lack of this standard monitoring is far below the accepted standard of care and constitutes gross negligence."

When Kelly started suffering breathing problems, not only did the staffers fail to monitor her vital signs, but they failed to give her oxygen as well.

There was no attempt to intubate Kelly.

The staffers did not ventilate Kelly properly with an Ambu-bag and a proper mask fit. "This is gross negligent care of the highest order."

Thweatt should have given Kelly epinephrine intravenously. "The epinephrine that Dr. Thweatt gave subcutaneously was worthless via this route in a patient as severe as Ms. Moore was."

"No personnel at Hillcrest was ALS (advanced life support) certified, and I saw no documentation of even anyone being certified in basic CPR. It is obvious that no personnel knew how to properly, effectively, or timely treat Ms. Morse's emergency situation and ensuing respiratory arrest.

Hillcrest personnel didn't even live up to substandard abortion trade levels of patient care. He said a NAF (National Abortion Federation) Recommendation was, "Vital signs should be done as indicated by medical history and patient symptoms." (***In legitimate medicine, the standard is mandatory monitoring of vital signs during surgery with no exceptions.***) "Not only are these vital signs not documented, they were not even done."

"Dr. Earl McLeod, Medical Director of Hillcrest Clinic, testified he was unaware of any protocols or manuals for treating patient emergencies at Hillcrest Clinic. This is gross negligence on the part of the Medical Director."

There was no emergency procedure book at Hillcrest on June 19, 1996. The first emergency procedure book was dated April 1997.

“Dr. Thweatt had never intubated a patient in his career, did not direct the nurses to obtain cardiac or respiratory monitoring, and did not apply oxygen or assist in basic CPR procedures when Mrs. Morse coded (suffered an emergency) in his care. This is gross negligence on the part of any physician.”

The staffers violated their own policy in failing to check (and log the checks of) all equipment every six months and in failing to check (and log the check of) the medical emergency cart monthly.

“As Medical Director, Dr. McLeod was responsible for establishing medical policies, defining the facility standards for medical procedures, delegating medical responsibilities to appropriate medical personnel, and assuming responsibility for the medical care performed by the physicians. He is thus ultimately responsible for all the deficits I have listed as well as those I have not.”

“Hillcrest’s manual states the staff was certified in the practice of OB/GYN. Telephone book advertisements for Hillcrest Clinic in Harrisburg, PA advertise “Board Certified Gynecologists.” Dr. Thweatt testified he flunked the written part of the Board Exam three times. I understand he is still not Board Certified! Dr. McLeod testified he didn’t know Dr. Thweatt had flunked the exam nor would it have mattered to him. This is gross falsification of credentials, is totally unethical to advertise this way, and gross negligence.”

Dr. Ernst said as a former medical director he had gone through state health board inspections and a medical industry group accreditation visit. He said the Hillcrest abortion facility would never have passed an accreditation visit, let alone a state health board inspection because “the deficiencies that existed at Hillcrest Clinic, Harrisburg, PA on June 19, 1996 were so numerous and severe.” Ernest concluded, “Ultimately, the Medical Director is accountable for all these deficiencies, and that was Dr. Earl McLeod.”

According to the case history, a judge in June 1997 issued an order compelling McLeod to answer interrogatories and produce documents because McLeod evidently was wrongfully withholding both. Two days later, the judge ordered Hillcrest officials likewise to answer interrogatories and produce documents because they evidently had been wrongfully withholding both.

Defense lawyers evidently planned to help their case by trying to portray Kelly as a dope-smoking slut. The judge in April 1999 ruled – at the request of Scott’s attorney – toxicology studies that evidently said she tested positive for cannabinoids (compounds found in marijuana) were irrelevant to the issue of the defendants’ malpractice and other misconduct. She (Scott’s attorney) filed a similar motion regarding Kelly’s previous abortion (evidently that it should be ruled irrelevant to the issue of the defendants’ malpractice and other misconduct). The judge took this motion of hers under advisement.

In answer to motions Thweatt’s lawyer filed, the judge in April 1999 dismissed a charge Thweatt deliberately caused Scott emotional distress, but ruled Thweatt still could be tried for negligently causing Scott emotional distress. He dismissed Scott’s charge Kelly did not give informed consent for the abortion, but ruled Thweatt still could be subject to punitive damages. The judge also dismissed Thweatt’s effort to have some of Kelly’s conversations with Scott (evidently in regard to her telling McLeod she was allergic to “caine” drugs) kept

out of trial as hearsay, but did rule that other statements Kelly made to Scott could be kept out of trial as hearsay.

The defendants settled out of court with Scott in May 1999 for an undisclosed amount of money. The judge ordered the petition and order sealed. Scott's attorney filed a praecipe to discontinue, noting the case was "settled, satisfied (in other words, paid up), and discontinued." (The judge, on requests from both sides, had dismissed Peggy Harper from the case in April 1999 for undisclosed reasons.)

(Source: Case No. 6070 S96, Dauphin County Common Pleas Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, one of Thweatt's lawyer's briefs, Dr. Ernst's letter laying out the scope of the defendants' wrongful conduct and malpractice, a plaintiff's reply to a motion of McLeod, the praecipe, and the case history.)

The Maryland Health Claims Arbitration Office also reports the following malpractice case filed against Delhi Thweatt. The documents from this case has been destroyed by state officials; only the following information remains available on it:

HCA No. 78-22. Muth vs. Thweatt. Filed 6/16/78. "Dismissed by parties" 9/10/80.

"Dismissed by parties" usually means an out-of-court settlement took place.

THWEATT'S DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE

Peggy Thweatt vs. Delhi Thweatt. Divorce case with domestic violence incidents. According to a ex parte temporary protective order, Peggy said Delhi shoved and pushed her, and the note "WARNING -- WEAPONS" was written in large letters on the first page of the order. The order specified Delhi was to stay away from her residence and away from her job site at Coppin State College.

According to her petition for protection for herself and her 14-year-old daughter from domestic violence, Peggy said Delhi filed a false report against her days earlier to force her to undergo a psychiatric evaluation. She wrote on the 8/14/02 statement, "My husband Delhi has verbally and emotionally abused me for years. On Sunday 8/11/02 he called me several profane names and stated "I can make you disappear permanently." Similar incidents have occurred for past 5-6 years. He has 2 licensed guns, weighs 30 lbs. more than I do, and is a 3rd degree black belt. He has not hit me before but has shoved me on numerous occasions. His abuse to my daughter I label as overindulgence; he does not encourage any household rules & regulations and refuses to attend family therapy as has been requested 3 times."

Peggy Thweatt also wrote on the 8/14/02 statement, "Delhi got some judge to order a psychiatric evaluation by lying that I do not take my antidepressants. Emergency room evaluation 8/14 2 am proved this to be not true. Had seen psychotherapist at 6 pm. Told Delhi this but still he insisted that the exam be done." Peggy Thweatt noted Delhi had "2 known firearms and 2 suspected firearms. Baltimore County police report 2 guns licensed." She said the name on the deed or lease of her home was in the name of Peggy Evans, her name before marriage.

Peggy Thweatt also wrote on the 8/14/02 statement that Delhi Thweatt made "5 to 7 thousand" every week as an "Abortionist in 3 clinics and private practice." She noted he had other nonreported income and his income from another source included, "private practice estimate \$5000/month." She said he had over \$100,000 in various banks. She also said he "Has several bank accounts to throw off IRS and MD. State. At one pt owed Maryland greater than \$50,000."

A judge granted Peggy a temporary protective order 8/14/02. The case is still active as of late 2003.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-02-010933, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history, the petition for protection, and the temporary protective order.)

Peggy Thweatt Vs. Delhi Thweatt. This is a protective order for Peggy against Delhi Thweatt connected to her divorce case against him in Baltimore County Circuit Court.

(Source: Baltimore County District Court Case No. 08-04 SP5325-2002)

Delhi Thweatt vs. Peggy Thweatt. Divorce case. He sued her for divorce and for custody of their 14-year-old daughter. A judge found Delhi Thweatt in contempt of court 8/4/03. The case is still active as of October 2003.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-02-010484, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history.)

THWEATT'S TAX CASES

State of Maryland vs. Delhi Thweatt. Garnishment case. The state comptroller of the treasury sought to have Thweatt's Bank of America bank account garnished for a \$16,201.53 judgment (not counting interest) in 1999. The garnishment was agreed settled and satisfied as to Bank of America and First Union National Bank 3/20/00. The case closed 3/21/00. The state official noted Thweatt's SSN was 215-46-9130.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-99-011996, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history and the request for writ of garnishment.)

State of Maryland vs. Delhi Thweatt. Garnishment case. The state comptroller of the treasury sought to have Thweatt's Nationsbank bank account garnished for a \$5698.52 judgment (not counting interest) in 1994. The garnishment was agreed settled and satisfied as to the bank 9/17/96. The case closed 1/12/99.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-94-005651, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history and a request for writ of garnishment.)

State of Maryland vs. Delhi Thweatt. Garnishment case. The state comptroller of the treasury sought to have Thweatt's First National Bank of Maryland bank account garnished for a \$17,901.03 judgment (not counting interest) in 1998. The garnishment was agreed settled and satisfied as to First National Bank of Maryland and First Union National Bank of Maryland 2/27/98. The case closed.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-98-000906, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history, the request for writ of garnishment, and the notice of recorded judgment.)

State of Maryland vs. Delhi Thweatt. Garnishment case. The state comptroller of the treasury sought to have Thweatt's Crestar bank account garnished for a \$11,156.12 judgment (not counting interest) in 1997. The state comptroller of the treasury also sought another garnishment of \$1716.58 from Thweatt's Crestar bank account. The garnishment was agreed settled and satisfied as to the bank 11/17/97. The case closed.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-97-005159, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history, the notice of recorded judgment, and the requests for writ of garnishment.)

State of Maryland vs. Delhi Thweatt. Garnishment case. The state comptroller of the treasury sought to have Thweatt's Crestar bank account garnished for a \$9590.03 judgment (not counting interest) in 1998. The state comptroller of the treasury also sought a garnishment of \$115.10 from Thweatt's Signet and/or First Union National Bank of Maryland bank account. The state comptroller of the treasury also sought another garnishment of \$3997.10 from Thweatt's Crestar bank account. The garnishment was agreed settled and satisfied as to Crestar 12/15/99. The case closed.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-98-012312, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history, the notices of recorded judgment, and a request for writ of garnishment.)

THWEATT'S OTHER DEADBEAT CASES

United Student Aid Funds vs. Delhi Thweatt. United Student Aid Funds won a default and a summary judgment against Thweatt in 1984. The judge awarded a judgment for \$12,491.81 to United Student Aid Funds. The case was "settled and satisfied" – meaning Thweatt finally paid off – in October 1986.

(Source: JIS case history for Case No. 24 C-83-237019, Baltimore City Circuit Court)

Jennifer Holzworth vs. Delhi Thweatt. This was a mortgage foreclosure case. The case was closed on unspecified terms in August 1986.

(Source: JIS case history for Case No. 24-O-86-085081, Baltimore City Circuit Court)

JAMES K. SMOLEV'S CASES

James Smolev in the 1980s was in charge of “male services” at Planned Parenthood of Maryland. He ran the vasectomy and fertility “clinics” for Planned Parenthood. This summary covers his malpractice cases.

In the 24 years starting in 1980, Smolev has been sued six times for malpractice. Of the six cases brought against Smolev for malpractice, probably three of them ended in settlements or awards for the victims. This doesn't count Gladys' case, in which she won an award, only to have a higher court take it away from her. Nor does it include one case that is still active. This is a markedly worse lawsuit record than that of the typical doctor.

Steven A. vs. James Smolev, Maryland Urology Associates, St. Joseph's Medical Center, and J. Dave Faison. This man charged Smolev with malpractice over a test procedure he ordered in 1997 to determine if Steven had kidney stones.

Steven said he had a history of allergic reaction to the I.V. contrast Smolev ordered, and Smolev was made aware of this. However, he said, Smolev still ordered the procedure, and Faison administered the procedure to him at St. Joseph's Medical Center.

The test revealed Steven had no kidney stones, but he said it caused him an anaphylactic (severe allergic) reaction which caused him to suffer respiratory distress, and “anoxic (oxygen-deprived) state.” He said someone gave him epinephrine (adrenaline) to help him breathe, and he suffered tachycardia (abnormally rapid heart rate) as a result.

He sued Smolev for ordering a test that caused him to risk his life instead of a less risky alternative when Smolev knew about his allergy. He also sued Faison for giving him the test and St. Joseph's Medical Center as Faison's employer. He also sued Maryland Urology Associates, a medical business in which Smolev owned an interest.

The case was still active as of October 2003.

(Sources: Health Claims Arbitration Office Case No. 2000-253 and Case No. 03-C-01-010666, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the case history.)

John R. vs. James Smolev. This man charged Smolev performed penile surgery on him so negligently in May 1988 that he suffered permanent bodily damage. John said he let Smolev talk him into undergoing surgery for impotence. He said Smolev installed a penile prosthesis so negligently that he injured his urethra. He said he also had to undergo corrective treatment and hospitalization, lost much time from his job, suffered a loss of earning capacity, and suffered permanent bodily damage because of Smolev's malpractice. John's wife also sued for loss of consortium.

Smolev settled the case out of court with John in August 1991.

(Source: Health Claims Arbitration Office Case No. 91-176)

Gladys Y. vs. Smolev. This woman charged Smolev botched a surgery he performed on her, causing her to suffer complete urinary incontinence.

Gladys said In December 1988 Smolev performed a cystoscopy on her (a cystoscopy entails inserting a scope into the urethra and routing it up the urethra into the bladder and using the scope to check the bladder for problems) and diagnosed she had stress urinary incontinence. She said Smolev in 1999 talked her into undergoing a procedure called “Stamey endoscopic vesical neck suspension.” Smolev performed the surgery on her in April 1999, and a week later, he performed another cystoscopy and a urethral dilation on her, she said. After she underwent these procedures, she said, she suffered complete urinary incontinence. Her husband sued for loss of consortium.

Arbitrators in June 1993 ruled Smolev was at fault for not properly informing Gladys of the risks of the surgery he performed on her before he obtained her permission to perform it on her. (In effect, they ruled she didn’t give informed consent.) They awarded Gladys \$150,000, and her husband \$50,000.

Both sides sued to overturn the ruling of the arbitrators. This case is archived and is not routinely accessible. According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts’ Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the case went to a jury trial in Baltimore County Circuit Court in October 1994, but the jury didn’t get to decide it. A judge named Caplan granted Smolev’s lawyer’s motion to dismiss the case and issued a judgment for Smolev instead of sending the case to the jury.

(Sources: Health Claims Arbitration Office Case No. 92-147 and JIS case history for Baltimore City Circuit Court Case No. 24-C-93-243016)

Thomas D. vs. James Smolev. This man sued Smolev for botching penis surgery he performed on him in 1988, leaving him unable to perform sexual intercourse.

Thomas said Smolev cut a section of a vein in his penis, and this did not cure the problem Thomas was suffering from. He also said Smolev lied to him when he told him he had a “tight accessory penile ligament,” and conned him into undergoing surgery at his hands to cure this alleged problem.

OBSERVATIONS: *According to Gray’s Anatomy and several other sources, there is no such part as an “accessory penile ligament.” It is possible Smolev misnamed the suspensory ligament, or the fundiform ligament, which are cut by some doctors trying to sell insecure males the concept of penis enlargement. The surgery makes the penis appear larger by allowing it to poke or droop a little farther from the body when erect because the ligament cutting removes the support the ligaments give to maintain the typical angle of an erection. The ligament cutting obviously does not make the penis grow larger. It is possible Smolev called another part of the penis by this name. It is also possible Smolev lied to make a sale.*

Thomas charged Smolev lied to him and performed unnecessary surgery on him. As a result, he said, he suffered permanent loss of sensation in several areas of his penis, he had to undergo followup surgery, he had to have a plastic surgeon minimize the grotesque scarring Smolev caused his penis, and he was left unable to perform sexual intercourse,

leaving him with an inability to carry on normal heterosexual relationships. He also sued another doctor who performed corrective surgery on him for not waiting long enough after Smolev's hamfisted surgery to do his own surgery. This other doctor, he said, removed sutures before his penis had healed properly, causing him further damage.

Oscar Ramirez (the other doctor) settled out of court with Thomas in April 1992. Smolev settled out of court with Thomas in December 1992.

(Source: Health Claims Arbitration Office Case No. 89-466)

The Maryland Health Claims Arbitration Office also reports the following malpractice cases filed against James Smolev. The documents from these cases have been destroyed by state officials; only the following information remains available on them:

HCA No. 80-294. Rogers vs. Smolev. Filed 11/20/80. "Dismissed by parties" 1/31/85.

HCA No. 81-117. Blake vs. Smolev. Filed 4/14/81. "Found for the defendant" 6/23/83.

"Dismissed by parties" usually means an out-of-court settlement took place.

SMOLEV'S DEBTS AND DIVORCES

First National Bank of Maryland vs. James Smolev. The bank sued Smolev after he defaulted on a \$50,000 loan they made him in 1991. They also said Smolev defaulted on another \$30,000 loan they made him in 1995. A judge granted the bank judgments against Smolev. Evidently Smolev started making payments, because the bank filed to have the judgments vacated and the case dismissed without prejudice (meaning they could reopen it if Smolev backed out of his agreement to pay his debts) in September 1997. The bank's lawyer said Smolev had reached an agreement on the case and Smolev had satisfied the bank's requirements.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-96-007142, Baltimore County Circuit Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, and the motion to vacate and dismiss without prejudice.)

James Smolev vs. Mary Beth Smolev. Divorce case No. 2 for James. (He and his first wife Linda divorced in the 1980s, per Case No. 24-D-83-203052, Baltimore City Circuit Court.) He agreed to pay her \$6500 a month alimony until she remarried or shacked up or until he died or turned 70. He also agreed to pay for her life insurance and health insurance, her out-of-pocket medical expenses, another \$20,000 for unnamed household and medical expenses. He also deeded his interest in their house and agreed to pay off two of the liens on the house, while she was to pay the mortgage payments. He also agreed to transfer some pension money and transfer half interest in some investments to her. The second divorce was granted December 26, 2002, and was revised January 22, 2003.

(Source: Case No. 03-C-01-008710, Baltimore County Circuit Court)

J. COURTLAND ROBINSON'S CASES

J. Courtland Robinson used to perform abortions for Planned Parenthood of Maryland. In recent years he taught at Johns Hopkins. This summary covers his malpractice cases aside from what he had at Planned Parenthood.

Lucille D. vs. Robinson. This woman sued Robinson, another doctor named Russell Suda, and Chesapeake Physicians for malpractice. This case is archived and is not routinely accessible. According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts' Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the case was dismissed in 1988.

The case went to trial in May 1988. The jury returned a verdict against Suda and Chesapeake Physicians and ruled that Suda and Chesapeake Physicians pay Lucille and her husband \$200,000. The judge issued a judgment of \$200,000 against the defendants. However, the judge vacated (threw out) the jury verdict in June 1988. The judge dismissed the case on unspecified terms, ruled both sides pay their own legal fees, and ruled the defendants pay costs.

OBSERVATION: *Since the judge had ruled against two defense motions during the trial to judge in their favor, and since Lucille's lawyer possibly made a joint motion along with the defense lawyer(s) to overturn the verdict, he may have altered the award but probably did not let the defendants escape entirely.*

The JIS case history record does not mention the outcome of the suit against Robinson.

(Source: JIS case history for Baltimore City Circuit Court Case No. 24-C-87-244044. The arbitration case was HCA Case No. 86-016; this record has been destroyed.)

Cynthia L. vs. J. Courtland Robinson. This woman and her husband sued Robinson, another doctor named Sarkis Sarkissian, and Francis Scott Key Medical Center for malpractice in connection with treatment they rendered to the couple's child Derek. This case is archived and is not accessible because it is sealed. However, the arbitration case record is available. According to Cynthia, this is what happened:

Cynthia was 28 weeks pregnant when she underwent a "McDonald's procedure" – a cerclage (suturing of the cervix) done to prevent premature delivery due to an incompetent cervix – at Sarkissian's hands. Cynthia suffered complications from the cerclage; she was taken by helicopter to Francis Scott Key Medical Center.

Cynthia came under the care of J. Courtland Robinson and/or doctors under his supervision. Robinson acted as her attending surgeon at Key Medical Center. Robinson and his staffers performed a C-section on Cynthia, but they didn't make a big enough incision to pull Derek out of Cynthia's womb without damaging him. Derek was born suffering from perinatal asphyxia, a broken clavicle (collarbone), Erb's palsy (palsy due to damage to the brachial plexus, a plexus in the neck area of the spine that gives off nerves to shoulders, the chest, and arms), and other damage to his brain and central nervous system resulting from his premature birth.

Cynthia charged Sarkissian committed malpractice when he performed the cerclage so late in her pregnancy when it was contraindicated (the wrong thing to do). Cynthia sued Robinson, doctors under his supervision, and the hospital, alleging Robinson and his subordinates committed malpractice in making too small an incision in her to pull Derek out of her womb without injuring him. Because of the collective negligence of the defendants, she charged, Derek was born suffering from perinatal asphyxia-caused brain damage, nerve damage, a broken collarbone, and Erb's palsy.

Robinson's lawyer was able to get arbitration board chairman Vernon G. Frame to dismiss two of the counts against his client and the other defendants – one for loss of consortium for the couple, and one for negligent infliction of injury on the parents. The other counts remained.

Cynthia and her husband and the defendants waived arbitration, so the case was sent to Baltimore City Circuit Court. According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts' Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the case ended in 1994 with the award of a large judgment to the parents and their child.

The case evidently was settled with a settlement order in November 1993. According to a judge's order in April 1994, Cynthia and her husband received a judgment of \$800,000 plus costs which the defendants had to pay. A judge in May 1994 issued a consent order approving the settlement/judgment and allowing Cynthia and her husband to spend money for their child. The judge sealed the case in May 1994.

(Sources: HCA Case No. 91-11 and JIS case history for Baltimore City Circuit Court Case No. 24-C-93-096011.)

Mary K. vs. J. Courtland Robinson. This woman and her husband sued Robinson, a doctor named Pradipta Patnaik, Chesapeake Physicians, an insurance outfit called CareFirst, Johns Hopkins Hospital, a resident named Stephen Laifer, and a nurse midwife named Itala Azzarelli for malpractice in connection with treatment they rendered to the couple's child Lauren. They named these defendants in their arbitration case. This case is archived and is not routinely accessible. However, the arbitration case record is available. According to Mary, this is what happened:

Mary received prenatal treatment from CareFirst and/or Chesapeake Physicians starting in August 1983. (Chesapeake Physicians contracted with her health care provider company CareFirst. Robinson and Patnaik worked for CareFirst and/or Chesapeake Physicians.) In May 1984, Mary was to give birth, and Robinson as the attending supervising obstetrician was to supervise the work of the nurse midwife who was to deliver Mary's baby Lauren.

Mary went into labor on May 8, 1984. She came to the then-named Baltimore City Hospital, but a CareFirst employee sent her home, telling her she wasn't in labor. Mary came back to Baltimore City Hospital about 10:30 that morning. She signed a consent form to allow a nurse midwife to deliver the baby as long as Robinson was monitoring her. A nurse midwife and doctor from Chesapeake Physicians told her she was in labor but had not dilated enough to give birth yet. They did not use any fetal monitor to monitor her baby.

Between 4:30 and 5:00 that afternoon, Ms. Azzarelli -- who had been checking on Mary infrequently -- strapped an external fetal monitor on Mary and noticed Lauren was in fetal distress, suffering from a dangerously abnormal heart rate. The staffers tried to move Mary's bed out of the labor room to an operating room to perform a C-section on her to deliver her baby. The bed wouldn't move, and Laifer started yelling at Mary to get out of the bed and walk to the operating room. She did.

The staffers took about a half-hour to start performing the C-section. Lauren, delivered by C-section more than a half-hour after the nurse midwife first detected the fetal distress the staffers should have been monitoring all along, was born brain damaged. Lauren had an Apgar score of one one minute after birth, and a score of four five minutes after birth. (A baby's low scores indicate poor heart rate, respiration effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and/or color ... or poor overall condition. A normal score is 10.)

Mary charged Robinson was guilty of malpractice for failing to supervise the other staffers properly and for abandoning her as a patient. She charged there was no fetal monitoring until the nurse midwife put the external fetal monitor on her after 4:30 in the afternoon, and the child had been in fetal distress for some minutes before the nurse midwife came around to check on her. She charged Patnaik with abandonment also. She charged their acts of abandonment left her in the hands of an excitable rookie resident like Laifer, who exacerbated her baby's fetal distress condition by screaming at her to walk instead of putting her on a stretcher or gurney and wheeling her into the operating room.

As a result of Robinson's failure to supervise, failure to have a fetal monitor working on Mary, and abandonment, and as a result of Dr. Patnaik's failure to monitor and abandonment, as a result of the resident Laifer's failure to monitor, and as a result of the nurse midwife Itala Azzarelli failing to monitor properly, Lauren suffered asphyxia, which caused her hypoxic (oxygen deprivation) brain injury, Mary charged. Laifer's forcing Mary to walk over to surgery and the delay in performing the C-section aggravated Lauren's problems, she charged. (CareFirst did her no favor by sending her away, either.) The collective malpractice and negligence of the defendants rendered Lauren so brain damaged she would be unable to attend school as a child or earn a living as an adult, Mary said.

The case eventually went to Baltimore City Circuit Court. Mary and her husband also sued Health Care Corporation of the Mid Atlantic, Metropolitan Baltimore Health Care, and another nurse. (It is possible the corporate entities were successors to the entities named when the suit was in arbitration.) According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts' Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the case ended in 1994 with a settlement for Mary and her husband and their girl Lauren.

The JIS case history record does not mention the outcome of the suit against Robinson.

Health Care Corporation of the Mid Atlantic was dismissed from the case in February 1993.

The case was settled in December 1993. Pradipta Patnaik and nurses Itala Azzarelli and Janet Riordan were dismissed from the case a week later; it was not clear from the case history if these three were dismissed because they were not liable or dismissed because they agreed to settle the case.

A judge issued a dismissal order dismissing the case in January 1994. It is likely the judge did this because of the settlement. None of the remaining defendants were named in this entry in the case history. The amount of the settlement must have been large, because the parents had to pay the Internal Revenue Service more than \$11,000 in taxes on the trust account of their daughter in 1998.

(Sources: HCA Case No. 90-421 and JIS case history for Baltimore City Circuit Court Case No. 24-D-92-358039.)

Lisette N. vs. J. Courtland Robinson. This woman filed two malpractice lawsuits in connection with treatment she and her child received.

In 1991, Lisette sued Baltimore City Hospitals and Francis Scott Key Medical Center for malpractice in connection with treatment they rendered to her child Alan. According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts' Judicial Information Systems (JIS), a judge ordered the case dismissed without prejudice for unspecified terms in April 1993. (The judge may have dismissed the case because she did not file a case with the Health Claims Arbitration Office until 1994.)

In 1994, Lisette filed an arbitration case against Hopkins Bayview Medical Center (the new name for Francis Scott Key Medical Center). Later she sued J. Courtland Robinson, a doctor named Mark Frisch, a doctor named S(haron) Lombard, and Baltimore City Hospital for malpractice in connection with treatment they rendered to her and her child Alan. According to Lisette, this is what happened:

Lisette came to the hospital, then known as Baltimore City Hospital, in labor on November 14, 1982. Hospital staffers examined her, gave her some tests, and sent her home, even though a positive nitrazide test indicated her membranes were not intact.

Lisette came back the next day (November 15, 1982), saying she was in continuing labor. Again hospital staffers examined her and sent her home.

Lisette came back two days later (November 17, 1982) and the hospital staffers sent her away a third time. She came back later in the day and staffers finally decided to admit her. She had lost a large amount of amniotic fluid, which caused her child asphyxia and the oxygen deprivation that would cause him severe brain injury. Even after admission, Lisette was "essentially ignored by the medical staff." Lisette finally gave birth an hour after midnight the next morning. Alan had an Apgar score of two one minute after birth, and a score of four five minutes after birth. (A baby's low scores indicate poor heart rate, respiration effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and/or color ... or poor overall condition. A normal score is 10.)

Lisette charged the staffers committed malpractice in refusing to admit her three times in four day, refusing to monitor her properly, and in resuscitating her baby negligently. As a result, she charged, Alan was born brain damaged and would need nursing custodial assistance his entire life. (Lisette didn't specifically charge it, but also the staffers let her give birth vaginally when she could have undergone a C-section to help her baby.)

Lisette's attorney and the defense lawyers had Robinson dismissed from the case in 1996. It was not clear if Robinson was dismissed because he was not liable or dismissed because he agreed to settle the case.

In 1997, Lisette sued Johns Hopkins Bayview Physicians (Chesapeake Physicians had changed name to Johns Hopkins Bayview Physicians), Johns Hopkins Hospital, Mark Frisch, and Sharon Lombard for malpractice in connection with treatment they rendered to her and her child Alan. According to the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts' Judicial Information Systems (JIS), the case was settled in 1999 and formally dismissed in 2000.

On a motion of Johns Hopkins Bayview Physicians, the company was given summary judgment in December 1998. Lisette's attorney filed to have this judgment reconsidered in January 1999.

A judge issued a settlement order in April 1999. Lisette's attorney and lawyers for Johns Hopkins Bayview Physicians, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Mark Frisch, and Sharon Lombard filed a joint line of dismissal with prejudice in September 2000.

(Sources: HCA Case No. 94-323 and JIS case histories for Baltimore City Circuit Court Case No. 24-C-91-361036, and Case No. 24-C-97-282029.)

The Maryland Health Claims Arbitration Office also reports the following malpractice case filed against J. Courtland Robinson. The documents from this case has been destroyed by state officials; only the following information remains available on it:

HCA No. 85-227. Burgess vs. Robinson. "Dismissed by parties" 12/13/85.

"Dismissed by parties" usually means an out-of-court settlement took place.

HOW BADLY ARE PLANNED PARENTHOOD PERSONNEL VIOLATING THE MANDATORY REPORTING LAWS?

A survey of police calls for service by Planned Parenthood in the Maryland communities where they do business revealed the following:

BALTIMORE CITY

From January 1, 2001 through September 30, 2003, there were 57 calls for service for 610 N. Howard St. (the address of Planned Parenthood's Baltimore facility), according to the Baltimore Police Department.

Of these, 37 were silent alarms. All were unfounded or the police noted "no police serv."

Three were "holdup alarm" calls. Two were unfounded, and the third the police noted "no police serv."

Six were "disorderly person" calls. The police took a written report on two; on two, the police noted "complaint abate;" on two the person was "gone on arrival." *How many of these calls involved people lawfully exercising their First Amendment rights?*

Two were "larceny – from auto" calls. The police took a written report on each.

Two were "person wanted on war(rant)" calls. The police noted "complaint abate" on one call, and the other person was "gone on arrival."

One was a "destruct(ion) of propert(y)" call. The police took a written report.

One was a "mental case/bomb scare" call. The police took a written report.

One was a suicide attempt. The police handled it.

One was a "911/no voice" call. This was almost certainly not a report of a potential sex abuse victim, because the police noted "no police serv."

One was an "other" call. This was almost certainly not a report of a potential sex abuse victim, because the police noted "no police serv."

Two were "accident -- hit and run" calls, presumably not involving Planned Parenthood.

There were evidently no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

ANNAPOLIS

From January 1, 2001 through August 4, 2003, there were 79 calls for service for 929 West St. (the address of Planned Parenthood's Annapolis facility), according to the Annapolis Police Department.

Of these, 45 were alarms. Ten of these alarms were "abated" and for the other 35, the police checked the building and found it secure.

Seven were disturbance calls. Of these, 6 were "abated" and 1 the alleged suspect was "gone on arrival." *How many of these involved people lawfully exercising their First Amendment rights?*

Two were found property calls. Police wrote reports on these.

Two calls were reports of drunks. The police evidently caught one violator, and the other person was "gone on arrival."

One call was a OFC Info/10-4 and was reported abated.

Three calls were "Suspicious." Two were "abated" and in one case, the person was "gone on arrival."

Two calls were "Patrol Requests." These were listed as "abated." One request was Christmas Eve 2001, at 6:46 p.m.; the other was New Year's Eve 2001 at 11:02 p.m. These were almost certainly not reports of a potential sex abuse victim.

Three calls were for destruction of property. In two cases, the calls were "abated" and in the third, the police took a report.

One call was for attempted suicide. The police made a written report.

One call was a "911 Hangup." This was handled.

One call was for AACO (Anne Arundel County) Assist. The police handled it.

Seven were traffic violation calls, presumably not involving Planned Parenthood.

Two were hit and run collision calls, presumably not involving Planned Parenthood.

Two calls were for accidents, presumably not involving Planned Parenthood.

There were evidently no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

From January 1, 2003 through July 24, 2003, there were 7 calls for service at 1400 Spring St., Silver Spring, the address of a Planned Parenthood facility, according to the Montgomery County Police Department.

One call was from a Planned Parenthood employee who found the facility door partly open when she went into work.

The other six calls were for alarms at Planned Parenthood.

There were no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

From January 1, 2003 through July 24, 2003, there was one call for service at 19650 Club House Road, the address of a Planned Parenthood facility, according to the Montgomery County Police Department.

The call was for an after-hours silent alarm at Planned Parenthood.

There were no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

Call for service record printouts are not available for before 2003, according to an official of the Montgomery County Police Department. The police department maintains an index of police reports and/or calls by address, which a Montgomery County Police Department official said was not accessible except for by subpoena. This individual checked both addresses in this index for us 1/5/2004, and said there were no calls evidently related to sexual abuse reporting from these two addresses. She said the great majority of calls from these two addresses were alarms.

The Montgomery County Police Department released a record sheet showing two other incidents since 1/1/2001. (The sheet was marked "Planned Parenthood" and listed seven incidents from 2002 back to the early 1990s.) One, incident ARRS02121294, was at the Silver Spring location and dated 5/20/02. The official said this report was not related to any sexual abuse incident. The other, incident ARRS01253704, was at the Gaithersburg location and dated 10/11/01. The official said this report was not related to any sexual abuse incident, either.

BALTIMORE COUNTY

From January 1, 2001 through July 24, 2003, there were 5 calls for service at 1714 Joan Ave., Parkville, the address of a Planned Parenthood facility, according to the Baltimore County Police Department.

Two were accidental alarms, and a third was a faulty alarm. All were at Planned Parenthood.

One call was for a suspicious vehicle that was at Planned Parenthood for at least two days.

One call was for a "known female giving comp a hard time" at Planned Parenthood.

There were no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

From January 1, 2001 through July 24, 2003, there were 3 calls for service at 9129 Reisterstown Road, Owings Mills, the address of a Planned Parenthood facility, according to the Baltimore County Police Department.

One was an accidental alarm, and the other was an alarm call, apparently for a faulty alarm. Both were at Planned Parenthood.

One call was for a "suspicious subject," who the police evidently identified.

There were no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

SALISBURY AREA

From January 1, 2001 through August 19, 2003, there were 5 calls for service at 1506 S. Salisbury Blvd. in the Salisbury area, the address of a Planned Parenthood facility, according to the Wicomico County Sheriff's Office.

Four of these were false alarms, and the fifth was also an alarm trip with no report taken. All of these calls were for Planned Parenthood.

There were no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

FREDERICK

From January 1, 2001 through July 24, 2003, there were 9 calls for service for Planned Parenthood at 1560 Opposumtown Pike (Planned Parenthood's Frederick facility is in a "plaza" at this address). Of the roughly 100 calls for the "plaza" as a whole, 9 were specifically listed as coming from Planned Parenthood, according to the Frederick Police Department.

There were three "Alarm/Accidental" calls for Planned Parenthood, with no report required.

There were three "Alarm/Unknown" calls for Planned Parenthood, with no report required.

There was a "commercial burglary" call for Planned Parenthood, but no report was required. In other words, nothing criminal happened.

There was one call for "Telephone Misuse" for Planned Parenthood, with no report required.

There was one "Suspicious" report taken for Planned Parenthood.

There were no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility (or anyone else at that "plaza") to the police out of the 100 or so calls made in the time period searched.

CHARLES COUNTY

From January 1, 2001 through July 23, 2003, there were 6 calls for service at 3985 St. Charles Parkway, Waldorf, the address of Planned Parenthood, according to the Charles County Sheriff. All six of the calls were for Planned Parenthood.

One call was for someone locked out of a vehicle.

One call was a "domestic, advice/counseling."

One was a building and parking lot check.

One call was for "suspicious activity."

Two calls were for "additional information" for an investigation. It cannot be ruled out that these were related to a sexual offense investigation.

There were evidently no other sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched.

ANALYSIS

How many underage girls did Planned Parenthood personnel in Maryland work on in 2002?

Planned Parenthood of Maryland personnel said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 120 girls younger than 15 in 2002.

Planned Parenthood of Maryland personnel said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 1615 girls 15 to 17 in 2002.

According to CDC statistics, of girls 15-17 who undergo abortions, about 20% are 15. Applying this estimate to “family planning” in Maryland means about 320 of the 15-17-year old girls Planned Parenthood of Maryland reported receiving Title X money for were 15 in 2002.

Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington personnel in Maryland said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 25 girls younger than 15 in 2002.

Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington personnel in Maryland said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 543 girls 15 to 17 in 2002.

According to CDC statistics, of girls 15-17 who undergo abortions, about 20% are 15. Applying this estimate to “family planning” in Maryland means about 100 of the 15-17-year old girls Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington facilities in Maryland reported receiving Title X money for were 15 in 2002.

Nationwide, Planned Parenthood performs about 200,000 abortions a year. Since Maryland has about 2% of the nation’s population, we estimate Planned Parenthood performs about 4000 abortions a year in Maryland. According to CDC statistics, a little more than 2% of all abortions are done on girls 15 or younger. Applying this to Planned Parenthood in Maryland, we estimate Planned Parenthood staffers performed about 80 abortions on girls in Maryland who were 15 or younger in 2002.

Using CDC statistics and Planned Parenthood’s own statistics, we estimate Planned Parenthood staffers in Maryland knew of roughly 640 girls 15 or younger who were potentially sexual assault victims in 2002.

How many underage girls did Planned Parenthood personnel in Maryland work on in 2001?

Planned Parenthood of Maryland personnel said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 66 girls younger than 15 in 2001.

Planned Parenthood of Maryland personnel said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 1357 girls 15 to 17 in 2001.

According to CDC statistics, of girls 15-17 who undergo abortions, about 20% are 15.

Applying this estimate to “family planning” in Maryland means about 270 of the 15-17-year old girls Planned Parenthood of Maryland reported receiving Title X money for were 15 in 2001.

Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington personnel in Maryland said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 69 girls younger than 15 in 2001.

Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington personnel in Maryland said they received Title X money for giving “family planning” treatment to 1120 girls 15 to 17 in 2001.

According to CDC statistics, of girls 15-17 who undergo abortions, about 20% are 15. Applying this estimate to “family planning” in Maryland means about 220 of the 15-17-year old girls Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington facilities in Maryland reported receiving Title X money for were 15 in 2001.

Nationwide, Planned Parenthood performs about 200,000 abortions a year. Since Maryland has about 2% of the nation’s population, we estimate Planned Parenthood performs about 4000 abortions a year in Maryland. According to CDC statistics, a little more than 2% of all abortions are done on girls 15 or younger. Applying this to Planned Parenthood in Maryland, we estimate Planned Parenthood staffers performed 80 abortions on girls in Maryland who were 15 or younger in 2001.

According to a Baltimore City Paper article dated 10/3/01, Planned Parenthood of Maryland CEO John Nugent was attributed as saying Planned Parenthood of Maryland personnel had performed more than 2000 abortions so far in 2001 (assuming he meant the first eight or nine months of the year because of the date of the article). This would put Planned Parenthood of Maryland on a pace to do up to 3000 abortions in 2001. It is reasonable to suppose Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington personnel in Maryland performed about a third to a half of the abortions that Planned Parenthood of Maryland personnel performed. This would lead to a number at or above 4000 abortions Planned Parenthood personnel of both affiliates performed in Maryland in 2001.

How many underage girls who were potentially sexual offense victims did Planned Parenthood personnel report?

Using CDC statistics and Planned Parenthood’s own statistics, we estimate Planned Parenthood staffers in Maryland knew of roughly 700 girls 15 or younger who were potentially sexual assault victims in 2001.

For the two years, this means Planned Parenthood staffers in Maryland knew of about 1300 girls 15 or younger who were potentially sexual assault victims in 2001 or 2002.

And yet there was no definite indication any Planned Parenthood staffer in Maryland called police about any potential underage sexual assault victims in either year, or in 2003. (Only a couple of police calls reported don’t rule out the possibility these were reports.)

Is the claim that most underage girls who are “sexually active” are being entered by boys their own ages valid?

Most of these girls treated at Planned Parenthood were not “sexually active” because of the little skateboarding Romeos their own ages next door and on the block. Here’s why:

Criminal statistics nationwide indicate about 25% of all sexual offense victims are girls 12-15. (Another 10% are girls 16 or 17, and another 16% are girls 11 or younger, meaning half of all sex offense victims are girls. About 13% are boys younger than 18. Most of the rest of the victims are adult females.)

Criminal statistics nationwide indicate about five out of every six male sexual offenders is older than 18. ***Of the offenders, almost half are 30 or older.*** We would not be surprised if a large number of the underage offenders were brothers or cousins.

Public health statistics nationwide indicate teenage girls and males in their early 20s are the most likely members of their sexes to contract venereal disease. This pattern is an inference of increased sexual contact between the older males and the younger females, because teenage boys show no such prevalence in venereal disease statistics.

Social sciences statistics (including Planned Parenthood studies) indicate more than half of all girls 15 or younger who come to any facility which primarily specializes in sexual activity-related treatment were statutory rape victims and/or sexual assault victims, regardless of the reasons the facility workers chose to record for their visits.

In other words, sexual partners of girls’ mothers and twentysomething guys are much more likely to be responsible for a girl coming to a Planned Parenthood facility than some inexperienced little boy her own age. Planned Parenthood as an organization knows this and has published articles saying so.

And yet, there were apparently few or no police reports that indicated from the start of 2001 that any Planned Parenthood staffer in Maryland made any call to report a potential sex offense victim to the police.

Have Planned Parenthood personnel massively broken the mandatory reporting law in Maryland?

It is possible some Planned Parenthood personnel reported some incidents to child protective services agencies in Maryland. The records of such agencies are not open to public scrutiny.

However, could Planned Parenthood, if subpoenaed, produce an accurate log verifying they made reports when they were supposed to if an audit was done on their treatment records of underage girls? Or could the child protective services agencies, if subpoenaed, produce accurate records of such reports from Planned Parenthood? These are questions the prosecutors of the state need to ask.

But if any Planned Parenthood female was herself raped, would she call the police or some social worker? She'd call the police, of course! So, even if Planned Parenthood personnel are obeying the letter of the law, why aren't Planned Parenthood personnel extending the same care to vulnerable young girls in their care (police protection and intervention) that they would want for themselves if they were being victimized sexually?

OHIO CASES

Planned Parenthood has facilities across the state. This summary concentrates on Planned Parenthood doctors who have practiced and malpracticed at their Cleveland and Cincinnati facilities. Some cases from doctors who worked at their non-abortion facilities in Akron and Dayton are also included.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF GREATER CLEVELAND AND MALPRACTICE

This document contains summaries of malpractice cases that women filed against Planned Parenthood of Greater Cleveland and Planned Parenthood medicos Dr. Laszlo Sogor and Jay Stuart Pinkerton in Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court in Cleveland. In these lawsuits, the women accuse Sogor and Pinkerton of the same kinds of incompetence, corner-cutting, lack of concern, and risk to life that many have made against the "back alley abortionists" of the days when abortion on demand was illegal.

In these lawsuits, women have accused Sogor of botching abortions, causing severe bleeding and uterine damage, causing sterility through negligence, puncturing organs, and damaging them in other ways. Women have asserted Sogor damaged them so severely they had to undergo emergency surgery in hospitals, had to lose time from their jobs, and have been unable to have sex for a while.

Planned Parenthood newcomer Jay Stuart Pinkerton is apparently following in the malpractice footsteps of Sogor. Pinkerton, who has held a medical license in Ohio since September 1996, has been charged with botching one woman's abortion, and botching a follow-up abortion on another woman who was ectopically pregnant. He has also been accused of damaging newborn infants and making statements contradicting medical records in an effort to escape blame for malpractice.

Other Planned Parenthood staffers have been charged with prescribing drugs so negligently that a woman suffered a stroke, installing IUDs negligently, and rendering women unable to have sex for a while.

Laszlo Sogor has been sued 16 times for malpractice from 1983 through 2002, a rate of almost one malpractice case per year.

In six years with an Ohio medical license, Pinkerton has been sued for malpractice four times. This is an average of two cases every three years.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, in a 1987 survey titled "Professional Liability and Its Effects", estimated only 14 percent of their member OB/GYNs have been sued four or more times for malpractice in their careers. If Sogor was a member of ACOG, he would make this "elite" bottom 14 percent with a dozen lawsuits to spare. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists also reported in this same survey their average member OB/GYN was sued for malpractice once every 8-1/2 years. Sogor has been sued every 15 months since 1983. Pinkerton has been sued every 18 months since 1996.

By another yardstick, according to several medical malpractice insurance carriers, the average OB-GYN in Ohio is sued roughly every five years. Sogor has been sued almost once a year for close to two decades. Pinkerton has been sued every year and a half since he got a license in Ohio. Planned Parenthood of Greater Cleveland's screening of who it allows to perform invasive surgery on girls and young women is certainly questionable.

It is clear Laszlo Sogor is a substandard OB/GYN. Yet Planned Parenthood of Greater Cleveland retains his services. Why is this?

Sogor may be the best Planned Parenthood can do.

Each malpractice case summary follows this introduction. The court documents of the malpractice cases follow the malpractice cases summary portion. The summaries sum up the contents of the court documents filed in the malpractice cases. In case of any possible disagreement between the court documents and the summaries, the documents will be more accurate, because the summaries arose from the documents. In any case, the documents show each woman asserted Sogor or some other Planned Parenthood staffer caused her damage.

Many summaries will also show the status of the cases -- whether the cases were ongoing or have been resolved in some way. Note that many cases ended with dismissals. This means an out-of-court settlement with undisclosed terms did or probably did take place between the woman and the defendants to end the case. Even in cases in which the woman voluntarily dismissed her lawsuit, she may have gotten an undisclosed settlement from the defendant(s). Some cases were still active (not settled yet) through 2002.

Regardless of outcome, these cases show women have accused Sogor or other Planned Parenthood staffers of rendering substandard health care to them. For even a case ending favorable to Sogor or Pinkerton or Planned Parenthood (like the verdict in the O.J. Simpson trial or John Hinckley trial) may be nothing more than proof of their lawyers' skills or judge stupidity; it doesn't necessarily mean the woman suffered no harm from his surgery on her.

This document is not held out by the author as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against these doctors. Research only covered the facility's cases in the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court. (The case from Summit County is a by-product of research done in that county on another subject.)

This report does not cover federal records of lawsuits against Planned Parenthood or its staffers. Still other cases may be hidden due to possible courthouse misfilings and records keeping errors. Shifts in doctors, failure to cross-check lawsuits naming doctors in which the docket didn't list Planned Parenthood in the case title, possible settlements of claims before they reached the court system, and possible research oversights in checking could have left still other cases concealed.

This report is not held out as a full accounting of the number of women and girls Sogor, Pinkerton, or other Planned Parenthood personnel have damaged with abortion, either.

There are several reasons why women and girls who are victims of abortion malpractice don't sue more often.

One reason is that abortion is a very painful and private decision to those who choose it. Women and girls who are victims of abortion-related malpractice don't want to have to go public with their accounts of the consequences of their abortions. These women and girls don't want other people to know about their private affairs.

Another reason is that some of these women and girls got the abortions to stay out of "jams." They choose suffering over revealing their secrets. Teenage girls, obviously, are afraid to tell their parents about their complications, because it would mean telling them they had sex, had gotten pregnant, and had undergone an abortion. Some abortion providers cruelly exploit the girls by telling the girls they might not arrange for treatment of abortion complications unless they notify the girls' parents.

A third reason is the ignorance of the law of many women and girls. In many instances, women and girls don't know what their legal rights are. This is especially true for low-income women, immigrant women, and girls in general.

And often women and girls are pressured by abortion facility employees into signing waivers of their right to make abortion providers pay for competent corrective treatment and/or their right to sue in case of malpractice. Women and girls, afraid and under pressure, often sign such waivers without realizing they are usually unenforceable. Later, many women and girls might think they've signed away their right to have the abortion providers pay for repairing the damage they caused ... or signed away their right to sue the abortion providers for committing malpractice.

A fourth reason is the cost in lost time from work or family (and the added disruption of life) that a tough legal struggle against an abortion provider who committed malpractice would entail is too much for the women. Also, no woman or girl relishes the thought of some heartless and shameless attorney asking her a raft of embarrassing questions about her sex life. Many women and girls are afraid of the legal system and are afraid of being degraded like a rape victim by the abortion provider's lawyer.

All these factors shield abortion providers like Sogor, Pinkerton, and other Planned Parenthood staffers through the years from the consequences of their malpractice.

Laura S. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers negligently prescribed her the oral contraceptive Norlestrin. She said she took the drug on Planned Parenthood's instructions and suffered a cerebral hemorrhage (a stroke). She said the stroke affected her brain and her left side; she said she was hospitalized for treatment, and said she would have to continue to undergo medical treatment. She said the stroke impaired her at her workplace and rendered her unable to do her housework properly. Her husband also sued Planned Parenthood (and the drug manufacturer Parke-Davis) for loss of consortium. Evidently Planned Parenthood and Parke-Davis settled out of court with Laura and her husband; the 1973 dismissal order noted the settlement and dismissal were at defendant's costs.

(Source: Case No. 884555. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal entry.)

Connie T. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood doctor named Nalini Jhaveri of inserting an IUD into her uterus at Planned Parenthood so negligently that it caused her extreme pain and an infection. She said she had to undergo corrective treatment to have the IUD removed and her infection treated. Connie's husband also sued for loss of consortium. Evidently Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Connie and her husband; the 1974 dismissal order noted the settlement and dismissal were at defendant's costs.

(Source: Case No. 921743. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal entry.)

Sharon S. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood doctor named Sharamsi of inserting an IUD into her uterus in 1979 at Planned Parenthood so negligently that it caused her unspecified injuries and great pain. She said the pain was so great she was unable to have sex with her husband. She said she had to have the IUD cut out of her, and had to undergo a D&C scraping of her uterus at a hospital as a result. Sharon's husband also sued for loss of consortium. Evidently Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Sharon and her husband; the dismissal order noted the settlement and dismissal were at defendant's costs.

(Source: Case No. 018731. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal entry.)

Marsha B. This woman charged Sogor and/or Planned Parenthood staffers performed a blood test on her at Planned Parenthood in 1993 so negligently that she suffered unspecified injuries and had to undergo followup medical treatment. Marsha ended one case against Sogor and Planned Parenthood in 1995, then refiled the case against them in 1996. She voluntarily dismissed the lawsuit in 1997; there is no indication in the court record of what kind of settlement may have taken place.

(Source: Case Nos. 279893 and 312690. Court paperwork includes both complaints and both dismissal notices.)

Lynn M. This woman said a staffer at Planned Parenthood's East Cleveland facility in June 2001 gave her an injection so negligently that she suffered a spontaneous abortion and had to undergo medical treatment in a hospital. She dismissed her case without prejudice for undisclosed terms in August 2002.

(Source: Case No. 441482. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal entries.)

Deborah M. This woman charged Pinkerton with bungling an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in November 1999. As a result, she said, she had to undergo a second trimester abortion in February 2000. She said they failed to realize she was in acute distress. She said she had suffered unspecified physical damage from the two abortions.

Planned Parenthood and Pinkerton settled with Deborah for unspecified terms in 2001.

(Source: Case No 428385. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal notices.)

Shannon S. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, asserting one of its abortion providers botched an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood's Bedford facility, requiring her to undergo another abortion.

Shannon said a plastic surgeon who performed breast reduction surgery on her at Summa Health Care in Akron did not diagnose she was pregnant when he treated her, and she underwent the abortion because she was afraid the baby would be born with birth defects. She sued the plastic surgeon and the facility also.

Shannon's husband also sued Planned Parenthood and the other defendants for loss of consortium.

Shannon's attorney charged Planned Parenthood would not even identify the individual who performed the abortion on her.

Judge John Adams referred the case to mediation in June 2000. Shannon and her husband dismissed their case against Planned Parenthood without prejudice for unspecified reasons in September 2000. They dismissed their case against the other defendants without prejudice for unspecified reasons in November 2000.

(Source: Case No. CV 99 09 3821, filed in Summit County Common Pleas Court in Akron. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the mediation order, Shannon's attorney's pre-trial statement, and the dismissal notices.)

LASZLO SOGOR'S OTHER MALPRACTICE CASE SUMMARIES

Chun Hwa O. This woman accused Sogor of performing an incomplete vacuum abortion on her at Preterm Cleveland in 1985. As a result, she said, she had to undergo followup surgery in a hospital. The case was settled out of court in March 1987 and in April 1987.

(Source: Case No. 119725. Court paperwork includes the complaint, a pretrial statement by Preterm's lawyer which noted Chun Hwa had to undergo corrective treatment in a hospital and lists Chun Hwa's medical bills resulting from the abortion, a 3/5/87 dismissal without prejudice of National Abortion Federation (Chun Hwa kept her right to refile against NAF), and a 4/19/87 stipulation for dismissal showing Sogor and Preterm settled with Chun Hwa.)

Vickie K. This woman charged Sogor and two other doctors of giving her bad medical advice, which led to her undergoing an abortion in 1992, possibly at a Sogor-connected practice (University OB-GYN Specialties). It is unclear in the documents in the court file whether Sogor or Nancy Judge, a doctor with the same business address as his, performed the abortion. Vickie and her husband voluntarily dismissed the lawsuit without prejudice (meaning they could reopen the lawsuit if they wanted to); there is no indication in the court record of what kind of settlement may have taken place.

(Source: Case No. 264364. Court paperwork includes the complaint, a deposition notice noting an autopsy had been performed on Vickie's aborted baby, and the dismissal notice.)

Jane D. This woman accused Sogor of performing an abortion on her so negligently at University Hospitals (MacDonald Women's Hospital) in 1994 that he perforated her uterus and severed uterine and ovarian arteries. She said he had her transferred to a recovery room, where her hemorrhaging was so severe that her blood pressure dropped dramatically. He told her he was going to perform some exploratory surgery on her, and ended up performing a hysterectomy on her without her consent. He also removed an ovary and a fallopian tube, she said.

Jane also said Sogor's bedside manner was below par. He told her the next day he had removed her uterus, while her husband was away and she was alone ... against her husband's direct instructions. (Her husband, who said Sogor had told him he'd given Jane a "hizzy" when he emerged from surgery, said he wanted to be with Jane when Sogor broke the news to her. The couple wanted to try for other children later.) Jane said she was unable to say anything or even ask why because tubes were running through her nose and mouth.

During a subsequent visit, Jane said, Sogor started to explain why he performed the hysterectomy. She said she was crying and was distraught, and Sogor responded, "It's a bitch."

Jane said Sogor did not inform her of the risks of the abortion, and did not obtain her informed consent. She said he left her sterile and scarred. Jane's husband likewise sued, charging Sogor had intentionally inflicted emotional distress on his wife, and caused him loss of consortium.

The defendants settled out of court with Jane and her husband in April 2000. Apparently they wretched on their settlement agreement, because Jane and her husband had to file a motion to enforce the settlement agreement. The case was dismissed at the defendants' costs in May 2000.

(Source: Case No. 308102. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the docket.)

Pamela S. This woman charged Sogor and/or another doctor performed an episiotomy on her so negligently in 1983 that she suffered an infection in the area of the incision, a torn sphincter, and a torn perineum. As a result, she said, she suffered from incontinence, and had to undergo corrective surgery and hospitalization.

(Source: Case No. 84610. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Patricia B. This woman accused Sogor and two other doctors of performing surgery on her in 1986 so negligently that she suffered colon damage. As a result, she said, she had to undergo corrective surgery.

(Source: Case No. 139467. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Darlene J. This woman charged Sogor and a University Hospital resident with malpractice in connection with an IUD insertion she underwent there in 1989. She said the IUD was inserted negligently, and she had to undergo two surgeries to have the IUD cut out of her at a hospital three weeks later. She said the doctor inserting the IUD perforated her uterine wall.

A judge dismissed charges against Sogor and the resident in 1991, likely on grounds they were merely agents of University Hospital. He allowed the case against University Hospital to continue.

Evidently University Hospital settled out of court with Darlene; the dismissal order noted the dismissal was at defendant's costs.

(Source: Case No. 187119. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the plaintiff's pretrial statement, and both dismissal orders.)

Kathy W. This woman accused Sogor of performing laser surgery on her in 1991 so incompetently he perforated her bowel. She said she was unable to urinate the day after Sogor performed surgery on her, and that she was suffering extreme pain; she said Sogor told her to take painkillers when she called him for help. She said another doctor, not Sogor, the next day had her seek treatment at a hospital for her condition. She said she suffered an abdominal infection as a result of Sogor's surgery on her, and had to undergo corrective surgery, a 15-day hospital stay, and a month away from her job as a result.

(Source: Case No. 237410. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Karen W. This woman accused Sogor and three other University Hospitals doctors of rendering her negligent treatment for her fibroid uterus and menorrhagia (excessive menstruation) and of performing a hysterectomy on her negligently in 1992. As a result, she said, she had to undergo corrective surgery and further care in a hospital.

Karen's suffering cost Ohio taxpayers also. The Ohio Department of Human Services, in a letter to Karen's lawyer, indicated government medical programs had paid a number of Karen's medical bills in connection with the incident.

Karen dismissed her first case without prejudice in 1994. She filed the second case in 1995.

Sogor, the other doctors, and University Hospitals settled out of court with Karen in March 1998. University Hospitals paid costs.

(Source: Case Nos. 246340 and 284099. Court paperwork includes both complaints, the Ohio DHS letter, a dismissal order, and both dockets.)

Michael D. The mother of this little boy charged Sogor and another University Hospital doctor with malpractice in connection with birth defects he suffered during his birth at the hospital in 1995.

According to a doctor who reviewed the case for evidence of malpractice, Michael had a very difficult last few hours in the womb and birth. Michael had an abnormal ("nonreassuring") heartbeat; thick meconium (a full-term baby's excretion) was present when his mother's membranes had ruptured and she was giving birth to him.

According to the defendants' pretrial brief, a doctor used a vacuum to draw Michael's head out of his mother. The residents involved in the delivery apparently had some difficulty getting Michael's shoulders through his mother's vagina. He suffered left Erb's palsy.

According to the doctor reviewing Michael's case for possible malpractice, "improper traction exerted during delivery resulted in the brachial plexus injury (Erb's palsy)."

He also blamed doctors for ignoring maternal infection and fetal signs which called for a C-section rather than a vaginal delivery. He also said it was evident on admission that Michael was an above-average baby in size, a factor which also would complicate vaginal delivery. He noted no ultrasound was done to estimate fetal weight.

According to the defendants' pretrial brief, Sogor was the attending doctor when Michael's mother was admitted to the hospital. He was apparently accused by implication of ignoring Michael's large size, failing to estimate fetal size by sonogram, monitoring fetal signs negligently, and not recommending C-section delivery. The other doctor and her residents actually delivered Michael after a shift change.

The case went to trial. A jury in 1998 awarded Michael and his mother \$1 million for the damage he suffered, and the resultant loss of lifetime earnings he faces.

(Source: Case No. 324550. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the doctor's statement, proposed jury instructions, the defendants' pretrial statement, and the jury verdict sheet.)

Andrea A. This woman sued Sogor and several other University Hospital doctors for unspecified malpractice. Andrea voluntarily dismissed the lawsuit without prejudice (meaning she could reopen the lawsuit if she wanted to) for undisclosed terms.

(Source: Case No. 326205. Court paperwork includes Sogor's answers to complaint (there was no complaint in the case file), and the dismissal notice.)

Kimberly T. This woman charged Sogor and several other University Hospital doctors with malpractice in connection with a tubal ligation she underwent there. She said the tubal ligation was performed incorrectly, and the doctors failed to give her proper corrective treatment later. As a result, she said, she had to undergo additional surgery, suffered physical and emotional injuries, and lost wages. Kimberly's husband likewise sued for loss of consortium.

Kimberly dismissed her case on undisclosed terms in August 1999.

(Source: Case No. 327443. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Geraldine H. This woman charged Sogor and two other University Hospital doctors with malpractice in connection with fibroid uterus surgery she underwent there in 1996. She said the surgery was performed so negligently she suffered damage to her ureters. According to the defendants' trial brief, Sogor performed the surgery (hysterectomy and removal of both ovaries and fallopian tubes) with the other two doctors assisting.

Geraldine likely complained the next day about being unable to urinate. According to the defendants' trial brief, one of the other doctors (not Sogor) ordered a test, which revealed blockage of her left ureter. She had to be fitted with a nephrostomy tube (and later on, a stent – a support device for the tube) so her urine could drain. She had the tube in place for four months until she healed.

Evidently University Hospital settled out of court with Geraldine; the dismissal order noted the settlement was at defendant's costs.

(Source: Case No. 351880. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the defendants' trial brief, and the dismissal entry.)

Anna P. This woman charged Sogor with causing her internal infection when he performed a sacrospinous ligament fixation surgery on her in University Hospitals' MacDonald Women's Hospital in June 1999. As a result, she said, she suffered urinary incontinence, fecal incontinence, and flatulence.

According to her attorney's trial brief, this is what happened to Anna:

Anna was suffering from incontinence and vaginal prolapse. Sogor was to perform the surgery that would correct these problems. Anna's hospital records noted she was suffering from a large rectocele (protrusion or herniation of the walls of the vagina by the rectum) and a small cystocele (bladder hernia protrusion into the vagina).

The day after Sogor performed surgery on her, Anna would not walk because of lower abdominal pain. Sogor visited Anna that day and told her he wanted her to walk. She was able to do so only after she was given morphine and other pain medication.

The second day after surgery, Anna suffered gas pain and constipation. Sogor prescribed her more pain medicine, said he examined her and "her abdomen was negative", and had her discharged. Sogor sent her home that day (a Friday) with a foley catheter installed (for urination).

Anna continued to be in pain over the weekend. Anna's daughter checked her and saw a nickel-sized protrusion, welts, and sores on her anus. Anna's daughter brought her back to University Hospital Monday for Sogor to treat her. Sogor had her catheter removed, and she couldn't urinate. Sogor inspected her rectum and gave her a prescription for a cream. (By listing Sogor's medical notes of this exam, which contradicted what Anna said happened to her, the attorney apparently implied Sogor was making incorrect medical notes.)

Anna continued to be in pain, and was taken back to University Hospital by ambulance the next night. The emergency room doctors told her she had gastreal gangrene. The emergency room doctors found ulcerations and abscesses on Anna's buttocks. Sogor inspected Anna later the next day and noted the infection was "not apparently involving surgical incisions." (Anna's attorney called this a self-serving notation.)

Another doctor at the hospital and/or her assistants told Sogor several times that Anna's wounds would have to be debrided (stripped of all rotten flesh until sound flesh is exposed to stop infection). When the doctor determined Sogor wasn't going to do anything to help Anna, she performed the surgery herself. She found that portions of Anna's sphincter muscle were necrotic (dead and rotting). She also had to cut into Anna's rectum and vagina, and found widespread infection of Anna's perineum (flesh in her pelvic floor) where Sogor had sutured up Anna's flesh after the surgery he had performed a week earlier. The female doctor had Anna's dressings changed and her wounds cleaned two more times in the next few days to make sure the infection wouldn't return.

As a result of Sogor's negligent surgery and the damage it caused her pudenda, sphincter, and related body parts, Anna suffered permanent damage, including urinary incontinence, fecal incontinence, and flatulence.

Anna's case went to trial. A jury awarded her \$250,000 in compensatory damages and \$1 million in permanent damages in June 2002. Sogor and his medical group tried to get out of paying interest on the judgment, but Anna's lawyer argued he had offered to settle the case for less than the jury eventually awarded her, and the defendants said they didn't want to give Anna anything, so she was entitled to interest because of the bad faith of the defendants. By September 2002, Sogor and/or his medical group paid the judgment.

(Source: Case No. 409484. Court paperwork includes Anna's attorney's trial brief, the verdict document, Anna's attorney's brief related to prejudgment interest, and the dismissal notice.)

Dawn F. This woman sued Sogor and University Hospitals for unspecified malpractice. The case was settled at defendants' costs in October 2002. The parties had the court record sealed.

(Source: Case No. 429199. Court paperwork includes the docket.)

Carla M. This woman sued Sogor and University Hospitals in connection with the delivery of her child Carlion in 1999. She said Sogor, assisted by other MacDonald Women's Hospital staffers, bungled the delivery of Carlion. She said Sogor and the others failed to monitor her and her child properly, and improperly used a vacuum extractor and forceps to pull her child out of her. As a result, she said, Carlion was deprived of oxygen, had to be resuscitated, and suffered brain damage and other unspecified physical problems.

The case was scheduled for a jury trial in December 2002

(Source: Case No. 434459. Court paperwork includes the complaint and a status form.)

AND FINALLY...

Laszlo Sogor is evidently capable of damaging children with implements other than his surgical tools. ***A Cleveland woman (Gloria W.) sued Sogor for reportedly running a red light and striking her daughter Charmaine with his car while she was crossing the street in the crosswalk.*** The girl wound up in the emergency room of a hospital and was treated for injuries to her left foot and leg.

Gloria sued to recoup the medical bills and to get a couple of thousand dollars more for the pain, suffering, and inconvenience her daughter suffered. Three arbitrators denied her claim in 1990. There is no record in the file indicating whether she appealed their decision.

(Source: Case No. 187683. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the plaintiff's pretrial statement, and the arbitrators' decision.)

JAY STUART PINKERTON'S OTHER MALPRACTICE CASE SUMMARIES

Briana F. The mother of this girl sued Pinkerton, University Hospitals, and some other doctors at the hospital for delivering the infant so hamfistedly in 1997 that they caused her severe brain damage.

According to her attorney's pre-trial statement, this is what happened:

Bianca, the mother of the child, who was 17 years old at the time, was receiving prenatal care at University Hospitals' Women's Health Center. She was past due, and her membranes ruptured during her appointment, so she was admitted to MacDonald Women's Hospital for induction of labor. After more than 24 hours, her baby's fetal heart rate was abnormally high, or it would decelerate abnormally, and her cervix was not dilating properly. Also, there had been meconium (baby excrement) present for hours, but now it was getting thicker and thicker. Yet the residents tending to Bianca did not decide to have her undergo a C-section, but decided to have her deliver vaginally instead.

They dilated Bianca's cervix and she pushed for three hours, but still could not give birth. Indications of the baby's abnormalities continued. One resident confirmed Bianca's pelvic opening was "narrow." Pinkerton, a second-year resident at the time, tried to deliver Briana with a vacuum extractor. He made three tries to suck Briana out by the head, but failed.

Eventually, one of the residents pulled Briana out by the head with a pair of forceps. Briana was stuck by the shoulder behind the pubic bone of Bianca's pelvis. At this point, the supervising obstetrician took over and delivered her.

Bianca suffered a perineal laceration (tear into the mucous membrane of the rectum). Briana suffered forceps wounds on her head, eye socket bruising and swelling, cephalhematomas (blood pooling in the skull due to blood vessel damage), significant head molding, an injured shoulder and arm, and an injured foot.

Briana suffered seizures hours after birth. A spinal tap indicated she had suffered a subarachnoid hemorrhage (blood around the brain). A CT scan revealed symptoms of cerebral edema (brain swelling) and a subdural hematoma (blood pooling in the membranes surrounding the brain). Two weeks later, a CT scan showed her brain was atrophying in a way consistent with perinatal injury. Within four months, she developed microcephaly (abnormally small head) consistent with perinatal brain injury or "acquired microcephaly."

Briana, as a three-year-old, suffered crossed eyes, mild cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and profound speech delays.

The girl's and mother's attorney charged the right thing to have done was to perform a C-section when Bianca was unable to deliver after almost 24 hours and Briana was showing abnormal indications on the monitor. Instead, he charged, Briana suffered a brutal delivery where the forceps-wielding resident (and possibly the vacuum extractor-wielding Pinkerton) damaged her brain permanently.

The attorney also accused University Hospitals staffers of making false “reconstructed” medical record entries, making self-serving and misleading medical record entries, altering and falsifying existing medical record entries, having medical records and reports “missing”, and producing medical records in a deceptive and self-serving manner.

The attorney also accused the nurses involved of failure to chart properly and failure to get a more senior doctor involved when they knew the residents were bungling the care being given to Bianca and her baby.

A medical expert (an obstetrician/gynecologist) retained by Bianca’s attorney noted the abnormally long labor, and the indications of fetal abnormalities like heart rate should have caused the staffers to have a C-section performed on Bianca. Likewise, he noted they were aware of the meconium present, Bianca’s narrow pelvic opening, and should have been aware that the baby could suffer hypoxia (damage due to lack of oxygen) and head damage due to excessive time being stuck in her mother’s birth canal. He said the photo taken of Briana’s head clearly showed forceps trauma.

Another medical expert (a perinatal clinical nurse) retained by Bianca’s attorney noted the staffers ignored hospital standard orders for actions in case of fetal distress. She also the nurses and doctors kept poor and inaccurate medical records. ***She said Pinkerton in particular made statements that contradicted the medical records, and omitted references to his own bungled attempts to deliver Briana using a vacuum extractor.***

University Hospitals settled the case out of court in July 2000 and paid court costs.

(Source: Case No. 356917. Court paperwork includes Bianca’s attorney’s pretrial statement, the statement of the OB/GYN medical expert, the statement of the nurse medical expert, and the dismissal entry.)

Lynn M. This woman sued Pinkerton for some of his work at Preterm Cleveland, a rival abortion facility to Planned Parenthood. She said she underwent an abortion at the hands of abortion provider Kathleen Glover at the Preterm abortion facility in late September 2000, and Ms. Glover botched the abortion. She said she returned to Preterm two weeks later in October 2000 to seek treatment for severe pain and cramping.

Lynn charged Pinkerton with failing to diagnose her as being ectopically pregnant. Lynn suffered a rupture, and had to undergo emergency surgery in a hospital to have her fallopian tube removed and the bleeding stopped.

Pinkerton’s lawyer resorted to the “Slut Defense” in interrogatories. Under questioning, Lynn said she had undergone three previous abortions at Preterm, the last only a few months before Ms. Glover and Pinkerton underachieved on this fourth abortion. She also admitted being convicted for driving while intoxicated on two separate occasions.

Pinkerton’s lawyer claimed “her (Lynn’s) follow-up treatment following the operative procedure (the emergency surgery for the ruptured fallopian tube) lasted approximately six months.” He said Pinkerton “denies his failure to diagnose the ectopic pregnancy was the proximate cause of Plaintiff’s eventually suffering a ruptured ectopic pregnancy.” He claimed Ms. Glover saw chorionic villi, but no placental tissue or “sack” [sic]. He claimed

Pinkerton found decidua during the follow-up abortion he performed.

In answering Lynn's complaint, the lawyer for Preterm claimed Preterm Inc. "operates a medical facility where competent medical services are administered." He then said neither Ms. Glover nor Pinkerton were employees of Preterm, but independent contractors carrying their own insurance. He then claimed Preterm was not liable because "neither Preterm Inc. nor Preterm Foundation employ personnel who practice medicine."

According to an OB/GYN medical expert, Ms. Glover should have checked for an ectopic pregnancy, given the fact that there was a "very small gestational sac" and that she pulled out less tissue than normal during the abortion. He said there was no proof Ms. Glover found chorionic villi because there was no documentation from any pathology lab, and doubted Ms. Glover removed any during the first abortion. He said if she had a quantitative beta HCG test done on Lynn, she should have been able to diagnose ectopic pregnancy. He also noted Lynn underwent a repeat abortion, and the abortion facility's people had her checked for uterine pregnancy but not ectopic pregnancy. The expert said what Pinkerton pulled out of Lynn had "no tissue consistent with gestational tissue." He said Pinkerton likewise should have had a quantitative beta HCG test done on Lynn to check for ectopic pregnancy. He said Pinkerton and Ms. Glover both rendered substandard care to Lynn.

Ms. Glover, who performed the abortion, settled out of court with Lynn. So did Preterm. Lynn dismissed her case against Pinkerton without prejudice in September 2002, just before the case was to go to trial.

(Source: Case No. 449265. Court paperwork includes the complaint, Lynn's responses to interrogatories, Preterm's answer to the complaint, Lynn's attorney's trial brief, Pinkerton's lawyer's trial brief, the medical expert's statement, and the dismissal documents.)

Belinda W. This woman sued Pinkerton and University Hospitals in connection with the delivery of her child Blanche in March 2001. She said Pinkerton and other hospital staffers failed to recognize fetal distress and deliver her child promptly, and negligently delayed delivering Blanche. As a result, she said, Blanche suffered brain damage, cerebral palsy, and other unspecified injuries.

The case was scheduled for a trial in 2003.

(Source: Case No. 460160. Court paperwork includes the complaint and a journal entry.)

AND FINALLY:

Eva Pinkerton v. Jay Pinkerton. Pinkerton's wife Eva performed surgery on his assets when she filed for divorce for adultery in 2006. Eva, who ran her family's tool and die firm, sued her tool of a hubby and his girlfriend Emily Began. Eva claimed Emily began servicing Jay sexually, and possibly displayed inappropriate behavior with him in front of Eva and Jay's 13-year-old boy and 12-year-old girl in the family home. Financial records show Pinkerton made about \$400,000 a year and Eva made \$100,000 a year from her own career. He allegedly made \$26,000 from Planned Parenthood or less each year he provided records; this implies he did little in the way of work for them or he would have had more malpractice cases at Planned Parenthood.

(Source: Case No. DR 06 311324. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the settlement, a large collection of financial and tax records, and a report from an agent who did a court-ordered social worker assessment.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF SOUTHWEST OHIO

The following are summaries of malpractice cases that women (or survivors) filed against doctors connected with Planned Parenthood in Cincinnati. The abortion facility of Planned Parenthood of Southwest Ohio (previously known as Planned Parenthood of Southwest Ohio and Northern Kentucky – PPSONK, or known as Planned Parenthood Association of Cincinnati) has also been known as the Elizabeth Campbell Center. It was known as the Margaret Sanger Center. These cases were filed against Planned Parenthood (or its former medical director Norman Matthews during that period) in Hamilton County Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati.

Planned Parenthood's staffers have been sued for reportedly botching abortions, involvement in the rupture of a woman's fallopian tube, performing an "abortion" on a non-pregnant woman, and performing abortion so negligently the baby survived it. Planned Parenthood was also sued because its staffers administered a birth control drug to a young woman that evidently caused her paralysis and eventual death.

These cases are by no means represented as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood or its staffers. Some staffers evidently worked only part-time or a short time at Planned Parenthood. Shifts in staffers, possible payments of claims before they reached the courts, and possible research oversights in checking on the staffers and Planned Parenthood could have left still other cases concealed.

Also, the Cincinnati facility attracts out-of-county and out-of-state abortion customers. Women from out of state may have filed federal lawsuits in their own states or in Ohio against Planned Parenthood and its staffers. Women from other Ohio counties may have filed lawsuits in their own counties against Planned Parenthood and its staffers. Research did not cover the federal courts, or courts in nearby Ohio counties. (Ms. Kade's Dayton case was a by-product of records held on Martin Haskell for his multiple cases of malpractice.)

Linda B. This woman accused William Jamieson of performing an "abortion" on her at Planned Parenthood in 1974 when she wasn't even pregnant. She added a hospital's testing of her after Jamieson was through with her verified she had not been pregnant. Planned Parenthood and Jamieson settled out of court with her in 1976.

(Source: Case No. A75-7459)

Pamela Gardner. The parents of this young woman sued Planned Parenthood and Syntex Laboratories (the maker of the Norinyl birth control pill) because Pamela died in 1976 after taking Planned Parenthood-prescribed Norinyl birth control pills in 1975.

Pamela's parents accused Planned Parenthood staffers of not screening Pamela properly and of not warning her of the possible side effects of the pills before dispensing them to her. They said she was hospitalized four times between the time she first used the pills and the day she died. They also said she suffered neck and head pain, loss of speech, and eventual total paralysis before dying. Planned Parenthood and the drug company settled out of court with Pamela's parents for an undisclosed sum in 1979.

(Source: Case No. A76-7547)

Mary S. This woman accused staffer Theresa Zumwalt of causing her injuries which put her in the hospital when Ms. Zumwalt performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1984. Mary said no one checked to see if she had an ectopic pregnancy; she accused Ms. Zumwalt of botching the abortion. She also said no one from Planned Parenthood took "any reasonable steps" to inform her the lab test indicated she was likely carrying an ectopic pregnancy and was in danger of suffering an ectopic pregnancy rupture. Ms. Zumwalt's negligence and the negligence of other Planned Parenthood staffers, Mary charged, led to the rupture of her fallopian tube and forced her to undergo emergency surgery at a hospital. Mary also sued director Norman Matthews in the case. The case ended in a 1985 out-of-court settlement.

(Source: Case No. A8500170)

Sheila T. This woman charged staffer Patricia Ricketts caused her internal injuries while performing a "suction curettage" (probably an abortion) on her at Planned Parenthood in 1986. She also accused Ms. Ricketts and the other staffers at Planned Parenthood of failing to give her proper treatment for her injuries. Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Sheila in 1988.

(Source: Case No. A8706000)

Carol H. This woman sued Norman Matthews and his partner (and Planned Parenthood medical advisory committee member) Stephen Hornstein for malpractice. Hornstein had performed an emergency D&C on her in 1974 after an incomplete abortion; Matthews performed a hysterectomy on her a month later. She said the operations caused her temporary paralysis from the waist down, diminished use of a leg, and a six-week hospital stay. The case was settled out of court in 1977.

(Source: Case No. A74-8464)

Kathleen K. This woman sued Matthews and his partner Hornstein for malpractice. She charged Matthews was negligent in giving her care in 1982, causing her unspecified injuries. Kathleen's husband sued Matthews and Hornstein for loss of consortium.

(Source: Case No. A8309377)

Terry H. This woman sued Matthews and his partner Hornstein for malpractice. She charged Matthews repeatedly failed to diagnose her cervical cancer condition in 1982 and 1983, causing her to undergo much more involved treatment for the disease as a result. Terry's husband sued Matthews and Hornstein for loss of consortium. The case was settled in 1988.

(Source: Case No. A8503841)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROTECTS MOLESTERS, BOTCHES VICTIM'S ABORTION

April S. The father of this teenage girl accused Norman Matthews of botching a vacuum abortion performed on April at Planned Parenthood's Margaret Sanger Center in February 1987. He said he took April to the facility for the abortion, and Matthews didn't get any of the baby out of the girl. Three months later, April was still pregnant, so she decided to keep the baby due to the emotional trauma of the botched abortion and the risk a second-trimester abortion would pose to her health, her father said. The baby was born prematurely, and died due to damage caused by Matthews botching the abortion, April's father said.

Planned Parenthood denied Matthews was the abortion provider who botched the abortion. (Ronald A. Nichols was the Planned Parenthood hiree who performed the abortion.) April's father dismissed the case without prejudice (temporarily) in November 1991.

April's father re-opened the case by filing a second lawsuit in 1992. April's attorney accused Ronald A. Nichols of botching the vacuum abortion at Planned Parenthood while under Matthews' supervision or receiving Matthews' assistance in February 1987. He also accused pathologist Kirit Patel (and Associated Pathology Labs, where he worked) of failing to diagnose April was still pregnant when he tested what Nichols sucked out of April.

Nichols, according to the Ohio State Medical Board, graduated from medical school in 1982; he received his Ohio doctor's license on September 3, 1986 and then it lapsed in 1988. A contract Nichols signed with Planned Parenthood was dated July 14, 1986. In other words, Planned Parenthood hired Nichols almost two months before he had a license to practice medicine in the state.

April's attorney also sued Cathryn Heath and the medical group Group Health Associates, where she worked. Ms. Heath had referred April to Planned Parenthood in the first place. He charged she had also examined April after her botched abortion, and did not diagnose April was still pregnant.

Planned Parenthood tried to get the case dismissed on the technicality that April's lawyer had sued the Margaret Sanger Center, which was nonexistent as a corporation. (April underwent the abortion at a Planned Parenthood facility named the Margaret Sanger Center. When he re-filed the lawsuit, Planned Parenthood was doing abortions at a new facility called the Elizabeth Campbell Center.) Planned Parenthood was unsuccessful with this ploy.

Planned Parenthood said they were not liable because April didn't go to a post-abortion appointment at their facility. April went back to Dr. Heath for the post-abortion appointment instead. They did admit April suffered vomiting and abdominal pain for two weeks after the bungled abortion, and when she started vomiting blood one night, her stepmother took her to a medical emergency room for treatment, and then back to Dr. Health. (Since Planned Parenthood's staffers had already hurt April, April's father and stepmother may have concluded, why should Planned Parenthood get a second chance to do more damage, assuming they would even open their facility for April after hours?)

Instead of blaming themselves for not calling April when Patel's lab report indicated Planned Parenthood's staffer may have failed to perform the abortion properly, they

blamed April for seeking further medical treatment from doctors not affiliated with Planned Parenthood. They blamed Ms. Heath, who referred April to them, for not obtaining a copy of the pathology report, a report which their own staffers had ignored when they failed to call April to tell her of her danger.

Planned Parenthood also blamed April for not undergoing a second trimester abortion, which would have posed more danger to her than carrying the baby to term. Planned Parenthood also falsely claimed that at second trimester abortion was markedly safer than carrying a baby to term.

Patel said in his deposition that what Nichols sucked out of April weighed 25 grams (less than one ounce). The tissue report Patel signed indicated there was placental tissue but no identifiable fetal parts. He did not indicate he performed a microscopic analysis to look for fetal parts, he only said he performed a gross diagnosis (meaning he looked at what Planned Parenthood sent him in a jar with his naked eyes only and did nothing else).

April's medical records at Planned Parenthood revealed evidence of organized exploitation.

April's medical records at Planned Parenthood indicate a staffer (Matthews or Nichols or someone Matthews designated) inserted laminaria to dilate her cervix on February 2, 1987, and Nichols performed the abortion on her February 3, 1987. A form Planned Parenthood made April and her father sign read, "I understand and agree that if transfer to a hospital facility is necessary, Margaret Sanger Center does not assume any responsibility for the expenses incurred incident thereto or for any expenses which may [sic] incurred should any complication develop as a consequence of the abortion procedure." This was clearly an illegal agreement.

Another form in April's medical records at Planned Parenthood titled "Abortion Procedure Fact Sheet" stated, "IF COMPLICATIONS ARISE: MOST OF THEM CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF AT THE MARGARET SANGER CENTER. IF SEVERE COMPLICATIONS SHOULD MAKE GOING TO THE HOSPITAL NECESSARY, WE CAN ARRANGE REFERRAL AND TRANSPORT. THE MARGARET SANGER CENTER DOES NOT ASSUME FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLICATIONS."

April's medical records at Planned Parenthood reveal that Planned Parenthood knew April turned 13 on December 1, 1986, nine weeks before she showed up at Planned Parenthood on February 2, 1987. She said her last menstrual period was November 7, 1986. This means she was already pregnant before she turned 13. Under Ohio law, a 12-year-old girl who is pregnant is by definition the victim of rape. There is no notation Planned Parenthood reported April's victimization, or did anything else to help her.

April's medical records at Planned Parenthood also reveal April told Planned Parenthood she had more than one sexual partner and did not want to talk about any sexual problems. April's medical records at Planned Parenthood also reveal April told Planned Parenthood she had been abused by her mother and had undergone psychiatric or psychological care just six months earlier, and had been placed in the home of her father and stepmother. Further, they reveal April told Planned Parenthood she had undergone treatment for venereal disease a year earlier; this was another indication she was being used as a 12-

year-old girl or maybe even as an 11-year-old girl. There is no notation Planned Parenthood reported April's victimization, or did anything else to help her.

April's medical records at Planned Parenthood show Planned Parenthood tried to get her to authorize them to have one of their staffers or associates prescribe her birth control drugs or install a birth control device in her February 2, 1987. April wrote in the line labeled "My birth control method choice is" the words "None more sex." She probably meant "no more sex." April did not sign the authorization; her sexual activity was evidently not of her own choosing. There is no notation Planned Parenthood reported April's victimization, or did anything else to help her.

April's medical records at Planned Parenthood indicate Planned Parenthood staffers did not try to contact her after the abortion until May 13, 1987, more than three months after her abortion, and after it was confirmed she was still pregnant.

There is no proof in the case file Planned Parenthood did anything other than bungle her abortion and collect money for it, try to sell her pills and/or an IUD or diaphragm fitting, and then fail to tell her that she might still be pregnant, according to the results of a pathology test they billed for. Their answer was birth control for the victim instead of child molester control for the offenders.

April's medical records at Group Health Associates didn't reveal much greater compassion. But then, they did referrals for Planned Parenthood.

April's medical records at Group Health Associates (where Cathryn Heath saw April on January 21, 1987, and referred her to Planned Parenthood) shows why Planned Parenthood should have been reporting. In her records was this entry for January 21, 1987: "Discussed step-mother + patient. Pt. (patient) very distraught. Stepmother unsure of FOB (father of baby?) – either own son or someone @ mother's house, where she has been visiting. Step-mother interested in info re abortion. Given # of Margaret Sanger Clinic." This entry bore the signature "C. Heath." There is no record Ms. Heath – friendly enough with Planned Parenthood to send them business – notified the authorities about the sexual abuse of April.

April's medical records at Group Health Associates show Cathryn Heath prescribed April the product TIGAN January 26, 1987. TIGAN is a suppository used for nausea control. Perhaps April was suffering morning sickness as well as trauma over being sexually abused.

April's medical records at Group Health Associates show Cathryn Heath gave April a birth control drug called Tri-Norinyl on February 23, 1987, three weeks after the 13-year-old girl underwent an abortion. The recorder also incorrectly called April's father her stepfather, and said he wanted April to start using BCPs (birth control pills?).

April's medical records at Group Health Associates show an entry dated April 16, 1987 that says April said she still hadn't had a period since the abortion. Yet these people who referred her to Planned Parenthood wouldn't see her until May 7, 1987.

April's medical records at Group Health Associates for May 7, 1987 show the comment April "has noticed pants getting tighter." They also show Cathryn Heath referred her for a

sonogram to determine how far along in the pregnancy she was.

April's medical records at Group Health Associates for May 11, 1987, show notes by Cathryn Heath that the sonogram indicated April was estimated to be 22-1//2 weeks pregnant. They show Ms. Heath also claimed April said she underwent the abortion in November 1986.

A Group Health Associates OB/GYN noted on May 14, 1987 that a Planned Parenthood staffer told him over the phone that the pathologist had reported seeing "25 grams of products of conception with chorionic villi seen" (an indication of a completed abortion). Patel did not note that he saw chorionic villi, so if what the OB/GYN said was correct, the Planned Parenthood staffer was lying.

A Group Health Associates OB/GYN advised April and her father on May 18, 1987, after it was proven she was still pregnant, and her baby was 22 to 23 weeks gestation. The OB/GYN, who gave them referrals for some late-term abortion facilities, told them it was more risky for April to undergo a late second trimester abortion than it was for her to carry the baby to term.

April gave birth to a three pound, eight-ounce baby girl June 29, 1987. The baby died.

Garth Essig, an abortion provider formerly with the Capital Care abortion facility in the Columbus area served as an expert witness for April. Dr. Essig underwent cross-examination by Planned Parenthood lawyer Alphonse Gerhardstein in deposition.

When asked by Gerhardstein to agree that as an abortion provider he wouldn't always see fetal parts on an abortion done at 10 or 11 weeks, Essig said, "I wouldn't agree with that. You sometimes don't see fetal parts because there are none. In other words, it is just a placenta ... It may be a blighted ovum where there is just placental tissue and a fluid-filled vessel with no fetal tissue in it. That would be the only reason you wouldn't see fetal tissue."

When questioned further by Gerhardstein, Essig said, "Even at nine weeks you should see fetal tissue. The placenta is fetal tissue, but, I mean fetal parts like you can identify the fetus." When asked, "Would you say aside from the blighted ovum example, you have a normal pregnancy terminated at nine weeks you would always see fetal parts?" Essig said, "Yes."

When Gerhardstein persisted, Essig said an abortion done on a nine-week gestation baby might need microscopic examination to confirm fetal parts, but an abortion done on a 10- or 11-week gestation baby would almost always show fetal parts visible to the naked eye if done competently.

When questioned by Gerhardstein on what he considered identifiable fetal parts to be, Essig said, "Limbs, or any portions of the baby, the head, or so on."

Essig critiqued Planned Parenthood's patient care of April and their response to Patel's pathology report in these responses to Gerhardstein:

"As I understand the Center, it is the place where the pregnancy was terminated. The

problem I have, I guess the problem Margaret Sanger Center has, is apparently there was no followup done on that pregnancy on, either as a path report returned or followup pregnancy testing, and because you do miss pregnancies sometimes that first trimester it is absolutely essential that these are things you look at. And from the Margaret Sanger records there is no – there doesn't appear to be any recognition or comment about the path report and there doesn't seem to be any plan for followup of pregnancy chemical testing for pregnancy.”

Essig said, “If you had a prospective pregnancy test and you do the pregnancy termination and you get no fetal tissue, two problems; one, either you missed the thing completely, or two, the patient has a pregnancy someplace else like in the tube. It can be lifesaving to relay that information to a patient in a timely way so she can seek care.”

Essig also said, “I think they are taking a chance when they do that (a gross exam only and not a microscopic exam) and if the pregnancy is very early, they may not see fetal tissue grossly. I think if you don't see fetal tissue you need a followup exam. If you don't see villi, v-i-l-l-i, if you don't see placental tissue you really need to notify the clinic immediately.”

Essig said an 11-week gestation fetus alone should weigh 50 to 60 grams, and the placenta and membranes would add more weight to a specimen of an aborted baby. Essig said a 10-week gestation fetus, placenta, and membranes would weigh about 60 grams (roughly two ounces, about the weight of a chicken egg). (Patel noted what Nichols sucked out of April weighed 25 grams, and he did not observe any fetal parts.)

Essig, commenting on Nichols' work, said, “I think in this case he obviously missed the pregnancy, and that is a recognized complication of doing a pregnancy termination.” He also said, “The physician doesn't do a procedure and then ignore the path report, so I think somehow it falls more heavily on his (Nichols') care than anyone else's.”

Essig also attacked Planned Parenthood's claim that April should have undergone a second trimester abortion after their first trimester botched job in these responses to Gerhardstein:

“The risk of doing a termination after 24 weeks is it carries with it a significant mortality for the mother. If you are just looking at mortalities alone it is safer to deliver the baby at the usual time.”

Essig said, “There is no question that the mortality and the morbidity to the mother is greater once you get outside of the first trimester,” and when Gerhardstein asked him, “As compared to going full term?” he said, “Right.” Essig said, “As you go over 14 weeks you significantly increase the chance of infection and hemorrhage and other things.”

Essig also gave Ms. Heath low marks. He said she should have given April a pelvic exam and a pregnancy test when she saw her February 23, 1987, three weeks after the abortion at Planned Parenthood, instead of merely putting her on birth control pills.

Essig criticized Nichols for botching the abortion, and Planned Parenthood for seeing the pathology report and not recognizing they had botched the abortion and/or recognized the abortion was botched and not contacting April with the news she was likely still pregnant. He said April and her father were not at fault for going back to Ms. Heath instead of to

Planned Parenthood, but he blamed Ms. Heath for failing to check April properly after the abortion. If any one of these medical people had done his or her job properly, Essig said in so many words, April would not have undergone what she underwent.

When Gerhardstein asked Essig if he hired residents to do abortions at Capital Care, Essig said, "No, we didn't hire any residents at all." (Nichols didn't even have an Ohio medical license when Planned Parenthood hired him; he may or may not have completed his residency at the time.) (Roslyn Kade, who has replaced Norman Matthews, had not completed her residency when she was working at Planned Parenthood, and this was more than a decade after she graduated from medical school. Another abortion provider disclosed this when he accused her and Planned Parenthood of professional deficiencies.)

Gerhardstein wanted to know if Essig had ever testified in any other abortion cases.

Essig said he had given a deposition against Planned Parenthood in the late 1970s. He said Planned Parenthood had hired an abortion provider who had botched the abortion on a woman separated from her husband who had become pregnant by another man. Essig said the woman remained pregnant after the abortion, and decided to keep the child. He said when she went to Planned Parenthood to get a refund for the botched abortion, they wouldn't give her her money back. He said she gave birth prematurely and the baby died. He said there was not even any placental tissue seen in what Planned Parenthood's doctor cut out of the woman, and there was no follow-up for her (which was essentially what April's attorney was alleging in this case).

Essig said in the 1970s case he was in as an expert involving Planned Parenthood, his associate delivered the baby, and Planned Parenthood settled out of court. He said the problem with Planned Parenthood's doctor in that case was "that when they didn't get any tissue back they never notified the patient." He clarified this, saying, "When they didn't see any fetal tissue or the amount was smaller than you would have expected if you waited, they didn't do a follow-up pregnancy test. In fact, I don't believe there was any follow-up at all."

In September 1993, April's father dismissed the case against Kirit Patel without prejudice.

In September 1994, April's father dismissed the case against Nichols and Ms. Heath for undisclosed terms.

In October 1994, April's father dismissed her case against Planned Parenthood and Group Health Associates for undisclosed terms.

April's medical records at Planned Parenthood – which showed she was impregnated when she was 12, which showed she had more than one sexual partner and did not want to talk about any sexual problems, which showed she had been removed from her own mother's house for abuse and had undergone psychiatric or psychological care just six months earlier, which showed she had undergone treatment for venereal disease a year earlier ... indicating she was being used sexually as a 12-year-old girl or maybe even as an 11-year-old girl --show ***no indication any Planned Parenthood staffer asked this child victim WHO ALL were having sex with her! Nor did they show any record of any suspicion or concern on Planned Parenthood's part that April was a sexual abuse victim.***

Maybe Planned Parenthood already knew, because April's stepmother told Cathryn Heath, who steered April to Planned Parenthood. Maybe they didn't care, or didn't want to know. There is no notation Planned Parenthood reported April's victimization, or did anything else to help her.

According to Cathryn Heath, someone hanging around April's mother's house, and/or her own stepbrother was using her; Ms. Heath said her stepmother wanted April to undergo an abortion. Planned Parenthood's records show they tried to sell April birth control, when all this young girl wanted was to stop having sex at her age. According to Cathryn Heath, April's father wanted her on birth control. Even if April's father, stepmother, mother, and others in her family circle were unacceptable tolerators of sexual abuse (assuming Ms. Heath's entries are valid), ***she and Planned Parenthood were not free under the law to abandon April as a sexual molestation victim to continued sexual abuse. That's why mandatory reporting laws are on the books and apply to doctors and nurses and other licensed medical personnel. Their answer was birth control for the victim instead of child molester control for the offenders.***

Only an unexalted high-school graduate nurse's helper who worked for Cathryn Heath showed any concern about April's sexual victimization.

Rebekah Hunter, a one-time medical assistant for Cathryn Heath at Group Health Associates, in deposition said April "was having – well, she wasn't having problems with her period" when she came to Ms. Heath's office January 21, 1987. She said she took a urine specimen from April for a pregnancy test, and notified Ms. Heath the pregnancy test was positive. She said she found out January 26, 1987 from April's mother (probably her stepmother) that April would be undergoing an abortion in a week.

Rebekah said she told Ms. Heath after April's January 21, 1987 appointment, "I was really upset that a little 13-year-old girl was pregnant." Rebekah was no prude; she was divorced and she said at the time she "lived with" another Group Health Associates doctor named Brumhall, and she told him about April.

There is no proof in the case file Planned Parenthood did anything other than bungle her abortion and collect money for it, try to sell her pills and/or an IUD or diaphragm fitting, and then fail to tell her that she might still be pregnant, according to the results of a pathology test they billed for.

Their answer was birth control for the victim instead of child molester control for the offenders.

(Sources: Case Nos. A89-05595 and A92-07744, filed in Hamilton County Common Pleas Court)

Planned Parenthood of Southwest Ohio abortion provider Roslyn Kade has also worked with Ohio abortion provider Martin Haskell. Haskell is best known for performing partial birth abortions on second-trimesters babies using scissors to puncture their skulls. Following is a case she was sued for her work with Haskell.

Marty Lyn R. This woman charged Haskell with unspecified malpractice after she underwent an abortion at Women's Med+ Center in Dayton in 1991. She also sued Roslyn Kade, another abortion provider affiliated with Women's Med+ Center in connection with the abortion.

Marty Lyn said she underwent the abortion June 28, 1991. She said Ms. Kade performed the abortion. She said she suffered great pain and discomfort as a result of the abortion, so she went back to the abortion facility for corrective treatment at the hands of Haskell. She charged Haskell with negligence in his treatment of her complications, and charged he inflicted further injury on her as the result of his negligence.

She also charged Women's Med+ Center was negligent in the employment, selection, supervision, and retention of Ms. Kade.

Marty originally sued Haskell and a "Jane Doe" doctor in 1992. She voluntarily ended this case, so she could refile the case. In the refiled case, she sued Haskell, Kade, and Forte Management Corp., the corporation doing business as Women's Med+ Center. The lawyer representing her left the case, and she was evidently unable to find a replacement, so the judge dismissed her case in April 1995.

(Sources: Case Nos. 92-2709 and 94-1485, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD ABORTION PROVIDERS CALL EACH OTHER UNSAFE

Planned Parenthood of Southwest Ohio and Roslyn Kade received the following peer review from another abortion provider who worked with them. It was not a glowing endorsement of their patient care, compassion, experience, knowledge, generosity, competence, diligence, attitude, or sanitation.

William Eggherman v. Planned Parenthood. This doctor, who performed abortions at Planned Parenthood's Cincinnati facility on contract, charged Roslyn Kade and Planned Parenthood with cutting corners and putting women at risk during abortions. He also charged Planned Parenthood with breach of contract for firing him after he objected to their substandard conditions and practices. He also dissected Roslyn Kade as a doctor and as a human being.

Eggherman said Planned Parenthood staffers told him "his contract was being terminated, effective immediately" when he reported for work in June 1997.

Eggherman said employees told him Roslyn Kade, another doctor at Planned Parenthood, told them his procedures were "unsafe," and he was being fired for that reason.

Planned Parenthood officials said in their reply that Ms. Kade's alleged dissatisfaction with Eggherman's performance of abortions gave Planned Parenthood good cause to end his contract. However, they denied any unsafe procedures had been done at PPSONK. This claim of Planned Parenthood's implies they had no valid grounds for ending Eggherman's contract due to his allegedly performing unsafe procedures. Planned Parenthood's officials were contradicted by both Eggherman and Ms. Kade, who evidently called each other unsafe, although they managed not to use the modifier "back-alley" in critiquing each other.

Eggherman said Planned Parenthood fired him, in part, because he refused to follow their illegal policy of making abortion providers reuse syringes on more than one patient.

Eggherman said Planned Parenthood fired him, in part, because he refused to follow their illegal policy of failing to use parenteral (injectable) pain medications with anti-emetics (drugs which reduce the occurrence of vomiting), which in his professional opinion, were necessary to the patients.

Eggherman called Roslyn Kade a liar and an inexperienced doctor ignorant of standard medical practices.

Eggherman said Ms. Kade had a doctor's license but had not completed her residency training, nor was she board certified in any specialty, nor did she have hospital privileges any hospitals in the Cincinnati area. He said Planned Parenthood officials listened to the opinion of this unqualified doctor (Ms. Kade).

Planned Parenthood, in responding to Eggherman's charges, admitted Ms. Kade had not completed her residency and was not board certified in any specialty. Ms. Kade likewise admitted her relative lack of experience and training. (Ms. Kade, by the way, graduated from University of Cincinnati's medical school in 1985, a month before she turned 34, and obtained an Ohio medical license in 1987. A decade later, she had still not completed her resident training.)

According to the contract Eggherman signed a little more than two months before he was fired, he was to receive \$65 per first-trimester abortion, \$15 per physical exam, \$20 per physical exam plus ultrasound, and \$20 per physical exam and laminaria insertion. (Abortion providers insert laminaria (dried seaweed) into women's and girls' cervixes to dilate their cervixes for late first trimester and second-trimester abortions. The laminaria are supposed to absorb fluids in the women's female organs, and swell to dilate the cervixes.) Planned Parenthood was also supposed to provide him with malpractice coverage for anything he did at Planned Parenthood, but not elsewhere.

Eggherman apparently did abortions elsewhere besides Planned Parenthood (possibly also at Martin Haskell's rival Women's Med+ Center in Cincinnati, and at three abortion facilities in Florida, because Planned Parenthood asked for his payment records from these facilities) during his stint at Planned Parenthood. In answering interrogatories, he said this galled some of the staffers at Planned Parenthood. He said these staffers told other Planned Parenthood staffers and rival staffers in the abortion trade in Cincinnati that he "was a mercenary" and would frequently cancel his appointments at Planned Parenthood to do abortions elsewhere (presumably for more money than the \$65 per abortion Planned Parenthood was paying him). He said, "This allegation was completely false and a strong indication of the amount of ill will felt toward Dr. Eggherman (by the Planned Parenthood staffers)."

(It is not uncommon for abortion providers to do abortions at different abortion facilities in different cities during the week, or even at rival abortion facilities in the same city. Roslyn Kade herself has worked for Martin Haskell and has been sued for botching an abortion in his Dayton abortion facility.)

Eggherman, in answers to interrogatories, elaborated on his charges that Planned Parenthood had an amateur operation replete with ignorant staffers with bad attitudes who were making it riskier for women undergoing abortions and other treatment there.

On the issue of basic hygiene, Eggherman said he "prefers to use sterile gloves" while doing abortions and other procedures. He said Planned Parenthood staffers complained about the added step of preparing trays with sterile gloves.

On the issue of administering local anesthetic, Eggherman said he typically injected a woman undergoing an abortion with 24 cc of lidocaine (a local anesthetic) in two doses of 12 cc each. He said Planned Parenthood nurses complained, saying "the way they did it" was to use one large syringe on each woman or girl. He said other Planned Parenthood personnel complained about the cost of buying extra needle extenders, so they forced him to put the second syringe on the needle extender of the first syringe, which caused the procedure to take more time, and caused the procedure to involve more manipulation, which increased the risk to the patient.

(COMMENT: Actually, using the same amount of anesthetic on each girl or woman, regardless of weight, is not a good idea, regardless if the dose comes in one or two shots. A standard dose given to a small girl or woman – even one in good health – could overwhelm her and possibly kill her. A standard dose given to a large woman might not be enough to numb her. The pain of the abortion could make her squirm and become impaled on the abortion provider's surgical hardware.)

On the issue of facility equipment and maintenance, Eggherman said he “expressed his concern that equipment at PPSONK was either not being cared for properly or was inadequate. Two such examples stick out in Dr. Eggherman’s mind.”

“The first involved the speculum. The speculum is the instrument that is inserted into the patient that when opened provides a larger viewing area and opening for work and removal of the fetal remains. The speculum has two screws (an upper and a lower) at the hinges which provide for the opening. At PPSONK, the second (lower) screw/hinge was invariably stuck and was therefore difficult/impossible to use. Dr. Eggherman requested that the nurses oil the second screw (not during a procedure) in order that they work properly. Dr. Eggherman was told by the nurses, “Roz (Roslyn Kade) does not use the second screw.” The nurses questioned why he should want to use the second screw and the screws never received the needed repairs.”

“The second issue was in regard to the examining tables, which were out of date since that [sic] had no mechanism available for raising the foot area of the table. This makes it more difficult to view the necessary field in cases of a retroverted (tipped backward) uterus, which occurs in 1 out of 3 individuals.”

On the issues of treatment of pain and Roslyn Kade’s ignorance, Eggherman, said “PPSONK (Planned Parenthood of Southwest Ohio and Northern Kentucky) has or had a policy not to use or even offer nitrous oxide or other pain medications such as Valium. In people who are nervous or sensitive this increases significantly the chances of perforation and serious complications because these patients tend to move. The national standard of care is to offer a patient a choice on whether or not they want pain medication. Women tend to gauge their own nervousness and ability to handle pain and those who should have it, generally ask for it.”

“When this issue was raised with PPSONK personnel and Dr. Kade, Dr. Eggherman was told in no uncertain terms that, “Planned Parenthood does not offer pain medication” or “we don’t do that.” Dr. Kade gave the explanation that sedation increases recovery time and she wanted to maintain her rate of 8 patients per hour.” (This is one abortion every 7-1/2 minutes. Most people can’t cut a chicken carcass into parts in this time.)

“In reality there is evidence that Dr. Kade was never properly trained in I.V. sedation and pain medication and has imposed her lack of knowledge and skill as the standard. As an example, during conversation with Dr. Kade, Dr. Eggherman expressed that the standard of care is to use sodium bicarbonate with lidocaine to lessen the pain. Dr. Kade was unaware of how it was started to combine these two drugs. Dr. Kade was also not aware that if epinephrine is combined with the above medications it will reduce blood loss. Finally, Dr. Kade was unaware that anti-emetics with narcotics has become the standard procedure in medication across the country. Anti-emetics counter the narcotic side effect of nausea. Dr. Kade expressed the concern of the anti-emetic causing blood pressure drop, apparently unaware that this was the standard procedure in emergency rooms across America, and that blood pressure drop is easily monitored and reversed in the rare case when it occurs.”

Eggherman, in his answers to interrogatories also accused Planned Parenthood nurses of insubordination. He said, “The nurses in the procedure room would not always follow directions, causing tension and one time causing Dr. Eggherman to leave for a few minutes

just to compose himself and not scald [cq] the nurse in front of a patient.”

“Once a patient who clearly needed pain medication was being operated upon (but remember PPSONK was requiring Dr. Eggherman not to use pain medications) and she had a tendency to tighten up and close her legs. Dr. Eggherman instructed the nurse to help the patient keep her legs open and she refused.”

In February 1999, the case was settled for undisclosed terms. (The actual paperwork is missing from the court file, but the docket sheet shows it.)

(Source: Case No. A9802950, filed in Hamilton County Common Pleas Court)

THERESA ZUMWALT’S LIFE AFTER PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF CINCINNATI

After Theresa Zumwalt left Planned Parenthood in Cincinnati, she went to work for Southern California abortion kingpin Morton Barke. Barke operated Inglewood Women’s Hospital – a dingy little abortion facility with a couple of handfuls of beds and a long list of serious health code violations – until public health officials revoked its hospital license. He also operated West Coast Women’s Medical Group, an L.A. area abortion facility chain. The following lawsuits are indicators of Ms. Zumwalt’s handiwork and ethics, and of the talent selection abilities of the leadership at Planned Parenthood.

Leslian J. This woman sued Barke and Inglewood Women's Hospital over an abortion she underwent in 1988. She charged Ms. Zumwalt botched the abortion, and she passed part of one aborted baby and her twin at a friend's house a month later.

She also accused Barke of misdiagnosing her (saying she was OK gynecologically when she was still carrying part of one dead baby and a still-alive baby) during a followup visit, of delaying her followup care after an internist he sent her to determined she was still pregnant, and of further delaying her treatment because he attended a press conference the next morning.

She also said a West Coast Women’s Medical Group staffer tried to pawn her off on a nurse instead of having a doctor give her followup treatment. She also said the staffer finally sent her to a Dr. Wilson, who said her complications were probably the result of a vaginal infection. She said later that night, she passed the babies and bled severely. She said she had to undergo followup care at a hospital; she said she had to receive two pints of blood as well.

(Source: Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. C701530, filed in Los Angeles)

Mary Y. This woman sued Ms. Zumwalt, Morton Barke, and Stephen Pine for malpractice in connection with an abortion she underwent at Inglewood Women's Hospital on or about January 22, 1987 (the anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*). As a result of the poor care she received, she said, she became infected with osteomyelitis (bone inflammation). She dismissed her case against Ms. Zumwalt without prejudice for an undisclosed reason in 1988.

(Source: Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. SWC97812, filed in Torrance)

Teresa C. This woman accused Ms. Zumwalt of botching an abortion she performed on her in 1987 at Inglewood Women's Hospital. Teresa said Ms. Zumwalt failed to complete the abortion and perforated her uterus instead. Ms. Zumwalt's negligence, she said, caused her an infection, and forced her to undergo a hysterotomy, leaving her sterile.

(Source: Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. SWC99075, filed in Torrance)

CALIFORNIA OFFICIALS GO AFTER INGLEWOOD WOMEN'S HOSPITAL'S LICENSE

In 1988, the California State Department of Health Services sought to revoke Inglewood Women's Hospital's hospital license and state medical funding privileges in the wake of health inspections that caught many health code violations. Among the accusations state public health agents leveled against Inglewood Women's Hospital abortion staffers were:

- Doctors didn't determine if women with abortion complications were stabilized before transferring them to hospitals with emergency facilities.
- Doctors didn't make arrangements in advance before transferring a woman with complications to a hospital with emergency facilities.
- Drugs were being administered without doctors' orders.
- Expired drugs were in stocks.
- Nurses didn't keep track of women's vital signs or note treatment given on medical records.
- Nurses ignored doctors' orders.
- ***Dr. Theresa Zumwalt falsified medical records by making pre-discharge entries before she performed the abortions or before the women reached the "recovery room."***
- Staffers discharged patients even though doctors did not examine them for discharge.
- Staffers falsified physician pre-discharge evaluations.
- One woman being prepared for discharge was suffering complications and had to be re-admitted.
- Nurse anesthetists gave women different amounts of anesthesia than what they were charted to receive.
- Nurse anesthetists did not take adequate medical histories before anesthetizing women, nor did they review patient records or women's conditions.
- Women's medical charts listed pre-printed amounts of anesthetic.
- Women of vastly different weights were listed as being given the same amount of anesthetic.
- Staffers rubber-stamped and otherwise falsely recorded post-anesthesia evaluations. (In one case, a woman had to be transferred to a hospital after a rubber-stamped evaluation sheet noted she was OK. In another case, a woman whose record was falsified this way had to spend two days in a hospital.)
- Nurse anesthetists made post-anesthesia evaluation entries without examining women.
- Medical records of women who needed hospital treatment for abortion complications were inaccurate or incomplete.
- Post-abortion tests were not being conducted. In one case, a woman neglected this way died from her complications.
- Instances of women suffering abnormal blood conditions were not being brought to the attention of any doctor or charge nurse.
- Surgical attendants were slovenly and unsanitary in their performance.
- A surgical attendant used the same fouled towel four times in a row to wipe the blood of a woman off the operating table before the next woman lay down for her abortion.
- The operating room floor was spotted with blood and was not being cleaned between women.
- Women lay on an operating table that was dripping with blood from the previous abortion.
- Nurses handled women's vaginas (changing perineal pads) and did not wash their hands.

-- There were unsanitary conditions and practices.

State public health officials revoked the facility's hospital license. But Barke found a loophole in the state's public health code and re-opened the facility for abortions a couple of days later as an unlicensed (and unregulated) clinic.

(Source: Case No. 8-001 -- *California v. Inglewood Women's Hospital*)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF THE GREATER MIAMI VALLEY

Planned Parenthood of the Greater Miami Valley, based in Dayton, does not maintain an abortion facility. They as a result are not as prone to be sued for malpractice as Planned Parenthood people in Cincinnati.

Charles Christopher was the medical director of Planned Parenthood of the Greater Miami Valley. He got paid the tidy sum of \$172,000 in salary and perks in FY 2001 to perform pelvic exams and oversee the distribution of birth control devices.

Here's a sampling of cases which might show why he was overseeing the handing out of rubbers to teenagers at Planned Parenthood instead of running a successful independent OB-GYN practice.

Christa Stremel. The husband of this 25-year-old woman sued Christopher, another doctor named Kennon Davis, and Miami Valley Hospital over her death in 1981. Davis had Christa admitted to the hospital November 3, 1981 due to complications with her pregnancy. She delivered a child of 28-30 weeks gestation the next day. She died a week later, on November 11, 1981.

Christa's family's attorney said Davis diagnosed her as having pre-eclampsia (dangerous swelling and high blood pressure associated with late pregnancy), performed a C-section on her to deliver the child November 4, 1981, and left town the next day. He said Christopher was the treating physician for Christa on November 5, 1981; he said Christa had a seizure that day, and became delirious; she was admitted to intensive care at 11:45 that night. He said she was put on a respirator and died a few days later. He said the autopsy revealed there was more than a liter of pus in Christa's abdomen, showing she died of a widespread, uncontrolled infection following the C-section. (Davis also did abortions in the Dayton area.)

The attorney accused Christopher of wrongdoing for failing to see the dramatic change in white blood cell count (indicative of a massive infection), for failing to see other evidence of infection, for failing to order a blood test to determine infection, and for neglecting to check for embolisms that would trigger pulmonary (lung) problems that would cause Christa breathing disorders when he was supposedly treating her.

He said a doctor who autopsied Christa determined she suffered from a lung infection, blood infection, and abdominal fluid infection. He said another doctor stated septic embolisms were infecting her organs. He said one doctor said Christa had an untreated lung bacterial infection – which the doctor concluded took place because she aspirated (inhaled mucus or vomit while sedated) while under Christopher's care – and he had never seen a lung with so much pure growth of bacteria in it. The doctor said this untreated lung infection helped kill Christa.

He said two doctors concluded sepsis (infection in the blood) caused the coagulopathy (blood clotting disorder) that killed Christa, not pre-eclampsia. He said Christopher claimed it was not "feasible" to follow Christa, because he was supervising 12 residents' work.

A dismissal order dated July 1, 1987 noted the case was settled out of court.

(Sources: Case No. 86-447, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton. Case paperwork includes the complaint, the plaintiff's memorandum, and the dismissal.)

Shelly V. This woman charged Christopher refused to install a McDonald cerclage on her cervix to keep her from giving birth prematurely when she asked him to do so in 1983. She gave birth prematurely within two days. She and her husband said their child was born so prematurely that he suffered mental and physical injuries and had spent most of his young life in the hospital.

They originally filed suit in 1985, then voluntarily withdrew the suit in 1988. They refiled the suit in 1989. Evidently they ran into money problems; they filed an affidavit saying they owed more than \$10,000 in medical bills for their son and couldn't afford the \$750 arbitration fee for an arbitrator to hear their case. Their attorney said there was a tentative settlement of the case in September 1989. The case was dismissed without prejudice in January 1990.

(Source: Case No. 89-2243, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton. Case paperwork includes the complaint, an affidavit of poverty, the tentative settlement notice, and the dismissal.)

Miami Valley Hospital. Officials of the hospital fired Christopher as the manager of its regional perinatal center on September 28, 1983, effective November 1, 1983. They also dunned him for \$65,000 they said he owed the hospital in connection with his private practice in the hospital. Miami Valley Hospital and Wright State University School of Medicine officials said Christopher's presence kept eligible specialists from joining the staff of the perinatal center. A Wright State official said two specialists told him they turned down the hospital's advances because of Christopher's presence.

Miami Valley Hospital officials then sued Christopher for breach of contract by refusing to account for and pay what he owed, and for failing to fulfil the service duties of his contract. They also sued his wife Anastasia Spinelli (a registered nurse) for inducing Christopher to breach his contract, for "threatening hospital employees with litigation and/or contempt proceedings," published libelous statements casting doubt upon the quality of health care at the hospital, and slandered the hospital to patients and others. They said her interference at the hospital was "intentional, systematic, and malicious." They said her statements were "false and were made maliciously, willfully, and wantonly."

They also sued Anastasia for "playing doctor." They charged she was "performing medical procedures on hospital staff patients in violation of Plaintiff's policies and her affiliate staff privileges."

The case was settled out of court in May 1987.

(Source: Case No. 83-2878, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton. Case paperwork includes the complaint, the firing letter, an affidavit by the Wright State official, an amended complaint, and the dismissal order.)

There is an ugly precedent here. Is Charles Christopher allowing non-doctors at Planned Parenthood to be doing things that only a doctor should be doing? Is he allowing clerks to play nurse?

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF SUMMIT, PORTAGE, AND MEDINA COUNTIES

Planned Parenthood of Summit, Portage, and Medina Counties does not maintain an abortion facility. They as a result are not as prone to be sued for malpractice as Planned Parenthood people in Cleveland.

Erlinda Chand is the medical director of Planned Parenthood of Summit, Portage, and Medina Counties. She got paid the tidy sum of \$112,000 in salary and perks in FY 2001 to perform pelvic exams and oversee the distribution of birth control devices. Erlinda has cost her masters at Planned Parenthood three malpractice suits (including a wrongful death lawsuit), and she helped cost a local hospital major money in the case of a horribly bungled baby delivery.

Monica A. This woman charged Erlinda Chand with negligence in prescribing her birth control pills over an eight-month period in 1986 and 1987 when she came to Planned Parenthood for treatment. As a result of taking the pills, she said, she suffered a stroke in 1987.

Monica accused Chand and Planned Parenthood with failure to disclose the risks involved in using the pills, so she could not give her informed consent to the treatment. Planned Parenthood blamed Monica. However, Planned Parenthood and Ms. Chand settled the case out of court with Monica in September 1989; the defendants paid court costs.

(Source: Case No. 88-07-2146. Case paperwork includes the complaint, Planned Parenthood's answer, and the dismissal entry.)

Tiffany Minor. This woman died two weeks after undergoing treatment at Planned Parenthood in Akron. She was 23 years old and was engaged to be married. Her parents sued Erlinda Chand and Planned Parenthood for wrongful death. Tiffany underwent unspecified treatment at Planned Parenthood in September 1996. As the result of the negligence of Erlinda Chand and other Planned Parenthood staffers, her parents said, Tiffany had to undergo extensive surgeries. She died at Cleveland Clinic on September 30, 1996. On Tiffany's death certificate, the coroner noted she died of cardiomyopathy (clinical). She died of heart muscle disease, possibly due to treatment she underwent.

Tiffany's parents dismissed their case without prejudice (they also dismissed Akron General Medical Center) in November 1998 for undisclosed reasons.

(Sources: Case No. CV 98 03 0997 – court paperwork includes the complaint and dismissal notice – her death certificate, and her probate case (Case No. E97 02 094))

Sandra D. This woman sued Erlinda Chand for failing to properly assess, diagnose, and treat a pelvic mass near her bladder when she treated her at Planned Parenthood between November 2000 and May 2001. Sandra said the mass was later diagnosed as leiomyosarcoma (a potentially malignant tumor) of the bladder. She said she had to undergo medical treatment for the tumor, and much later than she would have if Ms. Chand had diagnosed her problem properly. (Sandra also sued two other doctors who had

treated her from 1997 through 1999 for failure to diagnose, presumably when the pelvic mass was smaller.)

Planned Parenthood's lawyer blamed Sandra for failure to diagnose the undiagnosed tumor. So did Erlinda Chand. In interrogatories, Ms. Chand claimed Sandra "was aware of the involved mass and did not address it." Ms. Chand did not say what her diagnosis of the pelvic mass was, or what her advice was to Sandra. In interrogatories, Ms. Chand failed to tell Sandra's lawyer she had been sued for malpractice in the Jamel A case. She did admit to being sued by Monica A and by the parents of Tiffany Minor.

This case was still active as of November 2002.

(Source: Case No. CV 2002 06 3567. Case paperwork includes the complaint, Planned Parenthood's answer to the complaint, and Ms. Chand's answers to interrogatories.)

Jamel A. This child's mother sued Erlinda Chand and other doctors at Barberton Citizens' Hospital for mishandling the delivery of her child so thoroughly that he suffered enough brain damage to cause him severe mental retardation.

According to the complaint, and the plaintiff's pre-trial statement, this is what happened:

Jamel's mother came to Barberton Citizens' Hospital in early November 1993 because she was two weeks overdue. Ms. Chand and other doctors believed to be residents were responsible for her treatment. Three days after she was admitted to the hospital, she still had not delivered.

During those three days, Chand and the other doctors ignored the fetal monitoring that showed Jamel was in danger. In fact, OB/GYN nurses complained twice to their supervisor about the treatment Chand and the other doctors were giving Jamel's mother.

Jamel's mother delivered him that afternoon. He had an extremely low pulse of 50 heartbeats per minute, was blue and was not breathing, had no tone and no reflex. He started gasping for air two minutes later but remained blue. Nine hours after delivery, Jamel suffered seizures. He was not absorbing the oxygen in the air he was breathing very well, and he was breathing rapid shallow breaths. He was transferred to Children's Hospital in Akron, where doctors diagnosed him as suffering hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (brain damage due to lack of oxygen because of low blood flow during labor), seizures, respiratory failure, and brain hemorrhage.

Jamel ended up suffering from microcephaly (very small head size, which can result from brain damage at or about the time of delivery), cerebral palsy, and severe mental retardation.

Jamel's mother said Chand and the other doctors should have known Jamel was suffering fetal distress, and they should have delivered the child earlier, by C-section if need be.

The lawyer for Chand and the other defendants tried to blame Jamel's massive damage on his mother falling during pregnancy and for contracting venereal disease (similar to the "slut defense" ploy used by lawyers who represent abortion providers in malpractice

cases). However, they settled the case out of court with her for an undisclosed amount in May 1997. Barberton Citizens' Hospital paid court costs.

(Source: Case No. CV 96 07 2694. Case paperwork includes the complaint, the plaintiff's pre-trial statement, the defendants' pre-trial statement, and the dismissal notices.)

A SAMPLER OF LABOR COMPLAINTS AGAINST PLANNED PARENTHOOD

A number of Planned Parenthood employees have sued Ohio Planned Parenthood affiliates for labor law offenses, ranging from failure to pay worker's compensation claims to firing them for trivial reasons. In these lawsuits, the workers (all women) accuse Planned Parenthood executives of robber baron-era abuse of workers and/or violation of law.

This survey includes a sampler of such cases filed against Planned Parenthood as an employer. It is not in any way represented as a complete accounting of cases in which employees have accused Planned Parenthood of unethical treatment of them as workers.

Janie F. This nurse sued Planned Parenthood because she charged former Planned Parenthood leader Faye Wattleton wrongly fired her from the staff of the Dayton Planned Parenthood facility in 1974.

According to court paperwork, Janie became ill while out of town and was unable to report back to work on a day Ms. Wattleton wanted her to work. Janie contacted the Dayton facility's staffers and told them she had become ill, was under a doctor's care, and couldn't return to work for a couple of days. Despite this, Faye Wattleton, then an administrator at the Dayton facility, fired Janie.

Janie filed a claim for unemployment benefits, claiming Ms. Wattleton fired her from her job at the Dayton Planned Parenthood facility without just cause. Janie submitted the doctor's note to verify her illness and treatment took place. She also accused Ms. Wattleton of firing her for union activity. (Janie's statement indicates she filed a grievance with her union over her firing.) Planned Parenthood fought Janie's claim. Its lawyers argued Janie went out of town when she knew she had to be at work. They claimed Janie lied about her absence; they also denied any union activities on Janie's part led to her dismissal.

A clerk in the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services initially refused Janie's claim, so she asked for a reconsideration. An administrator in the bureau decided against Janie's claim in 1974; he claimed Planned Parenthood fired Janie for just cause. (Under Ohio's employer-friendly labor code, an employer has the virtual absolute right to fire any at-will employee for any reason he or she chooses and the law recognizes it as just cause.) Janie appealed the decision; a bureau referee upheld the administrator's decision in May 1975 even though he noted that Janie had indeed become sick while she was out of town. Janie appealed this decision also, and a two-person review board refused to allow her appeal in June 1975.

Janie sued in Common Pleas Court to overturn the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment rulings. Judge William MacMillan said he reviewed Janie's case and couldn't rule the state bureau's people made an error in making their decisions. So he dismissed her case in 1977.

(Source: Case No. 75-1564, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton)

Melissa N. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for refusing to pay her worker compensation benefits. She said she suffered a head injury (“contusions to nose and head”) while working at Planned Parenthood in Dayton in 1990; she said she received benefits for the initial problems she suffered. She amended her claim to add the condition of recurring headaches and post-traumatic seizures caused by the on-the-job injury she suffered. She said the Ohio Industrial Commission ruled against her amended claim, so she sued them and Planned Parenthood.

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer, in a legal brief, said they had offered Melissa \$5,000 for her ongoing medical problems. Planned Parenthood’s lawyer also said an attorney for the Ohio Attorney General’s Office, representing the Ohio Bureau of Workers’ Compensation, offered to settle the case for \$12,000, but Planned Parenthood refused to give Melissa any more than \$10,000 for her head. A judge’s dismissal entry noted that the case was settled in September 1994 for an undisclosed amount.

(Source: Case No. 93-3527, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton. Case paperwork includes the complaint, the settlement report of Planned Parenthood, and the dismissal entry.)

Valerie S. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for refusing to pay her worker compensation benefits. She said she developed carpal tunnel syndrome in her right hand and arm while working at Planned Parenthood in Dayton in 1993.

According to her complaint, an administrator with the Ohio Industrial Commission ruled against her in August 1995. She appealed, and an Ohio Industrial Commission district hearing officer ruled in her favor in October 1995. Planned Parenthood appealed, and an Ohio Industrial Commission staff hearing officer ruled in her favor in November 1995. Planned Parenthood appealed again and the Industrial Commission ruled against Planned Parenthood a third time in December 1995. Planned Parenthood sued in 1996 to avoid paying Valerie’s worker compensation benefits.

A staff attorney in the Ohio Attorney General’s Office wrote a letter dated April 10, 1996 to the judge hearing the case warning him that Planned Parenthood was a self-insured employer, a corporation that did not contribute money to the state’s worker compensation insurance fund.

(An obvious problem with self-insured employers is that they can use the robber baron tactic of refusing to pay worker compensation benefits for years while making workers with just claims and court orders exhaust their money on legal fees.)

Planned Parenthood’s lawyer wrote a letter to the judge assigned to the case saying they were trying to work out a settlement. The judge’s conditional dismissal entry of March 1997 noted that the case was settled for an undisclosed amount, and that he was dismissing the case without prejudice. (This means Valerie was free to refile her case for failure of Planned Parenthood to abide by an out-of-court settlement or any other lawful reason.) Evidently Planned Parenthood did pay what it was supposed to. The judge entered a dismissal order in June 1997. He noted the case was settled and he ordered Planned Parenthood to pay court costs.

(Source: Case No. 96-0712, filed in Montgomery County Common Pleas Court in Dayton. Case paperwork includes the complaint, Planned Parenthood's appeal, Planned Parenthood's lawyer's letter, the Ohio Attorney General's Office letter, and the dismissal orders.)

Michelle B. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for refusing to pay her worker compensation benefits. She said she suffered a back injury while working at Planned Parenthood in Cincinnati in 1997. She amended her claim to add the condition of degenerative disc disease caused by the on-the-job injury she suffered.

According to her complaint in her first case, and documents of the Ohio Industrial Commission, a district hearing officer with the Ohio Industrial Commission ruled in her favor in May 1999. Planned Parenthood appealed, and an Ohio Industrial Commission staff hearing officer ruled in her favor in July 1999. Planned Parenthood appealed again and the Industrial Commission ruled against Planned Parenthood a third time in August 1999.

A staff attorney in the Ohio Attorney General's Office wrote a letter dated October 19, 1999 to the judge hearing the case warning him that Planned Parenthood was a self-insured employer, a corporation that did not contribute money to the state's worker compensation insurance fund. Another staff attorney in the Ohio Attorney General's Office wrote a letter dated October 26, 1999 to the judge hearing the case that Michelle was entitled to worker compensation benefits.

(An obvious problem with self-insured employers is that they can use the robber baron tactic of refusing to pay worker compensation benefits for years while making workers with just claims and court orders exhaust their money on legal fees.)

Michelle dismissed her complaint without prejudice (meaning she was free to refile it for failure of Planned Parenthood to abide by an out-of-court settlement or any other lawful reason) in 2000.

Michelle did refile her case in 2001; evidently Planned Parenthood as a self-insuring employer did not give her what she was entitled to. In the second case, Planned Parenthood filed an answer admitting Michelle did suffer an on-the-job injury. Planned Parenthood claimed Michelle did not suffer from disc degeneration, and even if she did, she didn't suffer it as the result of any injury she suffered while working at Planned Parenthood. This case is still active as of November 2002.

(Sources: Case Nos. A9905073 and A0105758, filed in Hamilton County Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati. Case paperwork includes the complaints of both cases, the Ohio Attorney General's Office letters, and the dismissal order of the first case.)

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AND MIDWEST STATE CASES

ALABAMA CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood of Alabama, its medical director Richard O. Davis and staffers of its abortion facility in Birmingham. There are the usual charges of malpractice ... and the case of one woman who accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of adding the insult of battery on her sexual organs to the injury of botching the abortion he performed on her. These cases were filed in Jefferson County Circuit Court in Birmingham from 1984 through 1992.

These cases are by no means represented as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood of Alabama or its staffers. Research only covered Planned Parenthood of Alabama's cases in Jefferson County Circuit Court from 1984 through 1992. Research did not cover federal records or records in other Alabama counties. Other court cases may be hidden due to possible courthouse misfilings and records keeping errors. Lawsuits which did not identify Planned Parenthood in the case title, possible settlements of cases before they reached the court system, and possible research oversights in checking on Planned Parenthood could have left still other cases concealed.

1. Michele D. This woman charged Richard O. Davis botched a vacuum abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1982 so completely that the baby survived the abortion. Michele gave birth to the child seven months later. She said she also suffered unspecified illness and injuries as a result of the abortion she underwent at Planned Parenthood.

(Source: Case No. CV84-1045)

2. Shari G. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of perforating her uterus while performing an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1985.

(Source: Case No. CV87-1013)

3. Debra S. This young woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers botched an abortion they performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1989. As a result, she said, she suffered a uterine infection from the incomplete abortion and had to undergo corrective surgery and extensive medical care.

Debra also charged Planned Parenthood staffers with a string of other incompetent, inconsiderate, and assaultive acts against her after the abortion.

Debra said she returned to Planned Parenthood two months after the abortion complaining of abdominal pain, fever, and nausea. She said staffers would not arrange for treatment for her that day but instead told her to come back the next day when the staffer who performed the abortion would be there.

Staffers gave Debra pregnancy tests that day and the next day, she said, and told her both tests showed she wasn't pregnant. Debra said staffer Patrick Smith scraped her uterus the second day she came in, and told her he would send the scraping to a lab for analysis. She said she was told to return to Planned Parenthood a week later.

Debra said when she returned a week later, Smith told her she was pregnant, and after Debra told him she hadn't had sex since her abortion, he replied, "I may be wrong and I may be right, you got pregnant on top of a pregnancy." Debra said Smith then closed the exam room door, placed her on a table, and tried to perform a vacuum abortion on her without her consent and against her will. She charged Smith hurt her physically and mentally by committing this act of battery on her sexual organs.

(Source: Case No. CV90-6411)

4. Victoria J. This woman accused Richard O. Davis of causing her unspecified injuries when he performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1988. She accused a staffer named Karen Goldman of counseling her inadequately, and she said Ms. Goldman and Davis both failed to tell her of the adverse consequences she could suffer as the result of an abortion. Victoria's husband also sued for loss of consortium.

(Source: Case No. CV90-8524)

5. Nicole S. This teenage girl charged Richard O. Davis performed a vacuum abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1990 even though she was at least six months pregnant. She said he botched the abortion, and left some of the baby inside her, causing her a uterine infection and possible infertility, and forcing her to undergo corrective surgery. Nicole's mother also sued, charging Planned Parenthood staffers falsely told Nicole she was only 12 weeks pregnant, charging Planned Parenthood staffers encouraged her not to seek followup medical treatment for her daughter from anyone other than Planned Parenthood, and charging Planned Parenthood staffers failed to properly diagnose and treat Nicole's infection.

Nicole's mother also sued Davis and Planned Parenthood for deliberately performing an abortion on Nicole without her parental consent (in Alabama, girls require parental consent for abortions), thus invading her privacy, undermining her parental authority, killing her grandchild, and costing her a large amount of money to have her daughter treated to correct the damage they had done to her. Nicole's mother also sued Planned Parenthood for failing to counsel Nicole properly, and for willfully concealing from Nicole the risks of a late-term abortion after they determined the fetal age of the baby she was carrying.

(Source: Case No. CV92-5894)

ILLINOIS CASES

The following are summaries of some malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood's Chicago abortion facility operatives from 1992 to 1994. (The facility is formally known as Planned Parenthood Association Chicago Area ... and also as Midwest Center.) These cases were filed in Cook County Circuit Court.

1. Angelique W. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer performed a D&C abortion (possibly a vacuum abortion) on her in 1992 even though she was in her second trimester of pregnancy. As a result, she said, the staffer ruptured her uterus, and she had to undergo a hysterectomy.

(Source: Case No. 92L 14559)

2. Esther J. This woman accused Nizar Yaqub of performing an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1991 so negligently that he perforated her uterus. She said Yaqub and the other staffers failed to give her followup treatment or arrange for corrective treatment for her.

Notes in the file indicated Esther started bleeding heavily after the abortion ... so heavily that she lost a quart of blood at Planned Parenthood and it was dripping on the floor. She had to be taken to a hospital, and eventually underwent a hysterectomy ... and lost her cervix and the involved broad ligament as well.

(Source: Case No. 93L 1595)

3. Randee B. This woman charged Yaqub performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1991 so negligently that he perforated her uterus. She said she suffered massive bleeding, had to undergo corrective surgery to have the damage repaired, and was unable to walk for two months as a result.

(Source: Case No. 93L 6459)

4. Jane Doe. This woman accused Evan Saunders of botching an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1993. She said he and other staffers failed to render her competent corrective treatment, but discharged her instead. As a result, she said, she bled severely and suffered an infection.

Jane also sued for malpractice another abortion provider who performed a second abortion on her a week after she underwent the abortion at Planned Parenthood. This abortion provider, Steve Lichtenberg, also worked at a Chicago facility operated by abortion magnate Edward Allred.

COMMENT: *Sadly, Jane Doe didn't learn her lesson. In a motion to proceed anonymously as Jane Doe, she said she was pro-abortion, and implied pro-lifers might try to harm her if they found out who she was. And yet she was suing staffers of probably the two largest abortion operators in America for already causing her serious bodily harm with their surgeries!*

(Source: Case No. 94L 16509)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER IMPLICATED IN DEATH OF YOUNG GIRL

Deanna Bell. This 13-year-old black girl died September 5, 1992 after she underwent an abortion, evidently at the hands of E. Stephen Lichtenberg, at Albany Medical-Surgical Center. According to a published account of Deanna's death, she went into cardiac arrest at the facility shortly after undergoing the abortion, and died there shortly before 9 a.m. Police took her body from Albany to the Cook County Medical Examiner's office.

The report noted a non-doctor inserted laminaria into Deanna's cervix and uterus September 3 to dilate her cervix for a second-trimester abortion, and then couldn't get them out of her the next day. She was sent to a sister abortion facility, where Lichtenberg removed them, rupturing her membranes and causing her to bleed in the process.

Albany staffers had Deanna return for an early abortion September 5. According to the report, one Albany source (the "recovery room" nurse) noted Deanna had no vital signs (no pulse, no blood pressure, no breathing) and had gone into cardiac arrest within minutes after Lichtenberg got through performing the abortion on her. But another Albany record claimed Deanna was in good shape after the abortion. Albany staffers couldn't revive Deanna, and Lichtenberg pronounced her dead an hour after he performed the abortion on her. In the hour, they made no attempt to transfer her to a hospital.

Albany, the report noted, is part of Family Planning Associates, the abortion facility chain based in California and owned by abortion magnate and racist Edward Allred. (Albany Medical-Surgical Center has been the Albany facility's name since Edward Allred's Family Planning Associates started operating it.)

The report noted Deanna's mother sued Albany, Lichtenberg, and Allred over her death in 1994. In the lawsuit (Case No. 94L 005372, filed in Cook County Circuit Court in Chicago), Deanna's mother accused Albany staffers of overdosing her with anesthesia, of failing to monitor her after the abortion, of failing to resuscitate her properly when she stopped breathing, of failing to have adequate emergency medical equipment to revive her, and of failure to transport her to a hospital where she could have received competent emergency medical help.

(Source: an article written by Tim Murphy in *The Wanderer* 8/18/94)

ILLINOIS PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER MOLESTED GIRLS AND WOMEN

Published reports indicate a 15-year-old girl accused a Planned Parenthood staffer in downstate Illinois named Carl Burpo of sexual assault in 1991.

Knowing that a sex offender has many victims, Illinois state child protection agents demanded Planned Parenthood officials turn over a list of the 50 or so teenage girls Burpo had seen in a two-month period so they could question the girls about any sexual abuse the Planned Parenthood staffer could have inflicted on them.

Believe it or not, Planned Parenthood officials refused to turn over the names of the girls. They had the gall to claim the state's sex crimes probe (which agents intended to do confidentially) would violate the girls' confidentiality!

COMMENT: *We have documented cases in Michigan and Minnesota in which Planned Parenthood staffers evidently violated a girl's and a young woman's privacies in connection with the sending of collection letters for as little as \$12 to their homes. Naturally the parents found out about the allegedly confidential abortions. And in the Aleida A case (the case of the Guatemalan nanny who alleged a Planned Parenthood staffer ran a vacuum abortion procedure on her against her will because he thought she was pregnant), Planned Parenthood pressed a judge to make Aleida file her suit under her own name, instead of using an anonymous name like Jane Roe. So who's kidding whom?*

Planned Parenthood officials in 1991 worked out a deal with state officials in which they promised to contact the girls themselves.

FURTHER COMMENT: *Does this deal smell like a scam, or what? This deal allowed Planned Parenthood, as the employer (and eventual possible co-defendant in a criminal case or a civil case) of an accused sex offender to have the chance to scare off witnesses without the state agents finding out. How? They'd have the opportunity to tell these girls their visits to the facility could be exposed if they were to go to the authorities with evidence against their doctor.*

The sleazy deal between Planned Parenthood and state officials didn't stop some women from coming forward. They accused Burpo of penetrating their vaginas and/or fondling their breasts. So did some teenage girls. In fact, some women or girls had made charges against Burpo as early as 1990. Burpo was indicted in 1992 on 21 counts of sexual misconduct stemming from these girls' and women's accounts.

Burpo denied everything. He claimed women and girls thought he may have touched them inappropriately because he suffered from hand tremors. *Many, many men get the shakes when they're sexually excited.*

Burpo almost received a major break when a St. Clair County judge named James Radcliffe threw out eight felony sexual assault charges against him as being "too vague." *(What part of the accusations that Burpo sexually fondled young girls did this judge not understand?)*

The local prosecutors, to their credit, appealed this idiotic ruling. The Illinois Supreme Court in 1995 reinstated the charges. One dissenting judge, a legal scholar named Moses

Harrison, justified his dissent in favor of the accused sex offender partly because Planned Parenthood was involved in abortion, a reporter wrote in so many words.

While Burpo awaited trial on the sex crimes he reportedly committed against girls and young women (some of whom were his patients at Planned Parenthood), he was indicted on multiple drug offense counts in 1993. The reporter covering Burpo's ongoing criminal behavior reported Burpo was indicted for overprescribing drugs to a woman who turned around and pushed them in the area.

Burpo, in a 1995 plea-bargain, was allowed to plead guilty to eight counts of improperly prescribing drugs and three counts of billing the state for medical services he didn't perform. (Evidently he added fraud to his criminal "talents" of drug pushing and sexual molestation.) In exchange, some sorry prosecutors dropped all of the remaining 19 sex charges and 272 other drug charges against him. Burpo received no jail time or fine for his offenses.

FINAL COMMENT: *A reporter noted Burpo had been sued for malpractice seven times in the 10 years before the molestation charges became public in 1991. Can Planned Parenthood pick talent, or what?*

(Sources: a 6/2/91 article in the *Chicago Tribune*, 6/12/91 and 4/4/92 articles in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 5/24/91, 6/6/91, and 6/12/91 articles in the *Arlington Heights, Illinois Daily Herald*, and 6/12/91, 6/16/91, 7/10/93, 11/6/93, 3/26/94, 2/18/95 and 11/8/95 article in the *Bellefonte, Illinois News-Democrat*)

INDIANA CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood Association of Northwest Indiana staffers from 1980 through 1989. It includes abortion and other malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood and staffers Clarence Boone (the medical director), and Aleksander Jakubowski. Planned Parenthood Association of Northwest Indiana operates an abortion facility in Merrillville, Indiana -- a town close to Gary, Hammond, and Chicago's South Side. Planned Parenthood operatives also run some other facilities in the area.

These cases are by no means represented as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood of Northwest Indiana or its staffers. Research only covered Planned Parenthood's cases and its staffers' cases in Lake County Superior Court from 1980 to 1989. Still other cases may be hidden due to possible courthouse misfilings and records keeping errors. Shifts in staffers, failure to cross-check lawsuits naming doctors in which the docket didn't list Planned Parenthood in the case title, possible settlements of claims before they reached the court system, and possible research oversights in checking on Planned Parenthood could have left still other cases concealed.

Also, the Merrillville facility attracts a lot of out-of-county and out-of-state abortion customers. Women from out of state may have filed federal lawsuits in their own states or in Indiana against Planned Parenthood and its staffers. Women from other Indiana counties may have filed lawsuits in their own counties against Planned Parenthood and its staffers. Research did not cover the federal courts, or courts in nearby Indiana counties.

1. Louise J. This woman accused a staffer named Richard Hill of botching an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1978. She said he didn't get all of the baby out of her during the abortion, and she had to have the rest of it removed at a later date. She also accused Planned Parenthood staffers of failing to treat her severe bleeding after the abortion; she said she wound up having to undergo treatment at a hospital.

Louise said she also had to undergo psychiatric counseling to deal with what Planned Parenthood had put her through. According to Planned Parenthood's lawyer, Louise also said the staffer tried to perform too many abortions in one day, and that Planned Parenthood staffers pressured her into getting an abortion so they could make money off of her suffering.

The case went to trial in 1981. During the trial, judge Bruce Douglas dismissed Louise's case on a Planned Parenthood motion. He also denied her attempt to have the case re-opened two months later.

(Source: Case No. C80-1826, originally filed in Lake County Circuit Court in Crown Point in 1980, was venued to Porter County Superior Court and received the number 80 PSC 1668.)

2. Melissa C. This college coed accused Boone of perforating her cervix and uterus when he performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1983. She also said

Jakubowski gave her some ergotrates (these drugs cause uterine contractions, which can reduce bleeding) a week after the abortion instead of performing followup surgery or giving her some other adequate corrective treatment for her severe bleeding. She further accused Boone of giving her inadequate followup treatment for her bleeding three days after Jakubowski gave her the ergotrates; she said Boone told her to increase her activity! The next day, she said, she bled so severely she had to be rushed to a hospital.

But the nightmare didn't stop, Melissa said. Boone reportedly performed a D&C on her in the hospital, tried to suture her uterus, and released her six days after she was rushed to the hospital. Two days after her release, she was rushed back to the hospital, bleeding again. Boone treated her for three days without success, she said. By now, Melissa said, she was in danger of bleeding to death. She was transferred to another hospital, underwent an emergency hysterectomy, and had to stay in the hospital for 11 days. The affair reportedly cost Melissa \$35,000 in medical bills and forced her to drop out of college.

In an affidavit, Boone admitted Melissa needed more than a gallon of blood in a two-day stretch while she was under his care. Melissa and Planned Parenthood settled the case out of court in 1988.

(Source: Case No. 584-198, originally filed in Lake County Superior Court in Hammond, was venued to Lake County Superior Court in East Chicago.)

3. Anita V. This woman sued Planned Parenthood because their staffers reportedly caused her a miscarriage in 1984. She said Planned Parenthood staffers gave her a pregnancy test, incorrectly determined she wasn't pregnant, then inserted an IUD into her. The IUD insertion, she said, caused her to lose her baby and forced her to undergo emergency surgery. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium.

A jury awarded the couple \$60,000 in 1988. Planned Parenthood appealed the verdict, but eventually paid the couple in 1990.

(Source: Case No. 285-737, originally filed in Lake County Superior Court in East Chicago, was venued to Jasper County Circuit Court and received the number C-299-85.)

4. Patricia W. The mother of this 13-year-old girl sued Boone for failing to determine whether the girl was physically capable of delivering her child vaginally. As a result, she said, Patricia's baby suffered breathing problems during birthing in 1983 and suffered resulting brain damage.

Meanwhile, Boone turned around and sued Patricia ... possibly to see if the terms of the Indiana Medical Malpractice Act applied to his treatment of Patricia. Eventually, Patricia's mother and Boone settled this case out of court in 1985.

(Source: Case No. C85-0356, originally filed in Lake County Circuit Court in Crown Point, was venued to Newton County Superior Court and received the number SPR 85-45. Also, Lake County Superior Court Case No. 585-636, filed in Hammond.)

5. Stephanie M. This woman charged Jakubowski perforated her uterus when he performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1984. She also said Jakubowski abandoned her as a patient during the abortion, that she had to be taken by ambulance from Planned Parenthood to a hospital, and that she had to undergo corrective surgery and a six-day stay in the hospital. (Boone performed the corrective surgery, she said.)

Stephanie, in deposition, said she was one of 35 or so women and girls packed into the Planned Parenthood facility that day. She also said Jakubowski, while performing her abortion, "stopped everything," and said to her, "It's all your fault." When the nurse asked Jakubowski what happened, Stephanie said, Jakubowski replied, "I perforated her uterus." Stephanie said, "He (Jakubowski) ran out of the room, and I never saw him again." She said nurses and other staffers came into the room and summoned an ambulance for her. In the excitement, Stephanie said, one Planned Parenthood nurse tried to insert an IV needle in her arm but couldn't do it properly.

Even though Boone wanted her to come back to Planned Parenthood for followup treatment after her hospital stay, Stephanie said, she sought medical help elsewhere because she "didn't want nothing to do with Planned Parenthood after that."

A trial date was set for the case in 1986. Jakubowski and Planned Parenthood apparently reached an out-of-court settlement with Stephanie. The case was dismissed in 1986.

(Source: Case No. C85-1248, originally filed in Lake County Circuit Court in Crown Point, was venued to Porter County Superior Court and received the number 85-PSC-1237.)

6. Rebecca R. This woman charged Boone punctured her uterus at least twice while performing an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1984. As a result, she said, she had to undergo removal of a fallopian tube and an ovary. She also said as a result of Boone puncturing her uterus, bacteria invaded her abdomen. This, she said, caused gangrene in her bowel and made her have to have nearly a quart of pus drained and a 2-1/2 foot section of her bowel removed. The case was dismissed in 1989 because she failed to appear.

(Source: Case No. 586-709, filed in Lake County Superior Court)

7. Cheryl R. This Illinois woman charged a staffer named Bernard Smith performed a vacuum abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1986 so negligently that she suffered uterine bleeding and damage. As a result, she said, she was forced to undergo a hysterectomy.

COMMENT: *Some extraordinary legal maneuvering went on in Cheryl's case. Cheryl originally sued Smith and Planned Parenthood in 1987; she filed suit with the Indiana Department of Insurance. She also filed suit against Smith in Cook County Circuit Court in Chicago in 1988, and sued Planned Parenthood in U.S. District Court in Chicago in 1988 and in U.S. District Court in Hammond in 1988 over the same incident.*

Smith countersued Cheryl in 1989; he tried to get the Indiana Department of Insurance case against him dismissed for lack of prosecution. Smith's lawyer Daniel Gioia got the

Indiana case dismissed, reportedly by appearing before a judge in Lake County Superior Court in East Chicago in 1989 and telling him Cheryl's attorney agreed to dismiss the case on its merits. (In other words, he reportedly acted like a shyster, and lied to the judge by claiming Cheryl's lawyer was agreeing she didn't really have a good case against Smith.) Cheryl's lawyer filed a motion in 1989 to have the Indiana dismissal overturned; he accused Smith's lawyer of fraud. Cheryl's lawyer said he voluntarily dismissed federal litigation against Smith in 1989, and would voluntarily dismiss the Indiana Department of Insurance case against Smith to concentrate on pursuing the malpractice case against him in Circuit Court in Chicago.

(Sources: Cheryl's federal cases against Planned Parenthood (Case No. 88C4717, filed in U.S. District Court in Chicago, and Case No. H88-486, filed in U.S. District Court in Hammond), Smith's case against Cheryl (Lake County Superior Court Case No. 45D02-8902-CP-00162-0, filed in East Chicago), and Cheryl's case against Smith filed with the Indiana Department of Insurance)

8. Linda M. This woman accused Boone of botching an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1984. She said he perforated her uterus and left some of the baby inside her, which forced her to undergo corrective treatment at a hospital.

A doctor who reviewed Planned Parenthood's medical records and Boone's deposition said Boone should have known he had a higher-than-acceptable uterine perforation rate and should have changed his abortion methods to improve the safety of the women and girls he was operating on. The doctor said Boone used an unsafe abortion procedure to perform Linda's abortion, and Boone failed to have Linda or the remains of her aborted baby checked to verify he got all of the baby out of her.

COMMENT: *The doctor also commented, "Regardless of the degree of excitement and alarm at having suspected a uterine perforation at the Planned Parenthood facility, Dr. Boone should personally have inspected the aspirate (what the vacuum abortion machine sucked out of Linda) for placental and fetal tissue, or at the very least should have submitted the aspirate to a pathologist for examination." With this comment, the doctor implied Boone was substandard ... and he also implied Boone and the Planned Parenthood nurses and other staffers may have panicked after they discovered Boone had wounded Linda so seriously, and they ran around like chickens with their heads cut off.*

Linda and Boone evidently settled the case in 1989.

(Source: Case No. 45D01-8803-CP-00199-0, originally filed in Lake County Superior Court in Hammond, was venued to Porter County Superior Court and received the number 64D01-8809-CP-2160-D.)

9. Robin C. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for giving her drugs improperly. She said Planned Parenthood staffers gave her a drug for birth control in 1986 that they said was basically the same kind of drug as the birth control drug she was using. (She said the staffers told her they didn't stock the birth control drugs she was taking or had run out of them.) She said she became pregnant and ill after starting to take the drug Planned Parenthood staffers had dispensed to her, and had to undergo an abortion for medical

reasons as a result.

Robin implied Planned Parenthood staffers didn't tell her the changeover from one kind of birth control drug to another would leave a time gap in which she could become pregnant. She said they should have warned her so she could use an alternate method of birth control. She also said another drug Planned Parenthood's staffers prescribed her when they gave her the different birth control pills might have interfered with the effectiveness of the pills; she said they didn't warn her about this possibility. She said Planned Parenthood cost her \$15,000 in medical bills and other costs.

(Source: Case No. 45C01-8810-CP-04805-0, originally filed in Lake County Circuit Court in Crown Point, was venued to Porter County Superior Court and received the number 64D01-8812-CP-3036-B.)

10. Deborah T. This woman sued Boone for negligence over prenatal care he gave her and a C-section he performed on her in 1986. She said Boone delayed performing the C-section, and then performed it negligently. She charged Boone's negligence caused her baby to be stillborn. She also said the surgery caused her complications.

(Source: Case No. 45D01-8808-CP-00726-0, originally filed in Lake County Superior Court in Hammond, was venued to Newton County Superior Court and received the number 56D01-8901-CP-6.)

11. Joanne G. This woman sued Planned Parenthood over unspecified treatment she underwent in 1989. She said a staffer gave her a blood test, then told her to go to another room in the facility. She said she became dizzy and hit a table. Joanne said she awoke in the intensive care unit of a hospital.

(Source: Case No. 45D03-8905-CP-00678, originally filed in Lake County Superior Court in Gary, was venued to Newton County Superior Court and received the number 56C01-8908-CT-66.)

INDIANA TEEN SUES PLANNED PARENTHOOD FOR HEALTH-DAMAGING ABORTION REFERRAL

Kathleen K, an Indiana teen, sued Planned Parenthood over damage she reportedly suffered from a 1986 abortion ... an abortion which Planned Parenthood procured for her against her doctor's orders.

Kathleen's mother had gotten an injunction to prevent Indiana doctors from performing an abortion on her, because Kathleen had deformed reproductive organs and the doctor who examined Kathleen when she suspected she was pregnant said undergoing an abortion would be risky for her medically. Kathleen's mother also reportedly had Planned Parenthood staffers in Indianapolis warned about Kathleen's medical condition.

However, Planned Parenthood staffers procured an out-of-state abortion for Kathleen. Ernest Marshall, the Kentucky abortion provider who performed the abortion on Kathleen, performed it so negligently, her mother said, that she had to take Kathleen to a hospital for corrective treatment several days later.

The doctor who examined Kathleen at the hospital (the same doctor who spotted her deformed reproductive organs earlier) said she was suffering from post-abortion sepsis (infected blood and/or tissue), a 103-degree fever, acute pain, and severe nausea. Kathleen said she suffered pain, bleeding, vomiting, and high fever for roughly a month after the abortion.

In a related case, Kathleen's mother also sued Planned Parenthood, accusing its staffers of illegally interfering with her duty as a parent to see to the medical care of her daughter. She also sued Planned Parenthood to make them reimburse her for the medical bills she had to pay to have Kathleen's abortion complications treated.

But a Boone County judge named Ronald Drury didn't see it her way. This judge ruled several months after Kathleen's abortion in 1986 that the restraining order Kathleen's mother had gotten to protect her health was invalid, because he decided a teenager's right to challenge her mother in court, her non-custodial out-of-state ex-husband's right to grant her daughter permission for an abortion, and Planned Parenthood's right to make money all superseded her rights and responsibilities as a custodial parent. Drury noted Planned Parenthood's staffers didn't question Kathleen about her medical condition. Drury also noted Planned Parenthood was not obligated to discuss with Kathleen the medical reasons for the temporary restraining order her mother had gotten to protect her. *Maybe this legal scholar hadn't heard of informed consent.*

Judge Drury then dismissed Kathleen's mother's case in 1987. Kathleen's mother ended up having to pay for her daughter's abortion complications after she had tried to prevent the abortion from taking place to protect Kathleen's health.

Planned Parenthood's lawyers and a judge beat Kathleen's mother in court. But what kind of effort did Planned Parenthood's staffers make to ensure Kathleen's health needs were met when she came seeking an abortion?

Ernest Marshall, the Kentucky abortion provider whom Kathleen accused of malpractice, claimed in an affidavit he didn't find anything abnormal about Kathleen's reproductive

organs when he allegedly performed a pelvic exam on her just before he performed the abortion on her. (*In other words, Kathleen's mother's lawyer noted, Goober Marshall missed what the other doctor had found.*) Marshall then showed his commitment to patient care with this remark, "It would not have made any difference to my procedure or evaluation if I had been told about the allegation in the Temporary Restraining Order regarding an abnormality of Kathleen's womb or cervix."

Planned Parenthood's medical director Joseph Thompson, in an affidavit in this case, admitted Planned Parenthood staffers were not in the practice of treating gynecological abnormalities such as Kathleen's. He added, "We did not involve ourselves medically with Kathleen (last name withheld by author). It would be unduly burdensome to require Planned Parenthood or other social service agencies to conduct a complete medical history and examination prior to providing clients with counseling services."

COMMENT: *By their own remarks, Planned Parenthood staffers proved they were unable and unwilling to consider Kathleen's medical problems in the interests of her health. And abortion provider Marshall proved he was arrogantly willing to ignore them as well ... maybe because he was too careless or incompetent to detect them in the first place.*

(Sources: Case No. S287 0782, filed in Marion County Superior Court in Indianapolis, and Case No C86-293, filed in Boone County Circuit Court. Another source is a 6/11/86 article in the Indianapolis News.)

OTHER INDIANA MALPRACTICE CASES AGAINST PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Following are three cases from Indiana in which women accused Planned Parenthood staffers of giving them substandard medical care. The source for these cases is the Indiana Department of Insurance.

Each malpractice case summary follows this introduction. The court documents themselves, filed in alphanumerical order, follow this summary portion. In case of possible disagreement between the documents and the summaries, the documents will be more accurate, because the summaries arose from the documents. (Each summary contains the Department of Insurance number at the start and its county court number somewhere in the text.)

This summary is not held out by the author as a full accounting of malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood in Indiana. Some of the cases filed against Planned Parenthood's abortion facility in Merrillville and/or its staffers, and the well-publicized Kathleen Kitchen case apparently did not appear in the Department of Insurance files. (Kathleen's mother had gotten injunctions forbidding Indianapolis abortion providers to perform an abortion on Kathleen, because her doctor told her because of her deformed female organs, an abortion would pose a greater risk to her health than delivery of the child.)

Since Planned Parenthood staffers didn't perform abortions in Indianapolis, they referred Kathleen to an abortion provider in Louisville. As a result of the abortion, Kathleen

reportedly suffered complications and had to undergo corrective treatment in a hospital.)

Also, shifts in staffers, naming of "John Doe" doctors as defendants, possible payments of claims before they reached the courts, and possible research oversights in checking on the doctors and Planned Parenthood could have left still other cases concealed. Further, women from out of state may have filed federal lawsuits in their own states against Planned Parenthood and its staffers.

1. Joyce R (83-197). This woman sued Planned Parenthood of South Central Indiana (Bloomington) because an IUD one of its staffers inserted in her uterus in 1981 reportedly caused her so much damage she underwent a hysterectomy five months later. Joyce and her husband settled with Searle (the IUD maker) for \$1500 in February 1984, and settled with Planned Parenthood for \$1500 in December 1984. (The Insurance Department's medical review panel ruled 10/25/85 the doctor who actually performed the hysterectomy did not perform it substandardly.)

Court paperwork includes the complaint (Lawrence County Circuit Court Case No. C-83-C-258, venued to Marion County (Indianapolis) and re-numbered S685-508), Joyce's answers to interrogatories, the agreements the couple signed with Searle and Planned Parenthood, and the medical review panel's opinion.

2. Abbie T (86-349). This woman sued Planned Parenthood of Southwestern Indiana (Evansville) for substandard birth control care. She was evidently seeking birth control help from Planned Parenthood when she made a July 1984 visit. She alleged Planned Parenthood staffers reportedly told her her pregnancy test was positive when she was in fact not pregnant. As a result, she said, she and her husband refrained from using birth control measures during sex (because she assumed she was pregnant anyway), and she actually did become pregnant a few weeks later.

Abbie and her husband missed one court date and were late for another, so a judge dismissed the case in July 1987. Court paperwork includes the complaint (Vanderburgh County Superior Court Case No. 86-CIV-842), a Planned Parenthood motion for summary judgment (which elaborates on the case), and the docket sheets on the case.

3. Charlotte Hayslip (89-166). A relative of this woman sued Planned Parenthood (Greenfield) for making a referral to a doctor in Hancock County whose alleged substandard medical care reportedly cost her her life. She said the doctor whom Planned Parenthood recommended was incapable of performing C-sections properly, and Charlotte died March 30, 1987, an hour after giving birth to a healthy child.

Court paperwork contains the complaint (Hancock County Circuit Court Case No. 33C01-8907-CT-053).

ROVING PLANNED PARENTHOOD ABORTIONIST'S TRAIL OF SEX ABUSE AND MALPRACTICE

Aleksander Jakubowski was a staffer at Planned Parenthood's Merrillville, Indiana abortion facility. He has also worked in or operated facilities in Illinois and Wisconsin in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Jakubowski operated abortion facilities called "Bread & Roses" in Madison and Milwaukee.

The following paragraphs contain summaries of charges several of his former Wisconsin abortion facility staffers made against him, accusing him of putting money above providing care to women. Further down are summaries of malpractice cases Jakubowski absorbed from women who were his abortion customers in Wisconsin or his OB/GYN patients in Illinois from 1983 through 1991. The file on Jakubowski wraps up with an account of a case which one of Jakubowski's staffers filed against him for sexual harassment. Planned Parenthood can really pick talent, no?

JAKUBOWSKI'S FACILITY CRITICIZED BY EMPLOYEES AND WOMEN

An article in the October 1988 edition of *Feminist Voices* noted six former staffers at Jakubowski's Bread & Roses abortion facility in Madison accused Jakubowski of giving women substandard health care and concerning himself mainly with profits. "The real philosophy is, 'Each woman is worth X amount of money, and the more women we can see, the more money we can make,'" said one of the ex-staffers of Jakubowski's mindset. Other former Jakubowski employees said the facility was an "assembly line."

Among other things, the women accused Jakubowski of:

- Rushing women through abortions.
- Routinely leaving the facility before women were fully recovered from surgery.
- Forcing women to submit to doses of a narcotic depressant (which netted the facility \$60 a dose) in order to undergo abortions.
- Performing abortions so early he increased the risk of missed abortions.
- Re-using plastic surgical scrapers on more than one woman's uterus instead of disposing of them per manufacturer's instructions.
- Forcing them to perform inadequate counseling.

Three letters to the editor about the article in a following issue of the feminist tabloid echoed the staffers' complaints. One letter writer named Christi said the counseling her friend received at Bread & Roses was a "joke." She said her friend had to wait for hours before the doctor would perform the abortion, and when the doctor finally got around to performing her abortion, he "just wanted her in and out!" She said her friend received no followup check from a doctor in the recovery room, but had to keep staffers from making her take aspirin (to which she was allergic). She also said her friend suffered excessive bleeding a few days later and called the facility for help, but the staffers told her after numerous calls that the abortion provider was unavailable to take calls.

A second reader named Debra said the abortion she underwent at Bread & Roses was "extremely painful." Four days later, she said, she suffered severe cramping and nausea and couldn't go to work. Debra said she called Bread & Roses for help on two separate

days, but the staffer dismissed her symptoms as minor and arranged no followup treatment for her. Finally, Debra said, the staffer said Jakubowski arranged for her to get some antibiotics for her pelvic infection. Debra was upset that Jakubowski didn't examine her again before prescribing her the drugs. Debra had another gynecologist examine her a few days later, she said, and he had to treat her for chlamydia. Debra then wondered aloud if Jakubowski had not sterilized the instruments he used on her and had passed her venereal disease on to other women.

A third reader named Erica said Bread & Roses staffers gave inadequate counseling, refused to allow women who had brought checks to undergo abortions until their friends ran out to banks and got cash instead, and made her come up with \$35 more for a Valium shot for her friend's abortion. She also said her friend was running a fever so high that the nurses worried about whether or not she should undergo the abortion; she said the abortion provider "gruffly told the nurse not to worry about it" in front of her friend. Erica said she asked if she could be with her friend during the abortion, but the staffers refused her permission.

Erica then said her friend's abortion experience was one of "fright, humiliation, and vulnerability." She said the abortion provider roughly injected her friend with Valium, "callously and rudely" spread her friend's legs, and treated her friend like an animal. She said her friend stood up after the abortion and passed fluids, tissue, and possibly portions of the baby onto the floor of the operating room. She said the abortion provider ordered her friend back on the table and treated her passage as if it was her fault, then performed a followup procedure.

Ex-staffer Laura McEnaney also wrote a letter for the issue. She said, "Management's poor treatment of women didn't stop with the patients ... workers were paid poorly, fired randomly, and were lied to about policies and procedures. When we tried to form a union to protect ourselves, we were told we were threatening the 'feminist solidarity' in the office."

(Source: October 1988 edition of *Feminist Voices* and the letters to the editor in the following edition of this feminist tabloid.)

JAKUBOWSKI'S MALPRACTICE CASES

Jakubowski has operated an OB/GYN practice in Illinois and has performed abortions in Indiana and Wisconsin. The following are summaries of other malpractice cases women filed against him in these three states from 1983 through 1991.

1. Julie L. This woman sued Jakubowski for reportedly lacerating her uterus while performing an abortion on her at the Bread & Roses facility in Milwaukee. She said she had to undergo an emergency hysterectomy as a result. Julie requested state mediation on the case in 1987.

(Source: Wisconsin Supreme Court Medical Mediation Panels Case M1-0408)

2. Kevine M. This woman sued Jakubowski for reportedly performing an incomplete second trimester abortion on her and perforating her uterus at the Bread & Roses facility in Madison in 1988. She said Jakubowski had her moved to a "recovery area" after performing the abortion, re-examined her 20 minutes later, and found she was bleeding extensively from the uterus. She said he couldn't stop her bleeding, so he had an ambulance take her to a hospital's emergency room. According to medical records, doctors at the hospital found roughly two quarts of blood free in areas around her uterus. They also found two perforations of her uterus, one irreparable. The doctors then performed a hysterectomy on her.

(Sources: Milwaukee County Circuit Court Case No. 91CV2727 and an article in the 9/24/91 Milwaukee *Sentinel*)

3. Lori M. This woman sued Jakubowski for unspecified malpractice. In an article in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Lori's lawyer said a woman he was representing in a malpractice case against Jakubowski had undergone an abortion at Jakubowski's hands, and she was undergoing medical treatment as a result of the abortion. The woman is probably Lori, because the lawyer had no other suits pending against Jakubowski at the time the article was published.

(Sources: Milwaukee County Circuit Court Case No. 91CV9148 and an article in the 9/24/91 Milwaukee *Sentinel*)

4. Deborah T. This woman accused one of Jakubowski's staffers at the Bread & Roses facility in Milwaukee of performing an incomplete abortion on her in 1989. She said he botched the abortion so totally she remained pregnant after the surgery; she later gave birth to a son. She also accused Jakubowski of failure to supervise and failure to establish standards at the facility.

(Source: Milwaukee County Circuit Court Case No. 91CV13298)

5. Mary W. This woman charged Jakubowski and his employees at the Bread & Roses facility in Milwaukee negligently failed to determine she had cervical cancer when they fitted her with a cervical cap. She said she eventually had to undergo a hysterectomy. She also accused them of losing or destroying her medical records to conceal their negligence.

(Sources: Milwaukee County Circuit Court Case No. 91CV13545 and a 10/1/91 Milwaukee *Sentinel* article)

6. Anna G. This woman charged Jakubowski performed a tubal ligation on her in 1981 so negligently that she became pregnant anyway. She underwent an abortion in 1982, she said, and suffered pain and an unspecified physical disability as a result of the abortion.

(Source: Kane County (Illinois) Circuit Court Case No. 83 L 771)

7. Nellie S. This woman accused Jakubowski of performing a tubal ligation on her in 1982 so negligently that she became pregnant anyway. She underwent an abortion later in the year, she said, and suffered an unspecified physical disability as a result of the abortion.

(Source: Kane County Circuit Court Case No. 83 L 800)

8. Vernita D. This woman charged Jakubowski performed sterilization surgery on her in 1981 so negligently she became pregnant anyway. She gave birth to a child in 1983. Jakubowski settled out of court with her in 1987.

(Source: Cook County, Illinois Circuit Court Case No. 83 L 23921, filed in Chicago, was transferred to Kane County Circuit Court and was numbered L KA 84 449.)

9. Joseph R. The parents of this child sued Jakubowski for reportedly causing him brain damage just before his birth. His father charged Jakubowski failed to perform a timely C-section to remove him from his mother's womb when the fetal monitor indicated fetal distress. The parents voluntarily ended the case in 1988; there is no publicly available document outlining what kind of a settlement may have been reached.

(Source: Kane County, Illinois Circuit Court Case No. 85 L 446)

10. Mary W. This woman charged Jakubowski caused her to miscarry her baby girl by negligently performing a cone biopsy on her cervix in 1984. She said Jakubowski went ahead with the surgery even though he didn't verify she wasn't pregnant. She said she told him she thought she might be pregnant. She said she suffered the miscarriage five days later. Jakubowski reached an unspecified out-of-court settlement with her in 1987.

(Source: Kane County Circuit Court Case No. L KA 85 690)

11. Janet G. This woman accused Jakubowski of performing an episiotomy on her before childbirth in 1984 so negligently that he damaged her rectum. She said he also failed to properly suture the cut or treat the infection she suffered as a result. She voluntarily ended the case in 1987; there is no publicly-available document outlining what kind of settlement may have been reached.

(Source: Kane County Circuit Court Case No. L KA 86 897)

NURSE FILES SEXUAL HARASSMENT CHARGE AGAINST JAKUBOWSKI

One of Jakubowski's nurses, a woman who seemingly copulated her way to the manager's job at his facility, finally grew tired of swallowing her pride for an apparent drunken lecher. She said she ended his "visitor's hours," only to feel him shaft her in another way -- by firing her.

Lorilee Olmstead, an ex-nurse at Bread & Roses, filed a discrimination complaint against Jakubowski and Bread & Roses. She said she was given a bad reference by Sheila Jensen, the woman who evidently took over from her at the facility. In her complaint, Lorilee said she was fired the day after Christmas of 1989 for filing a sexual harassment charge against Bread & Roses. She said Bread & Roses listed this reason on her unemployment claim.

A state Equal Opportunity Commission investigator noted in her report that Lorilee said she received a pay raise and a promotion in February 1989 after she started having sex with Jakubowski. A month after she got these goodies, the investigator noted, Lorilee said she stopped giving sexual favors to Jakubowski "because he was married and because he had a drinking problem."

Three months after she stopped giving sexual favors to Jakubowski, the investigator noted, Lorilee said her job title changed but her pay remained the same. In December 1989, the investigator noted, Jakubowski laid off Lorilee and every other employee but one. (According to the investigator's findings, the facility was closed because Jakubowski himself was in a clinic and was unable to work.) A week later, Lorilee was given a part-time job with the facility, but was fired the day after Christmas 1989. The investigator, a woman named Mary Pierce, concluded Jakubowski probably discriminated against Lorilee because of her sex, but did not fire her because she intended to report him for sexual harassment.

Lorilee Olmstead withdrew her discrimination charge for unspecified reasons in March 1991, and the case was dismissed a couple of days later.

(Source: Wisconsin E.O.C. Case No. 21236)

MASSACHUSETTS CASE

Elise Kalat. This 22-year-old single white woman, a Worcester, Massachusetts resident who worked as a clerk in a photography studio, died in a hospital in Worcester February 12, 1987 two days after she underwent an abortion. The doctor who examined Elise determined she died of an "asthmatic bronchospasm following therapeutic abortion."

Elise's mother sued Planned Parenthood, a doctor named Brian Walsh, and four nurses (she named Elizabeth Thiebe, Karen Fleming, Karen Caponi, and Gail Bickford) over Elise's death. She said Elise underwent surgery at the Worcester Planned Parenthood facility (Planned Parenthood Clinic of Central Massachusetts) February 10, 1987. She charged the Planned Parenthood staffers with the following acts of negligence which led to her daughter's death two days later:

- Failure to diagnose Elise's "post-operative symptoms and complications."
- Failure to prevent Elise from suffering an asthma attack and failure to treat Elise properly once she evidently suffered an asthma attack. The staffers failed to give Elise, a chronic asthmatic, any antihistamines as a preventive measure. They also failed to give her epinephrine or a bronchodilator "in response to post-operative complications."
- Failure to intubate Elise and failure to give her CPR properly when she "presented with post-operative complications."

A three-member medical tribunal ruled in 1991 that there was enough evidence against Planned Parenthood and Walsh to warrant a medical liability case. Planned Parenthood and Walsh may have settled out of court with Elise's mother in 1995; stipulations of dismissal were filed and a scheduled jury trial was cancelled.

(Sources: Case No. 88-1567, filed in Worcester County Superior Court, and Elise's death certificate)

KENNETH EDELIN – THE BOSTON SMOTHERER

Dr. Kenneth Edelin, witnesses said, in 1973 smothered a 24-week-old child who had survived an abortion at Boston City Hospital. A Massachusetts jury convicted Edelin of manslaughter for failing to provide care for the infant. Massachusetts state supreme court judges overturned the conviction, arguing that the jury members received improper instructions. Edelin later went to work with Planned Parenthood.

(Source: feature in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* titled "The Dreaded Complication", reprinted 8/2/81)

MICHIGAN CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood's facility in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Coeds from the University of Michigan and other young women are the lifeblood of this facility, which is formally known as the Washtenaw County League for Planned Parenthood. These cases were filed in Washtenaw County Circuit Court from 1982 to 1990.

At least four women have accused Planned Parenthood staffers of leaving fetal parts or leaving whole fetuses inside them after the abortion. Two women say these doctors performed the abortions so negligently that their babies survived them. And at least one young woman accused Planned Parenthood of violating her confidentiality because a billing for her pregnancy test (which apparently noted she also underwent an abortion) evidently was mailed to her mother. And in one case, the state of Michigan sued Planned Parenthood to regain taxpayers' money spent on a woman's treatment for complications from an abortion she underwent at the facility.

These cases are not represented as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against Washtenaw County League for Planned Parenthood or its staffers. Research only covered the facility's cases in the Washtenaw County Circuit Court from 1982 to 1990. Research did not cover the records of the individual staffers, nor did it cover federal records or records in other counties. Still other cases may be hidden due to possible courthouse misfilings and records keeping errors. Shifts in staffers, failure to cross-check lawsuits naming doctors in which the docket didn't list Planned Parenthood in the case title, possible settlements of claims before they reached the court system, and possible research oversights in checking on Planned Parenthood could have left still other cases concealed.

1. Phyllis H. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Peralta performed an incomplete abortion on her in 1980. She said she had to undergo emergency treatment and corrective surgery for her complications at a hospital.

Phyllis implied a Planned Parenthood staffer who performed a followup exam on her two weeks after the abortion missed seeing that Peralta had botched it. She said he told her to resume her normal activities. Eleven days after this exam, she said, she called Planned Parenthood's "emergency number" because she was bleeding heavily, running a high temperature, and suffering great pain. She said a nurse told her over the phone to take the ergot drug Ergotrate. (This drug, which induces uterine contractions, is used to decrease uterine bleeding after placenta removal. Negative side effects include blood vessel contractions that could lead to hypertension or gangrene.)

Phyllis said she returned to the Planned Parenthood facility the day after the nurse recommended she use Ergotrate for her bleeding. She said a nurse, not a doctor, examined her and she was given a prescription for the antibiotic erythromycin. Phyllis said she kept bleeding and suffering pain, so she came back two days later. Peralta examined her, she said, told her there was nothing wrong with her, and sent her on her way. Her problems continued, she said, and she eventually had to seek emergency treatment for the botched abortion.

Phyllis said the incident caused her periods of disability. She said she lost \$6000 in wages and had to pay \$1400 in medical bills because of the botched abortion at Planned Parenthood.

Planned Parenthood operatives, through their lawyer, denied responsibility. They claimed Phyllis lied to them about her symptoms or explained them incorrectly during her followup visits. They also claimed she brought her problems on herself because she didn't follow the instructions they supposedly gave her during her followup visits. And they said, "successful abortion results cannot be, and are not guaranteed ..."

COMMENT: *These brooding geniuses failed to explain how a woman (even if she was falsely complaining of symptoms after an abortion or even if she failed to follow instructions supposedly given during postabortion followup visits) was going to be able to stuff part of a baby and/or related tissues back into her uterus so she could show evidence of an incomplete abortion.*

In 1985, state mediators recommended Planned Parenthood pay Phyllis \$6000. She and Planned Parenthood accepted the arrangement.

(Source: Case No. 82-24239-NM)

2. Shirley R. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of performing an incomplete abortion on her in 1983. (She named John Hebert in the case.) She said a doctor who was preparing to perform a tubal ligation on her some time later noticed the baby, so she underwent another abortion. She also charged the abortion incident contributed to the breakup of her marriage.

Agents from the Michigan Attorney General's Office got involved in the case on Shirley's side, because the state's taxpayers had to pay \$7400 in medical aid money to have Shirley's complications treated. A state prosecutor wanted Planned Parenthood to reimburse the taxpayers for having to pay Shirley's medical bills which evidently arose from her abortion at the hands of Planned Parenthood's staffers. The case was ended for unspecified reasons in 1987.

(Source: Case No. 85-29827)

3. Linda H. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Alan Beer performed an incomplete abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1985 when she was 25 to 29 weeks pregnant.

Beer's negligence, Linda said, forced her into a hospital stay. The baby -- who weighed more than two pounds -- survived the abortion and was born a few days later with massive birth defects, including hydrocephalus (fluid on the brain) and intracranial (inside the skull) bleeding, she said.

Planned Parenthood's lawyer evidently tried to weasel his client out of the lawsuit by claiming Beer was not an employee or agent of Planned Parenthood when he performed the abortion on Linda. (Maybe Beer had a consultant or subcontractor contract with

Planned Parenthood.) The case was ended for unspecified reasons in 1988.

(Source: Case No. 85-30344-NM)

4. Constance J. This college coed charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Seabrook performed an incomplete abortion on her in 1987 when she was tubally pregnant. As a result, she said, she had to undergo emergency surgery to have a damaged fallopian tube removed.

Constance also said she told Planned Parenthood staffers she might be tubally pregnant, but Seabrook didn't check her for tubal pregnancy before starting the abortion. She said Seabrook took only five minutes to perform the abortion and he commented he wasn't "getting much material" out of her when he performed the abortion.

Constance also said she called Planned Parenthood several days later complaining of her complications, and said a Planned Parenthood staffer told her that her "feelings of pregnancy" could last for several weeks and would eventually go away. A couple of days later, Constance said she returned to Planned Parenthood and a nurse, not a doctor, performed three separate pelvic exams on her. A couple of days afterward, she said, she started suffering great pain and severe bleeding. She said an ambulance took her to a hospital, and doctors there performed emergency surgery on her, removed the baby, and removed one of her fallopian tubes. She said the abortion incident kept her in the hospital for a week, and at home another 10 days.

(Source: Case No. 89-5317-NH)

5. Brenda M. This young woman sued Planned Parenthood for breach of confidentiality. Evidently, someone from Planned Parenthood's contractor lab mailed a pregnancy test bill to her home in 1989. Brenda said her mother inadvertently opened the bill and discovered she had undergone an abortion some days earlier. Brenda accused Planned Parenthood of failing to code her pregnancy test and protect her privacy because the lab's staffers evidently had access to her real name and address.

(Source: Case No. 89-38135)

ETHYLENE JONES' MALPRACTICE RECORD

Ethylene Jones was the director of the Ann Arbor Planned Parenthood facility. Following is the summary of a malpractice case a woman brought against her in Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor).

Laurie F. This woman, who underwent a Pap smear test at U. Michigan Hospital in 1986 under Jones' supervision, accused Jones of failing to tell her her Pap smear test indicated she might have a gynecological problem. While undergoing treatment for a sore throat at U. Michigan Hospital two years later, she said, she first found out Jones had filed the lab results which indicated the abnormal test results. She said Jones hadn't even told her the test results, nor had Jones told her she might be in danger and would need followup treatment for her condition.

Laurie said she underwent a repeat Pap smear and exploratory surgery, and said the results said she had cervical and bladder cancer. She said she had to have her uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaries, and appendix removed as a result. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium.

U. Michigan Hospital settled out of court with Laurie in August 1989. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the stipulation and order of dismissal.

(Source: Case No. 88-5057-NH, Washtenaw County Circuit Court)

PENNSYLVANIA CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed against doctors connected with Planned Parenthood Association of Southeast Pennsylvania. These cases were filed against Planned Parenthood (or its staffers) in Philadelphia Common Pleas Court from 1980 through 1993.

The Planned Parenthood staffers profiled in these cases are Frances Schaeffer (a medical director), Gandhi Nelson (a former staffer), Harvey Brookman, and John Franklin (a former medical director who died in the early 1980s).

These cases are by no means represented as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood Association of Southeast Pennsylvania or its staffers. Research only covered cases filed in Philadelphia Common Pleas Court from 1980 through 1993. Possible records keeping errors in the courts, possible settlements of claims before they reached the courts, and possible oversights in checking on Planned Parenthood and the staffers could have left still other cases concealed.

Also, the Philadelphia facility attracts out-of-state and out-of-county abortion customers. Women from out of state may have filed federal lawsuits in their own states or in Pennsylvania against Planned Parenthood and its staffers. Women from other Pennsylvania counties may have filed lawsuits in their own counties against Planned Parenthood and its staffers. Research did not cover the federal courts, or courts in nearby Pennsylvania counties.

1. Sylvia D. This woman accused Nelson of botching an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1979. She said she suffered heavy vaginal bleeding, pelvic inflammation, and severe abdominal pains as a result. She said she had to have the rest of the baby removed at a hospital, and had to remain in bed 10 days. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium.

Sylvia originally filed this case as an arbitration case (M80-0524), but she refiled it as a Common Pleas Court case. The case was voluntarily dismissed in 1983; there is no document in the file indicating what out-of-court settlement was reached. (Planned Parenthood offered \$13,000 to settle, according to a pre-trial statement.)

(Source: Case No. 80 12 1999)

2. Estrolita L. This woman and her husband sued Franklin and a maternity center for unspecified reasons. The case was settled in 1982.

(Source: Case No. 80 10 2604)

3. Tanya E. The guardian of this person sued Franklin, an anesthesia group, and a hospital for unspecified reasons. The case was ended in 1981.

(Source: Case No. 80 12 3653)

4. Dea M. This woman and her husband sued Nelson, Franklin, and a maternity hospital for unspecified causes. The case was dismissed without prejudice (Dea could re-open it) in 1981.

(Source: Case No. 81 01 2035)

5. Marion C. This woman and her husband sued Nelson, Franklin, and a maternity hospital for unspecified causes. The case was settled out of court.

(Source: Case No. 81 01 4022)

6. Robin C. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, Ms. Schaeffer, and Searle Pharmaceuticals, Inc. for unspecified malpractice (possibly IUD-related). The case was settled out of court in 1982.

(Source: Case No. 81 08 6148)

7. Eileen G. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Edward Wynneheld reportedly installed an IUD in her at Planned Parenthood in 1980 so negligently that she suffered fallopian tube inflammation. She also said Wynneheld and other Planned Parenthood staffers on several occasions gave her unsatisfactory followup care when she complained about the effects of the IUD on her.

(Source: Case No. 81 10 0589)

8. Gayle J. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer botched an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1981. She said she had to have the rest of the baby removed at a hospital. Planned Parenthood settled the case out of court with Gayle in 1985.

(Source: Case No. 82 01 0127)

9. Madeline S. This woman accused Franklin of trying to perform a vacuum "abortion" on her in 1981 when she wasn't even pregnant, causing her unspecified bodily damage. She also sued Planned Parenthood and Franklin for failure to properly test her for pregnancy. (Although Madeline sued Planned Parenthood because its staffers "referred" her to Franklin for the abortion, it is very possible he performed it on her at Planned Parenthood because he was its medical director and he evidently was served notice of her case against him at the Planned Parenthood facility.) Madeline's husband also sued for loss of consortium. The case was settled out of court in 1984.

(Source: Case No. 82 09 4250)

10. Mary S. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer botched an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1980. She said she eventually had to have the baby removed and have her own complications treated in a hospital. The case was settled out of court in 1983.

(Source: Case No. 82 05 0282)

11. Pacita H. This woman sued Nelson, Franklin's administratrix, and a maternity hospital over an "abortion" she underwent in 1980. She said Nelson misused the ultrasound equipment and incorrectly told her that her baby was damaged and possibly dead inside her uterus. She said Franklin (who had since died himself) then performed an "abortion" to remove the baby.

However, Pacita said, she was tubally pregnant, so Franklin missed the baby, and her fallopian tube ruptured. She said she had to undergo emergency surgery to have the fallopian tube, ovary, and baby removed. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium. The case was settled out of court in 1983.

(Source: Case No. 82 11 6401)

12. Kathleen M. This woman sued Ms. Schaeffer and Planned Parenthood because a nurse who examined her at Planned Parenthood in 1983 evidently failed to determine by her symptoms she had a tubal pregnancy. As a result, she said, she did not seek treatment for the condition until her fallopian tube evidently ruptured. The rupture, she said, forced her into a hospital for the removal of the fallopian tube and an ovary.

Kathleen sued Ms. Schaeffer essentially for failure to supervise her people and run the Planned Parenthood facility in a professional manner. She also charged Ms. Schaeffer and nurse Ellen Irvin and/or someone else at Planned Parenthood intentionally and fraudulently passed off Ms. Irvin to her as being a doctor or someone else who was much more capable than she actually was.

(Source: Case No. 85 04 6170)

13. Thomas R. This man accused a doctor of botching his vasectomy. (And in an appropriately macabre way, the doctor's name was Gonick!) He also sued Planned Parenthood for referring him to Paul Gonick. Thomas charged his wife gave birth to twins as a result of the botched vasectomy.

In their response, Planned Parenthood officials, through their lawyer, had the gall to imply Thomas' wife Catherine was unfaithful and became pregnant from having sex with another man! The case was settled out of court in 1987.

(Source: Case No. 86 08 3677)

14. Oppelin C. This woman charged Brookman botched an abortion he performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1989. She said he made a second abortion attempt on her at Planned Parenthood two weeks later, but still couldn't get all of the baby out of her. Oppelin said she suffered a ruptured cornual pregnancy and peritonitis because of the botched abortions. As a result, she said, she had to undergo a third procedure at a hospital three days after the second abortion attempt, and then a hysterectomy and the removal of an ovary and a fallopian tube at another hospital a week after her admission to the first hospital.

(Source: Case No. 91 03 1577)

15. Diona A. This woman accused Brookman of causing her abscesses and gynecological injuries when he performed an "improper and unskillful" abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1990. She also said she started suffering from cramps and fever two days after the abortion, it took her a day to get through to a staffer when she called Planned Parenthood for help, and the staffer who took her call only told her to keep taking "the medications" (she was using Tylenol) and keep taking her temperature. Her condition grew worse, she said, and a week later, she went to a hospital emergency room, where she had to undergo corrective treatment.

Diona said Brookman didn't adequately protect the surgical wounds she suffered from the abortion. She also said Brookman performed "unnecessary, incorrect, and improper procedures" on her, and that she suffered permanent injuries as a result. Diona also said Brookman and Planned Parenthood received lab results five days after the abortion showing she had venereal disease, but they didn't try to contact her about this until she had already gone to the hospital. She said Planned Parenthood should have contacted her immediately so she could have sought competent medical help instead of suffering further problems from her abortion-aggravated condition.

(Source: Case No. 92 04 0683)

16. Cheryl H. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and an insurance company for unspecified causes. The case evidently was dismissed in 1992, but Cheryl's lawyer petitioned to have a writ of summons for the case reinstated.

(Source: Case Nos. 91 12 2306 and 92 12 4140)

TENNESSEE CASES

1. Deanna L. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of performing an incomplete vacuum abortion on her at the Planned Parenthood facility in Nashville in 1988. She said the only pre-abortion check the staffer made on her was to feel her abdomen and breasts. During the abortion, which Deanna said was extremely painful, she said the staffer remarked her pregnancy was farther along than he thought.

Two days later, Deanna said, she started suffering from fever, nausea, bleeding, and cramping so severe she couldn't walk. She said she called Planned Parenthood in Nashville for help; a staffer told her that her symptoms were normal, and suggested she probably had the flu. Two days after the call, Deanna said, her condition worsened enough that she went to a hospital emergency room in her hometown for help. The doctors removed the rest of the baby from her, she said, and gave her two pints of blood to replace what she had lost.

(Source: Case No. 89C-488, filed in Davidson County Circuit Court in Nashville)

2. Tiffany P. This woman charged a nurse named Kelli Boucier performed a pelvic exam on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Nashville in 1992 and falsely told her she had a vaginal infection. She also said Ms. Boucier gave her a bottle of pills that wouldn't have cured a vaginal infection even if she had one. Instead, she said, the drugs the Planned Parenthood nurse gave her put her in the hospital.

Tiffany said Ms. Boucier gave her a bottle holding eight pills. She said the Planned Parenthood nurse told her twice to take all eight pills at once. She also said Ms. Boucier told her her husband would need to take the same drugs as her (to kill any microbes causing the infection that he might be carrying). So she said the Planned Parenthood nurse gave her a prescription for her husband for the drug metronidazole.

Tiffany said Ms. Boucier signed the prescription for metronidazole with the name of Planned Parenthood abortion provider Peter Cartwright. (Metronidazole is designed to kill microbes that cause certain vaginal infections ... and should be used by the woman and her man if she shows symptoms of these infections.)

Tiffany and her husband had the prescription filled, and they went home to take their pills. They noticed he only got four pills and they looked different than hers. So Tiffany said she called Ms. Boucier about this, and the Planned Parenthood nurse replied, "It doesn't matter, it's just a different brand, and the pharmacy has probably just given your husband a stronger dose." She said the Planned Parenthood nurse told her once again to take all eight pills.

Tiffany said she and her husband took their pills, and she took a nap. When she awoke, she said, she felt itchy, nauseated, and lightheaded. She said her heart then started pounding and beating rapidly, and her vision blurred. She said she felt like she was going to faint, she started to shake all over, and she started suffering severe abdominal pain.

Tiffany's husband took her to the hospital. The emergency room doctor told her her blood pressure was extremely high, she said. The doctor had her hospitalized for observation, then had her released, she said.

Tiffany, still suffering abdominal pain, said her mother came over to her house the next day to care for her. She said she and her mother discovered the bottle of pills her husband had taken had contained Flagyl. (This was okay, because Flagyl is a trade name for metronidazole.) But she said she and her mother also discovered the bottle of pills the Planned Parenthood nurse had given her to take had contained Methergine. Methergine (the trade name for methylergonovine maleate) is a drug used to stop postabortion hemorrhage.

Tiffany's mother called the hospital about this, and hospital staffers arranged for her to undergo followup treatment. Tiffany's gynecologist later examined her, she said, and he told her she had never had a vaginal infection in the first place!

Tiffany sued Kelli Boucier for misdiagnosing her and for negligently giving her the wrong medicine. She also named Cartwright as her supervisor and Planned Parenthood as her employer in the lawsuit. She sued for loss of wages, the medical bills, and the physical and emotional damage she said she suffered as a result of the negligence of the Planned Parenthood nurse. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium.

(Source: Case No. 92C-2797, filed in Davidson County Circuit Court in Nashville)

LABOR CASE

Dinah Z. This employee of Planned Parenthood's Nashville facility sued Planned Parenthood in 1990 for failure to cover her claim for a work-related accident she suffered in 1989. Dinah said she was in a car wreck while on Planned Parenthood's business (and she suffered neck, spine, shoulder and leg injuries). She said Planned Parenthood officials failed to pay her temporary total disability benefits, and also failed to reimburse her for medical expenses.

(Source: Case No. 90C-2161, filed in Davidson County Circuit Court in Nashville)

MY MOTHER THE ABORTION PIMP

According to the plaintiff's complaint of the lawsuit that came out of this miserable episode, these are the facts of her case:

Charity, a Tennessee girl, came from a horrible family situation. Her stepfather murdered her mother in 1990, and then committed suicide when it was revealed he had molested Charity's sister. She went to live with her grandmother. Charity's biological father called her in 1991, threatening suicide if she refused to come to live with him. She refused; he hanged himself as soon as she hung up the phone.

Charity eventually broke down. She was put in a mental hospital in October 1992, diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder and dysthymic disorder (depressive neurosis). She was released a few days before Thanksgiving of 1992.

Things didn't get any better for Charity. In January 1993, the 14-year-old girl told Jason Millikan, a 17-year-old youth she had been dating for about a year, that she thought she might be pregnant. Jason Millikan drove her to a Planned Parenthood facility at 412 D.B. Todd Blvd. in Nashville January 19, 1993. She took a pregnancy test, which showed she was 11 to 12 weeks pregnant. She told the Millikan youth and the Planned Parenthood staffers she didn't want an abortion.

Now why did Jason Millikan think of Planned Parenthood? His mother Sandy Millikan worked as a staffer for Planned Parenthood!

At any rate, Jason was upset with Charity's choice. So he showed her no charity. He started calling her every night, repeatedly threatening to commit suicide if she didn't have an abortion.

Sandy Millikan got into the act too. On more than one occasion, she talked with Charity, telling her that by refusing to get an abortion, she wasn't thinking of the best interests of her son. She also told Charity her refusal to get an abortion would impair Jason's prospects of future education.

COMMENT: *Sandy Millikan left out her son had also committed statutory rape ... which could have gotten him sex partners in the state pen named Bubba.*

Jason Millikan talked Charity into going to another Planned Parenthood facility. He drove her to the Planned Parenthood facility at 211 21st Ave. in Nashville on January 25, 1993. She told "counselor" Ann Julian and other Planned Parenthood staffers she didn't want an abortion. She left the facility without undergoing an abortion.

Sandy Millikan got into the act some more. She and Jason took Charity back to the Planned Parenthood facility at 211 21st Ave. in Nashville on January 27, 1993. Charity again told the staffers she didn't want an abortion, and Jason again went into his threatening suicide routine if she didn't abort the child he fathered.

Evidently Charity was overwhelmed and gave in. "Counselor" Ann Julian got her to sign a written consent form, telling her there was no need to read it. Peter Cartwright performed the abortion on her at the Planned Parenthood facility at 112 12th Ave.

On February 1, 1993, the principal of Charity's school called Charity's grandmother to discuss Charity's absences from school. Her grandmother met with the principal and learned about her abortion that day. Planned Parenthood had not notified her, even though she was Charity's guardian.

Nine days later, Charity broke down again. She became depressed and suicidal; her grandmother had her admitted to a hospital emergency room. She was hospitalized for a month. She was diagnosed as having major recurrent depression with suicidal thoughts as a result of "being pressured to get an abortion." The hospital's professionals noted she showed a pattern of increasing alcohol and drug use.

After Charity was released from the hospital, she went back to her grandmother. But her psychological damage was so severe she became too disruptive for her grandmother to handle. State authorities took temporary custody of Charity, and put her in a residence for adolescents in crisis.

Charity's grandmother charged Cartwright committed a felony by performing an abortion on Charity without her consent. She charged the other Planned Parenthood employees of complicity in this crime for putting Charity under duress and coercing her into getting the abortion.

Charity's grandmother also charged Planned Parenthood staffers broke the law by failing to notify her at least two days before the abortion.

COMMENT: *In the lawsuit, Charity's grandmother also charged that Cartwright was under court injunction to abide by Tennessee's informed consent and parental notification provisions regarding abortions. Her lawyer noted Cartwright, Frank Boehm, Washington Hill, and Planned Parenthood agencies in Memphis and Nashville had sued over enforcement of these laws.*

Charity's grandmother charged Planned Parenthood people browbeat and/or conned her into undergoing an abortion with conscious indifference to the consequences. She said Charity became suicidal because of the psychiatric shattering she suffered over the abortion. As a result, she said, Charity had to be hospitalized, and had to be put in a facility for troubled and damaged teenagers.

COMMENT: *Planned Parenthood's attorneys no doubt would argue that Charity signed a consent form, and therefore is alone responsible for the consequences ... never mind that the abortion certainly didn't help Charity's frame of mind. This approach may not get them into the Shyster's Hall of Fame, but it's a start. If what Charity's grandmother said about Charity's boyfriend and his mother in her complaint are correct, I think Planned Parenthood's lawyers would get farther with a jury by arguing society really did benefit from the killing of a child with the genetic inheritance of a pair of losers like Jason Millikan and Sandy Millikan.*

(Source: Case No. 94C-259, filed in Davidson County Circuit Court in Nashville)

WESTERN AND MIDWEST STATE CASES

COLORADO CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood's facility in Denver, Colorado. (The facility is formally known as Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood.) All five of these women's cases were filed in Denver County District Court from 1982 to 1988. One of the women filed a lawsuit against a Planned Parenthood staffer in Denver County District Court and filed another lawsuit against him in Lake County District Court in Leadville.

Lee Ann S. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer named E. P. O'Laughlin of causing her unspecified bodily damage when he performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1980. She said she had to undergo corrective treatment in a hospital as a result.

(Source: Case No. 82CV008544, filed in Denver County District Court)

Velma H. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer performed an incomplete abortion on her in 1981 while she was tubally pregnant. The staffer caused her peritonitis and septic shock, she said. She said she also had to undergo emergency surgery and spend a week in the hospital because her left fallopian tube ruptured three days after the abortion.

Planned Parenthood and the estate of Larry Roessing made Velma a cheapskate offer of \$1500 for her trouble in 1984. (Larry Roessing, the Planned Parenthood staffer who apparently performed the abortion, had died.) The offer looked like an insult because Velma reportedly had medical bills of over \$4000 as a result of the botched abortion. Planned Parenthood settled with Velma later in 1984.

(Source: Case No. 83CV005386, filed in Denver County District Court)

Kathleen R. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers Roessing and Jack M. Simmons of botching two separate abortion attempts on her in July and August of 1982. She also said she had to undergo followup surgery in a hospital after Simmons botched the second abortion attempt. She also charged L. J. Kennedy, a pathologist, incorrectly determined she was not pregnant after he examined the tissue Roessing took out of her during the first abortion.

Kennedy settled with Kathleen in 1985. Roessing's widow Mabel settled with Kathleen in 1986. Simmons settled with Kathleen in 1987. Judge H. J. Bayless refused a Planned Parenthood attempt to have the case dismissed in 1987. Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Kathleen later in 1987.

COMMENT: *Planned Parenthood denied responsibility for their staffers' evident bungling. Their lawyer had the gall to claim, "The only evidence to support plaintiff's claim of negligence as to the actions of Dr. Simmons, and Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood through the actions of Dr. Simmons and Dr. Roessing was that the plaintiff was unhappy with the result of the two abortion procedures." If what Kathleen said about her misadventure was true, she probably wasn't too thrilled over getting hacked twice and winding up in the hospital over a "safe procedure."*

(Source: Case No. 84CV6552, filed in Denver County District Court)

Diane W. This woman charged Jerome Ruderman perforated her uterus and damaged her bowel while performing an incomplete abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1984. She said she had to undergo a six-day hospital stay for corrective treatment as a result. Because Diane's lawyer didn't file proper expert witness paperwork, Judge Warren Martin dismissed her case against Ruderman in 1987.

(Source: Case No. 86CV8966, filed in Denver County District Court)

Stephanie S. This woman accused Ruderman of damaging her because he performed a uterine D&C (probably an abortion) on her in 1986 when she was tubally pregnant. As a result, she said, she started bleeding severely and had to undergo surgery in a hospital to have the baby and a fallopian tube removed. A sister case was evidently settled out of court in Denver County in 1988.

(Sources: Case No. 87CV3728, filed in Denver County District Court, and Case No. 86CV45, filed in Lake County District Court)

THE DENVER BUNCOS PLANNED PARENTHOOD WAIVER

Women and girls may not realize Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood officials might try to freeload on the policyholders of the insurance companies of their victims. The case file of Diane W. includes a document titled "Facts About Early Abortion" which Planned Parenthood made Diane W. sign. Among other things, this waiver said, "Medical bills for follow up care which was approved by RMPP (Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood) will (deleted) paid only after the patient's medical insurance has been utilized." In other words, the waiver implies Planned Parenthood could try to leech off of the policyholders of the insurance company of any woman (or any girl's parents) if the woman or girl suffered complications from an abortion which required medical care by only paying for what their victim's insurance coverage would not handle ... instead of picking up the full tab for any corrective treatment for the botched abortion.

This document also includes paragraphs telling women they stand a 5 percent chance of suffering an incomplete abortion and it was reported that 2 percent of women who undergo an abortion suffer infection. *How many more women suffer without reporting it to Planned Parenthood -- or without Planned Parenthood reporting it to the public -- is a matter of conjecture.*

FACTS ABOUT EARLY ABORTION

WHAT IT IS: A procedure in the first trimester (up to 14 weeks from the last menstrual period) to terminate a pregnancy.

HOW IT IS DONE: The standard method is vacuum aspiration:

- A local anesthetic is usually injected into the cervix (lower part of the uterus). In some cases a tranquilizing medication is administered. A general anesthetic may also be used.
- The opening in the cervix is gradually stretched by a series of long, narrow rods (dilators), each a little wider than the one before. The largest one may be about as thick as a fountain pen. It also may be stretched open over a period of several hours using laminaria, a slim roll of absorbent material placed in the cervix in advance of the procedure.
- When the cervical opening is wide enough to admit it, a blunt-tipped tube is inserted into the uterus. This is attached to a suction machine, which is then turned on.
- After the uterus has been emptied by gentle suction, an ordinary spoon-shaped curette may be used for a final clearing of the lining of the uterus.

POSSIBLE PROBLEMS: Complications occur with early abortion, as with any kind of surgery, but even the ones most likely to occur are encountered in only a small number of cases.

Local anesthetic reaction: Some women may be allergic to novocaine derivatives. If this is known, it is important to tell the doctor.

Perforation: An instrument may go through the wall of the uterus. This occurs about once in 400 abortions. Should it happen, the patient usually requires hospitalization for observation and/or completion of the abortion and, sometimes, surgical repair.

Lacerations: It is possible that the cervical opening may be torn during the procedure. If this occurs stitches are sometimes required.

Incomplete abortion: There is a chance in about 1 in 20 cases some part of the contents of the uterus may be retained. This could cause severe cramps and heavy bleeding, and may be associated with infection. To remove the tissue, it may be necessary to do a repeat procedure at the clinic or hospital. If this complication occurs, it may be apparent right away, or not until several hours or days after the first procedure.

Infection: It is caused by bacteria in the uterus and reported in 1 in 50 cases. Such infections usually respond to antibiotics but, in some cases, hospitalization is necessary, and surgery may be required.

Other complications include possible loss of reproductive function or reproductive organs, or even death.

Medical bills for follow up care which was approved by FMPP will be paid only after the patient's medical insurance has been utilized.

Effectiveness: Continued pregnancy. In about 1 in 500 cases, the abortion procedure fails to end the pregnancy. It is this possibility, among others, that makes a post-abortion examination essential. In such cases, another abortion procedure must be recommended, as the first one can adversely affect normal development of the pregnancy. Also, a tubal pregnancy may exist, which will require major surgery to remove.

Safety: Abortion services throughout the United States are currently carefully monitored by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) of the U.S. Department of Health and Welfare. The CDC has reported that abortion in the first trimester is one of the safest of all surgical procedures. In the period 1972-75 there were 1.5 deaths per 100,000 tonsillectomies. The CDC has also found that the risk of maternal death from full-term pregnancy and childbirth is approximately 9 times greater than that from first-trimester abortion.

Impact of Abortion on Subsequent Wanted Pregnancies: At this point there is no clear evidence that one vacuum abortion carries any risk to future pregnancies. Women who have had two or more abortions may have increased risk of premature deliveries or miscarriages in future pregnancies — some studies have shown this effect and others have not.

Other: In a small number of women, the pregnancy test may be positive and the physical examination may indicate an enlarged uterus suggestive of pregnancy, but the uterus does not contain pregnancy tissue. In spite of all indications of pregnancy, it may NOT be possible to determine that you are not pregnant or the pregnancy has occurred somewhere outside the uterus until after abortion is performed.

POST ABORTION CHECK UP: The necessity of obtaining a post abortion check up examination in two to three (2-3) weeks is extremely important. The significance of the post abortion examination is to make sure the cervix is closed, that you are no longer pregnant and that you are not carrying a mild infection. The examination can be done at a Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood contraceptive clinic or by a private physician. The cost of the post abortion examination done at a Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood clinic is on a sliding fee scale according to your income. Your abortion care is incomplete without the 2-3 week check up and is essential to rule out possible post abortion complications.

My signature below certifies that:

1. I have read this fact sheet.
2. Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood is not obligated to refund any of the fees for services that are performed.
3. My abortion date is not complete without the 2-3 week check up.

Signature of Patient: Patricia Jennings Date: 6-7-84
Patricia Jennings, C.N. 6-7-84

IOWA CASE

Jane C. This woman charged Barbara DeHaven performed an incomplete abortion on her at the Planned Parenthood of Mid-Iowa facility in the Des Moines area in 1985.

(Source: Case No. CL 69-40816, filed in Polk County District Court in Des Moines)

MINNESOTA CASES

Following are summaries of three cases which two women and the parents of a girl filed against Mildred Hanson and another Planned Parenthood staffer. Also following is an account of eight women who in 1992 publicly accused Ms. Hanson of brutality in performing abortions on them. Two of these women pleaded publicly for Minnesota public health officials to revoke her medical license.

Mildred Hanson, medical director of Planned Parenthood of Minnesota, has been sued by a woman who charged her with malpractice, assault and battery, denial of informed consent, coercion, and patient abandonment over a vacuum abortion Ms. Hanson performed on her at her Minneapolis office in 1987. Among other things, she accused the Planned Parenthood official of performing the vacuum abortion on her without anesthetic, threatening to have her committed to a mental institution when she started screaming in agony, and discharging her from her office when her condition worsened after the abortion.

Ms. Hanson has also been sued by an American Indian woman who charged the Planned Parenthood chief with combining racism and malpractice in a nearly fatal fashion for herself and her unborn child. The woman charged Ms. Hanson in 1988 botched a pregnancy exam on her, tried to get her to undergo treatment that would have damaged the baby she was carrying, tried to get her to abort the child because she as an American Indian woman had enough children as it was, and put off telling her she had cervical cancer for almost a year.

And the parents of a 15-year-old girl sued Planned Parenthood of Minnesota for malpractice, for providing substandard health care, and for misconduct over an abortion the girl underwent at its St. Paul facility in 1989. Their daughter has also charged Planned Parenthood staffers insulted her, put her in a "meat market" environment, coerced her into undergoing the abortion, and eventually told her parents about the abortion when they mailed a bill to them to collect \$12 more from her.

Kathleen M. This woman, in a lawsuit, accused Mildred Hanson and her employees of the following acts against her in 1987:

- Ms. Hanson made her wait nine hours in her office before performing the abortion.
- Ms. Hanson's employee lied to her about the pain, complications, and side effects of the abortion.
- Ms. Hanson failed to administer her any anesthetic before performing the abortion on her.
- Ms. Hanson performed the abortion on her in an unsanitary environment. She said Ms. Hanson simply told her to "drop her pants and get up on the table," performed the abortion, then told her, "Here are your pants. Put them on and get out of here" when she was sitting in a pool of blood. She also said Ms. Hanson didn't take adequate measures to prevent her from becoming infected.

-- Ms. Hanson forced her to balance herself in an unnatural and precarious position during the abortion. She said Ms. Hanson made her arch her buttocks and balance herself up off the table; if she slipped, she could have suffered a female organ wound from Ms. Hanson's instruments. She said Ms. Hanson told her she would have to undergo a hysterectomy if she moved at all during the abortion. She said her forced contorting during the abortion has caused her back pains.

-- Ms. Hanson threatened to have her placed in a "psycho ward" when she started screaming in agony and begging her to stop the abortion she was performing without anesthetic. She said four staffers held her down on the table during the abortion, Ms. Hanson threatened to gag her during the abortion, and a staffer clamped a hand over her mouth to prevent others from hearing her cry out. She said she suffered numbness in her hands and feet as a result of the four staffers forcibly restraining her.

-- Ms. Hanson insulted her by saying, "This (the painful abortion) will make you think twice before having sex without a contraceptive."

-- After the abortion, Ms. Hanson confined her in a room with a hysterical woman who was screaming uncontrollably and crawling on her hands and knees after her abortion.

-- Ms. Hanson refused to give her any treatment for her complications. She said Ms. Hanson ignored her vital sign fluctuations, and ignored the concerns of a staffer, brushing her off by saying, "Let's hurry," when the staffer pointed out a symptom. She also said a staffer noticed her condition deteriorated so seriously after the abortion that she told Ms. Hanson about it, but Ms. Hanson replied, "I don't care; let her go," and had her sent away.

As a result of the abortion ordeal, Kathleen said, she suffered mental and physical complications. She said she has been unable to have sex without physical pain; she said she has been forced to abstain from sex at times. She also said she underwent a tubal ligation a month after her abortion to avoid undergoing another abortion ordeal similar to the one she said Ms. Hanson inflicted on her.

After Kathleen made public her charges that Ms. Hanson engaged in sadistic butchery on her, a Planned Parenthood official whiningly tried to attribute the case to "a national strategy of harassment by anti-abortionists." He said Ms. Hanson had been medical director of Planned Parenthood in Minnesota almost every year since the late 1960s.

(Sources: Case No. 89-15330, filed in Hennepin County District Court in Minneapolis. Planned Parenthood's reaction was in an article in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press Dispatch* in September 1989.)

Marjorie H. This American Indian woman, in a lawsuit, accused Mildred Hanson, the medical director of Planned Parenthood of Minnesota, of the following acts of malpractice, racism, and misconduct:

-- Ms. Hanson failed to determine she was pregnant.

-- Ms. Hanson tried to talk her into undergoing an acid bath for her female organs while she was pregnant.

-- Ms. Hanson offered to perform an abortion on her when she confronted Ms. Hanson about her negligent treatment. (Marjorie said she was shocked and refused the abortion offer.)

-- Ms. Hanson told her, as a mother of two, that she should undergo an abortion anyway because Ms. Hanson thought she had enough children as it was. Ms. Hanson advised abortion, Marjorie said, out of anti-American Indian racism.

-- Ms. Hanson performed a Pap smear test on her and didn't tell her she was at risk for cervical cancer until 10 months after she performed the test. Marjorie *did* have cervical cancer -- cancer that was allowed to develop because of Ms. Hanson's lapse.

-- Ms. Hanson gave her such substandard medical treatment because of anti-American Indian racism on Ms. Hanson's part.

Marjorie said she sought treatment from Ms. Hanson in September 1988 for pelvic pains she was suffering. She said Ms. Hanson examined her, and misdiagnosed her condition. (Marjorie, without knowing it, was pregnant at the time.)

Marjorie said Ms. Hanson performed a Pap smear test on her during the exam. She also said Ms. Hanson performed a pregnancy test on her so negligently that she failed to determine Marjorie was pregnant. Marjorie also said Ms. Hanson offered to give her female organs an acid bath "to treat her pain." Marjorie refused the acid bath, and underwent treatment at the Indian Health Board on Columbus Day 1988.

Staffers at the Indian Health Board determined Marjorie was six weeks pregnant, she said. Marjorie said she later confronted Ms. Hanson, telling the Planned Parenthood official she could have damaged her baby with the acid bath treatment she so negligently suggested. Marjorie said Ms. Hanson then told her she could perform an abortion to kill the child.

Marjorie said Ms. Hanson's offer to abort her child shocked her, and she rejected it on the spot. She said Ms. Hanson then had the gall to tell her that as a mother of two, she had enough children as it was, and should undergo the abortion anyway. Marjorie asserted Ms. Hanson acted so rudely out of anti-American Indian racism. Marjorie said she stayed away from Ms. Hanson after this and sought prenatal care elsewhere.

But Ms. Hanson wasn't through causing Marjorie damage, she said. In July 1989, 10 months after Ms. Hanson first examined Marjorie, she notified Marjorie that her Pap smear indicated she might have cancer. And she did it in a shabby and insensitive way, Marjorie said. Marjorie asserted Ms. Hanson called her and crudely snapped, "By the way, didn't anyone tell you that you have cancer?"

Marjorie said she immediately sought treatment, and has had to undergo extensive treatment for cervical cancer ever since. If Ms. Hanson had notified her she was at risk when she (Ms. Hanson) should have done so, Marjorie said, she could have had her cervical cancer treated months earlier.

(Source: Case No. 90-06765, filed in Hennepin County District Court in Minneapolis)

Jane Roe. The parents of this girl, in a lawsuit, accused Romil Valgema and other Planned Parenthood staffers of the following acts of malpractice and misconduct against her in 1989:

- Planned Parenthood staffers failed to review (or even obtain) medical records or an adequate medical history of the girl.
- Planned Parenthood staffers failed to perform a physical exam on the girl before the abortion. They also failed to examine her even when she complained of blurred vision, deep leg pain, and abdominal pain.
- Planned Parenthood staffers administered drugs to the girl before getting her to sign waivers and consent forms. The drug administering impaired the girl's judgment enough so she couldn't have given informed consent. Staffers also coerced her and intimidated her into signing the forms. Further, Planned Parenthood staffers injected the girl with an abnormally high dosage of the local anesthetic Carbocaine.
- Planned Parenthood staffers failed to test the girl properly for cancer or sexually transmitted diseases. Later, their family doctor found in the girl indications of both.
- Planned Parenthood staffers administered tests on the girl, but refused to disclose the results to her. Further, Planned Parenthood staffers did not document the girl's suffering respiratory distress during the abortion.
- Planned Parenthood staffers performed the abortion while the girl was suffering from a urinary tract infection. They did not treat her infection, or even tell her she had it.
- Planned Parenthood staffers used oversized hardware to force open the girl's cervix. They may have perforated the girl's uterus and damaged her cervix in the process, yet they didn't check the girl for damage after the abortion. Further, Planned Parenthood staffers caused the girl unspecified bodily damage when they performed the abortion on her.
- Planned Parenthood staffers quoted the girl a lower price for the abortion than what they later tried to charge her.
- Planned Parenthood staffers issued and prescribed the girl birth control pills that posed a health hazard to her.
- Planned Parenthood staffers failed to provide (or at least refer for) adequate professional counseling for the girl.

The girl charged Planned Parenthood staffers treated her like dirt, insulted her, and violated her privacy. She said the staffers pressured her into undergoing the abortion, and packed her into a "meat market" environment in their facility. She also said she felt she "was being treated like a non-person in a line of girls being led to abortion."

The girl also said the staffers insulted her by hissing, "Tell your boyfriend to keep his sperm to himself."

But the crowning insult and humiliation Planned Parenthood inflicted on her, she said, was in mailing a bill to her family's home demanding \$12 more for the abortion. The girl said Planned Parenthood violated her privacy in letting her parents know she underwent an abortion, and the fallout from Planned Parenthood's staffers squealing on her created problems for her and her family.

(Source: Case No. 90-09090, filed in Hennepin County District Court in Minneapolis)

Molly Gerber and Six Jane Does. Molly Gerber and Kathleen Maki, at a press conference held at the state Medical Examiner's Board offices in St. Paul in February 1992, accused Ms. Hanson of brutality in performing abortions on them. They also helped make known the fact that they and six other women had made complaints or affidavits of support of the complaints to the state Medical Examiner's Board; they openly pleaded for board members to revoke Ms. Hanson's medical license for her brutality.

Molly Gerber, 33, told reporters Ms. Hanson performed an abortion on her without giving her an anesthetic. She said an observer watched the abortion without her (Molly's) permission, and Ms. Hanson did a play-by-play account of the abortion for the observer, calling out, "Look, here's an arm," and, "Here, this is a leg."

Kathleen Maki (see her case), related her ordeal, which sounded like a lesbian S&M nightmare. She told reporters how Ms. Hanson performed an abortion on her without giving her an anesthetic, how four large women held her down by her arms and legs during the abortion, and how Ms. Hanson threatened to have her gagged, sedated, and sent to a "psycho ward." She told reporters she was pleading with medical board members "to suspend Dr. Mildred Hanson's license under the fear of someone's dying."

A local pro-life group sponsored the press conference. Their spokespersons made public the complaints and affidavits of six other women concerning Ms. Hanson. They displayed the women's complaints and affidavits for the media people who covered the event. Each of the six women stated in her complaint or affidavit that Ms. Hanson didn't use enough painkiller (or didn't use any at all) on her while performing the abortion on her, that Ms. Hanson left her on her own after the abortion with no followup, that Ms. Hanson was cold, cruel, and rude toward her, and that Ms. Hanson showed anger that she was even pregnant. One woman also said there were bloody rags all over the surgery room.

Kathleen Maki and Molly Gerber said they wanted to warn other women about what Ms. Hanson had done to them, and they wanted to encourage women who had similar experiences at Ms. Hanson's hands to come forward and file complaints against her. Kathleen Maki said she had to turn to pro-lifers for help because the pro-abortion activists she had gone to first with her account of Ms. Hanson's abusive treatment refused to help her make her charges known to the public.

(Source: a 3/22/92 article in the *National Catholic Register*)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD PERSONNEL FAIL TO REPORT ANY POTENTIAL SEX ABUSE VICTIMS AT ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA FACILITY TO POLICE IN 2000s

Planned Parenthood personnel have not been reporting underage victims of rape, incest, molestation, or statutory rape at their Rochester, Minnesota facility since the turn of the century.

Records obtained from the Rochester, Minnesota police indicate there were 15 calls made involving 1212 NW Seventh St., the address of the Planned Parenthood facility in Rochester from January 1, 2000, through October 2005. Of these, two were for “criminal damage to property,” 10 were for alarms (usually false alarms), one was “assist person or agency” – which also turned out to be a false burglar alarm, one was for a parking violation, and one was for a traffic accident. (One other was for “child neglect.” This involved two small children in a locked parked car. Police checked the incident, noted the toddlers’ mother had left the car for a moment and returned from a nearby laundromat, and decided she was not acting improperly.)

None of the incidents involved a report of suspected or potential sexual abuse of an underage girl – or for any other female, for that matter. (Presumably a Planned Parenthood report to a child protective services agent – instead of a direct report to police – would still show up eventually as a police statistic since any such report would come from the Planned Parenthood location. No evidence of any such report was in the police records concerning the address during the time period searched.)

Planned Parenthood and federal law enforcement and other feminist sources all agree on one thing – most girls 15 or younger who are “sexually active” have been the victims of sexual abuse offenses such as rape, sexual imposition, incest, statutory rape, or other forms of sexual molestation in their lives. Most underage girls who get pregnant are pregnant by males old enough to be prosecuted for statutory rape even if they aren’t guilty of rape or incest. Therefore, underage girls fit the profile of actual or probable sexual abuse victim, and this is why the law mandates reporting of underage girls to protect them.

Due to a bizarre information release policy, Rochester city employees do not code reports in public records releases to coincide with actual addresses. Instead, they list the actual address at the top of an “Incidents by Address” report, and then list each incident by a rounded-off block number. The investigator involved contacted Rochester records employees, who confirmed the policy and confirmed 15 cases listed in the report indeed referred to 1212 NW Seventh St., the address which houses Planned Parenthood.

Records pertaining to the address include the “Incidents by Address” printout, an explanatory letter on Rochester city policy regarding disclosure, and a report on the child neglect incident.

According to their 2004 Annual Report, Planned Parenthood claimed they provided “health care services” to 60,000 people. Of these, almost all were female. Of the 60,000 people, about 2000 were done in South Dakota. Of the close to 58,000 people getting “health care services” from Planned Parenthood in Minnesota, an estimated 56,000 were female.

Breakdowns by facility were not available. However, multiplying 56,000 Minnesota females by six years (2000 through 2005) equals more than 330,000 female patients treated

medically by Planned Parenthood in the six years. (There were more visits; many patients had more than one visit per year.) Dividing this figure by the 22 Planned Parenthood facilities in Minnesota yields about 15,000 females treated per Planned Parenthood facility per year in Minnesota from 2000 through 2005. Since national estimates of Title X birth control patients and CDC estimates of abortion clients report about 2% of all females receiving such services are 15 or younger, it is reasonable to estimate the Planned Parenthood staffers at the Rochester facility saw at least 50 girls 15 or younger each year in the 2000s, and a cumulative of at least 300 girls in the close to six years from January 1, 2000 through October 2005.

And yet they reported ZERO actual, suspected, or potential underage victims of sexual abuse to the police in that time frame.

Is Planned Parenthood aiding and abetting the ongoing sexual abuse of underage girls in the Rochester area?

They appear to be breaking the mandatory reporting law that protects young girls. Evidently, there are financial reasons behind Planned Parenthood's failure to report victims. They would lose business from stepdads, moms' current boyfriends, and twentysomething guys if they went to the law.

And with all their evidently bogus alarm calls, is Planned Parenthood wasting tax dollars on police runs – using the Rochester police as a guard service?

MISSOURI CASES

Planned Parenthood operated a facility in Columbia, home of Missouri University, where many coed potential clients go to school.

Planned Parenthood in 1996 took over Reproductive Health Services in St. Louis. The writeup on Reproductive Health Services indicates Planned Parenthood was not ashamed to operate it even though its substandard people caused girls and young women many problems, and in two cases directly or indirectly caused girls to die.

Planned Parenthood operates an abortion mill in Kansas near Kansas City. Notorious abortionist Robert Crist worked at this place, at Reproductive Health Services in St. Louis, and in Texas. He has notches on his vacuum hose for girls he has killed in St. Louis and in Texas.

COLUMBIA CASES

Cristi G. This woman charged staffers at Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri (Columbia) in 1987 misdiagnosed a gynecological problem she was having and gave her improper, painful, and embarrassing treatment. She said she thought she was suffering a yeast infection, but the nurse who examined her claimed she had genital warts (a possible symptom of venereal disease) and put acid on several parts of her genitalia. Cristi said she went to a local doctor for a "second opinion" exam. She said the doctor told her she had no such problem, and the Planned Parenthood staffer had mistreated her. Cristi said the treatment she received at Planned Parenthood caused her physical scarring and extreme pain, and she felt humiliated having to tell others she had been (mis) diagnosed as suffering from a venereal disease symptom. Court paperwork includes the complaint and Cristi's answers to interrogatories.

(Source: Boone County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 88 CC 428895)

Dana H. This woman charged staffers at Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri (Columbia) in 1987 misdiagnosed a gynecological problem she was having and gave her improper, painful, and embarrassing treatment. She said the staffer misdiagnosed her as having genital warts (a symptom of venereal disease) and gave her genitalia treatment that caused her pain and scarring. Dana said she felt humiliated having to tell others she had been (mis) diagnosed as suffering from a venereal disease symptom. Court paperwork includes the complaint and Dana's answers to interrogatories.

Source: Boone County, MO Circuit Court Case No. 88 CC 428896)

THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES STAFFERS' MALPRACTICE LOG

Missouri public officials in the 1980s enacted a law, which among other things, forbade elective abortion providers from receiving taxpayer money earmarked for public health. Reproductive Health Services principals -- no doubt angry their hands were being slapped out of the taxpayers' wallets and purses -- challenged the law. The result was the *Webster* case, which the U.S. Supreme Court heard in 1989.

Reporters were so busy covering the court fight between Reproductive Health Services and Missouri officials in 1989 that they overlooked a truly ugly facet of the St. Louis abortion facility involved in the *Webster* case -- its staffers' malpractice records.

This section picks up the slack for the media people. It contains summaries of medical malpractice lawsuits which women and girls (or their survivors) filed against the doctors of Reproductive Health Services in the 1980s.

The lawsuit tally of Reproductive Health Services' key staffers was as follows:

-- Darwin Jackson. He has been a medical director of the facility. He was sued at least three times from 1980 to 1988. This is an average of a lawsuit every three years.

-- Robert D. Crist. This Kansas City-area staffer has been "commuting" to perform abortions at the facility. This traveling abortion provider was sued for bungling abortions at least seven times from 1981 through 1989. This is an average of one lawsuit every 1.3 years. Crist was implicated in the death of Diane Boyd, who died after he performed an abortion on her at Reproductive Health Services in 1981. Crist, who has also been "commuting" to Texas, was also implicated in the 1991 death of Latakia Veal, who died in that state after he reportedly performed an abortion on her.

Some troubling facts have come to light because of these lawsuits. For example, two teenage girls who underwent abortions at Reproductive Health Services evidently tried to commit suicide when they were suffering post-abortion depression. Sandra Kaiser succeeded in her attempt -- she threw herself in the path of an oncoming car and died from her injuries four hours later. In deposition, Reproductive Health Services director B.J. Isaacson-Jones admitted her "counselors" required no experience or formal training, just "on-the-job training", to work with frightened and confused women and girls.

Another troubling fact about Reproductive Health Services is that its employees have gotten women and girls to sign waivers which might lead them to believe they are signing away their rights in case of malpractice or complications. Further, the standard waiver tells teenage girls their parents could be notified if they require treatment for abortion complications. How many girls have suffered in silence because they were afraid Reproductive Health Service staffers would snitch on them?

And the case of Connie J brings to light a truly frightening insight into the workings of Reproductive Health Services. Connie had suffered a perforated uterus during her abortion, and was bleeding heavily in the facility's recovery room. She was admitted to a hospital later that day for her complications, and had to undergo a hysterectomy.

In deposition, a non-nurse "counselor" admitted she had no formal experience or training to be a counselor, just some in-house "training" at Reproductive Health Services. She and another "counselor" also admitted performing medical tasks they were unqualified to do ... and they evidently weren't performing them too well.

"Counselor" (and non-nurse) Barbara Alpert admitted to dispensing pills and checking women's vaginal pads for bleeding. "Counselor" (and non-nurse) Marcy Silverstein admitted discussing medical treatment and doing medical charting ... and her answers in deposition made it clear she couldn't tell what checks the abortion providers supposedly performed on women. Marcy also wrote, "Connie tolerated the procedure very well," on one of Connie's medical records. When Connie's lawyer asked Marcy what she meant by such a notation, she replied, "She was a good patient and she laid still and there were no complications." ***Imagine Ms. Marcy playing nurse on a woman who evidently suffered a perforated uterus, profuse bleeding, and an eventual hysterectomy.***

A "real nurse" at Reproductive Health Services didn't remind normal people of Florence Nightingale, either. Rebecca Dye, an LPN in the "recovery room," in deposition, indicated Crist didn't check Connie from the time he did the abortion until the time she was discharged. The LPN also admitted she couldn't estimate how much blood Connie lost, admitted she couldn't tell if she checked on Connie's bleeding during the first half-hour after the abortion, admitted Connie was released from the "recovery room" about 90 minutes after the abortion suffering "moderate" bleeding, and implied no doctor at the facility checked Connie's uterus for perforation.

Ms. Rebecca also admitted she didn't always fully record medical information on women's charts, admitted she didn't always check patient conditions on entry into the "recovery room", then claimed she always checked patients when she admitted she didn't always keep complete medical records on them, and admitted no physical exams were given to women undergoing second-trimester abortions. She also testified she as an LPN could discharge women from the "recovery room", even though she admitted she was unable to check for perforated uteruses.

Further, Reproductive Health Services director B.J. Isaacson-Jones said the facility compiled statistics on abortion complications but would not divulge them. She also admitted her "counselors" required no prior experience or formal training -- just some on-the-job "training" -- to work as "counselors" for her facility. Ms. B.J. also claimed failure to diagnose a uterine perforation was not an act of gross negligence that Reproductive Health Services would be liable for under a patient's waiver. She said in so many words since abortion is a blind procedure, uterine perforation is an acceptable risk of abortion.

The facility's lawyer Frank Susan was apparently no model of corporate responsibility, either. Connie's lawyer, in Barbara Alpert's deposition, referred to a paragraph in a Reproductive Health Services pamphlet that supposedly promised to reimburse women and girls for costs they incurred due to abortion complications. Susan replied, "It only says we guarantee financial reimbursement for non-insured expenses."

In other words, Susan seemingly implied in so many words that Reproductive Health Services could try to leech off of the policyholders of the insurance companies of any woman (or any girl's parents) if the woman or girl suffered abortion complications which required corrective medical care. How so? By only paying for what their victim's insurance

coverage would not handle ... instead of picking up the full tab for any corrective treatment.

And to add insult to injury, Susan, for the public record, had the gall to ask Connie if she got pregnant from an extramarital affair and if the alleged lover helped pay for the abortion. This behavior came from the counsel of a facility which supposedly respects women's right to privacy and confidentiality.

We do not hold out this section as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against the staffers of Reproductive Health Services. We only researched cases of Reproductive Health Services and its staffers in St. Louis City and County Circuit Courts from 1978 to 1989. We also researched Crist's malpractice record in Jackson County Circuit Court in Kansas City, and in Harris County District Court in Houston in the 1980s. Shifts in staffers, possible settlements of claims before they reached the courts, possible records keeping errors in the courts, and possible research oversights in checking on the staffers could have left still other cases concealed.

Also, the facility solicits out-of-county and out-of-state abortion customers. Women from out of state may have filed federal lawsuits in their own states or in Missouri against Reproductive Health Services and its staffers. Women from other Missouri counties may have filed lawsuits in their own counties against Reproductive Health Services and its staffers. Our research did not cover the federal courts, or courts in surrounding counties.

Geneva Edison. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over the suicide of her daughter Sandra Kaiser. Sandra, then a 14-year-old girl, had undergone a vacuum abortion at the facility in October 1984, and, reportedly suffering from post-abortion depression, did away with herself a month later, a couple of days after her 15th birthday party.

Sandra picked a very painful way to die. About 11 p.m. November 19, 1984, she threw herself in front of an oncoming car. This car and a second vehicle struck her. Sandra was taken to a hospital, where she died four hours later.

Ms. Edison charged neither she nor Sandra had given informed consent for the abortion under Missouri law, and that Reproductive Health Services agents -- who should have known about post-abortion depression -- still didn't inform Sandra about it or arrange for any post-abortion counseling or for any psychological care or psychiatric care for Sandra.

Records at Reproductive Health Services indicated Sandra was pregnant with twins, and the name "Jackson" was on the doctor's signature block on the waiver form Sandra signed.

An autopsy done on Sandra by a St. Louis medical examiner hours after she died showed she died from a severed aorta and other massive head and chest injuries. The medical examiner found no drugs but some alcohol in Sandra's blood.

She also noted Sandra's uterine wall had a thick brown shaggy layer of matter 1/3 inch thick that was evidently unrelated to the injuries she suffered when the cars struck her. Microscopic examination showed this was a thick layer of blood clots mixed with pieces of the decidua (the uterine inner lining formed during pregnancy and related tissue) evidently left inside Sandra after the abortion that were undergoing necrosis (cell death).

This points to possible malpractice by the staffer who performed the abortion. It may also be possible that this problem may have triggered a system imbalance (or unrelieved pain) that helped play a part in Sandra's depression.

In deposition, Sandra's sister Karen Kaiser said she helped arrange for Sandra's abortion and went with her to the facility. She also testified that Sandra slept a lot and cried a lot from the day of the abortion until the day she died, that she skipped school often, that her housework performance dropped, and that she became withdrawn. Dr. Doormat Smith, a psychiatrist, studied Sandra's case, and in an affidavit, he blamed Sandra's suicide on Reproductive Health Services' poor "counseling" and screening and nonexistent followup.

The case went to trial in 1991. Members of a jury ruled the staffers of Reproductive Health Services were not guilty of negligence.

(Sources: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 872-06358, and a 3/2/91 article in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*)

Connie J. This woman sued Crist and Reproductive Health Services because Crist reportedly perforated her uterus while performing an abortion on her in 1986. The abortion Crist performed was incomplete, too, she charged. Connie said Crist's negligence forced her to check into a hospital later that day, undergo a hysterectomy and a week-long

hospital stay, and run up close to \$10,000 in medical bills.

The case of Connie J brings to light a truly frightening insight into the workings of Reproductive Health Services. Connie had suffered a perforated uterus during her abortion, and was bleeding heavily in the facility's recovery room. She was admitted to a hospital later that day for her complications, and had to undergo a hysterectomy.

Reproductive Health Services director B.J. Isaac son-Jones said failure to diagnose a uterine perforation was **not** an act of gross negligence that Reproductive Health Services would be liable for under a patient's waiver. She also said in so many words since abortion is a blind procedure, uterine perforation is an acceptable risk of abortion.

In deposition, a non-nurse "counselor" admitted she had no formal experience or training to be a counselor, just some in-house "training" at Reproductive Health Services. She and another "counselor" also admitted performing medical tasks they were unqualified to do ... and they evidently weren't performing them too well.

"Counselor" (and non-nurse) Barbara Alpert admitted to dispensing pills and checking women's vaginal pads for bleeding. "Counselor" (and non-nurse) Marcy Silverstein admitted discussing medical treatment and doing medical charting ... and her answers in deposition made it clear she couldn't tell what checks the abortion providers supposedly performed on women. Marcy also wrote, "Connie tolerated the procedure very well," on one of Connie's medical records. When Connie's lawyer asked Marcy what she meant by such a notation, she replied, "She was a good patient and she laid still and there were no complications." ***Imagine Ms. Marcy playing nurse on a woman who evidently suffered a perforated uterus, profuse bleeding, and an eventual hysterectomy.***

A "real nurse" at Reproductive Health Services didn't remind normal people of Florence Nightingale, either. Rebecca Dye, an LPN in the "recovery room," in deposition, indicated Crist didn't check Connie from the time he did the abortion until the time she was discharged. The LPN also admitted she couldn't estimate how much blood Connie lost, admitted she couldn't tell if she checked on Connie's bleeding during the first half-hour after the abortion, admitted Connie was released from the "recovery room" about 90 minutes after the abortion suffering "moderate" bleeding, and implied no doctor at the facility checked Connie's uterus for perforation.

Ms. Rebecca also admitted she didn't always fully record medical information on women's charts, admitted she didn't always check patient conditions on entry into the "recovery room", then claimed she always checked patients when she admitted she didn't always keep complete medical records on them, and admitted no physical exams were given to women undergoing second-trimester abortions. She also testified she as an LPN could discharge women from the "recovery room", even though she admitted she was unable to check for perforated uteruses.

Further, Reproductive Health Services director B.J. Isaac son-Jones said the facility compiled statistics on abortion complications but would not divulge them. She also admitted her "counselors" required no prior experience or formal training -- just some on-the-job "training" -- to work as "counselors" for her facility. Ms. B.J. also claimed failure to diagnose a uterine perforation was not an act of gross negligence that Reproductive Health Services would be liable for under a patient's waiver. She said in so many words

since abortion is a blind procedure, uterine perforation is an acceptable risk of abortion.

The facility's lawyer Frank Susan was apparently no model of corporate responsibility, either. Connie's lawyer, in Barbara Alpert's deposition, referred to a paragraph in a Reproductive Health Services pamphlet that supposedly promised to reimburse women and girls for costs they incurred due to abortion complications. Susan replied, "It only says we guarantee financial reimbursement for non-insured expenses."

In other words, Susan seemingly implied in so many words that Reproductive Health Services could try to leech off of the policyholders of the insurance companies of any woman (or any girl's parents) if the woman or girl suffered abortion complications which required corrective medical care. How so? By only paying for what their victim's insurance coverage would not handle ... instead of picking up the full tab for any corrective treatment.

And to add insult to injury, Susan, for the public record, had the gall to ask Connie if she got pregnant from an extramarital affair and if the alleged lover helped pay for the abortion. This behavior came from the counsel of a facility which supposedly respects women's right to privacy and confidentiality.

COMMENT: *Someone should have made it clear to Susan that Connie's misbehavior, if any, certainly wouldn't justify major abortion medical malpractice on his client's part. And by the way, what gave the lawyer for an abortion facility the right to pry into Connie's bedroom?*

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 872-00371)

Tracey R. a.k.a. T.G.R. Etta R, the mother of this 15-year-old girl, sued Reproductive Health Services and a staffer named Melvin Schwartz over an abortion Tracey underwent in 1984. She charged neither she nor Tracey had given informed consent for the abortion required under Missouri law, and that Schwartz falsely told Tracey she had cancer.

Tracey also charged she suffered abdominal pains from the abortion. Etta R also said Tracey -- suffering from post-abortion depression -- took a number of pills in an attempt to commit suicide. After Tracey turned 18, Schwartz and Reproductive Health Services settled out of court with her in 1987.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-05397)

Patricia C. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an "abortion" performed on her in 1983. She accused the facility's staffer of performing an "abortion" on her even though she wasn't pregnant, and making her bleed so heavily in the process that facility staffers told her to go to a St. Louis hospital for treatment of her complications. She named Jackson and a staffer named Sam Momtazee in the lawsuit.

In deposition, Patricia said the abortion provider caused her great pain during the procedure, then told the nurse something in a whisper. Patricia said the nurse then told her she wasn't pregnant, and sent her into the "recovery room." Patricia said another nurse told

her the facility's staffers were supposedly making arrangements for her to be rushed to the hospital because the staffers at Reproductive Health Services couldn't stop her bleeding.

Patricia said the ambulance didn't come for a half-hour, and she was getting weaker, so she had her sister drive her to the hospital. A doctor in the emergency room stopped her bleeding, Patricia said. She added she had not experienced a menstrual period since the abortion.

Patricia's lawyer also accused Reproductive Health Services and lawyer Frank Susan of fraudulently refusing to release her medical records until after the two-year lawsuit filing period was over. Judge George Adolf, ruling on a motion that Susan made, dismissed the case in 1985 on grounds that Patricia's lawyer hadn't brought suit in time.

Patricia's lawyer appealed, and the judges of the Missouri Court of Appeals in 1986 overturned Judge Adolf's earlier ruling. The judges said in so many words that Reproductive Health Services and/or Susan were guilty of fraudulent concealment for playing keep-away with Patricia's medical records.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-01457)

Altheria C. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services and Jackson over an abortion she underwent in 1983. She accused Jackson of performing an abortion so hamfistedly that he perforated her uterus in several places and damaged her bowel. She also said Jackson's negligence cost her almost \$5000 in medical bills for corrective treatment and more than \$4000 in lost wages. Altheria ended her case against Reproductive Health Services and Jackson in 1985 for unspecified reasons; the record doesn't indicate if she received money in an out-of-court settlement.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-00608)

Mary S a.k.a. Mary T. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services and Crist over an abortion she underwent in 1982. She accused Crist of perforating her uterus, causing her a massive infection.

Mary settled her case against Crist out of court in 1986. In 1987, Mary and Reproductive Health Services reached an out-of-court settlement.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 832-05476)

Leanna A. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion she underwent in 1981. She accused the facility's staffer of leaving a foreign object inside her during the abortion, and said she had to go to a hospital a couple of months later to have the object surgically removed. Judge George Adolf dismissed the case for failure to prosecute in 1986; there is no record if an out-of-court settlement took place.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 832-01711)

Bonnie W. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services and staffer Lata Bagwe for reportedly perforating her uterus while performing a vacuum abortion on her in 1978. She said Bagwe's negligence caused her severe bleeding and forced her to undergo an emergency hysterectomy.

In deposition, Bonnie said she was screaming in pain and in fear during the abortion, and that Ms. Bagwe and the other women who worked on her became excited because her bleeding wasn't stopping after the abortion. She said, "They were awful excited and jumping around, and I was scared to death." She said they got another staffer to help stop her bleeding, someone gave her shots, and staffers eventually took her to the "recovery room." She said she kept cramping and passing blood clots in the two-week period after her abortion, and that Reproductive Health Service's staffers told her that her problems were normal.

Two weeks after the abortion, Bonnie said, she started bleeding at a concert so badly that blood ran down her legs and sloshed in her shoes. Bonnie said she was taken to a hospital; when she awoke at the hospital after surgery, she said, a doctor told her her uterus was perforated and that he had performed a hysterectomy on her to save her from bleeding to death.

Bonnie evidently settled her case out of court with the defendants (they agreed to pay court costs) in 1984.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 802-02960)

Phyllis C. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion she underwent in 1978. She accused the facility's staffer of botching the abortion, which caused her massive bleeding and clot passing, and forced her to undergo corrective treatment and have decidual tissue and clots removed a month later. Judge George Adolf dismissed the case for failure to prosecute in 1986; there is no record if an out-of-court settlement took place.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 802-02470)

Vickie M. This woman sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion performed on her in 1978. She charged a staffer (later S. Michael Freiman was named) botched the abortion, which caused her excessive bleeding, and forced her to undergo corrective treatment and have the rest of the baby removed elsewhere. She also charged the staffer's negligence permanently damaged her menstrual process. Vickie's husband also sued for loss of consortium.

In deposition, Vickie said a woman discharged her from the facility even though she was bleeding and cramping, that she continued to suffer cramping and bleeding, that the staffers wouldn't let her see the abortion provider the next day, and that they told her to see her own doctor instead. She said her OB/GYN examined her; she said she (the OB/GYN) found fetal tissue inside her and noticed she was suffering an infection, so she had her hospitalized for corrective treatment.

Reproductive Health Services' lawyer tried to get the case dismissed. In his motion, the lawyer said Freiman performed the abortion and said **"it is impractical to remove all pieces of residual tissue during an abortion."**

What the mouthpiece said in lawyerese is very close to **"It's typical for an abortion provider to botch a large number of abortions."**

Vickie's lawyer filed a dismissal without prejudice notice for unspecified reasons in 1982.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 792-2376)

Beverly W. This woman, who was tubally pregnant, sued Reproductive Health Services over an abortion she underwent in 1976. She said the staffer botched the abortion, failed to get the baby out, failed to diagnose she was ectopically pregnant, and also caused her fallopian tube to rupture. The staffer's negligent treatment, she said, forced her into a stay in the hospital and forced her to undergo extensive surgery and corrective treatment.

Under the existing professional liability law in Missouri in 1978, a panel of two doctors and a lawyer reviewed Beverly's case. The panel in 1978 found Reproductive Health Services was not liable for the damage Beverly suffered.

(Source: St. Louis County Circuit Court Case No. 411821 a.k.a. Claim No. 78-355)

Surihya M. The mother of this girl sued Jackson for the way he handled her delivery in 1980. She accused Jackson of using forceps on the baby improperly while delivering her, and of failing to diagnose and treat the baby's brachial plexus injury, which had resulted in palsy. (The brachial plexus gives off many of the main nerves of the shoulders and arms.) She said her daughter suffered shoulder and arm damage, and brain damage as the result of Jackson's negligence.

(Source: St. Louis City Circuit Court Case No. 852-01507)

ROBERT CRIST'S KANSAS CITY CASES

Beth O. This woman accused Robert Crist of botching an abortion he performed on her at Broadway Women's Center in 1982. She said Crist and his surgery nurse left the facility while she was still suffering "copious and incessant vaginal bleeding."

How bad was it for Beth? Beth said when she stood in the "recovery room" for the first time after the abortion, blood ran from her vagina down her legs to the floor. She said she bled through her clothes three times, had to pick up blood clots she passed in the car on her ride home, and had to check into a hospital to undergo corrective treatment and have the rest of the baby removed. She said she needed three pints of blood to replace what she had lost during her ordeal. She also stated Crist's reported incompetence cost her about \$3000 in medical bills as well as six weeks of work lost. Crist settled out of court with her in 1985.

(Source: Jackson County Circuit Court Case No. CV83-12872, filed in Kansas City)

Tamara B. This woman accused Crist of botching a vacuum abortion he performed on her at Broadway Women's Center in 1982. She said the staffers refused to let her talk to Crist, even though she and her mother called repeatedly to tell them she was bleeding excessively. She said Crist's negligence forced her to undergo hospitalization and corrective surgery, which cost her about \$1500. Crist settled out of court with her in 1985.

(Source: Jackson County Circuit Court Case No. CV84-2759, filed in Kansas City)

ROBERT CRIST'S TEXAS CASES

Carla P. The parents of this teenage girl sued Crist for reportedly performing an abortion on Carla at West Loop Clinic in 1985 so negligently that she suffered immediate complications and had to be rushed to a hospital for emergency corrective surgery. In an out-of-court settlement reached in 1986, Crist and West Loop Clinic operators agreed to pay Carla and her parents close to \$24,000. More than \$13,000 of this amount went to cover Carla's medical bills.

(Source: Harris County District Court Case No. 85-64815, filed in Houston)

Hanna W. This woman accused Crist of botching an abortion he performed on her at West Loop Clinic in 1985. She said she passed the mutilated baby in her bathroom at home two nights later, much to her and her husband's shock. She said she also had to undergo corrective treatment at a hospital as a result. A judge dismissed her case in 1989.

(Source: Harris County District Court Case No. 86-23219, filed in Houston)

ROBERT CRIST AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES STAFFERS KILL RETARDED GIRL WHO WAS RAPE VICTIM

Abortion advocates use out-and-out lies to further their cause. They also throw out red herrings like "What if a retarded girl got raped in a mental institution? Why should we force compulsive pregnancy on her?"

Here's the case of just such a girl. But the abortion facility staffers didn't improve her life; they ended it!

This is what court records and a newspaper article have to say about the tragic end of this girl.

Diane Boyd. This 19-year-old retarded girl died October 23, 1981, after undergoing an abortion at Reproductive Health Services. Barbara Bates, Diane's mother, sued Reproductive Health Services over her death. She charged abortion provider Robert Crist failed to check Diane's medical records before performing the abortion on her. Diane's mother said Diane suffered breathing depression during the abortion, which led to her death the next day.

Diane Boyd's death was the tragic conclusion to her sad life. Diane, according to her mother's court petition, was so severely retarded that her mother committed her to a state mental institution. Diane's mother alleged Diane was beaten and raped in the state-operated St. Louis Developmental Disability Treatment Center in July 1981, and that she became pregnant as the result of being raped. Diane's mother signed the consent form for her to undergo an abortion, and the abortion was arranged to take place at Reproductive Health Services.

Diane's mother charged Crist and the Reproductive Health Services staffers didn't check Diane's medical records before they plied her with drugs and performed the abortion. Diane was taking the anti-psychotic drug Thorazine, her mother said, and the abortion facility staffers gave her Valium and the narcotic painkiller Sublimaze. She also implied Crist performed a risky kind of abortion on Diane, saying the type of abortion he performed was contraindicated because Diane was already in her second trimester of pregnancy.

The St. Louis medical examiner determined Diane died because of her reaction to the Sublimaze dose given to her, according to published reports.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: *The Physician's Desk Reference notes Thorazine in the presence of a large dose of a depressant like Sublimaze is dangerous. Likewise, it notes Sublimaze must be used carefully to avoid causing breathing depression.*

According to several articles in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the following items turned up in the wake of Diane's death:

-- St. Louis medical examiner Dr. George Ganther said Diane's abortion should have been performed in a hospital instead of a free-standing abortion facility like Reproductive Health Services, because she was retarded and because she was in the second trimester of pregnancy. However, he didn't accuse the staffers of medical negligence.

-- Dr. Ganther attributed Diane's death to the tranquilizers staffers at Reproductive Health Services gave her. "This was a severely brain-damaged individual, and she (Diane) could not tolerate any respiratory depressant," medical examiner Dr. Mary Case was quoted as saying.

-- Reproductive Health Services mouthpiece Frank Susan admitted Diane's fatal reaction to the drugs the abortion facility staffers gave her took place because she had brain damage. However, he claimed, her brain damage could not have been determined until the autopsy was performed.

COMMENT: *Diane Boyd functioned mentally at the level of a 14-month old child. What else besides brain damage could have possibly caused her this, Mr. Susan? Are you a total shyster, or are you brain-damaged yourself?*

-- Mental hospital officials said Reproductive Health Services officials "made no request for a detailed medical history of Miss Boyd before she was transferred to the clinic [sic] for the operation" (the abortion), a reporter wrote.

FURTHER COMMENT: *Susan's clients at Reproductive Health Services could have found out about her conditions if they had troubled to ask. But they evidently didn't. They evidently just treated her like a headless side of beef instead.*

-- Reporters implied Reproductive Health Services may not have had resuscitation equipment available to help Diane when she went into respiratory arrest. In one article, the reporter wrote that officials of the abortion facility "declined to disclose whether there was any resuscitation equipment available when the operation on Miss Boyd was performed." In another article, another reporter said Reproductive Health Services officials still weren't saying if they had any resuscitation equipment available when they were performing the abortion on Diane.

-- St. Louis Circuit Attorney George Peach decided in 1982 not to prosecute Reproductive Health Services staffers for manslaughter or other criminal offenses.

Barbara Bates sued the state of Missouri for allowing Diane to be beaten and raped. And in her suit against Crist and Reproductive Health Services, she accused them of not having heart-monitoring equipment, general anesthetic equipment, or adequate resuscitation equipment on premises, as well as causing Diane to die by their negligence.

Lawyers for Crist and Reproductive Health Services filed to get their client's case dismissed or at least uncoupled from the case against the state of Missouri. A judge did allow their case to be severed (disconnected) from the case against the state in February 1982. Lawyers for the state and the officials named in the lawsuit then argued the case against the state and the officials should be dismissed on grounds of sovereign immunity and official immunity. Judge James Corcoran dismissed the case against the state and its officials in May 1982.

Barbara Bates' lawyer appealed Judge Corcoran's ruling, but state appellate court judges upheld the ruling in December 1983. Eventually, judge George Adolf dismissed the rest of the case without prejudice in September 1986 for Barbara Bates' failure to prosecute.

(The source on Diane's death is the malpractice lawsuit her mother filed in St. Louis City Circuit Court (Case 812-11077) over her death. Other sources include St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* articles of 10/26/81, 10/27/81, 10/30/81, 11/4/81, 11/10/81, 11/14/81, and 1/21/82.)

ROVER ROBERT CRIST ACCUSED OF KILLING TEXAS GIRL

Here's another case in which evidently undergoing an abortion at the hands of carpetbagging Reproductive Health Services staffer Robert Crist wasn't the healthiest choice a young girl made.

Latakia Veal. This 17-year-old Port Arthur girl died November 2, 1991 after undergoing an abortion earlier in the day at the hands of Robert Crist at West Loop Clinic in Houston.

Two published accounts had the following to say about Latakia's abortion-related death:

Latakia started bleeding severely after the abortion. She was taken to a Houston hospital, where she was pronounced dead on arrival about 6:30 that evening.

West Loop staffers "sent her home without any provision to monitor her," said Richard (Racehorse) Haynes, the famous Texas attorney whose help Latakia's family sought after she died. "She bled profusely. That seems like negligence that is almost criminal."

(Sources on Latakia's death are a 11/6/91 article in the *Kansas City Star* and a 11/7/91 article in the *Houston Post*.)

CRIST KILLS WOMAN AT ST. LOUIS PLANNED PARENTHOOD FACILITY

Nichole Williams. This 22-year-old woman, a single mother of three, suffered respiratory problems while Crist was performing a first-trimester abortion on her at Reproductive Health Services April 25, 1997. Crist completed the abortion, and only then did he have an assistant call for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived minutes later, Nichole was in cardiac arrest. The paramedics took her to a nearby hospital, where she died about an hour after Crist started the abortion. By 1997 Reproductive Health Services was part of the Planned Parenthood's abortion empire.

The city medical examiner determined Nichole died of an amniotic fluid embolism that got into her bloodstream. (This can cause breathing failure, heart stoppage, and/or bleeding to death due to blood failure to coagulate.) The medical examiner did not fault Crist for Nichole's death, even though an abortion had to take place for the amniotic fluid to enter her bloodstream.

(Sources: St. Louis Post-Dispatch articles 4/29/1997, 5/4/1997, 5/11/1997, 6/13/1997)

WAIVER WEASELING

Reproductive Health Services employees have had women and girls sign waivers which include the sentence, "I hereby waive, release and relinquish REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES, the above named physician and their agents, employees and assistants from any and all claims of liability, arising from, or related to the performance of this procedure, other than occasioned by their gross negligence." Women and girls, afraid and under pressure, often sign such a waiver without realizing this sentence is misleading and probably unenforceable. Later, many might think they've signed away their rights to have Reproductive Health Services pay for repairing the damage its staffers caused them.

Also, women and girls might not realize Reproductive Health Services officials might try to welsch on their promise to pay when their staffers have been negligent! After all, in the Connie J case, Ms. B.J. Isaac son-Jones claimed failure to diagnose a uterine perforation was *not* an act of gross negligence that Reproductive Health Services would be liable for under a patient's waiver!

Reproductive Health Services employees have given women and girls a sheet titled "Medical Guidelines for Aftercare." This sheet contains, in capital letters and underlining, the sentences: "WE ARE EXPERIENCED IN TREATING POST ABORTION COMPLICATIONS AND RECOGNIZING SYMPTOMS. IF YOU DO NOT CALL US FIRST (EVEN IF YOU ARE OUT OF TOWN) WE CANNOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR CARE." Women and girls might be afraid of having to undergo corrective surgery at the hands of the staffer (or his peer in the same facility) who damaged them. Or they might need help right away, and the facility's staffers might be unable or unwilling to help them. In either case, many women or girls who go elsewhere for help may be misled by such a disclaimer, which is probably unenforceable.

Reproductive Health Services employees have had teenage girls sign waivers which include the sentence, "If a minor, I understand that in the event of a complication or emergency, it may be necessary for other members of my family to be notified of the nature of my treatment and condition." Reproductive Health Services agents will do abortions on teen girls without parental notification, but might not arrange for treatment of complications unless they notify girls' parents. How many girls, afraid and suffering, have had to choose between letting their parents know about the abortion and suffering the complications in silence? How much money in corrective treatment has Reproductive Health Services saved because of this implied threat to snitch on girls to their parents?

PATIENT CONSENT FORM

I, Sandy Kaiser, age 24, hereby give my consent to, request and authorize REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES, Dr. _____ and whomever they may designate as their assistants, to perform upon me, an abortion. If any unforeseen circumstances arise in the course of the abortion, calling in their judgment for procedures in addition to or different from those presently contemplated, including but not limited to the administration of anesthesia or anesthetics, I further consent to, request and authorize them to do whatever they deem advisable under the then circumstances.

I further consent to the use or disposal by them of any fetal or other tissue which may be removed, in any manner they may deem appropriate.

The nature and purposes of an abortion, the alternatives to pregnancy termination, the risks involved and associated with this procedure, and the possibility of complications have been fully explained to me by the attending physician and others. I have been informed that the possibility, although slight, of complications including but not limited to uterine perforation, infection, retained tissue, bleeding, hysterectomy (removal and loss of uterus and total loss of childbearing capacity) and continuing pregnancy exists. I have viewed a video-cassette explaining the abortion procedure and possible complications and have had an opportunity to ask questions regarding the same.

I agree that I will faithfully follow and fully cooperate in the prescribed course of follow-up care.

I acknowledge that no guarantee, promise, assurance or warranty has been made to me as to the results to be attained.

I hereby waive, release and relinquish REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES, the above named physician and their agents, employees and assistants from any and all claims or liability, arising from or related to the performance of this procedure, other than occasioned by their gross negligence.

If a minor, I understand that in the event of a complication or emergency, it may be necessary for other members of my family to be notified of the nature of my treatment and condition.

My consent is informed, freely given and is not the result of coercion.

I certify that I have read and fully understand the above consent to an abortion and that all of the above blanks or statements requiring insertion or completion were filled in.

* Patient's Signature Sandy Kaiser Date 10/27/84

Counselor's Signature Karen Hood Date 10/27/84

Physician's Signature Jack Date 10-27-84

In Case of Emergency Please Notify: Karen Kaiser - sister - HERE TODAY Denise Eideon (mother) 647-1568 work 648-966
Name/Relationship Phone

LIVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE - SEE COPY
Patient's I.D.

Second Opinion (if required)
Patient seems capable of giving informed consent. _____
Signature Date

CONSENT OF PARENT/GUARDIAN

I, Karen Kaiser, age 21, certify that I am the natural mother/father/guardian of the above named patient and that I have read and understood the above and foregoing. I, too, am fully aware of the intent, risks, complications, alternatives, purposes, nature and course of post-conduct of such abortion procedure. I confirm, ratify and adopt the consent given by said minor patient; not only for her, but for myself and on my own behalf. I give this consent, in part, to comply with the requirements of Missouri Revised Statutes, Section 188.028.1(1).

Parent's Signature Karen Kaiser Date 10/27/84

Address: 3111 Ellendale Telephone: 647-1568
Work/Home

K013-2403-5649-6112
I.D.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES ABORTIONISTS GO ON STRIKE

Many people say the most powerful union or cartel in America is the American Medical Association. Several doctors at a St. Louis abortion facility decided to act like union members in December 1994. They staged a walkout over conditions at the facility.

Five doctors walked off the job from Reproductive Health Services, alleging that a shortage of medical supplies at the facility was making the place unsafe. Darwin Jackson, the facility's medical director, said the reason for the work stoppage was "concern over patient care."

The facility remained open for business. Interim director Vivien Diener – who took over for Ms. B.J. Isaacson-Jones when she left in November 1994 -- denied her facility was unsafe.

COMMENT: *Ms. Vivien has a gruesomely appropriate last name for the trade she is in. In several coroner's offices, including one I interned in, a "diener" is the guy who cuts open corpses with a saw during autopsies. The dieners I know wouldn't be amused being compared to a woman who runs an abortion mill. After all, they help investigate the causes of death, they don't **cause** deaths!*

However, Ms. Vivien said she was flying in roving Planned Parenthood abortion provider Robert Crist to perform abortions at the St. Louis facility. Crist was no stranger to Missouri's busiest abortion facility, which was the site of more than 6000 abortions in 1993, nearly half of Missouri's total. Crist used to service Ms. B.J. as a Reproductive Health Services staffer also.

Court records note that Darwin Jackson was sued for malpractice at least three times in the 1980s. But he is no Crist. Crist was sued at least three times in connection with his work at Reproductive Health Services. He was also sued for abortion-related malpractice by two other Texas women and two other Missouri women in the 1980s. He was also implicated in the abortion-related deaths of Diane Boyd and Latakia Veal.

(Source: UPI article 12/15/1994)

SOUTH DAKOTA

PLANNED PARENTHOOD PERSONNEL FAIL TO REPORT ANY POTENTIAL SEX ABUSE VICTIMS IN SOUTH DAKOTA TO POLICE IN 2000s

Planned Parenthood personnel have not been reporting underage victims of rape, incest, molestation, or statutory rape at their Sioux Falls abortion facility or their Rapid City facility since the turn of the century.

Records obtained from the Sioux Falls police indicate there were 39 calls made involving 6511 W. 41st St., the address of the Planned Parenthood facility in Sioux Falls, from January 1, 2000, through December 2005.

Of these, 23 were for Code 24 (disorderly conduct) complaints. Such complaints usually entail picketing.

Of these, 4 were for Code 31I (other services) Such complaints can entail burglar alarms or doors and windows found open.

Of these, 3 were for Code 30 (juvenile delinquency).

Of these, 2 were for Code 14 (vandalism).

Of these, 2 were for Code 27 (explosives).

Of these, 1 was for Code 05 (burglary).

Of these, 1 was for Code 03 (robbery).

Of these, 1 was for Code 20X (PO (protection order) violation).

Of these, 1 was for Code 37D (abandoned car).

Of these, 1 was for Code 26C (unclassified investigation).

None of the calls listed were for sex offenses such as molestation (Code 17A), statutory rape (17B), or other sex offenses (17D). (Code 17C is for indecent exposure.) None of the calls listed was for forcible rape or attempted rape (Code 2).

None of the calls listed were for aggravated assault (Code 4) or other assaults (Code 9).

There were three calls listed for juvenile delinquency (Code 30), but none for runaways (Code 29).

None of the incidents involved a report of suspected or potential sexual abuse of an underage girl – or for any other female, for that matter. (Presumably a Planned Parenthood report to a child protective services agent – instead of a direct report to police – would still

show up eventually as a police statistic since any such report would come from the Planned Parenthood location. No evidence of any such report was in the police records concerning the address during the time period searched.)

Planned Parenthood and federal law enforcement and other feminist sources all agree on one thing – most girls 15 or younger who are “sexually active” have been the victims of sexual abuse offenses such as rape, sexual imposition, incest, statutory rape, or other forms of sexual molestation in their lives. Most underage girls who get pregnant are pregnant by males old enough to be prosecuted for statutory rape even if they aren’t guilty of rape or incest. Therefore, underage girls fit the profile of actual or probable sexual abuse victim, and this is why the law mandates reporting of underage girls to protect them.

Records obtained from the Rapid City police indicate there were ZERO calls made involving 619 Mountain View Road, the address of the Planned Parenthood facility in Rapid City, from January 1, 2000, through December 2005.

According to their 2004 Annual Report, Planned Parenthood claimed they provided “health care services” to 60,000 people. Of these, almost all were female. Of the 60,000 people, about 2000 were done in South Dakota. Of the 2000 people getting “health care services” from Planned Parenthood in South Dakota, almost all of them were female.

Multiplying 2000 females by six years (2000 through 2005) equals about 12,000 female patients treated medically by Planned Parenthood in the six years. (There were more visits; many patients had more than one visit per year.) Since national estimates of Title X birth control patients and CDC estimates of abortion clients report about 2% of all females receiving such services are 15 or younger, it is reasonable to estimate the Planned Parenthood staffers at the Sioux Falls facility and at the Rapid City facility saw at least 40 girls 15 or younger each year in the 2000s, and a cumulative of at least 240 girls in the close to six years from January 1, 2000 through December 2005.

And yet they reported ZERO actual, suspected, or potential underage victims of sexual abuse to the police in that time frame.

Is Planned Parenthood aiding and abetting the ongoing sexual abuse of underage girls in South Dakota?

They appear to be breaking the mandatory reporting law that protects young girls. Evidently, there are financial reasons behind Planned Parenthood’s failure to report victims. They would lose business from stepdads, moms’ current boyfriends, and twentysomething guys if they went to the law.

And with all their evidently bogus disorderly conduct complaints, is Planned Parenthood wasting tax dollars on police runs – using the Sioux Falls police as a guard service?

TEXAS CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases that women filed against Planned Parenthood's facility chain in the Houston area. (The facility chain is formally known as Planned Parenthood of Houston and Southeast Texas (PPHSET).) Also following are summaries of malpractice cases that women (or survivors) filed against Planned Parenthood staffers Mark J. Gottesman and Howard S. Praver. These cases were filed against Planned Parenthood and its staffers in Harris County District Court in Houston from 1975 to 1990.

Planned Parenthood staffer Robert Crist's Texas malpractice cases are covered with the Missouri cases because of his connection to Planned Parenthood in that state.

Jeanine C. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of installing an IUD in her in 1973 so negligently that it punctured her uterus and caused her uterus other lacerations and abrasions. She said she suffered excruciating pain from the improperly installed IUD. She also said Planned Parenthood staffers refused to give her corrective treatment for awhile, then finally (after she pressed them repeatedly) took X-rays of her uterus, and claimed her uterus had "rejected" the IUD. She said she eventually had to undergo corrective surgery as a result. The case was ended in 1978.

(Source: Case No. 1052471, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Melba W. This woman sued Planned Parenthood over a sterilization referral. She said she underwent the sterilization procedure in 1975 in the hospital Planned Parenthood recommended. She said she started suffering serious complications, and underwent a followup exam at Planned Parenthood; she said the Planned Parenthood staffers prescribed no corrective treatment for her. She said she eventually had to undergo two separate corrective surgeries in a hospital because she had developed massive infection from the sterilization operation. She said she would probably have to take female hormones for the rest of her life as a result of her ordeal.

The case was dismissed in 1982. Melba could have settled out of court with Planned Parenthood or simply could have decided to end her case.

(Source: Case No. 1106104, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Sheridan Ann S. This woman charged Gottesman punctured her uterus in three places and severed an artery when he performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1982. She said no Planned Parenthood staffer told her about her wounds when they discharged her. She said she suffered internal bleeding and severe pain, and had to undergo corrective surgery in a hospital two days later. She also said she suffered continuous uterine pain and had to restrict her physical activities as a result of Gottesman's negligence in performing an abortion on her. The case was evidently settled out of court;

an agreed dismissal was filed in 1989.

(Source: Case No. 84-64988, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

In a related "no honor among thieves" case, Planned Parenthood staffer Gottesman sued Planned Parenthood for fraud. He said a Planned Parenthood official promised to cover him with malpractice insurance and legal services in case he was sued for abortion-related malpractice or other malpractice while working on women at Planned Parenthood. He charged Planned Parenthood officials refused to cover him when he was sued for malpractice by Sheridan Ann, so he had to use his own insurance to cover the problems he evidently caused her ... and pay for a lawyer to lawyer for him.

(Source: Case No. 90-19414, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Roslyn W. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer in 1983 performed an abortion on her negligently and left a foreign object stuck in her cervix. As a result, she said, she repeatedly bled from her female organs, passed tissue, suffered low blood pressure and dizziness, and suffered frequent and severe urination pain. She said she had to undergo corrective treatment to have her abortion-caused problems cured.

(Source: Case No. 85-47280, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Donna W. This woman charged Praver perforated her uterus when he performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1987. She said she had to undergo a hysterectomy as a result. A judge dismissed Donna's case in 1990.

(Source: Case No. 90-6114, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Shirley W. This woman charged Praver caused her unspecified bodily damage when he worked on her at Planned Parenthood.

(Source: Case No. 91-6730, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Durwanna Sue Krieg. The husband of this woman sued Praver for malpractice over her death in 1976. He said Durwanna suffered a high fever, diarrhea, and vomiting shortly after giving birth to a son, but Praver (whom she had retained to give her prenatal care and deliver her baby) said she was only suffering from the flu and left the hospital to go to a football game. He said the doctor who treated Durwanna while Praver was at the football game failed to determine the cause of her illness. It wasn't until two days later, he said, that Praver decided to transfer Durwanna to doctors at another hospital who might be able to help her. She died shortly afterward, he said. The case was settled in Durwanna's husband's favor in 1981.

(Source: Case No. 1124979, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Cindy B. This woman accused Praver of negligence in diagnosing and treating in 1984 a gynecological condition she had. She said she suffered inflammation and infection of her female organs and had to have her fallopian tubes removed and an abscess treated as a result of Praver's treatment of her. A judge dismissed Cindy's case in 1988.

(Source: Case No. 85-48475, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Wendy M. This woman charged Gottesman botched two separate vacuum abortions he performed on her in 1986 so totally that the baby survived them. Wendy said she started suffering cramps and vaginal bleeding three weeks after the attempted abortions, and sought treatment at a hospital emergency room. She said the doctor told her the baby survived the abortions, so she decided to carry the baby. Two days later, she said, damage that Gottesman had caused her uterus caused the baby to die anyway.

The case was ended in 1988. Wendy could have settled out of court with Gottesman or the case could have been dismissed for other reasons.

(Source: Case No. 86-58626, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

Lori F. This woman accused Praver of causing her unspecified bodily damage and disfigurement when he treated her between 1983 and 1987.

(Source: Case No. 88-47910, filed in Harris County District Court in Houston)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD PERSONNEL REPORT ONLY TWO POTENTIAL SEX ABUSE VICTIMS IN BRYAN, TEXAS TO POLICE IN 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Planned Parenthood personnel have essentially not been reporting underage victims of rape, incest, molestation, or statutory rape at their Bryan abortion facility from 2003 to 2006.

Records obtained from the Bryan police indicate there were 156 calls made involving 4112 E. 29th St., the address of the Planned Parenthood facility in Bryan, from January 1, 2003, through March 22, 2006.

Of these, one was for sexual assault. The report was taken at 3:23 PM, Friday, January 3, 2003. The other involved picking up a rape kit (10-34, per police department interview) from Planned Parenthood on Saturday, November 19, 2005. These were the only two such reports Planned Parenthood staffers made to police from January 1, 2003 to March 22, 2006.

What has Planned Parenthood been reporting, if not vulnerable underage girls?

Here's a breakdown of the other 154 reports involving the Planned Parenthood location:

Of these, 49 were for Code REQ (request officer). Such complaints usually entail Planned Parenthood staffers and administrators trying to use police to interfere with picketers. In their urge to tattle, they even reported a traffic cone city maintenance workers put up, presuming it was an evil plot by their critics.

Of these, 3 were for Code 68 (criminal mischief). One call involved a protester setting up camera. Another call featured a staffer ratting out a customer for hitting security cameras. (Planned Parenthood cameras are okay, but any other cameras evidently aren't, in their eyes.)

Of these, 2 were for Code 68 (criminal mischief in progress). Such calls often are about protesters.

Of these, 10 were for Code 97 (suspicious person or object). One of these involved an empty box in a driveway. Such calls often are about protesters.

Of these, 8 were for Code DOC (disorderly conduct) complaints. Such calls usually are about protesters.

Of these, 1 was for Code 15 (disturbance). Such calls usually are about protesters.

Of these, 2 were for Code HARASS (harassment). Such calls usually are about protesters.

Of these, 3 were for Code 37 (suspicious vehicle). Such calls usually are about protesters

Of these, 1 was for Code THREAT (threat).

Of these, 1 was for Code CT (criminal trespass). Such calls usually are about protesters.

Of these, 1 was for Code MUSIC (loud music).

Of these, 3 were for Code NOISE (noise complaint).

Of these, 9 were for INFO (information) only. Some of these are calls were made by staffers; some were made by drive-by cranks. Then there was the call a staffer or customer made about protester literature on a car.

Of these, 1 was for Code CP (close patrol). This means the police heightened surveillance a bit for an unspecified reason.

Of these, 10 were for Code FU (follow-up). One of the 10 was the rape kit call.

Of these, 7 were for Code 90B (burglar alarm). Three calls were false alarms, two calls were cancelled false alarms, and one was a user error.

Of these, 1 was for Code 93 (open door or window).

Of these, 7 were for Code 70S (fire alarm, one engine). Most of these were false alarms due to alarm system malfunction or staffer errors.

Of these, 1 was for Code FDASST (assist fire department). It turned out to be a false alarm.

Of these, 1 was a 911 hang-up.

Of these, 2 were for Code WELFAR (welfare concern).

Of these, 1 was for Code AGENCY (agency assist calls).

Of these, 2 were for Code ASSIST (public assistance).

Of these, 2 were for Code FPROP (found property).

Of these, 3 were Code 57 (hit and run accident). Two took place in the parking lot, presumably involving customers. One victim apparently wouldn't give the police her name; perhaps she was ashamed of where they found her.

Of these, 9 were for Code OTHER (other).

Of these, 5 were for Code CHECK (miscellaneous check).

Of these, 1 was for Code 46 (stalled vehicle).

Of these, 1 was for Code TRAFHZ (traffic hazard).

Of these, 6 were for Code TRAFIC (traffic stops).

Of these, 1 was for Code 50 (minor accident).

At most, two of the 156 incidents reported involved a report of suspected or potential sexual abuse of an underage girl – or for any other female, for that matter. (Presumably a Planned Parenthood report to a child protective services agent – instead of a direct report to police – would still show up eventually as a police statistic since any such report would come from the Planned Parenthood location. No evidence of any such report was in the police records released concerning the address during the time period searched.)

Planned Parenthood and federal law enforcement and other feminist sources all agree on one thing – most girls 15 or younger who are “sexually active” have been the victims of sexual abuse offenses such as rape, sexual imposition, incest, statutory rape, or other forms of sexual molestation in their lives. Most underage girls who get pregnant are pregnant by males old enough to be prosecuted for statutory rape even if they aren’t guilty of rape or incest. Therefore, underage girls fit the profile of actual or probable sexual abuse victim, and this is why the law mandates reporting of underage girls to protect them.

Planned Parenthood, in an October 2004 press release, claimed there were more than 8000 patient visits to the Bryan facility in FY 2004. Of these, almost all were female.

Multiplying 8000 female visits by three years (2003 through 2005) equals about 24,000 instances of female patient visits to Planned Parenthood for medical treatment in the those three years. Since national estimates of Title X birth control patients and CDC estimates of abortion clients report about 2% of all females receiving such services are 15 or younger, it is reasonable to estimate the Planned Parenthood staffers at the Bryan facility had at least 160 patient visits involving girls 15 or younger each year in those three years, and a cumulative of at least 510 patient visits involving girls 15 or younger in the more than three years from January 1, 2003 through March 22, 2006.

And yet they reported TWO actual, suspected, or potential underage victims of sexual abuse to the police in that time frame.

Is Planned Parenthood aiding and abetting the ongoing sexual abuse of underage girls in the Brazos Valley region?

They appear to be breaking the mandatory reporting law that protects young girls. Evidently, there are financial reasons behind Planned Parenthood’s failure to report victims. They would lose business from stepdads, moms’ current boyfriends, and twentysomething guys if they went to the law.

And with all their evidently bogus police requests and disorderly conduct complaints and the like, how many tax dollars are Planned Parenthood personnel wasting on police runs – using the Bryan police as a guard service?

SHERLOCK RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 2629
AKRON, OH 44309

18 JAN 2006

Records Section
Waco Police Department
721 N. 4th St.
Waco, TX 76701

This is a request for information under the Texas freedom of information statute as amended.

Please send us a photocopy of the following incident reports:

11/8/2002	16:23:10	1121 Ross	Sex	Possible	NRPT
7/18/2003	13:53:29	1121 Ross	Sex	Agg	RPT
3/4/2004	14:51:32	1121 Ross	Sex	Agg	NRPT
3/8/2004	11:11:11	1121 Ross	Sex	Sexual Assault	RPT
3/8/2004	12:16:43	1121 Ross	Sex	Agg	RPT
3/8/2004	16:22:50	1121 Ross	Sex	Agg	RPT
3/9/2004	07:47:42	1121 Ross	Sex	Sexual Assault	RPT
3/23/2004	10:41:18	1121 Ross	Info	Sexual Assault	RPT
7/13/2004	10:26:58	1121 Ross	Sex	Sexual Assault	RPT
7/15/2004	11:48:56	1121 Ross	Sex	Agg	RPT
8/3/2004	15:55:43	1121 Ross	Asslt	Sexual	RPT
8/6/2004	15:51:56	1121 Ross	Asslt	Sex	RPT
8/27/2004	08:01:00	1121 Ross	Sex	Report	RPT
5/17/2005	16:52:52	1121 Ross	Sex	Sexual Assault	RPT
7/20/2005	14:08:51	1121 Ross	Sex	Asslt/Late	NR
11/13/2001	01:30:59	1927 Columbus	Asslt	Agg Sex Assault	RPT
4/19/2004	14:06:16	1927 Columbus	Sex	Sex Assault	RPT
5/3/2004	15:40:38	1927 Columbus	Sex	Agg	RPT
3/23/2005	14:10:04	1927 Columbus	Sex	Sexual Assault	NRPT
6/3/2005	16:35:42	1927 Columbus	Sex	Sexual Assault	NRPT

We understand there is a fee for this record and agree to pay the rate. If this will go above \$50, please call us in advance. Thank you for your help.

Kevin Sherlock
Sherlock Research

PLANNED PARENTHOOD PERSONNEL IN WACO FAIL TO REPORT THE VAST MAJORITY OF POTENTIAL SEX ABUSE VICTIMS TO POLICE IN 2000s

Planned Parenthood personnel have a problem reporting underage victims of rape, incest, molestation, or statutory rape at their two Waco facilities since the turn of the century.

Records obtained from the Waco police indicate there were 85 calls made involving 1121 Ross, the address of one Planned Parenthood facility, from January 1, 2000, through December 2005.

Of these, five were for civil disturbance complaints. Such complaints usually entail picketing.

Of these, four were for burglar alarms. All were evidently false due to human error of some sort.

Of these, four were for "general info."

Of these, 22 were "info" or "info only" calls.

Of these, four were "other" calls.

Of these, one was for assisting a citizen.

Of these, one was for "Assist CPS (Child Protective Services)." Police did not file a report on this call. (It is not clear if child abuse or neglect was involved, or if a Planned Parenthood employee or a client or an associate of the client was the subject of the call as perpetrator or reporter or witness, or if the call involved Planned Parenthood employee(s) as actual or potential interferers with a Child Protective Services order or mission.)

Of these, one was for attempted suicide.

Of these, one was for a "family violence" assault.

Of these, one was for "patrol watch," one was for "check business" in the late evening hours, one was for "check area," and one was for "check CM (criminal mischief)."

Of these, one was for discharge of firearm.

Of these, one was for possible several juveniles fighting (1010).

Of these, one was for a possible burglary in progress.

Of these, four were for "suspicious person." Of these, one was for "suspicious noise." Of these, two were for "suspicious vehicle."

Of these, five were for stolen vehicles.

Of these, one was for theft.

Of these, one was a traffic stop.

Of these, one was for a traffic PI (person intoxicated).

Of these, one was for a hit and run (1057) accident.

There were three animal calls for a “sick snake”, an “injured dog,” and “snake.” The log didn’t say whether these involved Planned Parenthood staffers.

Of these, 15 were evidently for some sort of sexual offense. Since the City of Waco refused to release the incident reports, it is not clear which reports referred to Planned Parenthood personnel as the sex offenders themselves or which (if any) involved Planned Parenthood personnel reporting potential or suspected sex offenses as mandatory reporters.

Of these, one was for “sex - possible” Police did not take a report.

Of these, four were for “sex - agg.” For each incident, police took a report.

Of these, one was for “sex - agg.” Police did not take a report.

Of these, four were for “sex - sexual assault.” For each incident, police took a report.

Of these, one was for “info - sexual asslt.” Police took a report.

Of these, two was for “asslt - sexual” or “asslt - sex.” For each incident, police took a report.

Of these, one was for “sex - report.” Police took a report.

Of these, one was for “sex - asslt/late.” Police took a report.

Records obtained from the Waco police indicate there were 78 calls made involving 1927 Columbus, the address of one Planned Parenthood facility, from January 1, 2000, through December 2005.

Of these, 17 were for civil disturbance complaints or “protestors” [sic] complaints. Such complaints usually entail picketing. In fact, four police incident descriptions listed the protesters under suspicious persons reports. One other call was for “INFO – ROLLING 1016 (disturbance).” Police didn’t make a report on this call.

Of these, one was for a parking violation.

Of these, one was for harassment.

Of these, seven were for “suspicious person,” one was for “suspicious noise,” and two were for “suspicious vehicle.” One was for “suspicious letter.” (The police didn’t take a report on this heinous offense.) One was for “check – box and bag.” (The police didn’t take a report on this, either.)

Of these, one was for violation of the noise ordinance. One was for “loud music.”

Of these, 11 were for burglar alarms. One was weather-triggered; the other 10 were evidently false due to human error of some sort.

Of these, one was for “check area.”

Of these, two were for “general info.”

Of these, four were “info only” or “info rpt” calls.

Of these, nine were “other” calls.

Of these, two were “FU – follow up” calls.

Of these, three were for assisting a citizen.

Of these, one was for assault.

Of these, one was for an abandoned vehicle.

Of these, one was for “open door” (ODOOR) – a door on a closed business establishment negligently left open. Police didn’t make a report on this.

Of these, one was for a property accident with no injury.

There were three animal calls; two were for “stray animal” and one was for “loose dog.”

Of these, five were evidently for some sort of sexual offense. Since the City of Waco refused to release the incident reports, it is not clear which reports referred to Planned Parenthood personnel as the sex offenders themselves or which (if any) involved Planned Parenthood personnel reporting potential or suspected sex offenses as mandatory reporters.

Of these, one was for “sex - agg.” Police took a report.

Of these, one was for “sex - sex assault.” Police took a report.

Of these, two were for “sex - sexual assault.” Police did not take a report in either case.

Of these, one was for “asslt – agg sex assault.” Police took a report.

ANALYSIS

Planned Parenthood and federal law enforcement and other feminist sources all agree on one thing – most girls 15 or younger who are “sexually active” have been the victims of sexual abuse offenses such as rape, sexual imposition, incest, statutory rape, or other forms of sexual molestation in their lives. Most underage girls who get pregnant are pregnant by males old enough to be prosecuted for statutory rape even if they aren’t guilty of rape or incest. Therefore, underage girls fit the profile of actual or probable sexual abuse victim, and this is why the law mandates reporting of underage girls to protect them.

There were 163 calls for service involving the two Waco Planned Parenthood facilities from January 1, 2000 through December 27, 2005. Of these, 20 were related to sex offenses.(Presumably a Planned Parenthood report to a child protective services agent – instead of a direct report to police – would still show up eventually as a police statistic since any such report would come from the Planned Parenthood location. No evidence of any such report was in the police records concerning the addresses during the time period searched.)

Of these 20 sex offense reports, there were zero in 2000. There was one involving the Columbus facility in 2001, and zero at the other facility. There was one involving the Ross facility in 2002, and zero at the other facility. There was one involving the Ross facility in 2003, and zero at the other facility. There were eleven involving the Ross facility in 2004, and two at the Columbus facility. There were two involving the Ross facility in May and July of 2005, and two involving the Columbus facility in March and June of 2005.

Since the City of Waco Attorney’s Office refused to release these records, it is not clear which of these 20 cases involve Planned Parenthood staffers (or their kin or friends) as sexual offenders, and which of these 20 cases involve Planned Parenthood staffers reporting potential or suspected sex offenses.

John Patterson of the Waco City Attorney’s Office detailed a few basics of 17 of the 20 cases in his letter refusing to release incident reports with victim and witness names redacted. He failed to address the other three cases in his refusal.

According to Patterson, two of the 20 reports (Exhibits 6 and 16) involved juvenile offenders. This implies the other 18 sexual offense incidents at the two Planned Parenthood locations involved adult offenders. This is consistent with U.S. Department of Justice statistics showing that well over 80% of all sexual assaults against underage girls are by males 18 or over, and most of these by males in their 20s or older. (Males in this demographic also are overwhelmingly the offenders when the victim of a sexual assault is at or above the age of consent.)

Patterson mentions 11 of the reports (Exhibits 8 through 15, and 17 through 19) were unfounded or ended in no criminal convictions. He said cases for five other reported incidents of sexual abuse (the cases he calls Exhibits 4 through 7 and 20) are pending. Besides the case he calls Exhibit 6, he said the case he calls Exhibit 16 involves a juvenile offender. (He did not account for three other cases.)

In other words, of the 17 cases the City of Waco attorney commented on, Waco city attorneys and/or McLennan County authorities failed to secure convictions in 11 cases. At

best, Waco city attorneys and/or McLennan County authorities have a chance to secure convictions in six cases (assuming they successfully prosecute the five pending cases and secured a conviction in one of the cases where Patterson confirmed sexual abuse by a minor (Exhibit 16)). (Patterson did not account for three other cases.)

Planned Parenthood staffers treat about 13,000 females a year at their two Waco locations, and of these, more than 500 each year are under the age of 16. In the six-year period the call for services records covered, this translates into more than 3000 underage girls. More than half of these underage “sexually active” girls have rape, incest, molestation, or statutory abuse experience, according to federal and feminist sources. Yet at maximum, if Patterson and the City of Waco are to be believed, Planned Parenthood staffers only reported 15 to 18 cases of potential sexual assault of underage girls by adult males. Of course, Planned Parenthood made money treating all of these girls.

(The Assist CPS call could very well have involved Planned Parenthood employee(s) as perpetrator(s) or actual or potential interferers with a Child Protective Services order or mission.)

Was the spike in 2004 due to a somewhat conscientious employee who could have been wrongfully fired for bringing negative attention to her employers?

It is evident there are large number of girls who receive sexual treatment from Planned Parenthood staffers at their two Waco facilities whose sexual victimizations are evidently not being reported by Planned Parenthood, according to Patterson’s own response and Planned Parenthood’s patient demographics.

Planned Parenthood has an ugly national reputation for refusing to report victims of sexual assault, so it is questionable whether all of the 20 sexual abuse incident reports connected with their two Waco facilities are cases in which Planned Parenthood staffers reported non-Planned Parenthood suspected or potential perpetrators. It is rational to conclude some of the reports involve Planned Parenthood staffers (or kin or friends or paramours) as perpetrators.

The performance of the lawyers in the Waco City Attorney’s Office is subject to scrutiny. It is possible the City of Waco is refusing to release police reports because of its lawyers’ inability (or the inability of their opposites in the McLennan County prosecutor’s office) to secure convictions of those reported for sexually abusing underage girls when Planned Parenthood is involved.

The police reports and Patterson’s denial also spotlights the extent of noncompliance of Planned Parenthood facility personnel with mandatory reporting laws. Of the six years covering our requests, there were zero sex abuse incidents reported at the two addresses in 2000, one in each of the years 2001, 2002, and 2003, 13 in 2004, and four in 2005 (all but one in the first half). Even if all of these involved non-Planned Parenthood perpetrators (and it is rational to believe some reports involve Planned Parenthood connected perpetrators), there should have been many many more reports.

Quite frankly, Patterson's bid to withhold such information leaves Planned Parenthood as an organization under suspicion as failing to obey mandatory reporting laws. And as such, it would appear the City of Waco and/or McLennan County authorities should be investigating Planned Parenthood if this is true.

It is also possible the City of Waco is refusing to release police reports because of their very poor performance in enforcing laws against mandatory reporting. Since Planned Parenthood's Waco staffers saw at least 3000 girls below the age of 16 in the six years of our request, and Waco authorities report knowing about a maximum of 15 to 18 reports of adult males victimizing underage girls in connection with these facilities, and since girls below the age of consent by U.S. Justice Department definition fit the profile of potential sex offense victims by their presence as sexual treatment patients at a Planned Parenthood facility, then Planned Parenthood staffers should be reporting many more underage girls than they are doing as potential victims.

And the City of Waco and/or prosecutors in McLennan County should be investigating Planned Parenthood for evidence of failure to report, conspiracy to fail to report, and aiding and abetting of sex offenders, which they obviously have not done. In fact, Federal authorities in 2004/2005 had to investigate providers of birth control services in Texas for mandatory reporting compliance because of the underachievement of birth control providers and local prosecutors such as those in Waco.

In the wake of the David Koresh fiasco, Waco area law enforcement and prosecutor personnel have a national reputation for doing little or nothing about serial sexual abuse. The stance of Waco's City Attorney Office has done nothing to reverse this ugly impression.

Why are Planned Parenthood staffers aiding and abetting the ongoing sexual abuse of underage girls in Waco and the surrounding area?

They appear to be breaking the mandatory reporting law that protects young girls. Evidently, there are financial reasons behind Planned Parenthood's failure to report victims. They would lose business from stepdads, moms' current boyfriends, and twentysomething guys if they went to the law.

And with all their evidently bogus disorderly conduct complaints against citizens acting lawfully and false burglar alarms (brought on by their incompetence in opening and closing their premises and/or hiring alarm subcontractors), how badly is Planned Parenthood wasting tax dollars on police runs – using the Waco police as a guard service? Are the citizens of Waco being underserved by the police because a large percentage of their assets are tied up helping a multinational corporate business and evident public nuisance like Planned Parenthood?

PLANNED PARENTHOOD AND NONREPORTING OF UNDERAGE VICTIMS

Several hundred thousand girls are the victims of rape, incest, and other degrading sex crimes. And Planned Parenthood is aiding and abetting the perpetrators by not reporting their many crimes.

They know their role as aiders and abettors of sex offenders because they know how often girls are victims. They even publish their findings in their publications. Planned Parenthood (Donovan/Alan Guttmacher Institute) reports 60% of all “sexually active” girls 15 or younger report being forced to have sex. Planned Parenthood (Darroch et. al.) reports 70% of all girls having sex with males 6 or more years older get pregnant by them.

As a survey of Planned Parenthood’s complicity in aiding and abetting child molesters and other sex offenders who prey upon the young, we recently surveyed five Texas counties with Planned Parenthood affiliates. Together, these five counties have more than 5 million people, almost 2% of the nation’s population and thus a reasonable sample.

We checked on reported victims of child molesters by Planned Parenthood affiliates and by middle school personnel in the same zip codes as the Planned Parenthood facilities. The former know all their girl clients are there because someone, usually a rapist, incestor, or statutory rapist, has had sex with them. The latter can only act on telltale signs of disturbed behavior that indicate victimization.

First, the statistical set-up.

Texas has an estimated 26.404 million people in 2012, per Texas State Health Services.

Of these, Dallas County has 2.485 million, Tarrant County has 1.920 million, Denton County has 711,000, Grayson County has 123,000, and Wise County has 64,000. This adds up to 5.363 million, 20.3% of the population of the state.

National trends on victims are in Appendix A. The national percentages and numbers used here come from the analysis of national trends in that appendix at the end of this summary.

Given a national population of about 300 million people, the five counties contains about 1.8% of the nation’s population (almost 2%). And of the estimated 144,000 to 192,000 girls 12 -15 nationwide who are rape victims or victims of other sexual assaults, this means about 2600 to 3500 girls 12-15 are victims in these five counties each year. Virtually all are able to become pregnant.

For the five years 2008 thru 2012, this is about 13,000 to 17,500 girls 12 to 15 in the five counties who are victims of rape or other sexual assaults (reported and not reported).

Counting only victims of arrested sex offenders (100,000 to 120,000 or so each year), this translates to about 24,000 to 29,000 victims each year who are girls 12 to 15. Of these, the 1.8% or so in the five counties – assuming sexual assaults average out across the country each year by age and sex – then this means about 430 to 520 girls 12-15 are victims in these five counties each year. Virtually all are able to become pregnant.

For the five years 2008 thru 2012, this is about 2150 to 2600 girls 12 to 15 in the five counties who are victims of rape or other sexual assaults *that resulted in arrests*, assuming ages of victims average out across the country. (Bear in mind many rapists have multiple victims, so a lower number of arrests still could still account for the victimizers of this number of girls.)

In these five counties, Planned Parenthood has 19 facilities, 30% of the 62 in the state. These numbers come from Planned Parenthood's current facility locator website for Texas.

Per Planned Parenthood of Greater Texas, the affiliate formerly known as Planned Parenthood of North Texas, their staffers saw 128,000 different patients in 2012 for a total of 235,000 office visits. Of these, roughly 125,000 were females ... who made roughly 230,000 visits to the affiliate's 28 facilities. According to Planned Parenthood's self-reporting, at least 2% of female clients are 15 or younger nationwide. The actual proportion is evidently much higher.

Since 19 of the 28 Planned Parenthood facilities are in the five counties, it is reasonable to assume Planned Parenthood staffers at these 19 facilities saw at least 65 to 70% the clients.

This translates into 81,000 to 88,000 different females, at least 1620 to 1760 being 15 or younger each year. Also, this translates into 150,000 to 160,000 or so visits by females each year, at least 3000 to 3200 being by girls who are 15 or younger.

For a five-year period, this means about 8100 to 8800 different girls 15 or younger, statistically likely to have been forced to have sex, saw treatment at Planned Parenthood facilities in these five counties. This also means girls 15 or younger made a total of 15,000 to 16,000 visits in these five years to Planned Parenthood facilities in these five counties.

For every girl brought or dragged in for an abortion by a mom or a stepdad to cover for a stepdad or Mom's boyfriend or stepbrother or uncle or father, 20 or so girls are brought in, usually by Mom or Stepdad for birth control, such as pills, for fitting for a diaphragm or cervical caps, or for sterilization. This is so to cover for a stepdad or Mom's boyfriend or stepbrother or uncle or father, to keep Chelsea or Jenna or Kimmie from getting pregnant at all. Planned Parenthood staffers, who get paid whether the female patient is 12 or 25 or 35, know these girls are having sex, very often against their will. That's why they are brought there for birth control, abortion, or VD treatment.

According to Texas Department of Family and Protective Services research on the 19 Planned Parenthood facilities in these five counties, Planned Parenthood facilities in these five counties at most reported 12 underage girls as actual or potential sexual offense victims of rape, incest, or other acts of sexual assault to the authorities. Again, an underage girl, if a victim, will be victimized dozens of times because of the close proximity of those in her family or her family's circle of acquaintances who are raping or otherwise molesting her.

At best, this is a reporting rate of 1.4 to 1.5 reports per thousand underage girls seen at these Planned Parenthood facilities. Or at best, this is a reporting rate of 7.5 to 8 reports per 10,000 visits per 10,000 underage girls seen at these Planned Parenthood facilities.

In other words, the statistics and public records and Planned Parenthood's own reports show staffers of Planned Parenthood are not reporting victims of sexual abuse, even though their own organization publishes statistics that points to widespread forced sex on young girls and a high percent of pregnancies among young girls being used by older guys.

In other words, Planned Parenthood makes significant money from covering for those who rape or molest or seduce young girls. This is a dirty business that makes pornographers feel clean by comparison. It is also totally illegal, because reporting the possible or suspected victims of such crimes is mandatory.

APPENDIX – ANALYSIS OF NATIONWIDE SEX OFFENSE PATTERNS

Nationwide, police and/or prosecutor sources report about 100,000 to 120,000 rapes and other sexual offenses. All too often police and prosecutors report sex offenses as simple assault.

Department of Justice (DOJ) officials concede there are several sexual assault victims who don't report for every victim who does report.

This meshes with feminist groups and child victim advocacy groups that claim there are 600,000 to 800,000 sexual assaults unrelated to incarceration each year.

Not counting prisons or juvenile detention facilities (where almost all sex offenses are homosexual or lesbian assaults), here are the statistics, based on reporting and extrapolations of reported data:

At least 50% of all rape or other sexual assault (including incest) victims are girls 17 or younger. Another 12 to 13% of victims are boys 17 or younger. ***Compared with adult female victims, who are usually victims once, the average child victim is a victim dozens to hundreds of times, due to the high rates of incest and abuse by boyfriends of the children's mothers.***

Of rape victims, 16% or so are girls younger than 12.

Of rape victims, 24% or so are girls 12 to 15 - old enough to ovulate, young enough to be statutory rape victims in virtually all states.

Of rape victims, 11% or so are girls 16 or 17.

Of rape victims, 12 to 13% are boys 17 or younger.

On perpetrators, the following trends apply:

Of perpetrators, 73-1/2% are males abusing girls.

Of perpetrators, 18-1/2% are males abusing boys.

Of perpetrators, 6-1/2% are females abusing girls.

Of perpetrators, 1-1/2% are females abusing boys. Most are very very young.

At least 70% of all victims 12 to 17 reported being sexually assaulted in their own home, or the home of a relative, friend, or acquaintance. The number is even higher for younger children. School property was the site of 8% to 12% of all rapes; most perpetrators were teachers or other school employees.

More than 75% of all perpetrators are 18 or older.

Roughly 25% of all perpetrators are relatives of the victims (incestors).

A large percentage of sex offenders of children are boyfriends of the girls' mothers, or are teachers.

There are roughly 12 million girls 12 to 17, and roughly 8 million 12 to 15.

Given the numbers from the five counties of Texas, the law of averages says 90,000 to 98,000 girls 15 or younger are being taken to Planned Parenthood facilities across the nation every year, and at most about 135 to 150 of them are being reported nationwide as victims of sexual predators.

How many other corporations have done so much for child molesters and child rapists?

**SHERLOCK RESEARCH
P.O. Box 311
Red Lion, PA 17356**

14 JAN 2013

Patrick Crimmins
Texas Department of Family and Protective Services
701 W. 51st St.
Austin, Texas 78751

Mr. Crimmins:

This is a public records request under the open records law of your state as amended.

For the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 we request the Department provide a printout of all child sexual abuse cases reported to the Department from personnel at the addresses listed below. This applies whether or not the suspected abuse took place at the addresses listed, or took place at another location. Each address listed below is the address of a corporate entity in the health care field which is a mandatory reporter of suspected child abuse cases or a school district entity which is a mandatory reporter of suspected child abuse cases. We need the data provided by year, age and sex of victim, and by address of reporter, the address being the reporter's place of work. If any cases involved suspected victimization at any address listed below, please note it.

Our request is for reporting done by employees of the following addresses:

5290 Beltline Road, Addison (or Dallas), Texas 75254
5201 Celestial Avenue, Addison (or Dallas), Texas 75254

3701 South Cooper Street, Arlington, Texas 76015
3000 South Field Road, Arlington, Texas 76015

2816 Central Drive, Bedford, Texas 76021
325 Carolyn Drive, Bedford, Texas 76021

140 West FM Road 1382, Cedar Hill, Texas 75104
1208 East Pleasant Run Road, Cedar Hill, Texas 75104

7424 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75231
9100 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75231
7001 Fair Oaks Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75231

2436 South Interstate Highway 35 East (IH-35E), Denton, Texas 76205
1900 Jason Drive, Denton, Texas 76205

301 South Henderson Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76104
1066 West Magnolia Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas 76104

2470 Jacksboro Highway, Fort Worth, Texas 76114
415 Hagg Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76114

3863 Miller Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas 76119
2501 Stalcup Road, Fort Worth, Texas 76119

6775 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas 76116
8900 Chapin Road, Fort Worth, Texas 76116

1015 West Centerville Road, Garland, Texas 75041
2232 Sussex Drive, Garland, Texas 75041

1111 West Airport Freeway, Irving, Texas 75062
3601 Pioneer Drive, Irving, Texas 75062

1288 West Main Street, Lewisville, Texas 75067
2075 Edmonds Lane, Lewisville, Texas 75067

1720 West Eldorado Parkway, McKinney, Texas 75069
2000 Doe Rollins Street, McKinney, Texas 75069

1220 Town East Boulevard, Mesquite, Texas 75150
2930 Town East Boulevard, Mesquite, Texas 75150

810 North Central Expressway, Plano, Texas 75074
2501 Jupiter Road, Plano, Texas 75074

The records we are asking for and the method of record retrieval we asked for are open records in Texas, subject to any applicable provisos shielding the identities of victims, informants, witnesses, or uncharged suspects.

We will pay the reasonable statutory fee for such records. Please advise us if the estimated amount will be higher than \$300 before starting work.

Thanks for your help.

Kevin Sherlock
Sherlock Research

SHERLOCK RESEARCH
P.O. Box 311
Red Lion, PA 17356

15 MAR 2013

Texas Dept. of Family and Protective Services

ATTN: Craig Purifoy (MC Y-937)
P.O.Box 149030
Austin, TX 78714-9030

Mr. Purifoy:

Enclosed is a payment for \$270.00. Combined with our earlier payment of \$300.00, this settles our bill for the records request 2013-0018.

Thanks again for your help and your staff's help. The spreadsheet is easy to use and is professionally done, like I thought I'd get from you and the other professionals in your office.

Kevin Sherlock
Sherlock Research

Fiscal Year of Report	Alleged Victim's Age	Alleged Victim's Gender	Reporter Address Line 1	Reporter Address Line 2	Reporter City	Reporter Zip Code
2008	13	F	2501 STALCUP RD		FORT WORTH	76119
2008	10	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2008	15	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2008	13	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2008	8	M	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2008	14	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2008	6	M	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2008	11	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2008	17	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2008	14	M	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2009	6	F	2501 JUPITER RD		PLANO	75074
2009	13	F	2501 STALCUP RD		FORT WORTH	76119
2009	13	F	325 CAROLYN DR		BEDFORD	76021
2009	15	F	3863 MILLER AVE		FORT WORTH	76119
2009	14	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2010	14	F	2501 JUPITER RD		PLANO	75074
2010	13	F	3000 S FIELDER RD		ARLINGTON	76015
2010	15	F	301 S HENDERSON ST		FORT WORTH	76104
2010	13	F	3863 MILLER AVE		FORT WORTH	76119
2010	16	F	3863 MILLER AVE		FORT WORTH	76119
2010	12	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2010	8	M	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2010	12	F	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2010	6	M	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2010	7	F	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2010	14	F	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2010	3	M	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2010	14	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2010	16	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2010	15	F	810 N CENTRAL EXPY	STE 116	PLANO	75074
2010	14	F	810 N CENTRAL EXPY	STE 116	PLANO	75074
2010	15	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2011	14	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2011	3	F	2232 SUSSEX DR		GARLAND	75041
2011	6	F	2232 SUSSEX DR		GARLAND	75041
2011	15	F	325 CAROLYN DR		BEDFORD	76021
2011	8	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2011	14	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2011	11	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2011	12	F	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2011	7	M	7001 FAIR OAKS AVE		DALLAS	75231
2011	10	F	7424 GREENVILLE AVE	STE 202	DALLAS	75231
2011	13	F	7424 GREENVILLE AVE		DALLAS	75231
2011	13	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2011	12	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FT WORTH	76116
2011		M	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2011	15	M	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2012	14	F	1015 W CENTERVILLE RD	STE 118	GARLAND	75041
2012	14	F	1066 W MAGNOLIA AVE		FORT WORTH	76104
2012	6	F	1066 W MAGNOLIA AVE		FORT WORTH	76104
2012	13	F	1208 E PLEASANT RUN RD		CEDAR HILL	75104

2012	13	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	14	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	2	M	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	14	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	13	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	8	M	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	2	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	14	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	13	F	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	7	M	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	6	M	1900 JASON DR		DENTON	76205
2012	12	F	2436 S I-35 E	STE 376-104	DENTON	76205
2012	16	M	2436 S I-35 E	STE 376-104	DENTON	76205
2012	14	M	2436 S I-35 E	STE 376-104	DENTON	76205
2012	13	M	2436 S IH 35 E	STE 376, PMB	DENTON	76205
2012	11	M	2436 S IH 35 E	STE 376, PMB	DENTON	76205
2012	17	M	2436 S IH 35 E	STE 376, PMB	DENTON	76205
2012	16	F	2436 S IH 35 E	STE 376, PMB	DENTON	76205
2012	13	F	2501 JUPITER RD		PLANO	75074
2012	14	F	2501 STALCUP RD		FORT WORTH	76119
2012	14	F	2501 STALCUP RD		FORT WORTH	76119
2012	8	M	325 CAROLYN DR		BEDFORD	76021
2012	14	F	325 CAROLYN DR		BEDFORD	76021
2012	12	F	3863 MILLER AVE		FORT WORTH	76119
2012	13	F	3863 MILLER AVE		FORT WORTH	76119
2012	5	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	14	M	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	1	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	12	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	10	M	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	12	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	13	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	14	F	415 HAGG DR		RIVER OAKS	76114
2012	8	F	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2012	9	F	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2012	6	M	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2012	1	M	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2012	7	F	5201 CELESTIAL RD		DALLAS	75254
2012	14	F	7424 GREENVILLE AVE	# 211A	DALLAS	75231
2012	14	F	810 N CENTRAL EXPY		PLANO	75074
2012	14	F	810 N CENTRAL EXPY	STE 116	PLANO	75074
2012	13	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2012	11	M	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2012	13	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2012	13	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FT WORTH	76116
2012	10	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116
2012	11	M	8900 CHAPIN RD		FT WORTH	76116
2012	8	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FT WORTH	76116
2012	8	F	8900 CHAPIN RD		FT WORTH	76116
2012	5	M	8900 CHAPIN RD		FORT WORTH	76116

CALIFORNIA CASES

Planned Parenthood is active across California. This summary focuses on Planned Parenthood cases in Los Angeles County, Sacramento County, and San Diego County, and also covers to some extent other counties with Planned Parenthood abortion facilities and non-abortion facilities through 2002.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed in the Los Angeles County Superior Court system against doctors connected with L.A. area Planned Parenthood facilities. They include cases in which women accused staffers of malpractice in connection with abortions or other treatment. Also included are cases in which women sued Planned Parenthood for referring them to substandard doctors who later reportedly injured them while performing their abortions.

These cases aren't pretty. Women accused Planned Parenthood staffers of lacerating their uteruses while performing abortions on them. Two of these women said they were rendered sterile as a result of the abortions.

One woman said Planned Parenthood staffers botched her abortion so completely that the baby survived. Other women said Planned Parenthood staffers also botched their abortions, and they had to have the rest of the babies removed elsewhere. One of these women evidently underwent psychiatric treatment because of the havoc the incident wreaked on her mind.

Several women said Planned Parenthood staffers wounded their uteruses with IUDs they installed. One woman sued a Planned Parenthood staffer for botching her sterilization, because she became pregnant again anyway.

Also included are cases in which men accused Planned Parenthood staffers of botching their vasectomies. In one case, a man reportedly lost a testicle. In another case, Planned Parenthood staffers may have implied a woman was being unfaithful to her husband when she became pregnant after a Planned Parenthood staffer evidently botched her husband's vasectomy!

These malpractice cases were filed in the Los Angeles County Superior Court system from 1972 through 2002. The doctors profiled in these cases are Lise Fortier (medical director until 1987), Lloyd Greig, Paul Toomer, Vallorie Saulsberry, Georgina Kovacs, and other staffers who performed gynecological surgery, IUD installations and abortions. Also profiled are John Pennington and other staffers who performed vasectomies.

Note that many patients filed "dismiss with prejudice" paperwork in their cases. All this means is the case is over. The woman could have gotten a decent out-of-court settlement from Planned Parenthood and/or the staffer, or she could have decided to drop her case.

Michael and Cynthia L. They sued Planned Parenthood and a contraceptive foam manufacturer, charging the foam a Planned Parenthood staffer had evidently recommended they use did not prevent Cynthia from becoming pregnant and bearing a child in 1972. The case was dismissed in 1978.

The couple also sued Planned Parenthood for another act of malpractice. They charged a birth control drug (Depo-provera) a Planned Parenthood staffer had reportedly given to Cynthia while she was pregnant caused their daughter birth defects.

(Sources: Case No. C46291 and Case No. C145074, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Armando and Lynda L. This Hispanic couple sued Planned Parenthood, charging that a staffer named Stephen Sacks botched a vasectomy he performed on Armando in 1973 and that Lynda became pregnant despite her husband's vasectomy. They also accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of humiliating Lynda and making accusations against her (probably accusing her of being unfaithful) and implied Planned Parenthood staffers had tried to talk Lynda into having an abortion. They also sued a doctor named Gerald Bernstein in connection with the evident botched vasectomy.

Planned Parenthood's and Bernstein's lawyer admitted the staffers had offered to do an abortion on Lynda and redo a vasectomy on Armando. (The couple decided to save their child and also not to trust Armando's manhood in the hands of Planned Parenthood again, the lawyer noted.) Planned Parenthood's people also sued for negligence the lab where they sent a specimen of Armando's semen after the vasectomy; they charged the lab's people incorrectly said it contained no sperm.

COMMENT: *Planned Parenthood's offer and lawsuit convinced me that Armando and Lynda were telling the truth. I would rather have Planned Parenthood's scumbags mad at me than imply, by using weak qualifiers, that Lynda was unfaithful to Armando.*

The case went to trial; the jury decided in favor of Planned Parenthood in 1979.

(Source: Case No. C84699, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Wendy G. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer installed an IUD in her in 1972 so negligently she suffered pelvic inflammatory disease and uterus damage. The case was settled out of court in 1978.

(Source: Case No. C101788, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Roger C. He charged a staffer performed a vasectomy on him at Planned Parenthood in 1974 so negligently he lost a testicle. He sued a doctor named Richie in the case. The case was dismissed with prejudice -- possibly due to a settlement -- in 1977.

(Source: Case No. C114758, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Randall B. He charged a staffer performed a vasectomy on him at Planned Parenthood in 1975 so negligently he suffered a hematoma (blood and fluid buildup) in his scrotum, had to undergo corrective surgery elsewhere, and suffered pain repeatedly during sex with his wife. Randall's wife charged the vasectomy complications prevented him from having sex with her for a long time. Randall sued a doctor whom he called Stephen Sachs (possibly Stephen Sacks) in the case. The case was dismissed with prejudice -- possibly due to a settlement -- in 1979.

(Source: Case No. C155152, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Anna M. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer installed an IUD in her in 1975 so negligently he caused her a uterine infection and a cyst. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium. She settled with Planned Parenthood for \$3500 in 1980.

(Source: Case No. C179519, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Candita G. She sued Planned Parenthood for unspecified malpractice, charging a Planned Parenthood staffer damaged her so seriously in 1975 she required emergency surgery at a local hospital.

(Source: Case No. C195831, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Andrea M. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer punctured her uterus when he performed an abortion on her in 1978. She said she required corrective surgery at a hospital to have her uterus repaired and her internal bleeding stopped. The case went to arbitration in 1982; the case was dismissed with prejudice -- possibly due to a settlement -- in 1983.

(Source: Case No. C265214, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Zephyr J. She charged Greig left placenta tissue inside her when he performed an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1978. Greig's negligence, she said, caused her an infection and other gynecological damage. The case went to arbitration in 1982. The case was dismissed with prejudice -- possibly due to a settlement -- later in 1982.

(Source: Case No. C286430, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Richard H. He charged a Planned Parenthood staffer (possibly David Rhodes -- this resident's application for part-time weekend work with Planned Parenthood was in the case file) performed a vasectomy on him at Planned Parenthood in 1978 so negligently his testicles became infected, forcing him to undergo corrective surgery and a three-day hospital stay. He also charged Planned Parenthood staffers delayed him from seeing a doctor for several days and the Planned Parenthood staffer who was supposed to perform corrective surgery did not show up as promised. The case was dismissed with prejudice against Rhodes in 1983.

(Source: Case No. C300960, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Martine H. She said Greig botched an abortion he performed on her in 1978. She eventually gave birth to a stillborn child several months later.

(Source: Case No. C315664, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Kathryn T. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer installed an IUD in her in 1979 so negligently it caused her pelvic inflammatory disease. Judge Thomas Johnson dismissed the case for lack of prosecution in 1984.

(Source: Case No. C328176, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Susan B. She accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of installing an IUD in her so negligently he caused her uterine damage. Her husband also sued for loss of consortium. The case was dismissed with prejudice -- possibly due to a settlement -- in 1984.

(Source: Case No. C366673, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Baerbel S. She charged Ms. Fortier punctured her intestine when she performed a "birth control procedure" (probably abortion or sterilization) on her at Planned Parenthood in 1982. Ms. Fortier's negligence in puncturing her intestine, she said, caused her peritonitis (infection of pelvic and abdominal cavity membranes). The case was dismissed with prejudice -- possibly due to a settlement -- in 1983.

(Source: Case No. C430420, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Maria P. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer (possibly Ms. Fortier, whom she named in the case) performed an abortion on her in 1982 so negligently she lacerated her uterus and rendered her sterile.

(Source: Case No. C440473, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Megan C. She sued Greig for reportedly giving her poor prenatal treatment and delivering her baby negligently enough in 1981 to cause the little girl unspecified serious bodily damage.

(Source: Case No. C467236, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Mary V. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer botched an abortion he performed on her in 1984, causing her bleeding and infection. She said the staffer didn't get all of the baby out, so she had to undergo surgery at a hospital to have the rest of the baby (a "large cereal bowl sized amount of pregnancy product," she said) removed.

A psychiatrist also said Mary had to undergo psychiatric treatment for guilt, obsession, and nightmares about the abortion, and for the shock of suffering bleeding and infection and having to have the rest of her child cut out of her in a hospital. (Mary said she had seen what Planned Parenthood's staffer had cut out of her, and said it looked "large and humanoid in nature.") Judge Robert O'Brien dismissed the case on Planned Parenthood's motion in 1986.

(Source: Case No. C558915, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Janice L. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer installed an IUD in her so negligently he rendered her sterile. She said she had a Planned Parenthood staffer remove the device a year after it was put in, and that the doctor to whom she went for fertility tests in 1984 told her the IUD had scarred her.

(Source: Case No. C559727, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Denise S. She accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of scarring and burning her thighs and vagina while giving her unspecified gynecological treatment in 1984.

COMMENT: *This case's paperwork includes a notice from Planned Parenthood's lawyer Gary Fields demanding pictures of Denise's thighs and vagina before and after the incident. Fields' tone seemed nonchalant and arrogant at the same time ... as if all the women in America should have snapshots of their vaginas laying around the house just waiting to be presented to a shyster like him.*

(Source: Case No. C560364, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Thomastina B. She accused Greig of botching a sterilization he performed on her in 1979. She suffered a ruptured tubal pregnancy in 1982, she said, and added Greig tried to sterilize her again after she suffered the tube rupture. She became pregnant once again in early 1985, and gave birth to a son later that year; she accused Greig of botching the second sterilization operation as well.

(Source: Case No. C592740, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Lori K. This woman sued Greig for malpractice over unspecified damages he reportedly caused her in 1986.

(Source: Case No. C670932, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Richard C. He sued Planned Parenthood for referring him to a doctor (John Pennington) who reportedly damaged his penis while performing a vasectomy on him. Richard's wife also sued, charging he was unable to have sex with her for a time as a result of Pennington's and Planned Parenthood's reported negligence.

(Source: Case No. C689304, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Tammy B. This woman sued Planned Parenthood because one of its staffers reportedly performed an abortion on her in 1988 so negligently that he lacerated her uterus, causing her to bleed uncontrollably. As a result, she said, she had to undergo a hysterectomy. She also sued a doctor named C. Augustus in the case.

(Source: Case No. C711288, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Shelley F. She sued Planned Parenthood, accusing its staffers of failing to tell her test results of unspecified treatment she underwent were abnormal. As a result, she charged, her condition worsened, and she had to undergo corrective surgery.

(Source: Case No. C737048, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Susan K. She accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of installing an IUD in her so negligently it punctured her uterus in 1984.

(Source: Case No. EAC47511, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Sharon G. She sued Planned Parenthood over treatment she received in 1984 that was apparently so negligent she suffered unspecified bodily damage.

(Source: Case No. EAC50834, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Candy A. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer installed an IUD in her so negligently in 1970 he caused her unspecified gynecological injuries. The case was dismissed with prejudice for unspecified reasons in 1972.

(Source: Case No. NEC10390, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Nancy M. She charged a Planned Parenthood staffer installed an IUD in her in 1973 negligently enough to cause her a severe uterine infection. She also charged the staffers refused to take it out of her when she complained of abdominal pain (she said they told her it was safe even if imbedded in her uterine wall -- which it was), and they also refused to treat her or refer her to anyone who could cure her. She said she had to go to a hospital to have the IUD removed. Planned Parenthood settled the case with her in 1975.

(Source: Case No. NWC35816, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Lynell B. She sued Planned Parenthood because an IUD one of its staffers installed in her in 1978 reportedly caused her unspecified bodily damage. Planned Parenthood settled the case with her in 1984.

(Source: Case No. NWC76249, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Laurie B. She accused Paul Toomer of performing an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood in 1978 so negligently he caused her unspecified bodily damage.

(Source: Case No. NWC81366, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Deborah D. She charged a staffer caused her unspecified bodily damage while operating on her at Planned Parenthood in 1983. She also sued a doctor named David Battin in the case. In 1984, six days after Gary Fields -- the lawyer for Planned Parenthood and Battin -- offered Deborah \$15,000, the case ended.

(Source: Case No. NWC96717, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Marlene C. She charged Toomer performed a Caesarian section on her so negligently in 1984 she required followup surgery.

(Source: Case No. NWC13317, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Maria G. She accused Ms. Fortier of botching an abortion she performed on her in 1987. She said Ms. Fortier didn't get all of the baby out of her, and she had to get the rest of the baby removed by another doctor a week later.

Maria dismissed her case against Planned Parenthood for unspecified reasons in 1989. Court documents do not say what kind of a settlement Planned Parenthood made with her.

COMMENT: *Planned Parenthood bosses -- through their lawyer Gary Fields -- showcased their caring attitudes toward the women and girls their staffers cut on by arguing, "Retention of products of conception was an acceptable and foreseeable risk of therapeutic abortion."*

(Source: Case No. NWC36437, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Patricia C. She sued Greig for treatment he gave her in 1977, charging he negligently caused her unspecified bodily damage. Greig settled with Patricia for \$8500 in 1979.

(Source: Case No. WEC56089, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Christine R. She sued Planned Parenthood because one of its staffers reportedly botched her abortion so totally in 1980 that the baby survived it. She gave birth to the child later that year.

(Source: Case No. WEC71492, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Shannon W. She sued Planned Parenthood, charging its staffers failed on three separate occasions in 1985 to determine she was pregnant when she underwent exams at the facility. As a result, Shannon said, she suffered complications and required hospitalization. She said she eventually had to undergo an abortion, and suffered unspecified complications from the abortion. She also sued Lenore Momar and a doctor named Dean Moyer in the case.

(Source: Case No. WEC105442, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Selena C. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers prescribed her birth control pills when she was two months pregnant, and again when she was four months pregnant. She implied they also failed to diagnose she was pregnant when they gave her an internal exam and examined her again two months later. As a result of the staffers' negligence, she said, she took the pills while she was in the early stages of pregnancy, which led to her child being born with major heart and muscle defects. She also sued Tanya Dunlap, Dean Moyer, and another doctor named Joan Babbott in the case.

Judge Gary Klausner in 1992 dismissed Selena's case on a motion from Planned Parenthood's lawyers.

(Source: Case No. BC3033, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Liz M. She accused Planned Parenthood and a doctor named Judith Reichman of damaging her round ligament (one of the ligaments that supports the uterus) and nearby flesh while performing unspecified surgery (possibly abortion or sterilization) on her in 1990. As a result, she said, she had to undergo corrective treatment in a hospital and lost time from her work. The case was ended for unspecified reasons in 1991.

(Source: Case No. BC31162, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Marc L. He accused Pennington of botching a vasectomy he performed on him at Planned Parenthood in 1990. He said he bled from the scrotum while recovering at Planned Parenthood, received more stitches from Pennington, and was discharged by Planned Parenthood staffers. He said he blacked out at home a couple of hours after the surgery while trying to urinate.

Marc said his wife called Planned Parenthood, but neither Pennington nor anyone else would return her call. She said she called Planned Parenthood again, and was told to take Marc to a hospital. Marc said his wife took him to a hospital, and the emergency room doctor, after numerous calls, finally reached Pennington. Pennington, Marc said, would not come to the hospital to treat him, and said he would do nothing further for him.

Marc said Pennington's negligence caused him a hematoma in the scrotum, a week-long stay in the hospital, and disability leave from his job for several months.

(Source: Case No. KC3301, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court, Pomona)

Linda F. She accused Vallorie Saulsberry of botching an abortion she performed on her at Planned Parenthood in 1990. She implied staffers left fetal material and/or pregnancy tissue in her uterus after the abortion. She also said she suffered from bleeding and intense cramping after the abortion, but staffers denied her treatment or any other help for her complications despite her repeated calls for help.

Linda said several days after the abortion, the staffers falsely told her she was suffering from an ectopic pregnancy and told her to go to a county-run hospital several miles away to receive emergency treatment. (It's not clear in Linda's complaint whether Planned Parenthood had an admitting agreement with the hospital, or if the staffers just wanted to dump her as a patient and have the taxpayers pay for her corrective medical treatment.) As a result of the incident, Linda said, she suffered unspecified bodily damage.

(Source: Case No. BC38621, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Laura B. She charged Planned Parenthood staffers botched an abortion they performed on her in 1991. As a result, she said, she had to undergo a second abortion to have the baby removed. She also said staffers caused her a pelvic infection and possible sterility by performing the failed abortion on her. She also sued a doctor named Kathleen Kornafel in the case.

(Source: Case No. BC65081, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Michelle H. She accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of performing an abortion on her in 1992 so negligently that she had to undergo corrective treatment for her injuries in a hospital. She said she also lost time from work for an extended period as a result of the poorly-performed abortion.

(Source: Case No. LC24177, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court, Van Nuys)

Kevin E. This man accused Mary Gatter (a doctor) and Ms. K. Herold (a nurse practitioner) of negligence in treating genital warts at the base of his penis in 1999. He said he suffered severe pain and extensive scarring to his sexual organ as a result.

Kevin said he first underwent treatment at a Planned Parenthood facility in Hollywood, and received a prescription for Aldara cream. He said this cream didn't work too well in removing the warts. Kevin said a staffer at the Planned Parenthood facility in Hollywood referred him to the Planned Parenthood facility in Santa Monica so the staffers at this facility could use liquid nitrogen to freeze-burn the warts off of his penis.

Kevin said he received this treatment at Planned Parenthood's Santa Monica facility three times without incident, because the staffer applied only a small amount of liquid nitrogen to the warts on his penis with a cotton swab. He said Ms. Herold treated him the fourth time. He said she "used a large cotton swab and liberally painted the affected area with more than double the amount of liquid nitrogen than previously had been applied." Kevin said Ms. Herold "brushed not only the warts but large portions of the genital area where there were no warts, apparently without regard to where she was applying it."

Within minutes of leaving the facility, Kevin said, he began to feel excruciating pain in the areas where Ms. Herold had brushed the liquid nitrogen on his penis. He said the excessive liquid nitrogen application caused painful scarring, caused areas of his skin to fuse, and caused him extreme pain when he achieved erection. He said Ms. Herold had freeze-burned a three-inch by inch-and-a-half scar into his genitalia.

Kevin said he couldn't sit straight and he had to limp as a result of the damage Ms. Herold caused to his member. He said he made several calls to the Planned Parenthood Santa Monica facility for help, but the staffers told him "there was little he could do about it."

Kevin sued Ms. Herold for malpractice. He sued Ms. Gatter and Planned Parenthood for failing to supervise Ms. Herold when she damaged his manhood.

Planned Parenthood agreed to pay Kevin \$60,000 in an out-of-court settlement on Halloween 2001. That day, Kevin dismissed his case against Ms. Herold and Ms. Gatter. He dismissed his case against Planned Parenthood (evidently upon payment) in November 2001.

(Source: Case No. SC062010, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court, Santa Monica. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the case history report.)

Leslie H. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, Planned Parenthood nurse practitioner Ms. Wilke and nurse Ward, and other Planned Parenthood staffers at the Planned Parenthood facility in Lakewood for malpractice. She said they failed to tell her they suspected she had human papilloma virus and bacterial vaginosis when they examined her at the Planned Parenthood facility in 2000. She said they failed to tell her she needed a follow-up exam, she said they failed to properly document and diagnose her condition, and she said they failed to tell her about her condition. As a result, she said, she had to undergo surgery and suffered permanent injury.

The case was still active as of December 2002.

(Source: Case No. VC036598, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court, Norwalk. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the case history report.)

M'Lou H. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and Sandy Wilkenson for negligently prescribing her birth control pills that a medicine she was taking would make less effective. She said she was taking Tegretol at the time (1997), and told the Planned Parenthood staffers this, and yet they prescribed her the birth control pills anyway. (According to the Physicians' Desk Reference, Tegretol is an anticonvulsant drug for treating symptoms of epilepsy and neuralgia.)

As a result of Wilkenson's and the other Planned Parenthood staffers' negligence, M'Lou said, she became pregnant because the Tegretol prevented the birth control pills from working properly. She underwent an abortion, and said she incurred ongoing surgical and medical bills, and lost future earning capacity as a result of undergoing the abortion. She said she also suffered continuous depression from the ordeal. M'Lou settled her case for undisclosed terms in the spring of 2000.

(Source: Case No. LC047601, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court, Van Nuys. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.)

Annette O. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers installed Norplant birth control implants in her negligently in 1992, and caused her serious and permanent physical injuries as a result. She said she had to undergo corrective medical treatment in a hospital, and also lost wages and suffered a loss of earning capacity as a result of Planned Parenthood's negligence. Annette also sued Wyeth-Ayerst, the maker of Norplant. Annette dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in July 1995.

(Source: Case No. BC096999, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the request for dismissal, and the case history.)

Eleanor C. This woman sued Georgina Kovacs and Planned Parenthood, saying they inserted Norplant birth control implants in her negligently in 1992. She also said Planned Parenthood staffers performed surgery on her (possibly Norplant birth control implant removal) negligently on her in 1993. She said she suffered serious and permanent injuries, had to undergo surgery and other treatment in a hospital, and incurred hospital and medical expenses as a result of Ms. Kovacs' and Planned Parenthood's negligence.

Eleanor also sued Wyeth-Ayerst, the maker of Norplant. However, Wyeth-Ayerst was apparently able to get a judge to throw out Eleanor's lawsuit against them in 1997.

After a jury trial in October 1997, the jurors found Ms. Kovacs and Planned Parenthood negligent. They determined Eleanor had suffered \$40,000 in past pain, suffering, inconvenience, and/or physical impairment, that she would suffer another \$30,000 in future pain, suffering, inconvenience, and/or physical impairment, and that she would suffer at least \$104,000 (worth \$87,927.33 in a lump sum in October 1997) in loss of future earnings as the result of the negligence of Ms. Kovacs and Planned Parenthood. Eleanor received a judgment of \$157,927.33.

Planned Parenthood tried to get the judge to set aside the verdict, and when that failed, they tried to get a new trial. This also failed, and they paid Eleanor the judgment in 1998.

(Source: Case No. BC106013, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the jury verdict, the notice of satisfaction of judgment, and the case history.)

Audrey G. This woman sued Georgina Kovacs and Planned Parenthood, saying they inserted Norplant too deeply in her arm in 1992. She said she suffered injuries as a result, when she had them removed from her arm in 1996. She said she had to undergo surgery and hospitalization as a result of Ms. Kovacs' and Planned Parenthood's negligence. Audrey also sued Wyeth-Ayerst, the maker of Norplant. The defendants settled out of court with her in June 1998.

(Source: Case No. BC169356, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the settlement notice, and the case history.)

Giovanna R. This woman charged a Dr. S. Tayebi performed an abortion on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in 1999 so negligently that there was tissue, bone, skin, cartilage, and "debris and residue" still left inside her. She said Planned Parenthood staffers would not schedule her for an immediate follow-up appointment when she called a couple of days after the abortion because she was cramping, bleeding, and generally feeling sick. She said Planned Parenthood staffers told her what she was going through was normal.

Giovanna, a clothing industry businesswoman, left for Thailand and India two days later to do business there. On arrival at her hotel in Bangkok, on the way to India, Giovanna said she became so sick she was bedridden. She said she had to undergo emergency surgery in the Asian city to have the rest of the baby removed from her uterus.

Giovanna said the medical people who treated her in Thailand found that Tayebi had left major portions of the baby inside her uterus. She said one of the doctors who gave her emergency care in Thailand noted there was an 5/8-inch-long piece of bone in her cervix, and bony fragments in her uterus. She said one of the doctors who treated her in the hospital reported her “uterus is slightly enlarged and contains a lot of debris or residual from recent criminal abortion.” In other words, she implied, Tayebi and Planned Parenthood staffers bungled the abortion so thoroughly that an Asian doctor thought Giovanna had undergone a back-alley abortion or performed one on herself.

Giovanna said the doctor who removed the rest of her baby from her showed her a two-inch square piece of her baby’s scalp and head that he had taken out of her uterus. She said she spent 30 days bedridden in a Bangkok hotel and two months on antibiotics to cure the infection she suffered as a result of Planned Parenthood’s botching the abortion and then refusing to give her follow-up care when she needed it. She said she was unable to walk without assistance during her stay in Thailand. The damage she suffered at Planned Parenthood’s hands and the lengthy corrective treatment she needed to undergo in Thailand, she said, caused her to cancel her trip to India and lose business there. Giovanna also said Planned Parenthood’s negligence and the catastrophic results depressed her so greatly she underwent medical treatment for depression for two more months when she was finally able to return from Thailand. She said seeing her baby’s scalp and other parts after the doctor fished them out of her shattered her. Giovanna dismissed her case against Planned Parenthood for undisclosed terms in May 2000.

(Source: Case No. BC228325, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal, and the case summary.)

Kimberly T. This woman, a doctor, sued Planned Parenthood, Kaiser (the hospital/medical/insurance corporate giant which contracts abortions to Planned Parenthood), and long-time Southern California abortion provider Joseph Marmet for negligence over treatment they rendered her in August 2000. She said they bungled a dilation and extraction procedure on her so thoroughly that they lacerated her cervix, tore her uterus, and tore her rectum and colon. As a result, she said, she had to be taken by ambulance to a hospital. She said she required blood transfusions and had to undergo a hysterectomy and a colostomy as a result of the negligence of Planned Parenthood, Kaiser, and Marmet.

Dilation and extraction is a euphemism for an abortion procedure which involves cutting a larger baby into pieces before removing her from her mother’s uterus. Apparently, Kimberly’s baby had died and Planned Parenthood and Kaiser and Marmet were supposed to remove the baby from her using this procedure. Kimberly said the butchery of Planned Parenthood, Kaiser, and Marmet left her without a uterus and with an artificial anus. She said she was left unable to bear children, and implied she was forced to defecate for a time in an unnatural and repellent manner (she didn’t say whether her colostomy was permanent or temporary) because of Parenthood, Kaiser, and Marmet.

The defendants settled out of court with Kimberly in March 2002. Kimberly dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in April 2002.

(Source: Case No. BC245785, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal, and the case summary.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FIRES MANAGER AMID UNREST OVER ASSEMBLY-LINE ABORTIONS, DRUG THEFT, AND GOUGING THE POOR

Colleen Kenny. This woman, a former manager of Planned Parenthood's Canoga Park facility, sued Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles and Patricia Fajardo for wrongful firing, discrimination against the handicapped, battery, and unfair labor practices because Planned Parenthood brass transferred her to a distant facility and made her do physical labor beyond her capacities in an attempt to break her after she said Planned Parenthood officials were behaving unethically, and then fired her when her health broke down.

Ms. Fajardo, allegedly a registered nurse, was Planned Parenthood's "vice president of client services."

Colleen started working with Planned Parenthood in 1988. She said at one time she managed Planned Parenthood's facilities in Sherman Oaks and Canoga Park (both in the San Fernando Valley) at the same time. Later, she said, she managed only the Planned Parenthood facility in Canoga Park. She said she lived about a mile from the Canoga Park facility.

Colleen said she had juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and was recovering from lung cancer surgery when the higher-ups at Planned Parenthood attempted to make her quit. Colleen said the arthritis deformed her wrists, ankles, knees, and legs, and made her walk with a limp. She said Planned Parenthood officials were aware of her disabilities when they hired her more than a decade earlier.

Colleen said her problems began when Planned Parenthood officials decided to stop offering abortions on a sliding scale at prices based on women's ability to pay. She said Ms. Fajardo called a meeting of facility managers and gave them the fixed fee price list for abortions in August 1998, and told the managers to start charging these higher prices immediately. Later on, she said, Ms. Fajardo published the fixed price list and dated it October 1998.

Colleen said she believed charging a fixed fee for abortions was a violation of California law, and said so at this meeting. (California taxpayers pay for abortions of those women and girls who qualify for subsidized medicine.)

In mid 1999, Colleen said, Ms. Fajardo called an urgent meeting of all facility managers and told them to bring her published fixed fee list with them. Colleen said she thought it was wrong and likely unlawful for Planned Parenthood higher-ups to "make the fee schedules just 'disappear.'" "Evidently, Planned Parenthood officials had to go back to charging sliding scale prices for abortions based on income, because Colleen said she "did cause the new sliding fees to be implemented at her center immediately." Colleen said she kept Ms. Fajardo's fixed fee price lists among her facility's records instead of turning it in.

Colleen said her opposition to the fixed fees in the first place and her objections to making these fixed fee lists " 'disappear' sat well with Ms. Fajardo."

Colleen said Ms. Fajardo and her assistant Marie McKinney met with her in August 1999 and transferred her to work at the South Bay Planned Parenthood facility, 35 miles and one ugly commute away from her residence. Colleen said Ms. Fajardo had her manage the

South Bay facility for three days a week and the Canoga Park facility the other two days each week until the end of 1999. Colleen said Ms. McKinney later told her Ms. Fajardo transferred her to the South Bay facility hoping she would refuse the transfer and quit.

Colleen said she started working five days at the South Bay facility in January 2000. She said Ms. Fajardo immediately put her on disciplinary probation and in effect made her a part-time “reproductive health assistant” because she ordered her to lift patients, carry heavy objects and do other physical tasks as well as do her manager’s job.

She said Ms. Fajardo met with the South Bay facility staffers while she was on vacation in late December 1999 and undermined her authority with her staff. As a result, she said, some of the staffers refused to obey her orders and refused to help her with her physical tasks.

Within a month, Colleen said, her health broke down and her doctor refused to allow her to go back to the job because of the physical work she would still have to do would only make her wrists, knees, ankles, and spine worse. On January 29, 2000, the day after her doctor ordered her off the job, she said, she wrote to Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles CEO Nancy Sasaki requesting a 30-day leave of absence to recuperate. She said she also complained to Ms. Sasaki about the situation Ms. Fajardo put her in, but all Ms. Sasaki did was insult her by sending her a form letter in February 2000 asking her for money contributions.

Colleen said Planned Parenthood officials fired her because of her disabilities, because she objected to their lawbreaking on abortion pricing, and because she objected to Ms. Fajardo’s unethical behavior in trying to dispose of evidence of this.

Colleen said since Ms. Fajardo was a nurse who knew what the physical labor would do to her health, Ms. Fajardo in effect committed battery on her body by forcing her to do the type of labor she hadn’t done as part of her job for more than a decade.

The case is still active as of December 2002.

In a January 26, 2000 letter Colleen wrote to Ms. Fajardo and Ms. Sasaki, Colleen revealed several interesting items about Planned Parenthood’s emphasis on speed in doing abortions, on drug theft, on her own drug use as a manager, on the low salaries Planned Parenthood offered managers, on patient statistics, and on health code practices Planned Parenthood was violating. They follow.

Colleen said Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles staffers had almost 100,000 patient visits and saw more than 50,000 different “clients” in Los Angeles County from May 1999 through April 2000. (This does not include the tallies of Planned Parenthood of Pasadena, which runs separately from Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles.)

A portion of Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles’ employee handbook says “new health center employees” had to undergo a medical exam including a rubella screening and a tuberculin screening or chest X-ray within a week of starting work. Planned Parenthood has been cited by health departments for allowing employees to skip this exam and still work on patients.

A portion of Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles' employee handbook says employees whose jobs require licenses or certifications must show proof of having the needed licenses or certifications. Ironically, Jeannette Redden, the "Surgical Services Manager" of Planned Parenthood's abortion facility in Riverside in 2002, has no license.

Colleen said she showed up to a Planned Parenthood staff meeting in central Los Angeles coming from Canoga Park wearing scrubs, and then went to work at the South Bay facility after the meeting wearing the same scrubs. She said she intended to help with the abortions at the South Bay facility that afternoon.

Colleen said the South Bay facility scheduled abortions for December 27, 1999, the Monday after Christmas, and the "clinician" didn't show up because he/she was on vacation. She was disciplined for this; she blamed her assistant manager.

Colleen said the South Bay staffers were not working fast enough to fulfill Planned Parenthood's production goals due to the abortion contract they signed with Kaiser. She said the South Bay staffers resented her as the new manager for telling them this. She said the number of abortions at the South Bay facility had more than doubled in November and December 1999 and yet Planned Parenthood had added no extra staffers to help.

One of Planned Parenthood's staffers was stealing Demerol (synthetic morphine) at the South Bay facility. Colleen said, "What was affecting morale is that we have a thief and druggie among [sic] our midst."

Colleen admitted custody of the key for the controlled substances container was "unworkable."

Colleen claimed she hurt her wrists forcibly restraining a patient.

COMMENT: *If abortion is painless, and women and girls are there voluntarily, why do they have to be restrained?*

Colleen admitted she was in a constant state of anxiety and depression and was having panic attacks. Colleen also admitted she was taking Xanax (an anxiety disorder medicine), Paxil (an antidepressant), injections of Enbrel (an arthritis drug), and Cortisone (a painkiller) while working at the South Bay facility as a manager who would presumably need to be clearheaded.

Colleen made the following statements in a letter justifying her performance:

"My job is to ensure patient flow to obtain the maximum health care for our patients at the least labor costs."

"Staff 'socializes' when patients are waiting."

"You will recall we had a bottleneck problem with Georgina (perhaps Georgina Kovacs, who was sued as a Planned Parenthood staffer for installing Norplant birth control implants incompetently). I spoke kindly to her on several occasions about it. Doctors, not just at So. Bay but at other clinics, complained about how slow she was. Nothing would speed her up. Finally I did speak sharply. I think you told me 'I wouldn't work for you if spoken to like that'

[sic] But guess what? Georgina forced a meeting at central. I was able to get a commitment that she would take no longer than 10 minutes per patient. The bottleneck is over. Our flow is faster and Georgina and I get along fine.”

“Production didn’t slow down despite additional workload because of the Kaiser people (women and girls being sent to Planned Parenthood by Kaiser for abortions on contract) and only one manager for two clinics.”

“Again, my concern is flow and economy.”

“I was going to suggest to Nancy (Sasaki, the CEO of Planned Parenthood of Los Angeles) that we could continue in such a manner (having a manager run two close Planned Parenthood facilities part time at each facility) so as to relieve the PPLA the need to pay some \$25,000 or \$35,000 per year for a separate manager for Canoga.”

COMMENT: *What kind of real facility manager with real qualifications would work for only \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year?*

“I understand the corporate culture and that companies such as G.M. will take cruel steps to replace a higher paid executive with a new manager and pay less. You are paying new managers some \$10,000 to \$15,000 less than you must pay me.”

“Perhaps it was a short day (at the South Bay facility) because of the emotional impact of aborting during the holidays.”

“In fact the operation in both (facilities) has gone almost without a hitch and we have increased numbers in So. Bay with a faster patient flow.” *(Despite the drug thefts, the disciplinary probation of the manager, and the insubordinate staffers!)*

(Source: Case No. BC238693, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint with an attached copy of a page from Planned Parenthood’s employment manual, an attached copy of the 1/26/00 letter Colleen sent, a copy of the 1/29/00 letter Colleen sent requesting a leave of absence, a copy of the form letter she got back from Nancy Sasaki, and the case summary printout sheet.)

José P, María P, Sonja E, Isidro M. These residents of Monrovia sued Planned Parenthood for having a facility built in their neighborhood in violation of the environmental code and the city’s building code.

They also sued Monrovia city officials for issuing Planned Parenthood a building permit illegally in 2000, and for illegally failing to give them notice.

The case was ended in July 2002. Evidently, Planned Parenthood was forced by either the plaintiffs or city officials not to open the building for business.

(Source: Case No. BC257273, filed in Los Angeles County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal notice, and the case summary. Reports on the case by pro-life groups indicate Planned Parenthood’s problems.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD DELAYED DIAGNOSES OF CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES OF THOUSANDS OF WOMEN FOR MONTHS

Planned Parenthood vs. Cancer Screening Services. Four Midwestern Planned Parenthood affiliates and 12 other Planned Parenthood affiliates sued a California pathology lab company for failure to perform lab tests on the specimens of 20,000 women and girls for weeks or months after they received them. The Planned Parenthood affiliates said this delayed diagnoses of cancer and other diseases for 5000 to 6000 women and girls, and maybe for as many as 20,000 women and girls in at least seven states.

Officials of four of the Planned Parenthood affiliates in question – Planned Parenthood of Minnesota/South Dakota, Planned Parenthood of Omaha-Council Bluffs, Planned Parenthood of Central and Southern Indiana, and Planned Parenthood of Mid-Missouri and Eastern Kansas – said they were mailing thousands of Pap smear specimen slides to Cancer Screening Services. They said they signed contracts with Cancer Screening Services in 1995; they alleged Cancer Screening Services personnel were supposed to check the slides for evidence of cervical cancer and other diseases and report on their findings within two weeks of receiving them. They charged Cancer Screening Services was to do the testing “in house” and not subcontract them out to other labs.

According to contracts between three of the affiliates and Cancer Screening Services submitted by Planned Parenthood as exhibits, Cancer Screening Services was supposed to get \$5.25 to \$5.34 per Pap smear interpretation, \$12.95 per cervical biopsy, and \$4.49 to \$4.95 for each chlamydia check. Cancer Screening Services was supposed to supply the forms, instructions, slides, slide holders, cervix brushes, cervical scrapes, compound used to fix specimens, histology vials, chlamydia collection supplies, and prepaid mailing containers as part of the contract. Cancer Screening Services was also supposed to phone in the positive results of certain tests.

The contracts noted Cancer Screening Services had facilities in North Hollywood, California, and in Springfield, Missouri. Planned Parenthood’s lawyer claimed American Cytogenetics was the parent company and had the same address as the North Hollywood, California facility of Cancer Screening Services.

Planned Parenthood of Minnesota/South Dakota claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 5660 slides, virtually all submitted before May 15, 1996.

Planned Parenthood of Omaha-Council Bluffs claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 1021 slides submitted between March 1996 and April 11, 1996.

Planned Parenthood of Central and Southern Indiana claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 5089 slides submitted from “over 12 weeks ago” (12 weeks before May 30, 1996, the date of the filing of the complaint) and “virtually all slides were submitted before May 15, 1996.”

Planned Parenthood of Mid-Missouri and Eastern Kansas claimed Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 1020 slides submitted between February 26, 1996 and March 22, 1996. They said “results for all slides are at least seven weeks overdue.”

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said Cancer Screening Services failed to provide results for 6000 other slides which 12 other Planned Parenthood affiliates besides the named four affiliates submitted during and after January 1996. She did not explain which affiliates submitted these slides.

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said, "Defendants have not interpreted the specimens and have not returned them, placing approximately 20,000 patients at risk for their health."

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said Cancer Screening Services subcontracted out some slides to a Florida lab identified as "CAI" and subcontracted out some slides to a Utah lab identified as "RPS." She said she believed Cancer Screening Services subcontracted out some slides to other unnamed labs.

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said, "Approximately 15% of the specimens will, when ultimately interpreted, disclose abnormalities that require further investigation. An additional 10 to 15 percent of the specimens are retests of patients who have already shown abnormalities on a previous Pap smear. For this quarter of the population, women are anxiously awaiting their test results to determine whether they have diseases and infections."

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said, "Some of the patients whose tests have not been interpreted have undiscovered cervical abnormalities including cancer or precancerous changes, Chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes, trichomonis [sic], yeast infections and other infections. These diseases and infections would be detected by interpretation of these women's Pap smears; the delay in interpretation has delayed discovery of their conditions. As a result, these patients are not receiving needed medical care and may require more expensive and invasive treatment than would have been necessary given timely interpretation."

Planned Parenthood demanded the slides returned so they could be interpreted elsewhere. Planned Parenthood complained about the cost of having the slides mailed and interpreted elsewhere. Planned Parenthood also complained about the cost of having women and girls retested.

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said, "If the uninterpreted slides are not returned to plaintiffs, plaintiffs must perform another Pap smear on the women for whom they have not received results. To do so, plaintiffs must notify the women to return to the clinic, perform the Pap smear, and have the new specimen interpreted by another laboratory. This process will divert plaintiffs' personnel, require plaintiffs to pay for shipping and interpretation of the new slides, and cause additional delay in obtaining results for plaintiffs' patients."

Planned Parenthood's lawyer said, "Patients whose diseases have advanced during the delay, or whose diseases may last longer due to the delay, may seek to hold plaintiffs (including class members) liable for their suffering and expense." She also said, "Defendants' failure to interpret or return the remaining slides also threatens irreparable *prospective* (italics are Planned Parenthood's) harm to the public health and plaintiffs. As long as the slides are not interpreted, a significant number of patients may suffer additional progression of disease. They may ultimately suffer needlessly expensive and invasive treatment. They may seek to hold plaintiffs responsible."

In other words, after getting a lab company to do thousands of tests for next to nothing, Planned Parenthood officials were willing to endanger -- by their own estimates -- the health of a minimum of 5000 to 6000 girls and women and as many as 20,000 girls and women by not having retested in a timely manner thousands of their patients who had test results as much as five months overdue.

The case history does not show whether the Planned Parenthood affiliates got the slides back, or had the women and girls retested.

In December 1997, a judge awarded default judgments of \$27,155.92 to Planned Parenthood of Minnesota/South Dakota, \$10,579.10 to Planned Parenthood of Omaha-Council Bluffs, \$12,419.68 to Planned Parenthood of Central and Southern Indiana , and \$12,126.00 to Planned Parenthood of Mid-Missouri and Eastern Kansas. He said his ruling still would allow the Planned Parenthood affiliates to seek indemnities. However, no further action evidently took place on the case.

(Source: Case No. BC150883, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the judgment, and the case history.)

SACRAMENTO COUNTY CASES

The following are summaries of malpractice cases filed against Planned Parenthood's facility chain in Sacramento. (The facility chain is formally known as Planned Parenthood Association of Sacramento Valley.) These cases were filed in Sacramento County Superior Court from 1981 through 2002.

Sharon B. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Said Yassir perforated her uterus and small intestine while performing an abortion on her at Planned Parenthood just before New Year's Day 1981. She said she had to undergo emergency surgery for these injuries the day after New Year's Day. She said the wounds she suffered from the abortion spread infection inside her, and she had to undergo treatment for peritonitis, tachycardia (abnormally rapid heartbeat), jaundice, liver abscesses and sepsis as a result.

(Source: Case No. 380230, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Cathy G. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of performing an abortion on her in 1981 so negligently that she had to undergo followup surgery and eventually was rendered sterile. She said the staffers performed a vacuum abortion on her even though her baby was too large. (Maybe she was implying the vacuum abortion machine was unable to suck the baby out of her fully or it caused her female organ damage while they were using it in her.) She sued medical director Gary Stewart and a staffer named Felicia Stewart in the case.

(Source: Case No. 302993, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Sharon D. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer named Henry Starkes caused her unspecified bodily damage while performing "medical treatment related to an unwanted pregnancy" (probably an abortion) on her at Planned Parenthood in 1984.

(Source: Case No. 326421, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Jane B. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers caused her unspecified injuries with an IUD they inserted in her uterus in 1982.

(Source: Case No. 322111, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Ann W. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer named William Green of providing her such negligent treatment in 1984 that she suffered complications from an ectopic pregnancy. She charged Green and a Planned Parenthood nurse named Robert Wood recommended she use a sponge contraceptive device they supplied, and she became ectopically pregnant anyway.

(Source: Case No. 330523, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Sandra L. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of burning her vagina, cervix and other female organs with a caustic chemical when he conducted a gynecological exam on her at Planned Parenthood in 1985. She said the staffer failed to put on clean gloves before inserting his hands inside her, and a chemical on the gloves came in contact with her female organs, burning them as a result.

(Source: Case No. 346040, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Kimberly Z. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of causing her unspecified damage when he performed an abortion on her in 1986. She said she had to undergo corrective surgery and also had to undergo continuing corrective treatment for her abortion complications.

(Source: Case No. 355577, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Michelle M. This woman accused a Planned Parenthood staffer of causing her unspecified damage when he performed an operation on her (possibly abortion) in 1988. She said she had to undergo corrective surgery and also had to undergo continuing corrective treatment for her complications.

(Source: Case No. 509221, filed in Sacramento County Superior Court)

Dawn M. This woman sued Planned Parenthood because she became ill and disabled in 1991 after using birth control pills they prescribed and/or gave her. She said she suffered nervous system injury and had to undergo ongoing medical treatment as a result. She also sued Ortho Pharmaceutical, the maker of the Ortho-Novum 7/7/7 pills. The case changed venue; it was transferred to Contra Costa County Superior Court. Dawn ended her case against Planned Parenthood for undisclosed terms in 1993. Apparently the case against Ortho Pharmaceutical went to federal court later in 1993.

(Sources: Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 526546. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the change of venue documents. Also Contra Costa County Superior Court Case No. 92-05514. Court paperwork includes the register of actions.)

Bertha V. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, Victor Hough, and Henry Starkes for negligence in causing her the loss of use of her right arm while she underwent tubal ligation surgery in 1991. She said anesthesiologist Hough ran an anesthesia needle through nerve(s) in her right wrist before she underwent tubal ligation surgery at the hands of Starkes.

Bertha said she started suffering pain in her right arm within a half-hour of the end of the surgery. The next day, she said, she could not lift her right arm properly. She made an appointment with Starkes, who saw her a week after the surgery. She said she told Starkes she was suffering pain in her right arm, her right shoulder, the right side of her upper back, and her neck. She said Starkes claimed he didn't know the cause of her pains. She said a nurse later told her, "They may have hit a nerve in anesthesia."

The case went to trial in September 1995. Jurors ruled Planned Parenthood was negligent in treating Bertha, but they decided Planned Parenthood's negligence wasn't a cause of her injuries! A judge named Harry Hull denied Bertha a new trial in November 1995.

(Source: Case No. 531551, filed in Sacramento County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the jury verdict, and the judge's denial.)

Scott B. This man sued Planned Parenthood, Dr. John Gould, and the University of California Davis Medical Center for unspecified malpractice over medical treatment he underwent at both facilities in 1992. His wife sued for loss of consortium. Scott and his wife tried to act as their own attorneys. A judge dismissed their case in March 1994.

(Source: Case No. 534319, filed in Sacramento County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal.)

Todd and Mia S. This couple sued Planned Parenthood because its staffers bungled two vasectomies they performed on Todd. They said Todd underwent the first vasectomy at the hands of Seth Glick in 1996, and he botched it. They said they were having sex without using any other form of birth control after the vasectomy, and Mia became pregnant in 1997. Because of this, Todd said he underwent a second vasectomy in 1997, this time at the hands of Robert Yan. He said Yan damaged him permanently. Mia concurred; she sued Planned Parenthood for loss of consortium.

Mia said she underwent an abortion in 1997, and the individuals who performed the abortion on her caused her unspecified physical and psychological damage. She said she had to undergo medical treatment as a result of the abortion.

(Source: Case No. 98AS02561, filed in Sacramento County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Aileen P. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and Manuel Sabin for sexual harassment and sexual assault. Aileen said she sought prenatal care from Planned Parenthood in 1998. She said Sabin, a Planned Parenthood doctor, made inappropriate sexual comments and offensive advances to her, and sexually assaulted her by touching her private parts and other parts of her body. Aileen said she told other Planned Parenthood staffers of Sabin's attack on her, but they refused to help her.

Judge John Gray dismissed the case on Planned Parenthood's motion in October 2000. He said Aileen, who was complaining of a breast discharge, had asked for a female doctor to examine her. He said even though Planned Parenthood had Sabin examine her without a female "chaperone", which a medical expert said was substandard medical care, Aileen "made no act or statement to Dr. Sabin before he commenced the examination that would indicate to him that he was not supposed to proceed." The judge also mentioned favorably Planned Parenthood's claim they had received no complaints about Sabin from other women before he examined Aileen.

(Source: Case No. 99AS03780, filed in Sacramento County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal order.)

COMMENT: *In the judge's mind, did Aileen's consent to be examined, after she was probably already naked from the waist up in an examination room, give Sabin a free pass to abuse her and molest her as part of the examination? And wouldn't it be possible for Planned Parenthood to suppress complaints about a sex offender on staff during the Clinton Decade? They could have at least had a female staffer in the exam room during the exam, even though it would cut into their profits a little. They could have even had her lie about what happened as needed and manage to cover themselves.*

Debbie and Eric M. This couple sued Planned Parenthood because their staffers bungled a vasectomy they performed on Eric in 1998. They said Planned Parenthood falsely told them test results indicated there was no sperm in Eric's semen after the surgery. As a result, they said, they started having sex without using any other form of birth control, and Debbie became pregnant.

They dismissed their case for undisclosed terms in October 2001.

(Source: Case No. 99AS05578, filed in Sacramento County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal.)

David O. This man sued Planned Parenthood and Lifestyles Inc. because a condom he used in 1998 blistered his penis. He said a "female patron of Defendant Planned Parenthood" got Lifestyle condoms from Planned Parenthood and gave one to him. He said he "used the condom in such a manner as it was intended and designed to be used."

David said he suffered pain after sex, and the pain intensified over the next several hours. He said severe blisters developed on his penis, requiring him to seek medical care.

David dismissed his case against Planned Parenthood for undisclosed terms in June 2000. He dismissed the rest of the case for undisclosed terms in March 2001.

(Source: Case No. 99AS06415, filed in Sacramento County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissals.)

Stanley and Damaris W. This couple sued Planned Parenthood, the University of California Davis Medical Center, and Dr. Dorothy Ferguson for wrongful death over the death of their child in 2002.

(Source: Case No. 02AS04574, filed in Sacramento County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CASES

This document contains summaries of malpractice cases that women filed against planned Parenthood's facility network in San Diego, California. (The facility is formally known as Planned Parenthood Association of San Diego County.) In these lawsuits, the women accuse the doctors connected with Planned Parenthood of the same kinds of incompetence, corner-cutting, lack of concern, and risk to life that many have made against the "back alley abortionists" of the days when abortion on demand was illegal.

Each of the malpractice cases follows this introduction. The summaries sum up the contents of the court documents filed in the malpractice cases. In case of any possible disagreement between the court documents and the summaries, the documents will be more accurate, because the summaries arose from the documents. The documents show each woman asserted the doctor damaged her in some way.

In most cases, only the complaints are included, to show some women have accused planned Parenthood of rendering substandard health care to them. For even a careening favorable to a doctor (like the verdict in the John Hinckley trial) may be nothing more than proof of his lawyer's skill; it doesn't necessarily mean the woman suffered no harm from his surgery on her.

This summary is not held out by the author as a full accounting of the malpractice cases filed against these doctors. Research only covered the facility's cases in the San Diego County Superior Court from 1975 to 2002. It did not cover the records of the individual doctors, nor did it cover federal records or records in other counties. Still other cases may be hidden due to possible courthouse misfilings and records keeping errors. Shifts in doctors, failure to cross-check lawsuits naming doctors in which the docket didn't list Planned Parenthood in the case title, possible settlements of claims before they reached the court system, and possible research oversights in checking on Planned Parenthood could have left still other cases concealed.

John G. This man sued Planned Parenthood because one of its staffers reportedly performed a vasectomy on him negligently in 1975. He said he had to undergo corrective surgery as a result. John's wife also sued Planned Parenthood for loss of consortium (she said the frequency and level of sexual performance of her husband decreased because of the vasectomy). Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 396653, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Mary C. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of negligence in connection with birth control treatment they gave her in 1977. The staffers found a fibroid growth inside her, she said, but they didn't give her a pregnancy test. They prescribed her birth control pills, she said, and she took them without realizing she was pregnant. As a result, she said, her health deteriorated, and she underwent an abortion, which also caused her unspecified bodily damage. Mary's lawyer filed a request for dismissal 4/18/78; this indicates she may have settled out of court with Planned Parenthood. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.

(Source: Case No. N9680, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Patsy L. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers caused her unspecified bodily damage in connection with birth control treatment they gave her in 1976. (Evidently, she suffered uterine damage from an IUD they installed in her; she sued an IUD manufacturer also.) She said she suffered enough damage to require hospital care as a result. Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 420558, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Mary P. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers caused her unspecified bodily damage when they installed an IUD in her. Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 519637, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Donna Lynn T. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of negligently referring her to a doctor for an abortion. She said the doctor, Alvin Feldzamen, performed the 1984 abortion so negligently that her baby survived it. She also said Feldzamen examined her two weeks later and missed finding out that she was still pregnant. She eventually gave birth to a baby girl seven months after the failed abortion. Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 544574, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Sabrina M. This woman charged a Planned Parenthood staffer botched a tubal ligation he performed on her in 1984. As a result, she said, she became pregnant anyway. Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 554929, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Tracy F. This woman accused Planned Parenthood of unspecified malpractice in connection with some birth control pills Planned Parenthood staffers evidently got for her. Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 603260, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Patricia G. This woman sued Planned Parenthood in connection with an evident botched tubal ligation. She became pregnant after undergoing the sterilization procedure in 1988. (This case was transferred to San Diego Municipal court and was renumbered 501692.) Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 621371, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Isabel U. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, evidently for referring her to a doctor who reportedly botched four separate attempts to abort her baby over a three-month period in 1988. Isabel said William Saccoman, the doctor in question, also caused so much damage to her uterus in the process that she had to undergo a hysterectomy. She didn't specifically say Planned Parenthood staffers gave her a negligent referral when she sued the organization, but a source confirmed Saccoman did abortions for Planned Parenthood on referral. Court paperwork includes the complaint.

(Source: Case No. 621514, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court)

Janet R. This woman charged Planned Parenthood personnel failed to notify her of an abnormal Pap smear test in a timely manner when she underwent a gynecological exam at Planned Parenthood in 1991. She said Planned Parenthood staffers didn't tell her the 1991 test results were dangerous until she returned for an exam a year later. As a result, she said, her cervical disease progressed unchecked to the pre-cancerous stage and she had to undergo surgery and treatment in a hospital.

An arbitrator ruled against Janet in February 1994. Janet filed for a de novo trial in March 1994. There was a settlement conference in April 1994. Janet dismissed her case for undisclosed terms two weeks after the scheduled settlement conference in April 1994.

(Source: Case No. 665823, filed in San Diego County CAL Superior Court. Case paperwork includes the complaint, Janet's attorney's letter, the arbitration ruling, the request for de novo trial, the stipulation (which showed a settlement conference was involved), and the request for dismissal.)

Hilda J. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, Grossmont Surgery Center, and Katharine Sheehan, charging Ms. Sheehan (and the other defendants) performed a tubal ligation on her in 1995 so negligently she had to undergo corrective surgery at a hospital.

Hilda said she suffered a perforated ileum (a portion of the small intestine), infection, corrective surgery, an appendectomy, scarring and permanent disfigurement because of the negligence of the defendants.

Hilda also sued Ms. Sheehan, Planned Parenthood, and Grossmont Surgery Center for lack of informed consent. She said they didn't tell her what she needed to know about tubal ligations (namely the possible consequences and dangers involved) to make an informed consent to the surgery. Hilda said she had medical expenses and related expenses of more than \$25,000 because of the bungled surgery. Hilda's husband sued for loss of consortium.

Hilda and her husband dismissed their complaint in May 1998 for undisclosed terms.

(Source: Case No. 712063, filed in San Diego. (This case was also filed in El Cajon as Case No. EC014471). Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.)

Kelly N. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and Katharine Sheehan, charging Ms. “Sheehan of Planned Parenthood” performed a tubal ligation on her in 2001 so negligently she had to go to a nearby hospital suffering with excruciating abdominal pain later that day. She said she had to undergo emergency surgery in the hospital the next day to have her bowel repaired. She said Sheehan had perforated her bowel during the tubal ligation surgery.

This case was scheduled for trial in 2003.

(Source: GIC786039. Court paperwork includes the complaint and documents showing the case was scheduled for trial in 2003.)

Rita Sarich. This woman sued Planned Parenthood of San Diego and Riverside Counties and her Planned Parenthood supervisor Nancy Sasaki for wrongfully firing her in 1995. She sued them for age discrimination because they gave her job to a younger woman, after Ms. Sasaki told her she was going to purge the older employees.

Rita was a 16-year employee and at the time she was fired, she was the “Director of Ancillary Services.” Rita said she received good performance reviews, raises, and other indications from Planned Parenthood officials she was doing excellent work.

Rita said Ms. Sasaki intended to get rid of her because she was an older employee. She said Ms. Sasaki also targeted Nancy Homeyer, another older middle manager, who was the Planned Parenthood affiliate’s “Director of Clinical Services.” She said Ms. Sasaki told her and others that if older managerial employees didn’t leave through attrition, she would create “performance issues” to force them out. She said Ms. Sasaki told her she was going to get rid of “older employees who did not fit her concept of what was required to fit the needs of a ‘young’ patient population.”

Rita said she and Ms. Homeyer were “laid off” in a purported reorganization scheme in 1995. She said Ms. Sasaki made her old job a part-time job and gave it to a younger woman who had never worked for Planned Parenthood even though she volunteered to work the part-time job herself. She said Ms. Sasaki combined her part-time job with Ms. Homeyer’s old job and hired the younger woman to fill it, even after she interviewed for the job herself.

Rita said in so many words Planned Parenthood was also guilty of sexism – they used her in paying her less than other businesses would for many years, exploiting her by promising her job security, by playing to her emotions in saying working at Planned Parenthood for a cause was more rewarding than a working for a normal business, and then by firing her because she wasn’t so young and pretty and hip anymore.

Rita lost her case in 1997. The judge ruled the woman Planned Parenthood discarded her for wasn’t that much younger and had better qualifications than she did. He also noted, “Stray remarks regarding older persons unrelated to the decisional process [sic] are not evidence of discrimination.”

(Source: Case No. 700518, filed in San Diego County, CAL Superior Court)

COMMENT: *The judge was not an ace at arithmetic. He said the total number of employees at Planned Parenthood had dropped because of money declines. He said the percentage of employees at Planned Parenthood who were over 40 had increased, proving that Planned Parenthood had increased hiring of older people. It may not have occurred to him that the number of over-40 employees could have also declined, but not at as large a rate as the younger employees, leading to a percentage increase.*

COMMENT: *Could Al Campanis have made the same argument (stray remarks) as to why he hadn't hired a black manager and gotten away with it in this judge's court?*

OTHER CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Carmen Medinas. This husband of this 24-year-old woman sued Planned Parenthood because she suffered a massive pulmonary embolism and died days before Christmas 1975 after using birth control pills they prescribed her. (She also left behind a young son.) He said Planned Parenthood staffers were negligent in failing to warn Carmen of the risks and hazards of using the birth control pills they prescribed for her.

Carmen's husband also sued Ortho Pharmaceutical, the maker of the Ortho-Novum 1/50-21 pills Planned Parenthood prescribed. He also sued Kaiser for malpractice because their doctors started treating her in November 1975, while she was suffering from pelvic venous thrombosis. As a result of their negligence, he said, Carmen suffered the pulmonary embolism that killed her.

(The *Physician's Desk Reference* notes Ortho-Novum 1/50-21 pills are contraindicated (warned against) for women with a history of vascular (blood vessel) problems, and the pills pose an increased risk of venous thrombosis. A thrombus – blood clot – that detaches in the blood vessels of a person suffering thrombosis is known as an embolism. Thrombosis can lead to embolisms.)

Ortho's lawyers got the case against Ortho dismissed in January 1982. Kaiser's lawyers got the case against Kaiser dismissed in March 1982. The court file did not include the outcome as to Planned Parenthood. Court clerks had destroyed the docket sheets.

(Source: Alameda County Superior Court Case No. 489889-0, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal notices.)

Julie B. This woman accused Howard Daniel of performing an abortion on her so negligently at a Planned Parenthood facility in Oakland in 1980 that he left some of the baby inside her. She said she suffered an incomplete septic abortion, a blocked fallopian tube, and acute peritonitis as a result. Julie said the botched abortion caused her to miss almost a month of work. She also named a nurse J. Greenwood as a Planned Parenthood staffer whose reported negligence contributed to her injuries.

Julie dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in October 1983.

(Source: Alameda County Superior Court Case No. 550064-8, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal notice.)

Linda M. This woman accused Planned Parenthood and doctors Prentus Willson and Jack Kennedy of malpractice when one or both of them treated her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Concord in April and May 1982. As a result of their malpractice, she said, she suffered bodily damage, she had to undergo corrective surgery in a hospital, and she would need hospital and medical treatment in the future.

Linda dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in July 1984.

(Source: Alameda County Superior Court Case No. 571477-7, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal notice.)

Jennifer M. This woman accused Howard Daniel of performing surgery on her and otherwise treating her so negligently at a Planned Parenthood facility in 1983 that he caused her serious and permanent internal injuries, potential permanent sterility, and pelvic inflammatory disease. She said as the result of Daniel's malpractice, she was rendered unable to work at her usual employment, and she would need medical treatment in the future.

Jennifer dismissed her case against Planned Parenthood for undisclosed terms in September 1985. Jennifer dismissed her case against Daniel for undisclosed terms in April 1986.

(Source: Alameda County Superior Court Case No. 585308-7, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal notices.)

Kimberlie C. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers with failing to diagnose she was two months pregnant in January 1985 and then giving her and her baby negligent medical advice and treatment for almost three months more. This negligent treatment and advice, she said, caused her to undergo an abortion in April 1985.

Kimberlie dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in August 1986.

(Source: Alameda County Superior Court Case No. 607257-5, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal notice.)

Julie M. This woman charged Nader Ostovar performed an abortion on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Oakland so negligently in 1989 that he perforated her uterus and left "products of conception" inside her. As a result, she said, she had to undergo corrective surgery to have her uterus repaired and the "products of conception" removed from it.

The case went to court in 1994. By a special verdict entered in September 1994, Julie won a judgment against Planned Parenthood, but lost to Ostovar and had to pay his court costs. In an out-of-court settlement in April 1995, Julie set aside her judgment against Planned Parenthood, and Ostovar set aside his judgment for costs against Julie. The case was dismissed in April 1995.

(Source: Case No. 671454-9, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the stipulation and order of dismissal, and the docket sheets.)

Kathleen P. This woman sued Planned Parenthood of Rancho Cordova and Planned Parenthood of Sacramento Valley for referring her to abortion provider Bruce Steir for an abortion at Pregnancy Consultation Center in Oakland. She underwent the abortion at

Steir's hands in 1993. As a result, she said, she suffered a perforated uterus and bowel injury.

She said Planned Parenthood staffers failed to check on Steir's and Pregnancy Consultation Center's background and credentials before recommending such incompetents to her. She said Planned Parenthood staffers were negligent in failing to tell her that neither Steir nor Pregnancy Consultation Center had medical malpractice insurance.

She said Planned Parenthood staffers negligently counseled her about the risks of an abortion and failed to fully warn her about these risks.

The case against Planned Parenthood was dismissed in July 1995.

Pregnancy Consultation Center and some other defendants offered to settle the case out of court in 1995. Kathleen's attorney filed a request for dismissal against these defendants in February 1996.

Steir sued Paxton Beal, one of the defendants who settled with Kathleen. A judgment in Steir's favor was entered in June 1996.

(Source: Case No. 725648-8, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the order determining a good faith settlement, the request for dismissal, trial summary sheets, and the docket sheets.)

Wynette P. This woman charged Ester Ruiz and Planned Parenthood with medical malpractice in connection with prenatal care she received at a Planned Parenthood facility in Oakland. She said she told Ruiz "on various Clinic visits" she was having a mucus discharge during the early stages of her pregnancy, but Ruiz did not "exercise the proper care" in rendering her prenatal care. As a result, she said, she began bleeding, went into labor prematurely, and gave birth to a very premature (23-week gestation) baby boy with severe birth defects in 1996.

Wynette dismissed her case without prejudice (meaning she was free to re-open the case) for undisclosed terms in March 1998.

(Source: Case No. 783825-7, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal request.)

Ayana R. The parents of this child sued Planned Parenthood and Kaiser for malpractice in 2000. The case was still active as of 2002.

(Source: Case No. 828023-1, filed in Alameda County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the docket and a dismissal of Alta Bates Medical Center from the case. The clerks were unable to locate the rest of the file.)

BUM STEIR

Bruce Steir, who performed abortions at Feminist Women's Health Center facilities in Sacramento, Redding, and Chico, California, was free to do so while under a partial ban from performing OB/GYN work in any hospital in the state.

According to a newspaper account, these are the facts surrounding Steir's problems:

California public health officials imposed limits on Steir's hospital operating privileges for five years in 1988 after he botched a C-section he performed on a woman at Camp Pendleton in 1984. The state's public health officials followed the lead of U.S. Navy officials, who suspended Steir's Navy hospital privileges in 1985. Steir, in court papers, said placenta was left inside the woman after he removed her baby, and she suffered excessive bleeding. Steir was working as a Navy doctor at the time and was moonlighting as an abortion provider for Planned Parenthood and other abortion businesses.

Navy officials termed Steir's subpar performance of the C-section "negligence, incompetence or misconduct related to standards of care in obstetrics and gynecology," a state medical board official told the reporter who covered Steir's problems. Steir, as a result, could not practice obstetrics or gynecology in a hospital without written permission from the state medical board. However, he remained free to perform abortions at outpatient facilities.

Steir also was accused of malpractice in three other cases. In one case, he or his partner reportedly left a piece of wire inside a woman's abdomen after he or his partner performed an abortion and sterilization on her. He and his partner reportedly used a tonsil snare (which is used for pulling tonsils) inside the woman during the abortion. This tool evidently broke inside her, and Steir and his partner reportedly searched for the broken-off piece for almost an hour without finding it. They then wrapped up the surgery, and sent the woman on her way without telling her of the problem, she said in the lawsuit. Steir settled the case out of court in 1989.

Steir also settled out of court two other cases involving botched sterilizations. In each case, Steir stood accused of botching the surgery severely enough to puncture the woman's intestine.

Steir's boss Shauna Heckert, when contacted by a reporter, claimed Steir's probation over the C-section case was unrelated to his medical practice! However, Ms. Heckert, an FWHC executive, was present at a deposition in which Steir testified about the botched C-section, the reporter noted. He also wrote that Steir claimed he told Ms. Heckert about his punishment when state medical board members disciplined him in 1988.

(Source: a 3/10/91 article in the Sacramento *Union*)

STEIR SLAUGHTERS

Bruce Steir, who worked for Planned Parenthood and got referrals from Planned Parenthood, made headlines for reportedly botching an abortion so badly that he punctured a woman's uterus and she bled to death. Her three-year-old child was left motherless two weeks before Christmas.

According to newspaper articles, these are the facts surrounding the case:

Sharon Hampton, a 27-year-old single mom, underwent a second trimester abortion at Steir's hands at A Lady's Choice Women's Medical Center in the Riverside suburb of Moreno Valley on December 13, 1996. Her mother drove her back to her home in Barstow, a Mojave Desert town not far from the Air Force base where the space shuttles land. She said Sharon became progressively less aware.

After they got home, Sharon's mother tried to waken her, but she could not. Sharon's family called for paramedics, but it was too late for Sharon. She was pronounced dead on arrival at a Barstow hospital.

A doctor with the San Bernardino County Coroner's Office performed an autopsy on Sharon. Sharon, who was 20 weeks pregnant, died from internal bleeding as a result of suffering a perforated uterus, according to the autopsy report. "They ruptured (the uterus) some way or other during the abortion, causing hemorrhage," said deputy coroner Jim Sedgwick.

"I made the perforation unknowingly," Steir admitted. "It must have been just a small area and bled slowly."

Sharon Hampton's death was Steir's latest brush with the authorities. At the time he performed the abortion that killed Sharon Hampton, Steir was facing charges that he had botched a string of second-trimester abortions at an abortion facility in Oakland in 1992 and 1993.

State authorities were trying to get the 65-year-old Steir declared grossly negligent. They accused him of using improper abortion procedures and surgical instruments that put women at increased risks for suffering uterine perforations. They also charged Steir with failure to provide followup exams for women who underwent more complicated or difficult abortions.

They charged one woman nearly bled to death after Steir lacerated her uterus and ruptured her colon during an abortion. Doctors at a nearby hospital saved her life by performing a hysterectomy and other surgeries on her.

They charged another woman also suffered a ruptured uterus and lacerated bowel when Steir performed an abortion on her. She wound up having to undergo corrective surgery at a hospital later.

They also charged Steir couldn't figure out if he had gotten all of the baby out of a woman during an abortion ... and he sent her home without arranging for followup care for her. Two days later, she wound up in the hospital. Doctors found she had a perforated uterus. They

performed a hysterectomy on the woman. They also found and removed the baby's head from her; they had found it sticking through a rip in her uterus.

"They were all second-trimester abortions," Steir said, denying his reported ineptness. "The patient puts themselves [sic] at risk by waiting so long."

The owner of A Lady's Choice Women's Medical Center fired Steir days after Sharon's death. But a look at his own medical disciplinary file revealed his firing of Steir was little more than a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Joseph Durante, the abortion provider and facility owner in question, was put on five years probation in September 1996 for trying to perform an abortion on a girl who was more than six months pregnant. He reported he was unaware the girl was that far along in her pregnancy, noted a state document. Durante was found guilty of gross negligence in the case.

Durante refused to return phone calls to the reporters covering his facility in the wake of Sharon Hampton's death. One of his employees, an escort named Christine Little, said he had released a statement concerning his own punishment. She said, "At the time this incident happened, he (Dr. Durante) took the appropriate measures, which was stopping the abortion and sending her to a medical provider who could handle the rest of the procedure."

Ms. Little said Durante hired Steir despite knowing Steir had been in trouble for his substandard skills. "All the requirements for his (Steir's) probation had been met and exceeded," she said.

Sharon Hampton's mother wasn't nearly as chipper about Steir's skills and Durante's abilities as a talent scout as Ms. Little was. In a Christmas Eve letter to California Medical Board director Ronald Joseph, she wrote: "On December 13, 1996, my 27-year-old daughter Sharon Hampton bled to death after having her uterus perforated by Dr. Bruce Steir at the office of Dr. Joseph Durante."

"According to your records, both Dr. Steir and Dr. Durante are on probation and have a history of mutilating their patients. I strongly urge the Medical Board to immediately protect consumers and prevent these "doctors" from practicing. Their licenses must be promptly revoked."

Neither Steir nor Durante was charged criminally in connection with Sharon Hampton's death.

(Sources: *Riverside Press-Enterprise* 12/19/96 and 12/21/96 articles and Doris Hampton's 12/24/96 letter to Medical Board chief Ronald Joseph)

BUTTE COUNTY

Hillary W. This woman accused Nader Ostovar of performing an abortion on her at the Planned Parenthood facility in Chico so negligently in 1998 that she suffered infection and constant internal bleeding. As a result, she said, she had to undergo corrective medical treatment and she may have suffered impairment to her ability to bear children in the future. She said Ostovar and staffers at Planned Parenthood also negligently and wrongly told her not to seek medical treatment for her infection and bleeding.

(Source: Case No. 123455, filed in Butte County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Michael H. This man sued Robert Roth and Planned Parenthood for malpractice for performing a vasectomy on him negligently at the Planned Parenthood facility in Chico in 1988. He said he suffered continuing severe swelling of his testicles because of the negligently-performed surgery and he had to undergo hospitalization and medical treatment as a result. His wife also sued for lack of consortium. She also said Roth and Planned Parenthood had damaged him so greatly he was unable to perform normal husbandly manual labor at their home.

(Source: Case No. 101306, filed in Butte County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Linda J. This woman said Planned Parenthood personnel at the Planned Parenthood facility in Chico fitted her for a diaphragm in 1985 and negligently and carelessly failed to remove the fitting device. As a result, she said, she suffered pelvic inflammatory disease, and inflammation and scarring of her fallopian tubes.

Linda said she returned to Planned Parenthood two months later, suffering abdominal pain, vaginal bleeding, and other gynecological problems. At that time, she said, Planned Parenthood staffers discovered the fitting device left inside her, and told her the failure to remove this hardware caused the problems she was suffering. Linda said she had to undergo ongoing corrective treatment because of Planned Parenthood's negligence.

Linda dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in 1989.

(Source: Case No. 98717, filed in Butte County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal.)

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Theresa E. This woman charged Ben Major botched an abortion he performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in March 1987 so totally that her baby survived it. She gave birth to the baby boy prematurely in July 1987. She sued over the severe physical and mental damage the baby suffered because of the botched abortion.

The case was dismissed for undisclosed terms in December 1989. (The case file did not contain the dismissal; clerks lost or misfiled it.)

(Source: Case No. C88-02323, filed in Contra Costa County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the register of actions.)

Lauren C. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffer Dr. Marek Klem and other staffers were negligent in performing an abortion on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Contra Costa County in 1989. As a result, she said, she suffered bodily injuries, had to pay for corrective medical treatment, lost wages, and lost earning capacity.

Lauren at first tried to act as her own attorney. She originally sued in Santa Clara County Superior Court. She later hired an attorney, and a judge ordered the case transferred to Contra Costa County Superior Court in June 1991. She later named Planned Parenthood abortion providers Ben Major and William Peard, and named Beverly Jean Winslow.

A jury heard Lauren's case in March 1994. They ruled Planned Parenthood and Klem were not liable because they believed Klem and/or other Planned Parenthood staffers told Lauren enough about abortion for her to make an informed decision to undergo one. A judge ordered Lauren to pay Planned Parenthood's court costs in June 1994.

(Source: Case No. C91-02644, filed in Contra Costa County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the original complaint filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court (Case No. 702421) and over stamped with a Contra Costa County Superior Court case number, the change of venue notice, the jury verdict, the special verdict, the judgment on special verdict, the judgment on costs, and the register of actions.)

Jessie P. This woman charged Jeffrey Waldman botched an abortion he performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in May 1995 so totally that her baby survived it. She gave birth to the baby boy in November 1995. She sued over the severe damage her baby suffered because of the botched abortion.

Jessie at first hired an attorney, who filed suit in August 1996. In September 1996, she decided to try to act as her own attorney. A judge dismissed the case only three months later in 1996 for failure to prosecute. It is not clear whether Planned Parenthood settled the case with Jessie, or if Jessie decided not to press the case, or if the judge dismissed the case for some litigation failure of Jessie's.

(Source: Case No. C96-03440, filed in Contra Costa County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal order, and the register of actions.)

Justine A. This woman accused Marjorie Shelton-Gross of performing an abortion on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Fairfield in September 1995 so negligently that she punctured her uterus, rendered her sterile, and caused her other severe problems with her reproductive organs. Justine also accused staffers at a Planned Parenthood facility in Walnut Creek and Dr. James Heinrich of giving her negligent and substandard follow-up care after the abortion.

Justine also accused Ms. Shelton-Gross of battery and cruelty. Justine said she was screaming in pain on the operating table during the abortion, and begged Ms. Shelton-Gross to stop. She said Ms. Shelton-Gross refused to stop, told her to shut up, continued the abortion, and treated her cruelly in general.

Justine tried to act as her own attorney. Judge Ellen James dismissed her case in May 1997 for failure to serve summonses and for failure to appear.

(Source: Case No. C96-05635, filed in Contra Costa County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal order, and the register of actions.)

Mary C. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers did not warn her that becoming pregnant shortly after having Norplant birth control implants removed would cause her substantial risk of bearing a child with severe birth defects. Mary said she told Planned Parenthood staffers she intended to become pregnant as soon as possible after they removed the Norplant birth control implants from her, and yet they did not warn her of the consequences to her or her baby of her becoming pregnant too soon after the removal.

Mary said Planned Parenthood staffers removed the Norplant birth control implants from her in September 1995. Mary then attempted to become pregnant, and conceived a few weeks later.

Mary said she started bleeding vaginally in November 1995 (weeks after the Norplant removal), and medical personnel at Sutter Delta Medical Center told her she had miscarried. She said the staffers of Sutter Delta Medical Center and the staffers of Planned Parenthood refused to give her follow-up care to see if she was still pregnant after the alleged miscarriage. Mary said the staffers of Sutter Delta Medical Center and the staffers of Planned Parenthood eventually told her she was pregnant “again.” She said she learned in April 1996 that her “second” pregnancy was older than she thought, and she hadn’t miscarried in November 1995.

Mary said she first learned in April 1996 that her baby was severely deformed; she was 22 weeks pregnant at the time. She said she underwent an abortion because the Norplant implants (presumably the synthetic hormone in the implants which inhibits ovulation) caused her child to become deformed, and she suffered hospitalization, physical damage, and severe emotional distress as a result. Mary implied if Planned Parenthood staffers had warned her about the effects of Norplant birth control implants on childbearing so soon after removal, she would have waited to conceive.

Mary’s husband also sued for loss of consortium. He also sued for her physical injuries, saying they had rendered her unable to do certain household chores.

Mary and her husband dismissed the case against Sutter Delta Medical Center in May 1998 on undisclosed terms. Mary and her husband dismissed the case against Planned Parenthood in June 1998 on undisclosed terms.

(Source: Case No. C97-02861, filed in Contra Costa County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the request for dismissal of Sutter Delta Medical Center, and the register of actions.)

Constance C. This woman charged Jeffrey Waldman botched a tubal ligation he performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in July 1999. As a result, she said, she became pregnant in 2000, and gave birth to twins in April 2001. Judge Richard Flier dismissed the case without prejudice (meaning Constance was free to re-open the case) in February 2002.

(Source: Case No. C01-03903, filed in Contra Costa County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

FRESNO COUNTY

Piedad A. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers did not test her for pregnancy before installing Norplant birth control implants in her in 1992. As a result, she said, she underwent an abortion (possibly because she was told the Norplant would cause her baby birth defects), and incurred hospital and medical expenses, and suffered loss of wages. She also named nurse practitioner Alice Telles in the suit. Piedad dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in April 1995.

(Source: Case No. 492545-9, filed in Fresno County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal.)

David Batcho. This man, the “Director of Finance” for Planned Parenthood for three months in 1996 and 1997, sued Planned Parenthood and interim “Executive Director” Elena Love. He said Ms. Love decided not to pay him at all for a two-week period he worked in January 1997 because she didn’t want to pay him for a sick day. He said he told her he would file a labor complaint unless he received his pay. He said Planned Parenthood official(s) fired him in retaliation. He dismissed his case for undisclosed terms in July 1998.

(Source: Case No. 603770-9, filed in Fresno County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal.)

MARIN COUNTY

Christina S. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers botched a “dilation and curettage” (almost certainly an abortion) done on her at the Planned Parenthood San Rafael facility in 1995. She said they negligently diagnosed tissues they removed from her, failed to diagnose an ectopic pregnancy, and failed to provide appropriate treatment when she had symptoms of ectopic pregnancy. As one symptom she specified, she said she suffered severe abdominal pain roughly four weeks after undergoing the “dilation and curettage.”

As a result of the botched “dilation and curettage”, Christina said, she had to undergo corrective surgery and lost a fallopian tube. She said Planned Parenthood’s negligence cost her medical bills and made her undergo therapy.

A court-appointed arbitrator decided in March 1998 that Planned Parenthood should pay Christina \$27,500. The case was disposed before trial in April 1998, and a satisfaction of judgment was filed (showing Planned Parenthood paid Christina) in July 1998.

(Source: Case No. 168225, filed in Marin County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the arbitration decision, and the docket.)

Latisha S. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for professional negligence and lack of informed consent in 1995. The case was dismissed in 1995 for lack of prosecution, and then was reinstated later that year. The case was ended in 1999 for undisclosed reasons. Marin County officials destroyed the case documents on an undisclosed date.

(Source: docket sheet and case printout of Case No. 164512 provided by Marin County Superior Court Clerk)

Starlene H. This woman sued Planned Parenthood of Marin for undisclosed reasons. The case was settled in 1988 for undisclosed terms. Marin County officials destroyed the case documents in 1999.

(Source: case printout of Case No. 134079 provided by Marin County Superior Court Clerk)

MONTEREY COUNTY

Cristina C. This woman sued Planned Parenthood in June 1990. A judge issued an order sealing the case from public view, according to court clerks.

(Source: Case No. 90385, filed in Monterey County, CAL Superior Court. A court clerk wrote to the author explaining there were no docket sheets available or any other record available for public view.)

Tina S. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffer Maria Guadalupe Cardenas in 1990 revealed information concerning her medical test results and medical condition to her (Tina's) friends and relatives, and others who had no right to hear about these things, after she underwent treatment at Planned Parenthood. She said she found out about Ms. Cardenas' wrongful conduct and told Ms. Cardenas and others at Planned Parenthood to stop revealing this information to those who had no right to hear about these things. Tina also sued Planned Parenthood staffer Diane Norby in connection with the improper release of her medical information.

Tina said the lawbreaking by Planned Parenthood personnel in contacting these people and making allegations hurt her in her business and in her personal relationships. She said the Planned Parenthood personnel acted maliciously and intentionally to hurt her emotionally by contacting people she knew. She also said Planned Parenthood management essentially knew about the continued snitching by Ms. Cardenas and the wrongdoing of other staffers and did nothing to stop it. She sued for a temporary restraining order and a permanent injunction on Planned Parenthood and their staffers to stop the wrongful release of her medical information, and she sued for damages.

Tina won a judgment against Planned Parenthood and Maria Cardenas. Her attorney filed a satisfaction of judgment noting the defendants paid the judgment in 1997.

(Source: Case No. 92031, filed in Monterey County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the notice of satisfaction of judgment.)

Valerie C. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers damaged the blood vessels in her left arm and left hand when injecting her left arm and left hand during an abortion they performed on her at the Planned Parenthood facility in Monterey in September 1992.

Valerie said a doctor put a needle in her left arm, but didn't have the drug available to inject into her. She said he left the room to get the drug, returned with a chemical, and tried to inject this chemical into her arm. She said he removed the needle from her arm when she complained of a burning sensation in her arm. She said he then stuck the needle into her left hand, injected the chemical into her left hand, and caused her left hand the same burning sensation. She said she soon noticed several lumps in the vein in the back of her hand he had injected, and noticed a can-shaped lump in a blood vessel in her left arm.

Valerie said the lump in her arm was still present when she filed suit in September 1993 (a year later), and the pain and discomfort in her arm had not diminished. Valerie said the

malpractice of Planned Parenthood personnel forced her to incur hospital and medical expenses.

Valerie tried to act as her own attorney. She dismissed her case for undisclosed reasons in August 1994.

(Source: Case No. M27406, filed in Monterey County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CHARGED WITH FRAUD TO GET TAXPAYER MONEY, SUBJECTING PATIENTS AND WORKERS TO ASBESTOS

Nancy Welsh. This woman, a former Planned Parenthood manager, charged Planned Parenthood officials committed a number of unlawful acts and omissions during her tenure. She said her unwillingness to help corrupt Planned Parenthood officials break the law cost her jobs with two different Planned Parenthood affiliates.

Nancy said she started working for Planned Parenthood Association of Monterey County as a “Center Manager” in July 1991. She said she won promotion to “Director of Client Services.” She said this position carried the responsibility of supervising five Planned Parenthood facilities, preparing budgets, billing a state public health funding agency, and complying with state and federal funding and health code regulations.

Nancy said in her new position she discovered Planned Parenthood Association of Monterey County officials made inaccurate financial statements, submitted inflated budgets and budget estimates, and knowingly did so to wrongfully gain state government and federal government funding and private grants. She also said Planned Parenthood officials misrepresented significant financial losses to secure more funding and continued approval for a “primary care program.” All these actions, she said, were violations of the law.

She also said Planned Parenthood Association of Monterey County officials knew there was a significant asbestos problem at the Salinas Planned Parenthood facility as early as June 1991, but did nothing about it until March 1994, in violation of local, state, and federal laws.

Nancy said from July 1993 through April 1994 she brought these problems to the attention of Planned Parenthood Association of Monterey County’s “Executive Director” Mary Rose Delgadillo, the board of directors, and others in the Planned Parenthood hierarchy, ultimately to include the Western Region Headquarters of Planned Parenthood in San Francisco. Nancy said she “refused to participate in any manner in the apparent misrepresentations regarding said defendants’ financial condition.” She said the defendants disregarded her information and “continued to use the improper financial records to secure funds from outside sources.”

Nancy said she eventually told Planned Parenthood officials she would inform the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) about the asbestos hazard at the Salinas Planned Parenthood facility. She said she also told Planned Parenthood officials she would inform private foundations about the financial improprieties of Planned Parenthood officials. She said she provided evidence on Planned Parenthood officials’ financial wrongdoing to the Monterey County district attorney. She said she took these steps because Planned Parenthood officials were breaking laws, and they wanted her to join them in the lawbreaking. She said in so many words she feared criminal prosecution and civil liability for fraud, misrepresentation, and negligence if she went along with them.

Nancy said her bosses at Planned Parenthood Association of Monterey County demoted her in October 1993 in retaliation. She said her Planned Parenthood bosses cut her salary by \$10,000 a year, and put her on probation as well. She said “Executive Director” Ms. Degadillo and “Human Resources Manager” Kathleen Clark verbally harassed her, stripped

her of the authority she needed to do her job, and threatened to fire her unless she cooperated with Planned Parenthood's illegal conduct.

Nancy said she filed a grievance over her mistreatment. While the grievance process was ongoing, she said, her Planned Parenthood bosses fired her without giving her any reason why in April 1994. She said in so many words her firing was illegal because Planned Parenthood officials tried to force her to break the law with them, or at least remain silent while they broke the law to keep her job. She said Planned Parenthood officials in essence backed Ms. Delgadillo and Ms. Clark, saying they did nothing to discipline Ms. Delgadillo until after she herself lost her job.

Nancy said officials of Planned Parenthood Association of Santa Clara County hired her as a temporary "Center Manager" on a three-month contract at hourly wages starting July 1, 1994. She said Planned Parenthood officials gave her another three-month contract starting October 1, 1994. Three days after Christmas 1994, she said her new bosses told her they would let her go because the "gossip" about her and the "baggage" she carried (as a whistleblower) could negatively affect her leadership.

Nancy charged Planned Parenthood Association of Monterey County officials increased her duties even after they cut her pay. She also sued Planned Parenthood Association of Santa Clara County for \$5447.00 she said they owed her in overtime pay that they refused to give her as an hourly worker.

Nancy ended her case against the Planned Parenthood defendants in August 1997 for undisclosed terms.

COMMENT: *As a side note, during the six months she worked as a temporary "Center Manager", Nancy said, she worked 1137.5 hours and received \$16,568.16 ... \$14.57 an hour to run a Planned Parenthood facility. This figure is very low for a qualified medical person with ability. What kind of real facility manager with real qualifications would work for only \$29,000 to \$30,000 a year? Why would Planned Parenthood pay so little to retain someone who on the surface would require legitimate credentials and skills and would have to shoulder a large amount of responsibility?*

(Source: Case No. M31892, filed in Monterey County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.)

ORANGE COUNTY

Debbie W. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, Dr. Paul Kucera, and Dr. Edwin Delf for malpractice in 1986. She dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in June 1991. Orange County officials destroyed the case documents in 2001.

Creason and Aarvig law firm represented Planned Parenthood and the two doctors.

(Source: register of actions report printout of Case No. 506211 provided by Orange County Superior Court Clerk)

Christine T. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and Central Medical Laboratory for negligence in 1992. Orange County officials destroyed the case documents in 2000.

The case was scheduled for arbitration in 1994. Evidently Planned Parenthood settled with Christine in connection with the arbitration. Christine dismissed her case against the defendants for undisclosed terms in 1994.

(Source: register of actions report printout of Case No. 698245 provided by Orange County Superior Court Clerk)

Tinisha F. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers failed to diagnose her for an open or dilated cervix condition when she sought treatment from them early in her pregnancy in April 2000. As a result, she said, she lost her baby.

Tinisha said staffers at the Planned Parenthood facility in Costa Mesa examined her and gave her treatment for her pregnancy in April 2000. She said they knew she was a high risk pregnancy patient. She said she underwent an ultrasound exam at Planned Parenthood in September 2000, and it was discovered Tinisha had an open or dilated cervix. She said she was rushed to a hospital, and at the hospital she was placed on an IV and bed rest treatment for two weeks. Two days after she left the hospital, Tinisha said, she lost the baby.

A judge dismissed Tinisha's case on the motion of Planned Parenthood's lawyer in September 2002. Although a judge identified as John Woolley signed the order, the order said a "Judge Pro Tem" named Carol Salmacia ruled against Tinisha.

(Source: Case No. 01CC11347, filed in Orange County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal order, and the register of actions report printout.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFER FIRED FOR POINTING OUT PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S LAWBREAKING AND SUBSTANDARD COUNSELING PRACTICES

Farnoush Guideanean. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for wrongful firing. She said Planned Parenthood officials fired her for pointing out the unlawful flaws in their counseling services.

Farnoush said she worked as a nutritionist/supervisor for Planned Parenthood from October 1996 until June 1998, when they fired her.

Farnoush said starting in December 1997, she had to start counseling women with high risk pregnancies as part of her job. She said as a counselor, she noticed other Planned Parenthood staffers were not giving women proper counseling. She said Planned Parenthood's "staff members conducting face-to-face interviews were not properly trained to follow the required interview procedures nor were they competent to identify high-risk clients."

Farnoush said Planned Parenthood violated their own policies in having her counsel women with high-risk pregnancies. She said, "Planned Parenthood policies require that only registered dietitians are qualified to counsel high-risk clients." She said she was not a registered dietitian.

Farnoush said Planned Parenthood was breaking the law by having her and other unqualified people counsel women with high-risk pregnancies because they were endangering the health and welfare of these women and the babies they were carrying. She said Planned Parenthood was also breaking the law by not counseling patients properly and by not explaining to women what benefits were available to them.

Farnoush said she reported these violations to her supervisor. As a result, she said, she was subject to retaliation and harassment. She said she received a number of false and malicious memos and warnings. She said her Planned Parenthood bosses fired her in retaliation for her complaints about the irresponsible, unethical, and unlawful behavior of Planned Parenthood personnel.

Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Farnoush. Farnoush dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in December 1999.

(Source: Case No 805794, filed in Orange County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal, and the register of actions report printout.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD RACIALLY TARGETS BLACK EMPLOYEE, SETTLES OUT OF COURT

Sharon Gibbs. This woman filed federal racial discrimination charges against Planned Parenthood in federal court and before the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She said Planned Parenthood personnel subjected her to ongoing harassment and retaliation so vicious that she was forced to resign from her job as a center manager. She said Planned Parenthood officials never gave her a reason for the harassment, but she said she thought it was in retaliation for her filing a charge of employment discrimination against Planned Parenthood earlier.

Sharon also sued Planned Parenthood in federal court in Santa Ana for discrimination. Planned Parenthood and officials Jon Dunn, Doreen Secor, and Nancy Dudley settled the racial discrimination case out of court with Sharon for \$10,000 on January 22, 1996, the anniversary of Roe v. Wade. Sharon dismissed her federal case within days. As part of the settlement, Sharon was not supposed to file any new case against Planned Parenthood. At the time, she still had an active worker compensation case against Planned Parenthood because she suffered an on-the-job injury that required her to be rushed to the hospital in an ambulance.

Sharon, in her worker compensation case, said Planned Parenthood official Nancy Dudley intentionally misled her into believing her request for a leave of absence in June 1994 was approved. Sharon said non-black employees who sought leaves of absence always received them from Planned Parenthood officials, and she was under the impression hers was approved also.

Sharon said Planned Parenthood official Doreen Secor spoke to her two days after she started her leave of absence, and again a week later, but didn't tell her Planned Parenthood was going to advertise for someone to replace her. She said someone else told her about the plans to replace her, and she called Ms. Secor in an anxious mood because she was worried about losing her job.

Sharon retained a lawyer, and Planned Parenthood gave her her old job back (Sharon was the manager of the Costa Mesa office) when she returned to work at the end of her authorized leave of absence. Sharon said she then filed a complaint for unlawful employment discrimination against Planned Parenthood, because other employees, apparently including some of the Planned Parenthood officials she sued, received leaves of absence without harassment or attempts to replace them. She said she was the only full-time manager for Planned Parenthood who was black, and no other people of her rank were treated as badly as she was for taking a leave of absence.

Sharon said Planned Parenthood officials gave her a negative evaluation and denied they were discriminating against her or retaliating against her. Sharon said it took her lawyer's intervention to have this negative evaluation removed.

Sharon said Ms. Secor visited her office on May 5, 1995 and abused her and threatened her so viciously she passed out, fell, and suffered injuries. She said an ambulance crew rushed her to the hospital from her office. She said Planned Parenthood officials instigated employees to make harassing phone calls to her at home while she was recovering. She

said the verbal assault (and apparently the related injuries and harassment at home) was the act of Planned Parenthood's which finally forced her to resign 26 days later.

Planned Parenthood sued Sharon in Orange County Superior Court in August 1996. They charged Sharon filed two new worker compensation petitions against them in May 1996. (It is usually lawful in most states to add charges and specifications to an existing worker compensation claim, especially if doctors are able to show causation or an injury being treated becomes permanent.) Sharon agreed to pay Planned Parenthood \$1,000 in a judge-ordered judgment in April 1997.

If California law allows adding charges and specifications to an existing worker compensation claim under certain circumstances, then the judge may have made an unlawful judgment. For he ordered Sharon not even to add charges or claims to her still-active worker compensation case.

Apparently the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission charge and the related California Department of Fair Employment and Housing charge which Sharon had filed in 1995 were not at issue. (Or maybe they were, but Planned Parenthood didn't mention them in the out-of-court settlement of the U.S. District Court case, or in their own lawsuit for alleged violation of this settlement.) It is unclear if these were already resolved or if they didn't involve money judgments separate from the U.S. District Court case.

(Source: Case No. 767787, filed in Orange County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the stipulated judgment, and the register of actions report printout of the Planned Parenthood suit. It also includes U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Charge No. 345960027, the petitions from California Workers' Compensation Board Case No. ANA 0297220, and the settlement document from U.S. District Court Case No. 95-140, filed in Southern Division of Central District court in Santa Ana.)

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Jennifer N. This woman charged a doctor botched an abortion he performed on her at the Riverside Planned Parenthood facility in March 1999. She said she suffered severe cramping and bleeding while driving to Las Vegas a few days later, and had to be rushed by ambulance to a hospital emergency room in Las Vegas. She said one of the hospital health care professionals told her she suffered the intense bleeding and cramping because the person who performed the abortion did it improperly, leaving tissue in her uterus.

Jennifer dismissed her case without prejudice for undisclosed terms in July 2000.

(Source: Case No. RIC 340544, filed in Riverside County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, a notice stating the case was dismissed without prejudice, and docket sheets.)

Maria L. This woman asserted a doctor at the Riverside Planned Parenthood facility “failed to properly perform a suction dilation and curettage” on her in April 1999. She said she had to undergo hospitalization and a hysterectomy as the result of the doctor’s negligence and the negligence of the Planned Parenthood staffers. Maria also sued Planned Parenthood for lack of informed consent for failing to tell her the surgery they were to perform on her had risks, posed dangers, and could result in complications serious enough for her to possibly need a hysterectomy.

Maria’s husband also sued Planned Parenthood for loss of consortium.

The case was settled on undisclosed terms in November 2001.

(Source: Case No. RIC 356340, filed in Riverside County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal notice, and docket sheets.)

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Elizabeth F. This woman accused Dr. Merle Robboy, Planned Parenthood staffers, and Dr. Urvashi Sura of malpractice. She said they had treated her from October 1997 through August 2000 without detecting she had a liposarcoma (malignant tumor) during that three-year period. As a result of their negligence, she said, this cancer went untreated for three years and she was given a “terminal prognosis.”

Elizabeth dismissed her case against Planned Parenthood and Robboy in October 2001. Elizabeth dismissed her case against Sura in March 2002.

(Source: Case No. RCV 050514, filed in San Bernardino County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, two amended complaints specifying Planned Parenthood of Orange and San Bernardino Counties and Merle Robboy, the case register of actions, and the dismissals of Sura.)

Randi B. This woman accused Planned Parenthood staffers of failing to diagnose she was ectopically pregnant when they examined her in 1992. She said she was several weeks pregnant at the time, and complained to the Planned Parenthood staffers she was cramping severely and suffering heavy vaginal bleeding, she had been passing tissue and blood clots, and she had tenderness in her abdominal area. She said she told the Planned Parenthood staffers she had suffered a previous ectopic pregnancy and asked them if this could be an ectopic pregnancy as well.

Randi said the Planned Parenthood staffers told her it was normal to have uterine contractions, that she did not have an ectopic pregnancy, and that she should return to Planned Parenthood in a week for further evaluation. Five days after she underwent examination at Planned Parenthood, Randi said, she wound up in the hospital and had to have surgery for her ruptured right fallopian tube because of an ectopic pregnancy. She said thanks to Planned Parenthood’s negligence, she was rendered sterile and wound up with medical bills and other bills of more than \$11,000.

Randi dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in 1993.

(Source: Case No. RCV 03218, filed in San Bernardino County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.)

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

Julie G. This woman said a Planned Parenthood staffer botched an abortion he performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in San Francisco in 1990 so totally that the child survived the abortion. Julie said the Planned Parenthood staffer also perforated her uterus during the bungled abortion attempt. Julie eventually gave birth to the child, a baby girl.

Julie also charged the Planned Parenthood “counselor” did not explain the risks of abortion to her fully and understandably, the “counselor” did not explain to her what her options were, and the “counselor” presented information in a biased manner to steer her into undergoing an abortion instead of assist her in making her own decision. Julie said the “counselor” told her to ignore her misgivings about undergoing the abortion, and the “counselor” ignored Julie’s religious views and displayed the attitude that her religious views were irrelevant when it came to abortion.

Julie said Planned Parenthood lied in claiming “counselors” were available anytime. She said she got a half-hour with a “counselor”, and was refused further “counseling” when she requested it.

(Source: Case No. 928788, filed in San Francisco County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Luisa R. This woman sued Planned Parenthood for treating her so negligently in 1999 that she suffered injuries to her “internal organs” and eventually suffered “loss of internal organs.” Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Luisa in 2001.

(Source: Case No. 311509, filed in San Francisco County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the request for dismissal, and the register of actions.)

J. B. This woman, who was pregnant with twins, sued Planned Parenthood, and Planned Parenthood staffers Dr. Michael Helmsley, Dr. Michael Abramson, RN Mary Kint, LVN Christie Herrera, Ana Maldonado, and Phyllis Schoenwald in connection with an abortion botched so completely that one of the babies survived it. She had the surviving twin – who was missing an arm and a leg as the result of Planned Parenthood’s bungled attempt on her life – aborted after she had carried her almost six months.

J.B. said she underwent a vacuum abortion at a Planned Parenthood facility in December 1997. She said she made further visits to Planned Parenthood complaining of symptoms of pregnancy, and Planned Parenthood staffers failed to diagnose she was still pregnant. She said she underwent a pregnancy exam at the Planned Parenthood facility in February 1998, and the Planned Parenthood staffer(s) finally told her she was still pregnant.

J.B. said she underwent a second abortion, this one a late-term abortion. She said she had to incur medical and hospital expenses as a result. She said she was unable to work at her job as an architect for two months, from February 1998 through April 1998.

According to an article in the San Francisco Examiner, a staffer at Planned Parenthood “only fully removed one fetus” from J.B. in December 1997. J.B. said she still felt pregnant

at a follow-up exam two weeks later, and sought Planned Parenthood's help several times. Each time, the Planned Parenthood staffer told J.B. her symptoms were normal. J.B. said she finally came to Planned Parenthood in February 1998 and demanded a urine test. She said the nurse who had been telling her nothing was wrong "came back horrified."

J.B.'s lawyer said "she was given an apology (by Planned Parenthood), a list of providers who would do abortions in the second trimester, and shooed out the door," according to the San Francisco Examiner.

J.B.'s remaining baby – now almost six months in the womb, had only one arm and one leg remaining, according to an ultrasound done at "Buena Vista women's center," noted the San Francisco Examiner.

According to the San Francisco Examiner, J.B.'s attorney said she underwent an abortion that took three days to have the second child killed and fully removed. The Examiner implied Planned Parenthood at first refused to pay for the second abortion. The article noted, "Though Planned Parenthood did relent and pay for the second abortion, J.B. was emotionally traumatized, something that would get only worse." The Examiner noted J.B.'s attorney said she has had visions of babies being killed, and she cries uncontrollably on seeing young children, especially twins. He said J.B. has contemplated suicide.

The jurors hearing J.B.'s case against Planned Parenthood and its staffers in February 2001 awarded J.B. \$650,000 for her mental anguish, \$14,500 for future psychiatric treatment, \$1870 in medical costs, and \$6240 in lost earnings, noted the San Francisco Examiner. The Examiner also reported a 1975 California law capping non-economic damages in medical malpractice cases at \$250,000 would reduce J.B.'s award.

The Examiner reported judge Douglas Munson, presiding over the case in Superior Court in San Francisco, found Planned Parenthood liable for damages even before the trial began. He ruled this way because Planned Parenthood refused to turn over critical medical documents to J.B. and her attorney. The jury members were therefore deciding how much money Planned Parenthood would have to pay.

The Examiner said Planned Parenthood's lawyer Lynn Stocker said she would not comment on why Planned Parenthood refused to turn over the documents in question. Ms. Stocker said Planned Parenthood claimed they were "irrelevant" to the case. The Examiner reported J.B. said the documents in question – which included internal Planned Parenthood procedures as well as her own medical records – must have had something the organization didn't want her to see.

According to a brief J.B.'s attorney's filed opposing Planned Parenthood Golden Gate's appeal of the sanctions (Appellate Case No. A092536), this is what happened in her case:

Planned Parenthood Federation of America tried to escape responsibility by claiming the damages J.B. suffered were the result of the individuals' actions and Planned Parenthood Golden Gate's actions, not those of Planned Parenthood Federation of America. A judge threw this ploy out of court.

Planned Parenthood Golden Gate refused to produce documents J.B. was entitled to to make her case. A judge in April 2000 ordered Planned Parenthood Golden

Gate to hand over documents to J.B., including licenses of “individuals who provided health care” to J.B., declaration pages from any applicable insurance policies, “its standards to ensure termination of a pregnancy,” and Planned Parenthood instructions regarding aborting “multiple fetus pregnancies.”

J.B.’s attorney had asked Planned Parenthood to identify all post-operative care given to J.B. designed to confirm she was no longer pregnant. He also asked Planned Parenthood to answer why their abortion provider botched the first abortion, and why the abortion provider missed one of the babies during the abortion. He also asked Planned Parenthood to state any facts supporting their claim that the treatment they gave J.B. met the standard of care.

J.B.’s attorney had asked Planned Parenthood to admit or deny their staffers had failed to diagnose J.B.’s continuing pregnancy, and admit or deny that as a result of the botched first abortion she required a second abortion. He also asked Planned Parenthood to admit or deny that the failure to remove both babies fell below the standard of care, that failure to diagnose an ongoing pregnancy after the botched abortion fell below the standard of care, and that their diagnostic equipment -- if used properly -- could have revealed the presence of the second twin after the abortion of the first twin.

Planned Parenthood would not release documents with communication between Planned Parenthood Federation of America and Planned Parenthood Golden Gate pertinent to J.B.’s case based on “attorney-client privilege.” Nor would Planned Parenthood release documents relating to other lawsuits against it for botched abortions, even with identifiers of victims redacted for privacy protection. Nor would Planned Parenthood answer interrogatories.

A judge in August 2000 ordered Planned Parenthood Golden Gate to provide 10 requested documents and answers to J.B.’s 28 interrogatories. The judge also “sanctioned” (assessed) Planned Parenthood Golden Gate and their attorney Lynn Stocker \$10,000 to pay for the extra costs J.B.’s attorney incurred in forcing them to do what the law required in making evidence available. The judge said the “amount (of the awarded sanction) was less than what appears to be full compensation, but was awarded to avoid further time on the hearing and with acquiescence of Plaintiff’s (J.B.’s) counsel.”

Planned Parenthood in September 2000 appealed the judge’s order granting the \$10,000 to J.B. covering the extra costs of compelling Planned Parenthood to produce records and answer interrogatories.

According to the court register of actions, Ms. Herrera and Planned Parenthood Federation of America were dismissed from the case in January 2001. According to the court register of actions, jury members heard J.B.’s malpractice case against Planned Parenthood Golden Gate and the other five defendants in February 2001. They ruled in her favor and against Planned Parenthood. They awarded J.B. \$672,610.00. Planned Parenthood Golden Gate sued to get a new trial, and sued to have the verdict modified to limit their liability.

The court register of actions and J.B.'s attorney -- in a brief filed opposing Planned Parenthood Golden Gate's appeal of the sanctions (Appellate Case No. A092536) -- noted a June 2001 order modified the jury award to J.B.

Planned Parenthood Golden Gate and their staffers did not get a new trial.

Planned Parenthood Golden Gate and Helmsley, Abramson, Ms. Maldonado, Ms. Schoenwald, and Ms. Kint appealed the jury verdict, and the judge's modification. This appeal (Appellate Case No. A095310) they filed in the summer of 2001.

The appellate court judges in July 2001 affirmed (upheld) the \$10,000 award to J.B. for the extra costs her attorney incurred because of Planned Parenthood's refusal to hand over documents or answer interrogatories (Case No. A092536).

J.B.'s attorney in October 2001 said the defendants settled with J.B. in the appellate court's mediation program, and they had paid or would soon pay the agreed-upon amount (as evident by an authorization from J.B. to enter a full satisfaction of the jury award judgment and the judge's modification of the judgment), so he asked to have Helmsley, Abramson, Ms. Maldonado, Ms. Schoenwald, and Ms. Kint dismissed from the case. (Evidently it was up to Planned Parenthood Golden Gate to make the payment, or Planned Parenthood Golden Gate had already done so.) J.B.'s attorney also asked that the \$408,915 appeal bond Planned Parenthood Golden Gate filed be released, since they would be dropping the appeal of the jury verdict and the judge's modification. Superior Court judge Douglas Munson dismissed the five and released the bond the day after Ms. Stocker signed the court papers.

A judge named P.J. McGuiness dismissed Planned Parenthood Golden Gate's appeal of the jury verdict and the judge's modification (Case No. A095310) in October 2001.

(Sources: Case No. 301238, filed in San Francisco County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the first amended complaint, J.B.'s attorney's brief in California Court of Appeals (First Appellate District) (Case No. A092536), the dismissal and bond release stipulations and the dismissal J.B.'s attorney filed in October 2001, the affirming of sanctions against Planned Parenthood and Ms. Stocker in California Court of Appeals (First Appellate District) (Case No. A092536), the dismissal of Planned Parenthood's appeal in California Court of Appeals (First Appellate District) (Case No. A095310), and the register of actions. A second source is an undated San Francisco Examiner article with the byline of Daniel Evans.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FIRES WOMAN FOR TAKING MATERNITY LEAVE SHE WAS DUE

Esther Velgado-Chan. This woman, who worked as a “medical assistant” and “reproductive health specialist”, said she was fired for taking maternity leave she was due.

Esther said her contract with Planned Parenthood promised her up to four months of maternity leave. She said she applied for maternity leave, Planned Parenthood granted her leave, and she left on maternity leave October 31, 1994. She gave birth to her child on November 11, 1994, and was set to return to work March 1, 1995.

Esther said a Planned Parenthood supervisor called her January 19, 1995 and told her to come to the office. Esther said she came to the office the next day (January 20, 1995), and a supervisor told her Planned Parenthood was eliminating her job and firing her because of a “decline of activity.”

Actually, Planned Parenthood did not eliminate Esther’s position; they just fired her, Esther charged. She said Planned Parenthood immediately began to advertise her job was available.

Esther said Planned Parenthood broke the federal Family and Medical Leave Act by firing her before she had gotten 12 weeks of maternity leave. She said the “job elimination” firing was a ploy designed to conceal Planned Parenthood’s lawbreaking, and not a very artful ploy, because they advertised her slot was open “immediately” after axing her. She charged Planned Parenthood discriminated against her for exercising her right to maternity leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act.

Esther also sued Planned Parenthood for breach of contract for firing her, because her contract said she was entitled to up to four months of maternity leave. She also sued Planned Parenthood for sexual discrimination in violating Title VII of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act by firing her for taking maternity leave. She further charged Planned Parenthood violated the California Fair Employment Practices Act by firing her for taking maternity leave.

Planned Parenthood settled the case out of court with Esther in 1996.

(Source: Case No. 969944, filed in San Francisco County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the request for dismissal, and the register of actions.)

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Angela Rhoads. This woman sued Planned Parenthood of San Joaquin Valley and its officials for wrongfully firing her in 1991. She was an 11-year employee and they were paying her about \$25,000 a year at the time, she said, as a “Co-ordinator of Development.”

Angela said Noreen McKeon, her supervisor, told her about 4 p.m. on Halloween 1991 that she could quit or be fired, and she had to make the decision immediately.

Angela said she asked for a copy of the Planned Parenthood Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual, and Ms. McKeon denied her one. She said Ms. McKeon pressured her into quitting (which of course, would save Planned Parenthood unemployment benefits payments) by telling her she wouldn't be able to use Planned Parenthood as a work reference. (Actually she could, but she would naturally fear a bad reference.) She said she was told to “go to her desk and pack up her belongings.” She said she resigned under pressure.

Angela sued Planned Parenthood for out-of-pocket training (a fundraising class) costs she paid totaling \$900. She also sued Planned Parenthood for making her pay for this fundraising class) in violation of the state labor code. She said Planned Parenthood also violated the state labor code in not paying her for overtime hours she worked for close to two years. (She implied despite her title she was doing clerk and secretarial work so was not an “exempt” employee to whom Planned Parenthood could legally refuse to pay overtime pay.) She dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in May 1994.

(Source: Case No. 243818, filed in San Joaquin County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal request.)

Noreen McKeon. This woman sued Planned Parenthood of San Joaquin Valley and its officials for sexual discrimination and wrongful termination after they fired her from her job as executive director of a Planned Parenthood entity in 1994. She also accused Planned Parenthood officials of fraud and malice. She dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in November 1996.

(Source: Case No. 284935, filed in San Joaquin County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissal request.)

SAN JOAQUIN PLANNED PARENTHOOD CANS NURSE WHO SAID THEIR PLACE WAS UNSANITARY, UNSAFE, AND UNPRIVATE

Irene Delaney. This woman sued Planned Parenthood of San Joaquin Valley and its officials for wrongfully firing her after she complained to Planned Parenthood higher-ups that the Modesto office Planned Parenthood was treating patients in had no running water, and was substandard in other ways.

Irene said she had to undergo unpaid training in the “Family Planning and Obstetrics Nurse Practitioner Training Program.” She started this program in October 1993. She said Planned Parenthood put her to work as a nurse practitioner in 1994. (One contract document called her a “Nurse Practitioner Trainee”, and another read “Nurse Practitioner I.”)

Irene said Planned Parenthood paid her to perform pre-natal care, give breast and pelvic exams, assess gynecological conditions, and render post-partum care to women.

She said in 1995, a fire in the Modesto Planned Parenthood facility caused Planned Parenthood to relocate to a temporary office. This office, she said, had no hot water, or running water, for that matter. She said it also lacked a fire escape, and it had no patient privacy curtain in the patient examination room.

Irene said the contract she signed with Planned Parenthood required her to notify supervisors of health and safety hazards without fear of reprisal. Irene said she and other employees complained about this office’s lack of safety, sanitation, and privacy to Planned Parenthood officials. She said the place was unsatisfactory for basic health and sanitary requirements (it lacked running water) for conducting examinations on patients and performing procedures on them.

Considering that Irene would have to put her hands in women’s and girls’ vaginas (many diseased) and on men’s penises and scrotums (many infected) while working in this office, her desire to be able to wash her hands to avoid getting infections (and avoid passing infections from one patient to another) was a normal one.

Irene said Planned Parenthood higher-ups told her not to contact any government agency about the office with no running water they had her working in. She said they later fired her in retaliation for complaining about the health and safety violations of the unsanitary office they were having patients treated in. Irene said they told her she had not been a “team player” and they told her they needed a “spirited ‘cheerleader’ to work on their team.” (Irene did not sue for sexual discrimination or stereotyping over this remark.) She said she lasted at Planned Parenthood until May 1995.

Irene also submitted a document to the court record evidently from Planned Parenthood, titled "Injury/Illness Prevention Program," which contained this order: "If you know of a work practice that looks dangerous, it probably is. Let us know about it so we can evaluate for potential hazards. We will notify employees in the area of our findings. The new law requires that employees have this two-way communication capability without fear of reprisal. This means no action can be taken against an employee who exercises their [sic] rights under the program."

Another statement of this document was, "No employee will be expected to take on a job for which she/he as [sic] not been properly trained in the safe performance of that job and has been [sic] authorized to perform that job."

Another order of this document was, "If you see an unsafe or unhealthy condition or work practice, you must report it to management immediately."

Irene dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in September 1999.

A noteworthy aspect of this case was the apparently predatory way Planned Parenthood hired some nurses and proposed to make them into nurse practitioners.

Three contract documents Irene signed with Planned Parenthood she submitted as evidence; they cast light on Planned Parenthood's business practices in this regard.

Under the contract titled "Employment Agreement" Irene signed with Planned Parenthood in 1993, she agreed to enroll in the "Education Program Associates (EPA) Family Planning Nurse Practitioner Training Program" in Campbell, California. A state grant was to cover the cost of the eight-week "didactic and clinical phase of the program." (In other words, state taxpayer money in the form of a state grant for Planned Parenthood was paying for eight weeks of Irene's training.) She started this program in October 1993.

Irene would also have to complete a "preceptorship" (supervised on the job training) for 750 hours. In other words, she would work as an unpaid volunteer for Planned Parenthood for 750 hours. She would then have to work for Planned Parenthood as a nurse practitioner for a year once she qualified for state certification as a nurse practitioner. Planned Parenthood claimed the program cost them \$8,000, and Irene was to pay Planned Parenthood \$8,000 if she didn't last a year with Planned Parenthood as a nurse practitioner, whether by leaving voluntarily, or by being fired. On top of that, she was supposed to give up the \$8,000 within 10 days of quitting or being fired, or Planned Parenthood could charge her interest, loan collection fees, and attorney fees even if they didn't sue her. Irene only lasted roughly nine months as a nurse practitioner or nurse practitioner trainee. (California anti-loan shark laws may or may not have made this an unenforceable provision, but Irene didn't question it when she signed the contract.)

Planned Parenthood hired Irene as a part-time “Nurse Practitioner Trainee” in August 1994. According to the “Notice of Employment” contract she signed dated September 12, 1994, Irene was to work 20 to 24 hours a week for \$16.00 an hour, and receive half benefits. She would receive health insurance and sick (benefits) effective November 9, 1994. The contract said the following about Irene: “Completed 350 hours of NP training and available to work w/out direct supervision. Half-time benefits w/be effective 9/1/94. One year commitment is required after the completion of the 750 hours of preceptorship. Six month introductory period applies.” The contract also specified Planned Parenthood could fire her without cause. (This contract followed the first contract which allowed Planned Parenthood to squeeze \$8,000 out of her for alleged reimbursement, whether they fired her for cause or not.)

(The contract documents apparently contradict each other as to whether Irene was a nurse practitioner at this time, or still a nurse practitioner trainee who hadn’t received her certification. Just because Planned Parenthood hired her doesn’t automatically mean she was a nurse practitioner already. She evidently had completed only 350 hours of her “preceptorship.” She had been in nurse practitioner training for less than a year.)

A Planned Parenthood “Job Description” contract for “Nurse Practitioner I” which Irene signed dated September 12, 1994 said, “The Nurse Practitioner is responsible for comprehensive reproductive health care of family planning clients, including education, medical screening, diagnosis and treatment, and provision of contraceptive methods, supplies and medication.”

This contract showed Planned Parenthood wanted part-time nurse practitioner trainee or part-time brand-new nurse practitioner Irene (depending on her actual status) to do the following independently as needed:

“Perform appropriate medical screening procedures, including but not limited to breast and pelvic examinations.”

“Interpret laboratory data and order further laboratory tests as needed.”

“Evaluate family planning clients, suggest and implement treatment regimens including but not limited to contraceptive choice, dispensing of supplies and medications.”

“Perform appropriate medical assessment and management of vaginitis and other GYN conditions.”

“Examine and treat men for STDs.”

“Perform venipuncture (like taking blood from a vein) as needed.”

“Provide ante-partum and post-partum care as assigned on completion of OB training.”

Minimum requirements for a nurse practitioner in this “Job Description” document included:

“Registered nurse with a current California license, completion of an accredited Nurse Practitioner program and certified as Nurse Practitioner.”

“Less than 1 year full-time experience, but able to work independently. Basic knowledge and experience as an OB/FP provider.”

“Must have own transportation and public liability insurance.” (Is this car insurance or nurse malpractice insurance? If it is nurse malpractice insurance, this is another questionable practice as almost all medical facilities cover employees with their policies.)

ABILITY TO: “Perform two or three exams per hour adequately.”

ABILITY TO: “Relate to persons with diverse backgrounds and lifestyles.” (Maybe Planned Parenthood could claim Irene wasn’t sensitive enough to people with poor personal hygiene or supervisors who had flawed understanding of good sanitary practices when she complained about doing exams in an office with no running water.)

(The contract documents apparently contradict each other as to whether Irene was a nurse practitioner at this time, or still a nurse practitioner trainee who hadn’t received her certification. Just because Planned Parenthood hired her doesn’t automatically mean she was a nurse practitioner already.)

COMMENT: Would a nurse practitioner trainee of above-average or even normal ability submit to contracts with provisions like these if she was working for someone other than Planned Parenthood? Was Planned Parenthood preying on young women, offering them a backdoor way to become a nurse practitioner in exchange for getting free work out of them, only to fire many of them and then dun them for money before they worked their ways out of their contracts?

(Source: Case No. 294018, filed in San Joaquin County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the three contracts titled “Exhibit A”, the document titled “Exhibit B”, and the request for dismissal.)

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Helen T. This woman had a Pap smear done on her at a San Mateo County Planned Parenthood facility in 1977. She sued Planned Parenthood and Cancer Screening Services (the lab where her Pap smear apparently was interpreted) for negligence in 1982; she said she did not discover her injury (evidently cervical cancer) until February 1981. Planned Parenthood settled with Helen for undisclosed terms in 1987. Cancer Screening Services settled with Helen for undisclosed terms in 1988.

(Source: Case No. 261270, filed in San Mateo County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the dismissals.)

Charisse Berger. This woman died after undergoing an abortion at Planned Parenthood and follow-up treatment at Kaiser Foundation Hospital. She left behind a child; the boy's guardian sued Planned Parenthood and a number of Kaiser entities for his mother's wrongful death on his behalf.

The guardian said Charisse underwent an abortion at a San Mateo County Planned Parenthood facility on November 6, 1986. Charisse suffered a pelvic infection as a result of the negligence of Planned Parenthood staffers, he said. Planned Parenthood staffers also failed to give Charisse proper follow-up treatment for the pelvic infection, he said.

Charisse sought corrective treatment at Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Redwood City on March 31, 1987, he said. (He didn't note if Planned Parenthood referred Charisse to Kaiser. Kaiser and Planned Parenthood do business with each other in California.) The staffers at Kaiser were unsuccessful at saving Charisse from the results of Planned Parenthood's negligence, he said. He said they misdiagnosed Charisse's pelvic infection and gave her negligent treatment. Charisse died the next day (April Fool's Day 1987).

The case was filed in June 1988. A judge ordered a show-cause hearing on the case on Pearl Harbor Day 1991. He said he intended to dismiss the case for lack of prosecution. The case was "dispositioned" (dismissed) for undisclosed reasons in January 1992.

(Source: Case No. 331198, filed in San Mateo County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the show-cause hearing notice, and a register of actions showing the case was "dispositioned.")

Kilistina M. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers botched an abortion they performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in San Francisco in January 1987 so totally that her baby survived it. She said she discovered later that her baby was still alive, and the pregnancy was far enough along that undergoing another abortion attempt would be more risky to her health than carrying the baby to term. She gave birth to a baby girl in August 1987.

Kilistina filed suit in San Francisco County Superior Court (Case No. 88-887260) on January 22, 1988 (the 15th anniversary of Roe v. Wade), but the case changed venue to San Mateo County Superior Court.

(Source: Case No. 331677, filed in San Mateo County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Margaret O. Planned Parenthood staffers dispensed birth control pills to Margaret starting in 1985, when she was a 17-year-old girl. She suffered a stroke in 1986 as a result of using the birth control pills, she said. Margaret said the stroke she suffered left her partially paralyzed. She said Planned Parenthood staffers did not explain the harmful side effects of the birth control pills to her. She also said Planned Parenthood personnel concealed the truth about the birth control pills causing her stroke from her after she suffered the stroke.

The birth control pills Margaret said Planned Parenthood personnel dispensed to her were Ortho-Novum 1/35 pills. She sued the company that made these pills (Ortho Pharmaceutical) as a "Doe." She also named Dr. A. Jurow in the case.

Margaret tried to act as her own attorney. She filed her case in December 1988. A judge ordered a show-cause hearing on the case in December 1991. He said he intended to dismiss the case for lack of prosecution. The case was "dispositioned" (dismissed) for undisclosed reasons in January 1992.

(Source: Case No. 336137, filed in San Mateo County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the show-cause hearing notice, and a register of actions showing the case was "dispositioned.")

Lorrie S. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and Dr. Steven Bochner for botching an abortion on her at a Planned Parenthood facility three days before Christmas 1988. Lorrie said she contracted pelvic inflammatory disease within two days of the botched abortion (Christmas Eve 1988). She said the infection was life-threatening and forced her to receive corrective treatment in a hospital. She also said she had to undergo a second abortion to have the rest of the baby taken out of her.

Lorrie also faulted Planned Parenthood for having nonexistent emergency care. She said she called Planned Parenthood according to their instructions when she was in distress, only to be told to contact Planned Parenthood "during normal working hours in a couple of days." Lorrie dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in March 1991.

(Source: Case No. 349599, filed in San Mateo County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.)

Dana B. This woman sued Planned Parenthood because its staffers in 1991 gave her a medicine called Rocephin to treat her for a disease they evidently incorrectly diagnosed she had. (Rocephin, according to the Physicians' Desk Reference, is for treating several infectious diseases, among them gonorrhea, pelvic inflammatory disease, and urinary tract infections. A side effect of Rocephin in some people is dizziness.)

Dana said Planned Parenthood staffers gave her the medicine and left her unattended and unrestrained, even though a side effect of Rocephin for some people is dizziness. She said she became dizzy, blacked out, fell to the floor, and fractured her jaw and injured her face.

She said she was taken away from the Planned Parenthood facility by ambulance. Dana said no doctor examined her at Planned Parenthood, only people who were apparently unlicensed. Dana said she discovered only later she had not had the disease the Planned Parenthood staffers wrongfully said she had, and yet they prescribed her Rocephin and had her take it anyway, and thus caused her to suffer major injuries when she fell.

Dana said her jaw was wired shut, and she was unable to work for months. She said she also had to undergo orthodontics procedures to have her jaw, teeth, and face mended. She said the head injuries she suffered limited her ability to project her voice, hurting her in pursuing her career as a theater actress. Dana said she couldn't obtain health insurance because of the damage she suffered due to Planned Parenthood's wrongdoing. Dana later sued Planned Parenthood staffers Dr. Howard Rosenthal and Aminifu Sadifu-Carr.

Judge Margaret Kemp threw out Dana's lawsuit in February 1996 on a motion by Planned Parenthood's lawyer. Ms. Kemp said there was an order excluding expert testimony, so the evidence Dana's attorney intended to present (without the banned expert testimony) on the standard of care would not prove her case! Dana appealed the case and lost the appeal. Ms. Kemp ordered Dana to pay Planned Parenthood's court costs in October 1997.

(Source: Case No. 377507, filed in San Mateo County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the judgment order, and the awarding of costs order.)

Conception G. This woman charged Planned Parenthood staffers removed and/or attempted to remove Norplant birth control implants from her left arm in April 1994 so negligently that they caused her nerve damage, loss of function in her left arm, lost wages, and loss of earning capacity. She said she also incurred hospital and medical expenses as a result. She said Planned Parenthood staffers were negligent in their treatment of her after the "attempted removal" also. Conception also named Planned Parenthood staffers Dr. Howard Rosenthal and P.A. Rebecca Pinto in the suit.

Judge Harlan Veal threw out Conception's lawsuit in June 1996 on a motion by Planned Parenthood's lawyer. He also ordered Conception to pay Planned Parenthood's court costs in July 1996.

(Source: Case No. 391837, filed in San Mateo County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the judgment order, and the awarding of costs order.)

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Laura M. This woman sued Santa Barbara Women's Medical Group and Planned Parenthood World Population Los Angeles over an abortion she underwent in 1989. She said the defendants at the time negligently determined she had RH positive blood when in fact she had RH negative blood, and thus failed to treat her RH incompatibility.

Possibly the defendants failed to give Laura, who had RH negative blood, a RhoGAM shot after the abortion. (RhoGAM helps negative-blood women who are pregnant give birth to or abort positive-blood babies with less risk to themselves or future children.)

When Laura was pregnant with a daughter in 1990, she said she underwent blood testing procedures, and they showed she had RH sensitized blood. She said her daughter was born prematurely, and suffered a number of problems because of her own (Laura's) RH sensitized blood. She said any children she might bear in the future could also suffer similar damage as the result of the defendants' negligence.

According to a judge's order approving the out-of-court settlement, Planned Parenthood-World Population Los Angeles, Santa Barbara Women's Medical Group, and Judy Mickey as the defendants agreed to pay \$102,625 to Laura's child immediately, of which \$63,000 went to pay legal bills and another \$29,000 went to pay outstanding medical bills. They also agreed to pay a trust fund for Laura's child another \$34,320 in six yearly payments of \$5720 from her third to her eighth birthdays. They further agreed to pay her \$1000 a month for 91 months (\$91,000 total) starting on her 20th birthday. They also agreed to pay her another \$185,000 in four partial payments from the time she turned 25 to the time she turned 35. The judge ordered Laura to dismiss the case against Planned Parenthood-World Population Los Angeles, Santa Barbara Women's Medical Group, and Judy Mickey upon proof they purchased the annuity that would ensure the payments to her child from her third birthday to her 35th birthday.

The case was settled in July 1993. The case was dismissed a week later.

(Source: Case No. 187602, filed in Santa Barbara County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the judge's order approving the out-of-court settlement, and the case history printout.)

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Gail Glendinning. The father and brother of this woman sued Planned Parenthood and Planned Parenthood staffers, including Dr. Vance Bridges, Leanne Mastrantonio, Marie Adam White, and Esther Biswas, for wrongful death over Gail's death from cancer.

They said Gail had a Pap smear done at Planned Parenthood in September 1983. They said pathology lab personnel informed Planned Parenthood that Gail's Pap smear tested positive (presumably for cervical cancer), and that she needed to undergo follow-up testing. They said Planned Parenthood personnel failed to report the test results to Gail, and her cancer spread.

They said Gail did not discover the negligence of Planned Parenthood and their staffers until October 1985, when she first found out she had cervical cancer. Gail underwent a hysterectomy, lymph node dissection, and oophoropexy (surgery fixing her ovaries to her abdominal wall) days later, but the damage was done. Gail died of cancer June 21, 1988.

Gail filed a malpractice case on her own while she was still alive. Gail's father and brother said her own doctor (Barry Brummer) treated her several times from 1981 through 1985 but did not do a Pap smear test on her. They also said Choice Medical Group and a Dr. Neiger treated Gail in April 1985 and did not do a Pap smear test on her. They said Planned Parenthood staffers evidently knew about Gail's cancer for two years before Gail did because they tested her, and yet the Planned Parenthood staffers did nothing to inform her or help her. Gail died before her lawsuit (Case No. 607341, filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court in July 1986) could be resolved. Gail's father and brother also sued Choice Medical Group, Dr. Neiger, and Dr. Brummer for wrongful death. They asked for consolidation of Gail's original malpractice lawsuit with their own wrongful death lawsuit.

Gail's father and brother ended their case against Planned Parenthood for undisclosed terms in May 1993. They had previously ended their case against Brummer in July 1992 for undisclosed terms.

(Source: Case No. 684927, filed in Santa Clara County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the two requests for dismissal.)

Jane Doe. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and Martha Trigueros for personal injury in 1991. An arbitrator proposed to award Jane \$25,000 in October 1991; the defendants rejected the arbitration award the arbitrator proposed they pay. The defendants settled the case out of court with Jane in December 1991. Jane's lawyer filed the dismissal in January 1992.

(Source: case history printout of Case No. 704131, filed in Santa Clara County, CAL Superior Court. Court clerks were unable to locate the case file itself.)

Dawn K. This woman sued Planned Parenthood and Hershel Smith for medical malpractice in 1992. She said she suffered persistent severe urinary tract infection and pain as a result of negligent treatment she received at the hands of Dr. Smith at a San Jose Planned Parenthood facility in May 1990. She said she incurred hospital and medical expenses as a result. She said she was 16 at the time ... and days away from her 17th birthday when she underwent the treatment at Planned Parenthood.

The defendants settled the case out of court with Dawn for undisclosed terms in July 1993.

(Source: Case No. 720153, filed in Santa Clara County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the request for dismissal, and the case history printout.)

Kimberly L. This woman sued Planned Parenthood, Wyeth-Ayerst, and Women's Community Clinic in connection with Norplant birth control implants installed in her (or removed from her) in April 1992. She said she incurred hospital and medical expenses, suffered loss of wages and loss of earning capacity, and suffered general damage as a result of the negligence of Planned Parenthood and the other defendants. Kimberly tried to act as her own attorney. A judge dismissed her case on Pearl Harbor Day 1995.

(Source: Case No. 748926, filed in Santa Clara County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, an unsigned dismissal minute order, and the case history printout.)

Alexis S. This woman charged William G. Peard botched an abortion he performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in San Jose in 1997. She said she delivered the rest of the baby three days after Peard botched the abortion, and she was hospitalized as a result. She dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in May and June 1998.

(Source: Case No. 772437, filed in Santa Clara County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the request for dismissal, and the case history printout.)

Louie R. This man sued Planned Parenthood, Dr. Larissa Rodriguez, and Dr. Jeffrey Reese for unspecified malpractice over treatment they gave him – almost certainly a vasectomy – in 1999. He said he had to undergo corrective treatment in a hospital and lost wages. His wife also sued for loss of consortium, specifying they had been unable to have sex for a while.

The defendants settled out of court with Louie and his wife in early 2002. They dismissed their case for undisclosed terms in early 2002.

(Source: Case No. 790653, filed in Santa Clara County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the request for dismissal, and the case history printout.)

Cytopath Laboratory. Peter Benson, the owner of this laboratory, sued Planned Parenthood for \$54,227 worth of unpaid lab bills in 1997. He dismissed his case for undisclosed terms in June 1999.

(Source: Case No. 780206, filed in Santa Clara County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint, the dismissal, and the case history printout.)

VENTURA COUNTY

Cynthia L. This woman sued Planned Parenthood Los Angeles for malpractice over treatment they gave her in 1990. She said she went to the Sherman Oaks Planned Parenthood facility and underwent a pregnancy test. She said the Planned Parenthood staffers told her the test showed she was pregnant. She underwent an abortion as a result two days later. Nine days after the abortion, she said, she was told she had never been pregnant. She said she incurred hospital and medical expenses, suffered loss of wages, and suffered general damage as a result of the negligence.

Cynthia also named abortion kingpin Edward Allred and his Family Planning Associates abortion chain in the lawsuit. It is possible Cynthia had the pregnancy test done at Planned Parenthood and the “abortion” done at Family Planning Associates.

(Source: Case No. 119812, filed in Ventura County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint. According to court employees, there were no documents showing the outcome of this case in the file.)

Angelica G. This woman charged Charles Bradley III botched an abortion he performed on her at a Planned Parenthood facility in Ventura County in November 1990. As a result, she said, she suffered continuing and increasing bouts of vaginal bleeding which required her to undergo corrective treatment in a hospital three days before Christmas and again on Christmas Eve 1990. She said she was told her body was trying “to push out the placenta.”

(Source: Case No. 119968, filed in Ventura County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint.)

Joy C. This woman asserted Planned Parenthood staffer(s) perforated her uterus while performing an abortion on her in 1991. As a result, she said, she suffered great pain and had to undergo surgical repair of her uterus in a hospital. She said she suffered embarrassment, mortification, humiliation, and indignity (likely because she had to say why she was at Planned Parenthood in the first place) because of the malpractice which Planned Parenthood staffer(s) committed. She also said she was unable to perform her job as a waitress for awhile because of the malpractice which Planned Parenthood staffer(s) committed. Joy dismissed her case for undisclosed terms in March 1993.

(Source: Case No. 123069, filed in Ventura County, CAL Superior Court. Court paperwork includes the complaint and the request for dismissal.)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CAN BE BAD MEDICINE

This is a summary of serious health code violations which public health agents in Los Angeles have cited Planned Parenthood for in the 1980s. In these citations, the agents found and documented patterns of corner-cutting that pose serious risks to the health of women and girls.

Planned Parenthood's lab facility in Los Angeles was apparently such a playpen that one of its own staffers -- an immigrant from an Arab country -- reported what he saw to California public health officials in 1986. Public health agents hit the central L.A. Planned Parenthood facility with a cease and desist order in 1986 because of the unsafe treatment Planned Parenthood staffers were giving women.

Planned Parenthood officials fired the lab staffer, and also axed Lise Fortier, the central L.A. facility's medical director. Ms. Fortier had also apparently suffered pangs of conscience ... she had reportedly turned in her own bosses to state medical officials in 1987. The whistleblowing lab technician sued Planned Parenthood and won a tidy sum in an out-of-court settlement, a source familiar with his case told me.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S LOS ANGELES HEALTH CODE VIOLATIONS

This is a summary of health code violations that Los Angeles County Department of Health Services inspectors have cited Planned Parenthood's central L.A. facility for in 1983 and 1986. This summary is organized by type of violation in list form. At the bottom of each list is (are) the date(s) the inspectors found these violations.

This summary is by no means a complete listing of Planned Parenthood's health code violations in Los Angeles County. Why? It covers only those health code violations for which Planned Parenthood staffers at the central L.A. facility were *CAUGHT*.

Following the summary of health code violations is an account of the partial revocation of the central Los Angeles Planned Parenthood facility's operating privileges in April 1986.

ANESTHESIA DEFICIENCIES

- Staffers administering general anesthesia without approval to do so.
- Anesthesia machine lacks oxygen and respiratory rate alarms.
- Required anesthesia drugs not stocked.
- No doctor evaluation for post-abortion discharge of women after undergoing general anesthesia.

(Source: L.A. County Health Department Statement of Deficiencies for inspection done in April 1986)

DRUG DEFICIENCIES

- Person other than doctor or pharmacist or authorized staffer dispensing (pre-packaging) drugs.
- Records don't list what dosage of drugs are given to patients, and/or the frequency or time given.
- Patients not being given frequency of dosage instructions.
- No crash cart.
- Drugs kept in stock after expiration date.
- Inadequate emergency stocks of drugs.
- Unsealed drugs in emergency stocks.

(Sources: L.A. County Health Department Statements of Deficiencies for inspections done in June/July 1983 and in April 1986)

EQUIPMENT AND UTILITY DEFICIENCIES

- Major pieces of heart and/or lung equipment missing from "recovery room", i.e., not enough cardiac monitors, no defibrillator, no positive breathing apparatus, no electrocardiographic recorder.
- No throat suction equipment in recovery room.
- Emergency equipment location not posted.
- "Recovery room" lacks necessary equipment.
- No emergency power available for "recovery room" and several other rooms.
- Inadequate emergency power available to operating room.

(Sources: L.A. County Health Department Statements of Deficiencies for inspections done in June/July 1983 and in April 1986)

MEDICAL RECORDS DEFICIENCIES

- Incomplete patient care records.
- Patient health records taken from "clinics" where they received treatment.

(Sources: L.A. County Health Department Statements of Deficiencies for inspections done in June/July 1983 and in April 1986)

NURSING DEFICIENCIES

- Not enough or unqualified nurses.
- Nurse with inadequate training and experience was only nurse in "recovery room."

(Sources: L.A. County Health Department Statements of Deficiencies for inspections done in June/July 1983 and in April 1986)

PATIENT CARE DEFICIENCIES

- "Recovery room" care given does not meet minimum acceptable health care standards.
- Lack of visual privacy in "recovery room."
- No agreement with any nearby hospitals for emergency patient transfer for women or girls suffering severe complications.
- No emergency patient care policies for "recovery room."
- Inadequate abortion anesthesia risk information given.
- No documentation of post-abortion followup.
- Patients discharged without doctor examination and/or authorization despite facility's own policy.

(Source: L.A. County Health Department Statement of Deficiencies for inspection done in April 1986)

SANITATION DEFICIENCIES

- No instructions for autoclave or sterilizer use posted.
- Allegedly sterile supplies stored on floor.
- Unapproved infectious waste disposal.
- Infectious wastes left inside facility.

(Source: L.A. County Health Department Statement of Deficiencies for inspection done in June/July 1983)

STAFF AND PROCEDURE DEFICIENCIES

- Medical staffers' credentials possibly unverified.

--Nurses' credentials unverified.

--Employees not undergoing required health exams or not documented as having undergone required health exams.

--Staff training either not taking place or being poorly documented.

(Sources: L.A. County Health Department Statements of Deficiencies for inspections done in June/July 1983 and in April 1986)

UNPROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

--No refund policy.

--No cause for ending services policy.

(Source: L.A. County Health Department Statement of Deficiencies for inspection done in June/July 1983)

L.A. PLANNED PARENTHOOD FACILITY OPERATION PRIVILEGES REVOKED

The Los Angeles County Dept. of Health Services (DHS) revoked Planned Parenthood doctors' privileges to do "mini laparotomies" (incision surgeries through the abdomen, useful in performing certain types of gynecological surgeries) at its central Los Angeles facility (Bixby Center) on April 8, 1986. The agency leaders took this action after DHS inspectors found a number of serious health code violations in an inspection they performed five days earlier.

The revocation came in the form of a cease and desist order forbidding staffers of the Planned Parenthood Bixby Center to perform mini- laparotomies. DHS administrator Ralph Lopez, in issuing the cease and desist order to the facility, noted his inspectors had specifically found the following dangerous conditions:

--Unsafe release procedures. Planned Parenthood staffers were evidently discharging patients who had undergone general anesthesia but had not received followup exams from doctors. In one case, the inspectors had evidently found staffers had sent a woman home against doctor orders even though she was bleeding from the vagina and was suffering blood pressure drop.

--Unsafe anesthesia practices. DHS inspectors had cited Planned Parenthood staffers for administering general anesthesia to women undergoing surgery even though the facility did not have DHS approval to do so. In addition, the inspectors wrote up the administrator for not having the properly-trained health care professionals and the medical equipment necessary to "monitor the recovery process" of women under general anesthesia.

DHS agents hand-carried the revocation order to the Planned Parenthood facility.

POST-MORTEM

Planned Parenthood staffers, employees, and consultants claim they are concerned about women's and girls' health. Yet the health code violations committed by the staffers of Planned Parenthood's central Los Angeles facility ... and the evident misconduct by Planned Parenthood higher-ups in firing staffers who reported their abuses to the authorities – shows otherwise.

L.A. PLANNED PARENTHOOD SUED FOR WRONGFULLY FIRING WHISTLEBLOWERS

A former Planned Parenthood lab technician and the former medical director of Planned Parenthood's facility in central Los Angeles sued Planned Parenthood for wrongful firing after Los Angeles County public health agents took action against Planned Parenthood officials for their operation of the facility. Both people charged Planned Parenthood officials fired them after they reported Planned Parenthood's wrongdoing to public health authorities.

In the first case, Adel Eldakar, a native of Egypt who was a medical technologist and assistant lab manager for Planned Parenthood's Los Angeles lab facility, asserted he contacted the California Department of Health to report his own facility for health code violations in early 1986 after witnessing the following incidents:

- Staffers used expired chemicals to conduct lab tests for sexually transmitted diseases, blood counts and blood types.
- Staffers performed blood tests without a doctor's order.
- Lab manager allowed an unlicensed worker to perform tasks which must be performed by a licensed technician.
- Lab manager allowed an unlicensed worker to perform clinical tests while no licensed technician or doctor was present.

In the second case, Lise Fortier, the former medical director of Planned Parenthood's central Los Angeles facility, complained to the Planned Parenthood board of directors in 1987 that lab reports were being altered by or at the direction of Hugh Anwyl. (Anwyl, the executive director of Planned Parenthood, was medically unqualified, said Ms. Fortier.) Later in 1987, Ms. Fortier made the same complaint about her own facility to the California Board of Medical Quality Assurance.

Adel Eldakar. Adel Eldakar, a former Planned Parenthood staffer, sued Planned Parenthood for wrongful termination because he was evidently fired for whistle-blowing. Eldakar, a native of Egypt who was a medical technologist and assistant lab manager for Planned Parenthood's Los Angeles lab facility, asserted he contacted the California Department of Health to report his own facility for health code violations in 1986 after witnessing the following incidents:

- Staffers used expired chemicals to conduct lab tests for sexually transmitted diseases, blood counts and blood types.
- Staffers performed blood tests without a doctor's order.
- Lab manager allowed an unlicensed worker to perform tasks which must be performed by a licensed technician.
- Lab manager allowed an unlicensed worker to perform clinical tests while no licensed technician or doctor was present.

In his lawsuit, Eldakar accused Planned Parenthood officials of demoting him, wiretapping his phone and taping his conversations, harassing him on the job, and firing him without cause after he told them he had reported them for the health code violations. He also accused Planned Parenthood officials of labor law violations for firing him in retaliation for his reporting their suspected acts of lawbreaking to government officials. A document of the case shows Dr. Lise Fortier, medical director of Planned Parenthood's central Los Angeles facility, admitted she knew Eldakar's conversations were being taped. Planned Parenthood settled out of court with Eldakar in December 1987. A source close to the case told me Eldakar received a fairly large amount of money in the settlement.

(Source: Case No. C618798, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Lise Fortier vs. Planned Parenthood. Lise Fortier, the former medical director of Planned Parenthood's central Los Angeles facility, reported to the Planned Parenthood board of directors in 1987 that lab reports were being altered by or at the direction of Hugh Anwyl. (Anwyl, the executive director, was medically unqualified, said Ms. Fortier.) Judi Olmstead, another facility supervisor, joined Ms. Fortier in whistleblowing.

Ms. Fortier made the same complaint about her own facility to the California Board of Medical Quality Assurance a month later. She accused Anwyl of "having signed premarital certificates as a physician, although he is a minister of the cult."

COMMENT: *Ms. Fortier's choice of words about Anwyl's religion is interesting. Was she merely being anti-religious (even toward a "religion" that would allow one of its ministers to be one of the biggest wigs in an organization that performs abortions and targets nonwhites for population control)? Or was she accusing Anwyl of being another cult leader like David Koresh, Jimmy Swaggart, Jim Jones, or L. Ron Hubbard?*

Ms. Fortier was fired later that month by Anwyl and the Planned Parenthood board of directors. She sued Planned Parenthood for wrongful firing. She said Planned Parenthood violated state law by firing her for reporting violations. She also sued Planned Parenthood for defamation.

(Source: Case No. C688175, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

Planned Parenthood staffers referred women to Inglewood Women's Hospital in Los Angeles County for abortions for a number of years. Almost every surgery at this facility has been elective abortion. This book and my book *Victims of Choice* cover the massive number of health code violations agents have cited the staffers of this facility for, this facility's staffers' many malpractice lawsuits, and the familiarity of this facility to the L.A. County Coroner's Office because of the women who have died following abortions its staffers performed.

The cases listed below involve women or girls who sued or named Planned Parenthood in the L.A. County Superior Court system for referring them to this "hospital" or a related facility, at which they reportedly suffered malpractice while undergoing abortions. The cases are covered in detail in Chapter Three.

1. **Gladys G.** (Source: Case No. C64484)
2. **Jean K.** (Source: Case No. C64485)
3. **Sharon M.** (Source: Case No. C84626)
4. **Laura M.** (Source: Case No. C249894)
5. **Gloria D.** (Source: Case No. NWC35925)
6. **Priscilla B.** (Source: Case No. SWC46322)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S FATAL ATTRACTION

One of the young women Planned Parenthood referred to Inglewood Women's Hospital wasn't as lucky as the six women listed above. She went to the facility for an abortion; she didn't leave there alive.

Elizabeth Tsuji, a 21-year-old Japanese-American college coed from the San Gabriel area of L.A. County, underwent the abortion at Inglewood Women's Hospital February 1, 1978. She was kept in the abortion facility all that day and the next day as well. She died at Inglewood Women's Hospital the evening of the second day (February 2, 1978). Morton Barke pronounced her dead shortly after 9 p.m. at the abortion facility.

Elizabeth's family and boyfriend co-operated with the investigation into her death. In fact, the Tsuji family asked for an examination on the baby she was carrying also.

According to Elizabeth's autopsy report, these are the facts concerning her abortion and death:

Planned Parenthood staffers on November 11, 1977 may have performed an abortion on Elizabeth, who was roughly two months pregnant.

In December 1977, Elizabeth failed to have a menstrual period. She called the Planned Parenthood facility. A staffer told her the abortion was complete and not to worry. Later on, she received an exam to determine if any of her baby had been left inside her uterus. The report noted, "Results of said examination are unknown."

The report also noted, "On or about February 1, 1978, she entered into Inglewood (Women's) Hospital, being referred to them by the Planned Parenthood Clinic. She received a saline abortion. She died at 21:20 on Feb. 2, 1978. It is not known whether the clinic mentioned or notified the hospital that Elizabeth had received an abortion on Nov. 11, 1977."

The pathologist who performed the autopsy on Elizabeth at the L.A. County Coroner's Office found a portion of placenta was still joined to Elizabeth's uterus. He also found a 10-ounce baby, roughly five months old.

The pathologist found Elizabeth had suffered pulmonary edema (lung swelling due to abnormal fluid collection), marked pulmonary (lung) congestion, and areas of pulmonary (lung) hemorrhage. He diagnosed Elizabeth had suffered acute pulmonary hemorrhage, and acute pulmonary edema and congestion. However, her ruled her cause of death "undetermined after autopsy."

(Sources: Los Angeles County Coroner Case No. 78-1763, and Elizabeth's death certificate)

COMMENT: *What's the spin for Planned Parenthood here? The best they could possibly say for themselves is, "We didn't kill her ... Inglewood's staffers did." Moe Howard would have called this approach the "lesser stooge" defense.*

Of course, Elizabeth wouldn't be at the mercy of the staffers at Inglewood Women's Hospital if Planned Parenthood's staffers had suggested Elizabeth carry her baby to term instead of referring her to an abortion facility full of nonunionized meatcutters like Inglewood Women's Hospital. I'm sure the Tsuji family and Elizabeth's boyfriend won't be doing any ads for Planned Parenthood anytime soon.

FURTHER COMMENT: *There is an ugly coincidence about Planned Parenthood staffers referring girls and women to Inglewood Women's Hospital. J. Hugh Anwyl, a high-ranking Planned Parenthood official, was at one time also a director of Inglewood Women's Hospital. It is possible Anwyl's people were steering women and girls to a facility because he had an interest in it. It probably wasn't because Inglewood Women's Hospital's standard of care was that much better than Avalon Hospital or San Vicente Hospital ... two other abortion facilities in the L.A. area with similar track records of malpractice, health code violations, and death.*

(Source: a letter from an Inglewood Hospital staffer to the L.A. County Health Department dated 8/16/72)

QUICK CHECK OF L.A. COUNTY SHOWS PLANNED PARENTHOOD STAFFERS WERE NOT REPORTING UNDERAGE SEX OFFENSE VICTIMS

There are five Planned Parenthood facilities within Los Angeles city limits. Their addresses are as follows:

1920 Marengo St., Los Angeles, CA 90033
1057 East Kingston Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90033
1014-1/2 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90029
21001 Sherman Way, Canoga Park, CA 91303
7100 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, CA 91405

The Los Angeles Police Dept. did a six-month calls for service check from October 15, 2002 through April 15, 2003 for each of these addresses. (LAPD calls for service records only were available for a six-month period at the time of the search.) Collectively, these were the results:

At the 1057 East Kingston Ave facility, there were three calls. Two proved to be false robbery alarms, and the third was for a narcotics suspect, who was “gone on arrival.”

At the 1014-1/2 N. Vermont Ave. facility, there was one call. It proved to be a false robbery alarm.

At the 7100 Van Nuys Blvd. facility, there were nine calls. Four were false burglary alarms, one was for “group causing a disturbance” (a citation was issued), one was for a prowler who was “gone on arrival,” one was for a battery investigation (“parties were advised” with no arrest), one was for vandalism (police made an arrest), and one was for “unknown trouble,” police took a report.

There were no calls for service at the other two Planned Parenthood facilities within Los Angeles city limits during the time period.

There were evidently no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from these facilities to the police in the time period searched. In other words, they evidently reported zero incidents of potential and/or actual underage sex abuse victims to the police for the period searched.

There is one Planned Parenthood facility in El Monte. Its address is:

4786 No. Peck Road, El Monte, CA

From January 1, 2000 through April 10, 2003, there were six calls for service at this address, according to the El Monte Police Department. Three involved lost or found property, two were theft calls, and the sixth was a burglary call.

There were evidently no sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched. In other words, they

evidently reported zero incidents of potential and/or actual underage sex abuse victims to the police for the period searched.

There is one Planned Parenthood facility in Lawndale. Its address is:

14623 Hawthorne Blvd., No 300, Lawndale, CA 90260

Planned Parenthood shares this facility with other businesses. From January 1, 2001 through April 16, 2003, there were seven calls for service at this address specifically involving Planned Parenthood, according to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

One was apparently a false security alarm.

One involved a 23-year-old female allegedly refusing to leave after being refused service.

Another involved a customer's friends allegedly harassing staff after customer was told to leave.

One involved a man at the front door allegedly refusing to leave.

Another involved an individual who was allegedly threatening to harm staffers.

Two reports were related, but not specified (8/6/02).

One (11/14/02) was potentially a report of rape or sexual abuse. A deputy confirmed potential sexual abuse was suspected. He was not able to release age of suspected victim.

There were evidently no sex other offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched. In other words, they evidently at best reported one incident of potential and/or actual underage sex abuse victims to the police for the period searched.

There is one Planned Parenthood facility in Whittier. Its address is:

7656 Greenleaf Ave., Whittier, CA

From January 1, 2001 through April 11, 2003, there were 19 calls for service at this address, according to the Whittier Police Department.

Of these, two were burglar alarms and one was a fire alarm.

Five involved protesters, one was of a female allegedly creating a disturbance inside the facility, and one was and alleged threat by passing motorist

One involved juvenile loitering; another involved alleged malicious mischief.

One involved an alleged bullet hole; another involved shots allegedly fired nearby.

Two involved vehicle towing, and one involved an auto accident.

There were two sex offense calls, one on 8/15/01, and one on 10/8/01. Both involved females, probably adult, saying they were assaulted, according to police sources.

There were evidently at most two sex offense calls made by Planned Parenthood personnel from this facility to the police in the time period searched. In other words, they evidently reported at most two incidents of potential and/or actual underage sex abuse victims to the police for the period searched.

Planned Parenthood Los Angeles also has facilities in Santa Monica, Burbank, Lakewood, and Pomona. These facilities were not surveyed.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT RECORDS SHOW PLANNED PARENTHOOD TARGETED UNDERAGE GIRLS AND HAD PROBLEMS OBEYING PUBLIC HEALTH CODES

PLANNED PARENTHOOD LOS ANGELES

Whittier

An "Application for Facility License" for Planned Parenthood's Whittier facility dated 5/11/98 and signed by Planned Parenthood President/CEO Nancy Sasaki noted they intended to work on females age 12 and above (well below the age of consent law).

Planned Parenthood's Application For Facility License dated 5/11/98 notes that Nancy Sasaki, Planned Parenthood's "President/CEO" was in charge of the facility, and on the form she said she had no medical license.

Planned Parenthood's "Application for Medi-Cal Certification as a Clinic Provider" dated 4/28/98 noted that Dr. Mary Gatter and Dr. John Sanchez would work at the facility, and that RNP Karen Norfleet and RNP Elizabeth Putman would work at the facility.

Planned Parenthood's schedule of charges shows they marked up lab tests.

Nancy Sasaki would not sign the "Medi-Cal Provider Disclosure Statement of Significant Beneficial Interests." This form was designed to make health care providers disclose the interests any key officers in a medical business doing work for California government entities would have. An operative named Tim Ryder signed for Ms. Sasaki on 8/13/98.

Planned Parenthood banked at Bank of America, Northern California Branch 1558, PO Box 2318, Rancho Cordova, CA 95741. They had five checking accounts, Nos. 03275- 01167, 03273- 03747, 03271- 03748, 03271- 04177, and 03275-05189, with a combined average balance of more than \$80,000.

Karen Sue Himebaugh represented herself as an M.D. and claimed responsibility for all PPLA facilities now and in the future as the "Medical Director" of Planned Parenthood/World Population, Los Angeles in a letter dated 10/17/95.

The Planned Parenthood Whittier facility received a special permit for "abortion services" in 1998.

Lakewood

An "Application for Facility License" for Planned Parenthood's Lakewood facility dated 3/15/99 and signed by Planned Parenthood President/CEO Nancy Sasaki noted they intended to work on females age 13 and above (well below the age of consent law).

Planned Parenthood's Application For Facility License dated 3/15/99 notes that Nancy Sasaki, Planned Parenthood's "President/CEO" was in charge of the facility, and on the form she reported no medical license.

El Monte

State Department of Health inspectors, in an inspection August 13, 1997, cited Planned Parenthood for the following health code violations:

The clinic director failed to have a system of peer review in place. (Planned Parenthood said Dr. Vallorie Saulsberry was the acting medical director.)

The facility had no doctor with admitting privileges to a hospital working at the facility.

Facility management failed to ensure drugs were accessible to authorized staffers only.

The drug cabinet was found unlocked during the inspection.

There were no written agreements for obtaining services for patients from other medical facilities.

There were no written agreements for obtaining laboratory services.

There were no job descriptions for staffers.

The job description for "medical assistant" did not specify the need for a physician to be at the facility for a medical assistant to perform venipuncture procedures (like drawing blood, for example).

An "assistant" obtained a blood sample from a patient by venipuncture without a physician being on premises.

Management failed to ensure staffers received infection control and emergency procedures training. The records of seven of nine employees indicated they did not receive this training.

Entries in 8 of 10 patients' health records reviewed do not indicate the title or the classification of the person making the entry.

Infectious waste was unlawfully too close to areas used by patients.

ADMITTING PRIVILEGES

In a letter dated 11/2/1997, Planned Parenthood personnel official J.H. Williams claimed that from now on, Planned Parenthood would require new-hire doctors to have admitting privileges at hospitals nearest the Planned Parenthood facilities they were working.

Williams also said Planned Parenthood was negotiating with “a major health maintenance organization” (almost certainly Kaiser) to provide surgical services to their patients. We will require, as part of our contract, our physicians be accorded every courtesy in applying for admitting privileges to their hospitals when surgical services involving their clients are performed in our clinics.”

Williams also said, “We will require that all medical institutions fore which we perform surgical services expedite the granting of admitting privileges before our doctors perform those surgical services.

COMMENT: *Williams’ remarks are a left-handed admission his doctors have lacked admitting privileges. He claimed they had them at places like County U.S.C. Medical Center and Harbor U.C.L.A. Medical Center, and also at Cedars-Sinai, Olive View, and Pomona Valley, but even if Williams was telling the truth, these facilities are far away from a number of places where Planned Parenthood staffers are performing abortions. Likewise, his remarks about requiring hospitals that farm out abortions to Planned Parenthood to grant the Planned Parenthood doctors admitting privileges smacks of bargaining rather than medicine. Just because the state’s loose health code says a substandard doctor with many malpractice cases can still perform abortions doesn’t mean a hospital should have to grant him admitting privileges. On the other hand, maybe the hospital shouldn’t be dealing with a group that has to force its doctors on the hospital.*

An “Application for Facility License” for Planned Parenthood’s El Monte facility dated 6/6/02 and signed by Planned Parenthood President/CEO Nancy Sasaki noted they intended to work on females age 13 and above (well below the age of consent law).

Planned Parenthood’s Application For Facility License dated 6/6/02 notes that Nancy Sasaki, Planned Parenthood’s “President/CEO” was in charge of the facility, and on the form she said she a license 960000596, but didn’t specify what kind of a license it was.

State Department of Health inspectors, in an inspection May 20, 2002, cited Planned Parenthood for the following health code violations:

Staffers failed to follow-up a patient treated at the facility. Planned Parenthood had no policy to notify the state Department of Health about this, which they should have had in place. A 30-year old woman had a Pap smear done 8/25/01, and did not have a repeat Pap smear done until 3/5/02. On 8/15/01 she was diagnosed with a vaginal infection, and she was supposed to have gotten a follow-up Pap smear four months after the one she got on 8/25/01. By law, staffers should have notified the state Department of Health about this as an unusual occurrence, but the written policy at Planned Parenthood did not require this.

Staffers failed to keep monthly records of its emergency drug supplies. Inspection revealed there was no log for an entire year, since May 2001.

Management failed to ensure staffers received infection control and emergency procedures training. The records of a physician's assistant and three other employees indicated they did not receive this training.

There were no job descriptions for the physician's assistant.

Management failed to have employees undergo health examinations as required by law.

All eight staffers did not have annual health examinations and statements by their doctors saying they were free of communicable diseases and were able to perform their duties. One employee had no evidence of being checked for five years.

Management failed to include tuberculosis screening on annual exams. The records of three employees indicated they didn't have tuberculosis screening.

Management failed to have written procedures for autoclave sterilization, verification of autoclave temperatures, or procedures for handling equipment when sterilization procedures failed.

The sterilization policy did not specify incubation period for bacteria testing, dating packages when they are sterilized and how long the sterilization is good, what information to record when operating the autoclave, or what to do if the autoclave failed to sterilize properly. **The log indicated the incubation period went longer than 48 hours on several occasions.**

PASADENA

State Department of Health inspectors, in an inspection December 12, 2002, cited Planned Parenthood for the following health code violations:

The director failed to ensure the doctor was obtaining valid informed consent from women before performing procedures on them.

The director failed to ensure doctors and staffers were maintaining an operative/surgical log properly.

There was no peer review system in place.

"Reproductive health specialists" obtained consent signatures for surgical procedures. There was no evidence the doctor was explaining the procedures to the women and girls, list alternatives, and explain complications and risks.

The surgical log didn't list start and stop times for each patient, or the names of the surgical or nursing assistants present. Estimated gestational ages of abortions were not on the log sheets. There was no indication when procedures were postponed.

There were no records showing nurse practitioners had shown competence or had the qualifications to perform standardized procedures.

The facility did not employ a registered nurse responsible for nursing services.

No nurse practitioner had her clinical privileges signed by herself or any supervisor.

There were a number of other records that showed Planned Parenthood was not following the law in training and evaluating employees, or in practicing quality control.

“Based on interviews, record reviews, and a review of the governing body minutes, the governing body failed to exercise oversight responsibility for ensuring that the clinic was in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.”

State Department of Health inspectors, in an inspection February 15, 1991, cited Planned Parenthood for the following health code violations:

There were no written infection control policies or procedures. There were no written policies for cleaning and disinfecting contaminated articles.

The records of four employees indicated they didn't have tuberculosis screening.

Management was not having inspection, testing, or calibration of medical equipment done.

The autoclave was not being checked daily.

An “Application for Facility License” for Planned Parenthood’s Pasadena facility (1045 Lake Ave.) dated 12/30/97 and signed by Planned Parenthood Executive Director Elizabeth Calleton noted they intended to work on females age 12 and above (well below the age of consent law).

Planned Parenthood’s Application For Facility License dated 12/30/97 notes that Elizabeth Calleton, Planned Parenthood’s “Executive Director” was in charge of the facility, and on the form she said she had no medical license.

An “Application for Facility License” for Planned Parenthood’s Pasadena facility (1045 Lake Ave.) dated 9/6/01 and signed by Planned Parenthood Executive Director Elizabeth Calleton noted they intended to work on females age 12 and above (well below the age of consent law).

Planned Parenthood’s Application For Facility License dated 9/6/01 notes that Elizabeth Calleton, Planned Parenthood’s “Executive Director” was in charge of the facility, and on the form she said she had no medical license. She designated receptionists Jackie Montes and Irma Rodriguez to “represent the facility” when she was not present.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY PLANNED PARENTHOOD UNLICENSED SUPERVISORS

On an "Application for Medi-Cal Certification as a Clinic Provider" form for their Moreno Valley facility dated 7/11/02, Planned Parenthood noted their "Center Manager" Lisa Verschueren was non-licensed. Likewise, Georgina Arellano, the "Assistant Center Manager" was unlicensed. Tanya Holt, the "RHA (Reproductive Health Assistant)" likewise held no license. (According to Colleen Kenny, the fired center manager in Los Angeles County, an RHA helped with patients, cleaned equipment, and disposed of medical wastes.)

On a "Designation of Administrative Responsibility" form for their Riverside abortion facility dated 2/27/02, Planned Parenthood noted their "Surgical Services Manager" Jeanette Redden was non-licensed. This form did not say whether "Surgical Services Assistant Manager" Michelle Woodley was licensed.

Did Cathy Ettner, the "Center Manager" for Planned Parenthood's Indio facility in 1994-1996, and 1998-2000, have any license? The paperwork didn't mention any. Or did Jennifer Patlan, the "Center Manager" for 1997?

Laura Sosa, according to a license renewal letter from Planned Parenthood dated 10/2/01, had no license of any kind. She was listed as the "Administrator" of Planned Parenthood's Riverside facility. Laura Sosa was listed as the "Center Manager" for Planned Parenthood's Riverside facility per their 8/17/01 license application.

The "Application for Facility License" form dated 10/5/98 for Planned Parenthood lists Jacqueline Pitt as a nurse practitioner and center manager. Is a nurse practitioner allowed to manage a facility where surgery is performed?

Did Sherry Lynn Sweeney, the "Administrator" for Planned Parenthood's Riverside facility per their 9/5/97 license application, have any license? The paperwork didn't mention any.

Did Nancy Homeyer, the "Director of Clinical Services" for Planned Parenthood Association of San Diego per their Riverside facility 8/15/94 license application, have any license? She was let go in 1995 and duties of her job were taken over by someone who had a nurse license.

A 1/6/99 letter from Planned Parenthood apparatchik Elizabeth Obregon said Katharine Sheehan, Eugene Albright, and Fred Hopkins were the three doctors who worked at Planned Parenthood's Riverside Center.

Did Rhonda Guaderrama, the "Center Manager" for Planned Parenthood's Moreno Valley facility per their 4/17/02 license application, have any license? The paperwork didn't mention any. She was also listed as "Acting VP of Patient Services."

RIVERSIDE COUNTY PLANNED PARENTHOOD AIMS AT UNDERAGE GIRLS

An "Application for Facility License" for Planned Parenthood's Moreno Valley facility dated 4/17/02 and signed by Planned Parenthood CEO Mark Salo noted they intended to work on females age 13 to 50 (well below the age of consent law), and were "in the process of hiring" a person to be in charge of the facility.

An "Application for Facility License" for Planned Parenthood's Riverside facility dated 10/5/98 and signed by Planned Parenthood CEO Mark Salo noted they intended to work on females age 12 to 50 (well below the age of consent law). Jacqueline Pitt was the person listed in charge of the facility.

An "Application for Facility License" for Planned Parenthood's Riverside facility date-stamped 3/6/95 noted they intended to work on females age 12 to 70 (well below the age of consent law). Sherry Lynn Sweeney was the person listed in charge of the facility.

An "Application for Facility License" for Planned Parenthood's Indio facility date-stamped 1/5/95 and signed by Planned Parenthood "Executive Director" Mark Salo noted they intended to work on females age 12 to 70 (well below the age of consent law). Cathy Ettner was the person listed in charge of the facility.

An "Application for Facility License" for Planned Parenthood's Ranch Mirage facility date-stamped 12/21/00 noted they intended to work on females age 13 to 50 (well below the age of consent law). Mindy Moore was listed as the "Interim Center Manger."

RIVERSIDE COUNTY PLANNED PARENTHOOD FACILITY PROBLEMS

There were no inspections done on any Planned Parenthood facility in Riverside County while doctors were performing abortions or other surgeries in 2000, 2001, or 2002. In fact, there appeared to be only a couple of paperwork inspections on file, and a handful of inspections in response to complaints. California public health officials aim at inspecting a percentage of facilities every year, but often do not inspect free-standing clinics for several years at a time.

The findings of the most significant inspection done in 2000, 2001, or 2002 follow.

California Department of Health and Human Services inspectors, in a "Statement of Deficiencies" dated 9/19/01, noted the following of the Rancho Mirage Planned Parenthood facility:

"Based on interview and employee record review, the facility failed to provide documentation of staff competency and initial orientation for 5 and 6 employees."

"On September 19, 2001 during a review of personnel files for the facility, 5 of 11 employees did not have competency verifications. There was no documentation that qualified staff had been hired to work for the clinic."

"On September 19, 2001 during a review of personnel files for the facility, 6 of the 11 files reviewed did not have documentation of an initial orientation."

"On September 19, 2001 during a review of personnel files, 6 of 11 files did not have documentation that a job description was given to those employees at the time of hire."

Based on interview, employee record review, and facility records the facility failed to provide documentation that 11 employees had a physical within 6 months before hire or 15 days after beginning work at the clinic.

"On September 19, 2001 during a review of the employee personnel files all 11 files lacked documentation that a physical examination was done in the 6 months prior to hire date or within 15 days after beginning work."

"Based on staff interview and employee record review the facility failed to maintain documentation for 4 of 11 employees of current Tuberculosis testing had been done [sic]."

"On September 19, 2001 during a review of personnel records, 4 of 11 records reviewed did not have documentation of a current TB test."

Planned Parenthood officials gave some boilerplate answers and claimed the needed records were kept in San Diego. Of course, records can be forged (including health exam records by an organization looking to save money by not paying for health exams for employees), and the public health officials were aware of this. In an October 18, 2001 letter titled "UNACCEPTABLE PLAN OF CORRECTION," they said Planned Parenthood's answers were unacceptable because they did not describe what Planned Parenthood would do to prevent future occurrences, and who the responsible official would be for ensuring compliance with the law to protect patients.

In a complaint (No. 25-0014386) in 2001, a woman said staffers at Planned Parenthood's Riverside abortion facility botched an abortion they performed on her. She said she called the facility after the abortion saying she was in a lot of pain, and the staffer told her the nurse giving pain medication was new and she was not giving the right amount of pain medication. She said she called again, and Planned Parenthood set her a follow-up exam. She said that night she suffered cramping and fever and was taken by ambulance to a Kaiser facility, where an ultrasound test showed Planned Parenthood hadn't gotten all of the baby out of her. They sent her to a non-Kaiser hospital to have the rest of the baby removed. The woman said she wanted the public health officials to check the facility's record of missed abortions, because she met a woman who said staffers at the Riverside Planned Parenthood facility had also botched her abortion.

State public health agents interviewed Planned Parenthood and heard their spin on why they damaged their customer but evidently did not interview the paramedics or doctors and nurses at the hospital who had to cure her. There is no mention of any interview or records check at the hospital.

State officials concluded there was no violation because "The complication that occurred is not uncommon for this procedure (vacuum abortion). The facility's complication rate is within acceptable limits."

COMMENTS: What is an unacceptable complication rate? Doesn't the botch serve as a violation in and of itself? Planned Parenthood claimed they were willing to see the woman right away. This is questionable because Planned Parenthood has been sued a number of times by women who say they refused them timely follow-up care. Anyone can "doctor" a record. Also, were the inspectors competent to determine if the woman received the right amount of medication, and if the person who gave it to her was able to do so? Also, why would a woman complain she wasn't bleeding after an abortion, like the inspectors noted? Only one whose period hadn't resumed more than a month after the abortion. Because state officials blacked out dates as well as names, it was impossible to tell if this was the case.

In a complaint (No. 25-0014442) in 2001, a woman said staffers at Planned Parenthood's Riverside abortion facility perforated her uterus and also perforated her colon during an abortion. Also, they did not manage to get all of the baby out of her. She had to have her uterus and colon repaired at a hospital, and the hospital professionals had to remove the rest of the baby from her.

State public health agents noted the abortion provider possibly pulled her bowel into her uterus through the hole he/she had made in it. They also noted she suffered a possible laceration of the omentum (a portion of the abdominal and pelvic cavity membrane). Public health agents noted the abortion provider punctured the woman's uterus with ring forceps.

State public health agents interviewed Planned Parenthood and heard their spin on why they damaged their customer so hideously but evidently did not interview the paramedics or doctors and nurses at the hospital who had to cure her. There is no mention of any interview or records check at the hospital.

State officials concluded there was no violation because “This complication was one that is not unusual with this procedure (vacuum abortion). The facility’s complication rate is within acceptable limits.”

COMMENTS: What is an unacceptable complication rate? And what does an “acceptable complication rate have to do with a horribly bungled job like this one? Isn’t the abortion provider’s evident act of pulling the woman’s intestine into her uterus evidence he had bungled the job so thoroughly that the tear he/she put in her uterus was big enough to pull a bowel into? Isn’t this a violation in and of itself? This isn’t a pinhole perforation we’re talking about, but a blowout!

PLANNED PARENTHOOD AND RACISM

Critics ranging from Hispanic women (who have charged Planned Parenthood staffers have tried to coerce them into abortion, sterilization, or artificial birth control) to citizens' groups have accused Planned Parenthood of racism. These critics say Planned Parenthood has routinely targeted blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities for population control.

Planned Parenthood people haven't refuted these charges. In fact, they *brag* about how they are reducing the population growth of these people!

Many minority couples have different reproductive goals for themselves than Planned Parenthood has for them. Such cases indicate the reported genocidal, abusive, and coercive behavior of certain Planned Parenthood staffers when they encounter people of color who wish to bear children.

THE WHITE WITCH'S BURDEN

A report we obtained from an official of a Planned Parenthood affiliate mentions "a growing number of uneducated people who can become neither worthwhile employees nor customers." The report noted Planned Parenthood has taken on itself the role of reducing population growth in the U.S. and in the African, Latin American, and Asian countries whose numbers, they claim, pose "inevitable serious consequences" to the U.S.

(Source: A four-page Planned Parenthood document titled "The Role of Planned Parenthood-World Population")

COMMENT: *Some of Planned Parenthood's apologists no doubt try to deny these charges of racial targeting by saying Planned Parenthood's past president Faye Wattleton is black. They can wipe their butts with that argument. Read this ... every race and ethnic group has its sellouts and quislings. In my opinion, Ms. Faye is like Michael Jackson or O.J. Simpson (before his murder arrest, anyway) ... someone who acted like she forgot her people. Planned Parenthood may have some token nonwhite spokespersons and officials, but the organization's key people are usually WASPs, and high-income WASPs at that.*

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S "GENTEEL GENOCIDE" ON YOUR TAX DOLLAR

CALIFORNIA

It was revealed by a citizen's group in 1985 that Planned Parenthood was using state medical fund money in California to target racial minorities in that state for population control. They released a booklet which said the state's Office of Family Planning had given Planned Parenthood and other groups more than \$9 million in 1984-85 for close to 30 separate programs aimed at cutting the numbers of blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians in California.

Using publicly-available records, they named the facility, purpose, and funding of each of these projects. They noted in 1984-1985, Planned Parenthood was given more than \$700,000 to target "disadvantaged" youths for birth control in San Mateo, almost \$400,000 to target Hispanic men for birth control in Santa Cruz, almost \$300,000 to target Hispanic parents for birth control in Santa Ana, and more than \$200,000 to target parents and children -- mostly Hispanics -- in schools and youth groups in Stockton for birth control.

This money, of course, was different from the money Planned Parenthood could charge the state's taxpayers for doing abortions on low-income women, or doing abortions on Valley girls from the affluent suburbs who showed up at Planned Parenthood facilities without Mommie or Daddy. Eventually, then-governor George Deukmejian terminated this agency's programs.

(Sources: The booklet *The Office of Family Planning: Analysis of a Tragic Failure* contains the contract data for that agency's funding of racial targeting population control programs in California in 1984-85. A 1/11/89 L.A. *Times* article notes governor George Deukmejian ended the agency's population control funding.)

NEW YORK

Planned Parenthood got major money in New York State for taking part in programs aimed at lowering the numbers of children born to low-income people. Planned Parenthood raked in almost a million dollars in Fiscal Year 1993-1994 from the New York State Bureau of Reproductive Health -- much of it to help lower the number of black and Hispanic babies in New York City.

In that same fiscal year, Planned Parenthood received close to \$400,000 from New York state officials to target the low-income mothers and fathers of Buffalo for population control, more than \$600,000 from state officials to do a similar job on the low-income mothers and fathers of Rochester, and more than \$2 million more in state money for similar campaigns against low-income people in other parts of the state.

(Source: New York State Bureau of Reproductive Health Family Planning Program Expenditure Plan for FY 1993-1994)

COMMENT: *What's the bottom line? Planned Parenthood gets millions of tax dollars every year to invade the bedrooms of low-income people and non-WASP people. Taxpayer money funds Planned Parenthood's "proselytize and sterilize" class warfare against people of color.*

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S "FINAL SOLUTION"

Many members of minority groups have different reproductive goals for themselves than Planned Parenthood has for them. These cases indicate the reported genocidal, abusive, and coercive behavior of certain Planned Parenthood staffers when they encounter people of color who wish to bear children.

Hispanics sued the city of Pasadena, California to end its family planning services contract with Planned Parenthood. They asserted Planned Parenthood discriminates against religious and ethnic minorities. They accused Planned Parenthood staffers of belittling family planning methods acceptable to Latina women and to Catholics in general. And they charged Planned Parenthood would not furnish postpartum exams to women unless the women endured a lecture on birth control and signed a commitment to use Planned Parenthood's presented methods of birth control. They argued Pasadena bureaucrats were using taxpayer money illegally to subsidize the quasi-genocidal policies of Planned Parenthood.

(Sources: *Martinez et al. v. City of Pasadena*, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court in 1982. Also, a 1982 Los Angeles *Tidings* article covered the case.)

Angelica Oliva, a Hispanic woman, sued Planned Parenthood for denial of public health care services, as well as for racism and religious discrimination. She charged Planned Parenthood staffers refused her postpartum care in 1982 after she refused to submit to sterilization and/or refused to promise to use one of Planned Parenthood's other endorsed artificial birth control means. As a result, she said, she suffered an infected episiotomy.

Angelica sued because she qualified for Medi-Cal (state medical fund program) assistance, and Planned Parenthood was the agency her hometown -- Pasadena -- had contracted to provide Medi-Cal postpartum care. The case was dismissed in 1985.

(Source: Case No. NEC34983, filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court)

Aleida A, a 28-year-old Guatemalan woman working in the Washington area as a nanny, came into a Planned Parenthood facility looking for birth control help. What she reportedly got instead was something like a forced abortion.

According to a Washington newspaper report, Aleida said she went to Planned Parenthood's Schumacher facility in Washington in February 1992 seeking birth control pills. Aleida, who speaks very little English, said a staffer led her into a room, had her disrobe and lie on an examining table, and placed a speculum into her vagina.

She said Dr. Marc Jerome came into the room when the assistant left, and placed a vacuum tube from a vacuum abortion machine into her vagina. Aleida said she screamed for Jerome to stop, but he ignored her and continued the abortion procedure.

The only thing that prevented Jerome from performing an abortion on Aleida was that she was not pregnant at the time. Aleida's lawyer Kathleen Dolan said Jerome mistook Aleida

for another woman. "He went into the room of a woman who he thought was six weeks pregnant," she commented.

But Aleida's nonpregnancy and Jerome's carelessness still didn't excuse his behavior, Ms. Dolan said. He ignored Aleida's screams "and the obvious pain and terror the abortion procedure caused" her, the complaint noted. Ms. Dolan said, "We almost charged it as a civil rape."

Aleida suffered continuous flashbacks and crying jags from Jerome's fatheaded and callous assault on her, the lawsuit's complaint charged. It also noted her "morals about the whole abortion issue were defiled without her consent." Aleida, the article noted, is a Catholic.

Predictably, Planned Parenthood denied everything. And they got a judge named Henry Greene to force Aleida to file her suit under her own name, instead of using an anonymous name like Jane Roe. So the case, as of the date of the article, was still unsettled.

Ms. Dolan, who was quoted in the article as being pro-abortion, said, "They (Planned Parenthood) need to be a whole lot more sensitive to people who speak Spanish."

(Source: an article in the 5/24/93 issue of *Legal Times*, a Washington area newspaper which covers government, lobbying, and the courts)

Marjorie H. This American Indian woman, in a lawsuit, accused Mildred Hanson, the medical director of Planned Parenthood of Minnesota, of the following acts of malpractice, racism, and misconduct:

- Ms. Hanson failed to determine she was pregnant.
- Ms. Hanson tried to talk her into undergoing an acid bath for her female organs while she was pregnant.
- Ms. Hanson offered to perform an abortion on her when she confronted Ms. Hanson about her negligent treatment. (Marjorie said she was shocked and refused the abortion offer.)
- Ms. Hanson told her, as a mother of two, that she should undergo an abortion anyway because Ms. Hanson thought she had enough children as it was. Ms. Hanson advised abortion, Marjorie said, out of anti-American Indian racism.
- Ms. Hanson performed a Pap smear test on her and didn't tell her she was at risk for cervical cancer until 10 months after she performed the test. Marjorie *did* have cervical cancer -- cancer that was allowed to develop because of Ms. Hanson's lapse.
- Ms. Hanson gave her such substandard medical treatment because of anti-American Indian racism on Ms. Hanson's part.

Marjorie said she sought treatment from Ms. Hanson in September 1988 for pelvic pains she was suffering. She said Ms. Hanson examined her, and misdiagnosed her condition. (Marjorie, without knowing it, was pregnant at the time.)

Marjorie said Ms. Hanson performed a Pap smear test on her during the exam. She also said Ms. Hanson performed a pregnancy test on her so negligently that she failed to determine Marjorie was pregnant. Marjorie also said Ms. Hanson offered to give her female organs an acid bath "to treat her pain." Marjorie refused the acid bath, and underwent treatment at the Indian Health Board on Columbus Day 1988.

Staffers at the Indian Health Board determined Marjorie was six weeks pregnant, she said. Marjorie said she later confronted Ms. Hanson, telling the Planned Parenthood official she could have damaged her baby with the acid bath treatment she so negligently suggested. Marjorie said Ms. Hanson then told her she could perform an abortion to kill the child.

Marjorie said Ms. Hanson's offer to abort her child shocked her, and she rejected it on the spot. She said Ms. Hanson then had the gall to tell her that as a mother of two, she had enough children as it was, and should undergo the abortion anyway. Marjorie asserted Ms. Hanson acted so rudely out of anti-American Indian racism. Marjorie said she stayed away from Ms. Hanson after this and sought prenatal care elsewhere.

But Ms. Hanson wasn't through causing Marjorie damage, she said. In July 1989, 10 months after Ms. Hanson first examined Marjorie, she notified Marjorie that her Pap smear indicated she might have cancer. And she did it in a shabby and insensitive way, Marjorie said. Marjorie asserted Ms. Hanson called her and crudely snapped, "By the way, didn't anyone tell you that you have cancer?"

Marjorie said she immediately sought treatment, and has had to undergo extensive treatment for cervical cancer ever since. If Ms. Hanson had notified her she was at risk when she (Ms. Hanson) should have done so, Marjorie said, she could have had her cervical cancer treated months earlier.

(Source: Case No. 90-06765, filed in Hennepin County District Court in Minneapolis)

PLANNED PARENTHOOD'S RACIST LEGACY FROM MARGARET SANGER

Eugenicism was a social disease too many American elitists caught from interfacing with their infected British and German counterparts after World War One. Of course, racism was institutionalized in America's laws against blacks and American Indians, and in practice against Hispanics. But eugenicism – the belief in breeding of human beings from “the fittest” parents and the sterilization of the “least fit” – was an even worse doctrine that came from the imperialistic circles of the British Empire, and in the cities of defeated imperial Germany, because it justified the “birth control” and enslavement of perceived weaker people and in many cases the extermination of these people once they were deemed incapable of being useful to the elites. This pathological viewpoint would lead to continued British oppression of black and yellow people around the globe, and to Hitler's wars upon Slavs and Jews and the handicapped.

As Americans wised up, the Ku Klux Klan would plummet into becoming the moth-eaten relic it is now. The Klan would also decline in large part because one of its leaders D.C. Stephenson was convicted of second-degree murder for kidnaping and repeatedly raping an Indiana woman and biting her breasts and other body parts severely enough that he drove her to attempt suicide, and because other Klan leaders were caught stealing the sheetheads' dues. So the ethnic and race-baiting demagogue with the most long-term influence on America would be the bisexual pro-abortion eugenicist Margaret Sanger.

Margaret Sanger, born Margaret Higgins in upstate Corning, New York, tried to be a teacher, then quit. She later tried to be a nurse, but quit without getting a nurse's license. She married William Sanger, a young architect. Because Sanger decided to try being an artist for awhile, Margaret decided to find work. She said she did nursing work in New York City's Lower East Side, which teemed with Jewish, Italian, and Eastern European immigrants. Maybe her employer was easy to please; Margaret still was not a licensed nurse. Nor was she particularly sensitive. “I hated the wretchedness and hopelessness of the poor,” she said in her autobiography, “and never experienced the satisfaction in working among them that so many noble women have found.” She noted, “The wives of small shopkeepers were my most frequent cases,” so evidently she didn't spend most of her time helping the poor people in that tenement district.

Margaret's snobbishness was at odds with her professed politics at the time. She became a socialist, and she and her husband opened their New York City digs to some of the leading radicals of the day. Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, Bill Haywood, and Eugene Debs were among the people who the Sangers tried to hobnob with; radicalism was chic in their circles at the time. Margaret also started dabbling in serial adultery. The Sangers went to France with their children in 1913. Bill studied art, while Margaret “researched contraception” and left Bill.

Ms. Sanger claimed she was active in WW labor activity when she was married to Bill Sanger. This might have been true, but it was due to Bill's brand of socialism. When she left Bill and started pimping birth control in 1914, any labor activity to help workers she might have engaged in stopped.

Ms. Sanger came back to New York City and ran afoul of the law in 1914 with her writings on sex and birth control. She fled to Europe under an assumed name without a passport

and without even tipping off her estranged husband or family. She left them and her friends to look after her three children, including her daughter, who she said was suffering from a swollen leg when she ditched her and her two brothers. (The ailment evidently turned out to be polio.) Margaret spent a year in Europe collecting birth control devices and engaging in sex with other debauched "sex researchers." Back in New York City, Bill took a fall for Margaret; he drew a 30-day jail sentence for handing out her printed screeds. Margaret came back late in 1915 to face charges, and her young daughter died of pneumonia. If Margaret hadn't run off, maybe she could have used what nursing training she allegedly had to help her girl get well. Margaret gravy-trained the sympathy some had for her over the death of her little girl she had abandoned; prosecutors dismissed charges against her.

After her escape from charges, Margaret spent much of 1916 touring the country speaking about birth control. She evidently had a fling with Portland abortionist Marie Equi during the time she spoke (and got arrested with the Equi woman) in the Oregon city. After returning to New York City, Ms. Sanger set up a birth control facility in a Brooklyn neighborhood teeming with Jewish and Italian immigrants. Whether she was trying to help the poor, as she claimed, or target them for birth control or sterilization, which is more likely, is subject to debate. Her foray into birth control and practicing medicine without a license cost her and her sister Ethel (who unlike Margaret allegedly was a real nurse and not a quack) some jail time.

Margaret Sanger claimed she was a pacifist. She was like the suffragettes who opposed war but failed to oppose World War One in order to further their agenda. She did not protest the war, and essentially abandoned her radical friends so she could appear to be a loyal American. She pursued her only love, birth control. She went back to Europe in 1920, collected still more birth control devices, and presumably tried out at least some of them in her second round of romps with male birth control advocates in England. (She didn't need them for her cunnilingual trysts with European females in the movement.) Margaret got a divorce from Bill in 1921; she had sought it since 1914.

Margaret's sheet-tangling with the flaky in the upper crust of Europe led her to conclude being a gold-digger paid better than being a radical. The elites would always have money for her. So for money she married J.N.H. Slee, the elderly British South African multi-millionaire who owned the Three-in-One Oil Company, in London after wangling an open marriage prenuptial agreement out of him. She used Slee's money to romp around the globe with like-minded men and women, and pimp recreational birth control for the rich and pimp mandatory birth control and sterilization for the poor. Slee eventually got into trouble for tax evasion for claiming his subsidies of Margaret's birth control activities were charitable donations. (Any donation to Planned Parenthood should not be deductible as they are a lobbying group, and a business with a racist bent whose people are far from charitable, as this report shows in spades.)

Margaret Sanger also solicited donations from many wealthy Americans, especially society dames, who agreed with her on the desirability of easy birth control for themselves and their daughters, and on how birth control and sterilization could reduce the numbers of the less desirable. Ms. Sanger had the business acumen and morality of a prostitute who became a madam. She comfortably shilled to robber barons, socialites, and rich Republican clubwomen while she ignored her old leftist comrades. It was like the white suffragettes ignoring black suffragettes all over again.

In her 1938 autobiography, Ms. Sanger bragged she addressed the Women's Ku Klux Klan in Silver Lake, New Jersey in the 1920s. To reassure her genteel readers aghast at her slumming, she noted, "My address that night had to be in the most elementary terms, as though I were trying to make children understand." She said the Klanswomen and their guests dug her well enough to make a dozen offers to her to speak in front of like-minded groups. Possibly to reassure her racist followers, Margaret admitted to her rendezvous with the Klanswomen after seeing FDR appoint Klansman Hugo Black to the Supreme Court a few months earlier in 1937, and suffer very little negative fallout from it.

In 1939, the year after she publicly acknowledged her *liaison* with Klanswomen in the 1920s, Ms. Sanger set up a birth control project aimed at American blacks which she called "The Negro Project." She duped a few prominent blacks into supporting her. In a letter to her accomplice Clarence Gamble, she wrote, "We do not want word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population and the (black) minister is the man who can straighten out that idea if it ever occurs to any of their more rebellious members." Gamble claimed in the proposal he wrote that won funding for the project, "The mass of Negroes, particularly in the South, still breed carelessly and disastrously, with the result that the increase among Negroes, even more than among whites, is from that portion of the population least intelligent and fit, and least able to rear children properly." He continued, "Public health statistics merely hint at the primitive state of civilization in which most Negroes in the South live."

Margaret Sanger clearly meant blacks no good. In her autobiography, any black she quoted she quoted the black talking like Mammy or Stepin Fetchit. She used a "feeble-minded" black woman who had 16 children who got into various scrapes with the law as her poster child for the "need" to control the breeding of the "defective."

In her 1920 book *Woman and the New Race*, the genteel bigot Sanger noted, "Among our more than 100,000,000 population are Negroes, (American) Indians, Chinese, and other colored people to the number of 11,000,000. There are also 14,500,000 persons of foreign birth. Besides these there are 14,000,000 children of foreign-born parents and 6,500,000 persons whose fathers or mothers were born on foreign soil, making a total of 46,000,000 people of foreign stock. Fifty percent of our population is of the native white strain. ... So it is more than likely that when the next census is taken, it will be found that following 1910 there was an even greater flow from Spain, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Russia, Finland, and other countries where the iron hand of economic and political tyrannies have crushed great populations into ignorance and want. The census of 1920 will in all probability tell a story of a greater and more serious problem than did the last."

Mad Margaret, the fake nurse, considered blacks and American Indians to be "foreign stock." By her own twisted definition, she had to consider Hispanics with black or American Indian blood (virtually all Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Mexicans, and most Latin Americans) "foreign stock" also. She didn't have much love for the non-WASP immigrants of Europe either. Maybe it was because nearly all of them were Catholics or Jews.

In her fallacious 1922 manifesto *Pivot of Civilization*, Ms. Sanger falsely claimed 75 percent of America's school children were physically or mentally defective. She claimed hysterically 10% of the American public were mental defectives or morons who were encouraged to reproduce. And she claimed deliriously 2/3 of men of military age in America were "physically too unfit to shoulder a rifle." This book was Margaret's *Mein Kampf*.

Although she publicly bemoaned the lives of the poor, and claimed she was pushing population reduction on them for their own good, Margaret Sanger did little or nothing to help them gain better wages and working conditions once she started pushing birth control. In fact, she said charity was useless for the poor because they kept overbreeding, which negated the good done for them. She made fun of the Vice Commission of Chicago, whose members had done much to rescue girls and young women from sex trafficking, something she never attempted. She criticized the Communists and her former fellow Socialists for blaming capitalism for the woes of the working class; she said overbreeding of the working class was to blame for their problems. She condemned American government programs for assisting poor mothers with prenatal and postnatal care, because, she said, "Instead of decreasing and aiming to eliminate the stocks that are most detrimental to the future of the race and the world, it tends to render them to a menacing degree dominant."

Like her fellow New Yorker FDR, Margaret Sanger was AWOL when Al Smith was pushing labor reforms through the New York legislature in the 1910s. She worked against Smith when he ran for president in 1928 because she despised practicing Catholics.

During the time of the debate over immigration quotas, Ms. Sanger argued, "The most urgent problem to-day is how to limit and discourage the over-fertility of the mentally and physically defective. Possibly drastic and Spartan methods may be forced upon American society if it continues complacently to encourage the chance and chaotic breeding that has resulted from our stupid, cruel sentimentalism."

What sort of Spartan methods, Margaret? She noted, "Every feeble-minded girl or woman of the hereditary type, especially of the moron class, should be segregated (from men) during the reproductive period. Otherwise, she is almost certain to bear imbecile children, who in turn are just as certain to breed other defectives ... We prefer the policy of immediate sterilization, of making sure that parenthood is absolutely prohibited to the feeble-minded."

Bear in mind Ms. Sanger claimed most military age men were physically defective, most American children were mentally or physically defective, and at least 10% of the American populace was mentally defective. Like Hitler, she used the Big Lie approach to dramatize her demands. If she had gotten her way, her sterilization gulags for Americans would have been Nazi or Soviet in size. Money from robber barons and crooked financiers like the Rockefellers, Carnegie, Paul Warburg, and Henry Morgenthau, and money from millionaire lawyers and socialites supported Ms. Sanger's programs, so many of the elites put their money where their hard hearts were on their desire to cut down on the numbers of the masses who were not useful to them.

So what was Margaret Sanger's long-term effect upon America? Planned Parenthood is the result of a merger of two groups which Margaret Sanger founded in the years between World War One and World War Two. Planned Parenthood people are proud of their common-law mother and have named several of their abortion facilities after her.

Like Hitler and many Nazis, Margaret Sanger and many of her like-minded spirits were bisexuals. However, Ms. Sanger differed with Hitler and his ilk on one important issue. She believed WASP women could be conscientious objectors in the war to birth genetically superior supermen and superwomen if they didn't want to bear any children. This mindset would eventually lead to Planned Parenthood's lucrative birth control and abortion trades, largely financed by American taxpayers.

Ms. Sanger supported ethnic quotas on immigration. In a speech she gave in Oakland, California in 1929, she remarked, "Up to 1914 Uncle Sam was rather negligent about the kind of folk who emigrated [sic] here; he was like the parents who, although they scarcely know what they will do if their family is increased, yet do nothing to prevent it ... Not until 1924 was it necessary to recognize that there was a population problem and that SOMETHING must be done for the future of the country. So bars were put up at the entrance of the United States ... If it is necessary to keep such types out of the country, why is it not just as important to stop their breeding?"

La Sanger befriended German eugenicists before Hitler took power. She spoke approvingly of a female German doctor she met who persuaded insurance carriers to pay for sterilizations if doctors recommended them. She of course got a kickback for her doctor's orders. Margaret said she saw the distaff Deutsche doc write up 75 such orders in a 2-1/2 hour stretch, one every two minutes. Shortly, Adolf Hitler would come to power and order the sterilization of the "unfit." Sanger's associate Harry Laughlin (more about him later) provided Hitler with the model his goose-steppers used for the Nazi law.

Margaret Sanger virtually worshiped her mentor Havelock Ellis, the English sexologist under whose spell she came in 1914. She wrote a whole chapter of her autobiography about him (pages 133-141), and worshipfully enthused, "Ellis has been called the greatest living English gentleman. But England alone cannot claim him; he belongs to all mankind. I define him as one who radiates truth, energy, and beauty ... This Olympian seems to be aloof from the pain of the world, yet he has penetrated profoundly into the persistent problems of the race." And so on; you get the picture.

But not everyone else would have seen Havelock in that way, especially if they knew the sexual secrets of the sexologist who rocked Margaret's world. For Ellis, a rival of Sigmund Freud, needed someone like Freud to give him shock therapy. Ellis had a urine fetish, which he claimed he got from his mother.

Along with enjoying his urine fetish, Ellis enjoyed watching his wife engage in lesbian sex with their female visitors. (This sentence summed up his sexual preferences, according to the biography Arthur Colder-Marshall wrote about him called The Sage of Sex. This book was reviewed in the 1/25/1960 issue of Time, not long after the uproar over the twisted sexologist Kinsey.)

Many report Margaret and Havelock had a long-running affair. But Ellis was impotent most of his adult life. Was Margaret guilty only of trying to cheat with him repeatedly, because she could never get her "Olympian" to rise to the occasion? Or did Havelock have Margaret lock her body parts with his wife or some other woman while he kibitzed?

Another associate of Margaret Sanger's (pages 354-355, 376 of her autobiography) was English economist John Maynard Keynes. Besides championing deficit spending, Keynes advocated sex with young boys in Moslem countries, and he practiced what he preached in this regard, noted Zygmund Dobbs in his book Keynes at Harvard (Chapter IX).

Ms. Sanger made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1934, but failed to convert the Reds to her birth control cause. The Communists allowed abortions, but they also encouraged large numbers of children. Why? Because the Communists denied God and religion, they accepted abortion as one of the most blatant affronts to God and religion available. And besides, a pregnant woman or a nursing mother might not work as hard at fulfilling a Five Year Plan as a non-pregnant

female comrade. But because Stalin and his minions desired soldiers and workers to “build Socialism,” they still needed people. They rewarded mothers who bore large numbers of children. They also gave Russian women the “right” to be cannon fodder and slave laborers.

Ms. Sanger still managed to ignore or deny the holocaust of the peasants Stalin was carrying on during her trip. She also found time to indulge her libido. She said she spent some happy moments skinny-dipping at a Black Sea resort with fellow traveling American women, most notably some New England schoolteachers whose actions and physiques gained her favorable attention. Margaret, by now a sagging 54-year-old, said she, the schoolmarms, and other American feminists became naked capitalists – they stripped in full view of thousands of Russians who dotted the beach. Presumably most of the audience consisted of privileged Communists on break from their labors of “building Socialism.” Margaret said their Russian guide woman was much more modest; she swam in her bra and panties before her male comrades. Margaret “forgot” to explain that since the pretty Russian woman was not a Communist, the leering Reds would view raping her as a party membership perk.

Margaret Sanger’s criticism of the Vice Commission of Chicago was another bad example for Planned Parenthood personnel to follow. Planned Parenthood officials openly oppose mandatory reporting laws which are on the books to protect underage girls from incest, rape, and other forms of sexual abuse by adult males. They oppose these laws because enforcement of such laws would cost them millions of dollars of business every year. Why? Because sexual abuse would drop dramatically due to imprisoning the molesters, and Planned Parenthood staffers would see fewer underage girls as “customers.” Planned Parenthood provides birth control, abortions, and VD treatment to about 50,000 to 60,000 girls 15 or younger each year nationwide. Most of this is paid for by taxpayers.

When Margaret Sanger made the first formal nationwide funding appeal for Planned Parenthood Federation of America in 1947, her treasurer was Prescott Bush. He was George H. W. Bush’s father and George W. Bush’s grandfather. Prescott Bush bragged about desecrating American Indian chief Geronimo’s grave and stealing his skull. Actually, Prescott the preppy pinhead desecrated the grave of another American Indian. At last report, the punks of the Skull and Bones fraternity at Yale still had the skull. Prescott also was a director of a bank the feds seized in 1942 because of its ties to Nazi Germany.

Many Republicans would finance Planned Parenthood with taxpayers’ money to cut down on the number of blacks and Hispanics ... and because of their silent practice of debauchery. Many Democrats would fund Planned Parenthood with taxpayers’ money because of their philosophical belief in debauchery ... and because of their silent support of limiting poverty by limiting the number of nonwhites. Many abortion providers and advocates are racists who view abortion as a way to control the numbers of blacks and Hispanics.

Margaret Sanger incited anti-Catholic bigotry, anti-immigrant racism, and anti-black genocide. She solicited and got the support of Democrat and fellow bisexual Eleanor Roosevelt. She campaigned against Democrat candidates Al Smith and John Kennedy because they were Catholics. Supporters of the victorious JFK mockingly offered to give Margaret a one-way ticket out of America after she declared she would leave if he won. Ms. Sanger, by this time an elderly booze and drug addict, stayed put.

Margaret claimed her daughter's death seared her soul. So was she helping Jonas Salk find a vaccine for polio in the 1950s? Nope. In the 1950s, she was involved in developing the birth control pill. Katharine McCormick, the society dame who Margaret Sanger talked into funding most of the research, wrote Ms. Sanger in 1955, complaining, "How can we get a 'cage' of ovulating females to experiment with?" (Was rich bitch Kate the model for Cruella de Vil? Or do the Bitches of Belsen and Buchenwald ring a bell?) The researchers tried the Pill out on female patients in a Massachusetts mental hospital (evidently coercively or at least without their informed consent). They also tried it out on other women without telling them what they were getting. Later, they used poor women in Puerto Rico as guinea pigs before they and the drug companies would dare sell the Pill to affluent white women. (PBS' website "The Pill" added some info on the testing.)

Like Margaret, many Planned Parenthood staffers have been caught doing jobs they were medically unqualified to do. There are hundreds of malpractice lawsuits, hundreds of health code violations, and many many other cases against Planned Parenthood doctors and staffers for wrongful death, malpractice, cruelty, incompetence, unsanitary and negligent medical practice, and related wrongful acts.

Margaret Sanger had two board members for her birth control group that neither she nor her devotees have apologized for. One was Lothrop Stoddard, a virulent racist who wrote a well-selling book titled The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy. Another was C. C. Little, the former University of Michigan president who would later spend his time as a whore for the tobacco industry. As late as 1969, he was claiming smoking didn't cause cancer or any other disease.

Harry Laughlin, another of Margaret Sanger's many associates who shared hereugenicist views and her bigotry, designed a model compulsive sterilization law that 18 states' lawmakers passed. The Nazis would later use Laughlin's model sterilization law for their own war against those they deemed inferior. In 1936, Nazi Germany's Heidelberg University would award Laughlin with an honorary doctorate for "services on behalf of racial hygiene."

Virginia state officials used their Laughlin law and Laughlin's shysterish testimony to forcibly sterilize Carrie Buck. Laughlin the liar didn't even meet Miss Buck, much less examine her clinically (because he didn't have the skill set or the formal training to do so). He claimed Carrie and her kin were part of the "shiftless, ignorant, and worthless class of anti-social whites of the South."

Carrie Buck, placed with a foster family after her mother was committed to an institution, dropped out of school after sixth grade to help her foster parents. The foster parents' nephew raped Carrie when she was 17, and she became pregnant as a result. The white-trash foster parents (their name was Dobbs) covered up the rape, falsely claimed Carrie was stupid, incorrigible, and promiscuous, and put her in a state facility for the feeble-minded.

When state officials tried to sterilize Carrie, her court-appointed appealed. Carrie's lawyer was in cahoots with the state's lawyer; the shyster was in on the fix to make Carrie's case a test case to support the Virginia sterilization law. The state's lawyer falsely claimed Carrie's infant daughter was mentally defective also, and Carrie's lawyer didn't challenge this. (Nor did he attribute the child's supposed backwardness to the genetic defectiveness of the white-trash vermin who raped Carrie.)

The case (Buck vs. Bell) went to the Supreme Court in 1927. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in ruling with most of the other justices it was okay to sterilize Carrie against her will, made the idiotic statement, "Three generations of imbeciles are enough."

Medical hacks sterilized Carrie and her sister Doris. Doris didn't even know about it; they sterilized her without her consent when she was having her appendix taken out. Carrie's child by the rapist nephew had average grades, but died before she could enter third grade; the white trash foster parents had taken her from Carrie and let her die of an intestinal disease. Carrie eventually was released; she married and always regretted she could have no more children. News reporters and scholars visited Carrie over the years and determined she was of normal intelligence, something a slew of pinhead judges, including Holmes, who was no Sherlock, failed to do. Carrie's forced sterilization was a crime against her on several levels. And hers was the first of 60,000 or so sterilizations the quasi-Nazi doctors in Virginia government pay would commit in the Old Dominion.

Ironically, Laughlin developed epilepsy after he had argued epileptics should be sterilized. But he didn't volunteer his own gonads to the knife. Like most elitists, Laughlin didn't practice what he preached.

Tragically, Laughlin, a high school teacher, had another claim to infamy – that of a quack statistician pimping ethnic restrictions based on the false science of eugenics. (This was like Margaret Sanger's false claim she was a real nurse.) Money that robber barons Andrew Carnegie and E. H. Harriman stole from their workers and the public funded the Eugenics Record Office, which Laughlin directed. Laughlin used this post to worm his way into the fight for the Immigration Act of 1924. Using false and flawed statistics, Laughlin testified extensively to congressmen on the "need" to restrict immigration of non-WASP countries. Sadly, this lying crackpot had an impact on the law the lawmakers enacted.

Margaret Sanger received a little payback for abandoning her children, and later putting them in boarding schools. Her two sons dumped their selfish racist deviate mother in a nursing home in Arizona, where she died in 1966.

END NOTES

The main information sources on Margaret Sanger (including her quotes) are her own books. Info came from Margaret Sanger: An Autobiography, (pages 40-41, 57, 68-87, 94-96, 104-105, 119-162, 176-190, 192-250, 268-291, 312-313, 315, 355, 366-367, 370-371, 388-391, 395, 409-410, 433-459, 490), her book Pivot of Civilization (Chapters I, II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII), and her book Woman and the New Race (Chapter III).

Only a thorough racist who viewed people like breeding stock like Ms. Sanger did could offhandedly drop a ridiculous observation like the following in her much more cautious autobiography (page 490): "Not only the features of the cultured types of the Island (Hong Kong), but even those of the coolies, the longshoremen, struck me as growing less Oriental and more Anglo-Saxon, the foreheads fuller, the eyes less slanting."

The Speaking of Margaret Sanger in the Birth Control Movement from 1916 to 1937, by William Morehouse (pages 184-185) is the reference for her 1929 Oakland speech.

New York University maintains the Margaret Sanger Papers Project. The school has copies of many of her writings (speeches, letters, pamphlets, etc.) and researchers dedicated to preserving her twisted legacy. Info sources include their articles "Biographical Sketch," "Birth Control or Race Control? Sanger and the Negro Project," "American Birth Control League," "Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau," "Birth Control Federation of America," and "The Town Hall Raid."

Harry Laughlin's ties to Margaret Sanger are noted in the papers he donated to Truman State College in Missouri. More information on Harry Laughlin comes from the University of Virginia's article collection "Eugenics" on the school's Claude Moore Health Sciences Library website.

An article in the 3/18/1929 issue of Time discussed Slee's tax evasion problems. He was in hot water for calling the money he shoveled into the birth control movement a charitable donation. The authorities properly noted Ms. Sanger's organization was neither charitable, scientific, nor educational. Slee had to cough up \$40,000 to settle his tax problems with Uncle Sam.

Kitty Kelly's book The Family about the Bushes (pages 17-20, 114-116) is the source for the info on Prescott Bush. A website Random House has maintained to promote the book had a copy of Margaret Sanger's money appeal with Prescott Bush listed as treasurer.

Info on Ms. Sanger's genteel genocide "Negro Project" comes from the book Woman's Body, Woman's Right by Linda Gordon (pages 332-334).

Other info on Ms. Sanger comes from the book Woman of Valor: Margaret Sanger and the Birth Control Movement in America by Ellen Chesler (pages 45-51, 88-98, 102-143, 150-169, 172-176, 180-198, 250-268, 316-317, 348-351, 384, 388, 417, 429-434, 438-447, 454-468). Ms. Chesler, who was a big fan of La Sanger, admitted Margaret lied repeatedly and invented stories to make herself look good and make others look bad.

Info on Marie Equi and Margaret Sanger comes from the Oregon Historical Society's "Oregon History Project," and from Volume 1, Nos. 3 and 4, Northwest Gay and Lesbian Historian (1997).

Information on Harry Laughlin and Carrie Buck comes from the University of Virginia's series of articles "Eugenics" on the school's Claude Moore Health Sciences Library website, and from Stephen Jay Gould's article in the July/August 2002 issue of Natural History. Both acknowledged Paul Lombardo, a lawyer and ethicist who befriended Carrie Buck, and became her advocate.

SUMMARY

The lawsuits in this report were filed by women who were pro-abortion, or by the parents of girls who were pro-abortion, or by women or girls who were coerced into abortions by boyfriends or husbands or parents who were pro-abortion. The most negative testimony in America against Planned Parenthood's abortion providers has come from the mouths of those who supported abortion ... and have put their money where their mouths were and *PAID* for the abortions!

Some cases involved sterilization or other procedures instead of abortion. These people's complaints prove Planned Parenthood doctors stand accused of medical underachievement in other areas besides abortion. Those Planned Parenthood staffers (and there are many) who have been sued for abortion and nonabortion malpractice stand accused of being substandard, period. Maybe this is why they drifted to abortion.

These girls and women are likely only the tip of Planned Parenthood's abortion malpractice iceberg. These girls' and women's suffering became known only because their lawsuits became public record.

WHY ISN'T PLANNED PARENTHOOD SUED MORE OFTEN?

There are several reasons why women and girls who are victims of abortion malpractice at the hands of Planned Parenthood's staffers don't sue more often.

One reason is that abortion is a very painful and private decision to those who choose it. These women and girls don't want to have to go public with their accounts of the consequences of their abortions.

Another reason is that some of these women and girls got the abortions to stay out of "jams." They chose suffering over revealing their secrets. Teenage girls, obviously, are also afraid to tell their parents about their complications, because it would mean telling them they had sex, had gotten pregnant, and had undergone an abortion.

A third reason is that kin and friends hush up the truth about a woman's or girl's sexual damage. They convince her to keep quiet about it, too.

A fourth reason is the ignorance of the law of many women and girls. In many instances, women and girls don't know what their legal rights are. This is especially true for low-income women, immigrant women, college coeds, and girls in general ... Planned Parenthood's targeted and core clientele.

And women and girls are pressured by Planned Parenthood employees into signing waivers of their right to make Planned Parenthood pay fully for competent corrective treatment. Women and girls, afraid and under pressure, often sign such waivers without realizing they are usually unenforceable. Later, many women and girls might think they've signed away their right to have Planned Parenthood pay for repairing damage they caused.

A fifth reason is the cost in time (and the added disruption of life) that a legal struggle against a multimillion dollar, taxpayer supported corporate predator like Planned Parenthood entails is too much for the women.

A related sixth reason is the fact that no woman or girl relishes the thought of some heartless and shameless attorney asking her a raft of embarrassing questions about her sex life ... or demanding "before" and "after" snapshots of her vagina and thighs like at least one Planned Parenthood lawyer did.

All these factors shield Planned Parenthood's abortion providers from the consequences of their malpractice.

WHAT DO THESE CASES INDICATE?

There are several items that these cases of Planned Parenthood's staffers' abortion malpractice indicate. In no particular order, these items and my comments on them are as follows:

- Some Planned Parenthood staffers are lousy doctors with terrible malpractice records. Other Planned Parenthood doctors have evidently been part-timers or short-timers. This is not the most stable staffing mix to protect the health of women and girls.
- The typical Planned Parenthood abortion provider lacks adequate emergency skills and/or the typical Planned Parenthood facility lacks emergency capacity on premises. Some of Planned Parenthood's abortion providers and/or abortion facilities even lack admitting arrangements with local hospitals! Evidently, these factors led to the fiasco in which Planned Parenthood staffers in Maryland were caught dumping women on a hospital's emergency room doctors.
- Some Planned Parenthood administrators will not fully compensate women or girls who need followup treatment away from their facilities. Low-income women (especially immigrant women) and teenage girls from all walks of life are especially vulnerable to such exploitation.
- Some Planned Parenthood administrators apparently could leech off of women's insurance policies -- and by extension, off the insurer's other policyholders.
- Some Planned Parenthood administrators are so fixated on getting girls abortions that they forget about the girls' health ... if they ever thought about it in the first place.
- Girls aren't safe from being squealed on or snitched on by Planned Parenthood staffers or contractors.
- Some Planned Parenthood administrators must be lousy talent scouts. How else could accused meatcutters rise to key positions in Planned Parenthood?

-- And who was the outhouse Einstein who hired Mildred Hanson? Do Planned Parenthood's key people really think they benefit (not to mention the girls and women who pass through their doors) from having an accused serial sadist like her in charge of their operations in Minnesota?

Does the safety of women and girls mean this little to them?

Planned Parenthood abortion providers might not be quite the hack artists that some other abortion providers are. But then, Heinrich Himmler wasn't quite the Nazi Adolf Hitler was, either.

THE CREAM OF THE SCUM

The Kathleen K case and the Charity case indicate some Planned Parenthood administrators are so fixated on getting girls abortions that they forget about the girls' health or emotional well-being ... if they ever thought about it in the first place.

Planned Parenthood administrators have promoted accused meatcutters into key positions. They have had on staff serial malpractice defendants. They have retained Clarence Boone -- who let a young woman bleed a gallon of blood after an abortion. They hired Laszlo Sogor and Aleksander Jakubowski; each had at least a dozen lawsuits.

They have defended dangerous old geezer Fred Pulver ... and they have sought out "talent" like accused serial sex offender Carl Burpo ... who was a malpractice threat, a dope pusher, and a public funds thief as well.

They have also staffed accused negligent vasectomists Stephen Sacks and John Pennington, accused obtuse thug Marc Jerome, and accused instrumentality assaulter Patrick Smith.

How about Planned Parenthood's skill at picking nurses? Reported negligent pill pusher Kelli Boucier, accused "let's play doctor" nurse Ellen Irvin, and the cited nurses in L.A. didn't remind me of Florence Nightingale or Clara Barton.

Or how about some of the other fine people who toil selflessly in the service of Planned Parenthood ... like L.A. lawyer Gary "Crotch Shot" Fields, and the Philadelphia lawyer who tried to cover up for a botched vasectomy by implying the victim's wife was an unfaithful slut? Or the apparent insurance freeloaders of Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood?

And what about Planned Parenthood's Maryland dumpers? They didn't kill their mistakes, but they did something not much better ... they dumped their victims at a local hospital emergency room and split. They were like Robert Irsay sneaking out of Baltimore in the still of the night with the Colts ... and Art Modell sneaking into Baltimore with the Cleveland Browns like a fugitive drug lord.

If Charity's lawsuit complaint is correct, Planned Parenthood staffer Sandy Millikan should someday make the White Trash Hall of Fame. So should the Minnesota Planned Parenthood squealers who evidently snitched on a young girl after her abortion over a measly 12 bucks.

Then there's Hugh Anwyl, the Planned Parenthood executive director implicated in the altering of lab reports. Former Planned Parenthood medical director Lise Fortier called him "a minister of the cult."

Or what about the "Unacceptables" who were running a Planned Parenthood facility in New York City? I didn't really start that nickname. New York Department of Health agents seemed to ... when they wrote the word "unacceptable" over so many of Planned Parenthood's answers to their Brooklyn facility's many health code citations.

Don't forget Kenneth ("Boston Smotherer") Edelin. Edelin, witnesses said, in 1973 smothered a 24-week-old child who had survived an abortion at Boston City Hospital. A Massachusetts jury convicted Edelin of manslaughter for failing to provide care for the infant. Edelin later became the chairman of Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

And if a number of Minnesota women are telling the truth about her sadistic butchery in the operating room, Planned Parenthood officials have hired in Mildred Hanson someone who seemingly shares bloodlines with the Bitches of Belsen.

Planned Parenthood leaders and staffers have been accused of so many instances of wrongdoing, "60 Minutes" could do a spinoff show on their troubles and have a year of solid programming.

No kid who dreams of becoming a doctor deliberately sets out to become an abortionist. But lack of skill in real medicine, or greediness, or massive debts pushes the vast majority of abortion providers into the abortion trade.

According to Planned Parenthood's Alan Guttmacher, who was writing about a decade before *Roe v. Wade*, "Doctors do not start out as illegal abortionists. They are ordinarily driven to it as a means of supplementing their income during a time of dire financial crisis. In order to pick up some quick cash they do a few abortions, then have difficulty in calling a halt to so easy a source of revenue."

Guttmacher continued, "Illegal medical abortionists (doctors) operate in several different ways. Usually they are listed in the medical blue book under disguised designations. Some carry out the abortions in their own consulting rooms, and others do the procedure in an apartment usually run by a nurse whom they employ. They demand prepayment in cash."

"Many of them do not use an anaesthetic [sic] but give the patients so-called "twilight sleep", so that when the procedure is carried out they are only partially conscious."

(Source: *Babies by Choice or by Chance*, by Alan Guttmacher, 1960)

Except for the part about doing abortions in nurses' apartments, and the part about the "medical blue book" (abortionists now use the Net and the Yellow Pages), Guttmacher could have been writing about many abortion providers today.

Guttmacher had an unorthodox but logical take on the skills of doctors doing abortions when abortion was illegal. In the same book, he wrote, "The technique of the well-accredited criminal abortionist is usually good. They have to be good to stay in business, since otherwise they would be extremely vulnerable to police action."

Of course, that isn't the case today. Since abortion on demand is legal up until the baby's birth, any stumblebum with a doctor's license can do abortions legally in his office (and not even have to carry malpractice insurance) when he loses hospital privileges or gets hit with repeated malpractice suits because he is a failure at legitimate medicine.

The cases from this report revealed the following:

-- Medical experts whose work I've read say a doctor should take about 15 minutes to perform a first-trimester abortion, and longer still to perform a second-trimester abortion. Many abortion providers take five minutes or less to perform this invasive surgery. Some abortion providers are in such a hurry, they don't even wash their hands or put on sterile gloves between abortions. And some abortion providers are in such a hurry, they don't even wait for the anesthetic to take effect on women and girls before they perform the abortions.

-- Many abortion providers lack adequate emergency capacity on premises -- like specialists, life-saving emergency equipment and drugs, or ambulances to take damaged women and girls to hospitals for competent medical care. Some abortion providers lack staff privileges or even admitting arrangements with local hospitals.

-- Many abortion providers will not compensate women or girls who need followup treatment away from their facilities. Low-income women (especially immigrant women) and teenage girls from all walks of life are especially vulnerable to such exploitation.

-- Many abortion providers do not carry medical malpractice insurance. They shield their personal assets and their abortion assets in legal but unethical corporate shell games so their victims (or their survivors) recover little or nothing from them.

-- And some abortion providers will not treat girls' abortion complications unless they notify their parents. How many girls, afraid and suffering, have had to choose between letting their parents know about the abortion or suffering the complications in silence? How much money in corrective treatment have abortion providers saved because of this threat to snitch on girls to their parents?

-- Most abortion providers I have covered have been sued for malpractice at a much greater rate than the average OB/GYN ... even though a girl or woman who sues an abortion provider usually gives up her confidentiality and is vulnerable to having her sex life dragged through court by the abortion provider's lawyer.

What I found is not unique to the abortion providers I profiled in this report. I lacked the time and the money to do a comprehensive look on Planned Parenthood's malpractice, sex

offenses, health code violations, and questionable business practices (including fraud and misappropriation) across the nation. There are too many vermin!

Why don't those of you who support abortion on demand question why the abortion trade attracts these kinds of lowlifes? ***No one held guns to their heads to make them act like scum. After all, abortion providers have freedom of choice!***

If abortion was treated like other kinds of surgery, abortion providers would have to do the following:

- Carry malpractice insurance.
- Undergo regular public health inspections.
- Retain an anesthesiologist for surgery.
- Operate in a facility with proper emergency equipment, proper medical equipment, and proper medicines.
- Operate in a hospital or have on-site ambulance service.
- Ensure followup on their patients.
- Provide legitimate pre-surgical explanations instead of self-serving literature.
- Retain qualified counselors instead of hucksterette saleswomen.
- Conform with the letter and the spirit of the informed consent laws.
- Stop pressuring women and girls into signing illegal piracy-style waivers that are designed to scare them away from asserting their rights.
- Accept credit payments instead of demanding cash up front, like a drug dealer.
- Refuse to perform surgery on a girl without parental consent.
- Report all girls under the age of consent to protect them and others from incestors, rapists, and statutory rapists.

If such laws were on the books, and were enforced properly, they would raise the cost of abortion to reflect what abortion really costs the American people. After all, when a girl or woman has to undergo emergency surgery elsewhere because her abortion was botched, she or her parents (or the policyholders of her insurance company) end up paying the bills. A woman's employers lose her productivity, and she loses income from her work. If the abortion-damaged girl or woman is on relief, we the taxpayers pick up the bills.

Likewise, a young woman or girl who has to undergo psychiatric treatment to be cured of the effects of abuse an incestor or a statutory rapist inflicted on her (abuse an abortion provider covered up for with his surgery) incurs bills for her treatment. It's only fair that the

abortion providers be made financially responsible for the physical and emotional wholeness of women and girls who undergo surgery at their hands.

If such laws were on the books, and were enforced properly, they undoubtedly would run most of the abortion providers out of the business almost as effectively as making abortion on demand illegal again. Most abortion providers can't or won't live up to these very reasonable standards. That's why Planned Parenthood and the rest of the abortion lobby fight these standards now.

After reading this report, you won't confuse Planned Parenthood's people with Albert Schweitzer or Mother Teresa ever again.

-THIS IS THE END OF THE REPORT-