

KILLING BABIES

Many Americans were shocked when professor Peter Singer of Princeton University advocated killing little babies. He believes that parents should have 28 days after birth to decide. His diabolical view is an outgrowth of legalized abortion. Since a mother has the "choice" to kill a baby in her womb, it is but a small step to give her the same choice a few days later? Once on this slippery slope it is easy to see how twenty-eight days could become fifty-six, or even longer.

Incredibly, Singer believes that "the life of the newborn baby is of less value . . . that the life of a pig, a dog, or a chimpanzee." (U.S. News and World Report 10/4/99) He arrives at this fiendish conclusion because in his view animals are self aware and infants are not. His profound hellishness will not go away, but it will be repackaged. Focus groups will provide new terminology, and the spin doctors will market this murder in a way that many will accept it.

Adolf Hitler sold the same program to Germany. His systematic effort to eradicate defined population groups began with severely handicapped children. Next came retarded adults, the elderly, Jews, etc. He used two words to soften the carnage, "eugenics" and "euthanasia." The first means "good race" and the latter "good death." The two were inseparable in his mind. How could the race be "good" if it was polluted? Consequently the Third Reich gave a "good death" to millions, and it was both legal and accepted by most in German society.

Margaret Sanger, the founder of Planned Parenthood, helped bring Hitler's thinking to America. She was a member of both the American Eugenics Society and the English Eugenics Society. She issued this manifesto in 1922: "Birth control which has been criticized as negative and destructive, is really the greatest and most truly eugenic method, and its adoption as part of the program of Eugenics would immediately give a concrete and realistic power to that science . . . as the most constructive and necessary means to racial health."

Her "Plan for Peace," (1932) recommended forced sterilization and segregation for the undesirables of society. She wrote: "The emergency problem of segregation and sterilization must be faced immediately. Every feeble-minded girl or woman of the hereditary type, especially of the moron class, should be segregated during the reproductive period . . . we prefer the policy of immediately sterilization, of making sure that parenthood is absolutely prohibited to the feeble-minded."

Her pioneering efforts in birth control were not designed to help the poor, but rather to eliminate them. She considered poor people to be "human weeds" and birth control was one way to keep them from reproducing. She too wanted a super race. She is quoted in the Pivot of Civilization as saying: "Those least fit to carry on the race are increasing most rapidly . . . Funds that should be used to raise the standard of our civilization are diverted to maintenance of those who should never have been born."

Her American Birth Control Federation met in 1940 and selected a theme of which Hitler would be proud, "Race Building in a Democracy." They said: "We, too, recognize the problem of race building, but our concern is with the quality of our people, not with their quantity alone . . ." The outbreak of W.W. II made any association with Hitler quite undesirable. In 1942 her organization was renamed "Planned Parenthood," and they espoused "crypto," or "hidden" eugenics. Instead of focussing on eliminating inferior children, they spoke of "women's rights" and "choice."

Sanger was repackaged as a heroine and friend of the poor. The spin masters cast her diabolical scheme to get rid of 'human weeds', as a victory for "choice." From 1973 to 1999 approximately 40 million unborn babies have been put to death and the subterfuge has been so successful that these deaths are celebrated as a victory.

Even more alarming is that in 1999, Peter Singer who proudly advocates a parents right to kill a baby in the first 28 days of life, is the first full-time professor of bioethics at the University Center for Human Values at Princeton University. Princeton President, Harold Shapiro, is the chairman of President Clinton's National Bioethics Advisory Committee.