



The Scientific Fraud at the Heart of *Roe v. Wade*: Kinsey's Abortion Legacy

An Overview of Unexamined Abortion Data Cited by *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), to the American Law Institute Model Penal Code, whose authorities are Calderone's Abortion in the United States, 1958, and the Kinsey Institute's Third Volume, *Pregnancy, Birth and Abortion*, 1958.¹

LINDA JEFFREY, ED.D. AND COLONEL RONALD D. RAY

In 1942, a conference on abortion was held under the auspices of the National Committee on Maternal Health under the leadership of Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Jr. Dr. Taylor wrote that the only definite conclusion from the conference was that more education was needed for the young, as well as the population in general, including teaching the physiology of pregnancy in public schools, and giving contraceptive information to married persons, which he considered inevitable. Dr. Calderone laments that this conference did not bring about the desired action to alleviate the abortion problem. So, in 1954 a steering committee at Planned Parenthood Federation of America, headed by Mary S. Calderone, Medical Director, organized the conference where Dr. Alfred Kinsey first reported his data on abortion. Eight members of the Planned Parenthood conference had participated in the 1942 conference.

Participants included thirty-one medical doctors, four Ph.D.'s and four others whose credentials were unidentified. The participants met at the Arden House in Harriman, New York, for a weekend in April, 1955, and reconvened two months later for a full day of deliberations at the New York Academy of Medicine. Alfred Kinsey presented his data at the conference, and then served on the statistics committee, one of three committees that reported and organized the conference findings for publication. Mary Calderone, Medical Director for Planned Parenthood Federation of America, edited and published the conference proceedings.

Here is the brief story quoted from the introduction of how "The Kinsey Reports" third volume, the abortion data was published:

As a result of correspondence with Dr. Mary Steichen Calderone, the medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, which began in 1953, Dr. Kinsey took part in the Arden House Abortion Conference sponsored by the Planned Parenthood Federation and held at Harriman, New York, in 1955. There he was made keenly aware that the data he presented concerning conception and the outcome of conception were of primary and immediate importance to the participants of the conference and to many other persons. Consequently, it was decided to publish those particular data in the proceedings of the meeting, and that the Institute for Sex Research would prepare a more comprehensive study to be issued as a

¹ Model Penal Code, Draft 9, 207.11, p. 146, fn1. "Major sources of information on abortion include: Calderone, *Abortion in the United States* (1958); Gebhard and others, *Pregnancy, Birth and Abortion*, chap. 8 (1958);...."

separate volume. It was realized that such a volume would contain information of unique social and scientific value.²

Is the abortion book a Kinsey document? Although Kinsey died in 1956, the authors of the book are his colleagues who had participated in the data collection, analysis and publication of the Male and Female Volumes, published in 1948 and 1953. Kinsey's name appears on the cover in bolder and larger print than those of authors, Gebhard, Pomeroy, Martin and Christenson. They claim that the survey data on which the book is based was directed by Kinsey, 97 percent from the years 1940-49, indicating these data would reflect the same sample as the Female Volume. "The 5,293 white non-prison women, the subjects of the main body of this study, were interviewed in the years 1938-1955. About 97 percent of the interviews occurred during 1940-1949, with January, 1946 being the median date of interview."³ Regarding Kinsey's input, the authors explain,

While this and subsequent volumes cannot represent writing and analyses done directly by Dr. Kinsey, it should be obvious that they owe their existence to him. Our future publications will stem from a research organization that he founded, and for years many of the data utilized will be those that he personally accumulated. As the Institute for Sex Research continues to produce work of value, the debt science and society in general owe to Dr. Kinsey will continue to increase.

Mary Calderone also published in 1958, the proceedings of the Planned Parenthood Conference. The chapter on the incidence of illegal abortion in the U.S. is the first person testimony of Dr. Alfred Kinsey, reporting on "4,248 pregnancies that occurred among 5,293 white, non-prison females in our sample."⁴

Before delving into his abortion statistics, Kinsey explained, "there is a much higher percentage of girls in the United States who are having premarital intercourse today than was true forty years ago. That is the chief product of the concerted attack on prostitution." Kinsey claimed that men who must respond to their biological need were visiting prostitutes less often because of the legal and social objections, and they have compensated with premarital coitus with girls who are not prostitutes, By implication, these restrictions in the law were causing an increase in unwanted pregnancy and illegal abortion.

Kinsey told the conference that "The proportion of premarital conceptions resolved before marriage by induced abortion ranges from 88 to 95 per cent in the present sample"⁵ Among married women, who had reached 45 years of age, approximately 22 per cent of them had had at least one induced abortion. Kinsey points out that other studies have placed the figure as low as 2.6 per cent and as high as 51 per cent, but these groups were so special they were not typical at all. Trying to make his sample sound like all middle class America, he states,

But for the cross section of our sample among married white women, ultimately, in the course of their lives, by the time they are forty-five years of age, 22 per cent have had one or more induced abortions.....The agreement of

² Paul Gebhard, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin, and Cornelia V. Christenson. 1958. *Pregnancy, Birth and Abortion*. NY: Harper & Brothers, p. xi.

³ Paul Gebhard, Wardell B. Pomeroy, Clyde E. Martin, and Cornelia V. Christenson. 1958. *Pregnancy, Birth and Abortion*. NY: Harper & Brothers, p. 15.

⁴ Mary S. Calderone (Ed.). 1958. *Abortion in the United States*. New York: Harper & Brothers, p. 51.

⁵ Calderone, supra., p. 54.

the following two figures is worth thinking about: Among all the women in the sample ever married, 22 per cent have had abortions in marriage by the age of forty-five. Among all the single white females who have had coitus, 20 per cent have had abortions” (p. 55).

Like their first two volumes, The Kinsey Institute had taken a very skewed sample and reported them as middle class America. During the 1950’s Americans married at younger ages and produced more children than ever before in modern history. In 1950 in America, 70 % of males, and 67% of females over age 15 were married, and the divorce rate was only 10%. Surveys showed most Americans thought three or four children made up the ideal family.⁶ One of the most astounding claims of the abortion data is that of those women over 44 who had married as teens and had conceived children, 92.2% had had an induced abortion.

Kinsey looked for groups who wanted to talk about their most intimate experiences—for research purposes, of course. His sample had no correlation to American women of the 1950’s. In the official Third Volume of the Kinsey Institute, the sample is identified as follows:

The majority of the groups was (sic), almost necessarily, made up of persons who had some interest in, and comprehended the value of, sex research: teachers, students, P.T.A. members, women’s clubs, civic organizations, social workers, and the staffs of hospitals and clinics.....The largest source of case histories consists of college students; there are 2,228 college females of whom 279 had married.⁷

From this highly irregular sample, there were 417 premarital pregnancies, 75.8% of which ended in induced abortion. It is difficult to interpret the value of these data which represent single college age women who "comprehended the value of sex research," and were reported to be willing to discuss their version of intimacy with Dr. Kinsey and his associates.

Fifty-eight per cent of the sample was unmarried, and 42% married. Table 22, page 74 reports that 10.3% of the sample age 36 and over experienced premarital conception, and 8% had experienced induced abortion. Kinsey’s definition of marriage was certainly unconventional based on the mores of 1950. On page 53 of the Female Volume, he defines married women as anyone who had lived with a man for more than a year. He freely admits, “common-law relationships have been more frequently accepted as marriages in our data.”

Table 27 reports that a total of 417 pre-marital conceptions were reported. Of those in the under 20 group 69% aborted; in the 21-25 group 74.3% aborted; over 26, 85.7% aborted. For the total group, 75.8% of premarital conceptions ended in induced abortion.

Table 28 reports outcome of premarital conceptions by marital status at interview. For terminating by induced abortion, never marrieds reported 86.7%; Married once, still married reported 70.8%; and Ever Single, Divorced or Widowed, reported 70.7%.

Table 44 is from the chapter on married women. It indicates that for conceptions by women who marry between the ages of 16-20, 92.2% have had an induced abortion by age 45.

⁶ Donald T. Chritchlow. 1999. *Intended Consequences: Birth Control, Abortion, and the Federal Government in Modern America*. New York: Oxford University Press, p. 57.

⁷ *Pregnancy, Birth and Abortion*, supra., p. 14.

The Conference Proceedings includes an Appendix providing a statistical analysis of Kinsey's data by a medical doctor. Dr. Christopher Tietze, who also consulted with the Kinsey Institute on their Third Volume, begins by saying the data only apply to Kinsey's subjects. Sounding quite official, he states, "In a statistical sense the histories represent only themselves." His concluding paragraph, however, suggests that the data apply to the general population and are useful for general conclusions about women in America:

In summary...the differences are not substantial enough to invalidate the implicit assumption that the reported incidence of spontaneous and induced abortion is indicative of their incidence in the general population of equal educational and socioeconomic status.⁸

Social scientists were impressed with the size of Kinsey's sample, and of course there were no comparable studies to refute his claims. He was adamant that all biological "outlets" were equal, and had no function or meaning unique to human beings. Kinsey was uncomfortable around other social scientists who wanted to place abortion in the context of the pre-born child and a mother's decision to end her child's life. One of the sessions in the Planned Parenthood conference was a discussion by psychiatrists of the woman's psychological distresses before and after an abortion, and the causes for those states. Dr. Kinsey was asked to close the session. The following is an excerpt of his response:

I should like to disclaim the implication that biology puts a purposive interpretation upon the function of sex...In consequence, if one wants to define the function of an embryo, the function of reproduction, one must identify the definition as philosophic...I finish as a biologist by denying that biology would justify the use of the term "biologic function" for every embryo that happens to get implanted in a uterus." (p. 143).

In addition to his total disregard for human life, Kinsey held himself up as the sole authority for knowing the real facts about illegal abortion in America. He criticized those who based the problems on official reports:

I know of no more untrustworthy fashion of securing statistics on the incidence of any illicit activity than to take the official figures that are obtained either through police departments or through reports that are required by state law in any other fashion...I have been amused at the suggestion that only abnormal women who would not have families are the ones who engage in all the premarital and extramarital activities that we reported in our volume on the female, and some persons have actually stated that no decent lady would have given us a history!⁹

Kinsey was proud of the unconventional survey methods he used to collect data, and claimed a higher validity than "official" documentation that would dispute his claims. The only other report on illegal abortion at the conference was from a retired doctor who practiced as an abortionist in Baltimore for twenty years. The Kinsey data provided the only "facts" that were supposed to represent a cross-section typical of American females. The appendix contains an analysis of the Kinsey Report from a statistical framework and minimizes the differences

⁸ Calderone, *supra.*, p. 217.

⁹ Calderone, *supra.*, pp. 50-51.

between his subjects and the general population. Following the “Illegal Abortion” presentations, the discussion turned to therapeutic abortion, where a group of timid physicians justified the practices of their hospitals in major cities based on psychiatric and physical difficulty.

The trail of money from the Rockefeller Foundation brings the abortion story to the next generation. They were the major funders for the Kinsey Institute, then the funding of the American Law Institute’s Model Penal Code, and next,

From 1973 through 1978 Rockefeller (John D. Rockefeller 3rd) contributed close to half a million dollars from his personal funds to the abortion movement. He became a major donor to NARAL, Planned Parenthood, the American Civil Liberties Union Reproductive Freedom Project, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Association for the Study of Abortion, the Alan Guttmacher Institute, Zero Population Growth, and an array of other activist groups and institutions. The primary purpose of his giving was to ensure that the Supreme Court’s decision in Roe was not eroded and the right to abortion exercised.¹⁰

Rockefeller funding had a concurrent tidal wave impact on the promotion of public sex education for children. Along with the Ford Foundation, he was a major supporter of SIECUS, headed by Mary Calderone. He also provided \$50 thousand for a sex education program in New York City conducted by Planned Parenthood, and established the Project on Human Sexual Development in 1974. Executive director of that program, Elizabeth J. Roberts,

influenced by the work of Kinsey, believed that early child genital play was critical to the development of sexual identity, gender roles, and body image. Self-exploration, masturbation, and desire ‘to explore the genitals of other children’ was the most common form of learned experience, and the ‘anger, anxiety or moral concern’ of adults distorted this ‘natural activity’ and reinforced the message that sexual activity for females is for reproduction and not for sexual pleasure.¹¹ (emphasis added)

Roe v. Wade cites to the 1959 Draft of the ALI Model Penal Code, another Rockefeller funded project. This MPC draft cites to both Calderone’s 1955 conference proceedings and the Kinsey Institute third volume, both published in 1958. Alan Guttmacher, who presented his data on therapeutic abortion at the Planned Parenthood conference, was taken to the ALI meeting by his twin brother, MPC Advisor, Psychiatrist Manfred Guttmacher, whose considerable influence on the MPC is recorded in the published correspondence between him and chief MPC author Herbert Wechsler. Said the ALI-MPC’s psychiatrist, Guttmacher: “Kinsey’s findings were the points by which we steered. The debt that society will owe to Kinsey and his co-workers for their researches on sexual behavior will be immeasurable.”¹² During that May 21, 1959 ALI formal meeting held at New York City’s Harvard Club, Wechsler’s draft of decriminalized state abortion law was approved by an overwhelming voice vote of the group of about 30 ALI

¹⁰ Donald T. Critchlow. 1999. *Intended Consequences: Birth Control, Abortion, and the Federal Government in Modern America*. NY: Oxford University Press, p. 195.

¹¹ Critchlow, *supra.*, p. 194.

¹² David Allyn. “Private Acts/Public Policy: Alfred Kinsey, the American Law Institute and the Privatization of American Sexual Moral-ity,” *Journal of American Studies*, 30, 1996, pp. 3, 405-428. [Emphasis added.]

members present. Guttmacher later pointed to the ALI MPC as the first major stimulus toward “liberalization” of abortion law.¹³

As 21st Century readers well know, when challenging American law, who the judge is has become more important than what the law says. It is no coincidence that obscenity laws were being rewritten and a newly created zone of privacy was being established as a precedent to argue for the killing of the unborn. Here are some interesting facts discovered while researching the seven supreme Court Justices who agreed with *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton* on January 22, 1973—Harry Blackmun, (author of the opinion), Potter Stewart, William Douglas, Thurgood Marshall, William Brennan, Warren Burger, and Lewis Powell, and a few others who directly influenced their decisions.

Thomas Clark retired from the supreme Court in 1967, citing a conflict of interest with his son Ramsey Clark, who was appointed Attorney General. However, by the time *Roe* was decided in 1973, his vote was already cast in the abortion debate, with the publication of his article, “Religion, Morality, and Abortion: A Constitutional Appraisal,” in the *Loyola University Law Review* in 1969, which was cited by Blackmun in the *Roe v. Wade* opinion. Clark’s stalwart hostility toward Christianity was recorded in the supreme Court opinion he wrote, *Abington v. Schempp*, 374 U.S. 203 (1963), which removed prayer and Bible reading from government schools.

Perhaps the most unscrupulous justice signing the infamous abortion dicta was William Douglas, who lied his way into Arlington Cemetery by falsely claiming to be a veteran. The liberal *New York Times*, the paper of record, reviewed his biography on April 13, 2003, describing him as “rotten and unscrupulous, a habitual womanizer, heavy drinker, uncaring parent, adulterer, and an inside trader on Wall Street connecting him to organized crime—an association that almost got him impeached.”¹⁴

William Brennan is best known for his authorship of *Roth v. United States*, 354 U.S. 476 (1957) the case which redefined obscenity, and opened the floodgates for pornography and obscene materials to proliferate out of control in America. Brennan called the interpretation of the Constitution based on original intent of the framers an “arrogance cloaked as humility.”

Justice Potter Stewart is best known for introducing the absurd obscenity rule of “I know it when I see it.” His use of such subjective language became one of the widest known blunders in supreme Court history.

Thurgood Marshall laid another political plank for invoking the “right of privacy” in *Roe v. Wade* with his opinion, *Stanley v. Georgia* 394 U.S. 557 (1969). In this case, Marshall wrote that the possession of legally obscene materials was permissible if kept within the home.

The chief justice in 1973 was Warren Burger. Justice Burger wrote the majority decision in *Lemon v. Burger* 403 U.S. 602 (1971), which created the “three-pronged Lemon test” which radically redefined the First Amendment’s establishment of religion to mean that government actions must demonstrate a secular purpose, must not advance or inhibit religion, and may not become entangled with religion. Burger’s Lemon test has been reapplied to cases for nearly four decades to prevent public expression of belief in God. The Lemon decision represented a willful

¹³ David J. Garrow. 1994. *Liberty and Sexuality. The Right to Privacy and the Making of Roe v. Wade.* New York: MacMillan, p. 277.

¹⁴ James Ryerson, ‘Wild Bill’: Dirty Rotten Hero. *The New York Times*, April 13, 2003.

departure from two centuries of American History as One Nation Under God. Burger's successor, Chief Justice William Rehnquist wrote of the Lemon test, "the Lemon test has no more grounding in the history of the First Amendment than does the wall theory upon which it rests."¹⁵

Felix Frankfurter, though not a firsthand part of the *Roe v. Wade* Court, is well known as the Harvard professor of the 1930's who helped Roosevelt "pack" the supreme Court with his student protégés. Harry Blackmun, author of the *Roe v. Wade* opinion, was one of his students. Blackmun, recommended for nomination by Justice Warren Burger to President Nixon, was a life-long campaigner for abortion, and when stepping down at the age of 83, he stated that his successor would be chosen based on maintaining the hold *Roe v. Wade* had established.¹⁶ In a speech at Harvard two years after *Roe*, Blackmun quipped, "I want to hang around and prevent those jokers from overruling *Roe*."¹⁷ Blackmun's position became a lifelong personal political campaign. In the 1992 *Casey* opinion, Blackmun's abortion stance became so extreme that he rejected counseling, a 24-hour waiting period, informed parental consent, or the reporting of medical information. Fred Barbash of the *Washington Post* said that Blackmun ended his career on the supreme Court as an "unabashed crusader." Blackmun was also known for his overt hostility toward Christianity in his First Amendment clause opinions. In *Lee v. Weisman*, he described religious faith as divorced from human deliberation and rationality, thus impairing healthy public dialogue.¹⁸ He also wrote in *Lee* that "religion has not lost its power to engender divisiveness." Justice Blackman wrote in the opinion, *County of Allegheny v. ACLU of Greater Pittsburgh*, 492 U.S. 573, 657, "The Constitution mandates that the government remain secular, rather than affiliating itself with religious beliefs or institutions, precisely in order to avoid discriminating against citizens on the basis of their religious faiths." Unfortunately, his personal bigotry and prejudice with their proud historic ignorance shaped America for twenty-four years, and his legacy continues to silence Christians in the public square and facilitate the cold-blooded murder the unborn.

In the *Roe* opinion, Justice Blackmun noted that a third of the states had already liberalized their abortion laws based on the ALI Model Penal Code §230.3. This section is cited in *Roe*, and quoted in its entirety in *Roe's* companion case, *Doe v. Bolton*, as Appendix B. The supreme Court struck down restrictive provisions of the Georgia law as well as the ALI Model Penal Code, but used the ALI-MPC to justify the further "liberalization" of abortion law. The supreme Court instructed that *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton* be considered together.

The Texas law which was struck down in *Roe v. Wade* was similar to the abortion law which had been in effect since the beginning of statehood. In contrast, the Georgia law struck down the same day in *Doe v. Bolton*, was in effect only a few years, and as acknowledged in *Doe v. Bolton*, "the 1968 statutes are patterned upon the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code, 230.3 (Proposed Official Draft, 1962)." The ALI-MPC based Georgia statute was viewed by the supreme Court as enlightened by science. Justice Blackmun wrote in *Roe*,

The Texas statutes under attack here are typical of those that have been in effect in many States for approximately a century. The Georgia statutes, in contrast, have a modern cast and are a legislative product that, to an extent at least,

¹⁵ *Wallace v. Jaffree*, 472 U.S. 38 (1985).

¹⁶ Gregory Sisk, 2005. *The Willful Judging of Harry Blackmun*. 70 *Missouri Law Review* 1049.

¹⁷ Jeff Bucholtz. *Justice Blackmun Brings Overflow Crowd To Its Feet*. *Harvard Law Record*, March 11, 1994. Quoted in Sisk, *supra*.

¹⁸ *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577, 607 (Blackmun, J. concurring).

obviously reflects the influences of recent attitudinal change, of advancing medical knowledge and techniques, and of new thinking about an old issue.

How were those “influences and attitudes” changed? By the constant drum beat of the fraudulent science of the Kinsey Reports, “deliberately designed as an attack on Judaic-Christian morality,” and used as a proverbial club by Mary Calderone, Planned Parenthood and their ilk to broaden the definition of “the life of the mother” to “the mental or physical health of the mother” to any doctor who would say the mother is mentally healthier without the stress of a pregnancy. Bolton left the abortion issue with health being defined in the broadest possible terms:

We agree with the District Court, 319 F. Supp., at 1058, that the medical judgment may be exercised in the light of all factors - physical, emotional, psychological, familial, and the woman's age - relevant to the wellbeing of the patient. All these factors may relate to health. This allows the attending physician the room he needs to make his best medical judgment. And it is room that operates for the benefit, not the disadvantage, of the pregnant woman.

The twisted liberalization that made abortion a “choice” was imposed on states’ law revision commissions from the Kinsey based ALI Model Penal Code, which introduced the language adopted by Georgia and other states regarding “the physical or mental health of the mother.” (ALI Model Penal Code, Draft 9, Section 207.11(2)(a) which became §230.3 in the ALI’s final draft.

The third volume of the Kinsey Institute, Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion, continues its influence today from the abortion mills of Planned Parenthood, to the indoctrination of our children through sex education based on fraud. The American Legislative Exchange Council has recommended a recall of laws and public policy based on the Kinsey Reports’ junk science. It is a call that reaches deeply into the altered foundations of our American Republic.



Dr. Linda Jeffrey

Dr. Jeffrey is the Director of Research for First Principles, Inc. Since April, 2000, she has coordinated the RSVP America campaign’s data collection and analysis efforts regarding the Kinsey Reports impact on state criminal codes in thirty states, a summary of which was published by the American Legislative Exchange Council in 2004. Dr. Jeffrey continues her research, writing and consultation for First Principles projects providing educational materials for the restoration of American History in law and public policy.



Colonel Ronald D. Ray

Colonel Ray is the National Spokesman for CAV, a practicing attorney in Kentucky, and a highly decorated combat veteran of the Vietnam War (two Silver Stars, a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart). He served as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense during the Reagan Administration and was appointed by President Bush to serve on the American Battle Monuments Commission (1991-1994), and on the 1992 Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces. From 1990 through 1994, he served as Military Historian and Deputy Director of Field Operations for the U.S. Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C.

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PREGNANCY, BIRTH *and* ABORTION

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founded by ALFRED C. KINSEY

\$6.00

PREGNANCY, BIRTH and ABORTION

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THIS is the third volume in the famous series of studies prepared by the Institute for Sex Research, and it contains startling information on a serious problem of modern society—the prevalence of induced abortion. The study, based on detailed interviews with approximately 7,000 women, concerns the number who became pregnant before marriage, during marriage, or while separated, divorced or widowed, and the way in which their pregnancies ended—whether in live birth, in spontaneous abortion (miscarriage) or in induced abortion. Other figures reveal the frequency with which these events occurred, from puberty through the menopause, and indicate in which segment of the population they are most likely to occur.

In addition to analyzing the reproductive behavior of these women according to their marital status, the book further classifies them according to their race, their degree of education and degree of religious devoutness, the decade in which they were born, their age at the time of their pregnancies and, if married, their age at marriage.

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The book also contains a study of the reproductive experiences of a sample of women prisoners—the first material to be published that makes use of the data compiled by the Institute from extensive interviews with prison inmates.

Another major contribution of this study is the chapter on induced abortions: methods, prices, the abortionists, and the physical, social and psychological consequences of the operations. Lastly, an appendix gives information about the attitudes and laws concerning induced abortion in other countries.

The Authors of This Volume:

DR. PAUL H. GEBHARD received his training at Harvard University, where he obtained his doctorate in anthropology. Prior to joining Dr. Kinsey in 1946 he worked in various fields of anthropology. Dr. Gebhard is currently Executive Director of the Institute for Sex Research.

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CLYDE E. MARTIN was the first of Dr. Kinsey's co-workers and has been with the Institute since 1941. He is in charge of all computing and statistical analyses. His training has been in economics and sociology.

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No. 8166A

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THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH, which grew out of a program of research on human sexual behavior begun by Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey in 1938, was incorporated as a nonprofit organization in 1947. The Institute has been provided with quarters and equipment by Indiana University and throughout the years has been supported by various organizations, including the National Research Council, the Medical Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and the U.S. Public Health Service. The purpose of the Institute is to conduct research on all aspects of human sexual behavior, and to make its findings available, chiefly through publication, to all persons concerned with these problems. The Institute does not render clinical service to individuals nor does it advocate public policies on matters of sex; its function is to discover and analyze factual data for others to use. Royalties from Institute publications are used entirely to continue the research program.

Since its founding, the Institute has accumulated an enormous amount of data: 18,000 sexual case histories gathered by personal interviews; the second largest library in the world of books relating to sex; extensive collections of drawings, paintings, photographs and sculpture; and much other supplementary material such as diaries, correspondence and data from court and prison records.

Only a small part of the data compiled by the Institute has been analyzed and published. *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948), *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953) and this book, *Pregnancy, Birth and Abortion* (1958), are only the first three of a series of projected volumes concerning human sexual behavior. Other studies will deal with sex offenders, the sexual factor in marriage, the development of heterosexual and homosexual behavior and other topics of social importance.

PREGNANCY

BIRTH and

ABORTION

Gebhard
Pomeroy
Martin
Christenson

HARPER
—
HOEBER

ABORTION

IN THE

UNITED

STATES

REPORT OF A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE
PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA

Edited by Mary Steichen Calderone, M.D.

Introduction by M. F. Ashley Montagu



A HOEBER-HARPER BOOK

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