APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Dr Halton made the following statement:

The Committee visited every hospital in New York City Manhattan Borough in which women are treated as patients. Eye and ear hospitals, hospitals in which children only are treated, and other special hospitals were not included in the survey.

In each instance the medical superintendent of the hospital was interviewed and asked to answer for the hospital. In a few instances in which the superintendent was either unwilling to answer or felt that he had not sufficient authority to answer the president of the medical board was interviewed and gave the answer.

The following question was asked at each hospital:

We have come to you to ask for birth control information for some patients if you can give it to them.

We know that these patients can be legally aborted if they become pregnant as they are suffering from advanced disease which would mean death to them if they attempted to give birth to a child.

But therapeutic abortion in our cases would be insufficient to save life. Our patients are so advanced in kidney disease or in tuberculosis that merely the incidence of pregnancy would mean a fatal termination to their lives. Can you therefore in order to save these women instruct them in methods of contraception in order that they may live if they continue a normal wife's relation to her husband?

Each hospital with the single exception of Mt. Sinai Hospital refused to allow the patients to come and each hospital said that under the present law it could not give such information to any such patients.

Some superintendents went on to explain that if the hospital acceded to our request its charter could be revoked and the doctor who gave the information would be subject to arrest.

All the hospitals declared this information could not be given by the hospital either in the clinics or in the hospital itself in any official way. Some kindly superintendents suggested that we might go privately to some of the doctors of the hospital staff and that on account of the urgency of the cases they might be willing to break the law in their private offices.

Many superintendents expressed themselves as willing to sign a petition for a change in the present law since it can put such hardship on sick women.

The following hospitals were interviewed:

Bellevue and allied city hospitals including Gouverneur and Harlem Hospitals
Neurological Hospital
French Hospital
German (now Hahneman) Hospital
Flower Hospital
Italian Hospital
Jewish Maternity Hospital
Knickerbocker Hospital
Lying In Hospital
Manhattan Maternity Hospital
Misericordia Hospital
Mount Sinai Hospital
New York Hospital
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women (now called Community Hospital)
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital
People's Hospital
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Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital
Presbyterian Hospital
The Park Hospital (formerly Red Cross Hospital)
Roosevelt Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic
St Ann's Maternity Hospital
St Elizabeth Hospital
St Luke's Hospital
St Mark's Hospital
St Vincent's Hospital
Sloan Hospital for Woman
Sydenham Hospital
Women's Hospital

APPENDIX B

BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS IN THE UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA
Alameda County Health Department Alameda California
Child Hygiene Division Los Angeles County Health Department

—Alhambra California
Belvidere California
Compton California
Glendale California
Alameda County Health Department Hayward California
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital Out Patient Department
3942 Whittier Boulevard Los Angeles
Los Angeles Mothers Clinic
130 South Broadway Los Angeles
Child Hygiene Division Los Angeles County Health Department
Maravilla California
Child Hygiene Division Los Angeles County Health Department
Monrovia California
Alameda County Birth Control League
5720 Genoa Street Oakland California
Pasadena Hospital Dispensary
38 Contessa Street Fair Oaks Avenue Oakland
Child Hygiene Division Los Angeles County Health Department
Pomona
Child Hygiene Division Los Angeles County Health Department
San Fernando
Maternal Health Committee American University Women's Association
526 Oak Street San Francisco
Canon Kips Eugenics Clinic
248 Second Street San Francisco
Child Hygiene Division Los Angeles County Health Department
Santa Monica

COLORADO
Colorado General Hospital
4200 East 9th Street Denver Colorado

GEORGIA
Grady Memorial Hospital 101 East Butter Street Atlanta
APPENDIX

ILLINOIS
Illinois Birth Control League
203 North Wabash Avenue Chicago
1347 Lincoln Street Chicago
701 West 14th Street Chicago
734 West 47th Street Chicago
Social Service Equipment of Chicago Lying In Hospital Dispensary
3500 Douglas Boulevard Chicago
818 Gelpin Street Chicago
Jewish Social Service Bureau 18 Selvin Street Chicago
Mandel Clinic Michael Reese Hospital

MARYLAND
Committee on Contraceptive Advice 1928 North Broadway Baltimore

MICHIGAN
Jewish Welfare Federation 1691 Blaine Avenue Detroit

MINNESOTA
University Hospital Dispensary Church and Union Streets Minneapolis

NEW JERSEY
New Jersey Birth Control League 47 New Street Newark

NEW YORK
Brooklyn Hospital DeKalb Avenue and Ashland Place
Jewish Hospital Classon and St Marks Avenues Brooklyn
Long Island College Hospital Brooklyn
Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau New York
17 West 16th Street 2352 Seventh Avenue
Lebanon Hospital Caldwell and Westchester Avenues New York
Lenox Hill Hospital 112 East 77th Street New York
Mt Sinai Hospital 100th Street and Madison Avenue
New York Infirmary for Women and Children
321 East 15th Street New York
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital 161 West 61st Street New York
Post Graduate Hospital 21st Street and Second Avenue New York
Union Health Center 131 East 17th Street New York
Vanderbilt Clinic Broadway and 168th Street New York
Women's Hospital Stuyvesant Square East New York
Grasslands Hospital Valhalla

OHIO
Christ Hospital 2139 Auburn Avenue Cincinnati
Cincinnati General Hospital Burnet Avenue and Goodman Street
Jewish Hospital Burnet Avenue Cincinnati
Maternal Health Association 609 Osborn Building Cleveland

PENNSYLVANIA
Medical and Lay Group 69th and Market Streets Philadelphia

TEXAS
Private Clinic 911 Medical Arts Building San Antonio

VIRGINIA
University of Virginia Hospital Charlottesville

CLINICS IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION
Little Rock Arkansas
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
Kansas City Missouri
Washington D C
APPENDIX C

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ON BIRTH CONTROL OF THE COMMITTEE ON MARRIAGE AND THE HOME OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

As to the necessity therefore for some form of effective control of the size of the family and spacing of children and consequently of control of conception there can be no question. It is recognized by all churches and all physicians.

There is general agreement also that sex union between husbands and wives as an expression of mutual affection without relation to procreation is right. This is recognized by the Scriptures by all branches of the Christian Church by social and medical science and by the good sense and idealism of mankind.

As to the method of control of conception two ways are possible. One is the use of contraceptives or methods other than abstinence which may be classified as such. The other is self-control or abstinence for longer or shorter periods of time. Both may be considered as forms of birth control.

Whatever the final conclusions may be the Committee is strongly of the opinion that the Church should not seek to impose its point of view as to the use of contraceptives upon the public by legislation or any other form of coercion and especially should not seek to prohibit physicians from imparting such information to those who in the judgment of the medical profession are entitled to receive it.

A majority of the Committee holds that the careful and restrained use of contraceptives by married people is valid and moral. They take this position because they believe that it is important to provide for the proper spacing of children the control of the size of the family and the protection of mothers and children and because intercourse between mates when an expression of their spiritual union and affection is right in itself.

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

(April 1930 given to the press April 21, 1931)

1 Medical colleges and hospital clinics should give instruction in control of conception.

2 Hospitals and dispensaries should continue or organize birth control clinics wherever the service is needed.

3 There is need of the special birth control clinic. Clinics outside of hospitals should have a staff of doctors trained in the treatment of the disorders of women with a board in active control made up of specialists in gynecology and obstetrics of recognized standing who will make regular inspections. With diagnosis and supervision properly provided, such outside clinics should receive the endorsement of the medical profession until hospital clinics meet this public health need.

4 Federal and state law should be changed to make existing inhibitions inapplicable to duly licensed physicians, dispensaries and to the public health authorities in protecting the health of their patients or of the community.

5 The absence of education of the public in sexual matters by the medical profession is medieval.