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It would thus come within the range of this new-type physician's duties, for example, to give advice to conscientious prospective parties to the marriage contract respecting their physical fitness for this state, the possible nature of resulting offspring, and the desirability or value of such offspring from the standpoint of the race. Again, he might be expected to be informed regarding the racial effect of parental labour in certain industrial occupations, and give advice according to the varying conditions. Or, again, he might be expected to do so apparently simple a thing as to give advice concerning what one should eat in specific instances for the welfare of himself and even his offspring. The future physician must also take a more active part in helping to shape legislation in the interests of race-welfare, especially as regards registration, isolation, and marriage restriction of the venereally diseased.

The doctor must be able to supply properly what his clientele demands. Hence, for a second reason, the future medical curriculum must include a course in sound eugenics. Pressure will come to bear from without and from within. Incidentally, this new demand will appreciably raise the general moral level of the medical profession. For the responsibility of this altered profession is enormous. Moreover, precept will have value only as it is re-enforced by example. It demands exceptional men to be able to practice in their private lives what the best elements of society will demand that they should publicly teach.

But why, then, are courses in eugenics not now more generally given in our medical schools? What are the obstacles to the inclusion of such a course in the curriculum? Having determined the nature of the obstacles or of the opposition, we need next to consider whether they are reasonable, serious and insurmountable.

In the first place instruction in eugenics, in the form of a number of special lectures on the subject, is already given in some of our medical schools. This indicates at least that the need is felt and the importance of such knowledge to the best physician recognized. Since not all of the better medical schools give such courses, however, we may infer that there are obstacles in the way. What is the nature of these?

One such may be the lack of adequate preparation on the part of students in the fundamentals of biology to properly comprehend the import and application of eugenic facts. There is even now considerable danger that the eugenic propaganda may be injured by its well-meaning but misinformed friends; hence it were better that physicians profess to know nothing about the significance of heredity and eugenics than to disseminate erroneous or vague ideas about these matters. On the other hand, due to their peculiar position of influence and respect, if properly advised about eugenics, physicians could be the most potent factors in spreading, and giving proper direction to, the eugenic propaganda. The above-mentioned