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A STEP TOWARDS CRIMINALISING MARITAL RAPE

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ABSTRACT

Conjugal assault is in presence in India, a dishonorable offense that has scarred the trust and trust in the foundation of marriage. A vast populace of ladies has confronted the brunt of the non-criminalization of the training. The Indian Penal Code makes a special case in the definition of assault given in Section 375. This paper features the act of conjugal assault, the complexities included and takes a gander at the issue from a human rights viewpoint. The paper examinations the proposition made by various segments of the common society to make the same a culpable offense by changing the Section in the I.P.C. The paper additionally takes a gander at the two critical advisory group reports, 172nd and the Justice Verma Committee. The paper likewise takes a gander at the main reports that feature that conjugal assault is especially in presence and should be abridged at the most punctual. It additionally takes a gander at the present lawful stand accessible for ladies who face such mishandle. At last, the paper closes with the supposition of the creator on the said subject.

KEYWORDS: *Penal Code, laws, masochism, privilege, human pride, ornament of marriage*

INTRODUCTION

"Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape"

Assault inside marriage is an idea that struggles the spouse to the plain center. The fear of facing it and still need to quietly endure it is an agonizing believed that influences the mind of the ladies. This self-authorized quiet has an exceptionally impeding impact on the passionate, mental and mental soundness of ladies. In any case, this quiet isn't precisely self-upheld. The absence of laws and inexhaustible social marks of disgrace against the demonstration of conjugal assault is one of the essential reasons that the abhorrence of conjugal assault is as yet taken cover behind the consecrated of marriage. The lady has been given the privilege to battle for assurance when the violators are outside substances, yet when the culprit of her real respectability is her own significant other, who she wedded with all the grandeur and show, such insurance is pulled back by the administrators. When one specifies the word assault, the inclination is to consider somebody who is an outsider, a malevolent

individual. Typically one doesn't consider assaults with regards to marriage. Ladies themselves think that its hard to trust that a spouse can assault his significant other. All things considered, by what means can a man be blamed for assault in the event that he is profiting his matrimonial rights. It is demonstrative that a lady has no privilege to her own body, and her will is liable to that of her better half. In spite of the fact that conjugal assault is the most widely recognized and offensive type of masochism in the Indian culture, it is well taken cover behind the iron window ornament of marriage. While the legitimate definition differs, conjugal assault can be characterized as any undesirable intercourse or infiltration (vaginal, butt-centric, or oral) acquired by compel, danger of power, or when the spouse can't assent. Regardless of the commonness of conjugal assault, this issue has gotten moderately little consideration from social researchers, specialists, the criminal equity framework, and bigger society in general. The word 'assault' has been gotten from the term 'rapio', which signifies 'to seize'. Assault is in this way, coercive seizure, or the ravishment of a

lady without her assent, by power, dread or extortion. It includes coercive, non consensual sex with a lady. Assault can be seen as a demonstration of viciousness of the private individual of a lady, a shock definitely. It is simply a definitive infringement of the of a lady. The Supreme Court of India has apropos depicted it as 'deathless disgrace and the gravest wrongdoing against human pride'¹. Assault isn't just a physical ambush, yet is damaging of the entire persona of the casualty. Ladies who are assaulted by their spouses are probably going to be assaulted ordinarily. They encounter vaginal assault, as well as oral and butt-centric assault. Spouses frequently assault their wives when they are snoozing, or utilize pressure, verbal dangers, physical viciousness, or weapons to constrain their wives into having non-consensual sex with them. Conjugal assault is a major issue that a large number of ladies worldwide need to endure and face such manhandle on an everyday premise. It is hard to acquire exact information and assault and brutality against ladies inside the family, to a limited extent since ladies are hesitant to report episodes, as ladies assaulted by their spouses may delay to report in light of family dependability, dread of their abuser's reprisal, powerlessness to leave the relationship, defending the eventual fate of their kids, or the way that there are no stringent laws in constrain ensuring the casualties of conjugal assault. In spite of underreporting, conjugal assault irrefutably enormously affects the lives of ladies who encounter it². By method for correlation, the best accessible measurements on conjugal assault in the United States propose that one out of each seven or eight wedded ladies has been subjected to assault or endeavored assault by her better half³. As per another gauge, around 10% to 14% of the wedded ladies encounter assault inside marriage. Conjugal assault is ideally the most exceedingly awful sort of assault, on the grounds that the culprit is somebody the lady knows, trusts and adores and that makes it the most noticeably bad selling out and harder to manage.

THEORIES OF MARITAL RAPE

Different creators have after some time think of various speculations with respect to the event of conjugal assault in the general public:

➤ **The Feminist Theory:**

The women's activist point of view has much in a similar manner as the contention viewpoint and all through this course, we will regularly examine women's

activist hypothesis nearby clash hypothesis, albeit numerous think of it as meriting its own order. Though struggle hypothesis centers comprehensively around the unequal appropriation of intensity and assets, women's activist humanism thinks about power in its connection to sex. This theme is contemplated both inside social structures everywhere (at the large scale level) and furthermore at the smaller scale level of eye to eye cooperation. In view of this miniaturized scale level investigation, women's activist hypothesis is now and again assembled with emblematic interactionism. Women's activist researchers consider a scope of themes, including sexual introduction, race, financial status, and nationality. In any case, at the center of women's activist human science is the possibility that, in many social orders, ladies have been methodically abused and that men have been truly overwhelming. This is alluded to as man controlled society.

➤ **The Social Constructionism Theory:**

The professors in the hypothesis of social constructionism are of the view that men have ruled the general public in law making and the political field since old days⁴. Laws in this way came as an impression of the enthusiasm of men. Such laws viewed ladies as their significant other's property after marriage and henceforth, conjugal assault was viewed as an offense of lesser degree as contrasted and assault. A few locales even considered that assault in a marriage isn't assault in any way. The social constructionists trust that conjugal assault is a methods through which men attempt to stand up for themselves over their spouses to hold their since quite a while ago picked up control over their property.

➤ **The Sex-Role Socialization Theory:**

These scholars trust that it is the specific sex parts which control the sexual communications between the life partners in a marriage. In a marriage, ladies are dependably educated to be quiet and inactive, meek though, men are prepared to be predominant and forceful. Care and love are ascribed to ladies⁵. Men, then again, are the real culprits of sexual diversion with vicious topics. Sex part communists are of the view that conjugal assault is only a statement of the customary impression of sex parts.

TYPES OF MARITAL RAPE

As indicated by the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network, there are three kinds of conjugal assault:

➤ **Battering assault** – battering assault happens when physical and sexual viciousness happen together. Casualties may encounter the

¹ *Bodhisattwa Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty AIR 1996 SC 922.*

² Box, S., Power, Crime and Mystification, (London Tavistock Publications, 1983), p.122.

³ Diana. E. H. Russell, Rape in Marriage, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1990.

⁴ A Review Of Marital rape, Patricia A. Resick, Research Gate, 332.

⁵ Social Perspectives On Violence, Thomas W Blume, Michigan Family Review, Vol. II, 3.

physical and sexual viciousness in the meantime or one may happen after another. The assault may happen after the physical savagery as an endeavor to "make up."

- **Power just assault** – this sort of assault happens when physical viciousness is absent. Likewise with all assault, this sort of spousal assault is impelled by a craving to apply power and control over someone else. This craving shows in going about as though sex is a qualification to one gathering from another.
- **Over the top/Sadistic assault** – fanatical or twisted assault is assault that includes torment or unreasonable sexual acts. This kind of conjugal assault has a tendency to be extremely savage and result in physical wounds.

The History of Marital Rape Laws

- Historic View

While it has by and large been illicit consistently for a man to constrain sex upon a lady other than his better half, a spouse could drive sex upon his significant other without abusing the law until as of late. The avocations for this conjugal assault special case were:

- the British custom-based law see that the agreement of marriage incorporates the spouse's "entitlement to sex"— the wife having given assent forever by entering the agreement
- the customary perspective of spouses as the property of their husbands with which they could do however they wanted custom-based law, and
- the open enthusiasm for advancing security and agreement in conjugal connections, which debilitated the state from meddling in the connections.

A 1857 case in Massachusetts was the first in the U.S. to perceive the "agreement" support for the conjugal protection to assault. The "right" of a spouse to sex with his better half likewise gave a husband justification for separate if his significant other declined sex. This safeguard turned out to be a piece of the assault laws in each state. The third support represented the best obstacle to revoking the conjugal assault exemption, however the essential incongruity of the avocation has undermined its influence. As the Supreme Court of Virginia has noted, it is "difficult to envision how accusing a spouse of the fierce wrongdoing of assault can be more troublesome than the savage demonstration itself." (*Weishaupt v. Region,*) 315 S.E.2nd 847 (Va. 1984).)

- Modern View

The eminent legitimizations for the matrimonial ambush exceptional case have been, as it were, discarded. In any case, there are a couple of various hobbies all the more starting late proposed by the people who continued supporting the exclusion, including:

Conjugal attack did not happen oftentimes enough to legitimize dropping the exclusion. This is a clearly unsupportable point, given the level of mates who have experienced the bad behavior, The nonappearance of a spouse's consent is excessively troublesome, making it impossible to exhibit in light of the fact that the existence accomplices would have had consensual sex different conditions. Different laws, for instance, undermining conduct, give an attacked mate streets for plan of activity that are less full than bringing strike charges against her significant other. A life partner should have the ability to participate in sexual relations with his loved one without fear of prosecution (which sounds an extraordinary arrangement like the remarkable "husband's privilege to sex" bolster), and Protecting the companion from fake affirmations of attack (for example, in the midst of isolated from methodology). The one trademark that each one of the five of these side interests share is sexism, since each one of them turn on a doubt or discounting of the mate's side of the condition and a headway of the spouse's side over hers. In that sense, the "propelled" bolsters for a marital ambush exception sound a ton like the critical legitimizations and are correspondingly faulty. Thus as accusing, the marital strike exceptional cases gave less legal confirmations to women who were hitched to their assailants than to women who were attacked by untouchables, for no significant reason.

MARITAL RAPE AND LAWS IN INDIA

The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) government on Thursday told the Delhi High Court that conjugal assault, or constrained sexual mishandle by a man to his significant other, is as of now an offense under the law and a ground for divorce. The government's Additional Standing Counsel, Nandita Rao, said that formation of conjugal assault as an offense by court would be violative of Article 20 of the Constitution, as it was the privilege of the authoritative. In India, conjugal assault isn't characterized in any statute or law. Ladies' rights lobbyist have moved the HC trying to make it a criminal offense. Reacting to a pack of petitions looking for criminalisation of conjugal assault, the AAP government said that conjugal assault is an offense under Section 498A of Indian Penal Code, which manages spouse subjecting wife to pitilessness. A year ago, the Center had told the HC that criminalizing conjugal assault "may destabilize the establishment of marriage" and would turn into a simple apparatus for bothering husbands. Ms. Rao said that a lady is qualified for deny sexual relations with her significant other as the privilege to substantially uprightness and security is a natural piece of Article 21 of the Constitution. Non-criminalisation of conjugal assault is "not an infringement" of Article 21 of Constitution as a spouse isn't constrained to live with a sexual injurious husband under individual law, Ms. Rao

submitted. She additionally presented that all individual law considers conjugal assault as mercilessness which is a justification for separate. Applicants NGO RIT Foundation, All India Democratic Women's Association and a conjugal assault casualty have tested as illegal a special case to Section 375 IPC, that characterizes assault. The special case says sex by a man with his better half matured 15 years or above isn't assault regardless of whether it is without her assent. In October a year ago, the Supreme Court expanded it to 18 years.

According to the Indian Penal Code, the occurrences wherein the spouse can be criminally arraigned for an offense of conjugal assault are as under:

1. At the point when the spouse is between 12 – 15 years old, offense culpable with detainment up to 2 years or fine, or both;⁶
2. At the point when the spouse is beneath 12 years old, offense culpable with detainment of either depiction for a term which should not be under 7 years but rather which may stretch out to life or for a term reaching out up to 10 years and should likewise be at risk to fine.⁷
3. Assault of a judicially isolated spouse, offense culpable with detainment upto 2 years furthermore, fine;⁸
4. Assault of spouse of over 15 years in age isn't culpable⁹.

MARITAL RAPE AND THE CURRENT SCENARIO IN INDIA

The issue of marital strike - in India, has shown a creature loophole in the country's lawful law. The route that there is affirmation of unfortunate intercourse by a man with his life partner got by oblige, risk of intensity, or physical violence, or when she can't give consent shows the status of women in people in general field and inside the association of marriage. Matrimonial attack could be by the use of intensity only, a battering strike or a contorted/over the top ambush. It is a non-consensual showing of horrible defilement by a companion against the spouse where she is physically and sexually mistreated. The Section 375 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 which has been under changed in the year 2013 describes ambush and besides embraces its teach while the Exception to S.375 states: "Sex by a man with his own loved one, the mate not being under fifteen years of age, isn't rape." This fragment clearly makes two orders of individuals: married women and unmarried women. The Center, communicates that marital strike can't be considered as

⁶ Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), Section 376(1).

⁷ Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), Section 376A.

⁸ Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), Exception to Section 375

⁹ The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Section 3 Explanation 1 (ii).

a bad behavior in a country, where culture and traditions hold a more noticeable position, keeps the association of marriage over the genuine respectability of women moreover protects the Supreme Court, when it communicated that a man coercively captivating in sexual relations with his minor companion between the ages of 15 to 17 years of age, should not be seen as ambush. This exceptional case in the ambush law, the Center expressed, is to 'secure the association of marriage'. The Minister of State for Home Affairs Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary told the Parliament, in a formed answer that there is no recommendation to make it a criminal offense as the thought can't be associated in the country where marriage is managed as a 'sacrament or holy'. "It is seen as that the possibility of matrimonial attack, as observed all inclusive , can't be properly associated in the Indian setting in light of various components, including level of preparing, absence of instruction, destitution, cluster social customs and characteristics, religious feelings, viewpoint of the overall population to see the marriage as a blessed recognition" as a response to a request by DMK's Kanimozhi who asked the home administration whether the lawmaking body will bring a bill to revise the Indian Penal Code to remove the unique instance of marital ambush from the significance of strike; and whether UN Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women had recommended to India to criminalize matrimonial strike. Affiliation Minister for Women and Child Development Maneka Gandhi, changing position on matrimonial ambush quit fooling around responses from various women rights activists. As demonstrated by a declaration, she has starting late said that the possibility of matrimonial strike, as observed all inclusive, couldn't be sensibly associated in the Indian setting on account of various factors like level of direction or obliviousness, poverty, bundle social customs and characteristics, religious feelings, state of mind of the overall population to see the marriage as a function. In the year 2015, her assessments were one of a kind. "My appraisal is that severity against women shouldn't be compelled to brutality by pariahs. All the time a matrimonial ambush isn't for the most part about a man's prerequisite for sex; it is just about his necessity for power and subjugation. In such cases, it should be treated with genuineness," she had said.

➤ Analysis

In a male driven culture like India where marriage is seen as blessed criminalizing marital attack isn't even straightforward. Multi year prior, the United Nations Population Fund and the International Center for Research on Women outlined more than 9,200 men across more than seven Indian states. "33% of them admitted to having compelled a sexual follow up on their life partners, while 60% said they'd used some

kind of severity to pronounce power over their accessories". Distinctive examinations recommend that the bits of knowledge gave by the NCRB, especially on bad behaviors against women, are unpleasantly underreported. "Over 40% of each 2005-06 and 30% out of 2015-16 of married women in India have gone up against changed kinds of forceful conduct at home, and going by those numbers, not even 1% of married women going up against damaging conduct at home truly hold up dissents under Section 498A." In 2013, as indicated by a progressing UN Survey, "a fourth of 10,000 men tended to in six Asia-Pacific countries, including India, admitted to having struck a female associate". The United Nations Population Fund and the ICRW found that 60% of men admitted to using viciousness—kicking, beating, slapping, smothering, and expending—to set up power. Around the globe, mulls over exhibit that therapeutic issues caused by marital ambush fuse HIV and other sexually-transmitted defilements, vaginal depleting or sickness, torment in the midst of sex, perpetual pelvic desolation, and urinary tract ailments. The physical fierceness related with matrimonial ambush can in like manner provoke bothers in the midst of pregnancy, realizing therapeutic issues for the two women and their children. The age factor, of 15 years above will leave a more significant impact on the mental, physical and gynecological prosperity status of the child. There are chances that the loss, in this circumstance will be ignorant of what she has encountered except for feeling the distress and doesn't comprehend that her rights over their own particular body is manhandled without needing to.

JUDICIAL STAND ON MARITAL RAPE

Following the historical backdrop of legal choices on curse of genuine damage by the spouse on the wife the court in, *Queen Empress vs. Haree Mythee*¹⁰ watched that if there should arise an occurrence of wedded ladies, the law of assault does not have any significant bearing amongst a couple after the age of 15; regardless of whether the spouse is beyond 15 years old, the husband has no privilege to ignore her physical security, for example, if the conditions be with the end goal that intercourse is probably going to cause passing. In the present case, the spouse was sentenced under segment 338, Indian Penal Code, for breaking the vagina of his eleven-year old wife, causing discharge prompting her demise. In, *Emperor vs. Shahu Mehrab*¹¹ the spouse was sentenced under segment 304A Indian Penal Code for causing passing of his kid wife by rash or careless demonstration of sex with her.

In *Sree Kumar vs. Pearly Karun*,¹² the Kerala High Court watched that in light of the fact that the spouse was not living independently from her better half under a pronouncement of partition or under any custom or use, regardless of whether she is liable to sex by her significant other without wanting to and without her assent, offense under Section 376A, IPC won't be pulled in. For this situation, there was a progressing question on separate between the gatherings. From there on, a settlement was come to between the couple and gatherings consented to keep on residing together. The spouse remained with the husband for two days amid which she affirmed that she was liable to sex by her better half without wanting to and assent. Consequently the spouse was held not blameworthy of assaulting his better half however he was true liable of having done as such. The legal appears to have totally consigned to its benefit assault inside marriage isn't conceivable or that the shame of assault of a lady can be rescued by getting her wedded to the attacker.

The inconvenience is that it has been acknowledged that a conjugal relationship is for all intents and purposes consecrated. As opposed to, making the spouse loves the husband's each impulse, particularly sexual, it is expected to thrive, common regard and trust. It is substantially more awful being a casualty of assault by somebody known, a relative, and more terrible to need to live together with him. By what method can the law disregard such a tremendous infringement of a principal right of flexibility of any wedded lady, the privilege to her body, to shield her from any mishandle?

SUGGESTIONS

Ignoring the present situation where matrimonial attack is given little thought by the real association, it is a certifiable offense which indignifies a woman. As showed by Indian law, a woman under sixteen years of age having consensual sex possesses all the necessary qualities to be a loss of attack. Regardless, a married woman paying little respect to whether obliged to go into sex isn't said to have been ambushed. The likelihood that a woman can't search for authentic security on being compelled by her significant other to have intercourse is in itself is disturbing.

The United Nations through its Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women had understood the recommendation that India must criminalize marital attack. The Justice Verma Committee that was molded in light of the heartless Nirbhaya assemble strike case criminalized distinctive sexual offenses yet the estimation that marital ambush should be made illegal was ignored completely. This was only in light of the viewpoint of the

¹⁰ [(1891) ILR 18 Cal. 49].

¹¹ [AIR 1917 Sind 42].

¹² <http://indiankanoon.org/doc/486164/>

parliamentarians that criminalizing matrimonial attack would bring under strain the association of marriage and would strife with the norms of family congruity. Disputes have furthermore been propelled that if a law criminalizing marital ambush is conveyed, it will be abused staggeringly.

Marital ambush prompts the breakdown of the marriage and moreover beats the sacredness of the spousal relationship. Despite this situation, it is foreseen from the life partner that she remains calm and continues with the marriage. The most exceedingly horrendous block in this circumstance is that the woman is obliged to live with the mate, the aggressor himself. Subsequently, there lies a squeezing need to acknowledge critical changes concerning the laws relating to sexual offenses. For instance, abberations should be wiped out and sexually unprejudiced laws should be circled. Women today who encounter the evil impacts of such infringement must be made aware of their rights and the fixes open to them against such offensive acts. Women should raise their voice against such manhandle supported by assistance from the overall population. Indian culture has always underlined on decency, quality and not on misuse, control or power. In like manner it is down to earth to the prerequisite for value for women that the Indian lawful system criminalizes marital attack and joins it as a reprimand ground for partitioned.

CONCLUSION

The procedure with special case of marital ambush from the space of criminal law keeps up the supposition of the life partner as select property of the spouse. As communicated by Katherine O' Donovan: "Its immunity from the space of the criminal law is cleared up in light of the fact that the female setback is a life partner. This help can be grasped with respect to the predominant familial reasoning and female sexuality which sees a mate as property and as having no sexual office or fundamental authority in sexual development inside the matrimonial contract". It is fought that marital ambush should be criminalized in India, as this can be refined by applying an individual rights approach to manage violence against women. Indian women's affiliations have winning to achieve open care and to pass establishment on harsh conduct at home, anyway matrimonial attack has not been totally criminalized by invalidating the capability between marital ambush and more impossible to miss strike. In any case, marital attack will nor be criminalized nor rebuked, until the point that legislators and the overall population perceive women's individual rights inside the marriage. The woman has and still continues being deceived by man and society. There is a need to perceive her as a man, a long way from the old thought of her being a minor property, and give her respect and the balance she justifies. The male driven power

structures have respected marriage to be an allow to legitimate unwilling sex. There is a total invalidation of the confidence of a woman.

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