We ask—for every child at least the minimum opportunity of health and happiness.

Clinics in England
By Margaret Sanger

Babies—The Workingman's Luxury
By Gertrude Williams

The Past's Blood Rusted Key
By Ellen Kennan

Editorial Comment, News Notes, Book Reviews
DO YOU WANT THIS ORGANIZATION TO GROW?

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW needs financial help. It requires more funds *at once* in order to expand.

- It must have $1,000 *At Once!*
- Subscribe today for stock—$10 a share
- How many shares can you take?

---

**The Birth Control Review, 104 Fifth Ave., New York City**

I hereby subscribe to ____________________ shares of stock in The Birth Control Review

**NAME**

**STREET_________________________________________**

**CITY_________________________________________**

---

A NEW BOOK

*By Margaret Sanger*

**Woman and The New Race**

Deals with the social problems of today and shows the way to their immediate solution

One chapter alone, which asks

"Is Continence Practicable or Desirable?"

is worth the price of the volume

*Now on the Press. Price $2.00 postpaid*

*Send Advance Orders to*

Margaret Sanger . . 104 Fifth Avenue, New York
UNDER THIS TITLE the French Neo Malthusians have issued a manifesto to the law makers and the voters—
who in France as here are supposed to stand for and behind all new legislation. The manifesto, translated from the last number of the Neo Malthusian, reads thus—

"The Neo Malthusians teach

That maternity, as it may have disastrous consequences not only to the Social State but also to the health of the mother, should, even more than marriage, be a matter of volition rather than submission.

That it is a question of conscience not to have children except when it is possible to assure them in advance of at least the minimum amount of proper hygiene, education and nourishment. It is wise, therefore, to proportion the number of children to the family resources.

The Neo Malthusians consider that it would be superhuman and therefore Utopian to try to impose on the poor and those unable to procreate healthy children the voluntary restrictions of celibacy or absolute continence.

To avoid procreation in all cases where it is neither desirable nor desired, the Neo Malthusians encourage contraceptive methods, notably precautions, which, being daily advised by medical men as hygienic or cleanly, are fraught with no serious consequences. They warn of the danger of secret abortion, but from the medical and legal aspect, an afterthought, which for the most part could be avoided, if the women were better instructed and knew how to avoid maternity except by their own volition and under favorable circumstances.

No one, therefore, can impute to the Neo Malthusians the disastrous consequences of popular practices which they have either invented or advised. These practices having for their object the abortion by primitive means are the natural fruits of ignorance and necessity and will disappear when the ignorant necessity no longer exists.

Laws are in operation, which, under the pretext of increasing the birth rate propose to interdict all Neo Malthusian speaking and writing, as well as the giving of contraceptive information.

These laws will be antirepublican, and antidemocratic, in efficacies and dangerous. Anti republican, because under a government recognizing the right of opinion and liberty of discussion, it is impossible to admit that a citizen may be interdicted from examining the sociological thesis of Malthus or from giving his verdict for or against it.

Antidemocratic, because these laws aim at nothing less than a shameful speculation in the human passions and the ignorance of the poorest women to obtain from them at the price of their misery and despair, children for whose up bringing the State will leave them almost the entire cost. These laws, moreover, will act as a compensation for the half sterility which the possessing class enjoy, for this class despite their revenues have a birth rate nearly three times lower than that of the poor.

Inefficacious and dangerous because they can neither induce women resolved to refuse it to accept maternity, nor remedy their misery, they will therefore only succeed in multiplying secret abortions, the popular methods of which no longer have to be taught, and which are resorted to by reason of impetuous necessity, a weighty motive which will not wait for sanction nor stop at any means.

It is very rare that a woman is entirely without maternal desire—especially the women of the working class.

If the State demands from the French women a more numerous offspring, it will be sufficient, but it will also be necessary to assure to those children first of all a cradle, and to act in such a way that maternity, instead of being, as it nearly always is, an anxiety and a heavy burden, shall always be a joy and a source of profit.

If the financial situation does not permit the State to put such a program into operation, the State is not qualified to constrain a population already exhausted by war rations and the high cost of living to bear the burden of a numerous family, for the population is even less able than the State to support such an undertaking. For the reasons stated above, we call on all sincere democrats and socialists to vote against the measures which aim at suppressing the liberty of exposing the Neo Malthusian doctrine.
Is the Propaganda for an Increased Birth Rate the Proof of Moral Decay?

The category demand made by M. Clemenceau to the French people, "To pay your taxes and bear children," is the keynote of the campaign for an increased birth rate wherever and whenever that campaign is waged.

Is such a campaign sane or safe? Is it the result of straight thinking, honest inquiry into conditions and humanitarian purposes, racially speaking?

To demand citizens for the State, as if the State were not composed of its citizens, seems a false and backward departure for the twentieth century to be making.

The republican form of government which France and the United States are supposed to enjoy, is an institution based on the democratic idea of government by the consent of those governed. The state is an instrument made by the people, of the people, for the people," to work for their common interests of which they themselves are the best, indeed, the only, judges. The idea that a few shall dictate to the many what they shall do and how much they shall suffer is not an altogether satisfactory development of republican government.

The French propagandists for an increased birth rate would go so far as to coerce the citizens to increase and multiply, regardless of depressing conditions and exhausted vitality.

The manifesto of the French Neo-Malthusians to their government published elsewhere in this review ably sets forth many of the objections inherent in such methods.

There are however other dangers involved in the clamor for a careless over issue of citizens which are not brought out in the manifesto. Dangers which lurk in commercialization in whatever field that hateful enemy of honest dealing seeks to operate.

In the International Journal of Ethics for April, Edward Alsworth Ross of the University of Wisconsin, inquires in an illuminating discussion of commercialization in general—is it increasing or decreasing?

In this crucial matter of race production the tendency to commercialization seems not only to be increasing, but to be the final expression of an atrophied political intelligence.

Professor Ross says "Into the production of a good or a service, various motives may enter, which hold the profit motive in check." 1 "Pleasure in Creative Activity." What pleasure or merit can there be in blind production unguided by the will? When it comes to producing children there should be pleasure in bearing a child. There should be merit in producing a healthy member of society and in assuring it, as nearly as human foresight may, a happy and decent life. If all the concomitant of the parents in such a result is stopped by the State, in what do they differ from a sausage machine? And in what are their moral responsibilities greater?

2 "Pride in the perfection of one's product" No pride can be taken in results over which one has no control. Every failure can be explained away and every merit also.

3 "Accepted standards of excellence which forbid the putting forth a ware or product below a certain degree of excellence." This certainly should be applied first as conscientiously to the production of the race as that of any other ware or product. It should apply, but it is not applied. The unfit, mentally, morally, physically not only marry but breed. If the State asked, not for more, but for better children the propaganda would be reasonable.

4 "Pride in the perfection of one's product" Every parent should have that pride, but upon what is it based if his parenthood is ignorant and almost compulsory.

5 "Solitude for the welfare of the customer or patron." If the State prevents the parents from expressing this solitude, it would seem that the State should bear the consequences which will very probably be C5 children of whom there are already too many. What the state actually does for such children may be learned from the letter to the Neo-Malthusian League from a young Frenchman which will be

---

The Birth Control Review

104 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Vol IV JULY, 1920 No 7

Editors

MARGARET SANGER  MARY KNOBLAUCH

FRANCES M. BJORKMAN  BLANCHE SCHRAK

Art Editors

CORNELIA BARNES  LOU RIXERS

Published Monthly Subscription price $2.00 a year, foreign countries and Canada $2.25, postpaid.

Bundle rates $14 per hundred.

Owned and Published by

THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S PUBLISHING CO, INC.

Entered as second class matter March 11, 1918, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Issued on the first of each month.

Address correspondence and make checks and money orders payable to The Birth Control Review.

Notice: When requesting change of address, give both old and new address.
The Birth Control Review

found in this issue And it is not only in France that such things occur.

In his article Professor Ross goes on to state that where the "Profit motive gains the upper hand of these nobler motives" there is commercialization which is a result and proof of moral decay.

And this is just what the clamour of the surependleurs would seem to be.

In forcing the wanton product—on of children on the unwillingly, or upon those seeking bonuses and medals, and soriously breeding children whom they hope will support them later in life, they can only bring about the same demoralizing results in race product—on that commercialization has induced in every other field.

For example, and again to quote from Professor Ross.

The result of this waste of Chow, or what the policy of "kneads chalk, alun and plaster" into one loaf under a commercialized system, may not be a villain. He may merely be an automaton instead of a baker. He is given materials to work with, of which he does not know or care what they are, and the stomach of the ultimate consumer is no affair of his. He produces for the market.

So a government which exhorts and endeavors to compel its citizens to breed, not knowing their qualifications, turns them into automats instead of parents. And the parent automaton is likely to be even more disastrous than the baker automaton.

Safe behind a cordon of underlings, officials dare to instigate crimes they never would have the nerve to commit themselves.

This has been found true in the State before this. When taxes were fumed out, for instance, or when the poor were [redacted] a hundred years ago in our own proud Bay State.

In every line of business, public or private, social progress is made only when the unethical profit motive is expelled.

Therefore the Neo Malthusians do well to protest against the proposed infringement of their liberties and their rights to the information which enables them to become voluntary parents. And we, who are now in the position into which they refuse to be forced, will do well to come forward and stand for the right as it is given us to see it and then, in race product—ons Professor Ross finds in other commercial forms good will, justice, democracy will triumph over soridness.

Ignorance and vice. This great step forward has been taken and the results proved in New Zealand, Holland, Aus tralia. Should the French children and our own be doomed to suffering which is the result of commercialized stupidity? Shall we be required to furnish in their own persons the proof of that moral decay, which is the unswerving result of commercialization?

Woman and Marriage

In a recent number of The Freeman, Lawrence Housman (under this title) writes a delightful article, summing up the tendencies of the Victorian Age and gazing boldly at the future.

Marriage, he says, as practised in this era of complacent mediocrity, exploited women for the benefit of men. It provided man with a home more economically and more comfortably than the harem. It also permitted him, so far as the law was concerned, to have a friend or two beside. So long as he erred only in this respect, his wife could not escape him. The law protected him in his domestic possessions.

In the course of time woman discovered that she was a slave by law and in the name of religion and the usual run of family virtues as well.

The results of her discovery are becoming more evident every day. The time when every woman of gentility wanted upon marriage has passed.

In the Victorian Era the "waiting woman," flourished greatly. Marriage was her only career. She exhibited her accomplishments, and concealed her age in the hope of attaining a position of dependence. This position once secured, the "waiting woman" had no time off. She must continue producing children while fecundity lasted, the rate being not for her but for her husband and "nature" to decide. All right of consent was denied the woman. This was the compulsion, moral and economic, of religion, custom, law. Sexual obedience was a married woman's duty. It may be admitted that the women received a measure of protection, economic and physical under this régime. The old English game laws protected pheasants, but not to secure any benefits to the pheasant, only to place its life more surely at the mercy of the pheasant shooting landowners.

In like manner the protection afforded women did not give them freedom.

The mind of society is no longer Victorian. The demand for divorce has greatly increased. Society no longer believes in the unrestricted family. Neither physically nor economically can the home support such a claim for the untrammelled operation of nature, comparatively few women today are prepared to commit themselves to the product—on of seven, ten or twelve children. These facts are simply stated. No judgment is passed, one way or the other on these "deserters from nature."

In the face of such a situation the Roman church, stern est of moralists where marriage is concerned, allows two mitrations of destiny—abstinence by mutual consent and what may be called conjugal opportunism.

This admission of Birth Control on certain lines is also an admission that nature where too productive, may be dodged, tho not tampered with, without sin. But there has been no equal insistance that the sex function of woman should not be overdriven in pregnancies, and unnaturally stimulated du ring pregnancy under the rule of marital obedience. The Church seems to have regarded slavery, that is, as natural and to have counseled as well as tolerated it. As an omen of the women's side of the modern problem, Mr. Housman cites a picture in Punch, some forty years ago. A small boy said to a still smaller girl, "Come here, Sissie, I want you."

Sissie going on her own way replies philosophically, 'no, thanks! I want myself."

The modern woman still wants marriage, wants a mate, wants
children, but—she also “wants herself” The zealots are full of indignant assurances that a woman can find herself in no way so clearly as in the production of children. It may well be true that to bring life into the world is about the biggest physical and spiritual experience that a woman can undergo. It may also be true that in producing, not one or two, but five, ten or fifteen children, a woman may, after finding herself for a time, lose herself again, and that quite abysmally. She may feel that she has become a driven drudge, all the more as she sees that what is tearing her to pieces is for her mate, merely Indulgence, his pastime is her purgatory.

(Mr Housman is discussing only the woman’s case, and that more or less abstractly. What couldn’t he say about the children produced by this hurried and worried system—Ed?

THE DOCTRINAIRES SO eager to impose on women the moral duty of pauseless maternity impose also upon the unmarried youth a discipline of sexual abstinence. I e., celibacy as a stone wall, or marriage as a floodgate are the alternatives they provide. The two things stand together. The seventh commandment is invoked to maintain the law of property. If you deprive a husband of what is his due you drive him to sin.

Therefore the inevitable antagonism between Victorian morality and the modern woman’s claim to self possession. Marriage, Mr Housman thinks, will have to adapt itself to that claim. There is first the same unconscionable tyranny in demanding that a woman shall not be free from child bearing for three or four years. If she so desires, as there was in the old English law that a laborer has not the right to rest for three days without work and should be liable to forced labor if found idle.

So, today, the married woman who is secure in her economic independence will labor at race production as much as she sees fit and no more.

The moralists who try to dictate to her will fall, for control is going to be practised. To two forms—the Roman Church has already given its sanction. The State and society in general will before long have given their sanction to others.

Clinics the Solution

By Margaret Sanger

[Note: Mrs Sanger, who, at the invitation of leaders of the Malthusian movement in England, went to that country in the latter part of April to lecture on Birth Control finds in England, as in America that the great need is for clinics. She is, therefore, devoting special attention to the establishment of Birth Control clinics in Great Britain. Since the previous number of The Birth Control Review went to press, Mrs. Sanger has been lecturing in London to general audiences at Caxton Hall and elsewhere and has delivered an extended series of addresses—all that her time would allow—before the various branches of the Woman’s Cooperative Guild in the metropolis. She has also lectured in Cambridge. In July, she has among other engagements lecture dates in Glasgow, other cities in Scotland, and in Belfast.]

CLINICS—CLINICS IN which women can be given direct and individual instruction in contraceptive methods, are the solution of the problem of getting the Birth Control message to those who need it. Theories and philosophies are quite all right for the educators. Practical matter will carry the message to those who have been educated. But the woman who has been denied such advantages, and whose soul so thoroughly saps her energies that she cannot absorb what is written in the simplest fashion, needs personal instruction. She must be told by word of mouth and shown by demonstration what to do and how to do it. Otherwise much of our labor, so far as direct results go, is in vain. The answer is clinics.

I had these facts deeply impressed upon me once more, when on May 28th here in London, I delivered one of a series of lectures before a branch of the Woman’s Co-operative Guild. This organization is much interested in Birth Control. Its membership is by far the most intelligent and wide awake of any body of women workers here. Despite the fact that the Malthusian League has distributed many thousands of leaflets carefully setting forth practical information regarding contraceptives, and Marie Carmichael Stopes has distributed other thousands of similar pamphlets from her own pen, these women were not satisfied. They demanded the information from the platform and it was given.

If pamphlets could have met their needs fully, those needs would have been met by the leaflets of the Malthusians and these by Dr Stopes, herself an advocate of clinics. But, weary from their day’s work, these women found even pamphlets unsatisfactory. They wanted to be told by word of mouth. More, they need direct instruction at the hands of persons competent to give such instruction. They need clinics.

Clear sighted individuals in England are quick to see the necessity of Birth Control clinics when the subject is presented to them. When I spoke at the university town of Cambridge, Mr. Noel Porter, a friend of the movement, opened his home for the meeting when it was discovered that there was no hall vacant for the date. This gave him an opportunity to invite specially many persons of influence and importance, including many who had never heard of Birth Control as a solution for social problems. The meeting was highly enthusiastic and successful. When it was suggested that a clinic be opened at once in one of the midland towns where women are killing themselves and their unborn children with poisonous drugs, in order to prevent the birth of unwanted babies, the audience responded eagerly. Contributions amounting to £60, or $300, were made on the spot, as the nucleus of a fund to establish the first Birth Control clinic in England.

SEVERAL FACTORS HAVE operated to prevent the people of England and especially the working people, who need
The Birth Control Review

family limitation most, from getting the full benefit of the efforts of the Malthusian League, and had it not been for the powerful deterring influence of some of these factors, there would not only be plenty of Birth Control clubs in England today, but there would certainly also be a far different state of society. Some of these factors are worth considering for the light they will shed upon problems encountered by the movement elsewhere.

The Malthusian League which was founded in 1879, has definite aims and principles which, if they had been applied, would have long since brought about a better order of society. Its program, however, is in opposition to that of the Labor Movement, and as a consequence, the working people, to whom the League's message is addressed, and who need it most, have been reluctant to accept the Malthusian principles.

The attempt of Marx to refute the theory of Malthus has also interfered with the beneficial effects of the work of the League. There seems to have been a bitter quarrel among the economists, especially in Germany and England, growing out of the attitude of Marx toward the Malthusian principles. Judging the matter now, it seems safe to say that but for the apparent refutation by Marx, the doctrine of family limitation applied to social problems would have ere this produced a new order of society.

Happily, a change is apparent now.

Many of the old Marxians who, ten years ago, believed absolutely that Marx had refuted Malthus and that "supply" was not so important if sufficient attention were given to "distribution," have changed their views. They are cautiously but courageously admitting part, at least, of the Malthusian principles.

The state has not stood in the way of the advance of the Birth Control movement in England as it has in America, but the church has exercised a powerful opposing influence.

There have been no vicious laws in England to brand the communication of information regarding contraceptives as a crime. On the other hand, the influence of the church, which still has its tentacles deeply imbedded in the psychology of the English working people, has been so strong that it is only within the past few years that such information has been given openly.

There is a certain religious attitude of mind among the workers which those in power well understand and make use of. They have taken advantage of it to sway the English worker as they could not have swayed a body of people of like intelligence in any other country in the world. An example of what is happening is afforded by George Lansbury, editor of the London Herald, one of the most powerful of all labor papers. He lectures and debates upon such subjects as "The Church and the Social Crisis," hoping to influence the church to take part in the Labor Movement. Naturally when those of influence in the Labor Movement are anxious for the support of the church, they are not going to antagonize churchmen who oppose Birth Control by pushing that idea forward. This is particularly true since the Labor Movement has not ap
taneously awakened to Birth Control while the church, as a whole, has opposed it.

The suffragists have not yet given the cause of Birth Control the support that they might have given. These women who have created world-wide fame for themselves and their cause are mostly mothers of small families or have no children at all. They have not as yet made it their task to share with their sisters who toll, the information by which they have limited their own families. The men workers, like the suffragists, have fought their own battles, but they have overlooked the base problems of their wives. Thus, in England as in America, the women workers and wives of workers have been forced to bear children as fast as the children could arrive. Church, state, the Labor Movement and their own more for tuate sisters have alike left them to the doom of enforced and excessive maternity.

It is true that they have been afforded hundreds of palliative measures to help them bear this burden cheerfully. So only must not hear their groans. Most of the working women are figuratively enfolded in these agencies and the guardians in charge have developed the instinct of warding off anything not pleasing to the delicate ears of the upper classes. The result is a "moral protection" that has robbed the working woman of the knowledge that would have given her freedom from poverty and unwilling motherhood.

In spite of all this, the natural intelligence of the English women workers is making itself felt. The economic pressure is helping to make workmen's wives think. As they begin to think, they begin to ask insistently what they can do to prevent bringing to birth children who are not wanted and who die in infancy.

These women are the hope of England. They want to help themselves. They want to be free to love the children they have. They want to take some part in life other than as slaves. And it is among such women that I have been working.

The English people need a stirring up of interest in fundamentals, particularly in Birth Control. The church, however, stands porter at the door of light and it is hard to open that door and let the light through without conflict. Moreover, the retrograde report of the Birth Rate Commission and the fact that the war has been over but a short while are made excuses for the plea that this is not the best time to put forward the issue of Birth Control.

The press wads that "only the poor are having children, while the middle classes are remaining stationary in numbers." Recommendations of emigration and other reactionary remedies for overcrowding among the poor have aroused no enthusiasm among the workers, but the subject of Birth Control remains taboo among the workers themselves. The Malthusian League has had as its subject, mainly, the education of the legislative and professional classes, and of the thinkers. Considering these facts, in addition to the opposition of the
church, and the indifference and opposition of Socialist and Labor leaders, it is remarkable that the Malthusan movement has attained its present stage.

Every day, however, brings fresh proof to the advocates of Birth Control that they are right. Every day brings evidence that the clearest thinkers are coming to agree with them.

The suffragists are still tinkering with politics or the League of Nations, but could these women, the most courageous and fearless of the earth, be aroused for Birth Control, they would make short work of the obstacles in the path of woman's freedom. They are cautious and slow going, but they, too, are thinking this way, and when once the political habit of thought has been cast off and a fundamental human interest is taken up, there is no doubt that Birth Control is the idea that they will set themselves to put into the social fabric.

Babies—The Workingman's Luxury

By Gertrude M. Williams

The wages of common labor are not low because they are used to coarse food and cheerless living, it is the maintenance of their numbers in the face of these meagre conditions that keeps wages low. This is quoted not from the New York Call, but from "Principles of Economics," vol. 2, p. 229, by F. W. Taussig, Professor of Economics at Harvard University.

Arthur Twining Hadley, President of Yale University states that, "Statistics show that high comfort and low birth rate go hand in hand. The history of civilization is large measure a history of this development of prudence and comfort, (i. e., low birth rate)." (Economics, p. 48.)

Alfred Marshall, Professor of Economics at the University of Cambridge says, "It remains true that unless the checks on the growth of population in force at the end of the 19th century are on the whole increased it will be impossible for the habits of comfort prevailing in Western Europe to spread themselves over the whole world and maintain themselves for many hundred years." (Principles of Economics, vol. 1, p. 180.)

What is the attitude of organized labor toward the problem of birth control? It has never paid any official attention to the matter. Perhaps it has considered the rate of increase of population too statistical and high brow a subject to be of any immediate importance.

Labor as organized today, however, is attaining such strength and power that it is thinking about more indirect influences than actual hours of work and rate of pay. The modern labor organization aspires to broader activities than in the past, to be an influence leading its members on, and guiding toward a fuller participation in those privileges of a well rounded life which have previously been rather monopolized by the leisure class.

So the labor unions are starting schools and lecture courses for their members, arranging club rates for tickets to concerts and theatres, investigating the possibilities of cooperative buying and of organizing their own banking institutions. One of the most significant steps has been the securing of scientifically trained expert statisticians and investigators to form their own research bureaus. In the future labor plans to meet capital a step further up toward equality, armed with some of capital's weapons of facts and figures and unanswerable publicity material as to the relative rise of wages, cost of living and the like.

When the labor researchers come to the subject of the relation of population and the birth rate to wages and the standard of living, they will find facts which relate back to their problem with startling immediacy. They will meet statements, such as those just quoted, from the pages of our most impeccable academic authorities, which yet have something of that rasping asperity of radical propaganda.

Labor's interest in the economist's condemnation of unrestrained breeding is very direct. It is the working people who produce the great mass of each generation, not only as a majority of the people, but because they reproduce out of all proportion to their numbers. And it is the workers who are vitally concerned in the maintenance and raising of the average standard of comfort. The primary function of the trade union is defined as 'protection of the standard of life.' (Sydney Webb.) Modern labor organization owes its being to the efforts of workers to make some joint defense of 'their standard of living against the terrific encroachments at the time of the introduction of machinery and the factory system, the Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century.' The rest of the population are already far enough above that minimum of a standard of actual physical necessities so that its fluctuations do not immediately affect them.

When Professor Taussig writes, 'High birth rates, high death rates, backward industrial conditions, low wages—these commonly go together.' A limitation of numbers is not a cause of high wages, but a condition of the maintenance of high wages. He is formulating a statement of tremendous import to a labor organization charged with protection of the standard of life of its members.

A Hottentot walking through the streets of New York's tenement section on a hot night, and comparing them with the streets of what is called the residence section, might easily jump to the conclusion that the birth rate among the poor is much higher than among the wealthy. But there are allowances to make for the fact that there are a greater number of families per block, and of people per room in the poor section, and that the well to do take their children out of town in the summer. So it is impressive to see in actual figures how great the disproportion is. A table prepared by Dr. Jacques
Bertillon, the famous French statistician, is interesting, being based on four of the greatest cities in the world. He gives the proportions of births per thousand married women per year in those cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Paris</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
<th>Vienna</th>
<th>London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very poor quarters</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Comfortable</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Rich</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Totalled from a read before the International Statistical Institute, St. Petersburg, 1897)

TOTALLING THE COLUMNS of the four cities, there are 612 births in the very poor quarters to 215 in the very rich, a ratio of practically three to one. For every wealthy man lavishing luxuries on a family of three children, there was a working man struggling to provide shoes and food for nine children.

Numerous similar tables for various cities and countries bear out the same fact, that the great bulk of the next gene ration, out of all proportion to their numbers, is born and reared among the working people of the world. Sir Arthur Newsholme stated the case with academic caution, in comment on a table for London, in which the classification was based on the number of servants kept per 100 families, as shown in the census. He writes, "The above facts suggest the conclusion that among the rich in London the prevention of child bearing is systematically and largely practised, that among the very poor the practice is probably almost unknown, and that the mass of population which lies between these two social extremes occupies an intermediate position in regard to such preventive measures." (Readings in Social Problems, compiled by A. B. Wolfe, p. 80)

The economists do not fail to interpret the results of this disproportionate birth rate in terms of actual living conditions. Sidney Webb describing an investigation of the falling birth rate, made by his wife Beatrice Webb, speaks of "the penal consequences" attending the birth of each succeeding baby in four fifths of the households of the nation because of their inadequate incomes. (Popular Science Monthly, vol. 69, p. 512). A scientific investigation made by B. S. Rowntree of the economic condition of 77,000 inhabitants of the city of York, a typical British provincial town, some twenty years ago has become a classic. The book "Poverty" recording the findings is accepted as a standard reference book by schools and colleges. Mr. Rowntree in addition to his writing is a successful business man, being a director of Rowntree & Co., Ltd.

For definiteness, Mr. Rowntree divided poverty into two classes, primary and secondary. He includes under primary, "families whose total earnings are insufficient to obtain the minimum necessities for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency," as distinguished from secondary poverty which includes "families whose total earnings would be sufficient for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency, were it not that some portion of it is absorbed by other expenditure, either useful or wasteful." Briefly, an neither class is a family able to satisfy the sheer physical demands of animal existence.

Mr. Rowntree found six "immediate causes of primary poverty." Of these six causes, the second in importance, affecting 22 per cent, nearly one quarter of all the causes, was largeness of family. Incidentally, the largest cause of this primary poverty, affecting over half the cases was "regular work but low wages." As illustrating the grim severity of the standards on which the investigation was based, and what he means by the phrase "mere physical efficiency," Mr. Rowntree explains that in estimating the standard of living, he allowed a family budget just sufficient to cover the minimum physical necessities of life, they "must never spend a penny on railway fare or omnibus, must never go into the country unless they walk, never purchase a penny newspaper, or spend to buy a ticket for a public concert, write no letters to their absent children, for they cannot afford to pay postage, never contribute to church or chapel, or to help a neighbor. They can not save, nor can they join sick clubs or trade unions, the father may neither smoke nor drink. In case of illness there is no allowance or medical aid, and in case of death, the body must be burned by the parish (p. 133). Yet even this cruelly meager standard constituting "mere physical efficiency" was beyond the reach of 187 families.

Discussing the size of family, Rowntree writes, "The fact remains that every laborer who has as many as three children must pass through a time, probably lasting for about ten years, when he will be in a state of 'primary' poverty, in other words, he and his family will be underfed." (p. 135) He adds that though we may see well nourished looking working men spending their money at saloons, "what we do not see is that in order to give him enough food, the mother and children habitually go short, for the mother knows that all depends upon the wages of her husband." (p. 135)

Rowntree's investigation was made twenty years ago, and since then the war has intervened to ruse the cost of living, but the cost of living has advanced rapidly enough to keep conditions just about as they were, however, as is indicated by numerous investigations of living conditions. There is for instance, the statement of Harold Surfield of the University of Sheffield, England, in a book published in 1919, based on an investigation made by him of the wages of laborers. Mr. Surfield writes, "It is mathematically impossible for a man and his wife and six children below fourteen to be adequately maintained on a laborer's wages. Even with the greatest thrift, the children must be underfed, insufficiently clothed, and improperly housed. Yet there are many such families. Prenatal Influence counts for something. The advent of a newcomer in a normal prosperous family is hailed with joy. Can it be so if the parents have already all they can do to make both ends meet, and know that one more mouth to fill will mean a lowering of the poverty line? Is it remarkable if the woman in such circumstances has recourse..."
to dangerous operations, or to drugs which may cost her her life? We must abolish the unwanted child and help the super mother ("Infant and Young Child Welfare")

There is poignant tragedy to be read between the lines of some of the matter of fact statistics presented by economists in regard to women and poverty. There is the statement made by Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and quoted in the last number of the Birth Control Review, giving a study in the changes in percentage distribution of expenditure, as the family grows. When the working man first marries, he and his wife spend about the same amount for clothes. With the arrival of each baby, the woman's expenditure drops, until with the fourth or fifth child, she spends almost nothing and is virtually unable to leave her home, even if she had time and strength to do so, because she has nothing suitable to wear on the street.

There is the chart given by Rowntree in his study of "Poverty," showing by a colored black line the variation above and below the line of physical efficiency of the average working man's family which is recorded in his investigation of 77,000 inhabitants of York. Below the line there is explained that only twice in the average workers' lives does the financial strain relax, during the few years of youth just before marriage, when they are attaining the maximum of their earning power, before they take up the burdens of maturity, and years later in old age, when life is almost over, and the children they have brought up are contributing in turn to their support. And there is the casual statement that "the women are in poverty during the greater part of the period that they are bearing children." (p 137) When one thinks of the care and attention lavished upon women of the leisure class during their pregnancies, this makes better reading, as one remembers what "poverty" as used by Rowntree means.

Most tragic of all, more appalling than the horrors of war itself, are the conditions revealed by a study of the infant death rate in poor workingmen's homes as compared with those of the well-to-do. In his investigation of the city of York, Mr. Rowntree found that, whereas in the poorest section one out of every four infants dies before it is a year old, a rate of 247 per thousand, in the well to do section of the city the death rate is 84 per thousand.

The Children's Bureau connected with our Department of Labor in Washington has carried on a study of infant mortality in eight typical industrial cities since 1912. Julia Lathrop, head of the Bureau makes the statement that "in general the lowest income groups are the highest mortality groups in all of the cities studied." To take one example there is Johnstown, Penna., which appeared on the front pages of our newspapers for several days during the recent steel strike, when it ejected all American Federation of Labor organizers from the town as a menace to the community. The death rate of infants under one year old, per thousand live births in families where the father earns $1250 and over is 87. While, where the father earned less than $550 for the year, the rate was 260.

(Statement of Julia Lathrop in American Labor Year Book, 1919-20)

Translated into terms of human suffering these figures make one shudder. They mean such sacrifice and going with out, they mean an aggregate of so many months of weary pregnancy, working in factories, scrubbing office floors, taking in washing up to the last possible minute, carrying tiny children in a body undernourished and maintained on a standard below the minimum of physical efficiency, and all for nothing, only to see the life of the baby flicker out before the baby is a year old.

Only second in horror to the infant mortality rates are the statistics showing the inferior physique and vitality of the children born in the large families of the poor. Mr. Rowntree reports that in his study of York, it was found that among boys of 13 leaving elementary school, the poor boys to begin their work before the boys from the poorer sections of the city average 11 pounds less in weight and three and one half inches less in height than the boys from well to do homes. When their health was classified in the four grades, Very Good, Good, Fair and Bad, over half (52 per cent) of the boys in the poor section were registered as in the lowest grade, Bad. Figures such as these taken in conjunction with the previous statements showing the difficulty of rearing a family on a workingman's income, make the question of whether the working people shall have contraceptive information a matter of national concern. It affects so vitally and obviously the physique and morale of the nation itself, in the person of the younger generation.

The Women's Co-operative Guild of England published a collection of letters from working women a couple of years ago, telling with that wonderful directness and simplicity of actual human documents, their experiences in maternity. There is little self-pity or sentimentality about these women. They have been brought up to accept all this as a traditional part of woman's life. Some have it easier, some have it harder. Brief quotations from typical letters will give some sense of what the laws refusing contraceptive information to women mean in terms of blood and agony. For any adequate sense of what they mean, only a God himself could rightly judge.

Then came the shortage of money. I began to stint myself in order to provide for my little one. Many a time I had bread and drippings for my dinner before my husband came home, and said I had my dinner, as I would not wait.

My next baby was born dead, and my next only lived five months. When I was laid up again we were very hard up. I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up. After I paid her and my rent I had to let the young person who looked after me go before her time was up.
"I had nine children and the State did not interest itself at all in them, even to see that they had food. Then I tried to prevent the coming of the tenth and the State stretched out its protecting hand over it even while it was in my body."

—From Folkets Dagblad Politsken (Stockholm)
tenth child I was chloroformed and the baby lived a half an hour. I am sure you will be tired reading all my troubles, but I assure you I had to work hard in my home, and out of it to keep us all together. I have a good husband and he helps me all he can. Three of my daughters is under the doctor now, and I am of the candid opinion it is through me working so hard and not getting plenty of food and attention during that period.” ("Maternity" p 151 and 76)

APPEALS FOR A swarming population and warnings against a falling birth rate usually come from publicists and writers of the most conservative type. Members of the class of society who themselves maintain the lowest birth rate evidently in the matter of bearing children, as well as in the performance of the manual labor of the world, they are quite content to limit their share in such noble duties to exhortation.

That the poor should continue to reproduce as they do in the face of such overwhelming penalties is of course due to the fact that Nature has made the instinct for reproduction one of the two fundamental instincts of life—the other being hunger.

There are contributing influences. When a family sinks be low the level of comfort and decent living, the parents often seem to lose all sense of responsibility, and propagate heedlessly, blindly, like animals. They are so badly off that nothing matters.

The other influence is found in the laws against circulating information for the prevention of conception. The women of the leisure class have this information very generally. The laws against giving it, operate really as a class distinction preventing only those women who need it most tragically from having access to it. Common sense suggests that this would be the result of such laws. The figures prove that it is.

The well-to-do woman with her own personal physician is able quietly to secure the contraceptive information on a dozen grounds. The poor woman going to a public clinic of course has no such opportunity. Investigations have shown repeatedly that doctors in clinics refuse to give this information even in the most extreme cases, where another conception means death to a woman who is perhaps the mother of a large family of little ones who need her. Poor women who have thy own doctors are also unable to secure the information, as is proven by the Rood of letters that pours in on every woman whose name is mentioned in the newspaper as connected with the Birth Control movement. The Birth Control organizations and the Birth Control Review do not give out contraceptive information because it is against the law, and they are working for the repeal of such laws, so that they may give it out legally, and they advertise this fact widely. Yet a despairing multitude of women and their husbands continue to send their pitiful appeals for help in their individual tragedies.

This attitude on the part of doctors appears to be partly due to a vague sense that there are some laws about the matter and they may get into trouble if they meddle with the subject. By a recent decision it has been pronounced legal for doctors in New York state to give contraceptive information to women who need it. But the doctors show little interest in the matter. In the man they seem to feel that this is woman's traditional job, no matter what the cost to the woman and her family in the individual case. Luther, famous as a reformer, bluntly phrased it for them, standing beside the bed of a woman dying in childbirth. "If a woman grows weary and at last dies from child bearing, it matters not. Let her only die from bearing. She is there to do it."

The instinct of the privileged class to keep this secret away from the masses of the people undoubtedly originated when every country was almost chronically at war, and needed a maximum population for fighting. The phrase "cannon fodder" expresses the situation with forceful brevity. Or as William Pitt said, "The man who has a large family is a benefactor to his country," blandly ignoring the mother with that characteristic egotism of a male statesman, and also omitting, more insidiously any qualifications as to the quality of that large family. It was about the same time that the British ruling class gave a demonstration of their motives almost naively in its frankness. In 1806 when British statesmen were haunted by the specter of an insatiable Napoleon at large, they granted exemption from taxes to all fathers of more than two children born in wedlock. As soon however as Napoleon was safely landed on Saint Helena, this exemption was at once repealed.

As Labor steadily advances and applies some of the leisure it is fighting for today to further education and more general information, its attention will be arrested by such statements as the one already quoted, "The fact remains that every laborer who has as many as three children must pass through a time probably lasting for about ten years, when he will be in a state of primary poverty and his family under fed." The book "Poverty" has been resting on the shelves of libraries for twenty years, but the working man has not been in a position to take it out and read the pages over aggressively heretofore. The Birth Control movement would accomplish something tremendously worth while if it succeeded in effectually bringing such sentences to labor's attention. Of course more than birth control is needed to meet the situation. It is a grim and bitter mistake that a laboring man should not be financially able to have three children, and as many more as he and his wife want. But any such readjustment would strike at the very roots of our social organization and involve changes that must probably be a matter of years.

A campaign to wipe out the laws preventing the establishment of clinics for the frank dissemination of contraceptive information to the mass of working men and their wives, is an immediate and perfectly practical step.

There are baby clinics in the crowded sections of big cities, where the poor mother may take her baby to be weighed and measured and to get advice on his feeding and care. It is only a logical development to supplement these with clinics where the young working man's wife or bride-to-be may obtain the information which would make it possible...
for her and her husband to save a little money ahead, and have their families voluntarily, with decent intervals between, to allow for recovery of health to the mother, and recovery of the pocket book to the father. This is not a chimera.

For climes have existed for years in Holland, and to a more limited extent in England.

Labor has made its way along a rough steep path. What ever gains in enfranchisement, education, protective legislation, and now today in participation in management, the working class have made, have come as a result of their own efforts, of demands which they have backed up through generations of persecution and imprisonment, and often at the cost of life itself.

When labor becomes conscious of this great drain on its vitality which is sapping its strength as a class, and helping make it possible to hold it down, something will happen. At the rate that labor is doing things today, this may not be long. Some day, one of the virile young organizations of industry which are riding out like Don Quixotes, tilting at all sorts of windmills that labor has never lifted its eyes to before, will take up this question of the relation of the birth rate to wages and the standard of living. And labor will demand that this class legislation be removed from the statute books, and that their women be given the same control of their lives and bodies that is already enjoyed by their sisters of the leisure classes.

"The Past's Blood-Rusted Key"

"The Past's Blood-Rusted Key"

The Birth Control Review

for her and her husband to save a little money ahead, and have their families voluntarily, with decent intervals between, to allow for recovery of health to the mother, and recovery of the pocket book to the father. This is not a chimera.

For climes have existed for years in Holland, and to a more limited extent in England.

Labor has made its way along a rough steep path. What ever gains in enfranchisement, education, protective legislation, and now today in participation in management, the working class have made, have come as a result of their own efforts, of demands which they have backed up through generations of persecution and imprisonment, and often at the cost of life itself.

When labor becomes conscious of this great drain on its vitality which is sapping its strength as a class, and helping make it possible to hold it down, something will happen. At the rate that labor is doing things today, this may not be long. Some day, one of the virile young organizations of industry which are riding out like Don Quixotes, tilting at all sorts of windmills that labor has never lifted its eyes to before, will take up this question of the relation of the birth rate to wages and the standard of living. And labor will demand that this class legislation be removed from the statute books, and that their women be given the same control of their lives and bodies that is already enjoyed by their sisters of the leisure classes.
A Prayer in the Country

And I thought of the cattle in their splendid stalls, the well mended pens for the sheep, the men kept to make them clean and in repair.

In the cottages women in their pain bore children an hour or two after they had stopped work, and rose in a few days to resume that work. In those cottages a child of ten mothered a whole brood of neglected little ones because mother had to work in the factory. Father, the laborer tending the cattle, did not earn enough to keep them all without her money too.

One night the woman of the cottage in which I was prayed aloud, "Oh, God, if you have more children to send to us, send them not to us as human beings. Let them be cattle and sheep, that they may be well tended and fed and housed, cot left to utter chance as my babies must be left."

PATIENCE PATERSON,
—London Herald
The "Poilu" Returns

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from a correspondent of the Neo Malthusian is of interest in connection with the Populace manifesto which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

I married against the wishes of my family at the age of twenty one my pregnant companion, I was earning six and a half francs a day. The child was born. No one could have lived more modestly than we. Yet we suffered many privations.

In 1912, I had a second child. The hardships increased, and gloom settled down upon my humble home. My children fell ill. Life, in spite of my desperate efforts became more and more difficult. In 1914, in the month of May, a third child was born. Oh! God! What an existence! What misery, and what cruel anguish.

Then the war came. I went like so many poor fellows, leaving wife and children in the most profound distress.

In June 1915, being temporarily relieved on account of "suspected bronchitis"—everyone knows what that means—I returned to Paris. My wife, worn out, exhausted, fell ill and had to go to a hospital. I was left alone with my three children, one of whom had Pott's Disease.

What was I to do?

I asked your attention, Sir, to what follows. My wife, having been admitted to the Saint-Louis, I asked, after having explained my situation and shown that I was not in a condition to give my children the necessary care that some one would kindly look after them until their mother was able to leave the hospital.

The healthy children were admitted. The sick child was refused, and I was advised to enter her at the Trouseau.

I went to the Trouseau, explained my case and asked that the sick child be admitted until his mother should be out of the hospital.

Is your child clean?—they required.

My child does not talk and cannot ask for what he wants. Then it is impossible. Bring back your child when he is clean.

Exhausted, penniless, clad in the heroic garb of the "Poilu," I left bewildered and even sicker than before, my little cripple in my arm. I wandered about like a lost soul. The passers-by pitied me.

WHAT WAS I to do? Where was I to go? To whom should I apply for help?

I returned home, and, at my wits end, I wrote to the Director of Public Charities, insisting upon my unusual case.

No reply.

Several days later, in the most profound despair, I took my sad burden and returned to the Trouseau.

They knew there of the request I had made to the Director. Again they refused to take my baby.

The child, however, needed attention, and needed it at once. So I insisted. The surgeon refused. I insisted again. The director was called. Once more I explained my case. The director invoked the rules, the lack of room, declared besides, that the child was not ill—a child with Potts disease. And—told me to take him to the "Herdol." I had come to the end of my patience. I rebelled. Oh—I was calm, but firm 'My child,' said I. "I will remain here. I will not take him back. I will leave him with you until his mother leaves the hospital!"

Turning to an intern, the director said, "Admit him!"

So there was room, the rules did not prevent his admission, and my child was so ill, that he died eight days later, despite the most irreproachable care.

Such is public charity. Such is the "mother of the poor." Such an enterprise it is that boasts of bringing, keeping, caring for, saving the little ones of those who are ignorant enough, and thoughtless enough to call into existence offspring whom they cannot rear happily, even if they kill themselves trying to do it.

I had, however, the good fortune to find an excellent friend. He acquainted me with your theories. He showed me pamphlets. Once again joy visited my fireside. When I re-call all the suffering of my family, all the privations we have undergone, all the misery we have endured, Oh! I cry aloud, I never would undergo it again.

I have now only one son—for I lost my daughter. He is seven years old. He will remain the only child. He will be, I hope, happy. I do not, in any case, wish that he should endure what I have endured, or suffer as his mother and sister suffered. I will bring him up a Neo Malthusian, yes, conscientious procreation is indeed the means of escape from poverty, misery and ignorance. And I am your ardent disciple, I will proclaim to the young that the great cause you are agitating is the one that will prevent for them and for their dependents great sufferings in this life.

SCHULE

Open Forum

A LETTER FROM A THINKER

Population and War

EDITOR GLOBE—Your paper has been entertaining us recently with reports of increased population throughout the country. And you seem to think this is cause for congratulation. Some cities have even made increased population a slogan.

There is another side to this story, however. Population increases geometrically and is the cause of all wars, for it provides the means.

You can have a thousand "leagues of nations" (or not), but you will never prevent war until you do away with the cause-terrible population coming into the world haphazardly and generally settling on "other peoples' feet."
The struggle to feed this "gang" is terrible, result (most acute after a war). high cost of living!
  Don't preach Increased population! (Miss) G F Hogan

New York, April 16
Birth Control Review, New York City

The food situation in the world is serious enough, it seems to me, to justify an extension of birth control propaganda to include the practice of abortion. There must be a decreasing birth rate for some years to come and all means ought to be employed to bring it about if we are to avoid aggravation of all the evils of overpopulation.

Abortion used to be looked upon with horror. For that matter, so did contraception. Today all intelligent and well informed persons realize that both attitudes are unwarranted and foolish. Such antiquated opinions arise from inherited prejudice. As a matter of simple fact, the technique of abortion has been so perfected by modern surgical science that it is no more serious an operation than having a tooth pulled. I only very rare instances, where the work has been improperly done, are there any bad effects. For a woman to submit to an abortion at the hands of a skilled operator is really on the average considerably less dangerous than allowing the pregnancy to go to term. This is a fact of tremendous importance. It cannot be stated too often or known to too many.

We shall never have true voluntary motherhood until the absurd laws against abortion that disgrace our civilization are so amended as to penalize only incompetent and bungling operators. That is, abortion per se should not be subject to any penalty whatever, but malpractice might well be more rigorously regulated than now.

One million abortions in the United States every year are ample enough proof of the futility of present laws against the practice. I cite Dr. W. J. Robinson as authority for this estimate. Other physicians to whom I have shown Dr. Robinson's figures thought they were an underestimate of the truth rather than otherwise.

So inoperative is the law against abortion in this country that we are justified in saying American public opinion tacitly sanctions the practice if no injury is done the prospective mother.

I can think of no argument favoring birth control that is not equally valid in support of abortion scientifically done. The time seems to me ripe for a full, honest and intelligent discussion of the whole question of abortion.

A most powerful argument in favor of birth-control found in eugenics. We know that the rich, the well to do, and the more intelligent and prudent women have such operations by the hundred thousand every year. As long as this is the case nothing is being done—or really can be done—to stop the practice. It would be vastly better for the race if inferior stocks would resort to this method of family limitation in the same numerical proportion as fitter and superior strains. If there is not the same opportunity for abort—on—for all grades of women, and about the same widespread practice of it, effects decidedly dysgenic will certainly result.

Let us frankly admit that "birth control" means lust what it says and includes both prevention of conception and abortion. Let us not hesitate in this crisis to do our utmost to avoid the horrors of famine and starvation with which the world is threatened.

Herman Dekker

May 28th, 1920

Dear Mr. Dekker,

In reply to your letter dated the 15th of May I can give you only my personal view of the matter.

I cannot myself see that Birth Control in the sense in which the term is used in the Review it at all related to abort—on.

In fact I shall most resolutely maintain that abortion is quite contrary to the idea involved in our major premise.

That idea is that parenthood should be conscious and voluntary, that conception should be the result of an under standing of what parenthood means. Therefore it seems to me that Birth Control should and would preclude abort—only scientifically rendering such after thoughts unnecessary.

Thanking you for your interest, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Mary Knoebel

Book Reviews

PAGAN AND CHRISTIAN CREEDS By Edward Carpenter Published by Harcourt, Brace & Howe New York
Edward Carpenter is one of those practical philosophers who never falls into the temptation of cracking the head of the reader with a disagreeable fact. Rather has attitude is this: "Here is a fact—let us together take a look at it and see what it means.

He writes the present book with both eyes wide open to facts that he doesn't like as well as those which are more welcome and never had any writer a subject in which the attitude was more valuable to either writer or to reader. One may agree or disagree with Carpenter, but one cannot read 'Pagan and Christian Creeds' without being stimulated to illuminative thought upon many of the vital questions of the day, for our philosopher has been digging into the past to reveal the roots of the things that now are.

Of particular interest to those who seek more light on sex problems is the chapter on 'The Sex Taboo.' The world today is roughly divided into those who ask where there ever was a sex taboo and those who inquire in horrified tones how anyone on earth should have the temerity to suggest that it be removed. Each of us who is impatient with the other crowd should take time to read Carpenter's hook and should give careful and unpassioned attention to this particular chapter. If we are not satisfied with the answer given, it is more than probable that if we do not waste time quarrelling with the author an answer entirely satisfactory to us all will suggest itself—probably the authors answer reached by another approach.

Book shelves are growing entirely too fat, and publishers are wasting good paper and ink and labor in producing volumes that might very well he left to circulate in manuscript. Pagan and Christian Creeds," for one who is alive to world tendencies of the day is worth any hundred average volumes that may be selected. Moreover, Carpenter has the supreme gift of presenting his message in an entertaining manner without cheapening it, and that gift is conspicuous in this volume.

THE SHADOW By Mary White Ovington Published by Harcourt, Brace & Howe
Miss Ovington's latest book The Shadow is a sociological novel dealing with a phase of the problems of the day from a new angle. The Shadow is American Colorophobia. It seems to me that one
of the most terrible arrangements of society as today organized is the fact that not one human being merely but hundreds, thousands, yes, millions are sacrificed daily for no other earthly reason than that their skins happen to be dark. Luckily for Hertha Oelwe, the heroine of 'The Shadow,' she discovers that she is not colored at all and, therefore, may leave behind her the temble soul warping, soul crushing experiences to which the Negro race in this country falls heir.

If there is a shadow in her life, at the end of the story it is cast behind her—her face is to the sun and her feet are set within the pleasant places. Let those who read this book remember this. There is no single place within the United States today, where a colored man and a colored woman may know as Hertha Oelwe did, that the shadow behind, no plan, where they may face the sun.

Although the book is three hundred and fifty-two pages in length, the interest is sustained from the beginning to the end. It is not often that the almost purely intellectual novel accomplishes as much. There is a balance about it, nothing is overdone, nothing overdrawn. At the big moments for there are big moments there is a power and a depression rather unusual in the American novel. The descriptions are delightful and often very beautiful. Hertha's first snowstorm in New York is particularly attractive—it is so delicately, so gracefully, so joyously done. Miss Oelwe has the power also, of creating atmosphere. Her portrayal of the South is vividly realistic, one feels actually, the heat, the languor, the brooding beauty, even the laziness of it.

It is not the easiest matter for an author to maintain throughout, the attitude of the spectator, the mere recorder—the feelings become so easily entangled—but Miss Oelwe never vanes from this purely objective point of view. The characters are welldrawn and always psychologically true to themselves. Miss Oelwe shows herself an accurate and keen observer of human nature and she has created at least two truly noble characters Mrs. Williams, Hertha's foster mother, and the big-bottomed big-heeled lovable Irish Kathleen.

"The Shadow" could only have been written by one who bad a breadth and depth of experience a bigness of vision and a grasp and an understanding of the problems of the day. Miss Oelwe has shown herself here to be true, passionate, just, and yet to possess a large and very kind heart towards all the earths oppressed. The book is not only well worth the reading but also well worth the owning.

Angelin W. Grimke

Financial Statement

May 25, 190

Mrs. Frances B. Ackerman, Treasurer,
New York Women's Publishing Company, Inc.,
New York City

Dear Madam,

We have made a detailed cash audit of the books and accounts of the New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc., for the period February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919, and submit the results in the accompanying statements.

It is our opinion that the statements presented here reflect the true financial condition as of December 31, 1919, and the results of operations from February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

Hurdman & Cranston,
Certified Public Accountants

New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1919

ASSETS

Cash

$65.03

Due from Subscribers to Capital Stock

14.00

Furniture and Fixtures

61.50

Goodwill

182.37

Total Assets

$322.90

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock

(Authorized $10.00)

$3,720.00

Capital Stock Subscriptions

20.00

Less Deficit

$3,740.00

Net Loss, February 26 to December 31, 1918

$1,597.71

Less Net Loss, Year ended December 31, 1919

$1,963.26

$3,560.97

Income

Subscriptions and Office Sales

$2,901.92

Street Sales

2,361.69

Newspaper Sales

1,188.20

Advertising

133.00

Gross Income

$6,584.81

Printing and Paper

3,558.61

Folding and Mailing

85.64

Cuts and Drawings

100.00

Delivery Service

370.00

Office Salaries

2,909.00

Rent

212.53

Printing, Stationary and Postage

219.63

Advertising

248.71

Taxes

10.00

Miscellaneous

680.71

Total Expense

$3,560.97

Net Loss for Period

$256.76

Add Other Expense

Children's Research Expense

410.00

Organizational Expense

68.85

Deduct Other Income

Donations

72.26

Miscellaneous Income

184.50

Total Other Income

$256.76

NET LOSS FOR PERIOD

$256.76

Net Loss for Period

$1,597.71

NEW YORK WOMEN'S PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 25, 190

Mrs. Frances B. Ackerman, Treasurer,
New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc.
New York City

Dear Madam,

We have made a detailed cash audit of the books and accounts of the New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc., for the period February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919, and submit the results in the accompanying statements.

It is our opinion that the statements presented here reflect the true financial condition as of December 31, 1919, and the results of operations from February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

Hurdman & Cranston,
Certified Public Accountants

New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1919

ASSETS

Cash

$65.03

Due from Subscribers to Capital Stock

14.00

Furniture and Fixtures

61.50

Goodwill

182.37

Total Assets

$322.90

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock

(Authorized $10.00)

$3,720.00

Capital Stock Subscriptions

20.00

Less Deficit

$3,740.00

Net Loss, February 26 to December 31, 1918

$1,597.71

Less Net Loss, Year ended December 31, 1919

$1,963.26

$3,560.97

Income

Subscriptions and Office Sales

$2,901.92

Street Sales

2,361.69

Newspaper Sales

1,188.20

Advertising

133.00

Gross Income

$6,584.81

Printing and Paper

3,558.61

Folding and Mailing

85.64

Cuts and Drawings

100.00

Delivery Service

370.00

Office Salaries

2,909.00

Rent

212.53

Printing, Stationary and Postage

219.63

Advertising

248.71

Taxes

10.00

Miscellaneous

680.71

Total Expense

$3,560.97

Net Loss for Period

$256.76

Add Other Expense

Children's Research Expense

410.00

Organizational Expense

68.85

Deduct Other Income

Donations

72.26

Miscellaneous Income

184.50

Total Other Income

$256.76

NET LOSS FOR PERIOD

$256.76

Net Loss for Period

$1,597.71

NEW YORK WOMEN'S PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 25, 190

Mrs. Frances B. Ackerman, Treasurer,
New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc.
New York City

Dear Madam,

We have made a detailed cash audit of the books and accounts of the New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc., for the period February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919, and submit the results in the accompanying statements.

It is our opinion that the statements presented here reflect the true financial condition as of December 31, 1919, and the results of operations from February 26, 1918 to December 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

Hurdman & Cranston,
Certified Public Accountants

New York Woman's Publishing Company, Inc.

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 31, 1919

ASSETS

Cash

$65.03

Due from Subscribers to Capital Stock

14.00

Furniture and Fixtures

61.50

Goodwill

182.37

Total Assets

$322.90

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock

(Authorized $10.00)

$3,720.00

Capital Stock Subscriptions

20.00

Less Deficit

$3,740.00

Net Loss, February 26 to December 31, 1918

$1,597.71

Less Net Loss, Year ended December 31, 1919

$1,963.26

$3,560.97

Income

Subscriptions and Office Sales

$2,901.92

Street Sales

2,361.69

Newspaper Sales

1,188.20

Advertising

133.00

Gross Income

$6,584.81

Printing and Paper

3,558.61

Folding and Mailing

85.64

Cuts and Drawings

100.00

Delivery Service

370.00

Office Salaries

2,909.00

Rent

212.53

Printing, Stationary and Postage

219.63

Advertising

248.71

Taxes

10.00

Miscellaneous

680.71

Total Expense

$3,560.97

Net Loss for Period

$256.76

Add Other Expense

Children's Research Expense

410.00

Organizational Expense

68.85

Deduct Other Income

Donations

72.26

Miscellaneous Income

184.50

Total Other Income

$256.76

NET LOSS FOR PERIOD

$256.76

Net Loss for Period

$1,597.71
THE BEST WAY TO TELL THE TRUTH IS TO RIDICULE FALSEHOODS

To all folks who have a sense of humor and can appreciate the absurdities of the present social and economic system, don't miss an issue of

**Good Morning**

Edited by ART YOUNG

"To Laugh that We May Not Weep"

Out on the 1st and 15th of each month GOOD MORNING is the most fearless, hard-hitting pictorial magazine of humor and satire published in America. GOOD MORNING is not filled with heavy and tiresome reading but with clever cartoons, bits of verse and bright epigrams. You'll want it and will be out of sorts if you don't get it, so fill out the coupon and mail in your subscription today—$1.50 per year—$10.00 for three months.

---

**Woman: Her Sex and Love Life**

**FOR MEN AND WOMEN**

By WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M.D.

This is one of Dr. Robinson's most important and most useful books. It is devoted to obstruse discussions of doubtful theories. It is full of practical information of vital importance to every woman and through her to every man, to every wife and through her to every husband.

The simple, practical points contained in its pages would render millions of homes happier abodes than they are now, they would prevent the disruption of many a family, they show how to hold the love of a man, how to preserve sexual attraction, how to remain young beyond the usually allotted age. The book destroys many injurious errors and superstitions and teaches truths that have never been presented in any other book before. In short, this hooch not only imparts interesting facts, it gives practical points which will make thousands of women and thousands of men happier, healthier, and more satisfied with life. Certain chapters or even paragraphs are alone worth the price of the book.

Illustrated 412 Pages Cloth Bound Price $3

Order Direct

THE CRITIC AND GUIDE

12 West 13th Street, New York City

Dr. Robinson's Never Told Tales $1.00

---

**Sanity in Sex**

By William J. Fielding

A popular presentation of the vital problems of sex

An authoritative book that deals with the epoch-making changes of today in facing the vital problems of sex, both in their relation to social conditions and individual life. This profound contribution to a subject that is now engaging the attention of all thoughtful people is remarkable alike for its wide range of appeal, and clearness and strength of presentation. Just published.

Price $1.75 Circular on Request

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

447 Fourth Avenue New York City

---

**Bound copies of The Birth Control Review**

Only a few sets are to be had. These include every issue of the magazine from its inception in 1916 to and including December, 1919.

While They Last

$5 a Volume

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

104 Fifth Avenue New York
THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

This column is open to subscribers and others who have something to sell or exchange. The adver-
tising rate is 2 for $1.00; 12 for $10.00. Copy must be received by the first of the previous month. We will not knowingly accept advertisements for sex which are in any way misleading.

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT THE
RAND SCHOOL
Summer Session
Third Season
JULY 5-JULY 31, 1920
Two terms of Two Weeks each
For information Apply to Room 301, 7 East 15th Street
Ask for Folder 58

THE REDISCOVERY of the lost Fountain of Health and Happiness for nervous affliction, nervous exhaustion Physical and Mental Ills and all Sexual Diseases. A wonderful new message for men and women on the sex ques-
tion. The way out of all difficulties on sex matters.

Paper cover $1.00; Cloth $1.60, Postpaid. Dr. Benedict Lust
110 East 41st Street, New York City

American Journal of Eugenics
1907 vol 1, complete 1908 vol II, complete, 1909, vol III-IV double number, Moses Harmon, memoral number N D (1910).
Price for Set $5--NYC Delivery
WILBUR M. STONE
Park Row Building, New York City

Special Combination Offer FOR THIRTY DAYS
One Year's Subscription to The Birth Control Review What Every Girl Should Know By Margaret Sanger
What Every Mother Should Know By Margaret Sanger
All Three for $2.08
Write Today Address
The Birth Control Review Room 2004, 104 Fifth Avenue New York City

THE GRAPHIC PRESS
26 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK

Rosicrucian Christianity Lectures
Ten Cents Each, Postfree
No. 1 "The Riddle of Life and Death"
No. 2 "Where Are the Dead?"
No. 3 "Spiritual Sight and the Spiritual World in the Light of Science" that we have a latent "sixth sense," and what it opens up to us when cultivated.
No. 4 "Sleep, Dreams, Trance, Hypnotism, Mediumship and Insanity"
No. 5 "Death and Life in Purgatory" Describing the method of death and purga-
tion also how immutable law and not an avenging Deity transmutes the evils of life to everlasting good.
No. 6 "Life and Activity in Heaven" Showing how the Human Spirit assimilates the Good of its past life and creates its environment for a future rebirth also how it prepares a new body.
No. 7 "Birth a Fourfold Event" Describing antenatal preparations for birth and the spiritual changes which inaugurate the period of excessive physical growth in the 7th gear puberty at 14 and matur-
ty at 21. This knowledge is absolutely essential to the right care of a child.
No. 8 "The Science of Nutrition, Health and Protracted Youth"
No. 9 "Astronomical Allegories of the Bible" A mystic scroll
No. 10 "Astrology. Its Scope and Limita-
tions. Showing the spiritual side of astro-
logy how it enables those who study it to help themselves and others.
No. 11 "Spiritual Sight and Insight" No. 12 "Parasite" Wagner's famous Mystic Music Drama, a mine of inspiration and devotion.
No. 13 "The Angels as Factors in Evolu-
tion"
No. 14 "Lucifer, Tempter or Benefactor?" Showing the origin and the mission of pain and sorrow.
No. 15 "The Mystery of Golgotha and the Cleansing Blood"
No. 16 "The Star of Bethlehem, a Mystic Fact"
No. 18 "The Lord's Prayer" Showing the esoteric side.
No. 19 "The Coming Force—Verily or What?"
h 20 "Fellowship and the Coming Race" Showing why the Bible contains both the Jewish and the Christian Religions.

THE ROSICRUCIAN FELLOWSHIP
Mission Ave., Oceanside, California

Pension, or an Income FOR MEN AND WOMEN

No Medical Examination Required

PENSION FOR LIFE

Fund to Meet Debts, Obligations, Incurred Through Business or Otherwise

BURIAL FUND

BENEFICIARY BENEFITS

All information secured at 104 Fifth Ave., Room 2004 Personal calls made upon request. 

DO NOT DELAY

Time Means Money--Get Protection
Telephone Chelsea 1941

RACE REGENERATION THROUGH WOMAN and the Problem of Maternity Solved

A New Book Approved by Physicians and Clergy

Price $1.50 Postpaid

VERITAS PUBLISHING CO
842 Fulton St
San Francisco, Cal

Personal Subjects

such as Birth Control, Marriages, Divorces, Eugenics, Sex Hygiene, etc.

exclusively handled in LOCAMA—America's only magazine devoted to such

High class, Large, Educational, Copy 15c a year $1.50, 5 back numbers, 50c

For Adults

14 B C Blvd., Farmington, Mich

The New York Women's Publishing Co., is prepared to publish pamphlets, books, folders, etc., at reasonable prices.

MARRIAGE

BE IT KNOWN

THAT

I,

A MAN

AND

A WOMAN

DID

MARRY

IN

THE

STATE

OF

NEW YORK

The Seaver Review No 1 25c each Data 5c Periodical

A question of Sexual Relations 25c The Crucible

By Annie Besant, That

incidentally amusing. Brochure

25c Law of Population (Birth Control) Anna Besant 25c

() 1914 by the Weiss Duplicating Company
Birth Control Organizations

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES

England (1877) - The Malthusian League. Secretary, Dr. C. B. Collett. The Malthusian League.

Holland (1883) - Dr. Neому Malthusansche Bond. Secretary, Dr. J. Rutger 9 Verhulststraat, Den Haag. Periodical, Het Gelukking Huijzen.


Belgium (1906) - Ligue Neuro-Malthusienne. Secretary, Dr. Fernand Masseux, Echtern, Courcelles.


Bulgaria (1908) - Boris Anoff, Secretary, Michael Katsa, 1164 Zuznov. Periodical, Zdrubba.


Brazil (1905) - Seccion Brasileira de Propaganda Secreta, Manuel Moscova, Rua d'Ento Pires 28, San Pablo, Antonio Domingues, Rua Viscando de Marquises 25, Rio de Janeiro.

Cuba (1907) - Seccion de Propaganda, Secreta, Jose Guardela, Emprada 14, Havana.

Sweden (1911) - Societaten for Humantart Reproduktion, President, Dr. Hinke Berggren, Vanadavgen 15, Stockholm, Va.

Italy (1913) - Lega Neonatulanua Italiana Via Lamamora 22, Turin. Periodical, L'Edizione Medica.

Arigna - Ligue Nat Malthusienne, Maison du Peuple, 10 Rampe Magenta, Alger.

Mexico (1918) - Mexican Birth Control League, Secretaries, Mr. and Mrs. Lina E. Gale, P.O. Box 518, Mexico, D.F., Mexico. Periodicals, Gale's (English) and El Comando (Spanish).

IN THE UNITED STATES

Ann Arbor, Mich. - Mrs. L. A. Rhoads, 1318 Forest Court.

Chicago, Ill. - Illinois Birth Control League. Secretary, Miss B. E. Page, 521 Longwood Ave, Glencoe, Ill.

Cleveland, Ohio - Birth Control League of Ohio. Mrs. A. W. Newman, 1660 Arborway Avenue, secretary.


Elizabeth City, N. C. - Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Saunders.

Harrison, N. J. - George A. Hering, 1804 Penu Street.

Los Angeles, Cal. - Dr. T. Percival Gerton.

Minneapolis, Minn. - The Minneapolis Birth Control League. Mrs. Helen C. Thomas, 1200 Vincent Avenue, N. secretary.

New York - The Committee of One Thousand. Dr. Ira S. Wigle, 254 W. 73rd Street, chairman.

International Birth Control League, Dr. Wm. J. Robinson, president, 12 Mt. Moom Park West.

The Woman's Committee of One Hundred. Mrs. Ann Pinchot, chairman, 9 East 81st Street.

Voluntary Parenthood League, 49 East 59th Street, Mary White Dazzell, director.

Pittsburgh, Pa. - The Birth Control League of Western Penn. Syria, Rita F. Stem, 924 Mellon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. secretary.

Rochester, N. Y. - Dr. W. A. G. Howard, 201 Parnella Avenue.

St. Louis, Mo. - Grace Anderson, Superintendent of Municipal Nurses, City Dispensary, 11th and Chestnut Streets.


Books On Birth Control and Kindred Subjects:

Man and Woman. - By Havelock Ellis. The book which reveals to each other Women and Men as they are. - $2.50

Birth Control - In Its Medical, Social, Economic and Moral Aspects, by Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf. - $2.00

The Century of the Child. - By Ellen Key. An illumination of the Child's Place in Society. - $1.50


What Every Mother Should Know - By Margaret Sanger. A Book That Teaches the Mother How to Tell the Truth of Sex to the Child. Paper. - 50c, cloth. - $1.00

Limitation of Offspring. - By William J. Robinson. Answers All Arguments Against Birth Control. - $1.50

The Sex Scandal of Liean, By Myrta D. Darr. A plain talk to young people. - $2.50

The Objects of Marriage. - By Havelock Ellis. - $2.50

Sanity in Sex. - By William J. Fielding. A popular presentation of the problems of sex. - $1.75

Pioneers of Birth Control - By Victor Robinson. An historical sketch of the Birth Control Movement. - $1.00

The Small Family System. - By Dr. C. V. Drysdale. - $1.50

The Love Rights of Women. - By Havelock Ellis. A book that every man should read. - 25c

The Trial of William Sanger. - By James Waldo Fawcett. A historical record of the first case of birth control tried in the State of New York. - $1.00

Uncontrolled Breeding. - By Adelyne More. A startling scientific treatise on overpopulation as the cause of war. - $1.00

Small or Large Families? - By Dr. C. V. Drysdale and Havelock Ellis. Birth Control from the Individual, Racial and Moral Standpoints. Birth Control and War. - $1.50

What Every Girl Should Know. - By Margaret Sanger. Sex instruction for adolescent girls in plain, simple language. Paper. - 50c, cloth. - $1.00

The Law of Population. - Its consequences and its bearing upon human conduct and morals. By Annie Besant. - $2.50