Three Church Leaders Back Birth Control

Darlington, Fosdick, Goldstein Pledge Aid to Movement at Mass Meeting

Mrs. Dennett Adds Plea

Former Priest Predicts Favorable Action by Catholics

By Isabel Ross

Three prominent religious leaders pledged aid last night to a national birth control movement at a mass meeting held in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. B.B. Goldstein, former rabbinical student, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York; W. E. White, pastor of the First Unitarian Church,洛阳; and Mrs. W. E. White, the rabbinical student's wife, are the three.
CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

Birth Control and Race Improvement  By Henry Pratt Fairchild  339

Will Birth Control Promote Race Improvement  By C. C. Little  341

What Means Race Improvement?  By Leon J. Cole  343

Will the Good or the Bad Inherit the Earth?  By Albert E. Wiggam  345

The Conference  347

Conventions and Birth Control  By Walter Lappman  349

Does Everybody Know About Birth Control?  351

Population Section  The Consequences of Population Growth  By Edward M. East  353

Book Reviews  By Kenneth Macgowan, Harry Emerson Wildes, Ira S. Wile, Frank H. Hankins  354

News Notes  356

Readers' Page  Pennsylvania Answers, A Letter from India  357

Books Received  358
No one has yet invented a yard stick for measuring the progress of reform movements, though the practical advantages of such a device are obvious. If we could take stock today and say "legislative restrictions will be removed in New York in 1932, in Pennsylvania in 1933, and throughout the United States the following year, January 1931 will see one hundred clinics established, the number of American doctors who understand modern contraception, and are willing to instruct their patients, will increase by 18 per cent per year"—how wisely and logically we could plan our work. In lieu of this ideal device, we may well consider the National Conference, held in New York on November 18th, 19th and 20th, as a sign post, an indication of both the route of the movement and the distance still to be traveled.

First and perhaps foremost, the Conference showed that Birth Control has the support of the thoughtful and purposeful elements in the community. Audience and speakers alike gave proof that here is no wildcat scheme, no faddist idea, but one which has taken its rightful and acknowledged place among fundamental social reforms. Secondly, the work is now nation-wide. The meetings devoted to the reports of state organizations and clinics reported activities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, brought out conclusively that the work is going forward, and that the time is not far distant, when all this effort will converge into victory.

Birth Control was discussed in its relation to Health, to Religion, to Social Work and to Race Improvement. There were many interested listeners who followed the conference, session for session, and took away a well rounded picture of the immensity of the subject. It was the work of the Conference to present this picture, and this work was ably done. The support of the press has carried the Conference far beyond the confines of the actual sessions. The resultant increased interest and understanding will give the work new vigor and impetus.

The following resolutions were adopted:

I

WHEREAS the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, (called by President Hoover last July, is now studying the problem of handicapped and defective children with a view to discovering the causes of dependency and juvenile delinquency, and

WHEREAS it is highly desirable to include in this study a consideration of the question of proper control of the conception of such children in families handicapped by poverty and by inherent parental defectiveness,

BE IT RESOLVED that we, citizens of New York and of many other States, appeal to this White House Conference to give special attention to conception control, its feasibility and its desirability as one of the major measures for the solution of the problems under its consideration.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED that we respectfully petition President Hoover to add to his call to the White House Conference a recommendation that the question of Birth Control be fully studied in relation to the problem of the handicapped child.

II

WHEREAS at the present time, restrictive laws, State and Federal, tend to produce a condition of things under which contraceptive information is readily accessible to the educated and privileged classes but it withheld from the poor and ignorant, and

WHEREAS the undue multiplication of families in which physical and mental defects and insufficient incomes cause the children to come into the world handicapped, and likely to become dependent on public charity, either from poverty or from defectiveness, and

WHEREAS a dysgenetic condition under which the less efficient and capable citizens multiply out of all proportion to the increase of the more desirable, is thereby produced, and

WHEREAS contraceptive information would be of avail, not only in preventing the conception of handicapped children, but also in reducing the toll of maternal mortality and maternal morbidity, and checking the deploring number of induced abortions which are a stain on our national life,

BE IT RESOLVED that we, citizens of New York and of a large number of other States, do present
to the governors and legislators of our respective States a plea for the reconsideration of all legislation which tends to hamper the spreading of contraceptive information, to those parents who are in need of it.

The plea presented in the first resolution may be unnecessary. It seems almost impossible that a conference called to consider the problem of the handicapped and defective child could overlook the importance of contraception as a major means of lessening the problem. But experience has shown that there is so much timidity and reluctance as regards even the admission that Birth Control is worthy of study, that a resolution such as this has value in that it calls public attention to a remedy near at hand, feasible, safe and effective, the omission of which would show a lack of thoroughness and of courage utterly unworthy of a public spirited and intelligent group of men and women.

The second resolution is more general in its appeal. It is addressed to the governors and legislators of the several States whose delegates were present at the Conference. It does not refer to Federal legislation for the reason that the bill which Mrs. Sanger’s Committee is intending to introduce into Congress has not yet been formulated, and it was not possible to ask the Conference to endorse a measure the terms of which were not yet known. There was some discussion at the Conference over the wording of this resolution. An objection was brought that it did not state clearly the policy of the American Birth Control League as regards the medical control of contraception. But it has been the policy of the League to leave the affiliated States free to introduce bills suited to the special needs of their States, and in drawing up the resolution the liberty of the affiliated States Leagues had been guarded. The resolution simply calls for the “reconsideration of all legislation which tends to hamper the spreading of contraceptive information.” The time for safeguards is when bills are actually drawn up and introduced in the State Legislatures. The object of the resolution is not to define changes to be made in the laws, but to call attention to the legal changes needed to make Birth Control feasible.

The Central Committee of the American National Red Cross has recently accepted the report made to it by its Red Cross Commission to China, recommending that China be permitted to work out her own salvation. The report concludes “By far the greatest need in China today is the development of a consciousness on the part of the people respecting some of the fundamental causes of famine in their country. Only a wise, strong, stable, central government can command the power and resources necessary to lead China out of her condition of disorder into a new era of peace, security and prosperity. We believe that China should be permitted to work out her own salvation, and that to extend relief to her in the absence of conditions plainly due to an act of God — natural causes — but retards her ultimate recovery.”

The American Red Cross logically withdraws from the problem of feeding China’s millions, urging a central government to control agriculture, industry and the many problems before the country. Is it not obvious that population control is one of the first problems to be faced, that these ever-increasing millions must be checked if the nation is to ever adequately feed itself? The American Red Cross has taken a commendable step away from palliative dealing with China’s ever recurrent famine conditions. It is to be hoped that China itself, through her awakening youth, will take the first step towards a fundamental solution.

Dr. Cooper, speaking at the Community Church recently, suggested that a monument should be erected to the “Unknown Mother”, commemorating the 26,000 mothers who die in childbirth every year in the United States. The next mail brought letters from three monument firms, asking for permission to submit estimates on statues. We are pleased to note this evidence of activity, but wish that it would take the form of freeing America from the necessity of thinking with shame and sorrow of this Unknown Mother.
Birth Control and Race Improvement

By HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD

It is a remarkable fact that the two most important problems which concern the welfare of any intelligent and self-conscious society have been the latest to receive recognition, and even yet are only dimly comprehended, to say nothing of being understood or solved. The problems of vice, crime, poverty, divorce, unemployment and a host of other minor ills of society have been appreciated and dealt with for decades, generations or centuries. The more obvious and superficial aspects of these problems are measurably well understood today, and reasonably effective measures of a curative or palliative type, even, in some cases, of a preventive nature, have been devised and are in operation. But the two great problems that underlie not only all these abnormal aspects of social life, but also the normal conditions of well-being and progress, still remain largely in the stage of myth, superstition, and taboo.

I refer to the question of the size of population, and the quality of population represented in any given society. Clearly these might both be linked together as two aspects of one great population question which would then dominate the whole field of social research and social effort. But it is characteristic of the chaotic state of affairs that we have not even devised explicit and accepted terms to designate these two problems. In regard to quality of population, the term Eugenics suggests vaguely, and often inaccurately, the great body of interest concerned. But as for size of population, no word has been adopted or even effectively recommended to serve the purposes of scientific discussion and practical social engineering. For this reason, it is becoming customary among students of these problems to use the word population in its strictly numerical sense, so that a “conference on population”, or a “discussion of population”, is tacitly understood to be purely a quantitative affair. This is obviously unfortunate, but to date there seems to be no feasible escape.

The topic under discussion, involving the word “improvement”, seems to indicate clearly a qualitative concept. The relation between Birth Control and the quantitative aspects of population has been quite thoroughly expounded in the last few years, and is fairly well understood, at least by the close students of the subject. We know that there can be no social control of the size or growth of population except through some control of the fecundity of individuals. Birth Control offers the only means acceptable to a modern civilized community for this individual control. The relation between Birth Control and the quality of population, however, is still far from clear, even to the best informed specialists in this field.

Another word appearing in the subject to be discussed is “race”, and we certainly shall not make much headway towards a scientific conclusion unless we start with an exact and commonly acceptable conception of this term. This is the more necessary because there is scarcely a word in common use more subject to abuse and mishandling, both in scientific and lay discussions of human affairs, than the word “race”. Even in presumably technical treatises, the most diversified and discordant conceptions may be found. For my own purposes, I have adopted a conception of “race” which involves the following elements:

1. Race is exclusively a biological reality. Nothing is racial which is not biological, which is another way of saying that nothing is racial which is not transmitted from generation to generation through the germ plasm. Just what this includes in terms of the traits of individuals or the characteristics of human groups is not an easy matter to decide. But the reality is there, none the less.

2. A racial group is a kin-group. The members...
of a race are more closely related to each other in terms of ancestry than they are to members of other races.

3 Race is a relative term. In the widest sense, all members of humanity belong to the same kin-group, because they all have a common ancestry. In the narrowest sense, the members of a single family might be called a race, for they represent a peculiarly close kin-group. In point of fact we use the word “race” to include the whole of mankind — “the human race.” We do not apply the word to single families, except occasionally in a colloquial and usually opprobrious sense. A working definition of “race”, then, may be something like this: a “race” is a kin-group characterized by a closer relationship among its members than with the members of other kin-groups, or which, in other words, traces back to a common ancestry in a period of time shorter than the entire existence of mankind on the earth. Just where in the elaborate subdivision of mankind we shall cease to use the word “race” to designate a kin-group is essentially a matter of custom, convention, and expediency. Ordinarily we do not designate as races anything beyond the fourth or fifth subdivision.

Our question then becomes: will the practice of Birth Control improve the biological constitution of any large human group that adopts it? Remembering the point previously made that everything truly racial deals with the germ plasm, the question narrows down to whether or not Birth Control is, or can be made, an agency for more desirable conceptions among a population.

WHAT ARE DESIRABLE TRAITS?

At once we face the further consideration that the terms “improvement” and “desirable” necessarily imply standards of value or comparison. The question is whether Birth Control will make the biological constitution of a people “better.” But what is “better”? What constitute desirable biological traits in a modern society? Upon certain points, there would be general agreement. No one would question that a sound physical constitution is a desirable asset in every member of a community. So is the absence of definite mental defects. But when we come to some of the more elaborate, that is to say, the more distinctly human traits, the matter becomes by no means so simple. There is doubt, both as to whether certain of these traits are biological and whether they are desirable. Take, for instance, that vague quality known as “genius.”

No question is more hotly debated among geneticists than the hereditary character of genius. Categorial statements from the most unimpeachable sources may be found on both sides of the question. Let us grant for purposes of argument that genius is hereditary, and therefore can be promoted or increased by biological selection. From the racial point of view, would an increase of genuses be desirable? Or would it be desirable up to a certain point and not beyond? What would a whole race of genuses be like? In this connection, it is well to remember that in the opinion of many students, genius is always correlated with defectiveness of some kind or other. Or take a less extreme illustration — business ability in the sense in which it is commonly accepted in this country. Should a modern, self-controlled race seek to multiply its captains of industry and its financial wizards? These men are, to a large extent, organizers and manipulators, not to say exploiters. What would happen in a society where they had nobody to organize or manipulate?

EUGENIC PROGRAM MUST BE PRACTICAL

These are by no means trivial or facetious questions. One of the great problems that Eugenics has yet to face — and by this time, it must have become quite clear that our topic might equally well have been phrased “The Relation of Birth Control to Eugenics” — is a carefully formulated and minutely detailed breeding program. It is all very well for Eugenists to talk about what they propose to do in the way of improving the human stock. But until they are prepared to tell us exactly what traits they propose to cultivate, and in what proportions they propose to cultivate them, their practical program must remain vague and intangible. And until the rest of us common people are persuaded that the Eugenic program is both wise and practicable, the popular response to the Eugenic appeal can never be very wide spread nor enthusiastic.

And there are plenty of people who will maintain that any program that involves any fundamental departure from the existing intellectual and temperamental constitution of society would be a retrogression rather than an advance. Many emphatic statements are on record to the effect that a modern industrial society needs a high proportion of members with an intellect only a little above that of the moron, with a stolid and tractable disposition, with a disinclination to organize and a
deficiency of social imagination. Most people, no doubt, would rate the inventors of the phonograph, the loud speaker and the automobile horn as benefactors of their race. But some of us would deplore deeply a Eugenic program that involved an increase of those mentalities whose inventive capacity displays itself in concerning new noise-making devices.

One part of the program of Eugenics depends upon the prevention of undesirable conception. Hitherto, it has been tacitly assumed that the only way to prevent this conception would be by forbidding, or otherwise preventing the matings of the corresponding individuals. If an effective Birth Control program could be put into operation which would prevent these conceptions, even though the matings take place, it will greatly simplify the program of Eugenics, and will remove some of its arbitrary and dictatorial aspects.

But in the very nature of the case, the persons whose matings are most likely to produce these definitely undesirable types of individuals, are themselves likely not to be amenable to the operations of Birth Control. Birth Control is inherently voluntary in its conception and operation. The hereditary criminal (if such there be) the feeble-minded, and the degenerate are not likely either to appreciate or respond to the social suggestion that they ought to avoid procreation. It is their very inability to think in social terms which, to a large extent, makes them a menace. For this phase of race improvement, sterilization or segregation appears to be a much more appropriate means than Birth Control.

There are, however, certain forms of hereditary defectiveness which are not necessarily associated with either low intelligence or lack of social sensitivity on the part of the parents. Here, Birth Control may prove widely efficacious. And particularly with reference to the promotion of those types of mating which promise a positive improvement in race quality, Birth Control is certainly the most appropriate, if not the only, reliance of society.

Thus, Eugenics and Birth Control are inseparably linked together in a lasting relationship. This relationship may work beneficially both ways, but that is another story. It is devoutly to be hoped that such gatherings as this may both foreshadow and promote a closer union between workers and agencies engaged in these two great fields of human endeavor.

**Will Birth Control Promote Race Improvement?**

*By C C LITTLE*

There has been in the past decade a remarkable and important change in our national attitude towards the personnel problems of industry. When these problems reached a point where it became too expensive and too difficult to carry on business successfully, due to the almost uncontrolled influx of unskilled labor through immigration, laws were originated to control or to cut down the supply. As a result, a glimmer of light indicating a possibility of adjustment or eventual stabilization became visible for the first time.

Broadly considered, the problems of race betterment resemble closely those of industrial improvement. There are individuals who from a biological point of view are skilled or unskilled, productive or non-productive, co-operative or non-co-operative, assumable or non-assumable just as there are from the industrial angle.

The adjustment and stabilization of these highly complex and varied biological groups is, if anything, more difficult and important than is that of the more obvious and transitory industrial crises. We may take it as a basic principle that there will be a better chance of a wise and peaceful solution of these problems if the swollen waters of the stream of human reproduction are diminished in volume. Birth Control obviously will do this.

True improvement of the race involves more than the obvious elimination by selective breeding of the physically unfit whose birth can be predicted on the basis of known laws of inheritance. It also means the liberation of the racial and individual
mind from fear, superstition, falsehood and ignorance.

Birth Control deals frankly and courageously with a growing independence between sexual intercourse and pregnancy. It admits that in lower animals the bond between these two phenomena is fixed and correlated to a high degree. It insists, however, that mankind has grown mentally and spiritually to a point where it can be trusted to continue to make more beautiful and idealistic the love between the sexes for its own sake. In bestial human individuals or low social or racial groups this result may not be obtainable as yet. Even in these groups however, it is much better that means of avoiding conception be given in order that the bestial and the low may not continue to spawn unwanted children in their own image. Birth Control resents the implication that a person who has for another a deep and lasting love founded primarily on relation between the sexes is necessarily base and unnatural if he does not believe it wise to have children. Birth Control thus makes for greater dignity and freedom of humanity, and for an insistence that sex relations in man must not be kept on the animal level of "for reproductive purposes only." These steps are in the direct line of race improvement by idealizing and raising to a less material plane one of the basic instincts of mankind.

**Parental Urge Must Come From Within**

Birth Control can and will improve the race by placing in the hands of women the right to determine their own reproductive activity. There are numerous well-meaning people who desire to stimulate increased child-production in the so-called "fit" or "desirable" groups. This tacitly involves the assumption that "fit" and "desirable" are qualities which can be definitely determined by some person or persons, some sort of super-board, possessed of greater knowledge or wisdom than that of the average man. This is an erroneous and dangerous assumption. Those who are "fit" or "desirable" to be parents must have from "inside" the urge to be a parent. They must also have sufficient wisdom to be able to determine for themselves the optimum number of children, and time at which they should be born. If it is necessary for some reformer to "pump up" an artificial interest on their part in their "duties" and "obligations" as parents, it is a procedure of highly doubtful value to the individuals, to their children or to the race. Race improvement will be fostered by the birth of wanted children and by the selection through voluntary parenthood of a race that judges wisely the time and extent of its child bearing. Birth Control is absolutely essential to this development.

Birth Control, with all that it implies, is one of the best available tests of the vitality and value of the orthodox and highly organized religious denominations. Race improvement demands a relationship between man and God that can become increasingly natural, free and indicative of that love without fear that should characterize the bond between a father and his children. The mediaevalist in religion, especially if he is professionally and personally interested, sees the threat of dissolution of the organization, which supports an elaborate and expensive overhead. Since he is an actual part of that organization, he fears for his own future and thus develops a bitter antagonism to the spread of truth that makes men free and that renders his own position less secure.

**The Acid Test of Religion**

The happy and enlightened race will certainly not be forced to see its God through the spiritual "glass" of priests and ritual "darkly" but through the intense realization of the personal awareness of God, "face to face." Birth Control is proving of immense importance in this regard. It acts in social matters like a chemical substance which produces a definite reaction on which analysis of an unknown substance can be based. Bring Birth Control in contact with a denomination and one can read off by the bitterness of the antagonism of the latter, the degree to which its creed is an obsolete survival of mediaevalism, or a vital, liberal force. Every such contact enables mankind to make wiser judgments of the value of such denominational organizations in the development of the religion and morality of the future. Thus truth grows.

Whether Birth Control will need organized advocates for long is a debatable matter. The spirit on which it rests is not likely to be captured or restricted again unless we pass into another "dark ages." There is, of course, some real chance of that occurrence. If the religious organizations which demand of their constituents blind servility through fear of individual damnation can acquire enough...
material power to control the actual machinery of civilization they may, and undoubtedly will, use that power as they have in times past. On the other hand, there is a steadily increasing mass of evidence to show that their control is being more and more restricted in application to the ignorant, the superstitious and the fanatic. Such people easily become social liabilities rather than assets, and can be recognized as such by those who are in a position to observe them. Thus, for example, youth today is more skeptical and aware of the shallowness and selfishness of certain denominational rituals than they have ever been.

Birth Control is gaining. It has looked its critics in the face and has made them at least uncomfortable. It has contributed more than any other single factor to the stimulation of clear thought and the crystallization of opinion about social aims and ideals. It has succeeded in asking the emotional and autocratic denominations to declare themselves in such terms that they have alienated vast hosts of young Americans. It is producing an isolation of the reactionary and mediaeval from the modern and liberal in their minds and hearts.

It has not only been of great service in race improvement but it will continue to be a very real force, and perhaps the most vital single one in that direction.

What Means Race Improvement?

By LEON J. COLE

At the National Birth Control Conference in Chicago five years ago I ventured, under the title "Animal Aristocracy and Human Democracy," to draw attention to the biological consequences of the more or less haphazard manner of mate selection of humans as compared with the definite systems of breeding employed by the producers of high bred livestock. It was pointed out that the underlying biological principles of inheritance are the same in both cases, the difference lies in the social mores of civilized mankind, which do not permit of the arbitrary control over life and death, curtailment of the reproductive function, and the selection of mates that the husbandman exercises over his flocks. It was maintained, nevertheless, that a study of the methods and results of the stock breeder might give information of value in helping man to adjust his own hereditary evolution to his special, complex and rapidly changing environment of social conditions and customs. No one of sense will for a moment deny the enormous influence of the environment, both material and social, in determining the development of the individual, on the other hand only one woefully ignorant or willfully biased will deny the equal necessity of a suitable inheritance on which the environment can act. The question as to the relative importance of the two is a source of argument as fruitless as it is endless. This is a matter which can be settled only by painstaking and long continued observation and research.

The success of the stockman in changing the heredity so as to produce animals to meet a particular type or ideal is often phenomenal. That similar selection would produce commensurate results in mankind cannot reasonably be denied. The important questions are, who would do the selecting and who would establish the ideals to be produced? And the even more important question, would it be in line with the progress, the improvement, of the human race to break down the established social laws and substitute the rules of the animal breeder? The very idea is repugnant to us, yet should we not seek ways of modifying our social code so as to gain the benefits of better inheritance? Much attention is given to improving our conditions of living, our environment, in fact it is our constant concern. Much less thought is given to heredity and indeed when the subject is broached many deny its importance altogether, while other good people deplorey any discussion of the subject as an attempt to subvert morals, manners, or both. Still others, while admitting the possibility of eugenic control, claim its impracticability or even danger because of lack of consensus as to what the eugenic ideal should be. This is the question to which I propose to give brief consideration.

What is Improvement?

Even the proponents of a sane eugenics program must admit that there has been much loose talk in connection with the subject of race improvement. The superior individual, the socially fit, the social
and moral degenerate, the criminal, the insane, — all these are often discussed as if they were definitely recognized and clear-cut classes about which there could be no doubt. Presumably we all have in mind in a general way what we mean by a good citizen, a useful member of society. Furthermore, in the main, our opinions would probably be in fair agreement. Yet if we were to attempt to define and particularize our various ideals to the extent that would be necessary for a constructive program of hereditary improvement at all comparable to that employed by the breeder of livestock, we should immediately be involved in countless differences of opinion as to just what traits or combination of traits should be established.

It is here that the animal breeder has his great advantage. He is not only able to establish his ideals according as economic conditions dictate or his fancy may desire, but what is more, he has the power to put into operation the system of mating he may decide upon, to purchase such stock as he wants and to sell or otherwise dispose of such as he does not need for his purpose. There is no reason to suppose that, given the same conditions, similar results might not be obtained in the breeding of humans. Just as the animal breeder produces certain types for different purposes — beasts of burden, producers of flesh or of milk, and what not — there is no biological hindrance to the production of human types of different sorts, some specialized by physical development for heavy labor, others for lighter and more active kinds of work, and on the mental side, some as artists, others as scientists, and so on. One has only to look at the great diversity of types of pigeons or chickens or dogs to realize what might be possible. But would this be progress, race improvement? Who can say? Furthermore, what power should decide who should be bred as day laborers and who for the white collar jobs?

RELATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

The adaptation of any species to its environment would appear to be the result of a balance between two opposing forces or tendencies. On the one hand, there is the tendency toward homogeneity, for all the individuals to be cast to the same type and to become stereotyped in their reactions. They are conformists. They are in danger of becoming reactionaries. They are static and not progressive. Their reactions are all attuned to a given set of conditions, if the conditions change rapidly they are unable to change to meet them and the chances are the species will become extinct.

The other tendency is that of variability, of deviation from the prevailing type. The individuals that diverge too far may become so out of harmony with their normal environment that it costs them their lives. For Nature is ruthless in eliminating those individuals that are too much out of adjustment with the environment, just as the good livestock breeder discards those animals that do not conform to his accepted ideal. But let the environment change, or let the breeder change his ideal, and the very types that were previously eliminated may now be the ones that will establish the new norm. While, therefore, these variants are the maladjusts and misfits of today they may be the dominant type of tomorrow. Of course this is true only within limits, if the maladjustment is too great they would probably not fit into any environment.

SOME ADAPTATION ALWAYS NECESSARY

The operation of the same tendencies in man’s social development is clearly evident. He has always been under the necessity of conforming, within limits, to the customs and usages and beliefs of the times. What man calls his personal freedom is perhaps his most cherished right, yet he has always had little enough of it. Under primitive conditions it was curtailed by devils and taboos, and as he advanced in civilization organized religion and government have taken over these functions. In anthropological phraseology we say that it is necessary for him to conform to the mores of the race. It is obvious enough that in any society, however primitive or advanced, one individual cannot be given freedom to do exactly as he may please without danger of infringement on the personal liberty of others. The established customs of society and its laws are attempts to adjust and codify the extent to which the freedom of the individual may be exercised without interfering with the rights of others. Since man has so largely conquered his natural environment this problem is one which engages a good portion of his attention and concern. That agreement as to a settlement of the problem is a long way off, witness some of the questions of the day, such as disarmament, censorship and recent amendments to the Constitution of our country.

Enough has been said, I think, to show the futility of attempting to give any concrete formulation (Continued on page 366)
Will the Good or the Bad Inherit the Earth?

By ALBERT E. WIGGAM

If the human race is ever to become better in its inborn qualities, it can only be by some process, set going either by social idealism, religious appeals, economic agencies, political arrangements on the one hand, or by the use of natural biological tendencies on the other, which will insure that the good people of the world have more children than the bad. We are constantly told, of course that those who desire to improve the human race have no standards or ideals. Oh yes, they have very good standards for making a beginning. These standards are the good people we see in every community. Wherever you go in any community, you easily see some people who are better in everything that makes for both social and race progress. They are leaders in every social movement, they build the churches and schools and health agencies, the banks, the good streets, the better buildings and they build what all sensible men would call the good homes.

In every emergency the common people trust these able and better endowed members of the community as their leaders, they fall behind them with confidence as the ones appointed by nature to lead them out of the wilderness.

Now the whole question at issue is whether Birth Control, when it becomes universal, will be used by these good people who are the hope of the race, more than it will by the people who are less competent, who are not endowed by nature with those immense energies, drives and idealisms that make civilized life a possibility.

There is no question that approaches this in importance. Every man of imagination must see that whether the children who are to carry on our social and scientific triumphs, to walk the streets of our cities when we are gone and to till our fields when our names are only a memory, are descended from the able and stronger sections of the population or from the weaker sections will determine the whole character of the future race. For civilization is the product of the inborn character and intelligence of the race and of nothing else.

The question then of our whole racial future is bound up in this: Do the able, more energetic sections of the population love children the more and are they more willing to undertake the burdens of rearing them? It is plain that so far, Birth Control has been utilized almost entirely by those more competent sections of the community. It is their very prudence, their foresight, their far-sighted love for their children for whom they wish to make a better place in the world even than they have had themselves, and who wish to make the world a better place for these children to live in — it is these noble moral traits that lead them to utilize Birth Control and to limit their children to such numbers as they can properly care for, educate and give a start in the world. But Birth Control has been withheld from those who are less gifted with the abundant natural endowments.

Universal Birth Control Needed

Now, it is doubtful that human genius could devise a more effective method for decreasing intelligence and character than this. Suppose a farmer should use birth regulation among his finer stocks and allow his inferior to breed without interference. It is obvious that soon his poorer stocks would outnumber his superior. But suppose he went farther and gave the offspring from his middlings and culls as good or even better care and nourishment than he accorded to the offspring of his better animals. This is precisely what we do in the human race.

When Birth Control is not universal, it acts to decrease intelligence and character and increase incompetence and poverty. For nothing could possibly improve the conditions of the poor like decreasing their numbers through a spread of Birth Control.
However, I pointed out three years ago in my book, "The Next Age of Man," that our scientists, particularly our biologists, promise soon to furnish us with methods of controlling the hormones and the mechanisms of reproduction, by which discoveries Birth Control may soon become such a simple and easy process that all the thunders of the church and state cannot prevent its well-nigh universal use. Let us suppose at least, that this method does come into use — as seems certain, since hundreds of ablest chemists are working at the problem in various laboratories all over the world,—let us foresee a time which is certainly not far distant, when parenthood will be absolutely voluntary with all classes. It we envision this situation it is then obvious that the supreme question before mankind is this: Is there any natural connection in man's constitution, any linkage in the germ-cells from which all human beings are born, between health, long life, vitality, energy, ambition, social cooperativeness, intelligence and moral character on the one hand, and the love of children, the desire to build a home and found a family on the other? Do the good people of the world, those who possess by nature those things the race has learned to idealize, those endowments that have created all the values of civilization, do they love children any more than those in whom these great personal and social qualities and powers have not come into such a luxuriant and exuberant fruition?

A WAR OF BIRTHS NOT DEATHS

If good people do not love children more than the bad, the incompetent, and short-sighted, and are not more willing to undertake the burdens of rearing and educating them, then personally I think, to put it in common parlance, the jig is up. For if the unintelligent, dull and slow have a greater passion for children than the more gifted and energetic, it is plain we are headed downward and are long even the saving remnant which is the biological hope of the race is bound to vanish. And when the better families of a nation vanish, either from war, pestilence and famine, or from being outbred, civilization always vanishes with them.

Plainly, then, Birth Control, from any aspect, is the overshadowing fact of the modern world. If we extend it to the able, far-sighted, and competent, and withhold it from the witless, shiftless, and incompetent, these lower classes will soon outbreed the upper and our civilization will tumble into ruins. If we make it universal, then it becomes the most dramatic race between the intelligent and the stupid that the world has ever staged. Instead of a war of deaths, it becomes a war of births, a benign war, withal, but nevertheless one in which the whole destiny of the race is at stake.

Since it seems obvious that, through the triumphs of science, Birth Control will soon be in the hands of all classes, possibly through as simple a process as having women who do not desire children swallow a few tablets once a month or receive a slight hypodermic injection from a physician, let us then ask whether we have any clue to an answer to the all-important question whether the good or the bad will use it the most?

THE FITTEST OUTBREED LOWER ORDER

We do not have as much evidence as we would like in order to answer this question, but what we have is certainly all to the good. Back in 1906 Dr. F. A. Woods proved that among the Royal Families the ones who rated highest for intelligence also rated highest for the moral virtues. But still more to the point, he showed that the more moral and intelligent reared the most children to maturity. This would almost answer our question, but for the fact that the Royal Families probably produce families from different motives than obtain in the race at large.

However, several studies by Woods, Phillips, Huntington and Whitney, Alexander Graham Bell, Pearl and others in this country and Loehmann in Germany, mostly on college students and graduates, give a most encouraging indication that the more successful — using any standards of success we wish — have more children than the less successful, and less competent. It is impossible to go into the studies in detail, but they all come to the same conclusion. The more idealistic, more unselfish, energetic, intelligent, patriotic, — the town builders, city builders, nation builders — in every one of the studies are clearly outbreeding those who by all indications are less endowed with both biological and social capacity. They all strongly indicate that the drives, trends, energies, passions, the good health, intelligence, long life and social interests that lead a man to worldly success and achievement, are either the same drives and passions or closely related to those which lead a man to love a woman, to want to build a home with her and have children by her.

It seems to me, this is the most hopeful discovery.
of all science If confirmed by further studies, it means that Birth Control will gradually purge the race of immorality on a grand and dramatic scale, that Birth Control is the greatest moral agent the world has ever known, that if we really wish to be good citizens in the highest sense we must consider it as our greatest moral privilege, our most religious duty and our loftiest patriotic obligation to place this great evolutionary force at the service of all humanity. It means that better men and women shall be born into the world, that vice, disease and all that goes with social and biological incompetence will gradually decline and ultimately vanish. Can you conceive of a higher call to men’s religious passion and idealisms than this—that we shall substitute a natural birth selection for the old bloody, brute nature death selection which has so far been the unhappy lot of all organic beings and most of all of man? Is there any nobler ideal that can inspire men and women than to set going those agencies by which human beings shall be born with greater capacities for health and happiness than is possible to us? This is what eugenics really means, the birth by natural processes and by the determination of man’s highest emotions, of better, stronger, happier creatures than those who now people the world. Birth Control, when it becomes universal will make parenthood utterly voluntary, it will thus be the chiefest single instrument of eugenics, and will insure, as we look into the “long realities” of the future, that the good, the virtuous and the intelligent will outbreed the bad, the foolish and incompetent, and that they and they alone shall eventually inherit the earth.

The Conference

All factors in the National Conference held in New York City on November 18th, 19th and 20th—speakers, audience, the support of the press, the wide scope of the subjects discussed—gave conclusive proof of the steady growth of the Birth Control movement, and of the general public’s realization that Birth Control is an issue of national and international importance.

The Conference opened at the Hotel Astor on November 18th, with a session on Birth Control and Social Welfare. We have already printed in detail the subjects and speakers scheduled, and will give the substance of many of the addresses in subsequent issues. The high point of the meeting was the debate between Canon William Sheafe Chase, Director of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and Dr Joseph Mayer, professor of Economics and Sociology at Tufts College. The paucity of the Canon’s arguments, the very singular good nature with which the audience, all friends of the movement, took his philippics, were indicative of the weakness of this particular branch of the opposition.

That Birth Control information must be brought to all strata of the community was clearly demonstrated by the discussion that afternoon. Speakers not only pointed out the mounting costs of caring for the unfit, but emphasized the value of Birth Control as a positive factor in the development of the New Social Order. Under this title Dr Sidney Goldstein stressed the potentialities of Birth Control in relation to family life, adjustment to industrial life, and universal peace.

Tuesday morning, the 19th, was devoted to reports of the work of clinics and organizations, which will be given in detail in next month’s issue. Mrs F Robertson Jones, reporting on the general work of the League said “The aim of all our work, education, organization and legislation, is to make Birth Control practicable for the unfortunate classes who need it most. Our goal will be reached when every doctor is qualified and willing to give Birth Control advice, when it is available to the poor in every health center and hospital, when there are no laws to interfere with Birth Control, and when every child in the country is well born.”

Heywood Broun made a forceful and entertaining chairman at the luncheon, which was attended by over eight hundred guests. Dr E Boyd Barrett in discussing Birth Control and the Roman Catholic Church Today, and Tomorrow, concluded significantly “The Catholic Church will gradually accommodate herself silently and skillfully to the crying need of her children for some scientific method of controlling the number of her offspring. There is nothing in the intrinsic declarations of the Church to prevent a change of attitude.”
Mary Ware Dennett reviewed the proposed legislative amendments which advocates of Birth Control are seeking to have incorporated in the State and Federal statutes. She urged as the simplest way possible the mere removal from the statutes of those sections which specifically strike at distribution of Birth Control information or material.

“For my own part,” said Mrs. Dennett, “I believe that the time has come to put forward the clean repeal with a quite new emphasis. The arguments already stated are sound and applicable just as they always have been, but they lack the political acumen and strategic value that this emphasis has, — namely that Birth Control should be taken out of law altogether, not only out of obscenity law as such, but any kind of law, — for the simple reason that it does not belong in law at all, but in private life. The law has blundered in where it has no proper function. Let it retire as quickly and gracefully as possible.”

Definite opposition came to the fore at the afternoon session, devoted to Health, when Dr. Shirley Wynne, Health Commissioner of New York City, cancelled his engagement to speak on Birth Control and Public Health. Cloaked under the guise of a “misunderstanding,” it was obvious that Commissioner Wynne had received eleventh hour orders from higher up not to enter the lions’ den. Birth Control is apparently not yet respectable enough to be touched by holders of public office. Dr. Ira S. Wile, chairman of the session, substituted for Dr. Wynne, and pointed out that health officers should lead the way in interpreting vital statistics. One of the first tasks of a health officer should be to interest himself in the relation between maternal mortality and the birth rate, between contraception and public health.

Tuesday evening’s mass meeting drew a crowd of about 2,000. An additional hall was secured to accommodate the overflow, and elevators were kept busy shunting speakers from room to room, so that all might hear. This meeting was entirely in the hands of ministers, who represented various faiths but were united in their belief that Birth Control is a positive ethical force.

The National Broadcasting Company declined to put the proceedings on the air, on the ground that sex, crime and controversial religion are on the list of taboos and that Birth Control falls under both the first and third heading. This attitude was heavily scored at the mass meeting. “We have here the usual prejudice on the subject,” said Dr. Darlington, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

“Birth Control is an accepted fact, and we have got to face it. It is priggishness to keep such lectures off the radio. It’s much better to bring the whole thing into the open and discuss the matter in a calm way.” Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, said “People are still in the hectic stage of emotion over the whole matter. Some are flaming with ardor for it, some with wrath against it, and too few are thoroughly studying it.”

Radio Censorship was also criticized at the Race Improvement meeting of Wednesday morning. “America is too smug,” said Dr. C. C. Little, “and we will continue to have situations like this just as long as we continue to have health officials who find it convenient because of political reasons to discover another engagement at the time they were scheduled to speak at a meeting like this.” This session is reported elsewhere in this issue.

The following excerpt from an editorial in the New York Herald-Tribune of November 21st is indicative of the growing support of the press.

We no longer face the question whether births shall be limited, that is already being done by large sections of the population. The question is whether such information shall be made readily accessible to those who need it most—to families which cannot afford private doctors, where the yearly arrival of a new baby is a source of positive economic distress. The law proposed at Albany last year would force nothing on any one, it would merely make it permissible for physicians to give contraceptive advice regardless of immediately medical necessities. Our present law, strictly construed, seems to make it illegal for a doctor to give contraceptive advice to a poverty-stricken mother if she be healthy. Let us hope that Dr. Fosdick’s common sense remarks, giving a measure of ecclesiastical support to a measure already indorsed by the State League of Women Voters and Federation of Women’s Clubs, will help to remedy that cruel situation.

Havelock Ellis writes

My best wishes for the success of the National Birth Control Conference. The active interest I have taken in the movement for many years past is, I think, fairly well known, so that I scarcely need to send any special message beyond my congratulations on the progress made in the States and my best wishes for speedy and complete success.
Conventions and Birth Control

By WALTER LIPPMANN

WITH contraception established as a more or less legitimate idea in modern society, a vast discussion has ensued as to how the practice of it can be rationalized. In this discussion the pace is set by those who accept the apparent logic of contraception and are prepared boldly to revise the sexual conventions accordingly. They take as their major premise the obvious fact that by contraception it is possible to dissociate procreation from gratification, and therefore to pursue independently what Mr. Havelock Ellis calls the primary and secondary objects of the sexual impulse. They propose, therefore, to sanction two distinct sets of conventions—one designed to protect the interests of the offspring by promoting intelligent, secure and cheerful parenthood, the other designed to permit the freest and fullest expression of the erotic personality. They propose, in other words, to distinguish between parenthood as a vocation involving public responsibility, and love as an art, pursued privately for the sake of happiness.

Parenthood Should Be Voluntary

As a preparation for the vocation of parenthood it is proposed to educate both men and women in the care, both physical and psychological, of children. It is proposed further that mating for parenthood shall become an altogether deliberate and voluntary choice. The argument here is that the duties of parenthood cannot be successfully fulfilled except where both parents cheerfully and knowingly assume them. Therefore, it is proposed, in order to avert the dangers of love at first sight and of mating under the blind compulsion of instinct, that a period of free experimentation be allowed to precede the solemn engagement to produce and rear children. This engagement is regarded as so much a public responsibility that it is even proposed and to some extent has been embodied in the law of certain jurisdictions, that marriages for parenthood must be sanctioned by medical authority.

The separate set of conventions which it is proposed to adopt for the development of love as an art have a logic of their own. Their function is not to protect the welfare of the child but the happiness of lovers. It is very easy to misunderstand this conception. Mr. Havelock Ellis, in fact, describes it as a “divine and elusive mystery,” a description which threatens to provide a rather elusive standard by which to fix a new set of sexual conventions. But baffling as this sounds, it is not wholly inscrutable, and a sufficient understanding of what is meant can be attained by clearing up the dangerous ambiguity in the phrase “love as an art.”

Two Kinds of Love

There are two arts of love and it makes a considerable difference which one is meant. There is the art of love as Casanova, for example, practiced it. It is the art of seduction, courtship, and sexual gratification. It is an art which culminates in the sexual act. It can be repeated with the same lover and with other lovers, but it exhausts itself in the moment of ecstasy. When that moment is reached, the work of art is done, and the lover as artist “after an interval, perhaps of stupor and vital recuperation” must start all over again, until at last the rhythm is so stale it is a weariness to start, or the lover must find new lovers and new resistance to conquer. The aftermath of romantic love—that is, of love that is consummated in sexual ecstasy—is either tedium in middle age or the compulsive adventurousness of the libertine.

Now this is not what Mr. Ellis means when he talks about love as an art. “The act of intercourse,” he says, “is only an incident, and not an essential in love.” Incident to what? His answer is that it is an incident to an “exquisitely and variously and harmoniously blended” activity of “all the finer activities of the organism, physical and psychic.” I take this to mean that when a man and woman are successfully in love, their whole activity is energized and victorious. They walk better, their digestion improves, they think more clearly, their secret worries drop away, the world is fresh and interesting, and they can do more than they dreamed that they could. In love of this kind sexual intimacy is not the dead end of desire as it is in romantic or promiscuous love, but periodic affirmation of the
inward delight of desire pervading an active life

*Love of this sort can grow* it is not, like youth itself, a moment that comes and is gone and remains only a memory of something which cannot be recovered. It can grow because it has something to grow upon and to grow with, it is not contracted and staled because it has for its object, not the mere relief of physical tension, but all the objects with which the two lovers are concerned. They desire their worlds in each other, and therefore their love is as interesting as their worlds and their worlds are as interesting as their love.

It is to promote unions of this sort that the older liberals are proposing a new set of sexual conventions. They ask public opinion to sanction what contraception has made feasible. They point out that a large number of the men and women of today form sexual relationships outside marriage — whether or not they ultimately lead to marriage — which they conceal or seek to conceal from the world.

**THE LOGIC OF BIRTH CONTROL**

The uncompromising logic of Birth Control has been stated more clearly, I think, by Mr. Bertrand Russell than by anyone else. Writing to Judge Lindsey during the uproar about companionate marriage, Mr. Russell said,

"I go further than you do the things which your enemies say about you would be largely true of me. My own view is that the state and the law should take no notice of sexual relations apart from children, and that no marriage ceremony should be valid unless accompanied by a medical certificate of the woman's pregnancy. But when once there are children, I think that divorce should be avoided except for very grave cause. I should not regard physical infidelity as a very grave cause and should teach people that it is to be expected and tolerated, but should not involve the begetting of illegitimate children — not because illegitimacy is bad in itself, but because a home with two parents is best for children. I do feel that the main thing in marriage is the feeling of the parents for each other, the main thing is cooperation in bearing children."

In this admirably clear statement there is set forth a plan for that complete separation between the primary and secondary function of sexual intercourse which contraception makes possible.

It is one thing, however, to recognize the full logic of Birth Control and quite another thing to say that convention ought to be determined by that logic. One might as well argue that because automobiles can be driven at a hundred miles an hour the laws should sanction driving at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. Birth Control is a device like the automobile, and its inherent possibilities do not fix the best uses to be made of it.

What an understanding of the logic of Birth Control does is to set before us the limits of coercive control of sexual relations. The law can, for example, make divorce very difficult where there are children. It could, as Mr. Bertrand Russell suggests, refuse divorce on the ground of infidelity. On the other hand the law cannot effectively prohibit infidelity and, as a matter of fact does not do so.

But sexual conventions are not statutes, and it is important to define quite clearly just what they are. In the older world they were rules of conduct enforceable by the family and the community through habit, coercion, and authority. In this sense of the word, convention tends to lose force and effect in modern civilization. Yet a convention is essentially a theory of conduct and all human conduct implies some theory of conduct. Therefore, although it may be that no convention is any longer coercive, conventions remain, are adopted, revised, and debated. They embody the considered results of experience perhaps the experience of a lonely pioneer or perhaps the collective experience of the dominant members of a community. In any event they are as necessary to a society which recognizes no authority as to one which does. For the inexperienced must be offered some kind of hypothesis when they are confronted with the necessity of making choices they cannot be so utterly open-minded that they stand inert until something collides with them. In the modern world, therefore, the function of convention is one which will most probably show the inexperienced the way to happy experience.

Just because the rule of sexual conduct by authority is dissolving, the need of conventions which will guide conduct is increasing. That in fact, is the reason for the immense and urgent discussion of sex throughout the modern world.

It is, I think, to the separation of parenthood as a vocation from love as an end in itself that the moralist must address himself. For this is the heart of the problem to determine whether this separation, which Birth Control has made feasible and which law can no longer prevent, is in harmony with the conditions of human happiness.
Does Everybody Know About Birth Control?

Please send me some information regarding Birth Control. I am so very young and newly married, and I want to finish high school this year. We are just starting out in life and do not have so very much to start with. I love babies but do not feel as though it would be best to have one for a year or two.

All my life I have believed in Birth Control, and have hoped for the day to come when something definite could be done to meet one of the greatest needs of the day and race. Of course, being a physician, I have read about so-called methods, but am frank to say that I know of nothing authoritative. After reading your magazine, the Review, I am determined to write you and ask for information on this subject. We need this knowledge every day in our practice, and I know I could be of greater service to humanity if I only had something concrete to offer.

I am a young man twenty-five years of age, at the present time am suffering with tuberculosis, but expect to be discharged from the sanitarium as an arrested case in the near future. At this time I am contemplating marriage with a healthy girl. We are both very much in love and have been for two or three years. We neither one have any money other than that which we are able to earn. I have been advised by the doctor that I will be able to work but not too hard, also it would be all right for me to get married but that I should not have children for at least three or four years, so that I can be sure of not having a breakdown, and if such a thing should occur and we had babies it would be a hard struggle for my wife. The girl I am going to marry is going to work after we are married as my income would not be sufficient to support us both, but her income with mine will keep us very comfortably, providing there are no children.

I am a girl of twenty, and have already had two children, both of which I have lost. One was a premature, and the other an abnormal baby. I really feel as though I should wait a couple of years, to give myself a chance to build up. So if you would please inform me of how to do this, I would greatly appreciate it.

My reason for wanting advice is not so much for myself but for my sister. She has been married twelve years, and has given birth to seven children. Her husband is only making about twenty-five dollars a week. This wouldn't be so bad, but he is quite a heavy drinker, and she has had to go to work, to support her family, and she isn't strong enough to stand this. She is in very poor health and looks to me as if she is going into tuberculosis. She says she can't stand it to have any more babies, and therefore she has had abortions, but if this happens many times she will not be here long.

Now as to myself! I have been married sixteen years, and have two girls. My wife absolutely refuses to have any more, therefore she will not have anything to do with me and it is surely a terrible way to live. It has been four years since we have had any sexual relations whatsoever. I haven't any grounds for a divorce other than this, and I don't want to get one anyway, as I think too much of my wife. But I do not feel as if we can go on living this way forever.

I am a girl of twenty-three. I had a premature baby last August which did not live. I had trouble with my appendix all the time I was pregnant, and this last February I had a very serious abdominal operation. My doctor advised me not to have any children for two or three years, and I am writing to ask you if you could tell me something to prevent me from having any for two or three years. After that length of time I want children.

These letters are typical of the hundreds which mutely answer the question: “Does everybody know about Birth Control?”
The Consequences of Population Growth

By EDWARD M EAST

HERE are two recent volumes of population studies. One is by Sir George Knibbs,1 for many years Statistician to the Commonwealth of Australia, and author of what is probably the best mathematical work on population theory, the other is by Warren S Thompson,2 the director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. Each is a worthwhile work, written carefully and temperately. Presumably both authors would assent to the major conclusions found between all four covers, yet it is a significant commentary on the breadth of the population problem that scarcely any repetition or duplication is to be found in the two books.

Knibbs inquires into the population possibilities of the earth and directs attention to the consequences which must follow if the present rate of increase continues. Sir George has the reviewer's profound sympathy. He has laid up trouble for himself. He has garnered the best data on births and deaths, on the food supply and its possible increase, on man's mineral requirements, and on other pertinent phases of the subject, and he has treated these facts with unimpeachable statistical procedure. In the end, he comes to the conclusion that "if the population of the world continues to increase at the present rate of one per cent per annum, it will within two centuries exceed the maximum which the earth can support and feed." The facts cited are concrete, and the "if" to the conclusion is in the proper place, but nine-tenths of those to scan the book will see no meaning in either. They will curse him for a low-minded scold. They will deny categorically every statement he has made, and will hurl at him all degrees of disapproval from the Reproof Valiant to the Lie Direct. For it seems that every one is qualified to write on this theme,—except those who have studied it.

Knibbs believes that it is possible for the peoples of the earth to increase their numbers five-fold or even six-fold. But he realizes that to increase even to 5,850 millions, or thrice the present population, will involve an immense improvement in science, technology, and economics. Such being the case, "some measure of the control of births, in some way or other, is inevitable." The question of Birth Control, therefore, must be faced. "Its best form," says the author, "is what has been called 'constructive Birth Control,' viz., that which takes account of what has been discovered in regard to the inheritance of physical and mental qualities. Mendelism, a study of the nature of heredity, embryology, advances in psychology, in education generally, and in national and personal hygiene, have shown that it is easily possible to have far better conditions in the matter of the reproduction of human beings. To secure them practically is worth while.

As peoples grow in intelligence and develop in character, their interest in the quality of future generations progresses, and we realize that what in the past was left entirely to chance, may in the future be wisely directed, to the great advantage of humanity." The readers of the Birth Control Review will say "Amen" to the thought, but whether eugenic ideals will ever be adopted by any great proportion of the human race is something else again.

Thompson's book contains many more new facts than does the work just mentioned. It is by far the most detailed study of over-populated lands that has yet appeared. For years to come it will serve as an encyclopedia of information for those who wish accurate information on the subject. Nor is it only a compendium of facts. It is a vividly written story which sweeps the reader along to an inescapable conclusion. The conclusion is this: In spite of all our hopeful optimists, the majority of the persons now alive are living under dire conditions which are very largely the direct result of human efficiency in reproduction. And the only

remedy for this situation is Birth Control

In stating this opinion he does not evade the
point or pussy-foot regarding it. He says

"It must be made clear to these peoples who seek
relief from their present congestion through ex-
pansion that this relief can be granted voluntarily
only if they will undertake to see that methods of
Birth Control become generally known and that
no official obstacles to its practice are raised."

A little further on he comes out still more strongly
"It may not be out of place to say here that I
regard Birth Control (conception control) as one of
the great discoveries of mankind. It will have
an influence on human affairs, as great as the dis-
covery of fire, the invention of printing, or the ap-
lication of electricity to communication and indu-
stry. Its spread can be delayed by various obstacles
—for example, laws, customs, and the like—but
its onward march cannot be prevented, and in time
it will change the entire course of history."

The population situation in Europe has become
a familiar picture through numerous articles and
books. The situation in Japan, China, Australia,
India, and the Pacific Islands, is but vaguely known
to most of us. Thompson devotes a chapter to each of
these "danger spots," and when one closes the
book, one feels as if he had been taken on a person-
ally conducted tour—not to the scenic beauties
lauded by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, but to the
little towns, to the workmen's houses, to the
shops, the fields, and the factories. He sees the
Orient as it is, and is in a fair position to judge its
future prospects.

I shall make no effort to describe the book fur-
ther. Its conciseness forbids an abstract. I want to
recommend it far and wide. It should be read and
reread, as a whole, and not in outlined reviews.
Those who do read it will be impressed. The pop-
ulation problem will take on a new grandeur. Birth
Control will seem more worthy of discussion than
ever before. At least this will be the effect on
people who can and must think logically. What
effect its perusal will have on people who can think
and are not allowed to, is more difficult to say.

---

**THE ORIENT AND BIRTH CONTROL**

If there is any one thing that the Orient teaches
more plainly than another, it is that Birth Control
is essential to human progress and happiness. India
and China are to-day not arguments in favor
of this rational principle, they are the living
answer to it. One must be blind indeed who can visit
these countries and not become a convert to Birth
Control if he is not already one. Here is plainly
seen an over production in human flesh that is ap-
palling to behold. Roughly, half the population of
the earth is represented in these two countries, a
flood of humanity so far in excess of the resources
of the land, as to force these humans down to the
living level of their beasts.

*Revolt (India)*, October

**THE CHILDREN OF ELDERLY PARENTS**

What is the best age to marry or rather what is
the best age for parents to have children? This is
a question which has been discussed widely, in so-
ciety circles and from the economic standpoint as
well as considered from its importance from the
scientific and medical aspects.

Statistics of all countries seem to bear out the
view that the children of older parents are more
able mentally than those of young people. But
here is a crux. Do we require quantity or quality?
If we require quantity irrespective of quality, then
the marriage of the young should be encouraged
and vice versa. The propagation of children by
older parents might check the flood of mental de-
defectives, a sinister symptom of the present age,
but such a happening is not likely to come to pass.
However, the question is of great academic interest
if of little practical value.

*American Medicine, October*

There are two alternatives before us. Either we
want to see an increased population, with its at-
tendant evils—congestion, deficiency of housing
accommodation, unemployment (already so con-
spicious in the mining areas, and to a greater or
less extent throughout the land), the encroachment
of the town upon the country, the desecration of
scenery, and the destruction of much that is of in-
terest in our wild animal and plant life—or we
want a stationary or diminished population, with
no more of these evils. It is high time that we face
up to this question and decide what we do want.

*Dr. F. H. A. Marshall*
A PREFACE TO MORALS, by Walter Lippmann The Macmillan Co., New York $2.50

The success of Walter Lippmann’s “A Preface to Morals” both in the book-club field and with the general reader is good enough evidence that people are exercised — as Lippmann says they are — over the decay of religion and convention, and that they are unhappily perplexed to find a guide to the good life. Perhaps they will come to seek it in the disinterested perfection of calm, unprejudiced minds which Lippmann desires. But, though men and women must recognize their natural psychological prejudices if they are to make wise decisions on great issues of life, I cannot believe that they will make such decisions if they feel no more flame of emotion than Lippmann seems to desire or, indeed, conveys to his reader.

The faults of the book as a piece of writing lie along these lines: Lippmann writes with skill and style and reason, but he does not write with passion. His book seems a little slow and a little obvious. It seems too thinly elaborate in its searchings through church and business, government and art, love and the family. The theme and the conclusion could be as effectively stated in half the pages and with a tenth the repetition. To state it more effectively would call for passion.

To the readers of this periodical the most interesting chapter is, naturally, the one headed “Love in the Great Society”, the one that deals with Birth Control and its implications. In the portions quoted on pages 351 and 352, you find Lippmann stating the various attitudes towards the sexual life which have arisen as the result of the success and popularity of contraception. He records the belief of many liberals that a separation is now possible between love and procreation. He states the hedonist’s theory that love is an art for the passing moment, a thing of physical pleasure, unrelated to larger issues. He states the theory of Havelock Ellis and others that love is much more importantly the centre from which radiates an enlarged vitality, a greater spiritual and physical accomplishment.

Lippmann finds the hedonist unhappy, and goes on to argue that the bulk of civilized men and women can find the irradiations of love only within the institution of marriage.

It is in the main a fair argument, though I must point to a few flaws in Lippmann’s attitude. I feel he has no right to say that reformers of sexual convention believe that “love is separate from parenthood and home-building.” They believe merely that it may be separate, as well as part of domestic, procreative marriage. Quoting Ellis’s belief that love is the stimulus and the liberator of our finest and most exalted activities, Lippmann points out that if these activities fall only in art and philosophy, then the discussion applies to very few human beings. Most of us “are necessarily concerned with earning a living and managing a household and rearing children and finding recreation.” He then argues, rather unfairly, that non-procreative love is cut off from all these general activities, in spite of the fact that bachelors and companionate spouses have much to do with finding recreation, earning a living, and even managing a household, childless though it be.

I might dwell on another shortcoming in Lippmann’s dialectic method, by pointing out that deep psychological influences from childhood — the mother-image, for example — have a great deal more to do with the happiness of married couples than the things he says make happy marriages — “an initial attraction,” (which may mean merely a sexual urge and not an affinity of psychological images), “a common social background, common responsibilities, and the conviction that the relationship is permanent.”

The most interesting and significant point in this chapter on love is also the most interesting and significant point in Lippmann’s whole thesis of how to arrive at the Great Society. He begins by recognizing that “most men can manage to live without ever attempting to decide for themselves any fundamental question about business or politics. But they can neither ignore changes in sexual relations, nor do they wish to.” He ends by declaring that
None of this was really of importance to the
realm. Women before Nao had gone mad. She
was beyond child-bearing age, and she had done
er her duty as a mother. Her clan, together with
the village of Ayabe, could take care of her.

But Nao went on to dream that she was, in real-
ity a man, the god Kunitokodachi himself, and that
she was come to rid the world of all its rulers, for
the kings and emperors were all four-legged beasts
whose strength was backed by demons, and that
the cleansing of the world was nigh. It was her mission,
so her visions told her, to burn down the village
of Ayabe unless the residents would at once create
it capital of all the world, with Nao—or Kun-
tokodachi—ruler, and unless they would erect at
once a temple famous to mankind. And, as the
villagers were loath to take these steps, mysterious
fires began to blaze among the flimsy bamboo
houses.

Here was arson, treason, sacrilege. Nao was
deemed dangerous, and so, despite her thousands of
bound volumes of scribbled "revelations", Omoto-
Kyo, the inspired religion which she founded, was
proscribed and utterly destroyed. By 1920, it was
ended.

Such is the story told by Morgan Young, long
editor of the Japan Chronicle, the English-
language daily upon which the Kobe foreigners rely
for news of the Empire in which they live. The
story is not told by him to carry propaganda for
Birth Control—Mr. Young's interests are rather
in untangling the twisted thread of Japan's poli-
tical and economic development—but Nao's story
illustrates the plight in which the working women
of Japan have found themselves. Their nation has
struck headlong into modern business enterprise,
machinery and factories have grown apace. Japan
has made herself the third maritime power of the
world, and has lent money to Russia, France and
Britain, but her social growth remains, in all too
many cases, stranded a century behind. Rapid
growth of manufactures, added opportunity for
labor in the cities, increased production on the farm
have all called forth increase in population. The
Nao Kirmuras of Japan are victims in the process.
Most of them are inarticulate and helpless, some
of them strive weakly to rebel by striking against
the wage-scale and the labor laws, Nao dramatized
her misery by threatening the sanctity of Imperial
tradition. She won support, the translator of
Shakespeare, and of Washington Irving, the poet
who celebrated the coronation of the Emperor, a lawyer, and a publisher rank highest among her followers. But, most of all, the nation was aroused to recognition of the lot of womankind. Since Nao’s time, the laws are not so rigidly enforced.

Mr Young has done a lasting service. His paper, long famous in the East for trenchant, independent news and editorials, supplied too limited a clientele. Ranked by competent observers as among the hundred finest newspapers in the world, and selected for especial praise by Professor Lucy Salmon for its consistent forty year battle against the imbecilities of censorship, the paper exerted a powerful influence among the foreign residents of Japan. They hated it, they loved it, but few of them ignored it. This volume, covering the period from 1912 to 1926, provides for Western readers some of that skill at synthesis and of interpretation of Japan’s recent history which is so sorely needed for a thorough understanding of our international affairs. Here are the secrets underlying Japan’s activities in Siberia, her policies in China, her oppressions of Formosa and Korea, the growth of labor unionism and anti-alienism, and the other news which ordinarily is written by far less disinterested publicists.

HARRY EMERSON WILDES

PARENTS AND CHILDREN, by Ernest R. Groves and Gladys Hoagland Groves J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia

JOHN B. WATSON dedicated one of his books, “To the First Mother who brings up a happy child.” There must be some confusion, because the Groves make their dedication, “To the Fathers and Mothers who are bringing up happy children.”

Written for serious minded parents, it is a compilation of various articles which have been previously published. Its greatest usefulness probably is in child study classes. The chapters are well arranged and exceedingly readable.

There is ample evidence that the authors have had personal experience with normal children. They have found the common sense cream on the milk of human kindness, and offer to share it with others who feel the need of extra mental nourishment in meeting their parental responsibilities.

IRA S. WILE, M.D.

THE SEXUAL LIFE OF SAVAGES IN NORTH-WESTERN MELANESIA by Bronislaw Malinowski, with a Preface by Have-lock Ellis Horace Liveright, New York $10.00

PROFESSOR MALINOWSKI is rapidly becoming the most widely known living ethnologist. In this latest work he set himself the obviously difficult task of describing the sexual life of his Trobriand friends among whom he spent some years of fruitful observation. That he was well fitted for the undertaking is manifest both by the comprehensiveness and the factual detail, not to mention the excellent literary form, of this entrancingly interesting work. Some parts of it remind one of Margaret Mead’s Coming of Age in Samoa, but this work aims at a much more complete picture. It is, to a large extent, a pioneer study, and we may agree with Havelock Ellis that it “will become a classic of which the value will increase with time.”

Its scope is indicated by the author’s declaration that “Sex is not a mere physiological transaction; it implies love and love-making, it becomes the nucleus of such venerable institutions as marriage and the family, it pervades art and produces its spells and its magic; it dominates in fact almost every aspect of culture. Sex is rather a sociological and cultural force than a mere bodily relation of two individuals.” Would that our puritans, obsessed with pornography, could comprehend such a viewpoint! The author’s account is as complete as he could make it and he has not drawn upon his imagination to supply details which he could not secure by observation or conversation. He describes the sex play of children, the coquetry and love-making of adolescence, marriage, pregnancy, child-bearing, sexual intrigues and divorce, mourning, the psychology of the love life, the magic of love and of beauty, the folk-lore relating to sex and dreams, the myths that enforce taboos and that picture the sexual paradise of a future life, the permissible forms and occasions of sexual license, the attitudes and behavior during coitus, and the extent and forms of sexual perversion.

In addition there is a sufficient account of the frame-work of Trobriand society to give an intelligible setting to the whole account. The Trobrianders have the somewhat unique combination of matrilineal descent with patriloclal residence. Rela-
tionships are traced through the mother line, but the young married couple resides in the husband's father's house. They deny that the father has any genetic relationship to offspring, believing that the child enters the mother by magic. The children are thus fatherless, but nevertheless, sociological paternity is a highly important social institution. Associated with these basic facts are a multitude of customs and rules of relationship which constitute the structure of northwest Melanesian family, morals, politics and economics. As the author sketches into this background the details of the reproductive life one perceives that these Melanesians are amazingly like ourselves. They seem more natural, and hence perhaps more wise with respect to some aspects of these fundamental relationships.

One of the most astonishing revelations of this study is the emergence of a monogamous marriage fully as strict as our own from a promiscuous childhood and youth. The children begin to engage in sex play at an early age, five or six for girls and seven or eight for boys. From then on for many years varied erotic experiences occupy a large, perhaps the chief, place in the total round of activities. Sex satisfactions are freely sought and the possibilities of sex variety fully tested, but always with privacy and decorum. There are occasional expeditions to neighboring villages, now by a group of boys and now by a group of girls, in search of fresh exploits. Like Mead's Samoans, these Trobrianders know little of the stresses and repressions of Christian youth, though there are jealousies and disappointments. The girls are as free as the boys, but the fact that the boys are expected to bear gifts to their sweethearts suggests that the boys are assumed to play the more aggressive role.

During this period it is very reprehensible for a girl to become pregnant, and for some obscure reason this direful condition rarely occurs. No contraceptive devices are known to the natives, and since they seem ignorant of the fact of paternity they have no reason for using them or for practicing coitus interruptus. Do early sex experience and a mixture of lovers prevent conception?

Gradually preferences become more and more pronounced. Genuine love attachments begin to form, a couple will be observed to be spending night after night in a "bachelor's house", they will at length be seen in each other's company in the village square, when she accompanies her lover to his father's house and spends a night there, the village knows that they are married. Until then preference gives prior claims but not monopoly, thereafter, except among the chiefs, monogamy is rigidly observed, especially by wives.

Both romantic and practical considerations enter into the formation of marital unions, there being many cases where romance triumphs over material advantages. A union once made is, however, easily dissolved, divorce is not infrequent and more often than not takes the form of the wife leaving the husband, betaking herself and her belongings to her mother's house. She thus regains her sexual freedom. Marital life is, as a rule, harmonious, though jealousies and adultery occur much as among ourselves. The traditional code was extremely strict in the punishment of adultery, requiring the guilty party to commit suicide, but missionary efforts and the encroachments of white culture have weakened its force without replacing it by one deemed better.

There are no parts of this absorbing work without interest to the student of human institutions. The Trobriander is a child of nature, for him sex is life. Nevertheless, his morals and manners require him on all ordinary occasions to conduct himself with restraint, circumspection and decorum. His every liberty carries a definite limitation, while his modesty and cleanliness would put many a European to shame. His culture must be viewed as a whole to be understood, to break it down in important respects, as white "civilizers" are doing, is to destroy its beauty and its wholesomeness, and in the end to produce a degraded and decaying people. Moreover, and for like reasons, one need not assume that we can adopt important features of Trobriand culture unless we fit them harmoniously into the whole warp and woof of our mores.

Frank H. Hankins

Catholics use their political influence to prevent Protestants from practising Birth Control and yet they must hold that the great majority of Protestant children whom their political action causes to exist will endure eternal torment in the next world. This makes their action seem somewhat unkind, but doubtless these are mysteries which the profane cannot hope to understand.

Bertrand Russell
INTERNATIONAL

THE 1929 Congress of the Medical Women's International Association, meeting in Paris, expressed the following views on the question of sex instruction for children

1 — That there should be sex instruction, although it need not necessarily, nor indeed should it, be given under that name

2 — That sex information should be given to quite young children, not as something mysterious and special, but quite naturally as ordinary instruction, in a simple account of the whole of animal and human creation

3 — That a carefully written textbook on "Animal and Human Life" would meet a very real demand

4 — That later in school and college life, no amount of physiologic knowledge, however wisely imparted, can really influence sex attitudes

UNITED STATES

UNIVERSALISTS, in general convention in Washington on October 24th, adopted the report of a special committee urging the repeal of restrictive legislation against Birth Control. The resolutions were as follows

The committee finds that Birth Control is one of the most practicable means of race betterment, and hereby recommends

1 That this Convention urge the immediate repeal of such Federal and State laws as interfere with the prescription of contraception by physicians, and

2 That where legal barriers do not exist, socially minded persons be urged to establish in every center of population clinics where those needing it may receive contraceptive advice under medical supervision

The Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control held a midwestern conference in Columbus on November 19th at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel. Rev Robert Leonard Tucker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Columbus, presided. Among the speakers were, Margaret Sanger, Chair-

man of the Federal Committee, Percy L. Clark, Jr., of the Illinois Social Hygiene League, Professor Warren S. Thompson, director of the Scripps Foundation for research in population problems, Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros of Chicago, Dr. Elias Potter Lyon, dean of the college of medicine of the University of Minnesota

California

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union of California, at its annual convention held in November in San Francisco, announced a campaign against Birth Control, as follows

Our aim is to educate the public, from its youth, to pure, monogamous marriage for procreation only. Birth Control and illegitimacy are spreading alarmingly, and will be the main targets for the organization's activities during the coming year

Delaware

THE Wilmington Star closes a discussion of Birth Control with the following anonymous letter

It is among the poor, the ones least able to look properly after large families, that we find the overplus of children, while among the more well-to-do, who are able to give best advantages, we find the small family.

Do I make myself clear? The richer group, who can well afford larger families, already have the information. But it is the poorer group, who have not the knowledge, who are bowed and weighed down by families they are unable to give the advantages they desire, that is in dire need of help.

November 7, 1929

—Observant

New Hampshire

MARGARET SANGER spoke at Dartmouth College on October 29th, and was enthusiastically received by the student body
THE Women's City Club of New York has again placed the Physicians Instrument bill (permitting physicians to give contraceptive information) on its legislative program.

Dr. Hannah M. Stone will lecture at the Labor Temple, New York City, on December 7th on "How Sex and Sex Morals Evolve."

Mrs. F. Robertson Jones addressed the Annual Conference of the Women's Peace Party at the Civic Club on November 23rd, speaking on "Birth Control and Peace."

Dr. Cooper addressed the Sunday Evening Forum of the Community League of Women Voters on November 18th.

The Welfare Council of New York has issued the first complete inventory of child health service made in New York City. The following statistics are significant: In Manhattan one in twelve babies die during the first year, in the Bronx, one in twenty, in Staten Island, one in eighteen, in Queens, one in seventeen, and in Brooklyn, one in sixteen. These statistics, coupled with the fact that Manhattan has more child health stations and clinics than all the other boroughs combined, points to the need of something more fundamental than remedial care — namely preventive activity, in the form of Birth Control.

Pennsylvania

The lecture course in marriage, sponsored by the YWCA of Philadelphia has drawn a large enrollment. Among the subjects to be discussed are:

What age should a woman marry? When should marriage be postponed? Should a girl keep her job after marriage? The significance of courtship and engagements. The personal and social responsibility of marriage. The mating instinct and the customary methods of selection.

Dr. Cooper addressed the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters, at their annual meeting in Pittsburgh on November 21st.

Rhode Island

Again a fresh case finds its way into a newspaper box, announcing the twenty-first child born to a woman of 39. Such accounts invariably omit mention of the woman's health or psychology, the man's earnings, the health of the other children and such sordid details.

AUSTRALIA

The National Council of Women of New South Wales has submitted the following proposed amendments to the State Attorney-General:

1. The mother to have equal rights with the father in the guardianship of their legitimate children.

2. The minimum marriage age to be raised from fourteen for males and twelve for females to sixteen for both sexes, and that before underage marriages are permitted, the consent of the mother as well as of the father should be necessary.

The existing marriage ages are the same as those legal in England up to a few months ago — namely the ages of puberty, as defined by Roman law.

ENGLAND

The recently issued report of the Board of Control estimates that England has 200,000 defectives, unfit for parenthood, and says "A prohibition of the marriage of defectives would prevent unions which are socially disastrous, by bringing home to the public conscience the anti-social conduct of any overtures toward persons definitely stamped as incapable of valid marriage."

FINLAND

A NEW marriage law, adopting the principle of complete equality of men and women in marriage, goes into effect on January 1st.

INDIA

INDIAN periodicals have been filled with praise of the Sarda Child Marriage Act, which goes into effect on April 1st, 1930. The press points
out that this is the first step towards social reform, which must eventually solve such questions as the condition of widows, concubinage, and prostitution, excessive marriage expenses, etc

ITALY

STATISTICS from the annual report of the Society for the Protection of Motherhood and Childhood make a curious companion piece to accounts of Mussolini's efforts to increase the birth rate. $4,200,000 was expended last year in aiding 9,400 mothers in feeding legitimate children, 12,000 mothers in feeding illegitimate children, 12,000 abandoned or neglected children.

JAPAN

ACCORDING to our correspondent, Helen Ward Bromfield, of Tokyo, Japan has taken the initiative among Oriental nations in considering the necessity for limiting her population.

Deputy Mayor Shirakami of Tokyo is advocating that the municipality give free information on Birth Control to any poor person having four or more children. Information in not to be given to wealthy or newly-married couples. Mr. Shirakami feels that only in this way can poverty, ill health, inadequate education be combated.

The Japan Advertiser, leading English newspaper of Tokyo, says,

It is a mistaken arising from militarism to regard the increase of population as an indication of the national development of the Yamato race. The population question of Japan should be solved by Japan herself. The emigration of increasing population is a difficult economic undertaking.

THE MINIMUM STANDARD FOR OBSTETRICS

It is a fact of which we are not proud, that the United States stands 19th among the nations reporting on maternal mortality, being next to the bottom of the list. Polak says, "It is not too much to state that at least 75 per cent of our mortality in childbirth is preventable by intelligent painstaking, ante-partum and post-partum care and obstetric methods."

The public is beginning to demand obstetric service. More women than ever before are going to hospitals for confinement. All would be confined at a hospital if they could meet the extra expense.

Clinical Medicine and Surgery, October

AMONG THE "ZONIERS"

The effect of the life on the children may be imagined. Theoretically, every French child between six and thirteen years of age is compelled to go to school, but the difficulties of supervision in "La Zone," with its irregular blocks of huts crowded together and often lacking even an identification number, are so great that, I am credibly informed, many children escape regular schooling. The birth rate and the infant mortality rate are high, and the domestic congestion tends to encourage promiscuity.

The World's Children, November

IN A GERMAN MINING TOWN

Bottrop enjoys the dread distinction of being the Ruhr's first child-incubator. It is, to paraphrase the German expression, "childrich with poor children."

Everywhere one sees children Lean, undernourished creatures, turned loose upon the streets and grassplots to spend hours in play. Kids with withered arms and humped backs, and some with faces of idiots. One is amazed by the large swarm of unhappy children who "bless" the table of the miner whose income can no longer include meat on his bill of fare.

Church and officialdom encourage this enormous fertility. On one occasion a group of radical women tried to engage the Schauburg—a local kink—for a public lecture on "sex reform." The mayor refused permission to hold the lecture on the grounds that "Bottrop's honor must stay fast."

Priests advise women that remaining longer than three years without a child becomes a sin.

The government itself encourages the childbirth increase. The parents of a twelfth child receiving a handsome cup and saucer, of genuine Meissen-porcelain, and decorated with the black-red-gold of the republic, from the public welfare minister. The seventeenth child usually enjoys the distinction of having Hindenburg for its godfather.

The happy father's wages are increased 16 pfennig per day—"child-money." Not enough to buy a smokable cigar in modern Germany.

New Masses, November.
Readers' Page

We urge our readers to express their opinions for publication on this page. Comments, criticisms, ideas, suggestions, for the Review and for the Birth Control movement, are welcome.

Pennsylvania Answers

To the Editor

The November issue publishes a letter from a sociologist, Dr. Hudson Chapman, to the effect that the Pennsylvania Birth Control Federation's campaign is made "clumsy by emotion" and that it "would be decidedly more effective to stress the specific exemption in the 1870 law in favor of physicians." He says that we disregard Dr. Robert Dickinson's expressed opinion that Pennsylvania makes exception for medical books and medical schools, and scolds us for spending time in telling people how terrible the law is.

Apparently Dr. Chapman has not consulted a lawyer nor read the Pennsylvania laws carefully, nor is he in touch with our propaganda.

Let me assure him that our plan of campaign is not based on emotion but on legal opinions. Our lawyer tells us—and indeed the law is plain enough even to a layman—that neither the Act of 1870 nor the Act of 1897 exempts physicians, and also that the Act of 1870 exempting publication of standard medical books and teaching in regular chartered medical colleges has probably been repealed by the Act of 1897. If this be the case, it would be a waste of time to follow Dr. Chapman's advice and ask the Legislature for what he calls a "clarification of the old law."

Dr. Chapman says that no reputable physician has ever been brought to court excepting "Dr. Hannah Stone and her assistant last May." Very likely not—most reputable physicians in states with laws like the Pennsylvania law confine their contraceptive advice to their rich patients whose wealth and social position enable them to do what they please with impunity as long as their activities remain sub rosa. But the poor who have no family doctor are without help for in Pennsylvania giving contraceptive information is illegal—no exception for physicians, thereby making impossible the establishment of clinics and hospital services where physicians could openly give contraceptive treatment. Dr. Chapman comes to the strange conclusion that the Pennsylvania law "justifies any physician in giving such contraceptive information as he sees fit." The doctor's conscience may justify him but the Pennsylvania law certainly does not.

Fortunately public opinion against such archaic legislation is growing and the authorities hesitate to prosecute. Our efforts for the last seven years have been devoted to amending the law and for that purpose we have (sans emotion) steadily tried to educate the people of Pennsylvania so that they will understand exactly what the law is.

Mary Winsor,
Pennsylvania Birth Control Federation
Philadelphia, Pa., November 14, 1929

A Good Word

To the Editor

I think the October issue is one of the best numbers we have ever had—and they are all fine.

(Mrs.) C. E. Wilson
Stoneham, Mass

A Letter from India

To the Editor

Many thanks for the literature and the copy of the Birth Control Review in which I was very much interested.

I was once dead against eugenics and Birth Control, but when I see the limitations of welfare work I realize that what India needs is a judicious combination of eugenics and eugenics. As I am in touch with the various welfare organizations in this country—I'm idea is to make these take up, to begin with, work in connection with venereal diseases and Birth Control. I am the Honorary Secretary of the local Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, and I am trying to demonstrate that work on Birth Control and welfare work could be advantageously combined to the immense benefit of the poor. If I succeed and can prove to similar other organizations the necessity for it, I am almost confident they will follow the example. But I know I have to contend against many obstacles, not
the least being lack of funds. You may not see eye
to eye with me in this trying to make welfare or-
ganizations take up Birth Control work, but the
conditions in India are so very different to those
prevailing in other countries. The workers are so
few, the funds so limited that it will be impossible
to start separate organizations. Then again the
welfare workers have more or less gained the con-
fidence of the people and whatever comes from them
will be sooner swallowed than what comes from
strangers. How far I shall succeed time alone can
tell.

Captain A. P. Pillay, Medical Director,
The Sholapur Eugenics Education Society
Sholapur, India

One Library Spreads the Light

To the Editor
I have read your last issue of the Review in our
library carefully tonight.
I have the unhappy experience of seeing a per-
fectly good woman slowly breaking down from a
very strong one to one with constant pain and
sickness. Repeated abortions are taking their toll.
She cannot safely have more children, and her doc-
tor's advice has proven very unreliable.

Is it possible to secure any information, such as
the Fercs are giving in Austria, in this country
with regard to contraception?

RMJ

Seattle, Washington

Another Gives No Help

To the Editor
Could you please send to me, as soon as possible,
information on Birth Control? I am a student at
Columbia University where I am preparing a thesis
on some phase of the general subject. I have sought
the information desired in a public library, but the
data was insufficient and unvaried.

Fred G. Hamburger

New York

An Estimate

To the Editor
Having been a subscriber to the Review since
its inception, I desire to commend this important
department of the Birth Control work.

The editorials are pertinent and forceful, the
change in make-up an improvement, the explana-
tory comment preceding each article — splendid.
The printing of opposing arguments is a simple
and effective means of indicating that the battle is
not yet won, and, incidentally, reveals the unchang-
ing "reasoning" (pitiabley weak as ever) of those
who are opposed to what they believe Birth Control
to be.

I particularly appreciate the inclusion of news
items appertaining to kindred subjects, for ex-
ample, the account of Mrs. Dennett’s appeal in the
November issue, far western papers made no men-
tion of this.

Congratulations — and good wishes.

Raymond H. Arnold

Los Angeles, Cal.

A Hand Up

To the Editor
Please find enclosed three dollars, two of same
amount to be used to renew my subscription to one of the
greatest magazines published — Birth Control
Review, the other dollar to be used by you at your
own discretion to help your most worthy cause.

Wish it could be more, but my most sincere best
wishes are with you in your wonderful work.

Harold A. Wilson

Boston, Mass.

Mankind’s Greatest Need

There can be no ultimate future but poverty and
ethic decline for a human race that sets up in the
face of nature an ethical structure of Society
which insists upon the survival of all equally, which
delves feverishly to develop the last measure of
sustenance afforded by the Earth, which sees all
too plainly that the amount of such sustenance is
in fact limited, and yet which refuses to establish
a selective birth rate whereby numbers may be
sustained to the means available for sustaining them
in peace, comfort and contentment, and through
which constant improvement of the stock, physi-
ically and mentally, may be brought about. The
greatest need of mankind in its war against pov-
erty is for such control and regulation of his prop-
agation as will result in a selective birth-rate

Poverty, by Robert W. Kelso
A REBEL SHEET

"The only line consciously rebel sheet in this pot-bellied
land of ours" writes a reader of the

NEW MASSES

A magazine of social literature
Edited by Michael Gold

A magazine for rebels. Literature born of the soil, the
sweat and the grime of America. Written by leading Ameri-
can writers and teamsters, electricians, farmers, plumbers,
musicians and students. With illustrations by Art
Young, Gropper, Soglow, Klei, Lozowick, Matulka
and others.

15c a copy—$1.50 a year

NEW MASSES
112 East 19th Street
New York, N. Y.

DECEMBER ISSUE

A War-time Xmas by
Carlo Tresca, American
Jungle Notes by Michael
Gold, The Color In Art
by Scott Nearing

JOHN DOS PASSOS
JOSEPH KALAR
JOSEPHINE HERBST
HERMAN SPECTOR

MOVIES

By H. L. Potomak
A Page On Workers' Art

POEMS — BOOK REVIEWS

December Issue

A Wartime Xmas by
Carlo Tresca, American
Jungle Notes by Michael
Gold, The Color In Art
by Scott Nearing

JOHN DOS PASSOS
JOSEPH KALAR
JOSEPHINE HERBST
HERMAN SPECTOR

MOVIES

By H. L. Potomak
A Page On Workers' Art

POEMS — BOOK REVIEWS

Sex, Marriage
and Divorce

The problems of Sex, Marriage and Divorce concern every living human being. They are discussed in
Dr. Robinson's well known simple, frank and forceful
manner, in his latest book, "America's Sex, Marriage
and Divorce Problems." No smart-alecky exhibition-
ism, no abstruse discussions, but facts, facts, facts
from life, hundreds of actual cases from practice giv-
ing the reasons for the breaking up of homes (and the
breaking of hearts), for separation and divorce—and
how to avoid them.

One chapter in this book of 476 pages (finely printed
and cloth-bound) may be worth to you one hundred
times the price of the book Today

CRITIC & GUIDE CO.,
515 West 48th Street, New York

I enclose my remittance for $1.15 for which please send
me (express prepaid) a copy of Dr. William J. Robinson's
latest book "America's Sex, Marriage and Divorce Problems".
In which he gives actual details of more than 500 cases taken
out of his medical practice.

Name
Street Address
City and State

[Advertisement for Artwork, Movies, and Books]

RUSSIAN BAZAAR

17 West 57 Street
Wickersham 8887

Open until 8 p.m.

Step aside from your every-day world and see the
Collection of Peasant Handicraft which has been im-
ported from Moscow, Nyma-Nangorod, Bakhras, the
Ural Mountains, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and from the
Far North.

FOR YOUR SELECTION OF
CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Carved and Lacquered Woodenware, Hand Embroid-
ered Linens, Cashmere Printed Shawls, Tartar Boudoir
Slippers, Miniature Palash Boxes, Hand Woven Rugs,
Samovars, Toys, Candy, etc.

OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES
from 25 cents up

by the

Paxton Hibben Memorial
Hospital Fund

(For the Equipment of an American Hospital For
Children in the U. S. E.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

Our Changing Human Nature, by Samuel D
Schmalhausen Macaulay, New York $3.50

Why We Are Men and Women, by A. L. Benedict.
Allen Ross, New York $2.50

What Is Right With Marriage, by Robert C.
Binkley and Frances Williams Binkley Apple-
ton, New York $2.50

Critique of Love, by Fritz Wittels Mc-
aulay, New York $2.50

Social Institutions, by J. H. Hertzler McGraw-
Hill Book Co., New York $2.50

The Prince of Atlantis, by Lillian Elizabeth
Roy Educational Press, New York $3

The Man a Woman Marries, by Victor Peders-
son Manton, Balch, New York

The Child's Heredity, by Paul Popenoe Wil-
liams and Wilkins, Baltimore $2.00
to the concept of race improvement. But it may be well to give enough thought to the subject to be able to answer our friends when they ask us pointedly if we know what we are talking about. We shall surely invite trouble if we attempt to define any particular type or types of humans that we consider as "superiors." Furthermore, as has been pointed out, a special type that is superior today may tomorrow be inferior, in the sense that it is unadapted to the social scheme of that time. Must we not therefore search rather for certain attributes of general superiority which may be valid under any social organization that we can reasonably conceive?

Man’s greatest achievement has been, by means of his superior mental faculties, to free himself to a large extent from the shackles of environment, and to develop a social system involving those finer things we are accustomed to refer to as spiritual values. This development marks out a course, a direction. Can we do better than to consider this the path of race improvement and the superior individual in the hereditary sense as one whose natural endowments are such as to aid in the direction of progress? Such individuals must be productive members of society in some sense, they must not be parasites that only consume and do not contribute. This criterion may be difficult to apply in individual cases, but our institutions for the feebleminded and defective are filled with just such members of society.

THE PROGRAM OF RACE IMPROVEMENT

The program of race improvement, then, becomes an attempt so to modify the mores of the race, whether by social custom or by law, that more of the superior and fewer of the inferior may be added to its numbers. This cannot be a definite, clear-cut program, like that of the cattle breeder, for reasons that have already been emphasized. Even though we knew more definitely the particular characters for which it might be desirable to select, human society as at present organized would not be likely to submit to any arbitrary plan of bringing it about, for of all man’s personal liberties that of selecting his life partner is probably one of the last that we will consent to have regulated by Constitutional amendment. To a greater extent than at present, the law will doubtless have to step in and curtail reproduction of the obviously unfit, but positive race improvement will make a healthier and more stable growth if it is based on educational methods, which in turn are founded on research and the progress of biological knowledge. It will be well to remember also that we are living in a rapidly changing age, and that to produce as well as to meet environmental changes, diversity of type is desirable. This should make us extremely cautious in deciding that any particular variant is dysgenic, for it may carry the quality or furnish the idea that makes for progress. A narrow eugenic program and social intolerance are birds of the same feather.

POSITIVE SIDE MUST BE STRESSED

And now just a word as to the relation of Birth Control to race improvement. Birth Control has two aspects. The first is its euthenic aspect, that is its relation to the environment. By way of illustration, the spacing of children is of the greatest importance to the health of the mother and of the child, and, indirectly, to the welfare and happiness of the family. It also has its eugenic aspect since, other things being equal, it lowers the actual number of offspring produced and thus modifies the contribution of the particular parents concerned to the population of the succeeding generation. If these parents are of the superior class, this result may be looked on as to that extent dysgenic, though the subject is extremely complex and not to be so lightly decided. Admitting a possible dysgenic influence under these circumstances, this has been used as an argument against Birth Control.

We may as well, however, face the actual facts, which are that the more intelligent portion of the population will in large measure practice Birth Control, whether or not it is sanctioned by law or church. Such being the case is it not logical to allow the dissemination of knowledge of contraceptive methods to all strata of society? Not only will this permit a diffusion of the ameliorative benefits, but it will tend at least to equalize the eugenic differential which otherwise exists. A complete Birth Control program should be positive as well as negative — it should encourage the production of more strong, healthy, properly-spaced children, as well as discourage the production at all of those that are weakly, defective or otherwise likely to become unfit members of society. It is for this reason that the subject of race improvement is rightly included in a conference on Birth Control.
Where knowledge costs less than ignorance

The RIDDLE of SEX

The Medical and Social Aspects of Sex, Love and Marriage

by DR JOSEPH TENENBAUM

If your knowledge of sex is gained by making mistakes, it may cost you a fortune, and needless pain and disaster. The modern science of sexology has been making discoveries concerning human sex life and its relation to sanity and health which will benefit every man and woman. If you prepare yourself with this knowledge, you will not be likely to make costly errors that may wreck your health and happiness, or ruin your career, or hold you back from the full development of your personal talent.

The contents cover the entire range of sex in human life:
- Evolution of Sex
- The Human Life Cycle
- Puberty
- Menstruation
- The Change of Life
- Pregnancy
- Abortion
- Birth Control
- Sterility
- Heredity
- Eugenics
- Physiology of Marriage
- Marital Choice
- The Crisis of Marriage
- Marriage at the Cross-Roads
- Sexual Hygiene
- Marital Dietetics
- Impotency
- The Sex Complex
- Masturbation
- The Cruelty Complex
- Homosexuality
- Venereal Diseases
- The Scourge of Humanity
- Syphilis
- Gonorrhea
- Chancroidal Infection
- The Failing Sex Hormone
- Hermaphroditism
- Sex in the Laboratory (Rejuvenation, etc.)

THE RIDDLE OF SEX offers you the knowledge made available by modern science. It tells you practically all that there is to be known, and definitely prepares you for the new era in which sex is being freed from fear, secrecy and dangerous repression. It is a book you will turn to again and again to answer questions that arise in your mind, to clear up doubts, to teach you what is wholesome, sane and healthy. It will save you both the expense and embarrassment of repeatedly consulting a doctor in order to get information that ought to be readily available to everybody.

Dr Tenenbaum is an eminent physician and specialist. In his book he tells you what you ought to know in the same manner as he has for years been giving advice and information to his patients. You will find everything set down plainly and explained in the terms you understand. Consult this book as you would consult an encyclopaedia or a dictionary. You will always find the facts you are looking for, and you can find them privately and inexpensively.

The endorsements of this book by medical authorities and other eminent authors and thinkers prove that it is not only sound in its medical science but necessary to human happiness in its most vital problems.

The Journal of the American Medical Association recommends it. He presents the main facts with a fine background of practical psychology. Harry Elmer Barnes advises them. Americans know what is good for them they will buy a million copies of this book.

The Bookman approves. Dr Tenenbaum has written courageously and lucidly on the role of sex in all life.

ORDER THIS BOOK RIGHT AWAY

THE MACAULAY COMPANY
237 Fourth Avenue New York N Y

Dear Sirs,

Please send me copies of THE RIDDLE OF SEX by Dr Joseph Tenenbaum at $3.50 per copy plus ten cents postage.

☐ I enclose $☐ Send C O D

Name

Address
THE DANCE OF LIFE

By Havelock Ellis

Maintaining that life is an art and in some respects is, or should be, a harmonious dance, Ellis challenges the Puritan with faith, texts, reasons, and a raillery. At once profound and luminous, 'The Dance of Life' is a book that will mark an epoch in the mental life of many readers.

'One of the great books of our time. Few should be able to read it without a sense of serene joy — when excitement has passed — at contact with a man of profound intelligence, exquisite sensibility, infinite tolerance, and vast erudition.'

—Ben Ray Redman in The Spur

'With great charm “The Dance of Life” sets forth persuasively the conception of life as an art. Every page is interesting.'—Bertrand Russell.

'A prose poem wherein, what is to me, the most interesting mind in England distills the essence of his vast and studious speculations on life.'

—Burton Rascoe in the New York Tribune

Havelock Ellis needs no introduction to readers of this magazine. We are happy to be able to make this extraordinary offer, and suggest that this book, in its handsome new edition, will make an ideal Christmas gift. Kindly give us detailed instructions and cross as least four names off your Christmas list.

Subscription to the Birth Control Review for one year

THE DANCE OF LIFE by Havelock Ellis

$2.00

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW
104 Fifth Ave., New York, N Y

I enclose $
BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

Index

for

VOLUMES XII AND XIII

1928—1929
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Article</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Book Review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Cover</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D) Cartoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E) Poem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F) Editorial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abortion and Birth Control (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About Ourselves, Agudar, Amberg, Annual Meeting of American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of Reason, The Margaret Sanger (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aguilar, Piqui Norton (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alling, Eric L, M.D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fosterity (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is Eugenics (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Smith, the Pope, and the Presidency (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Naumitchson (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anberg, Ruth: The Fever Clinic in Vienna (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Medical Association (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Motherhood Charles W Hawthorne (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Ecology John W. Gowen (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Meeting of American Birth Control League (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another Kid William Gropper (Ct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another Year of Progress (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Comstock, Roundman of the Lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalbro Bartley (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology and Modern Life Frank H. Hankins (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Birth Control Neuroses, The Floyd Dell (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonov, A., M.D Birth Control in Russia (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeal for Leper Children (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeal from France (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Raymond H (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art of Life, The Madeline Groggins (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack on Birth Control (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mothers (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming of Age in Samos (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awakening in Spain, Pedro Fernandez (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayerton, Hertha Anne G. Porritt (B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, Elizabeth Grew: The Booth at the National Conference (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of Births and Deaths, The E M East (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin, Roger N. Free Speech for Birth Control (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Birth Control Clinic, The (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcy of Marriage, The Wayne Evans (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Elmer (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Harry Elmer Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Katharine S (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnett, Edith Willie Learns About Sex (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barring the Door Mary Winsor (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartley, Nalbro The Harvest of the Years (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Comstock, Roundman of the Lord (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass, Edith (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrice Mary Sumner Boyd (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becker, Maurice Birth Control for Quality (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believe It or Not (Quoted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Toscan (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, W. W. (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley, W. N., M. D (Quoted under Sterilisation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin, Baruch (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin Birth Control Clinic, A Agnes Smedley (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Harold Saint or Statesman (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betulian, Le Ivan Bloch (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Teaching Through Birth Control Abraham Lefkowitz (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billings, Mrs Richard (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology of Population Julian Huxley (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth in 1928 (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth and Death Rates (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ella K. Dearborn (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rnry Winsor (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Control among Polish-American Women Ernest L. Lilen (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Race Improvement Henry Pratt Fairchild (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Social Economy James S. H. Bossard (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the Home Edith Houghton Hooker, M. D (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinics in Chicago Rachelle Yarros, M. D (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Aid in Social Work Eleanor Dwight Jones (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Quality Maurice Becker (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Connecticut (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 1828 Norman E. Himes (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in France S. Green (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Germany Henriette Furtz (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Smedley (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in India R. D. Karve (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 1929 (Program) Eleanor Dwight Jones (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Russia A. Antonov, M.D (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Soviet Russia Paul Lubinsky (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Reasons for, Movement in Germany, The James F. Cooper, M. D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in India, The NS Phadke (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement in Sweden, The Alma Sundquist, M. D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still Another Reason for Ten Good Reasons for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Control Must Accompany Expansion Warren S. Thompson (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Rate and Survival (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Rate Falls, The (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bussell, Ella F (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bussell, Malcolm H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymen, or the Future of Marriage (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilization and Population (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloch, Ivan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A French Champion (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love in Greenwich Village (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runaway (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Old Man's Folly (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love's Pilgrimage (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeBettel Human (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Plague, The (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacker, C. P. M.D. Present Trends in Great Britain (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bochenski, J. L. A. Mere (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book of Life, The Floyd Dell (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for General Reading Coley Taylor (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books Received xii, 20, 87, 93, 121, 154, 187, 236, 265, 322,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth at the National Conference, The Elisabeth Grew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossard, James H S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Control and Social Economy (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Building of Cultures (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston and Birth Control (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, Mary Sumner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portia Marres (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Thunder (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mother’s Recompense (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrice (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Casement (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braisford H N The Tragedy of the British Makers (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brainerd, Henry G (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking up the Home (Symposium of Letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brentano, Lowell (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittain, Vera Maternal Mortality and Medical Women (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxton Revisited Houston Peterson (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks, Van Wyck (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Harold Z. Soviet Birth Control Policy (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush, Charles P (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush, George de Forest The Family Group (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckmaster, Lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Quoted under More Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building of Cultures, The James H S Bossard (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burch, Guy Irving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pulse of Progress (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Next Age of Man (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration Control (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess, Stella Fisher China, Twentieth Century (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttan, H F Infant Mortality in Alabama (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadwallader, Bernard (Quoted under Sterilization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns, Huntington The Prose of Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calamity Howler in Eugenics, The P W Whiting (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell, Ernest (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Helen (Woodblock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo, A del, M D Present Trends in Spain (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canfield, S M (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartoon Contest, The (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carver, Thomas Nixon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cate, Garth (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Case Against Birth Control (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Opposition, The (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon’s Menace J Vijaya-Tunga (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chance, Janet A Little Study of Married Life (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, Hudson, Jr., The Companionate Marriage (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Truth About Birth Control (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic Growing Pains (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity vs Birth Control (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chase, Wilfrid Voluntary Sterilization (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chastity Robert Whitaker (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheyne, Ralph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Land of Singing Waters (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child, Harold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havelock Ellis and the Drama (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Society, The Ira S Wise, M D (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child is Born, A E Merrill Root (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Labor Margaret Sanger (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Marriage in America (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Playing the Baggypes (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child’s Bill of Rights, The (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of Choice (Symposium of Letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Industry (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Bureau and Birth Control (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Nieh I Ching (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China and Australia Herbert A Sturges (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China’s Only Hope Maxwell S Stewart (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China, Twentieth Century Stella Fisher Burgess (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisholm, G C The Tragedy of Over-Population (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian and Birth Control, The J A MacCallum (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Appeal for the Neediest (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Appeal (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chubb, Percival Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship and Population, Malcolm H Bissell (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Percy L., Jr Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clendenning, Logan, M D (Quoted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Quoted under Dr Clendenning Proves His Case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinic to Clerics, A Robert Whitaker, (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinics in England (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The First Three Months of the New Jersey Clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrette Hart (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Control Clinics in Chicago Rachelle Yars (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ros, M D (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Year of the Denver Clinic Ruth Vincent (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TheDetroit Birth Control Clinic (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Baltimore Birth Control Clinic (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ferch Clinic in Vienna Ruth Amber (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover, F W (L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, Rudolph I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Whiter Mankind (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole, Leon J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why We Behave Like Human Beings (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Natural Increase of Mankind (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What Means Race Improvement (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Students and the Review (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier, Nate (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming of Age in Samoa Mary Austin (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companionate Marriage, The Hudson Chapman, Jr (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd Dill (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerning Parents (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condit, Jesse P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Disruption (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference, The (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference as a Sign-Post, The (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conferences and Birth Control (Discussion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference of Social Work, The (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Pokrass (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Birth Control Bill, The (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Law, The (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consequences of Population Growth, The E M East (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraception as a Means of Conserving Maternal Health Helen Miller, M D (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrasted Views Kitty Marion (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution of Sigmund Freund, The G V Hamilton, M D (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventions and Birth Control Walter Loppmann (A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW — Index for Volumes XII and XIII, 1928-1929

Cooper, James F., M.D
The Medical Follies (B) xii, 92
The New Medical Follies (B) xii, 92
The Birth Control Movement in Germany (A) xiii, 288
Cornett, Alice P. (L) xii, 9
Cosmos Love, Henry H. Elwyn (P) xii, 114
Cox, Harold Standing Room Only (A) xii, 206
Coxanis, Helly Spain and the Birth Control Movement (A) xii, 156
Crime and Birth Control (E) xiii, 244
Crime Prevention and Birth Control (E) xii, 56
Cromwell Case, The (E) xii, 199
Cry of our Foreign-Born Women, The (Symposium of Letters) xii, 151
Curse of Abortion, The (Symposium) xiii, 307
Crock, Mrs J H (L) xii, 23

Dana, E. T. (L) xiii, 360
Darwin, E. M. East (B) xiii, 19
Darwin, E. M. (C) xiii, 173
Das, R. K. Population and Food Supply in India (A) xii, 171
Daughter of Earth Edgar Wood Pangborn (B) xii1, 196
Dawson, Lord
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 35
Birth Control (A) xii, 249
Day, George H. Dehumanists and Criminals, Their Making and Unmaking (B) xii, 110
Day at the Office, A (A) xiii, 316
Day Break (Symposium of Letters) xiii, 232
Dearborn, Ellis K.
Birth Control (A) xii, 98
Modern Science and People's Health (B) xii, 185
Personal Hygiene for Women (B) xii, 321
Death of a Hero Coley Taylor (B) xii, 327
Declen, D. (B) xii, 164
Delano, James B., M.D. (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 71
Dehumanists and Criminals, Their Making and Unmaking George H. Day (B) xii, 110
Dell, Floyd
Sex and the Love Life (B) xii, 55
The Compansatorite Marriage (B) xii, 55
Love's Coming of Age (B) xii, 55
The Book of Life (B) xii, 55
Anti-Birth Control Neuroses, The (A) xii, 292
Dennett, Mary Ware
(E) xii, 71
(E) xii, 123
(E) xii, 147
Dennett Case, The Alexander Linley (A) xii, 151
Dependents (E) xii, 100
Derby, Lord
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 135, 167
de Selincourt, Hugh
Havelock Ellis (A) xii, 47
(L) xiii, 49
Desperate, The Benjamin Musser (P) xii, 208
Detroit Birth Control Clinic, The (A) xii, 87
Dexter, Robert C
Sterilisation as a Social Measure (A) xii, 75
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 535
Differential Fertility (A) xii, 9
Dillon, George H. Dream (P) xii, 85
Do Women Want Children (Symposium of Letters) xii, 80
Dr Clandening Proves His Case (A) xii, 220
Doctors Aid the Movement (E) xii, 247
Doctor's Duty, The (Symposium of Letters) xii, 196
Doctor's Letters to Expectant Parents, A John B Solley, M.D. (B) xiii, 293

Doctor Looks at Love and Life, The William J. Fielding (B) xiii, 110
Doctor's Testimony, A H. C. Westerfield, M.D. (A) xiii, 250
Does Everybody Know about Birth Control? (Symposium of Letters) xiii, 383
Dold, Elliott, The Founding Basket (C) xii, 247
Dowson, Gertrude
Havelock Ellis (A) xii, 43
The Father in Primitive Psychology (B) xii, 261
The Escape from the Primitive (B) xii, 30
Dougherty, Mrs John Allen (L) xii, 329
Dream George H. Dillon (P) xii, 85
Drifting Home, The Norman E. Himes (B) xiii, 154
Drysdale, Charles V
Roman Catholics and Birth Control (A) xiii, 176
Catholics and Birth Control (L) xiii, 23
Duncan, Isadora
The Motherhood of Isadora Duncan
(Quoted from My Life) xii, 314
Dwight, Mabel (C) xii, 514

E
East, E. M
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 171
Food and Population, Part I (A) xii, 507
Food and Population, Part II (A) xii, 340
Darwin (B) xii, 19
Genetics of the Gifted (A) xii, 161
The Balance of Births and Deaths (B) xii, 262
The Consequences of Population Growth (A) xii, 554
Eastman, Crystal (B) xii, 274
Eddy, Mrs. Clyde L. (L) xii, 291
Eddy, Sherwood
The Healthy Basis of Sex (Quoted from Religion and Social Justice) xii, 14
Editorial xii, 5, 37, 73, 105, 137, 169, 175, 199, 225, 244,
306, 337, xiii, 5, 57, 69, 98, 123, 147, 179, 211, 246, 276,
308, 33
Edmonds, Elisabeth (L) xiii, 202
Effect of Fear on Health (E) xii, 308
Elfring, Henry H. (L) xii, 114
Elton, Thomas D
(L) xii, 212
Family Organisation (B) xii, 320
Elliot, Phineas L. (L) xii, 55
Ellis, Havelock
Marriage in the Present and the Future (A) xii, 58
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 35
(Quoted under Sterilisation) xii, 90
The Mothers (B) xii, 268
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 335
Epilogue (P) xii, 55
A Research in Marriage (A) xii, 125
Ellis, Havelock (References to)
Anne G. Forrett (E) xii, 37
As a Prophet Hamilton Fyfe (A) xii, 40
The Hight of Understanding Hugo de Selincourt (A) xii, 41
His Aid to Psycho-Analysis. Gertrude Doniger (A) xii, 43
The Physician (A) xii, 44
Some Reminiscences and Interpretations. Percival Chubb (A) xii, 45
A Tribute to the Master George Seibel (A) xii, 47
A Tribute Waldo Frank (A) xii, 48
Margaret Sanger (A) xii, 310
Margaret Sanger (E) xii, 37
As I Understand Him. Magnus Hirschfeld (A) xii, 39
The Prose of Huntington Cains (A) xii, 40
Prophet of Rational Freedom. Edgar Wood Pangborn (A) xii, 42
Social Relativist. Eduard C. Linderman (A) xii, 44
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philosopher and Scientist Percy L Clark, Jr (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Appreciation Emmeline Pethick Lawrence (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberator Mary Patrena Wullocke (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greetings Victor Margueritte</td>
<td>xiii, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August Forel</td>
<td>xiii, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Guide to our Generation Harry Eimer Barnes (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And the Drama Harold Child (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His Service to Humanity Rudolf Holst (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Guide to the Perplexed Llewellyn Jones (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis, Louise</td>
<td>Obituary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England's Situation (E)</td>
<td>xiii, 509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English View, An Cora B S Hudson (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilogue Havelock Ellis (P)</td>
<td>xiii, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoch-Making Conference, An Almon B Wolfe (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escape from the Primitive, The Gertrude Donner (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenics Beatrice N Johnson (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenics Reform Orland E White (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenics and Birth Control</td>
<td>(Symposium of Letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenics Research Association Prize Essay Contest (E)</td>
<td>xiii, 506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Charles (L)</td>
<td>xiii, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Wayne The Bankruptcy of Marriage (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution of Woman, The (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution or Social Progress Herbert A Sturges (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewing, Sir Alfred (E)</td>
<td>xiii, 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental Study of Children, An Ira S Wolfe, M.D. (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyres Leonora, Little Victims of Overstressed Nerves</td>
<td>xiii, 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F**

Fairchild, Henry Pratt
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xiii, 167, 171

The New Colonial Policy (B) xiii, 287
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xiii, 236

Birth Control and Race Improvement (A) xiii, 341
Family Disorganization Thomas D Elot (B) xiii, 319
Family Disruption Jessie P Condit (A) xiii, 201
Family Limitation and Family Health Hannah M Stone, M.D. (A) xiii, 182
Family Group The George de Forest Brush (C) xiii, 121
Family, Life Today (B) xiii, 22
Far East Relief (E) xiii, 170
Far End Mary Summer Boyd (B) xiii, 18
Fatalism or Freedom John W Gowen (B) xiii, 262
Father in Primitive Psychology, The Gertrude Donner (B) xiii, 261

Federal Statutes Dealing With Contraceptives (E) xiii, 211
(Quoted) xiii, 256

Ferc Clines (E) xiii, 248
In Vienna, The Ruth Amberg (A) xiii, 260

Fernandez, Pedro
Awakening in Spain (B) xiii, 182
Translator of Sex and Religion in Spain (A) xiii, 187

Fewer But Fitter (Ct) xiii, 327
Field, Sara Bard Two Poems xiii, 22
Fielding, William J The Doctor Looks at Love and Life (B) xiii, 110
Why We Mischave (B) xiii, 227

Fifteen Joys of Marriage, The (B) xiii, 9
First Born Dorothy Garrison (P) xiii, 116

First International Population Conference
Differential Fertility (A) xiii, 9
Speaking of the Conference Abraham Stone, M.D xiii, 48

First Three Months of the New Jersey Clinic, The Henriette Hart (A) xiii, 309

Fite, Warner
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xiii, 35

Flagg, Charles E B, M.D (L) xiii, 128
(L) xiii, 192

Flurry over Birth Control, A S Green (A) xiii, 207

Food and Population.

E M East
Part I (A) xiii, 907
Part II (A) xiii, 340

In Japan I Nitobe (A) xiii, 342

Forel, August Greeting to Havelock Ellis xiii, 48

Freud, Harry Emerson Religion and Birth Control (A) xiii, 223

Foundling Basket, The Elliott Dold (Cl) xiii, 337

France Fears Low Birth Rate (E) xiii, 277

Frank, Waldo Havelock Ellis (A) xiii, 48

Frankenberg, Chas U Maternal Mortality (A) xiii, 15

Free Speech for Birth Control Roger N Baldwin (A) xiii, 283

French Champion, A Ivan Bloch (B) xiii, 185

Freud, Sigmund, The Contribution of G V Hamilton M.D (A) xiii, 278

Firth, Henriette Birth Control in Germany (A) xiii, 145

Future, The (B) xiii, 236

Future of Marriage, The Rev Charles Francis Potter (A) xiii, 277

Future of the Birth Control Review, The (Symposium of Letters) xiii, 214, 238

Fyfe, Hamilton Havelock Ellis (A) xiii, 40

G

Gallo or the Tyranny of Science (B) xiii, 21

Garrison, Dorothy, Two Poems (P) xiii, 115

Genetics of the Gifted E M East (A) xiii, 191

Germany, Birth Control in (E) xiii, 276

Getting and Spending at the Professional Standard of Living Anne G Porritt (B) xiii, 227

Goldberg, Isaac
Sex and the Young (B) xiii, 57
The Human Body (B) xiii, 57

Goldstein, Sidney E (L) xiii, 323

Gospel of Evolution, The Orland E White (B) xiii, 291

Gowen, John W
Toward the Open (B) xiii, 235
Fatalism or Freedom (B) xiii, 263
The Rate of Living (B) xiii, 262
How We Inherit (B) xiii, 195
Animal Ecology (B) xiii, 291

Green, S
A Flurry over Birth Control (A) xiii, 207
Birth Control in France (A) xiii, 279

Groggins, Madeline
"A Sob Assignment" (A) xiii, 189
The Art of Life (B) xiii, 292

Gropper, William Another Kid (Cl) xiii, 246
Growing Into Life Elizabeth C Moore (B) xiii, 227
Growing Up (B) xiii, 136

Gutter, The (A) xiii, 155

H

Haeseler, Carl Propaganda and Propagation (A) xiii, 251

Hamburger, Fred G (L) xiii, 194

Hamilton, Alice, M.D
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xiii, 71, 103, xiii, 3
(Quoted under The Curse of Abortion) xiii, 307
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, G V, M D</td>
<td>The Contribution of Sigmund Freud (A)</td>
<td>xli.278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A New Ellis Book (A)</td>
<td>xii.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Index Psychoanalyticus (B)</td>
<td>xii.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hankins, P H</td>
<td>Periodicity of Sex Desire (B)</td>
<td>xii.285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anthropology and Modern Life (B)</td>
<td>xii.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some Ethical Aspects of Birth Control (A)</td>
<td>xiii.127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sexual Chaos (A)</td>
<td>xiii.215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sexual Life of Savages in Northwestern Melanesia (B)</td>
<td>xiii.958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthy Basis of Sex, The Sherwood Eddy (Quoted from Religion and Social Justice)</td>
<td>xiv.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heard on the Street Kitty Marion (A)</td>
<td>xiii.297, xiv.118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heartfelt Appreciation Mary Pokras (A)</td>
<td>xiv.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heck, Constance Impressions of an Organizer (A)</td>
<td>xiv.213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hendrix-Holts, Henriette Aletta Jacobs (A)</td>
<td>xiv.139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her Unborn Child (E)</td>
<td>xiv.244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heredity</td>
<td>xiv.395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P W Whiting (B) and Human Affairs P W Whiting (B)</td>
<td>xiv.195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Environment P W Whiting (A)</td>
<td>xiv.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases and Pauperism E J Lubbetter (A)</td>
<td>xiv.192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Child Culture Ira S Wile, M D (B)</td>
<td>xiv.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hickman Case (E)</td>
<td>xiv.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Himes, Norman E            Birth Control in 1823 (A)</td>
<td>xiv.110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Drifting Home (A)</td>
<td>xiv.134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wholesome Marriage (A)</td>
<td>xiv.134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Problems of the Family (B)</td>
<td>xiv.154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Race and Population Problems (B)</td>
<td>xiv.263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Next Steps in the Movement (A)</td>
<td>xiv.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hindu Mother, The N S Phadke (A)</td>
<td>xiv.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hirsch, Max, M D (Quoted under The Curse of Abortion)</td>
<td>xiv.307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hirschfeld, Magnus Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
<td>xiv.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hodson, Cora B S           Lecture Tour Notices</td>
<td>xiv.298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urgency of the Study of Sterilization, The (A)</td>
<td>xiv.348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An English View (A)</td>
<td>xiv.162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holcombe, A N             The Racial Basis of Civilization (B)</td>
<td>xiv.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holmes, John Haynes  Has Marriage a Future? (A)</td>
<td>xiv.225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holmes, S J (L)</td>
<td>xiv.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holt, Rudolf Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
<td>xiv.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holt, William L, M D (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
<td>xiv.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hooker, Edith Houghton, M D (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
<td>xiv.231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birth Control and the Home (A) (L)</td>
<td>xiv.360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrasymachus or the Future of Morals (B)</td>
<td>xiv.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hoover and Birth Control (E)</td>
<td>xiv.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How Like a God Coley Taylor (B)</td>
<td>xiv.327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How We Inherit John W Gowen (B)</td>
<td>xiv.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How-Martyn, Edith         Sidelights (A)</td>
<td>xiv.205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>xiv.360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hows and Whys of Human Behavior L J Cole (B)</td>
<td>xiv.188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huf, Helen                The Offspring (F)</td>
<td>xiv.289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Body, The Isaac Goldberg (B)</td>
<td>xiv.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human Conduct and the Law (B)</td>
<td>xiv.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hundred Neediest Cases</td>
<td>xiii.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hunt, H W (L)</td>
<td>xii.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huntington, Ellsworth</td>
<td>xii.303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
<td>xii.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who are Competent? (A)</td>
<td>xii.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huse, Penelope B P (Quoted under Dr Clelandengg Prosse Hs Case)</td>
<td>xiii.225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organisation Will Bring Success (A)</td>
<td>xiii.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huxley, Julian S          Biology of Population (A)</td>
<td>xiii.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>xiii.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hymen or The Future of Marriage Malcolm H Bussell (B)</td>
<td>xiii.211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>xiii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immigration Control Guy Irving Burch (A)</td>
<td>xii.163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impressions and Comments (B)</td>
<td>xii.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impressions of an Organizer Constance Heck (A)</td>
<td>xii.213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Index Psychoanalyticus G V Hamilton, M D (B)</td>
<td>xiii.325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indispensability of Birth Control, The (A)</td>
<td>xiii.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant Mortality in Alabama H F Button (B)</td>
<td>xiii.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Old New York Will B Johnstone (Cl)</td>
<td>xii.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction to the Study of Society, An Francis M Veeland (B)</td>
<td>xiii.228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irish Censorship Bull (E)</td>
<td>xiii.173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is Marriage a Failure? (A)</td>
<td>xiii.513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy’s Problem — Overpopulation Gaetano Salvemini (A)</td>
<td>xiii.181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td>xiii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacobs, Aletta            Henriette Hendrix-Holts (A)</td>
<td>xiii.199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>xiii.244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jameson, Robert Emmett (L)</td>
<td>xiii.266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan in Recent Times Harry Emerson Wildes (B)</td>
<td>xiii.357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johnson, Beatrice N Eugenes (B)</td>
<td>xii.452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johnstone, Will B In Old New York (Cl)</td>
<td>xii.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jones, Eleanor Dwight</td>
<td>xii.543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Practical Race Betterment (A)</td>
<td>xii.203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War and Birth Control (B)</td>
<td>xii.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birth Control in 1829</td>
<td>xii.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Who Instigated the Raid? (E)</td>
<td>xii.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birth Control — First Aid in Social Work (A)</td>
<td>xiii.217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jones, Llewellyn Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
<td>xii.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judge Rosenbluth’s Opinion (A)</td>
<td>xii.194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Just One Baby (A)</td>
<td>xii.339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K</td>
<td>xii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kahn, Morris H, M D        Health and Wealth (B)</td>
<td>xii.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Living Machinery (B)</td>
<td>xii.136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To the Pure (B)</td>
<td>xii.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karpf, M F (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
<td>xii.135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karpf, R D Birth Control in India (A)</td>
<td>xii.346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kellogg Peace Pact (E)</td>
<td>xiii.274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent, Rockwell Lithograph (C)</td>
<td>xiii.145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kill the Taboo George Bernard Shaw (A)</td>
<td>xiii.156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kirchwey, Freda</td>
<td>xii.543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Quoted from The Nation)</td>
<td>xii.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kirkpatrick, George R Salvation from the Moron (A)</td>
<td>xii.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knapoff, S Adolphus, M D (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
<td>xii.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>xii.214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kollwitz, Kathe <em>Volk in Not</em> (C)</td>
<td>xii.133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kruchman, Herb Their Salvation (C)</td>
<td>xii.303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Krutch, Joseph wood (L)</td>
<td>xii.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuen, Odette (L)</td>
<td>xii.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L

Labor Education and Birth Control A J Muste (A) xii, 247
Laidlaw, Harriet B Sex and Youth (B) xii, 263
Land of Singing Waters, The Ralph Cheaney (B) xii, 320
La Porte, G de The Numerous Families of Former Times (A) xii, 72
Large, K Philippa (L) xii, 299
Laughiin, Harry H Legal Status of Eugenical Sterilization (A) xii, 78
Lay Thoughts of a Dean (B) xii, 256
League of Nations Report xii, 112
Lefkowitz, Abraham Better Teaching Through Birth Control (A) xiii, 258
Legal Status of Eugenical Sterilization Harry H Laughlin (A) xii, 78
Lents, Theodore Relation of I Q to Size of Family, The (A) xii, 10
Let Doctors Face the Problem Earl C Sage, M D (A) xiii, 322
Lewin-Farrar, Mother (C) xin, 33
Libber, B, M D Some Patients (A) xin, 902
Lidbetter, E J Heredity, Disease and Pauperism (A) xii, 192
Life of Lady Byron, The Coley Taylor (B) xii, 327
Lillies, Bertha L Birth Control Among Polon-Arabian Women (A) xin, 108
Linderman, Edward C. (L) xii, 214
Havelock Ellis (A) xini, 44
Linley, Alexander The Dennett Case (A) xini, 151
Linley, Ben B What Every Boy and Girl Should Know (B) xii, 56
Lippman, Walter Conventions and Birth Control (A) xin, 351
Little, C C
(Quoted under Sterilization) xin, 89
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xin, 171
(L) xii, 238
(E) xii, 69
The Psychology of the Adolescent (B) xiii, 166
Undergraduates (B) xii, 198
Will Birth Control Promote Race Improvement? (A) xini, 343
Little Study of Married Life, A Janet Chance (A) xii, 206
Little Victims of Overstrained Nerves Leonora Elyes xin, 40
Live Within Your Income Laura A Winkelspycht (A) xin, 129
Living Machinery Morris H Kahn, M D (B) xii, 136
Load Sara Bard Field (P) xii, 12
Long, Harland W, M D (L) xii, 49
Lord Dawson on Birth Control (A) xii, 249
Lorenz, Grace Norton
Parents and Children (B) xii, 185
Parenthood and the Newer Psychology (B) xii, 361
Love in Greenwich Village Ivan Bloch (B) xii, 362
Love-Life in Nature P W Whiting (B) xii, 119
Love's Coning of Age Floyd Dell (B) xii, 45
Love's Pilgrimage Ivan Bloch (B) xii, 922
Lovejoy, Owen
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 105
(Quoted) xin, 29
Motherhood in Bondage (A) xii, 107
Loveett, Robert Morr (L) xii, 291
Lowell, Esther Worn Out Women of the South (A) xii, 249

Lubinsky, Paul A Birth Control in Soviet Russia (A) xii, 142
Lycurgus or The Future of Moral Law (B) xii, 21

M

MacCallum, J A, The Christian and Birth Control (B) xii, 324
McGowan, Kenneth A Preface to Morals (B) xii, 356
Macleod, Norman 1930 140 Millions? (P) xii, 169
Madonna Goes to the River Philip M Harding (P) xii, 130
Malpmerg, Eva (L) xii, 190
Maithus, Thomas R (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 167
Man in the Light of Evolution Orland E White (B) xii, 291
Man, the Rebel Upton Sinclair (A) xii, 282
Maranong, Gregorio Sex and Religion in Spain (A) xii, 157
Margueritte, Victor Greetings to Havelock Ellis xii, 48
Marion, Kitty
Heard on the Street (L) xii, 237
(3) xii, 329
Contrasted Views (A) xii, 358
Heard on the Street (A) xii, 118
Progress on the Street (A) xii, 174
(L) xii, 333
Marriage and Birth Control (E) xii, 112
C Gasquone Hartley (A) xii, 112
Marriage in the Present and the Future Havelock Ellis (A) xii, 58
Martin, A C (L) xii, 202
Maternity Antonia L Schwab (P) xii, 347
Maternal Mortality Charles U Frankenburg (A) xii, 158
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 158
McFarland, Raymond (L) xii, 23
MecKee, Donald Why the March Hare was Mad (C) xii, 97
McMahon, Francis E (L) xii, 299
Meaning of Life, The Elizabeth C Moore (B) xii, 227
Medical Aspects of Contraception, The Aaron J Rosanoff, M D (B) xii, 256
Medical Folkes, The James F Cooper, M D (B) xii, 22
Men and Machines Theresa Wolfson (B) xii, 265
Mère, La J Rochenski (C) xii, 209
Meyer, Adolf, M D (L) xii, 214
Migration Policy, A Arthur E Morgan (A) xii, 188
Milbank Memorial Fund (E) xii, 274
Miller, Helen, M D Contraception as a Means of Conserving Maternal Health (A) xii, 281
Mitcheson, Naomi Alternative (A) xii, 231
Modern Girl, The Eleanor Rowland Wembidge (A) xii, 224
Modern Marriage Anne G Porritt (A) xii, 152
Modern Science and People's Health Ellis K Dearborn (B) xii, 185
Modern Youth and Marriage Charles Francis Potter (B) xii, 185
Mohr, Otto Louis (L) xii, 160
Momentous Report, A Annie G Porritt (A) xii, 10
Moore, Elizabeth C
Growing Into Life (B) xii, 227
The Meaning of Life (B) xii, 227
Moorehouse, Martha (L) xii, 288
Moreno, H W B, M D (L) xii, 142
More Reasons for Birth Control — The Promotion of Morality Morgan, Arthur E A Migration Policy (A) xii, 185
Morning Thunder Mary Sumner Boyd (B) xii, 16
Morris, Robert T, M D (L) xii, 192
Mother, Lewin-Funcke (C xii, 28
Mother, The Mary Pokras (B) xii, 156
Mothers, The Mary Austin (B) xii, 7
Mothers, The Havelock Ellis (B) xii, 288
Mothers' Question, The (Symposium of Letters) xii, 148
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Volume and Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother's Recompense, The Mary Sumner Boyd (B)</td>
<td>xii, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherhood and Ill Health (Symposium of Letters)</td>
<td>xii, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherhood of Isadora Duncan (Quoted from My Life)</td>
<td>xi(2), 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motherhood in Bondage (Symposium)</td>
<td>xiii, 51, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen R. Lovejoy (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much Ado About Women (B)</td>
<td>xii, 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudd, Stuart, M D (L)</td>
<td>xii, 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussen, Benjamin, The Desperate (P)</td>
<td>xii, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutch, A J Labor Education and Birth Control (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myerson, Abraham, M D</td>
<td>xii, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Objections to Sterilization (A)</td>
<td>xii, 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Conference, The (E)</td>
<td>xiii, 124, 276, 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>xiii, 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Social Conference, 1927 (B)</td>
<td>xii, 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Woman's Party Program (E)</td>
<td>xii, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Increase of Mankind, The L J Cole (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need for Birth Control, The Margaret Sanger (A)</td>
<td>xii, 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E)</td>
<td>xii, 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Citizenship, The H Wilbur Ross (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Colonial Policy, The Henry Pratt Fairchild (B)</td>
<td>xii, 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Competence, The Walter B Pitkin (A)</td>
<td>xii, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Ellis Book, A G V Hamilton, M D (A)</td>
<td>xii, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Medical Polities James F Cooper, M D (B)</td>
<td>xii, 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Morality, The Edgar Wood Pangborn (B)</td>
<td>xii, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Birth Control Bill, The (A)</td>
<td>xii, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Hearing, The</td>
<td>xii, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsboy, The Miriam Techen (P)</td>
<td>xii, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Notes</td>
<td>xii, 24, 29, 122, 155, 189, 216, 239, 265, 292, 324, 356, 380, 225, 50, 90, 95, 116, 139, 179, 199, 230, 266, 295, 329, 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Age of Man, The Guy Irving Burch (B)</td>
<td>xiii, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Step, The Margaret Sanger (A)</td>
<td>xii, 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Steps in the Movement Norman E Himes (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nice, Margaret Morse (L)</td>
<td>xii, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nieh I Chang China (P)</td>
<td>xii, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineteen Thirty 140 Millions? Norman Macleod (E)</td>
<td>xiii, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitobe, I: Food and Population in Japan (A)</td>
<td>xii, 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman, Edward A: Politics and Birth Control (A)</td>
<td>xii, 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Worry for Mother (Cl)</td>
<td>xii, 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Our Baby Is Born Ralph Cheyne (P)</td>
<td>xii, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerous Families of Former Times, The G de Lapouge (A)</td>
<td>xiii, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Congestion Thomas Nixon Carver (A)</td>
<td>xii, 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offering, The Helen Hopt (P)</td>
<td>xii, 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogburn, William F (L)</td>
<td>xii, 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Age and Birth Control (E)</td>
<td>xii, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Man's Folly, An Ivan Bloch (B)</td>
<td>xii, 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Being a Girl (B)</td>
<td>xii, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity, An (A)</td>
<td>xii, 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization Will Bring Success P B P Huse</td>
<td>xii, 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized Labor and Birth Control J B S Hardman (A)</td>
<td>xii, 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Ryan, John F (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control)</td>
<td>xii, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Enemy the Child Ruth Vincent (B)</td>
<td>xii, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Own Times Ernest Minor Patterson (B)</td>
<td>xii, 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-Crowded Lands Thomas Nixon Carver (A)</td>
<td>xii, 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overpopulation and Shortage of Water and Housing (E)</td>
<td>xii, 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacifism in the Modern World Coley Taylor (B)</td>
<td>xii, 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphlets Received</td>
<td>xii, 322, 353, xiii, 22, 112, 174, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangborn, Edgar Wood</td>
<td>xii, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Probation in Literature (A)</td>
<td>xii, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
<td>xii, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New Morality (B)</td>
<td>xii, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter of Earth (B)</td>
<td>xii, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenthood and the Newer Psychology Grace Norton Lorens (B)</td>
<td>xii, 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents and Children</td>
<td>xii, 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Norton Lorens (B)</td>
<td>xii, 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira S Wise, M D (B)</td>
<td>xii, 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents' Exposition (E)</td>
<td>xii, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsons, Alice B (Quoted)</td>
<td>xii, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paton, Mrs Luella (L)</td>
<td>xii, 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson, Ernest Minor</td>
<td>xii, 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Own Times (B)</td>
<td>xii, 292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Problems (B)</td>
<td>xii, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace and Birth Control (B)</td>
<td>xii, 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl, Raymond (L)</td>
<td>xii, 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodical Notes</td>
<td>xii, 19, 186, 236, 263, 289, 321, 353, xiii, 22, 85, 95, 118, 204, 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicity of Sex Desire P H Hankins (B)</td>
<td>xii, 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Hygiene for Women Ella K Dearborn (B)</td>
<td>xii, 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterson, Houston Buxton Revised (A)</td>
<td>xii, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pethick-Lawrence, Emmeline Havelock Ellis (A)</td>
<td>xii, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettit, Mrs I T (L)</td>
<td>xii, 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phadke, N S</td>
<td>xii, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hindu Mother (A)</td>
<td>xii, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phelps Dryden (L)</td>
<td>xii, 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>xii, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polley, A P (L)</td>
<td>xii, 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitkin, Walter B</td>
<td>xii, 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>xii, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New Competence (A)</td>
<td>xii, 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point of View: The Art Young (Cl)</td>
<td>xii, 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokrass, Mary</td>
<td>xii, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heartfelt Appreciation (A)</td>
<td>xii, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testimony</td>
<td>xii, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Conference of Social Work (A)</td>
<td>xii, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mother (B)</td>
<td>xii, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics and Birth Control Edward A Norman (A)</td>
<td>xii, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontefract, Elizabeth W (L)</td>
<td>xii, 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>xii, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Food Supply in India R K Das (A)</td>
<td>xii, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Map (C)</td>
<td>xii, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question in Japan, The (A)</td>
<td>xii, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Last</td>
<td>xii, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>xii, 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porritt, Anne G</td>
<td>xii, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Momentous Report (A)</td>
<td>xii, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertha Ayrton (B)</td>
<td>xii, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads to Social Peace (B)</td>
<td>xii, 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Marriage (A)</td>
<td>xii, 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting and Spending at the Professional Standard of Living (B)</td>
<td>xii, 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About Ourselves (B)</td>
<td>xii, 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portus Marries Mary Sumner Boyd (B)</td>
<td>xii, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postery Eric L Alling, M D (B)</td>
<td>xii, 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-War Population Problem, The A B Wolfe (A)</td>
<td>xii, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter, Charles Frances</td>
<td>xii, 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Future of Marriage (A)</td>
<td>xii, 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Youth and Marriage (B)</td>
<td>xii, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical Race Betterment Eleanor Dwight Jones (A)</td>
<td>xii, 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preface to Morals, A Kenneth Macgowan (B)</td>
<td>xii, 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Trends in Birth Control (A)</td>
<td>xii, 312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW — Index for Volumes XII and XIII, 1928-1929

Education (B) xi, 120
in Man and Animals P M Whiting (B) xii, 321
Problems in India Basanta Koomar Roy (B) xi, 154
Sexual Apathy and Coldness in Women (B) xii, 27
Sexual Chaos, The Frank H Hankins (A) xii, 215
Sexual Life of Savages in Northwestern Melanesia Frank H Hankins (B) xii, 358
Shall Women Be Free? (Symposium of Letters) xi, 16
Shaw, George Bernard A Kid the Taboo (A) xii, 156
Sheppard-Towner Act (E) xii, 100
Shipwrecked Radhakrishnan Tagore (P) xii, 15
Should Lives Be Planned? (Symposium of Letters) xii, 284
Sibylla, or the Revival of Prophecy (B) xii, 136
Sidgell, Edith How-Martyn (A) xii, 205
Sinclair, Upton Man, The Rebel (A) xii, 282
Sixth International Birth Control Conference (E) xii, 245
Slusser, B F, M D (L) xii, 215
Smedley, Agnes Margaret Sanger Comes to Berlin (A) xii, 30
A Berlin Birth Control Clinic (A) xii, 179
Birth Control in Germany (A) xi, 77
Smith, Jessica Soviet Birth Control Policy (A) xii, 264
(L) xii, 297
Soviet Assignment, Madeline Grogans (A) xii, 199
Social Adjustment Through Birth Control (E) xii, 137
Socialist's Viewpoint, A Norman Thomas (A) xii, 255
Social Work Programs (L) xii, 212
Tests for (A) xii, 218
Social Problems Ernest Minor Patterson (B) xii, 292
Social Problems of the Family Norman E Himes (B) xii, 134
Solley, John B A Doctor's Letters to Expectant Parents (B) xii, 293
Some Ethical Aspects of Birth Control Frank H Hankins (A) xii, 127
Some Medical Views on Birth Control Rachelle S Yarro, M D (B) xii, 167
Some Object Lessons (Symposium of Letters) xii, 108
Some Patients B Luber, M D (A) xii, 362
Soviet Birth Control Policy Harold Z Brown and Jessica Smith (A) xii, 264
Spain and the Birth Control Movement Helly Connors (A) xii, 156
Speaking of the Conference Abraham Stone, M D (A) xii, 43
Sprague, Robert J (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 110
Standing Room Only Harold Cox (A) xii, 286
Statement of Ownership xi, 162, 350, xiii, 143, 385
Stephenson, Elly (L) xii, 360
Sterilization (E) xii, 73
The California Experiment (A) xii, 82
Legal Status of Harry H Laughlin (A) xii, 79
Map Illustrating State Legislation xii, 75
Problems of Eugenical (A) xii, 132
As a Social Measure Robert C Dexter (A) xii, 75
A Social View Warren S Thompson (A) xii, 76
Some Objections to Abraham Myerson, M D (A) xii, 81
(Symposium of Letters) xii, 89
(U) xii, 89
Urgency of the Study of Corn B S Hudson (A) xii, 543
Voluntary Wilfrid Chase (A) xii, 88
Stewart, Irene Young Mrs Croner (P) xii, 229
Stewart, Maxwell S China's Only Hope (A) xii, 159
(L) xii, 299
Still Another Reason for Birth Control The Right of the Child to be Welcome xii, 67
Stirrings in the Medical Profession (A) xii, 150
Stoddard, Lothrop (L) xii, 288
Stone, Abraham, M D Speaking of the Conference (A) xii, 48
Stone, Hannah M, M D Family Limitation and Family Health (A) xii, 182
(Quoted under The Curse of Abortion) xii, 307
Present Trends in America (A) xii, 312
Strictly Personal Affair, A Elane Robinson (A) xii, 298
Strong (Ct) xii, 297
Sturges, Herbert A China and Australia (A) xii, 101
Evolution or Social Progress (A) xii, 266
Sundquist, Alma, M D Birth Control Movement in Sweden (A) xii, 146
Present Trends in Sweden (A) xii, 335
Support for Birth Control (A) xii, 107

T
Tagore, Rabindranath. Shipwrecked (P) xii, 15
Tandler, Julius, M D Present Trends in Austria (A) xii, 313
Taylor, Coley Death of a Hero (B) xii, 327
How Like a God (B) xii, 327
The Life of Lady Byron (B) xii, 327
Pacifism in the Modern World (B) xii, 327
See How They Run (B) xii, 327
Ultima Thule (B) xii, 327
The Underdogs (B) xii, 327
Techer, Miriam The Newsboy (P) xii, 29
Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control
Woman's Right xii, 3
Married Love xii, 35
The Health of Mother and Child xii, 71
The Welfare of Children xii, 103
The Abolition of Poverty xii, 135
The Relief of Over-Population xii, 164
The Solution of the Problems of Migration and War xii, 171
The Improvement of the Race xii, 403
The Preservation of Childhood xii, 335
The Abolition of Abortion and Infanticide xii, 3
Their Salvation Herb Kruckman (C) xii, 333
Thomann, Norman (Quoted under Sterilization) (L) xii, 89
(A) xii, 255
Thompson, Warren Sterilization on A Social View (A) xii, 76
(Quoted) xii, 315
Thomson, J Arthur (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 3
Three Rebel Women (A) xii, 104
Thrasyachus or The Future of Morals Edith Houghton Hooker (B) xii, 83
Tilton, Benjamin T, M D (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 3
Timme, Mrs Walter (L) xii, 323
To the Pure Morris H Kahn, M D (B) xii, 167
Toward the Open John W Gowen (B) xii, 235
Tragedy of the British Timers, The H N Brailsford (A) xii, 310
Tragedy of Over-Population, The G C Chisholm (A) xii, 296
Tragedy of Waste (B) xii, 120
Trent, Lucian
Women of War (P) xii, 147
Birth (P) xii, 291
Truth about Birth Control, The Hudson Chapman, J (B) xii, 138
Truth about Heredity, The J Vijaya-Tungas (B) xii, 196
Trout Dorothy Garrison (P) xii, 115
Tucker, Margaretette Russia's Deepest Concern — The Child (A) xii, 161
Tungs, J Vijaya—
The Truth about Heredity (B) xii, 196
Cevlon's Menace (A) xii, 294
BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW — Index for Volumes XII and XIII, 1928-1929

U

Ultima Thule Coley Taylor (B) xii, 327
Umansky, Jules J Radical Youth Talks About Birth Control (A) xii, 26
Underdogs, The Coley Taylor (B) xii, 327
Undergraduates C C Little (B) xii, 198
Underpopulation and Birth Control (E) xii, 212
Unemployment and Birth Control (E) xii, 105
Unknown Mother, The (E) xii, 344
Unto Her a Son is Born Sara Bard Field (P) xii, 12
Urgency of the Study of Sterilization, The Cora B S Hodson (A) xii, 348

V

Vaughn, John C, M D (Quoted under The Curses of Abortion) xiii, 307
Vermeersch, A Roman Catholics and Birth Control (L) xii, 23
Vickery, Dr Alice Drysdale (Quoted under More Reasons for Birth Control) xiii, 56
Obstetric

Vind, Fanny Garrison (E) xii, 274
Memorial Notice xii, 338
Vincent, Ruth

Our Enemy, The Child (B) xii, 21
A Year of the Denver Clinic (A) xii, 15
Vrostrand, Erik (L) xii, 212
Vollmer, August (L) xii, 28
Voluntary Sterilisation. Wilfred Chase (A) xii, 83

Vredeland, Francis M

An Introduction to the Study of Society (B) xii, 228
World Drift (B) xii, 325

W

Wanted Children (Symposium of Letters) xii, 16
War and Birth Eleanor Dwight Jones (B) xii, 92
Wasting Life Maude Royden (A) xii, 230
Watson, Agnes G (L) xii, 333
Watson, John B (L) xii, 323
Wells, H G (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) x1 167, 303
Wembridge, Eleanor R The Modern Girl (A) xii, 295
Westerton, H C, M D A Doctor's Testimony (A) xii, 230
What Every Boy and Girl Should Know Ben B Landy (B) xii, 56
What I Believe (B) xi, 111
What is Eugenics? Eric L Alling, M D (B) xii, 226
What Means Race Improvement? Leon J Cole (A) xii, 345
What Should We Stand? J Whitley Williams, M D (A) xii, 7
Whitaker, Robert

Chastity (P) xii, 345
A Cleric to Clerics (P) xii, 88
White, Orland E (Quoted under Sterilization) xii, 89
Eugene Reform (E) xii, 234
The Reproduction of Life (B) xii, 287
The Religion of a Darwinist (B) xii, 291
Man in the Light of Evolution (B) xii, 291
The Gospel of Evolution (B) xii, 291
Whitmer Mankind? Rudolph J Coffee (B) xii, 169

Whiting, P W

I Love-Life in Nature (B) xii, 119
Heredity and Human Affairs (B) xii, 261
Sex in Man and Animals (B) xii, 321
Heredity and Environment (A) xii, 9
Heredity (B) xii, 195
The Calamity Howler in Eugenics (A) xii, 213
Whitney (Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 303

Whitlock, Anna Harbottle Woman's Dilemma (B) xii, 18
Who Are Competent? Fillsworth Huntington (A) xii, 197
Who Instigated the Raid? Eleanor Dwight Jones (E) xii, 123

Who Whose Marriage Norman E Humes (B) xiii, 134
Why the March hare Was Mad Donald McKee (C) xiii, 97
Why People Have Small Families (Symposium of Letters) xiii, 316
Why We Behave Like Human Beings L J Cole (B) xiii, 168
Why We Misbehave William J Fielding (B) xiii, 227
Wide Demand for Birth Control, The (Symposium of Letters) xii, 116

Wiggam, Albert E Will the Good or the Bad Inherit the Earth? (A) xiii, 347
Wilde, Harry Emerson

Rysol Kembo Shugi (A) xiii, 182
Japan in Recent Times (B) xiii, 157

Wile, Ira S, M D

Psychological Care of Infant and Child (B) xiii, 168
An Experimental Study of Children (B) xiii, 197
Heredity and Child Culture (B) xiii, 196
The Child and Society (B) xiii, 198
(Quoted under The Curses of Abortion) xiii, 307
Parents and Children (B) xiii, 388
Will Birth Control Break Up the Home? (Symposium of Letters) xiii, 275
Will Birth Control Promote Race Improvement? C C Little (A) xiii, 343

Wilcox, Mary

Barring the Door (A) xii, 115
Birth Control (B) xii, 118

(L) xii, 351, xiii, 235, 387
Wilbur, W N Sr., M D (Quoted) xii, 356
Witham, J Mills (L) xii, 49

Wolfe, A B

(L) xiii, 333
An Epoch Making Conference (A) xii, 318
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 335

(E) xii, 180
The Post-War Population Problem (A) xii, 219

Wulffen, Theresa

The Right to Be Happy (B) xii, 550
Men and Machines (B) xii, 265

Women's Dilemma. Anna Harbottle Whitic (B) xii, 18
Women of War Lucas Trent (P) xii, 147

Working of Birth Control, The (Symposium of Letters) xii, 254

Worn Out Women of the South Esther Lowell (A) xii, 249
World Drift Francis M Vreeland (B) xii, 325
World Population Union (E) xii, 105
World-Wide Birth Control (B) xii, 136

Y

Yager, Lydia A (L) xii, 269
 Yap, Chu-Phay (L) xii, 202
Yarro, Rachelle, M D

Birth Control Clinics in Chicago (A) xiii, 354
(Quoted under Ten Good Reasons for Birth Control) xii, 334
Some More Medical Views on Birth Control (B) xii, 167
(Quoted under The Curses of Abortion) xii, 307
Year of the Denver Clinic, A Ruth Vincent (A) xii, 16
Young, Art The Point of View (C) xii, 299
Young Mrs Croner Irene Stewart (P) xii, 228