The American Birth Control League
invites you to attend its Thirteenth Annual Meeting,
January 18 and 19, 1934, New York

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18—PARK LANE HOTEL 299 PARK AVENUE AT 48th ST

10 30 Annual Meeting
   Mrs F Robertson Jones, presiding
   Business Meeting
   National Reports
   Plans for 1934

Discussion
   Practical Measures for Promoting Birth
   Release

2 30 State League Reports
   Mrs George A Dunning, secretary
   Pennsylvania Birth Control Federation presiding

   Discussion
   Bringing Birth Control to Women in Rural
   Districts

7 30 Dinner Meeting, Park Lane Hotel, 299 Park Avenue

BUILDING THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

Dr Henry Pratt Fairchild President Population Association of America presiding

Laying the Foundation—Birth Control and Public Health
   Dr C E A Winslow, Professor of Public Health Yale Medical School

Raising the Structure—Birth Control and the Race
   Dr Harry A Overstreet, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology College of the City of New York

Insuring Its Permanence—Birth Control and World Peace
   Dr Warren S Thompson Director Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19—YWCA 600 LEXINGTON AVENUE, AT 53rd STREET

10 00 Financing National and State Organizations
   Mrs John DeWitt Peltz presiding
   Jean Pinney American Social Hygiene Association
   M Louise Griffith National League of Women Voters

11 30 The Birth Control Clinic and the Social Worker
   Carol K Nash, Field Secretary N Y C Committee, presiding

   Dr Sophia J Kleegman Assistant Clinical Professor of Gynecology N Y U and Bellevue Hospital Medical School

12 30 Luncheon Meeting Highlights of the Washington Conference
   Dr Hannah M Stone Medical Director Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau
   Dr Eric M Matsner, Medical Director, American Birth Control League

The public is invited. Tickets for the dinner meeting on January 18 and the luncheon meeting on January 19 are available at the office of the League. Kindly use order blank on back cover of the REVIEW.
FOR THE NEW YEAR

I HAVE been asked by the Editor what, in my opinion, are the most vital and most urgent tasks before the birth control movement, and offer the following listing as an ideal program for 1934.

1. Funds for research to find more generally acceptable methods and particularly those simple enough for women beyond the reach of clinics and instructors, as in the backwoods of America, or in China and India. Continuation of such studies as that of Cecil I. B. Voge.

2. Tests of experimental measures giving protection for months at a time.

3. More clinics using present methods, preferably in established hospital out-patient departments, where this is not possible, as special extra mural organizations.


5. Extension of instruction in contraception to the very few medical schools now omitting it.

6. Development of birth control clinics into general marriage advice centers, with pre-marital examination, early diagnosis of psychic and physical maladjustment, and early diagnosis of sterility.

7. Changes in Federal and state laws, in order that all physicians may obtain books and materials by mail or common carrier without being law-breakers, as is now the case under the Federal law and that of some states.

8. Inquiry and action by state medical societies, following the striking example of the Michigan State Medical Society.

9. Extension to all regions of the privileges and safeguards of sterilization (without unsxeing) now in use in twenty seven states, (this extension to apply to people outside of institutions) to prevent propagation by the feebleminded and insane.

10. More use of vasectomy as the one completely satisfactory and simple method of preventing conception in cases where the man should not have children, or the couple has had all they will ever be able to rear.

One of the best single moves to insure these results would be an effective coordination of all agencies interested and active in the birth control movement. Through such coordination concentration on main objectives and neglected areas would be achieved.

ROBERT L. DICKINSON M.D.
Honorary Secretary to the National Committee on Maternal Health Inc.

THE Blessing OF BIRTH Control

BIRTH Control is the determination of rational and intelligent people to guide and even control human life at its source with the same sanity and reason that is exercised toward life in being and even at its close. It is the first definite expression of planned heredity which must ultimately, (and no one dare predict how swiftly) bring vast benefits to that nation or race which deliberately enters upon the simple project of encouraging the birth of desirable human beings and discouraging the birth of the undesirable.

The obstacles and objections that lie in the path of this movement need concern no one very greatly. No institution or personal prejudice is capable ultimately of withholding blessings or benefits from an ever increasing intelligence world. Birth control, removed from the unworthy and baseless fears of immorality and equally from the superstitions of an afflicted Deity, will not long be shackled. These hindrances once removed, it may rapidly bring into being a day of human satisfaction, health and happiness of which the race has not yet dreamed.

Birth control is by no means merely a latent biological or physiological benefaction. It may well serve, in the Western world, to lift the whole question of sex to a level of normal beauty and good. Here the religious forces of the Western world must stand accountable. Sex from the day of St. Augustine, possibly even St. Paul, has been treated as a thing ugly in itself and wrong in its intent. Aside from its biological import and significance, and from whatever it may do in improving the race, birth control may also bring a blessing no whit less significant, in sanctifying, in ennobling the experience of sex.

We have too long accepted such expressions as "this vile body," and "the weakness of the flesh." With all other revolutions and evolutions in human thought and endeavor, birth control may bring an attitude of serenity, holiness and joy to the fundamental and unalterable fact of sex in human life.

WILLIAM T. HOOPER D.D.
President Connecticut Birth Control League
Rector St. John's Church, Hartford.

IF IT is necessary, and hence legitimate, for the government to control production and distribution, income and wages, why is it not equally necessary for it to control the number of the beneficiaries of all this? In other words, why is not birth control as necessary to the welfare of the state as any of these others?

THEODORE DREISER
AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON BIRTH CONTROL AND NATIONAL RECOVERY

A DISTINGUISHED group of leaders from all parts of the nation will assemble at the three day conference on Birth Control and National Recovery to be held at The Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D C., on January 15, 16 and 17, 1934, under the auspices of the National Committee on Federal Legislation Mrs Margaret Sanger is president.

The main objective of this Conference is to direct the attention of Congress and the Administration to the fact that the National Recovery Program can be vitally aided if families now living on charity are given a chance to obtain the knowledge and service needed for the limitation of births.

Particular attention is called to the Round Table session on the establishment and administration of Birth Control Clinics under private or public medical auspices and in public institutions. All those interested in clinics should attend, for there will be full discussion of many of the problems that confront every clinical worker.

Three vital phases of the birth control movement will be discussed

Monday Afternoon

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POPULATION PROBLEMS Speakers: Dr Warren S Thompson, Dr William F Ogburn, Dr J J Spengler and others

Monday Evening

MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS OF CONTRACEPTION Speakers: Bishop Francis J McConnell, Rabbi Stephen Wise, and others

Tuesday

The entire day will be given over to medical sessions including the biological aspects of the subject Chairman Dr Prentiss Willson president of the District of Columbia Medical Society. Speakers: Doctors Sophie D Abele, Edgar Allen, Morris J Barkun, John Mead, Russell E Lawrence, James S Klugman, George Luscomb, S M Matsen, James R McCord, D A E Jones, Hannah M Stone, and Fred J Leach.

Wednesday

The morning will be devoted to the consideration of the social and economic phases including a discussion of the proposed bill to amend the Federal law, prohibiting the sending and importing of contraceptive information and supplies by mail or common carrier. The success of this bill will be of tremendous value, modifying and modernizing Section 211 of the Penal Laws dealing with obscenity and the postal laws. The amendment of the old Comstockian obscenity law will be a significant triumph for national common sense, and will advance the development of birth control service beyond its present confines.

It is important, however, to realize that the federal law applies only to the importing and sending by mail or common carrier contraceptive information and supplies and does not prohibit the oral giving of contraceptive advice. The United States already has 144 Centers for contraceptive advice, all of which are outgrowths of the Birth Control Clinic first established under the auspices of Mrs Sanger. These Mothers’ Health Centers and Clinics for contraceptive advice are now legally giving information to at least 50,000 women annually. The twelve Centers located in New York Settlement Houses alone give information during 1933 to approximately 2000 new patients.

Great progress has already been made in carrying out a national program to make reliable birth control information accessible to those mothers whose health requires it. Laws, like people, change, but people are more successful in changing laws than laws are in changing people. The history of the progress of all birth control clinics demonstrates that opinion is affected by the arguments and not of the law.

The passage of the Federal bill by removing false and ridiculous legal barriers would be another step

END THE ERA OF COMSTOCK

THE American Conference on Birth Control and National Recovery to be held at Washington should be of great service in facilitating the passage of the proposed bill to amend the Federal law, prohibiting the sending and importing of contraceptive information and supplies by mail or common carrier. The success of this bill will be of tremendous value, modifying and modernizing Section 211 of the Penal Laws dealing with obscenity and the postal laws. The amendment of the old Comstockian obscenity law will be a significant triumph for national common sense, and will advance the development of birth control service beyond its present confines.

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The passage of the Federal bill by removing false and ridiculous legal barriers would be another step
forward. It would promote the necessary and intelligent service of providing adequate contraceptive advice in the interest of familial welfare—and familial welfare means the welfare of the country.

Ira S. Wile, M.D.

Planning for the Future

A prospective husband writes: "My family, due to economic necessity, must be planned and budgeted, and I shall appreciate very much receiving any information or literature with reference to contraceptives, their relative merits, use, care and where obtainable. I was particularly interested in your article 'The Question of Sterilization,' which appeared in the November issue of the Readers Digest. Congratulations! How fine it is to know of a reliable and authoritative source to which one may go in search for this all important information."

Breathless with eagerness, a mother asks, "I have six children which I wish reared such as will be an honor to their country and be a betterment to the place where they go later in life and the responsibility seems heavy during depression time. Still I want to keep the home fires burning so please tell me what to do and where to go to find out what to do."

A North Carolina mother writes: "I have three children I love them. I want to do my best for them. Of course, as most young couples we said when we were married we would not have any children. But being young and no advice didn't keep it off.

"When my second child was born my husband said he was going to leave me if I ever had another, and he sure enough did. He left me at my Dad's to go look for another job as he thought we couldn't make it with another baby coming and all this depression and all. My baby is one year old and now he says we will be able to go to housekeeping again soon. He has never seen my baby. She is a dear. I don't see who couldn't love babies. I want to do my part by them. I want to do what's right. If you can give me some advice I sure will appreciate it."

A young bride writes: "We want a family but first we want a home of our own. In order to get it and because of the depression, it will be necessary for me to work, and I can't work and have babies at the same time. Our own family doctors are very old fashioned about giving information. We are so anxious to make our marriage a success. Can you help us?"

What the State Leagues are Doing

Massachusetts

The Birth Control League of Massachusetts and its Mothers Health Committee have issued a joint appeal for contributions: "In urging the production of the finest and most vigorous children, and in safeguarding the health of mothers," the appeal points out, "the League strikes at the heart of the problems of eugenics, economics and morals. It has worked quietly since 1916 to remove the obstacles of ignorance and superstition, and backed a group of conscientious physicians in their effort to secure legislation to clarify the Massachusetts statutes. This effort failed, but analysis of the existing statutes has pointed out lawful methods for carrying on the work under the statutes. The League program is threefold.

The practical case work of sending patients to especially equipped physicians in many cities throughout the state and to the Mothers' Health Office.

The educational work by lectures to physicians and laymen, by contacts with social agencies, etc.

The establishing of health centers in other cities where contraceptive aid can be given.

"The Mothers Health Committee has been functioning since June, 1932. Twenty three social service agencies and fifty-nine physicians have sent patients to the office. These women have been suffering from heart disease, tuberculosis, diabetes, venereal disease, kidney trouble, anemia, or recent operations. The fees have been graded according to the patient's ability to pay, about one third of them having been treated free, many with an exceedingly small charge."

Delaware

The Birth Control League of Delaware has been accepted as a member of the Wilmington City Federation of Women's Clubs. This entitles the League to insert notices in the Federation Bulletin, and to speak on birth control matters at Federation meetings.

Mrs. E. O. Kraemer, who has recently made a field trip through the state, reports that there is much interest from women active in philanthropy, it is hoped that clinics may soon be started in Dover and Middle town. Attendance at the Wilmington clinic is increasing and its work is receiving excellent press support.

The League is actively supporting the legislative program in Washington.

New York

The annual meeting of the New York State Birth Control Federation will be held on Wednesday, Janu
January, 1934

ary 17th, at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs O'Connell Iselin, 104 E 71st Street, New York City. The six county committees will report progress and plans will be formulated for the winter's work. Officers and directors for 1934 will be elected.

N E W S F R O M E V E R Y W H E R E

Christian Science Church Attitude In response to a recent inquiry as to the attitude of the Christian Science Church organization toward birth control, the Committee on Publication replied, "It has not seemed advisable for the Directors of the Christian Science Mother Church organization to record this organization either for or against birth control, but it has seemed that the subject is of such a nature that Christian Scientists should decide individually whether or not it should have their support."

The New Jersey Birth Control League embarking on a program of expansion, has opened three new Maternal Health Centers during the past year. Prior to this, clinical service was available only in Newark, at the Maternal Health Center, 42 Park Place.

Mrs Kent Colwell, president, Junior State Committee of the League, reports that a branch of the parent center was opened at 705 Park Avenue, Plainfield, on July 6th, with one session a week in charge of Dr. Rose D. Bass. During its first sixteen sessions this center cared for 147 patients. The Morristown Center was opened on November 23rd at 430 Park Square Building, with one session a week in charge of Dr. Jennie D. Beaver, and the third center, with Dr. Hannah E. Seitzwick-Robbins in charge, began functioning at 77 Beattie Street, Trenton, on December 7th.

These centers are sponsored by local committees with a charter from the state League, and are financed by funds raised in the community which they serve. They are under the direction of Dr. Hannah M. Stone, medical director of the State League. Local committees, in addition to raising funds through entertainments and rummage sales, keep the clinic office open two hours daily for appointments.

The Atlanta Birth Control League entered a plea for a better understanding of birth control in connection with the recent Atlanta Community Chest drive. Mrs. R. G. McAliley is president and Mrs. Sinclair Jacobs is secretary of the League, which is open to anyone interested in furthering the cause of birth control.

The Atlanta Constitution commented editorially on the work of the League as follows: "The enlightened view of this modern day has wisely accepted the fact that terrible injustice is done to a child brought into the world under conditions which will not permit its being given equal opportunity with other children in more happy surroundings, and that such births are an injustice to mothers who are already in a pathetic condition."

"Birth control is peculiarly one of the problems which must be considered with an open mind, free of prejudice or narrowness, and such an organization as the Atlanta Birth Control League can serve as a splendid service to that end."

The Conference on Birth Control in Asia was held in London on November 24th and 25th. "Population Problems in the East" were discussed by Lord Horder of Ashford, Professor A. M. Carr-Sanders, Mr. Harold Cox, Mrs. J. O. Bland, Dr. C. V. Drysdale, Dr. R. K. Das (India), Mr. T. Eguchi (Japan) and Dr. Mabel Buer. "Standards of Living in Asia" was the subject of the second session, and the third session was devoted to a consideration of "Practical Problem of Contraception in the East." Among those who presented papers were Dr. Helena Wright, Dr. Mukerji (India), Dr. C. I. B. Voge, Dr. P. W. Lamb (China), and Dr. De Silva (Ceylon).

A Museum of Contraception specially organized by Dr. C. I. B. Voge was available for inspection throughout the Conference.

The objectives of The Birth Control International Centre, which sponsored the Conference, are to stimulate interest in birth control in those countries which at present have no organizations, to assist in the establishment of birth control clinics wherever they may be needed, and to act as a channel through which accurate data on all problems connected with the propaganda and practice of birth control may be directed to all parts of the world.

The Peking China Committee on Maternal Health has issued its first report covering a period of three years from March, 1930, through February, 1933. It includes an analysis of the first 99 cases treated andsummary suggestions, which show that clinic problems are the same the world over. It is suggested that a competent, full-time personnel should be employed

Contraceptives recommended should be cheap and simple, a stock should always be kept on hand.

There should be ample opportunity for conferences on individual problems.

Clinical visits should be repeated, there should be a close follow-up by means of frequent home visits.

Provision should be made for keeping full and accurate standardized records, including information which would be valuable for purposes of social and
economic study

Effort should be made to test the practicability of birth control education among the working classes of the community.

The Committee supplies material for a regular column in two Peiping Chinese daily newspapers and makes frequent use of articles published in the Review.

**A Brighter Future**

Many of you will recall that economics has often been called the “dismal science.” The term arises from the fact that close analysis of the working of economic forces led the economist to dismal conclusions as to the possibilities of eliminating poverty. He foresaw perennial hardships and low standards of living for the masses of humanity.

This dismal outlook was based on the observation of two fundamental laws of nature: the first was the law of diminishing returns from land and other natural resources, and the second was the desire of mankind to procreate the species. Taken together and related to the problem of progress, they found expression in the so-called Malthusian theory that population tends to increase faster than the means of subsistence.

The law of diminishing returns from the application of labor and capital to natural resources cannot be questioned. It is impossible to raise one thousand bushels of wheat from an acre of land no matter how intensive or scientific the cultivation may be. Precisely defined, the law holds that it is impossible to increase the yield very greatly without a disproportionate increase of costs. To illustrate, one man with appropriate tools might produce on a forty-acre farm one thousand bushels of wheat. But, two men, even with better tools and superior methods of cultivation, could not make the farm yield two thousand bushels. There comes a point where the application of additional units of labor and capital does not produce a proportional increase in output. This is the point of diminishing returns.

Population was, moreover, regarded as certain to increase in consequence of natural impulses and, for that matter, of religious and political injunctions. Indeed, as Malthus saw, population tended to increase in a geometrical ratio, whereas the food supply could increase at best in arithmetic ratio. Hence the time would soon come when the growth of population would have to be checked by starvation, if it were not curtailed by war and pestilence. Birth control as a means of restricting population had no place in the Malthus’ thinking.

The great economic expansion of the one hundred years since Malthus wrote has in the view of many disproved his theory. In this century three great developments have occurred which have profoundly modified the forecast, if not the theory itself. The first is the opening-up to settlement of vast new fertile areas in the American Middle West, in South America, in South Africa, in Australia, and in Manchuria. The second is the discovery and utilization of power resources; the application of science generally to the processes of production, and the development of a more effective economic organization. The third has been the rapid growth, particularly in the western world in the last few decades, in the practice of birth control. The result has been to give us in the nations of Western Europe and the United States a population that promises to be relatively stable in the future. From the economic point of view this augurs for the future vastly higher standards of living than could otherwise have been hoped for.

Harold G. Moulton

From an address at the National Conference of Social Work, 1933

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING**

The Annual Meeting of the American Birth Control League will be held at 10:30 A.M. on Thursday, January 18th, 1934, at the Park Lane Hotel, 299 Park Avenue, New York City.

Julie B. Howson, Secretary

The nominating committee presents the following for election to the Board of Directors:

To serve until 1937

Mrs. Richard Billings
Mrs. Joseph D. Burge
Mrs. McGarvey Cline
Mrs. Edward Cornish
Mrs. Frederic Cromwell
Mrs. Allston Dana
Dr. Clarence J. Gamble
Mrs. Morris Hadley
Mrs. Roger Howson
Clarence C. Little, Ph.D
Mrs. Robert McC. Marsh
Mrs. Louis DeB. Moore
Mrs. John DeWitt Peltz
Richard N. Pierson, M.D.
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Benjamin T. Tilton, M.D.
Mrs. Leslie J. Tompkins
Mrs. Robert White
Ira S. Wile, M.D.

To serve until 1936

Fred J. Taussig, M.D
Mrs. F. G. Atkinson
Mrs. Geo. A. Elliott, Jr.
Catherine C. Bangs
Clarence C. Little, Ph.D
Mrs. Robert McC. Marsh
Mrs. Louis DeB. Moore
Mrs. John DeWitt Peltz
Richard N. Pierson, M.D.
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Benjamin T. Tilton, M.D.
Mrs. Leslie J. Tompkins
Mrs. Robert White
Ira S. Wile, M.D.

To serve until 1935

Mrs. F. G. Atkinson
Mrs. Geo. A. Elliott, Jr.
Catherine C. Bangs
Rev. W. T. Hooper
Mrs. T. S. Lamont
Mrs. Willis D. Wood

Missouri
Minnesota
Delaware
Virginia
Connecticut

**Birth Control Review**
The analysis of these 2,041 deaths serves to some extent to explain the absence of a drop in the maternal mortality death rate corresponding to the drop in infant mortality and communicable diseases; 1,343 deaths or 65 per cent were considered preventable. The responsibility for these preventable deaths was in 36.7 per cent ascribed to the patient, in 63.3 per cent to the physician or midwife. It is also noteworthy that in over 45 per cent of the deaths, exclusive of abortions and ectopic gestations, operative delivery was employed. Cæsarian section was responsible for 310 deaths. Of the 510 deaths from puerperal sepsis, over 75 per cent were deemed preventable.

Recommendations are (1) better and more widespread instruction of the laity on prenatal care, (2) better training of the physician in the care of normal obstetrical cases and the prompt recognition of possible complications, (3) limitation of these complicated deliveries to the specialist in obstetrics, (4) restraint by the specialist in limiting operative measures to the minimum, (5) improved facilities and closer supervision of hospitals taking obstetrical cases, especially the so-called proprietary hospitals, with home delivery recommended for some cases under proper conditions, (6) more widespread use of the higher type midwife and the nurse midwife, who has been given a thorough obstetrical training and is kept under close supervision by medical authorities.

Of special interest to birth control advocates is what proportion of these maternal deaths could and should have been prevented primarily by a prevention of the pregnancy itself. Of the 2,041 deaths, 429 deaths might be considered under this head. 114 induced abortions (known criminal abortions were not included in this number), 47 therapeutic abortions, 18 patients with chronic nephritis, 99 with cardiac disease, 16 with pulmonary tuberculosis, 114 Cæsarian sections for contracted pelvis, 12 Cæsarian sections for fibroids, 17 previous sections. Consideration should also be given to the fact that 273 deaths occurred in mothers who had four children and that the highest percentage of preventable deaths (70.2%) occurred in the slum districts. Nowhere does the committee touch upon this phase of the subject, the prevention by contraceptives of a complicated or undesired pregnancy that resulted in the death of the mother.

Fred J. Taussig, M.D.
AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING

Enclosed please find

$ for dinner tickets, at $2.50 each Tables seat eight
PARK LANE HOTEL, 299 Park Avenue, January 18th, at 7:30

$ for luncheon tickets, at 60¢ each
YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, January 19th at 12:30

Name
Address

Reservations should be made before January 16th

Make checks payable and send to AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE 689 Madison Ave, N Y

FOUNDATION STONES FOR A BIRTH CONTROL LIBRARY

These books, authoritative and yet well within the range of the average reader, are suggested as a nucleus for a birth control reference library. Titles dealing with population, sex education, marriage, heredity, and eugenics are included.

Applied Eugenics, by Paul Popenoe & Roswell Johnson Macmillan N Y $2.60

Danger Spots in World Population, by Warren S. Thompson, Knopf N Y $3.50

Growing Up, by Karl deSchweinitz Macmillan N Y $1.75

Heredity and Human Affairs, by E. M. East Scribners, N Y $3.50

How We Inherit, by Edgar Altenburg Henry Holt and Company, N Y $3.00

Human Sterilization, by J. H. Landman Macmillan N Y $4.00

Little Essays on Love and Virtue, by Havelock Ellis Houghton, Mifflin and Co N Y $1.50

More Essays on Love and Virtue by Havelock Ellis Doubleday, Doran and Co, N Y $2.50

Order your books through our Book Department

MY FIGHT FOR BIRTH CONTROL by Margaret Sanger
Farrar and Reinart N Y $3.00

Sex and Youth by Sherwood Eddy Doubleday Doran and Co, N Y $2.00

Standing Room Only by E. A. Ross Century Company, N Y $3.00

Sterilization for Human Betterment, by E. S. Gosney and Paul Popenoe Macmillan N Y $2.00

The Eugenic Predicament, by S. J. Holmes Harcourt Brace and Co, N Y $2.00

The Hygiene of Marriage, by Millard S. Everett, Vanguard Press, N Y $2.50

The Practice of Contraception, by Margaret Sanger and Hannah M. Stone Williams and Wilkins Baltimore $4.00

The Sex Factor in Marriage by Helena Wright Vanguard Press, N Y $2.00

The Sex Side of Life by Mary Ware Dennett Published by the author, Astoria N Y $5.50

The Truth About Birth Control by Norman E. Holmes John Day Company, N Y $2.50

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Aim: To promote eugenic birth selection throughout the United States so that there may be more well born and fewer ill born children—a stronger, healthier and more intelligent race.