

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

Dedicated to the Cause of Voluntary Motherhood

Hard Facts—Legislators, Six-Hour Weeks and Birth Control—
A Parents' Problem or Woman's?—Birth Control and the Great
War—The Woman Spirit and the Better Day—The Editor's
Uneasy Chair—Book Reviews—Editorials—Verse—Cartoon

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

104 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N Y

MARGARET SANGER

MAUDE EDGREN

MARY KNOBLAUCH

LILY WINNER

And in Recognition of a Vital Spirit that Still Animates this Magazine, JESSIE ASHLEY

ART EDITORS

CORNELIA BARNES

LOU ROGERS

VOL III

No 3

Published monthly Subscription price \$1 50 a year, foreign countries and Canada \$1 75, postpaid

Bundle rates ten copies for a dollar, \$9 50 per hundred

Owned and Published by
THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S PUBLISHING CO Inc
104 Fifth Avenue New York, N Y

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

Issued on the first of each month

Address correspondence and make checks and money orders payable to
MARGARET SANGER

NOTICE When requesting change of address always give the old address as well

New York

MARCH

1919

Editorial Comment

By Mary Knoblauch

OPEN COVENANTS, openly arrived at That is today the cry of the people Even the diplomats of the old regime, who don't like the idea at all, are wary of disclosing their objections lest the flickering flame of their uncertain life be snuffed out by too strong a breath of popular resentment The people are everywhere shaking off the hypnotic sleep of ages dead and gone and are insisting, with an ever growing positiveness of accent that, as they have to fight the battles and pay the costs, they should know the tune for which they and their children must pay the piper This attitude of mind is not confined to the world of politics Men and women have awakened to the fact that knowledge is power and sanity They are tired of stumbling through life blindly They are tired of the impotence of saying after every fresh disaster "If I had only known"

Tradition, that desolate old creature who refuses all light from either the past or the present, and crouches, shuddering, before the future, has done no greater harm anywhere than in refusing knowledge upon the fundamental questions of sex to men and women Woman has suffered the most, of course—although it is perhaps the children who bear the ultimate unmerited penalty—because in her case ignorance and innocence, which should be opposed to reach other, have been inextricably mixed up

IN A MOST ILLUMINATING PAMPHLET on "What Young Men and Girls Should Know," published in 1916, Valentine Grandjean, of the Geneva council, speaks thus directly on this theme

"We believe that we may address boys and girls at the same time, esteeming it to be useful and necessary that the two sexes should mutually understand each other and all that concerns them We are enemies of all hypocritical prudery We see no valid reason for concealing from young girls the truth about the other sex"

Unhappily we are still lagging behind While other countries have conducted a vigorous campaign for sex instruction for the young, even some of our scientific—or so-called scientific—people still harp on the right time, right person and right place for such instructions Of course, all these things should be "right," even if it is only a nose that is being discussed, but scientific facts should be scientifically explained in regard to each and all of the organs and no one of them should be debased by a mawkish personal approach

EVERY COUNTRY IS NOW ENGAGED also in combatting venereal disease, and that quite openly This hopeful sign of the honesty of the times, has at last taken root here although it is only two years since it was considered "unpatriotic" to admit that in "our camps," for instance, "our boys" could possibly get in such predicaments In another year or so, let us hope we shall see the necessity of discussing the proper limitation of families, just as they are doing all over Europe today, with no fear of the post mortem influence of a Comstock

In France, in England, books on the subject of how to limit families are freely circulated Open meetings to discuss the subject as a means of race conservation are held Members of Parliament, physicians, literary men, lend their energies to this movement, which, as Arnold Bennet says, concerns "millions and tens of millions of potential parents who need advice about birth regulation," and who suffer horribly, because they do not get it In France in 1910, the thesis of Sebastien Faure was maintained in the hall of the "Societen Savantes" that you should not have children except when you wanted them You should have the wisdom not to want them, except when you were in a condition to transmit to them a healthy and vigorous constitution and to assure to them in the triple domain, physical, intellectual and moral, the development to which they have a right and which you owe to them.

THIS MAY SEEM a strong dose for us today Yet it is nine years ago that the stenographic report of this meeting was circulated throughout France in conjunction with a manual of contraconceptive methods In the meantime our respected and respectable contemporary, *American Motherhood*, in a splendid article entitled "The Court of Domestic Affairs," says to its readers in answer to hundreds of letters asking for contraceptive information, "We cannot give information There is a law which prevents it" We can only say to those who beg us for some help or information which would restore a woman to health, a mother to her children, and a wife to her husband—"keep on asking and demanding this information until the laws are so adusted that it may be given"

Open diplomacy, the truth about themselves, that is what we want for the man, the woman, the child and the race

Hard Facts

THE FOLLOWING CASES from the records of nurses in the poorer districts of New York City speak for themselves

The first cases enumerated are from the records of a nurse who has worked chiefly among Italian families in the lower East Side. She sent them in answer to the question "Why do you believe in Birth Control?" Her answer was—to avoid the awful waste of time, strength, life and money.

These cases were typical of the many which had come to her notice and induced her belief. "One of my mothers has been the victim of fifteen pregnancies. She now has five living children. One of them is permanently deaf from an old case of otitis.

"Another has had a foul discharge from the ear for nearly two years. Only an operation can cure this, the parents refuse to have it done.

"Two of the other children have rachitic deformities. Of the fifteen pregnancies, one resulted in a miscarriage.

"Nine children died during infancy, or under two years of age, death being due to ignorance and neglect. All who lived through the first year were more or less enfeebled by being kept at the breast long after the milk had lost its value as nourishment. This one thing, is, I believe, the greatest wrong done to babies among the poorer classes. The women hope in this way to escape pregnancy—an erroneous method of birth control. This explains the reason for the great number of children who are afflicted with bow legs, knock knees and the various deformities resulting from the lack of proper bone making materials.

"I have another broken down little woman who married at sixteen—and when twenty six years old had been ten times pregnant. She has borne two sets of twins, twelve children in all. Of these only six lived and four have bow legs.

ANOTHER WOMAN HAS five living children out of eleven pregnancies. Of the living children, one child is mentally deficient, and not one of the five is sound physically. Three died during infancy, and three criminal abortions were performed. At the present time she is in a very unhealthy condition and barely escaped death after the last abortion.

"Another very sad case (and it is only one of many) is that of a woman who lost her life from an abortion leaving six little children. And so I could go on and on telling of various cases. Let us sum it up, not in the question, "Why have so many children?"—but, "Why have so many pregnancies?"

HERE ARE SOME of the tragedies I have met with in my ward visits," writes another nurse.

"In each case I think much suffering and sorrow could have been spared if the mothers had been taught birth control. The unborn child also has to be considered.

"In the case of Dora A. I not only think she should be taught birth control, but any man who claims he cannot make enough to pay more than \$6 rent in a basement, ought to be taken in hand and compelled to realize he cannot bring chil-

dren into the world and not provide for them. To all appearances the man is healthy and able bodied.

"Mary S. is 26, has been married five years, has four living children. Mary looked very white and tired when the baby was born and as usual when visiting the maternity ward I asked Mary if she would like to go to the country for a rest and convalescent care. Her answer was, "I don't want the country. My husband has a business and makes a good living", but I shall not forget in a long time her hunted look and her demand "I want rest from having babies. I can't stand it much longer. I shall go mad. Think of four children—four, three, one and one half and the new baby! If you know any thing that can help me and other women like me, why don't you teach us?"

BERTHA L. IS 35. She is epileptic and has tuberculosis. There are four children—twelve, nine, six and two—and she has had a number of miscarriages in between. Three weeks after the two year old child was born, the mother, while preparing supper, fell on the lighted stove in an epileptic seizure and burned her arm very severely. During pregnancy and nursing period these epileptic seizures are more frequent. Of the four children there is not one well child. Two have congenital heart trouble, two are under observation for tuberculosis. The mother is a poor, sick wreck. Her one request is "Tell me how not to have children."

"Mollie K. was 34 years old. She was brought to the hospital three weeks after the birth of her twelfth child, only five of her children are living. I asked the nurse in charge what was the matter with Mollie. 'I do not know,' was the reply, 'except Mollie says she just can't get well since the baby was born. She says she is so tired.'

"Mollie and I had many little talks. Mollie told me she was so tired having babies that she did not believe she would get well again. Then everything was so dear and her man only made \$20 a week and it was work, work, work, and babies all the time. We tried to coax Mollie along and get her courage back again, with promises of a trip to the country. We told her we would send her to a nurse who would tell her how she could have a rest and no more babies. The heroic little soul made a brave fight for ten weeks. The doctors called her illness Septicemia—but ought to have added 'death due to exhaustion from having too many children.' Her five children are scattered among relatives."

DORA A. IS 39 YEARS OLD. She has four children, and lives in a basement. The rent is \$6. The man was asked why he lived in such a dark, dingy place where gas had to be burned all day. We tried to explain to him it would be better to move to lighter rooms and pay the landlord more and the gas company less. We offered to move the man and family to better quarters. His answer was, "What then? Who is going to keep up the rent?"

"Dora was white, anaemic, underfed and unable to furnish a single garment for the new arrival. The hospital had to furnish clothing for the infant and nourishment for the mother to gain strength during her convalescent period. The patient said, 'God knows this child was not wanted, but I could not help myself.' Upon her leaving the hospital I asked her what she was most in need of. She replied 'Lessons in how to have no more babies, as we cannot feed the children we have and I get weaker all the time.'"

"The man is illiterate and incompetent, his earning capacity being \$10 to \$12 per week.

BECKIE B IS 28 and her seven children, aged nine, seven, five, four, three, one and one half years and two months. The mother is anemic and suffers from rheumatism. She spends about six months in the year in the hospital. Her old mother takes care of the children the best she can. The husband is so erratic that he is unable to provide for the family. They are assisted some times by the charities, sometimes by the hospital. About four months ago the husband went violently insane and is at present in a sanatorium. While we were making the application to have the man committed, Beckie confessed that shortly after they were married 'he went crazy' and she had to put him away,—(Oh had he stayed away!) Not one child looks healthy and all at the present time are in children's homes. Beckie is living from one relative to another, unable to care for herself.

These children surely have been brought into the world under unfair chances of growing up with any care from father or mother.

ANOTHER CASE HAS BEEN reported by a worker in one of our hospitals, who believes in quality children.

A woman living in three dark rooms in the lower East Side, makes her living as janitress of the house. She has been married sixteen years and has had eight living, and two dead children in that time. The husband is an habitual drunkard and a gambler. The financial status of this family is nil. The oldest child is fifteen and helps to support the family, as she earns nine dollars a week. A younger boy of thirteen works after school and earns a little toward the support of the family. The other children are sick and so underfed that they cannot resist stealing food from push carts in the street.

If this woman has another baby she is not physically fit to produce a healthy one. Her children have no chance for an education and can only grow up, if they live, as demoralized, degraded men and women, unworthy citizens and menaces to the community. This mother is nothing but a human breeding machine, an unwilling one at that.

Is such a state of affairs beneficial to the state? When will our government see the necessity of allowing the practices of Birth Control for such women as this? Women who are better off can usually get the information. What justification is there for withholding it from such as these?

Legislators, Six-Hour Weeks and Birth Control

By Mary Ware Dennett, Executive Secretary of the National Birth Control League

THE LEGISLATORS OF New York seem to be par excellence the leisure class. They have achieved a six hour week! In these days of battling for forty-eight and forty four hour weeks, that is something of an achievement.

They convene Monday evening, usually with a two hour session, and on the three succeeding mornings, with sessions from one and one half hours to ten minutes in length. When out of session some few of them are in committee but the majority are fled—it is hard to know where.

For the ordinary citizen with a bill in hand which it is desired to have introduced, such a situation is a problem. The whole session is only ninety days—and with legislative week-ends lasting from Thursday noon till Monday evening, the time available for interviewing members and securing desirable sponsors for the bill is reduced to an appalling minimum.

However, like the public, the legislators are surely moving on toward an understanding of what the Birth Control movement really means. Out of the twenty seven members interviewed in the last few days, only one declared himself positively opposed to the bill, and he decided after ten minutes discussion, that he might perhaps be open minded after all.

IT SEEMS TO TAKE about three-quarters of an hour to answer all the objections the average legislator can think of, and leave him wondering what he can do next to live up to his preconceived notion that he was opposed. More often

than not, they end by cordially admitting that they really have no arguments against the bill—merely a vague aversion to the consideration of the subject as a matter of public or legislative responsibility.

They mostly ask the same questions and voice the same fears about removing the law which tries (so vainly) to suppress birth control information.

They say, "Yes, but if everybody knows how to avoid having children, there won't be any children!"

Then we carefully iron out their fears by showing them that prophecies as to how it *might* work out are not worth so much as testimony on how it *does* work out. We tell them of Holland and New Zealand, the two prize birth control countries of the world—how Holland has had a ratio of increase in population next to that of Germany and Russia—that New Zealand is a garden country for babies, that they make a fine art of motherhood there, with their wonderful chain of maternity hospitals, and that Holland and New Zealand have the lowest general and baby death rates in the world.

WITH THE RACE suicide bogey out of the way, they go on to their next fear, which is that there will be a terrifying drop in moral standards if contraceptive information is easily available.

Then again we reassure them by citing the other countries

which have no shocking repressive laws like ours, but which nevertheless do not show any records of general promiscuity and unbridled excess, or of sexual laxity among the young. We go further, and remind them that if it be true that the mass of our American young people would have so little moral anchorage that we should fear to trust them with knowledge, then something is awfully the matter with us of the older generations who have reared them, and that it is for us to hasten to develop a keener sense of responsibility for the education of *all* young people, as well as those of our families. And they all respond to this appeal. They would obviously feel ashamed not to.

Another idea they advance with confidence is that "practically everyone can now get the information who really wants it." And we reply, "Well if that be true, and the law is already so much of a dead letter as that, then why hesitate a moment to repeal it?" But we tell them, of course, that it is not true that everyone has the information who wants it, as is proven by the incessant stream of desperate, ill and unhappy people who clamor for it, also that much of the information which is now illegally and secretly circulated, especially that which is verbal, is inadequate, unscientific and even harmful, and that it is bound to be so till the medical schools include this subject in their curricula and until the doctors can give the information without evading the laws.

THEN THEY RESORT to the cynical conclusion that it wouldn't do much good to repeal the laws anyway, because the rich who oughtn't to use the information would do it even more than they do now, and the result would be still fewer children, while the "ignorant poor," who ought to use it, wouldn't, and the horde of "undesirables" would go on increasing just the same.

And again we present the instance of Holland where the rich average larger, and the poor, smaller families than any other country in Europe. And we gently remind them that the use of contraceptives can never be made compulsory, nor can anyone frame legislation which will open the eyes of the selfish rich to the joys and values of parenthood. These results can come from education, not from legislation. All that the laws can do is to give freedom of access to knowledge, but the wise use of knowledge is a matter of mental, moral, and spiritual growth.

And they admit that too.

They look very serious and responsible by the time they arrive at saying, "Yes, but what methods do you propose to teach?" Some of them even assume that somehow or other we think the law itself can *establish good methods*! Where upon we make it plain that the question of methods is the sphere of the medical scientists, that it is not for us laymen to presume to teach, and much less is it possible for the laws to determine methods. All the laws can do is to give freedom to the scientists to give to the world the knowledge that has been locked in their brains and only given out surreptitiously on occasion. And all we ask is the opportunity to help to make the knowledge of the scientists accessible to all who need it.

THEIR FINAL QUESTION is "who wants these laws changed, where is the demand?" We tell them that practically everyone wants it who understands it, and that brings up a most significant phase of the birth control movement, which has a unique psychology, in that the mass of people who want information and want the laws changed so they can get it, do not and will not shout their wishes from the housetops. The nature of the subject is one which largely inhibits an *articulate* demand. If one wants amusing evidence of that, witness the side long way in which would be purchasers of THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW on Broadway, slip up to Kitty Marion with the exact change in hand and with one motion only and all speed, make their purchase and flee, lest they be observed. But that the majority of the people want it, and are ready to say so, if they can do it without being conspicuous is remarkably well proven by the article elsewhere in this issue, entitled "Do the People want it?"

WE NEVER FAIL to impress it on the legislative mind that in the last analysis the present laws are absolutely inconsistent with the principle of freedom to know, to think and to do, on which this country is supposed to be founded and that it is outrageous that the government should attempt to place any barriers between the people and knowledge, that the government may rightly discipline people whose abuse of knowledge infringes upon the rights of others, but there it must stop. It can not curb the freedom of citizens to know all there is to know.

And they admit that, too.

They are amusing in their demands upon us as to the proper way of winning the change of the laws. Some tell us, "You just show us enough demand for this thing and it will go through. If the people want it, let them speak up." Others say, "Now, if you would only see that this thing is *quietly* accomplished, with no noise, no public hullabaloo, no news paper headlines, no publicity, etc., it would be a simple matter for us to put this bill right through as a matter of obvious public welfare."

However, on the whole, their attitude is most encouraging. At a guess, probably two thirds of those already interviewed will vote in favor of our bill.

From this point on, practically everything depends upon the amount of work done by the believers in birth control in New York State. Now is the time to write to your Senator and Assemblymen. Remember that no legislative committee of the Birth Control League alone can repeal this law. So do your part and do it quickly.

Volunteer!

Volunteers are needed to sell the Birth Control Review in both New York and other cities. A few women interested in the movement are selling the magazine on the streets daily in New York City. Anyone willing to help in this work should communicate with Elizabeth Colt, in care of The Birth Control Review, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A Parents' Problem or Woman's?

By Margaret Sanger

This article by Margaret Sanger closes the discussion of this subject, which has been given space in several numbers of THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

MANY PEOPLE WHO believe in Birth Control as the means of voluntary motherhood say that the propaganda of the movement is directed too much to women and too little to men. They contend that the appeal should be to men quite as much as to women and that a strong effort should be made to arouse the masculine half of humanity to its responsibilities in relation to the evils growing out of the enslavement of the reproductive function.

It is true that the propaganda of the Birth Control movement in America has been addressed almost entirely to women. It has been couched in the terms of woman's experience. Its prime importance to her has been continuously and consistently stressed. The reason for this course is at once fundamental and practical.

The basic freedom of the world is woman's freedom. A free race cannot be born of slave mothers. A woman enchained cannot choose but give a measure of bondage to her sons and daughters. No woman can call herself free who does not own and control her body. No woman can call herself free until she can choose consciously whether she will or will not be a mother.

IT DOES NOT GREATLY alter the case that some women call themselves free because they earn their own livings, while others profess freedom because they defy the conventions of sex relationship. She who earns her own living gains a sort of freedom that is not to be undervalued but in quality and in quantity it is of little account beside the untrammelled choice of mating or not mating, of being a mother or not being a mother. She gains food and clothing and shelter, at least, without submitting to the charity of her companion, but the earning of her own living does not give her the development of her inner sex urge, far deeper and more powerful in its outworkings than any of these mere externals. In order to have that development, she must still meet and the problem of motherhood.

With the so-called "free" woman, who chooses a mate in defiance of convention, freedom is largely a question of character and audacity. If she does attain to an unrestrained choice of a mate, she is still in a position to be enslaved through her reproductive powers. Indeed, the pressure of law and custom upon the woman not legally married is likely to make her more of a slave than the woman fortunate enough to marry the man of her choice.

LOOK AT IT FROM any standpoint you will, suggest any solution you will, conventional or unconventional, sanctioned by law or in defiance of law, woman is in the same position, fundamentally, until she is able to determine for

herself whether she will be a mother and to fix the number of her offspring. This unavoidable situation is alone enough to make Birth Control, first of all a woman's problem. On the very face of the matter, voluntary motherhood is chiefly the concern of the mother.

It is persistently urged, however, that since sex expression is the act of two, the responsibility of controlling the results should not be shifted to woman. Is it fair, we are asked, to give her the task of protecting herself when she is, perhaps, less rugged in physique than her mate, and has, at all events, the normal, periodic inconvenience of her sex?

We must examine this phase of the problem in two lights—that of the ideal and of the conditions working toward the ideal. In an ideal society, no doubt, Birth Control would become the concern of the man as well as the woman. The hard, inescapable fact which we encounter today is that man has not only refused any such responsibility but has individually and collectively sought to prevent woman from obtaining knowledge by which she could assume this responsibility for herself. She is still in the position of a dependent today because her mate has refused to consider her as an individual apart from his needs. She is still bound because she has in the past left the solution of the problem to him. Having left it to him, she finds that instead of rights, she has only such privileges as she has gained by petitioning, coaxing and cozening. Having left it to him, she is exploited, driven and enslaved to his desires.

WHILE IT IS TRUE that he suffers many evils as the consequence of this situation, she suffers vastly more. While it is true that he should be awakened to the cause of these evils, we know that they come home to her with crush force every day. It is she who has the long burden of carrying, bearing and rearing the unwanted children. It is she who must watch beside the beds of pain where lie the babies who suffer because they have come into overcrowded homes. It is her heart that the sight of the deformed, the subnormal, the undernourished, the overworked child smites first and oftenest and hardest. It is her love life that dies first in the fear of undesired pregnancy, it is her self-expression that perishes first and most hopelessly because of it.

Conditions, rather than theories, facts, rather than dreams, govern the problem. They place it squarely upon the shoulders of woman. She has learned that whatever the moral responsibility of the man in this direction may be, he does not discharge it. She has learned that, loveable and considerate as the individual husband may be, she has nothing to expect from men in the mass, when they make laws and decree customs. She knows that regardless of what ought to be, the brutal, unavoidable fact is that she will never receive her freedom until she takes it for herself.

HAVING LEARNED THIS MUCH, she has yet something more to learn. Women are too much inclined to follow in footsteps of men, to try to think as men think, to try to solve the general problems of life as men solve them. If after attaining their freedom, women accept conditions in the spheres of government, industry, art, morals and religion as they find them, they will be but taking a leaf out of man's book. The woman is not needed to do man's work. She is not needed to think man's thoughts. She need not fear that the masculine spirit, almost universally dominant, will fail to take care of its own. Her mission is not to enhance the masculine spirit, but to express the feminine spirit, hers is not to preserve a man made world but to create a human world by the infusion of the feminine element into all of its activities.

WOMAN MUST NOT ACCEPT, she must challenge. She must not be told how to use her freedom, she must find out for herself. She must not be awed by that which has been built up around her, she must reverence that within her which struggles for expression. Her eyes must be less upon what is—more clearly upon what should be. She must listen only with a frankly questioning attitude to the dogmatized, fossilized opinions of church, state and society. When she chooses her new, free course of action, it must be in the light of her own opinion—of her own intuition. Only so can she give play to the feminine spirit. Only thus can she free her mate from the bondage which he wrought for himself when he wrought hers. Only thus can she restore to him that of which he robbed himself in restricting her. Only thus can she remake the world.

The world is, indeed, hers to remake, it is hers to build and to recreate. Even as she has permitted the suppression of her own feminine element and the consequent impoverishment of industry, art, letters, sciences, morals, religions, and social intercourse, so it is hers to enrich all these.

Woman must have her freedom—the fundamental freedom of choosing whether or not she shall be a mother and how many children she will have. Regardless of what man's attitude may be, that problem is hers—and before it can be his, it is hers alone.

She goes through "the valley of the shadow of death" alone, each time a babe is born. As it is the right neither of man nor the state to coerce her into this ordeal, so it is her right to decide whether she will endure it. That right to decide imposes upon her the duty of clearing the way to knowledge by which she may make and carry out the decision.

Birth Control is a woman's problem. The quicker she accepts it as hers and hers alone, the quicker will society respect motherhood. The quicker, too, will the world be made a fit place for children to live.

THE PROCESSION OF MARTYRS

Mankind is slow to welcome knowledge when first brought to its notice and quick to prosecute and villify those individuals by whom the knowledge is brought. After a time, succeeding generations, are at a loss to find words adequate to express

their gratitude to former martyrs to science and freedom. Yet they themselves are prompt to make new martyrs of those who are preparing new knowledge or making new applications of knowledge of freedom.

The Procurer

Masking her purpose, as wise Madams do,
Behind a smile that flattered and allured,
She held the customer her wit procured
And subtle, suave, she spread her wares to view
She had a daughter vouched a virgin true,
He had a name, estate and wealth assured,
And since he had the sporting life abjured,
He wished to marry and his youth renew

Cash on delivery, she made the sale,
Pledging the maiden to a loveless bed,
Nor did the Gods protest, the heavens fall
But when she decked her in the wedding veil,
I think Dolores must have bowed her head
And Rahab wept upon the city wall

Walter Adolphe Roberts

The End of An 80-Hour Day

A MAN WHO STAYED home with the children for half a day while his wife did her Christmas shopping submits the following statistics:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Opened door for children..... | 108 times |
| Closed it after them | 108 times |
| Tied children's shoes..... | 16 times |
| Number of stories read to them..... | 21 |
| Stopped children playing piano..... | 19 times |
| Smoke rings blown to amuse them..... | 498 |
| Arbitrated children's quarrel | 77 times |
| Put doll carriage out..... | 28 times |
| Brought doll carriage in..... | 28 times |
| Mended kiddie car..... | 5 times |
| Cautioned children about crossing street..... | 66 times |
| Children crossed street..... | 66 times |
| Peddlers rang door bell..... | 7 times |
| Toy balloons bought for children..... | 6 times |
| Average life of balloon..... | 3 min |
| Dried children's tears..... | 14 times |
| Assisted children to blow noses..... | 14 times |
| Telephone calls answered..... | 8 |
| Percentage of wrong phone numbers..... | 100% |
| Crackers issued to children..... | 37 |
| Slices of bread and butter served..... | 12 |
| Drinks of water served..... | 9 |
| Refused to buy candy..... | 87 times |
| Questions about Santa Claus dodged..... | 1,051 |

The statistician is now advertising for two nurse girls and a governess

Birth Control and the Great War

By Theodore Schroeder

This article was written for THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW. Realizing its importance and desiring to give it the widest possible circulation, the editors waived their claims and assented to its publication in American Medicine. It appeared in the December issue of that publication.

I AM NOT GOING to claim that German birth control would have prevented the world war. However, it will appear that the encouragement of large families was one important factor in bringing on the war, and that all approach to overpopulation made it acceptable to the masses. What is more important, perhaps, is the dominant attitude of the German mind upon the problem of birth control and then to see the relation of that mental attitude to the problem of militarism and to the militarists' ambition to dominate the world. If once we acquire a clear comprehension of that type of mind in Germany, it may even help us to understand also a few of our own countrymen, with similar impulses.

Once having a thorough understanding of that attitude, we may also understand how a change therein (a reconditioning of the desires and mental processes) would produce such a revaluation of our "moral" values that perhaps we will be made to think that freedom for birth control and a permanent peace might best come together.

What I wish to do is to portray what I believe to be the dominant German state of mind, by exhibiting how it unavoidably linked and promoted both large families and war, as an expression or manifestation of a lust for power that is functioning at a low cultural level. Let me call this the feudal attitude of mind and try to describe its behavior. Perhaps if our people become definitely conscious of its characteristics and meaning we will be more conscious in an effort to outgrow it and in avoiding its influence in the future.

FOR THE FEUDAL LORD and under the feudal law, the serfs were considered a part of the real estate and transferred with it. In the thoughts and feelings of the feudal lord the serf was quite effectively dissociated from the rest of the human family. One can imagine the mental state which quite unavoidably reacts toward serfs as one does toward domestic animals. Both were valuable largely in proportion to their reproductive efficiency. Frederick the Great in 1741 expressed this attitude in these words: "I look upon men as a herd of deer in the zoological gardens of a great lord, their only duty is to propagate and fill the park."¹

This attitude is not a characteristic of the German feudal mind alone but of all feudal minded persons. In France, Napoleon was one of these feudal minded persons who needed "food for cannon." When the brilliant Madame de Stael asked him, "Who is the greatest woman?" Napoleon answered "She

who has borne her husband the greatest number of children." In other words, the performance of other and distinctly human social service is not thought of as a function of woman any more than as a function of domestic animals. A career of service may supplement prolific motherhood, but by the feudal minded ones cannot be accepted as a substitute for fecundity.²

The same attitude of mind found expression in England as late as 1794. Mr Arthur Young was resisting the claim of democrats for the reform of the British Parliament and was opposing a proposed dominance of England by the House of Commons. It is a characteristic of all feudal minded persons that they live in the past and look back for ancient precedents, rather than to intellectual evolutionary processes which produce new precedents. Thus Mr Young justified his position by referring back to the time of Edward I and Edward II when he says none had representation in parliament but "land possessors holding by military tenure, all beneath were of no more account, in great national assemblies, than the cows, sheep and hogs of the kingdom."³ We all see a few such feudal minded persons even in our time and in our own country. Most of the readers can at once name a man in the United States who is conspicuous for his boisterous support of militarism and equally prominent in opposition to birth control. He is also eminent for the vehemence of his opposition to all power vested in himself. This hatred is only equalled by the facility with which his political tendencies induce subservience to other masterful men when it can be made the means of increasing the consciousness of power in himself. These are perfectly good manifestations of medieval cultural development, such as dominates in Germany more than in most modern nations.

SOMETIMES A PHYSICAL inferiority in youth, a defective organ, or an emotional conflict, prompts individuals to be over strenuous in seeking compensation for their inferiority through phantasies of grandeur, or by some extraordinary exertion to impose themselves upon the world by other and relatively overdeveloped faculties. Sometimes this compensation is secured by becoming a mere common scold. Often it is by this means that some feeling of inferiority produces such intensity of compensatory desire, that we make our scheme of life a "moral" duty to be imposed upon others, if possible, as a means of reassuring ourselves that we are not inferiors. Our wish may acquire for us the importance of a divine command. Thus we may come to act as though we felt ourselves the agent of God for imposing His will, or rather our divine will upon the world. This summarizes, too, briefly and inadequately the psychology of the Kaiser and of his noisest competitors resid

¹Ibid. T. Roosevelt has also expressed this thought.

²Bebel, "Woman under Socialism," p. 25, citing Kautsky's "Ueber den Einfluss der Volkervermehrung auf den Fortschritt der Gesellschaft."

³John Cartwright, "The Commonwealth in Danger," p. XLVI, (1795), citing Young's Travels in the years 1787, 1788, 1789, p. 238, (Edition 1794?).

ing in these United States. It may explain for the genetic psychologists the importance which they respectively attach both to large families and to militarism. By these identifications of the self with the great human forces of reproduction and wholesale destruction, they protect themselves against some feelings of inadequacy, which are hidden from most persons not yet familiar with the psychogenetic approach to the understanding of humans.¹

In its more morbid condition, I found this mental state illustrated in an insane mulatto. To escape his feeling of inferiority, he desired personally to visit the battlefields of Europe, and he thought that, with a couple of revolvers, he could kill off all the men in Europe. He said that afterwards, as the sole surviving male, he would repopulate the earth. Here we see the fantastic extreme of that general mental attitude which would control the destiny of the world by using the "moral law" and penal code for controlling its death rate by war. So do such persons seek to approach or imitate omnipotence. Thus do our impulses behave when they are functioning near the evolutionary level of the savage, or near to those who have a morbid desire to play the role of omnipotence over life and death.

Now let us trace the operations of this feudal mindedness among the Germans to its ultimate influence in producing the present world war.

THIS POLICY OF BLIND devotional obedience to the mating instinct was encouraged in Germany so long as it was carried on within the civil status of legalized marriage. Beyond that it is displeasing because, when progeny is the product of unconventional union, it denies to the feudal mind that consciousness of power to control which it craves and which is so pleasing to the governing classes of Germany. The feudal minded person seldom thinks in terms of his own psychology. Hence his feelings against birth control are always justified in the name of his God, his morality or even pious submission to a supposed biologic necessity as a *sacred* means to national vigor and greatness, that being an object of reverence. All that means an increase in those feelings of exaltation upon which are built all morbid delusions of grandeur. In that state of relative undevelopment it seems impossible to think in terms of racial culture and service. So all must be viewed from the standpoint of national prowess. That is the farthest reach of their undeveloped feelings and imagination. "The interests of the state," declared Prof. A. Schlossman, "require an increased population, tax payers, soldiers, workers—the more, the better for the state." From the viewpoint of the feelings and from the economic standpoint, the state is practically identical with the interest of the privileged classes, and such of their victims as have an emotional identification with them. Professor Schlossman expresses their typical attitude.

Emperor Wilhelm announced in 1909 that he was willing to be the god father to the eighth child in every German family. He was brutally frank as to his reasons. The newspapers publishing the imperial order announced at the time that "the Emperor hopes by this means to assist to bring about an increase of the German birthrate, which plays an important

part in the strengthening of German military power. Recent years have shown signs of a diminution in the percentage of births, a circumstance which not only the Emperor, but many eminent statesmen besides, regards as a grave national danger." We will now trace the results if this feudalistic attitude of mind upon the industrial situation.

It is an agreeable occupation of many of the fortunate classes, especially of Germany, to maintain this vicious circle, artificially accelerate reproduction, then comes industrial unrest, which in turn compels entry upon aggressive policies of colonization and conquest, in order to make room for the increased population and furnish enlarged opportunity for exploitation. Then accelerate once more the reproduction in order to make more efficient the necessary colonization and conquest. Once this policy is definitely entered upon, any decrease in the birth rate seems to portend possible loss of political and economic might for the privileged few. To practice or advocate birth control is, therefore, proclaimed both blasphemous and treasonable. It also means the loss of stimulus for the phantasies of grandeur with which the exploited classes compensate themselves for their misfortune. Acute overpopulation tends to produce revolution and democratization, unless relieved by colonial expansion and conquest. So the successful opposition to birth control stands as a bulwark of the privileged classes and military minded everywhere. The disinherited can secure compensation through glorifying themselves by a childish pride in the size of their family or of their country, or even measure their own exaltation according to the economic, political or military grandeur of their exploiters. Again they retrieve themselves by a brutal exploitation of the still more backward ones or even their progeny. Thus always do slaves find compensation for their ill fortune by cultivating a consciousness of superiority relative to some one who in fact or fantasy is still more degraded. It is probably this desire for compensation that makes the slaves of German autocracy eager to enter upon wars of conquest.

So they accepted the argument that the workers must reproduce to provide soldiers for the defense of the fatherland and of colonial markets, while the fortunate classes must provide officers and leaders. This constant increase in population raises the tension at home and increases the need for further expansion. Thus the vicious circle is maintained largely because the German aristocracy willed it and because the exploited population at large is not yet sufficiently awake to appreciate the importance of consciously directed parenthood as a more intelligent mode of solving the problem of local overpopulation and of wars for territorial or commercial expansion.

INTELLIGENT OBSERVERS in close touch with social conditions in Germany had come to believe that, under existing economic conditions, the German Empire had probably reached about the limit of its density for a home population, if the sixty five millions of inhabitants are to maintain themselves in accord with modern standards of living. Already a considerable portion of its population had been impelled to emigrate. Former emigration was much more formidable, prob-

¹See Adler—The Neurotic Constitution.



Procession

ably because in the past it contained elements other than the economic inducement. It has steadily decreased during the past twenty years, also because American economic opportunities were lessening by the disappearance of government lands.

Before a public meeting in Berlin, a speaker is reported to have said that the trouble with Germany is a matter of too many lawyers, too many doctors, a plethora of engineers, sculptors, painters, singers and an ever increasing horde of intellectuals of all sorts in university graduates for whose



Luxe

talents the home land offers no opportunity of unfoldment. Poor trade, keen competition and a gradual rise in the standards of living combine to make overgrowth in numbers a serious menace

In the industrial field, conditions were equally unsatisfac-

tory Following a rapid growth in manufacture, mining and industry which opened numerous pathways for the people at home, emigration was curbed until a point of near saturation was reached. However during the following years, unemployment among the trade union members reached ten per cent.

and threatened to increase, in spite of general talk about "unprecedented prosperity" In 1913 the Social Democratic Congress found it necessary to suggest drastic measures for the relief of unemployment. These conditions were largely the effect of specially encouraged reproduction that was unnecessarily prolific and which, in its social relations, is of the kind that hinders, rather than accelerates, cultural evolution

ONE OF THE FACTORS which contributed toward the aggravation of the economic situation in Germany and made the increase in population a serious problem is the dwindling of emigration overseas The rapid commercial and industrial development of Germany for a time gave opportunity for employment at home to thousands who in former years would have been forced to migrate to other countries But so extensive with this commercial and industrial development went also the rapid spread of higher education, with the result that in a couple of decennials a whole army of well trained professional men appeared who could no longer find employment at home Every avenue in the Fatherland became over full with promising young men of excellent preparation, and of good promise, compelled to remain idle unless an opening could be found for them elsewhere

It is interesting to note in this connection the figures relating to German emigration Between 1881-1890, it amounted to an average of 136,000, which fell to 87,000 in 1893 In 1894, emigration showed a further drop to 40,000 For the last few years, the average has been as follows 1901-05, 29,308 annually In 1906-10, 26,449, in 1911, 22,595, in 1912, 18,445, in 1913, 25,775

The marked decrease in emigration seems paradoxical when contrasted with the growing problem of unemployment in Germany At its meeting in September, 1913, the Social Democratic Party called upon the Empire and the States of the Confederation, as well as the local communes, to do something to lessen the demoralizing unemployment. Among other plans for relief, it was suggested that those out of work should be exempted from taxation so far as possible.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN the rapidly growing population of Germany and the policy of expansion of its Government are clearly recognized by many statesmen in Germany and elsewhere G. Rumelin, one of Germany's astute politicians, spoke prophetically when he declared before the war that, "if Germany continues yearly to add 800,000 to 900,000 souls to her population, she must inevitably seek an overseas expansion of her territory, which England more especially cannot admit And, in that case, in a not too distant future, Germany's increased population must lead to an *overflowing of our boundaries*"¹

Two foremost German national economists such as Prof. Stengel and Dr. G. A. Erdman, members of the Reichstag, have always maintained frankly that Germany's enormous growth of population—over 800,000 annually—is the reason for the country's colonial policy But for this policy, a great part of German industry would be unstable and might collapse at any time, a calamity which would threaten with ruin the very foundations of the privileged classes of the Empire

Because of the rapid increase in population, Germany was inevitably bound to maintain the policy of expansion When Dr. Erdmann wrote "Germany is faced with an all-compelling 'must,'" he looked upon this growth in population as the very mainspring for the imperative which he invoked, and he added with keen insight "Those who speak of the 'colonial adventures' of our Government merely show their narrowness of vision, for *the time might come when Germany would have to pour out rivers of blood for the possession of a strip of land claimed by another state*"¹

With the colonial policy must go a strong navy to support and maintain it In 1900, a number of political economists of foremost rank collaborated in the production of a large work which was intended to awaken the conscience of Germany to a keen realization of the hopeless situation in which Germany would be placed without a strong navy to back up the strong colonial policy which it had followed since that memorable day, August 7, 1884, when Germany announced to the world that it had taken over Angra Pequena, in South West Africa, by an agreement with the Hamburg Commercial House which had previously owned it

In the same year, the Reichstag, in the face of strenuous opposition on the part of Socialists and other radicals, voted the appropriations which meant the building of a large navy and the establishment upon a practical foundation of that new policy which the Kaiser had expressed in his famous remark, "Germany's future lies upon the water"¹

THE ARGUMENT for the maintenance of colonial expansion and for the naval policy which was to prove so disastrous to the world at large, as well as to Germany in 1914, were based largely on the needs of Germany's surplus of population The needs of the new Germany, the Germany of the great Westphalian coal fields, of the teeming industries on the banks of the Ruhr, rendered world famous by Krupp's iron works, the Germany of commercial Berlin and industrial Silesia, with a total yearly addition of 800,000 souls for whom there was no room in agriculture, all impelled toward colonial expansion and the prerequisite of a large army and navy In order to make room for them in industry and commerce, the products of factories and mines which could not find a market in Germany had to be carried to new regions This meant commercial houses and teeming business, but it also emphasized over again the need of colonies, "a place in the sun", and this in turn pointed once again to the need of a powerful navy as a protection for trade and colonies, a matter of life and death to the Empire itself And then again, all this meant the need for more babies to make more soldiers and sailors, and so on around the circle once more

The workmen of Germany were appealed to on the basis of their apparent economic interests as a class, exports meant brisk trade, flourishing industry, employment and "the full dinner pail", stop exports and factories will have to shut down, this will mean loss of wages, suffering, destitution, starvation The feudal minded ones can satisfy their lust for power only if there are more babies who will later be exploited

¹Quoted by Max Marcuse, *Sexual Problem*, 1911

at home, and fight for a monopoly over the exploitation of the more backward peoples. Germany can maintain its place as a power of first rank only if it makes room for the yearly addition to its population, and, to the highest degree, only on the basis that emigrated Germans would remain Germans and not be absorbed by other nationalities. The vanity of being identified with a commercially and economically great nation must be satisfied at any cost.

As early as 1882, the *Deutscher Kolonial Verein* was founded, with branches in different towns in Germany, having for its purpose the maintenance of colonial aspirations along nationalistic lines. Briefly, German capital and German labor *ueber Alles!* Thus did German laborers find a delusional compensation for submitting to autocratic exploitation at home.

BERNHARDI, THE ORACLE of the new Germany, clearly recognized that the call for colonies is generated by Germany's rapid increase in population and made his appeals to the nation frankly on that basis. "Strong, healthy and flourishing nations show increasing figures of population," he states in his famous "Germany and the Next War." "They need, from a certain moment onward, a constant expansion of their boundaries, they must have new territory in order to make room for their surplus population. But, as nearly every part of the globe is inhabited as a rule, new territory can be obtained only at the expense of the occupants—that is to say, by conquest, which thus becomes a law of necessity."

This is one of the chief reasons why Bernhardt considers war "first and foremost a biologic necessity, a regulator in the life of mankind which cannot be dispensed with." Evidently he is blind to the fact that there are other more efficacious means for relieving the tension and distress due to overpopulation, namely, the voluntary, intelligent regulation of parenthood. But that could not satisfy anyone's adolescent lust for power, such as is always operating in feudal minds.

Bernhardt's remedy for overpopulation is expansion at the expense of weaker or less prepared races and he finds an analogy for this in the struggle for existence which takes place throughout nature. His intelligence and his primitive lust for power suggest to him no better way of meeting the issue than that provided by the jungle. "This struggle is regulated and controlled by biologic laws and by the interplay of opposing forces," declares Bernhardt. "In the vegetable and animal world, this process is worked out in unconscious tragedy." The feudal mind always thinks of the biologic struggle for existence as something which inevitably must be compelled to function on the level of the unconscious automatism of the domestic herd. That the exploited classes can find in cooperation and intelligent family limitation a substitute for the conflicts of violence is to the feudal mind an incomprehensible proposition. It is incomprehensible, because they are unwilling, emotionally unable, to accept the accelerated democratization which can thus be brought about. The intelligent action of a great crowd democratically trained would deprive our feudal-minded privileged persons of the chief foundation for their delusional feelings of superiority.

EVERYWHERE THE FEUDAL MINDED ones act upon substantially the same impulse. Everywhere they impel and, to a large extent, though by indirection, they compel, prolific breeding among the less intelligent persons. These latter are also victims of the prevailing religious, political, economic and industrial systems and superstitions. The feudalistic ones proclaim fecundity as a religious duty to God, and a moral duty to the state. By psychologic tricks, a vanity of the unfortunate classes is encouraged so as to make even the fools believe, or at least feel that they, too, have a place in the sun. All this becomes efficient chiefly because it serves a childish pride, because it is a mask or a gloss for the lusts of the flesh, and a childish lust for power. In the unconscious, this impulse is dominant because it induces apotheosis for sensualism unrestrained. Shaw reminds us that similar trickery makes us glorify marriage when the real impulse is for a maximum of temptation with a maximum opportunity, and he might have added, with a minimum of risk.

By the uniform activities and lingering dominance of the feudal mind, we have remained in a state of development in which we compete, like the stockraiser, for an international and intercreedal supremacy in and through breeding. First we must breed prolifically for God, Church, King and Country. Having thereby produced a condition of overcrowding, then for the sake of God, Church, King or Country, as well as for the crowded and submerged ones, there is an obvious necessity for expansion. Now for God, Church, King or Country, we prepare for the conquest and the subjugation of more primitive peoples. With these opportunities becoming exhausted, we must enter upon a further competition in reproduction, in order that we may be successful in the competition among expansionists and for domination of our highly evolved neighbors.

So ultimately comes a world war in which the feudal minded of every nation are equally sure that they are fighting for civilization itself, which means too often their own feudal supremacy, the gratification of their own immature lust for power. They intellectualize it as a fight for national life, and, of course, it has also that aspect. The feudalists are perhaps right in a sense they do not comprehend. With overpopulation, the slow but eternal process toward a democratization of welfare at home would sooner or later destroy their privileges, unless the disprivileged have their attention to a "destiny in the sun," beyond the national boundary. The European peoples have sought release from the stress of overpopulation by a foreign quest to supply a compensating yet relatively small privilege for the disprivileged at home, rather than to find a remedy in the further democratization of welfare at home. With us Americans, this pressure has not yet been great enough to induce like action. As yet, we have had no very urgent need for territorial expansion. Our turn is coming, and is coming soon if only we will breed fast enough. But, without being aggressors in this sense, we are yet unavoidably drawn into the vortex of a world war inaugurated by the feudal minded of other nations and unconsciously promoted to a small degree by our own feudal minded ones by education for feudal mindedness and for prolific breeding in our own people.

How long shall we continue this inter national competition

among the feudal minded for ever enlarging privileges and exploitation? For ever more prolific breeding? For ever more expansion, made necessary by unintelligent fecundity, inevitably tending toward the next war? Will this war make it generally clear that there is a stage of evolution wherein intelligence can be utilized to secure better international adjustment and cooperation, so there will be everywhere limitation of dominance by the feudal minded? Are we now preparing to repudiate their religious and moral sanctification of unnecessary and yet more prolific breeding, of still more extensive and intensive competition in exploitation, the efficiency whereof requires even more destructive wars? Are we ready to focalize our energies upon the service of culture and the democratization of welfare? The peace conference will answer

THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE may or may not be dominated by the feudal minded ones. It may even include the unconscious feudalistic elements in the most democratic of countries. These feudal minded ones in the peace conference will all have practiced reproductive limitations in their own families. If true to the feudal minded type, they will also have discouraged birth control among the unfortunate victims of their exploitation. The feudalist peace commissioners will not wish to see their own feudal mindedness as the fundamental factor in bringing on the present war. They will not wish to see that continuing and intensified competition in breeding and in exploitation must bring on another war, in spite of peace agreements. They will wish to ignore the fact that, in the face of our intense struggle for the physical necessities of existence, even peace agreements may again become a "mere scrap of paper." The next world war may possibly be one in which the disadvantaged of all nations will fight the feudal minded of all nations. Something quite near to such an invitation has already come from Russia. Shall we hasten such a conflict by continuing to preach the sacredness of fecundity and of war? Or shall intelligent restraint of the feudalistic compulsion help us toward a more perfect and peaceful adjustment with the processes that make for the democratization of welfare, with and by intelligent family limitation as one means?

If the coming peace conference is not to be dominated by the feudal minded ones, it might take cognizance of artificially encouraged overpopulation as a condition of the next war. It might provide for restraint upon the feudal minded of every nation by having the International provide that no nation shall put any restraint upon the intelligence that makes for family limitation. It might also put international limitations on the fruits and means of exploitation, so as to minimize feudalistic temptations, and to eliminate all artificial and local encouragement of trade wars. These are but competitive methods in exploitation as a means to a satisfaction for the feudal minded of all economic classes. If President Wilson "puts that over," then this will have been a war for democracy in the very biggest and best sense. It may be the beginning of an internationally guaranteed "free speech," one that shall really mean free speech. Democratization can go its way unhampered only at

the sacrifice of feudal mindedness, and approaches to an absolute free speech are both the efficient means and final end of the process

A Mother's Song

By Benjamin Ogden Wilkins

INTO THE heaven's brightest blue
I gaze, while bending over you,
Baby of mine Those eyes, to me,
Are symbols of deepest mystery
Sheltering havens from every storm,
Baby of mine, so sweet and warm

In them I see such wondrous things,
Strengthened faith the vision brings,
Baby of mine The world, all new,
Shines in your eyes while, clear and true,
Sparkles the promise of love for me
Baby of mine, all this I see.

Do the People Want It?

HERE IS A SLICE of public sentiment out of the middle of New York State.

Dr Hilda Noyes, an expert on eugenics and baby feeding, and, incidentally the mother of six splendid intentional children, went to a district in Oneida County, where she did not personally know the people, chose at random two streets at right angles to each other and visited fifty married women in succession.

She explained to them just how the New York law reads which prohibits Birth Control information. Most of them did not know that it is a part of the Obscenity Laws and is entitled "Indecent Articles" or that it is utterly sweeping in its provisions, so that even a mother can not legally inform a daughter on her marriage as to how to have her children come at intelligent intervals. They only knew in general that whatever one knew about this subject must be learned secretly.

She told them how it was proposed to change this law, and asked them if they preferred to let the law remain as it is and has been for over forty years, or to change it.

Forty-eight out of the fifty said "change it" and they gladly signed the blanks provided by the National Birth Control League asking the Legislature to repeal the law.

Do the people want it?

M. W. D.

Book Reviews

MATERNITY G Bell and Son, Ltd, London 1916 Pro-
curable here from all dealers

At last the women have been consulted on this subject. It was not the doctors, nor the lawyers, nor the clergy who thought of taking this step. It was the Women's Co-operative Guild of England who, in 1916, sent out a set of questions to 600 members of the Guild with a letter asking that they bring out in their replies what they had found their difficulties to be and the consequences. These were the questions asked

- 1 How many children have you had?
- 2 How soon after each other were they born?
- 3 Did any die under five years old, and if so at what ages and from what causes?
4. Were any still born, and if so, how many?
- 5 Have you had any miscarriages, and if so, how many?

Three hundred eighty six replies were received. A second letter was sent later, asking for particulars of wages, and the occupation of the husband. The wages are given in a footnote at the end of each letter. One hundred and sixty of the letters are given here, the rest were of the same nature.

The value of these human documents cannot be denied or overestimated. No one who thinks on social matters at all should fail to read this book and consider intently the problems presented.

The preface, by the Rt Hon Herbert Samuel, M P, states the case plainly. He says "An unwise reticence has prevented the public mind from realizing that Maternity, among the poorer classes, presents a whole series of urgent social problems." And adds that it is the first time, so far as he knows, that the facts have been stated, "not by medical men, or social students, but by the sufferers themselves, in their own words." The time is past for a blind reliance on the survival of the fittest. "You partly remedy the evil, it is true, by destroying a large number of lives which have been made unfit to survive, but you leave as a clog on the community, numbers of others, not killed, but weakened. The conditions that kill also maim."

It would be impossible in a short review to do anything like justice to this volume. It must be read to be appreciated.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE WORKERS By Percy Stuckney Grant
Moffat, Yard & Co 368 pp Price, \$1 60

This is an excellent and comprehensive compendium of varying economic theories and of statistics bearing on the social conditions that have made these various theories the living and vital forces of today.

"The Proletarian," he says, "is sneered at for the number of children who see the light of day in his family. In fact, the word proletarian in its original significance means a person who has nothing else to bequeath to the state except children (*proles* means offspring or progeny). On the other hand, in a time of war or economic emergency, the state turns to the working-class and to their children in almost an agony of

fear, to compare the nation's man and woman power with that of its enemies or competitors.

"The bearing of children should be treated with enough respect by a community whose life depends upon it to accord to parents at least honorable mention, and to bestow upon children the best physical, mental, and industrial equipment. At present the industrial army, which we have discovered must supply in time of war the military establishment in the field, is left to wallow."

It might be asked by the reader, why not "accord to parents the best physical, mental, and industrial equipment" and let the "honorable mention" take care of itself? One does also ask what the best equipment is for the worker and if it does not include all knowledge accessible to mankind, including knowledge to prevent the production of an unlimited "number of children who see the light of day."

The book is a fair presentation of the workers' case from the liberal point of view. The capitalists may well read it and take thought. It holds no threat against them, but presents a gentle warning they will do well to heed.

Books Received

Applied Eugenics By Paul Popenoe and Roswell Hill Macmillan Co 459 pp Price \$2 10

Birth By Zona Gale Macmillan Co 402 pp Price \$1 60

The Business of Being a Woman By Ida M Tarbell. Macmillan Co 242 pp Price \$1.25

Daily Ways to Health By Emily M Bishop Heubsch Co 310 pp Price \$1 50

Constitutional Free Speech Defined and Defended By Theodore Schroeder Free Speech League, New York 456 pp

Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have By Dr A A Philip and H R. Murray David McKay, Philadelphia 150 pp Price 75c

Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have By Dr A A Philip and H R. Murray David McKay, Philadelphia 154 pp Price 75c

The Super Race By Scott Nearing Heubsch Co 89 pp Price 50c

Women in Modern Society By Earl Barnes Huebsch Co 257 pp Price \$1 25

Wonders of the Human Body By George W Carey, Los Angeles 126 pp

Footpath to the Scarlet Road By Dr Grace M Norris, East Winfield, N Y 12 pp Price 25 cents.

Law of Blasphemy By Theodore Schroeder Free Speech League, 59 East 59th Street, New York 18 pp

Social Hygiene (Quarterly) Published by America Social Hygiene Association, 105 W 40th Street, New York 136 pp Price 75c

It is an insult to the womanhood of the country to assert that fear of pregnancy keeps women moral.

If only we could inflict this law section 1142 as a punishment upon those who would inflict it upon others there would be the only reasonable proof of its justice.

THE EDITOR'S UNEASY CHAIR

THIS IS A NEW DEPARTMENT open to all but our most ardent admirers. Their communications if they make any, will, we promise them, be considered confidential.

Let the skeptics, on the other hand, have at us. We will do our best to convince them.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS from an unpublished manuscript by Sonia C. Lee are given as a basis for discussion by readers of THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW. It is hoped that many opinions will be forthcoming on this subject.

"Is procreation the sole purpose of the sex impulse?"

"If woman bore two children every three years during the period of natural fertility, she would bear about fifteen children. But Nature has endowed man with power to create hundreds of children. Now, allowing one woman in three to remain unmarried or sterile, that would mean an average of eight or ten children per family, and in the course of a century the population would be increased sixty four times. This is out of the question both as to the development of the means of subsistence and the rearing of quality children.

"Four children per family will provide for ample increase, and to restrict the sex impulse of either the man or woman to this number would be the practical enforcement of the restraints of celibacy. Unless Nature intended man to follow the freedom of animals, she must have intended that the sex impulse should serve another purpose. Whatever Nature's intention may have been, it is surely one of the greatest modern discoveries, that the intelligent exercise of the sex impulse may be made one, if not the most important of the means of spiritual progress. This means Birth Control. It is just as absurd to deny man's right to govern the sex impulse as it is to deny his right to govern the Law of Gravitation, the breeding of domestic animals, or the improvement of plants by hybridization.

"Everywhere man has directed the forces of Nature for his benefit, but only in this matter has his right been questioned. The Dead Hand of a bigoted past still rests heavily upon him. Let us demand our freedom."

IN THE LAST NUMBER of *The New Statesman* (English) we note with interest a full page advertisement entitled "Babies of the Empire Society."

This advertisement calls on British men and women of all classes and climes to "First, lessen the lamentable wastage of child life, second, improve the standard of health and vitality of such children as survive."

This organization, it appears, has derived its inspiration from the wonderful achievements of the New Zealand Government where the infant death rate is only fifty per thousand.

The society has started its work in Great Britain by copying the methods of the New Zealand Government, and borrowing from it the services of Dr. Truby King, C. M. G., whose excep-

tional knowledge, energy and enthusiasm on behalf of mothers and children will now be applied to the betterment of conditions in Great Britain.

The society proposes to carry on its campaign by instruction to trained nurses recommended by the different hospital authorities, who will in turn hand on the information to others. It will also send out through the mails, pamphlets, books and charts on the most enlightened methods of mothercraft, simply and clearly expressed. By lectures and posters and other forms of propaganda it will endeavor to reach all potential parents.

It has been frequently pointed out in THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW that New Zealand has had birth control as an established custom for many years. Now Great Britain, in calling in the aid of New Zealand's experience, will probably end by seeing the necessity of giving this work of the Babies Empire Society governmental support.

How much longer are we in the United States to linger behind in stupid, wasteful ignorance of a matter so important to the community?

DID ANY OF THE READERS of THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW miss Mr. Brisbane's editorial in the *Sunday American* of February 2? We hope not. The visions of a world peopled entirely by oysters or elephants or any one of the millions of species which reproduce and multiply, and which would inevitably any one of them, if undisturbed, overrun this poor little planet and the waters thereof, only to be themselves in the end utterly destroyed by overpopulation—is appalling to contemplate.

The cataclysms provided by kindly Nature for preventing the monotony of a peacable universe of oysters, or a stately world of elephants are cruel and remorseless.

The little are devoured by the big, and fire, famine, pestilence, lack of stamina resulting from overproduction, and man, are always on the job.

And man, who tries and in a measure succeeds in controlling this world of facts? How does he do it? Not by being stronger and bigger, but by taking thought and trying to find out the best way to turn the forces of nature to his own needs. He spans rivers, dams back floods, tunnels mountains, contrives to move about on the water, and fly in the air. He even takes measures to prevent disease. He regulates the reproduction of sheep, cows and even cats to improve their breed. When it comes to his own reproductive faculty, however, he too often proceeds like the oyster. He goes blindly, and famine, plague and war select his survivors for him. Occasionally a logical and unpredatory race like the Chinese drown their surplus girl babies in an attempt to solve the food question. This is not a very advanced idea. It begins too late to

avoid the difficulty Isn't it odd that man should stop thinking when it comes to such an important question?

Happily today, that is not true everywhere In Holland, man thinks on this question He has thought about it for some time and begins to take it naturally In New Zealand and other countries the same thing has happened with beneficent results

Here, there is a law against such practical forethought Laws, however, are made to be changed, or interpreted—think of the lawyer! In other words, to quote Mr Brisbane

"Pity the man who doesn't think"

"Pity the man so poor that he has no vitality left for thinking when he has struggled against his hard fate"

"Use your brain! It is all you have worth while"

The Woman Spirit and the Better Day

IN AMERICA, AS in the world, the floors are being swept and the house prepared for a new day It is women who are doing the sweeping and sending the rubbish of a closing era to the trash heap in order that there may be room for the new sound things that are coming

Only a little more than a generation ago, Susan B Anthony, in the unflagging courage of a sublime spirit, gentle but heroically strong, started almost alone that battle for suffrage which paved the way for a broadening of the lives of American womanhood and the assertion of the power of the feminine element in American life Refined, cultured, personally retiring, her nature was such as to make publicity a crucifixion, and the abusive ridicule of an unawakened public martyrdom unspeakable Yet, with uncompromising bravery, this woman put her hand, her head and her heart to the problem that was hers The dynamic force that drove her forward in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles was a love for her sisters and for all human kind.

No less dynamic than love for human kind is unshakable hatred for those things which stand in the way of human progress We do not all agree as to what these things are, but when a flaming soul, afire with rebellion against obstacles or iniquities flashes out alone in a struggle, the day is at hand when new forces shall arise to assist in bringing about the end Carrie Nation, dead less than fifteen years and almost forgotten, was the embodiment of such hatred What ever we may think of the wisdom of ridding the country by prohibition of evils attendant upon the abuse of alcohol, we cannot forget that the majority of that public which looked calmly on while Carrie Nation was ridiculed, denounced and stoned, is today either enthusiastically hailing nation wide prohibition or accepting it as a matter of course

YES, CARRIE NATION and her hatchet—her sole weapon in effecting a revolution in the life of a country of 100,000,000 people,—are well nigh forgotten, but each blow of that hatchet had behind it a consecrated hatred that made out of a ludicrous kindling chopper a hammer upon the anvil of the gods.

These two characters, animated by the opposite poles of a high spiritual impulse, stand out as examples to the women of America. Woman is smashing and hating and loving and sweeping the world into a new, more human age A hate like Carrie Nation's, levelled in irresistible consecration against poverty, ignorance and wretchedness, will brush them from America and the planet A love like Susan B Anthony's, de-

voted to the building of a new world will make just such a world

It is the dawn of a creative America, an America creative in a deeper, sublimer sense The woman spirit is the driving power behind this creation Just as today we recognize, in the vital things that have come already to pass, the fruition of the creative impulse of women manifested in human service, so we will recognize in the vital, accomplished things of tomorrow, the outworking of women's love similarly dedicated to causes which seem all but hopeless today

THE BROOMS ARE working and they are sweeping clean It is the glory of the work of the pioneers of movements now accomplished that it opened the way for more fundamental things The causes to which women give over their souls today go far deeper than did those of Susan B Anthony and Carrie Nation A few women suffer from the effects of

*"If you can take only one
magazine—
the Liberator is it!
If you want the truth about Russia
and peace and reconstruction from
a radical and rational viewpoint"*

JUDGE J H RYCKMAN,
of Los Angeles

The Liberator

A Magazine of Revolutionary Progress

TEAR OFF AND MAIL TODAY

THE LIBERATOR

34 UNION SQ., NEW YORK

Enclosed find \$2.00 Send me the LIBERATOR for a year and (without extra charge) a copy of Albert Rhys Williams' booklet "The Bolsheviks and the Soviets"

Name _____

Address _____

the abuse of alcohol, some women have time and the inclination to vote. But all women, rich, poor, intelligent, unintelligent, idealistic and unidealistic, are touched by the problem of Birth Control.

Birth Control, the doctrine of voluntary motherhood, of the right of each woman to determine whether she shall bear children, how many and when, is the new broom that sweeps cleaner than all that have gone before. It is, for every class and condition of woman the fundamental, first step, that must be taken before she can enjoy the first breath of freedom. It is the greatest, the most important of all the indispensable elements in the creation of a new world. And to this cause we call our sisters—call to them to come with a hate like that behind the miraculous hatchet of Carrie Nation, or with the unconquerable love that animated the Mother of Suffrage.

The Malthusian Doctrine Today

[Continued from the February number]

THIS MAY SEEM a very curious introduction to the study of the population question, but it is a very necessary one. Although the scientific method has done such immense service in the domain of physics and chemistry, hardly a single attempt has been made to apply it to sociology, and, with the exception of John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer, scarcely a sociologist has existed who has shown any sign of having understood the fundamentals of scientific proof, or of having such general knowledge of the accurate sciences as should qualify a person for attempting to establish any important generalization. The Malthusian doctrine stands practically alone in sociology as the only great generalization which has been established on scientific lines, and those who assail it ought to be expected to show some qualification for reasoning scientifically.

Let us now apply the scientific method to Malthus' doctrine of population. Starting first with observation, personal experience, combined with historical and general investigation, shows that poverty and insufficiency of the necessities of life among a certain proportion of the people exists and always has existed in practically every country and for

DO YOU WANT TO BE IN THE FIGHT FOR BIRTH CONTROL?

Then fill out this blank and send it with \$1.50 to

MARGARET SANGER

104 Fifth Avenue

New York City

for One Year's Subscription to

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

*[Edited and Published by Volunteer Effort, Without
Profit to Any Individual]*

Name_____

City_____

State_____Street and No _____

THE BEACON

[Mail Order Book Service]

Offers to assist discriminating book buyers, those who are remote from big book centers, as well as others.

Specializing in the mail order service, we can assure our patrons of unusual promptness and care in delivery and of infinite individual attention to their wishes.

We take pleasure in sending regularly, to anyone interested, our Monthly Bulletin of Books, covering various fields of literature. Special facilities for securing out of print and foreign books. Correspondence invited.

THE BEACON

[Mail Order Book Service]

134 Montague St.,

Brooklyn, N Y

Co-Operative Convalescence Club

The Belhaven-by-the-ocean

Rehoboth Beach - - Delaware

THIS Sanitary Resort reopens April 1, 1919. C C C guests are credited in their weekly bills for the specified hotel work they accomplish. A community atmosphere prevails. No guests with contagious trouble admitted.

Address

MRS CLARA BAYLEY, Matron

all but rare intervals Further investigation shows that this is the case whatever the constitution of society may be, whether individualistic or communistic, autocratic or democratic, primitive or highly civilized, agricultural or industrial There are also the obvious facts that a large family is a most frequent cause of poverty, and that, if marriage were nearly universal and no dearth of food existed, population would increase much more rapidly than it does and has done

Collecting these observations together, Malthus (and to some extent others before him) came to the conclusion that this continual tendency for children to arrive faster than greater supplies of food could be raised to fill them was the great underlying factor in the apparently multifold causes of poverty He was able to show, on the assumption of a constant average of reproductive fertility, that a completely fed community would increase according to a compound interest law or geometrical progression, and that the rate of increase from known facts would be so rapid as to make it highly improbable that food would long continue to be increased rapidly enough to cope with it Hence he put forward the extremely simple and apparently vague or inexact law —

Population has a constant (i e continual) tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence

SO MUCH FOR THE induction now come the tests of deduction and verification The principal of these may be set forth as follows —

(1) Possible and Actual Increase of Population—The investigations we have already made, both on the basis of the ordinary frequency of births in a family, and on that of the highest birth rates actually observed, led us to the conclusion that in the absence of poverty and insufficiency the population should increase at four per cent compound interest, doubling in each seventeen and a half years, or becoming fifty fold greater in each country Malthus only claimed that it should double in twenty five years, or become sixteen fold greater in a century, and this rate has actually been maintained for a long period in the United States

WORD FOR WORD CONVENTIONS, HEARINGS MASS MEETINGS, ETC. REPRODUCED VERBATIM

EXPERT Stenotypists and Certified Shorthand Reporters used exclusively on our work

NOTARY PUBLIC, TRANSLATIONS in All Languages, Multi graphing, Addressing, Mimeographing, Public Stenography, etc

CONVENTION REPORTING COMPANY
32 Union Square, New York, N Y
Stuyvesant 1963-5296-837

Books On Birth Control and Kindred Subjects:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|-------------|
| Man and Woman. —By Havelock Ellis The book which reveals to each other Women and Men as they are..... | \$1 75 | son Answers All Arguments Against Birth Control | 1.50 |
| Methods of Race Regeneration. —By C W Saleeby A Treatise on the Fundamentals of Eugenics..... | 60 | List of References on Birth Control. —By Theodore Schroeder Bibliography of 1,400 Books, Articles and Pamphlets..... | .35 |
| Parenthood and Race Culture. —By C W Saleeby A Scientific Treatise in Popular Style for Parents and Prospective Parents..... | 2.75 | The Small Family System. —By C V Drysdale An Argument for Birth Control from Moral, Ethical and Health Standpoints..... | 1.50 |
| Problems of Race Regeneration. —By Havelock Ellis Birth Control, Eugenics, and their Mutual Relation, in a Nutshell..... | 60 | The Love Rights of Women. —By Havelock Ellis A Book That Every Man Should Read..... | .25 |
| The Century of the Child. —By Ellen Key An Illumination of the Child's Place in Society..... | 1.50 | The Objects of Marriage. —By Havelock Ellis A Reverent, Inspiring View of the Conjugal Relation..... | .25 |
| Heredity —By Thompson A Study in Hereditary Influence from the Eugenic Standpoint..... | 3.50 | Birth Control in Its Medical, Social and Economic Aspects. —By Dr A Adolphus Knopf..... | 10 |
| Population and Birth Control A Symposium by William J Robinson, Achille Loria, Charles V Drysdale, Ludwig Quessell, Eden Paul, Edward Bernstein, D Dunlop, R Manschke, S H Halford and F W Stella Browne, edited by Eden and Cedar Paul..... | 3 00 | Uncontrolled Breeding —By Adelyne More A Startling Scientific Treatise on Overpopulation as the Cause of War..... | 1 00 |
| What Every Mother Should Know —By Margaret Sanger A Book That Teaches the Mother How to Tell the Truth of Sex of the Child Paper, 25c, cloth..... | .50 | Small or Large Families? —By Dr C V Drysdale and Havelock Ellis Birth Control from the Individual, Racial and Moral Standpoints Birth Control and War..... | 1 00 |
| Limitation of Offspring. —By William J Robin- | | What Every Girl Should Know —By Margaret Sanger Sex Instruction for Adolescent Girls In Plain, Simple Language Paper 25c cloth..... | .50 |

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City

When we turn to any of the older countries, however, we find that the actual rate of increase of population has as a rule been extremely low in comparison with the above rates. To take England as an example, the estimate of population given in Domesday book for the year 1066 was 2,150,000. On the basis of the four per cent. compound increase this should have become fifty times as great, or over 100 millions by 1166, fifty times as large again or 5,000 millions by 1266, while at the present time it would be represented by 540 trillions. Or, if we take the more moderate claim of Malthus, the population should have become 34,000 billions.

When we turn to the actual records, however, the increase falls ludicrously below this amount. For the whole period, from Domesday book till the present day, the population of England and Wales has only increased from two millions to thirty seven millions, or eighteen and a half fold, which is at the average rate of a 1.41 fold increase in a century, or only one-thirtieth per cent. in a year. And the great bulk of this

increase has been during the last century or so (showing the great saving of life effected by the anathematized capitalistic industrial system), so that the average increase during the middle ages must have been extremely low.

A Word from Holland

The Hague,
Dec 12, 1918

DEAR MRS SANGER —

I have the pleasure to send you with the same post from the International Defense Fund 40 dollars for the case of Kitty Marion with our best wishes for you and for her

Yours,

DR J RUTGERS
for DR V C DRYSDALE
DR J RUTGERS
G HARDY, Treas

Birth Control Organizations

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Federation of Neo-Malthusian Leagues
Dr Alice Drysdale Vickery, President

CONSTITUENT BODIES

- ENGLAND (1877)—The Malthusian League. Secretary, Dr Binnie Dunlop, 48 Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. Periodical, *The Malthusian*.
- HOLLAND (1885)—De Nieuw-Malthusiaansche Bond. Secretary Dr J Rutgers, 9 Verhulststraat, Den Haag. Periodical, *Het Gelukkig Huisgezin*.
- GERMANY (1889)—Sozial Harmonische Verein. Secretary, Herr M Hausmeister, Stuttgart. Periodical, *Die Soziale Harmonie*.
- FRANCE (1895)—G Hardy, 29 Rue Pixérécourt, Paris. Periodical, *Généralisation Consciente*.
- SPAIN (1904)—Liga Espanola de Regeneracion humana. Secretary, Senor Luis Bulffi, Calle Provenza 177, Pral. la, Barcelona. Periodical, *Salu y Fuerza*.
- BELGIUM (1906)—Ligue Neo-Malthusienne. Secretary, Dr Fernand Mascaux, Echevin, Courcelles.
- SWITZERLAND (1908)—Groupe Malthusien. Secretary, Valentin Grandjean, 106 Rue des Eaux-Vives, Geneva. Periodical, *La Vie Intime*.
- BOHEMIA-AUSTRIA (1901)—Secretary, Michael Kacha, 1164 Zizhov, Prague. *Zadruhy*.
- PORTUGAL—E. Silva, Junior, L da Memoria, 46 r/e, Lisbon. Periodical, *Pas e Liberdade*.
- BRAZIL (1905)—Seccion brasileira de propaganda. Secretaries, Manuel Moscosa, Rua d'Bento Pires 29, San Pablo, Antonio Dominguez, Rua Vizconde de Moranguapez 25, Rio de Janeiro.
- CUBA (1907)—Seccion de propaganda. Secretary, José Guardiola, Empedrado 14, Havana.
- SWEDEN (1911)—Sällskapet for Humanitar Barnalstring. President, Mr Hinke Berggren, Vanadisvagen 15, Stockholm Va.
- ITALY (1913)—Lega Neomalthusiana Italiana. Secretary, Dr Luigi Berta, Via Lamarmora 22, Turin. Periodical, *L'Educazione Sessuale*.
- AFRICA—Ligue Neo-Malthusienne, Maison du Peuple, 10 Rampe Magenta, Alger.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

- ANN ARBOR MICH—Mrs L. A. Rhoades, 1318 Forest Court.
- BANGOR, ME.—Dr P. E. Luce, 40 Central Street.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Birth Control League of Massachusetts. P O Box 1358. Mrs Oakes Ames, president.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dr L. A. Young, 5152 Haverford Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Citizens' Committee on Family Limitation. Secretary Mrs B. E. Page, 521 Longwood Ave. Glencoe, Ill.

DETROIT, MICH.—Mrs. Jessie A. Rene, 919 Brooklyn Avenue.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Mr and Mrs W. O. Saunders.

HARRISBURG, PA.—George A. Herring, 2436 Reel Street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Dr T. Percival Gerson.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Minneapolis Birth Control League. Mrs Helen C. Thomsen, 1208 Vincent Avenue, N. secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—H. G. Shockley, 428 Delaronde Street.

NEW YORK

The Committee of One Thousand. Dr Ira S. Wile, 230 West 97th Street, chairman.

The National Birth Control League. 200 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Maxwell Hyde.

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

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Birth Control League of Western Pennsylvania. Mrs Clarence Renshaw, 117 Linden Ave., Edgewood, secretary.

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Birth Control League of Portland. H. C. Dekker, 652 Elliott Avenue, president. Mrs J. R. Oatman, 549 Fifth Street, secretary.

RADNOR, PA.—The Main Line Branch of the National Birth Control League—Mrs. Walter M. Newkirk, secretary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A. I. Howser, 227 Parsells Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Grace Anderson, City Dispensary, 11th and Chestnut Streets.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Minnesota State Birth Control League. Secretary, Mrs Grace M. Keller, 230 Vernon Ave., St. Paul.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Birth Control League of San Francisco, 239 Geary Street. Margaret McGovern, president.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Seattle Birth Control League. Minnie Parkhurst, 516 Third Ave., West Seattle, Wash., secretary.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Rev Franklin C. Doan.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Birth Control League of the District of Columbia. Mrs Anna Wexler, 1926 New Hampshire Ave., president.