BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

Dedicated to Voluntary Motherhood

And Now? By Virginia C. Young

Endowment of Motherhood, By Dr. Alice Drysdale Vickery

Origin and Workings of the Comstock Laws, By James F. Morton, Jr.

Why Not Birth Control Clinics in America? By Margaret Sanger

"The question then is whether we are to have intelligent Birth Control ... or unintelligent, dangerous Birth Control ?" says the Editor of American Medicine Read the article on page 12.

.35

1.50

.25

25

10

1 00

The NATIONAL BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE

WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU HOW PARENT-HOOD MAY BE CONTROLLED, BUT STATE AND NATIONAL LAWS SAY THIS IS A **CRIME** IF YOU WILL HELP **WE CAN CHANGE THE LAW**

JOIN THE LEAGUE AND SIGN OUR PETITIONS TO CONGRESS AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

I wish to be enrolled as a member of the League, and herewith enclose

One dollar for dues

-----dollars for sustaining membership

Address

The

Woman's International League

Branch of Woman's Peace Party— International Committee of Women For Permanent Peace

Will Hold a Serzes of

Woman's Freedom Conferences PLACES AND DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER

Supper promptly at 7, followed by discussion,

which will be led by the women and men most interested in freedom for women in every field of activity Tickets \$100

Subjects

Woman in Political Action
The Economic Status of the Wife.

Marriage, Divorce and Illegitimacy Women and International Relations

For Tuckets or Further Information,

Write to the League, at 70 Fifth Ave, N Y C Telephone Chelsea 4410

Books On Birth Control and Kindred Subjects:

- Man and Woman—By Havelock Ellis The book which reveals to each other Women and Men as they are______\$2 00
- Parenthood and Race Culture—By C W Saleeby A Scientific Treatise in Popular Style for Parents and Prospective Parents... 275
- The Century of the Child.—By Ellen Key An Illumination of the Child's Place in Society 1.50
- Heredity.—By Thompson A Study in Hereditary Influence from the Eugenic Standpoint 350
- 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.___ 300
- 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-----
- Limitation of Offspring—By William J Robinson Answers All Arguments Against Birth Control

- The Love Rights of Women—By Havelock Ellis A Book That Every Man Should Read
- The Objects of Marriage—By Havelock Ellis A Reverent, Inspiring View of the Conjugal Relation
- Birth Control in Its Medical, Social and Economic Aspects—By Dr A Adolphus Knopf
- Uncontrolled Breeding—By Adelyne More A Startling Scientific Treatise on Overpopulation as the Cause of War-----
- What Every Girl Should Know—By Margaret Sanger Sex Instruction for Adolescent Girls In Plain, Simple Language Paper 25c cloth

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City

.50

THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

MARGARET SANGER Edztor DEDICATED TO VOLUNTARY

MOTHERHOOD

MARY KNOBLAUCH
Managzng Edztor

Vol III

NEW YORK. MAY. 1919

No 5

Editorial Comment

By Mary Knoblauch

STANDING BY THE bedside of a woman dying m child birth, Martin Luther is supposed to have said —"If a woman grows weary and at last dies from child bearing, it matters not Let her then die from child bearing. She is here to do it"

These brave words may have been a **consolation** to the sor **rowing father** and husband, called upon to contemplate the result of **his** casual act—but were they **wise** or aptly spoken from any other **standpoint?**

Would anyone, for example, engage a chaffeur who said of his machme, "It's no matter if it breaks down, burns out, loses its parts, goes mto the junk heap, that is what it is for "No' Certainly not Machines cost money The people who pay for them know that to give satisfaction they must be well treated They must be oiled, greased and watered They must have gasoline They must be kept clean and in repair Other wise neither pleasure nor profit can be had from them The merest Ford contrives to concentrate upon itself more care and attention than often falls to the lot of the reproductive machine called woman

THEY — MACHINESREQUIRE rest They can't be run all the time to the limit of their capacity and give either good service or long service. They also repuire individual attention. No one expects a Bunck to run like a Rolls Royce, nor a truck to keep pace with a racer. It is considered sheer supidity when a man does not know what his engine can do, and tries to make twenty horse power do the work of eighty. There are expert machinists to give instruction in the physical make up and capacity of different cars. The law, please note, does not frown upon the giving of this necessary knowledge. The citizen has a right to be as happy, as safe, as satisfied as expert advice can make him when it is merely an automobile that is concerned. It is only women's bodies that must be used to death for want of information and the whole race that must suffer from this lack of foresight.

The State has found it wise to license chaffeurs. No one is allowed to drive on the highways who has not proved to the satisfaction of competent judges that he knows at least how to start and stop his engine. The more natural method of learning to drive by experience was found incompatible with the safety of the public. It is a crime to overload ferryboats

and elevators or to operate them when you don't know how Machmery won't stand for much nonsense. It refuses to be strained beyond its limit. Hence it is treated with respect. Yet it is a far greater menace to the safety of the public to overstrain woman with child bearing, even if it be true that she has, as Martin Luther suggested, no other function than the reproduction of the race. To do that properly, she must at least be accorded the same measure of consideration that is shown to other machines.

Holland and New Zealand have seen the wisdom of giving her at least that much attention Their physicians give expert advice on the limitatinos of the family, as they give it on club feet or squint eyes. The result has been fewer but sounder children, a great lowering of mortality, and a net increase m the population. Parents there, like chaffeurs here, have been taught how to go about their business.

MOREOVER, AND IN this respect woman differs from other machines, the smallest pait of her work is done with the delivery of her child to the world. It is lust as Important for the welfare of the race that the mother should have the strength, the time, and the knowledge to bring up her children properly after they are here, as it is for her to bear them and die doing it

If it is too much to expect that women should be regarded as human beings with the right of self determination in the matter of child bearing, let public opinion at least realize that she can't perform her duty as the race producing machine, if she is forced to continue childbearing when she is mentally, physically, or economically unfitted for the task. Let the laws be so altered that the doctors in the clinics may give ad vine, when it is needful to women of the poorer classes. If our doctors don't know what advice to give, let them go to the Dutch and find out

Queen Victoria, in a letter to King Albert of Belgium, written in 1841, says —"I think, dearest Uncle, that you cannot really wish me to be the 'mamma d'une nombreause famile,' for I think you will see the great inconvenience a large family would be to us all, and particularly to the country, independent of the hardship and inconvenience to myself. Men never think, at least seldom think, what a hard task it is for us women to go through this very often." These were the words of a queen and a domesticated, conservative queen at that She is not supposed to have had radical ideas to upset her equilibrium. She did not have to wash and bake and brew for her chaldrenshe could count with certainty on having all possible care and attention for herself, and yet she considered the task

of having children a hard one, and realized that men seldom thought about that side of it, or thought about it as Luther did, with a sense of secure detachment.

THE DAY HAS come, however, when they must think about It The legislators must see that the day for blind dom ineering is done Fear and ignorance never were the obedient weapons slave drivers hoped they would be. Slave labor was neither intelligent nor economical The slavery our laws im pose on mothers will, in the future of voluntary motherhood, seem just as absurd The day will come here, as it has come and is coming in other lands, when physicians will give con traceptive information for the benefit of the race, as they now prescribe glasses to preserve the eyesight Woman, the breed ing machine, will get at least as much care as the automobile

Judge Advocate on Biith Control

MNOR J C RUPENTHAL, a judge advocate of the United States Army, formerly judge of one of the most Important judicial districts in Kansas, gves his mews on Birth Control in a recent letter to the Blab Control Review

"I have some firm convictions on the subject of Blab Con I am unable to agree with the extent or extremes of sentiment often found in the columns of the Birth Control But I do think that people should consider the sub ject in calmness and not reject the whole matter out of preju dice or superstitution, etc Everyone ought to start in with positive convictions that the insane, the imbecile, the idiotic, the syphilitic, and perhaps other forms of physical defects that are incurable and transmissable, should not be repro duced Nor should any woman bear children to a pomt that 18 dangerous to the well bemg, largely regarded, of either mother or child, but how far to go must be a controverted matter permanently

"I hope some time to be able to follow your suggestion of summarizing all cases decided by courts, touching these laws whose summary has been made by me. My experience as judge in hundreds of divorce cases sustains your mew that the matters touched by Blab Control lead to much marital unhappmes and to divorce"

N. B. C. L. Begins Fifth Year

IN VIEW OF the world events that occupied the **public mind** so engrossingly during the whole of its life-time, the National Birth Control League feels that it may well be justi fied in its conviction that "the first four years are the hardest"

Organized in the spring of 1915, it has carried on all its difficult initial organization and promotion work against the heavy odds presented by the war, and therefore at the begin ning of its fifth year, with the war over and with a substantial membership and a sound foundation of public opinion to stand on, it looks forward to a future of comparative easy

At the annual **meeting** held **April** 14th at the home of Mrs Minturn Princhot, a new Executive Committee was elected as follows

Miss Anita Ashley, Miss Elinor Byrns, Mrs Lucian Cary, Mrs Walter Chambers, Mrs Mabel Potter Daggett, Dr A. L. Goldwater, Miss Alice Riggs Hunt, Mrs Maxwell Hyde, Max well Hyde, Mrs Louise Kneeland, Mrs Daniel O'Day, Mrs Lillian R. Sue, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Mrs John H Williams

Mrs Maxwell Hyde was reelected chairman, and Mrs Minturn Pmchot was made treasurer

TWO CHANGES IN the constitution were made. One adds to the "objects" of the League the clause "to promote the distribution of all the best contraceptive information, as soon as kgally permutted, through clinics, dispensaries and all other effective agencies" Another creates an associate non dues paying membership of persons who accept in writing the aims and principles of the League

Plans were made for vigorous prosecution of the work m Congress and the State **Legislature** and the general propaganda through literature and meetings

A new executive secretary, Mrs Frances Maude Bjorkman, has been engaged Some new and pertinent literature is prom used for an early date

Too Bad

By Hekn Hoyt

Too bad the stork, when he comes, Will not stay And sew the dresses, And gve the baths and bottles

Only a moment it takes him to set down his load,

Then he is off to the sky again

With never a look back for us'

The BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

104 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N Y

Edutors

MARGARET SANGER

MAUDE EDGREN

Edutor

LILY WINNER

MARY KNOBLAUCH Managing Editor BLANCHE SCHRACK

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

Art **Edutors**

CORNELIA BARNS

LOU ROGERS

Published monthly Subscription price \$150 a year, foreign countries and Canada \$175, postpaid.

Bundle rates ten copies for a dollar, \$950 per hundred. Owned and Published by

The New York Women's Publishing Co., Inc.

Entered as second-class matter March 11, 1918, at the post office at New York, N Y, under the Act of March 3, 1879 issued on the first of each month

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

Notice -When requesting change of address, give both old and new address.

The Buth Control Review 5

The Origin and Working of the Comstock Laws

By James F Morton Jr

THE FULL HISTORY of the censorship in sex matters re mains to be written Much material has been collected for the purpose, but the task will be one of great magnitude It 18 certain that among the ancients there is little trace of the thought or feeling that the vital things of life requue a special reticence in language or a veiled form of expression What they had to utter on these themes was plainly expressed, with no strange fancy that a special virtue known as modesty required the use of mnuendo, metaphor or euphemism to call up to the mind an idea naturally expressible in plain words. In view of the special activity of the churchly mmded in seeking a religious sanction for the extreme prudery which has become a conventional virtue, it is interesting to note that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures are second to none of the writings of antiquity in the use of plain and explicit language with reference to sex organs, functions and acts The advocates of verbal inspiration are therefore placed in the peculiar posi tion of being required by the most elementary rules of logic to abandon their premise unconditionally, or to admit a divine example for the use of expressions which are today held to be under the ban

It is not in the splendid classical civilizations and theu literatures, any more than in the sacred books of the Christian and other Oriental religions, that a warrant is to be found for reading "obscenity" into the straightforward discussion of natural things. In fact, so persuaded are our censors them selves that the use of a foreign, especially a classical tongue purges references to sex matters of their assumed uncleanness that it is possible under even our present exaggerated censor ship to print and circulate almost anything in the Lahn language, so that not only medical works but books of all sorts for general circulation pass freely, although contaming casual reference and quotations of the most baldly pornographic character, provided that the otherwise offending words or sentences are printed in Latin only

The psychology which admits of this puerile subterfuge need hardly be charactenzed, being so far beneath contempt as to admit of no adequate term of reproach Like the shameless hypocrisy of the censorship in other respects, such as the sup pression of sober sex discussion and the impunity of the pub lications revelling in erotic double entendre, the prosecubon of sellers of cheap editions of Boccaccio and like writers and the free course permitted to the publishers of editions de luxe, the "unwritten law" license even-to medical periodicals above those of the larty, the liberty granted to certam classes of purchasing books which must not be sold to the public at large, this insane superstition that a word or idea is indecent in Eng lish and proper in Latin cannot be reconciled with the supposi tion of common intelligence or common honesty on the part of those who have usurped the right to dictate the speech and writing of the citizens of this country Even a Comstock or a Summer would hardly maintain with a grave face that the wealthy, the **members of** certam **professions** or those able to read **Latin** are so much more puremmded than any of **their fellow-citizens** that **contamination** of **their** sweet souls **is im possible**, and no other **hypothesis is** tenable save that of cowardly or corrupt **favoritism in** the enforcement of the **law** As **speedily** becomes the case **with** all **censorships**, the honest and **just administration** of the Comstock laws has never been even attempted by **their** author or by **his** successor

TNTIL LONG PAST the Elizabethan period, the Anglo Saxon world had not become afflicted with the scourge The plain spokenness of Shakespeare and still more that of Beaumont and Fletcher are familiar to all The robust minds of that brilliant age saw no cause for blushing when a spade was called a spade Throughout the Seven teenth and Eighteenth centuries, although certain traces of affected reticence had begun to appear, creating a prurient mental nastmess which renders the dramas of Wycherly and Etherege consciously perverse, the process had not gone much farther than in other lands In the Nineteenth century, how ever, apparently without rhyme or reason (although the his toric causes may be determined when occasion permits a closer analysis), both England and America began to &verge with great rapidity from the rest of the world, until today the curious prudery notable in the typical Anglo Saxon mind is the cause of amused and contemptuous surprise to the natives of other civilized lands, who have not yet developed so un wholesome an aversion to the normal view of sex It has been our misfortune that British insularity and American van ity have concurred to develop in the English speaking world a preposterous Phariseeism of the "holier than thou" order, which has made it impossible for us "to see ourselves as others see us" The hint that our thin skinned prudery could be anything but a token of superiority is taken as a kind of trea son or at least a proof of unpardonable coarseness Until a certam day in August, 1914, it was permissible to pomt to the French as an awful example of a people that had become decadent and rotten through failure to adopt Anglo Saxon no tions of modesty That sort of statement has not been much in evidence for some time past, and is not likely to be renewed in the near future. History has a way of giving the lie to our little national racial conceits

WHAT IS CALLED OBSCENITY, was not a crime under the common law of England Space forbids the detailed proof of this statement, but any who doubt will find all ques hon removed by consulting Theodore Schroeder's admirable work, "Obscene Literature and Constitutional Law," pages 33 to 41 It is not until 1868 that we find in England an unmistakable denial of the right to discuss sex matters with the freedom applied to other subjects. In the well known case of Regina v Hicklin, the court held a pamphlet attack ing the Roman Catholic Confessional to be obscene in reveal

ing some of the objectionable questions put by priests to their female penitents. This is what is called a "leading case," since the words of this court, although the product of loose and ab surd reasoning, have ever since been blindly followed in both England and America, in spite of the fact that the United States had at that time been a separate nation for over ninety years, and our judges were in no way bound to adopt the vaga ries of the British courts

The test of obscenity gravely put forward was "whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscene is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences, and into whose hands a publication of this sort may fall" In other words, sane and well balanced human beings are not to be permitted to read anything that might have an injurious effect on the minds of the feeble mtnded and degenerate' The monstrosity of the proposition is self evident, and it is hard to retain any respect for English and American courts which have for fifty years parrot mouthed it as if it were inspired gospel The sight of jewelry in a window may deprave the sense of honesty of a poor weakling, and the sight of the American flag may incite in an abnormally minded alien enemy or social revolutionist the impulse to murder Therefore the jeweler and the patriot should be imprisoned for the crime of a possible tendency to "deprave or corrupt" some hypo thetical person of a weak or already depraved nature The absurdity and mfamy of the dictum become no less when applied in the single realm of sex, instead of being extended to all parallel cases It should be borne in mind that this British judicial atroctty was perpetrated just five years before the so called Cornstock laws were enacted, and that our statn tory legislation has since been systematically interpreted m the light of this more than dubious case settled under the vague idea of a general duty to protect the fragile "public morals"

IN THIS COUNTRY, the open display and sale of porno graphic literature has been under the ban from an early period, under the general idea of preserving the public eye from gross scandal, but obscenity hunting as a fine art and favorite pastime began among us with the rise from obscurity of the somewhat unsavory character known as Anthony Com stock

The early life of the notorious American censor contains nothing of special note It has been charged that during one period he was addicted to somewhat abnormal and reprehensi ble sex practmes, but the evtdence is not clear In any case, when approaching the age of thirty, about the year 1872, he suddenly acquired publicity by his vehement and extreme de nunciations of the alleged corruptton of the youth of America by a flood of obscene literature His impetuous propaganda won him a large following, and in 1873, he besieged Congress with the demand that laws be immediately passed to curb the monstrous and growing evil In the course of his energetic lobbying, he exhibited to the horrified gaze of the congressmen a number of samples of pornographic matter, claiming that the schools and colleges were being deluged with them hint was given at this time of any ulterior purpose, and the later wild extravagances of the censor in his systematic attacks on literature, art, science and serious reform propaganda

were kept carefully secreted from the attention of the law makers. The whole plea was based on the sale of porno graphic literature to the young, and the use of the mails to spread this "moral filth" among the school children. Naturally, nobody wished to appear as a defender of pornography, and no legislator even dreamed that anything further was in volved. In the rush of the closing days of the congressional session, the exact text of the apparently laudable measure received no careful scrutiny. As a matter of fact, the bill was passed in the last hours of the session with practically no discussion, being hurriedly jammed through together with some two hundred and sixty other acts. As later changes have been made, the text of the original act may be of interest.

Sec 3893 No obscene lewd or lascivious book pamphlet. picture, paper, print or other publication of an indecent character or any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, nor any article or thing intended or adopted for any indecent or immoral use or nature nor any written or printed card cacular, book pamphlet advertisement or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly, where or how, or of whom or by what means either of the things before mentioned may be obtained or made nor any letter upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which indecent or scurrilous epithets may be written or printed shall be carried in the mad and any person who shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, any of the herein before mentroned articles or things, or any notice or paper containing any advertisement relating to the aforesaid articles or things, and any per son who, in pursuance of any plan or scheme for disposing of any of the herein before mentioned articles or things shall take or cause to be taken from the mail any such letter or package, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense, be fined not Jess than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned at bard labor not less than one year, nor more than ten years, or both

THIS WAS MERELY the entering wedge It is bad enough, with its vague epithets, depriving any person accused of mailing "obscene Itterature" of anything like due process of law, since the whim of a peculiarly narrow minded judge or ig norant jury might condemn any man or woman to ten years' im prisonment at hard labor and a fine of five thousand dollars for a harmless reference to sex, which no normal human being would dream of finding obscene Nor is this mere fancy, as many actual cases of vindictive and unscrupulous persecution can bear witness Moses Harman, for example, one of the most sincere and high minded social reformers in our history, suf fered a long term of imprisonment for publishing in his paper, Lucifer, an indignant protest against the brutal assault by a bestial ruffian upon his sick wife Nevertheless, even this blanket provision did not suffice to enable the censor to vent his spleen upon those whom he desired to injure, and, subse quent amendments, bringing the law mto its present form, were successively procured by him The addition of the word "filthy" to the adjectives in the original act was made to cover matter which dealt with sex in such a way that even the Com stock type of mind could not bring it under the definition of obscenity in the cases Reg v Hicklin Another amend ment subjected private correspondence, hitherto always held sacred, to the insolent invasion of an unprincipled censorship Numerous verbal changes were made, with the general mten tion of stopping up every loophole, and of giving to a pre judiced judge or jury so many possible catchwords on which

to **convict** that **it** should be rendered unsafe for any person so much as to **mention** the subject of sex for fear of **falling into** one of the traps set for honest reformers rather than for **specialists in** pornography

In fact, the wording of the law is so vague and comprehen sive that its literal enforcement would be utterly impossible As stated above, the censors have never ventured to carry it out to the letter, without fear or favor Physicians, lawyers, Latin scholars and to some extent scholars of other foreign tongues, and above all the wealthy, have been systematically granted immunity from the strict construction applied in the case of American citizens in general, as equality before the law is no part of the program of the censorship. In reality, the rules applied in the case of those not protected by favorit 1sm would bar the Bible and Shakespeare from the malls under heavy penalties, would wipe out many of our popular maga zines and would cause the suspension of most medical periodi cals The provisions regarding prevention of conception (evi dently understood by the legislators who passed it, as by the ignorant today, as merely synonymous with abortion) would make it a crime to preach chastity or delayed marriage, or to advocate the sterilization of the criminal or unfit Nay, there is in the files of the National Birth Control League a letter sent to me by Anthony Comstock hemself, in whech he specefically violate his own law, by giving me defincte information of a certacn "article or theng designed or intended for the preven tcon of conceptcon," and which has been very frequently used for that purpose Men have gone to pail for no more than the great censor hemself wrote to me

THE ACTUAL ENFORCEMENT of the law has been marked by a long trail of persecution, falling largely on the high est type of men and women While the claim of Comstock and of his successor, Mr Sumner, that vast quantities of porno graphic literature has been suppressed, need not be disputed, any possible good in this direction has been offset beyond all comparison by the mischief of creating a reign of terror with reference to all wholesome and candid discussion of sex, out of which light and guidance might come The emasculation of our literature has been fraught with pernicious consequences in the lowering of our national virility of mind Art has suf fered, and the mischief done to public health and normal liv mg by enforced Ignorance is beyond all computation If the censorship really wished what it originally pretended, to pro tect the immature minds of the young from the unwholesome suggestions of pornography as thrust upon them for commer cial purposes, the end could be achieved without an autocratic dictation to mature men and women without the persecution of smcere educators and reformers I have myself offered a reasonable compromise law (in Case and Comment, June, 1916), to the following effect Repeal the present law alto gether, since the vagueness of its provisions furnishes no criterion of guilt or innocence Confine the prohibitory clause to the display in public places, or the mailing, exhibiting, giving, loaning or selling to children below a certain age of any pornographic product, and let pornography be speci fically defined as any art or other product exhibiting persons er animals performing an act of sexual conjugation or of

sexual satisfaction in any other form, or suggesting such an act or inviting to or preparing for it or in a state of sexual excitement, or calling attention by pointing, gesture, pose, attitude, or otherwise of the spectator or of other persons or animals represented, to the sexual organs, whether exposed or indicated under clothing, more than to any other part of the body or to the body as a whole, also any writing or print, pamphlet, book, etc., describing the pleasures of sexual excitement or of its gratification by any means whatever, normal or abnormal, or describing any specific mstances of any form of sexual gratification or inviting to the performance of such acts or recommending them Proper exceptions can be framed to remove all danger of the inclu sion of medical writings or physiological textbooks or maga zine articles in the scope of the prohibition, and the advertis ing and sale of means of abortion, except for the preservation of life or health, may be included. The foregoing is not offered as verbally perfect, but as indicating the direction and the limits of legitimate restrictive legislation

The federal government is, of course, concerned only with the mailability of the articles mentioned, as the question of dis play, sale, gift or loan belong to state provisions I have not referred above to state laws Suffice it to say that they have followed the line of the federal statutes, containing the same vagueness and offering scope to the same abuses The New York and several of the other statutes were framed by Com stock himself, and enacted shortly after the passage of the federal law in 1873, and these have been copied by other states It may also be added that additional federal laws, later secured by Comstock's mfluence, forbid the use of express cempanies or of any other common carriers to transport such articles as are barred from the malls This was done in the face of a decision of the United States Supreme Court (U S v Jackson, 96 U S 727), which expressly declared that Con gress could not lawfully commit so gross an invasion of per sonal liberty

THE REPEAL OF THE clauses prohibiting the giving of Birth Control information is the special immediate issue This legislation is anomalous in every way With the excep tion of a freak law in Connecticut, no statute book in this couu try (and probably none in the world) contains anything so preposterous as a prohibition of Birth Control Yet the federal and stare laws make it a crime to furnish the means of domg an absolutely lawful act, or to give information concerning the same' It is a piece of legislative insanity probably with out a parallel In getting rid of it, we shall be rendering a vast servme, not merely to the host of unwilling mothers, not merely to our country and to the human race, but to the decency and dignity of our lawbooks themselves While con centrating on this great work, however, let none of us forget that the entire body of the Comstock law is an infamous tra vesty on law and justice Its unconditional repeal would be in immeasurable improvement on the present state of things, but if we are afflicted with the timid fear that a little salacious reading will rum our youth, in spite of all the counter in fluences of the home and the school, I have shown above an

(Continued on page 18)

And Now?

By Virginia C Young

As WE SIT DOWN to count the cost of the World War, surely the grimmest fact of all the grimness, the out standing horror of all horrors, is the wholesale destruction of large numbers of the young and the fit. For each nation has given of its best—those boys who were to have been the fathers of that newer and better race which each generation always hopes is to arise for the building of the better and fairer next.

Nor has the **signing** of the armistice brought, nor does the **signing** of the final peace treaty seem to **promise** a surcease from the pain and loss. The Horses of the Apocalypse still **ride on!** And **in** our morning papers we read of **eminent scientists** dymg of starvation in Petrograd, and scores of **stu** dents and highly tramed army officers executed in Moscow **While** at **last, in ill** concealed terror we plan to close the gates of our own nahon to the "Red Peril," **which** is the **peril** of the **badly** born

There are these who would speak of Birth Control to a world so sorely in need of men and women to "carry on" And we can understand **the** protest of these bewildered ques **tioners** But the war has taught us many thmgs It has taught us to **think** for ourselves, as never before, and one of the **things** that we are **beginning** to see, **gropingly** at first and then more and more clearly, is that what the world needs **15** "not more of us, but a better brand of us"

MR. GALSWORTHY HAS recently made an eloquent, if unconscious plea for birth control in an article in the Atlantic Monthly He argues that war is only possible in a world where there is a preponderance of human beings who love ugly things more than beautiful things. To whom a green hill side in early spring is only a convenient place for gun emplacements and barbed wire entanglements. And we might add, to whom a cathedral is only a bulky mass of material which interferes with the range of cannon, and not the product of human love and worship and sacrifice and the spirit of beauty which is the spirit of God'

But whence are to come these "lovers of beauty," the parents of the yet unborn, who shall wisely, intelligently, yes and prayerfully, enter upon this vital business of producing off spring of the highest and finest type? Where but from the ranks of the boys and girls of today?

Yes, all of us must realize, men as well as women (for women have always striven, even if inarticulately, for the privilege of voluntary motherhood)—I say, all of us must realize that we cannot and dare not go on in the stupid, blun dering old way. The tune is here when we must see and con fess to the rank hypocrisy of carefully limiting our own re fined and exclusive family stock while refusing to hold out the hand of intelligent sympathy to those others whose power to people the earth fills us with dismay. What some of us know,

all of us must know, in order that the day may come when no child shall be born into a society unready or unfit to wel come, to feed, to train and to properly provide for it. There is a task for Reconstructionists!

In this **stirring** appeal for a better race Miss Young refers to the "badly born" **against** whom we are thinking of closing our portals. It is interesting, in this connection, to note the efforts made by the present **Russian** Government towards **righting** past errors in regard to children. In the Dream of the **Sowet** Government, **published in** a recent number of the **The Nation**, we read "children born out of wedlock are on **equality with** those born in wedlock with regard to the rights and duties of parents towards children, and likewise of **children** toward parents" And further "In case the father of a **child** born out of wedlock does not make such a declaration, the mother of the child, or the **guardian** or the **child itself** has the **right** to prove fatherhood by legal **means**"

Would **it** not be well if the more generally **recognized** gov **ernments** would take some such step in regard to the "badly born" **within their** own portals?

Also may we not hope that the wholesale slaughter of the intellectuals in Petrograd mentioned by Miss Young, may turn out to be as **greatly** exaggerated as the oft repeated story of the murder of the Grandmother of the Revolution?—**Editor's** Note

Women to Discuss Birth Control

THE WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL League of New York Sate is arousing women to their opportunities and re sponsibilities at home. The League is announcing a series of Women's Freedom Conferences for Tuesday evenings in May, where informal discussion at supper will be followed by more formal, but general discussions, on problems which affect women. The subject of Birth Control will form a prominent part of these discussions, as it did in the recent Women's Freedom Congress, held under the auspices of the League

Over population—unrestramed breeding—IS one of the **fac** tors **working** for war, and this **subject** must form a part of any program **which aims** to make wars **impossible**

The Woman's International League is **grasping** the real and fundamental **issues** working for permanent peace and the freedom of women. It is a branch of the Woman's Peace Party which is, in turn, a section of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace. Twelve delegates from the United States are now on their way to Berne to attend the first convention of the International Committee since 1915. Jane Addams is chairman of the Committee. Jean



financially independent women are likely to ignore nowadays Women's position in international affairs, in political and in dustrial organizations will be the subject of other evenings, and every effort will be made to reach wives and mothers on whom the burden of child bearing and social responsibility rests, and upon whose full emancipation rests the future of civilization

ette Rankın sailed with her three weeks ago. It is expected that many of the most brilliant feminists of Europe will attend the conference. Among them will be Dr. Aletta Jacobs, who opened the first Birth Control clinic in Holland in 1881 and whose work has the sanction of the Dutch Covernment.

The weekly conferences of the women in New York City will emphasize the economic situation of the wife, a subject which

10 The Bzrth Control Review

Why Not Birth Control Clinics in America?

Margaret Sanger

"Why not Birth Control Clinics in America?" is the questwn asked of the medical projesszon by Margaret Sanger through the columns of the March number of American Medzeme, New York, issued April 1 Mrs Sanger's article with the editorial comment upon zt, are represented by the courtesy of the editors of the medical publication, who believe that in publishing zt they were fulfilling an obligation to their readers

THE ABSURD CRUELTY of permitting thousands of wo men each year to go thru abortions to prevent the ag gravation of diseases, for which they are under treatment, assuredly cannot be much longer ignored by the medical profession Responsibility for the mestimable damage done by the practice of permitting patients suffering from certain ailments to become pregnant, because of their Ignorance of contraceptives, when the physician knows that if pregnancy goes to its full term it will hasten the disease and lead to the patient's death, must in all fairness be laid at his door

What these diseases are and what dangers are involved in pregnancy are known to every practitioner of standing. Specialists have not been negligent in pointing out the situation Eager to enhance or protect their reputations in the profession, they continually call out to each other "Don't let the patient bear a child—don't let pregnancy continue"

The warning has been sounded most often, perhaps, in the cases of tubercular women "In view of the fact that the tubercular process becomes exacerbated either during preg nancy or after childbirth, most authorities recommend that abortion be induced as a matter of routine in all tubercular women," says Dr J Whitridge Williams, obstetrician in chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in his treatise on "Obstetrics" Dr Thomas Watts Eden, obstetrician and gynecologist to Char ing Cross Hospital and member of the staffs of other notable British hospitals, extends but does not complete the list in a paragraph on page 652 of his Practical Obstetrics "Cer tain of the conditions enumerated form absolute indications for the induction to abortrons," he says "These are nephritis, uncompensated valvular lesions of the heart, advanced tuber culosis, insanity, irremediable malignant tumors, hydatidiform mole, uncontrollable uterine hemorrhage, and acute hydram nios "

WE KNOW THAT abortion, when performed by skilled hands, under right conditions, brings almost no danger to the life of the patient, and we also know that particular diseases can be more easily combated after such an abortion than during a pregnancy allowed to come to full term But why not adopt the easier, safer, less repulsive course and prevent conceptron altogether? Why put these thousands of women who each year undergo such abortions to the pain they entail and in whatever danger attends them?

Why continue to send home women to whom pregnancy 1s a grave danger with the futile advice "Now don't get this

way again!" They are sent back to husbands who have gen erations of passion and passion's claim to outlet. They are sent back without being given information as to how to prevent the dangerous pregnancy and are expected, presumably, to depend for their safety upon the husband's continence. Back comes the patient again in a few months to be aborted and told not to do it again.

Does any physician believe that the picture is overdrawn? I have known of many such cases. A recent one that came under my observation was that of a woman who suffered from a disease of the kidneys. Five times she was taken to a maternity hospital in an ambulance after falling in offices or in the street. One of the foremost gynecologists of America sent her out three times without giving her information as to the contraceptive means which would have prevented a repetition of this experience.

Why does this situation exist? One does not question the intent or the high purposes of these physicians, or that they are working for the improvement of the race. But here is a situation that is absurd—hideously absurd. What is the matter?

SEVERAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTE to this state of affairs

First, the subject of contraception has been kept in the
dark, even in medical colleges and hospitals. Abortion has
been openly discussed as a necessity under certain conditions,
but the subject of contraception, as any physician will admit,
has only recently been brought to the front

It has been **permitted** to **lie** latent, **it** has escaped **specialized** attention in the **laboratories** and the research departments. Thus there has been no **professional** stamp of approval by great bodies of **experimenters**

The result is that the average **physician** has felt that con **traceptive** methods are not yet **established** as **certainties** and has, for that reason, refused to **direct their** use

Specialists are so busy with their own part~cularsubjects and general practitioners are so taken up with their daily routine that they cannot give to the problem of contraception the attention it must have Consultation rooms in charge of reputable physicians who have specialized in contraception, assisted by registered nurses-in a word, clinics designed for this specialty-would meet this crying need Such clinics should deal with each woman individually, taking mto ac count her part~culardisease, her temperament, her mentality and her condition, both physical and economic Its sole function should to be prevent pregnancy In the accomplish ment of this, a higher standard of hygiene is attained The re sult **would** be not only the removal of a burden from the phy sician who sends her to the clinic, but an improvement in the woman's general condition that would reflect itself in a num ber of ways to the benefit of her family

ALL THIS FOR the diseased woman But every argument that can be made for preventive medicine can be made for Birth Control clinics for the use of woman who has not Sound and vigorous at the time of yet lost her health her marriage, she could remain so if given advice as to by what means she could space her children and limit their number When she is not given such information, she is plunged blindly into married life and a few years is likely to find her with a large family, herself diseased, damaged, an unfit breeder of the unfit, and still ignorant What are the fruits of this woeful Ignorance in which women have been kept? First, a tremendous infant mortality - hundreds of thousands of them dying annually of diseases which flourish in poverty and neglect Next, the rapid increase of the fee bleminded, of criminal types and of the pathetic victims of toil in the child labor factories Another result is the familiar overcrowding of tenements, the forcing of the children into the street, the ensuing prostitution, alcoholism and almost universal physical and moral unfitness

These abhorrent conditions point to a blunder upon the part of those to whom we entrust the care of the health of the in dividual, the family and the race. The medical profession, neglecting the principle involved in preventive medicine, has permitted these conditions to come about. If they were unavoidable, we would have to bear with them, but they are not unavoidable, as shown by facts and figures from other coun tries where contraceptive information is available.

In Holland, for instance, where the **information** concerning **contraceptives** has been accessible to the people, thru clinics and **pamphlets** since 1881, the general death rate and the infant mortality rate have fallen until they are the lowest in Europe Amsterdam and The Hague have the lowest infant **mortality** rates of any **cities in** the world

TT IS GOOD to know that the first of the **Birth** Control **clin** ics of Holland followed shortly after a thoro and enthu stastic discussion of the subject at an international medical congress in Amsterdam in 1878 The first Birth Control clinic in the world was opened in 1881 by Dr Aletta Jacobs in Am sterdam So great were the results obtained that there has been a gradual Increase in the number of clinics, until to day ther are fifty-two in operation in that country of some 6,000,000 people Physicians have found that nurses tramed for this work by specialists are highly competent to take care of it and it is the almost mvariable rule that Birth Control clinics are conducted by such nurses Dr J Rutgers of The Hague, secretary of the Neo Malthusian League, is the spec **ralist** who trains and **instructs** the nurses The general re sults of the work are best judged by tables, appended to this article, taken from The Annual Summary of Marriages, Births and Deaths in England, Wales etc., for 1912*

In conclusion, I am going to make a statement which may at first seem exaggerated, but which is nevertheless carefully considered. The effort toward racial progress that 18 being made to day by the medical profession, by social workers, by the various charitable and philanthropic organizations and by state institutions for the physically and mentally unfit 18 practically wasted. All these forces are in a very emphatic sense marking time. They will continue to mark time until the medical profession recognizes the fact that the ever increasing tide of the unfit 18 overwhelming all these agencies are doing for society. They will continue to mark tune until they get at the source of these destructive conditions and apply a fundamental remedy. That remedy 18 Birth Control

*Amsterdam (Malthusian [Birth Controvice to poor women, 1885)	ol] League started 1881. Dr Aletta Jacobs gave ad
1881 85 1906	§ 10 1912
Birth Rate 37 1 24	
Death Rate 25 1 13	
Infantile Mortality	P F.1
Deaths in first year 203 9	0 64 per thousand living births
The Hague (now headquarters of the N	Malthusian [Birth Control] League)
188185 1906	
Birth Rate 387 27	
Death Rate 233 133	2 109 per 1 000 of population
Infantile Mortality	
Death in first year 214 9	9 66 per thousand living births
Rotterdam	
188185 1906	
Birth Rate 374 320	
Death Rae 242 13	4 11.3 per 1,000 of population
Infantile Mortality	50 mon thousand laws a butter
Deaths in first year 209 10	5 79 per thousand living births
Fertility and Illegitimacy Rates	
1880 2 1890	
Legitimate fertility 306 4 2% 5	252 7 Legitimate huth per 1,000 married
Legitimate lettility 306 4 2% 3	women aged 15 to 45
Illegitimate fertility 161 163	3 lllegitimate birth per 1 000 unmar
	ried women, aged 15 to 45
The Hague	
1110 11115000	1880 2 1890 2 1900 2
Legitimate fertility	346 5 303 9 255 0
Illegitimate fertility	134 136 77
Rotterdam	1880 2 1890 2 1900 2
Legitimate fertility	331 4 312 0 299 0
Illegitimate fertility	174 165 131

T k Birth Control Review

Intelligent or Unintelligent Birth Control?

An Editorial from American Medicine

Whether we shall have intelligent or unintelligent Buth Control u the question rawed by American Medicine an us March ussue Under the tule "Buth Control and Buth Pre ventwn," the editors commented at length upon Margaret Sanger's article an the same ussue, which we have reprinted elsewhere In thu comment, they emphasized the questwn which Margaret Sanger has often put to physicians, legislators, judges and social reformers. It is very signifi cant of progress when a conservative, authoritative medical journal of the rank of Amerzcan Medicine calls attentwn to the fact that family limitation of one kind or another u very generally *practiced*, and the sole questwn now to be solved is whether this family limitation shall be scientific and safe or unscientific and unsafe, as well as inadequate It is also an teresting to note the retort of the editor to Dr Harvey W Wiley, who declares himself opposed to Birth Control

R. HILDA NOYES, an authority on eugenics and the care of babies, is an advocate of Buth Control Needless to say, she is thoroughly well informed about the methods of contraception In view of this, the critic of Birth Control (even the friendly critic perhaps) would be freely disposed to judge that Dr Noyes, informed as she is and aware of the grave responsibility of motherhood, might be the mother of one child, possibly of two children at most. The fact is that she is the mother of six splendid children. This interesting in stance of the philosophy of Buth Control and its effect on the family is here mentioned not in approval of the doctrines of Buth Control, but in &approval of a misunderstanding of the movement which is almost universal. It has always been the policy of American Medicine (as it is the policy of every lust critic) to examine both sides of the shield before committing itself to a final judgment, and we have adhered to this policy in the faith that the majority of the profession are of our own mind, which is, we trust, not an unduly prejudiced one. In printing Mrs Sanger's article in this issue, American Medacine feels that it is fulfilling its obligation to its readers, and in recording its own impressions here it is fulfilling its obligations to itself

In two important respects the Birth Control movement is very much misunderstood. In the popular mind it has come to signify but one thing, birth prevenhon—an incomplete and erroneous impression. It also is charged with advocahing the small family, distinctly an undiscerning judgment. The emphasis of the phdosophy of Birth Control is clearly indicated in its name, it is toward control. Prevention is but one of the methods of control found expedient in some cases, but it is by no means the only solution recommended. There are two ways of avoiding a train wreck when there is a dangerous obstacle on the track, one is to stop the train, the other to

clear the track, and of the two the latter is distinctly the method to be preferred. The advocates of Birth Control lean toward this method, and their efforts to clear the family track of economic, social and health obstacles are too often not sufficiently recognized. Hence the popular misapprehen sion that they encourage small families The truth is that they encourage small families where large ones would seem detrimental to society, but they advocate with just as great mslstence large families where small ones are an injustice to society They frown upon the ignorant poor whose numerous **children**, brought **into** the world often under the most unfavorable circumstances, are a burden to them selves, a menace to the health of the not infrequently unwilling mother, and an obstacle to social progress But they frown with equal disapproval on the well to do, cultured parents who can offer theu children all the advantages of the best care and educahon and who nevertheless selfishly withhold these bene fits from society More children from the fit, less from the unfit—that is the chief issue m Buth Control The emphasis is on "control" rather than on "prevention" Seen from this point of view, the movement certainly assumes a different aspect, its intention is not hostile to the family but rathe favorable to it, so that, if there is anything to criticize in the issue, it is not the motive but the program alone which is open to attack.

N ONE RESPECT certainly the advocates of Buth Control have a clear advantage over its opponents—the advan tage that President Wilson and the friends of the League of Nations have over its opponents Despite theu voluble and heated protests, Senators Lodge, Borah, and others have been very slow to suggest a substitute for the League which will be acceptable to a war weary world The opponents of Birth Control, tho they have been emphatic enough in theu criti clsm (some of it, it may be admitted, quite just and wn vincing) have nevertheless failed to come forward with a program of theu own That a program is necessary, that some form of decision or legislation is advisable, it would be rash to deny Take, at random, a case reported by a nurse **in** the poorer **districts** of New York **City** "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 preg nancies, one resulted in a miscarriage Nme children died during mfancy, death being due to ignorance and neglect All who lived thru 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 The Barth Control Review

done to **babies** among the poorer classes. The women hope **in this** way to escape pregnancy —— erroneous method of Buth 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**"

This Odyssey of motherhood among the ignorant poor is as typical and disheartening a picture as one can imagine. Pathetic in the extreme is the dumb, Ignorant effort at prevention which was perhaps the direct cause of the death in mfancy of nine of the children and the deformity of the sur viving ones And this case is by no means exceptional Any frank practitioner familiar with family history in the poorer quarters will readily admit that it is rather the rule, and will be able to cite instances that are even more distressing Who can deny that such a situation is dangerous in the extreme to both society and the family? Society and the family are the concern of both sides of the dispute In her article, Mrs Sanger frankly owns that she does not "question the **intent** nor the high purposes of these physicians (who oppose Buth Control), or that they are working for the improvement of the race" Knowing Mrs Sanger's sincerity, one may unhesi tatingly return the complument and credit her with the high **est** motives. In **this** respect, both sides are beyond unpeach ment in the genuineness of them Interests in the good of the race However, the strength of Mrs Sanger's case lies in the fact that she has a **definite** program, while the weakness of her opponents hes in the fact that they have none They still approach the problem as tho it were a question whether or not we should have Birth Control The fact is that, in nine families out of ten at least, we have Buth Control ignorant, unenlightened, dangerous Birth Control The case quoted and the innumerable instances that come immediately to the mmd of every practitioner are evidence of this The question then, is whether we are to have intelligent Birth Con trol, dzrected toward the *improvement* of the *family* and the uplift of society, or unintelligent, dangerous Birth Control w at present practiced, endangering, often breaking, the health of the mother, *imposing* a burden on the *family* and on soclety of whwh both should be relieved, and cluttering the highway of progress with cripples, imbeciles and mendicants who are the by product of a stolid attitude of laissez faire or let well enough alone

BRAND BIRTH Control, as so many of its opponents do, as the *philosophy* of the *lucentious*, is to Ignore its value as a scientific contribution to the study of race improve ment. It must be frankly admitted that the knowledge of Buth Control, placed in the hands of the public, is a dan gerous weapon, but all the tools of civilization are edged tools Many excellent men, of high standing in them profession are bitterly opposed to Birth Control, but it is regretable that they have preferred, up to the present, to state them objections in emotional rather than in scientific terms. They have submitted no program. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, an opponent of Buth Control, asserted recently that every educated well-to-do famly should be obliged by law to contribute a minimum.

of four **children**. That is the **nearest** approach to a **definite** program he saw fit to **venture** upon, but there is **little in it** that the most ardent advocate of control would object to Are the opponents of **Birth** Control content to have it said of them that **their** strength **lies** merely in the fact that they have the approval of precedent and age-old **sentiment** on them **side?**

There u an armusing appeal to Dr Wiley's suggestion which tempts comment Opposed to control the he is, he reveals himself inadvertently and innocently w an advocate of that philosophy. A well to-do and educated couple, left to the natural course of nature, would contribute a dozen or more children to the well being of society. To limit themselves, to four offspring implies the employment of the very Bwth Control methods to which Dr Wiley is so warmly opposed.

It has been observed in Holland, for mstance, that a general knowledge of scientific methods of Buth Control has resulted in somewhat larger families for the well to do, and smaller families for those with smaller incomes. There has also been a very rapid decrease in the amount of due poverty. Nevertheless, Margaret Sanger has not advocated larger families for the rich. Rather, she has emphasued the ne cessity of leaving the decision as to the number of children and the time of their arrival to the mother, whether she be rich or poor

Mrs Sanger made her position in this matter plain in an ar ticle entitled "Buth Control and Racial Betterment" in the February issue of The Buth Control Review In that article she said "We hold that the world is already over populated Eugenists imply or insist that a woman's first duty is to the State, we contend that her duty to herself is her first duty to the State. We maintain that a woman possessing an adequate knowledge of her reproductive functions is the best judge of hime and conditions under which her child should be brought mto the world We maintain that it is her right, regardless of all other considerations, to determine whether she shall bear children or not, and how many children she shall bear if she chooses to become a mother"-Editors of The Buth Control Renew

SUNDAY WHITE.

By Helen Hoyt

When we see the little girls going by of a Sunday In them daintiness of starched clean dresses, We forget—and they too have forgotten—The bent backs of the mothers

Washing them white.

THE THING YOU ARE

Charlotte Perkins Gilman Stetson

And **still** the **wailing babies** come and go, And **homes** are waste, and husbands' hearts fly far, There is no hope until you dare to know The thing you are! 14 The Buth Control Review

Endowment of Motherhood

By Dr Alzce Drysdale Vzckery

While this article by Dr Vickery, one of the foremost English authorities upon the social and medical problems of women, employs English conditions as a basis of discussion, ut applies with equal force to conditions in America Mother endowments have been discussed in Congress and exist or are being urged in many states—The Editor

THE POSITION OF THE mother in the family is admixtedly unsatisfactory from many points of new. In what way can we bring about a change for the better? This is one of the questions which is pressing for some solution, and as this is an era of conferences, it is proposed to bold a conference on the question of endowment of motherhood and of the family

From one **point** of view the endowment of the mother and of the **family** as a state measure would not be a step **in** the right **direction**, except, mdeed, **it** be adapted as a temporary measure for a **strictly limited period**, or for the **alleviation** of special cases of **distress** during **this period** of **reconstruction**, to **which** many of us are hopefully looking forward

The **chief** source of our present **difficulty is** the attitude that past governments have adopted with regard to the so called woman's sphere

On the assumption of women's so-called natural disabilities, our legislators have thought fit to pile up and super add other disabilities legal and social—which are purely artificial, and the education and training of women and girls has been framed and conducted with a view to the maintenance of these quite unnecessary inventions

Instead of **steadily** pursumg the idea of **training** boys and **girls alike** toward self dependence, and self government in order to prepare them for **their** future **responsibilities** and **duties** as to **marriage**, parenthood and **citizenship** on terms of equal opportunity and equal efficiency as comrades, parents and **citizens**, they have started from a theory of **masculine** pre **dominance** and mastery on the one hand, and dependence, subjection, **obedience** and self sacrifice on the other The world was to be open to man, **in his choice** of career, **in** the **creation** of **ideals** and **ambitions**, but not so for the women

THERE WAS A SEMBLANCE of excuse for some mter ference with the liberty and freedom of the girl while methods of Birth Control with regard to the sue of the family and the frequency of births were unknown, and while almost nothing but submission to natural decrees was possible, con jugal union having been entered upon, but, even so, if men had also accepted for themselves, limitation in freedom in marriage similar to those which they imposed upon women, many of our present evils would never have reached that scale of magnitude which make our problems so complex today

This lack of limitation and restraint on the masculine side made him a danger to all unguarded women, it also made him the progenitor of unlimited and unwanted offspring who were

left to grow up either as parishs in his own country, or to become the creators of half caste races elsewhere

It should be recognized, today, that maternity need no longer be regarded as a disability, or as an inevitable consequence of marital life, and this is of great importance when we con sider the question of early marriages and also the case of the unfit Birth Control has become not only a possibility, but is now regarded as an essential part of a really practicable scheme of life A new freedom has come to woman, a freedom that many had hardly dared to hope for Birth Control as regards number of children, selection of time and place, of environment generally, places motherhood on a much higher plane The power of choice to have many, to have few, if circumstances dictate to have none at all—these things are possible, so that the function of maternity ceases to be an abiding danger and disability but, on the contrary, becomes a power, an asset, a privilege to be enjoyed when it means an added happiness m the home Whether the power of mater nity comes to be regarded as a privilege, a blessing, and ceases to be regarded chiefly as a misfortune will depend upon the character and attainments of the woman, and the position she will claim as a citizen

BUT EVEN IF THESE SO CALLED disabilities of women should continue to be regarded in the light of a handi cap—surely there is all the more need for the removal of all obstacles, legal, social or otherwise which have been super added to these so called natural disabilities. It would seem to be reasonable that these obstacles should first be removed and the effects of freedom be realized before any hurried or ill-conceived legislation of the character of the endowment of motherhood, or of the family, should be mtroduced

First, let us clear the road of all artificial limitations and obstacles which prejudice and tradition have twined about the path of women, before we proceed to enmesh ourselves and our successors m the coils and intricacies of new and untried schemes, which may prove the source of innumerable evils in the future

Second, let us change the outlook which we impress upon the youthful mind. We must train our boys and girls to regard each other as equal citizens and copartners in the future state

Education must be directed toward the development of all their powers, the fostering of any special talent, while not for getting the wisdom of an all round intelligent outlook on life, and the cultivation of the capacity for readaptation, whenever social or natural cataclysms become the cause of unheavals and necessitate social or political readjustments. Therefore the road to learning, to the attainment of skill in professional or industrial activity must be as freely open to girls and women as to men. Rewards and emoluments, position and

career must be as freely within the scope of **vision** of the **girl** as of the **boy** Equal pay for equal efficiency

No more must be heard the excuse for inequality of reward that the girl can live upon less Rather let us ask if there **exists** any reasonable or just ground for suggesting that she should, and the honest reply must be that there is no such ground

It is true that the boy after meeting the expense of **feeding**, clothing and shelter should save for marriage and parentage, so also the **girl** after **paying** for food, clothing and shelter should save for **marriage** and maternity

Motherhood makes great demands upon the **feminine** phy sique, and the **racial physique will** deteriorate if that **claim** be evaded. This is an **indisputable** fact **which** our **military** ex **perts** have been **obliged** to **admit** from the **experiences** both of the Boer War and of the recent War

THERE IS STILL ANOTHER reason why the girl's wage should be in **every** way as adequate as the boys. The **girl** must save not only for **marriage** and maternity but also that she may be free to choose, to **discriminate** in the selection of a partner for life, as the father of her children, and as a prepar **ation** for **illness** or old age. She should be in a **position** to make terms

English parents would do well to copy the French custom in aiding their children of marriageable age in the choice of a partner, and of assisting both sons and daughters in the establishment of a new household upon equal and self respecting terms. Equal division of the property among all the children of either parent should be the rule with us as with them. Thus would primogeniture and entail be swept away, and wealth would become more equally distributed among the people.

Also English parents would do well to save for their **chil** dren **in** moderation **Life** is full of **vicissitudes** The married daughter needs some **security** for herself and her **infant chil** dren and the married son needs some **starting** point for energy and **enterprise**.

The adult daughter should consult with her prospective part ner, as to their mutual claims. The wife who agrees to retire from industrial or professional employment in marriage, will only do so on the recognition by her husband of her claim to be considered an equal participator in all his acquisitions and emoluments. This is essential to her self respect and personal dignity. Otherwise she becomes a dependent and subsides mto a position of subjection. The principle of community of property prevails chiefly among the working classes and poorer population in France. It would place the wives of similar classes in England in a much better relative position if a similar custom were adapted here. No doubt most of the thrift and prudence of the French people may justly be traced to the more favorable position of the wife in the house, which is largely due to the recognition of financial equality.

The Endowment of Motherhood and of the Family would scarcely tend to check that recklessness **in** reproduction which a the great fault and **misfortune** of our poorer classes. The poor **working** mother, besides being a slave to her husband, be comes a second **time** enslaved by her **family**

ON ACCOUNT OF ALMOST criminal deprivation of the knowledge of the methods of Birth Control, the working mother probably commences—maternity too early, and often in a state of unfitness from previous poverty and underfeeding She enjoys no period of rest and recuperation between the birth of one child and the next Therefore with each suc cessive pregnancy her physique becomes lower, and later children suffer proportionately

Thus do we as a nation, while theoretically desiring an A 1 population, practically favor the production of a C 3 population

It is the province of women to safeguard the interests of the coming generation In order to do this the wife and mother must have her rightful position in the conjugal firm clearly recognized She must be able to act as her conscience dictates in these vital matters of social health. It has been the source of disaster in many homes that when the more or less erratic masculme has forgotten the necessity for self con trol and self restraint that the wife has not been able, on account of her dependent position, to stand on the defensive and recall a recalcitrant husband to a sense of his duty to her and to the children for whose future they are jointly responsi ble Many a man might have been restrained at the outset of an irrational crisis, many a home might have been saved by the timely assertion of the wife of her right to preserve her per sonal mdependence and safeguard the welfare of her children at a **critical** moment

It may be urged that such **considerations** would **justify** the Endowment of Motherhood, and as a temporary measure for **special** cases **something** in **its** favor might be urged, but the wider effects and the more permanent aspects of a **position** of independence such as I have atempted to describe, would be **immeasurably** more **effective** and valuable than the fictitious independence gained by the **substitution** of one **kind** of mastery over another **kind**.

Women are likely to develop many mterests outside the home. The affairs of the municipality, the nation, the entire globe will come within their purview, and the independence they seek must be something far wider than the escape from the subjection of the family and the home

MANUSCRIPT, NOTES, Etc.

ACCURATELY and NEATLY TYPEWRITTEN at the following rates

2 copies......\$ 80 per 1,000 words 3 copies......\$1 00 per 1,000 words 4 copies......\$1 20 per 1,000 words Translations in all languages

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

16 The Buth Control Review

THE EDITOR'S UNEASY CHAIR

WE CALL THE **ATTENTION** of our readers to the symposlum on **Birth** Control, **in** the March **issue** of the *Medical Reviews*

The symposium was conducted by **Marry** Ware Dennett and Frederic **H** Robinson A set of four questions was sent to a representative list of physicians whose opinions on the subject of Blah Control were not already known. Forty seven were received

These were the questions

Do you believe or do you unequivocally not believe in Birth Control?

Do you believe the present lawn just or do you think they ought to be repealed?

Is Birth Control an economic usue or an ethical one exclusively?

Would the giving of contraceptive information lead to an increase in immorality by permitting sexual intercourse without fear of eon sequences, or would it tend to decrease immorality by enabling young men to many without the immediate fear of having to support a family?

The editors of the symposium expressed astonishment that twelve out of the forty seven physicians replied that they had not given the subject sufficient thought to warrant the expression of an opinion. We, on the contrary are surprised and agreeably impressed by the fact that they considered an absence of thought and study of the matter sufficient warrant for not giving an unfavorable opinion

Two of the most unequivocally unfavorable replies were from **Dr** Howard Kelly of John Hopkms University and **Dr** Harvey W Wiley **Dr** Kelly has decided that Blah Control would lead to great nastiness, and a filled mth disgust and horror at the thought of it. **His** is a state of mind, if not of reason.

R WILEY WRITES in a perfect ecstasy He says way to be childless is to be virtuous" Does he mean that all children are just lapses from virtue? Evidently not, for he goes on to say that every educated and well to-do family should be required by law to have at least four children, and that all young men and women who refuse to marry, unless no one asks them or there be medical or surgical reasons, should be penalized. He seems here to leave loopholes for certain forms of Birth Control whether he knows t or not, "Chil and he ends up mldly with the Mormon cry dren, still children, and then more children. Every one of them 18 a fortune, even to the father on day wages, and the mother who does her own washing" Evidently he regards men and women as kitchen utensils m the State service, and he has nothing to say about the welfare of the children thus brusquely compounded by law He would pay more attention to the ingredients and ultimate disposition of a sausage.

PR. BASS OF New Orleans, on the other hand, is just as unequivocally in favor. He does not believe in any law which tends to ignorance of facts or the suppression of information. He believes that the present suppression of information leads to an unnecessary large percentage of undesirable

births, and a comparative reduction in the desirable He be lieves further that a widespread knowledge of Birth Control would tend to decrease immorality

Dr Leo Loeb is also favorable Dr Clevenger of Chicago believes in quality children and not the present bestial, reckless propagation without regard to fitness and preparedness. What ever tends to promote multiple births favors a reversion to lower forms of evolution—approximating the fish stage.

Dr Goldwater takes a firm stand He says the questions are an insult to the intelligence of every humanitarian, educator and physician He deals mercilessly with the hypocrisy of some physicians in the matter He believes in Birth Control and a not afraid to say so

Everyone interested in the subject of Birth Control owes a debt of gratitude to the editors of this symposium, and to the *Medical Review* of *Reviews* for publishing it.

EAR EDITOR —Your magazine asks the question procreation the sole purpose of the sex impulse?" I do not think that it is

Idealism, emotion, puts life and energy mto our science and art, our inventions and law Remove this and we have but a skeleton of life, soon to decay. The sex impulse is the means, the mechanism, by which we come in contact with and are related to, not only each other, physically, mentally, spiritually, but to the animate and inanimate world. We advance only in proportion as this power within us is developed and rightly used. It a the center, the motive power of all idealism, all emotion.

Creative desire is strong—desire to create a picture, a statue, a book, a business, an engine, a bridge, a child. We have considerably muddled matters by utterly alienating through ignorance or prudery all thought of the relationship of sex to these creative efforts, with the exception of physical reproduction alone—a fact in nature evident even to the casual observation of a barbarian or a child.

Sex power is universal, deep rooted and with one purpose only—that we might have life and that we might have it more abundantly. It is not indicative of great intellect on our part to gauge "abundance" merely by our animal fecundity. When this prolific breeding leads to idiocy, want and crime we are worse than stupid

man, not only crudely but in color, song, grace, motion, light and action. Each advance along these lines is hailed with delight. It becomes the treasure, the incentive of the ages. We can spare not one iota. We strive for further advancement and as we strive we develop our own creative and appreciative powers

But on the animal plane alone, Nature calls a halt. Unmer cifully, yet with a wide mercy, she relentlessly slays her w(Continued on page 19)

The Birth Control Review 17

Cheer Voluntary Motherhood

CHEERS AND PROLONGED applause greeted a demand for sex knowledge and voluntary motherhood when Agnes Smedley dehvered six fifteen minute addresses before the curtain of the Mt. Morris Theatre, New York, March 29th and 30th The Scarlet Trail, a photo drama which deals in a frank, high minded manner with the problem of social diseases and its attendant evil of quack medicines, was being shown. Between 10,000 and 12,000 people heard the addresses

An even more enthusiastic reception was given Miss Smed ley's plea for sex education and Birth Control when she addressed large audiences in the Alhambra Theatre, Brooklyn. April 17th and 18th.

Miss Smedley told how the United States Government and various State Governments had broken the bonds of a morbid prudery in them campaigns against venereal disease during the war Millions of pamphlets which discussed sex matters in plain language were used in these campaigns. She also voiced the demand of modern women for education in matters of sex and the privilege of determining how many children they shall have and when they shall have them. Excerpts from the addresses follow

"False modesty, prudery, and hypocrisy, are being thrust aside today and we are wiming to know that sex problems must be met frankly and sanely. We must tear away the curtain of morbid sex mystery behind which has developed diseases which threaten us and our children. When we refuse to tell our children the truth about sex they gain them information in the alleys and on the streets. This false and dangerous method can bring no good to society or to civilization.

"We women in particular should respond to the new ideas at large in the world. This is not merely my own idea. It is the behef of such authorities as Dr Herman Biggs, our State Commissioner of Health, who recently said

"la it not time that women should look the sex problem squarely in the face, devoid of mystery and so-called "moral issues," from a practical and common sense point of view? Is it not time that girls and young women, the future mothers of the race, should know the truth about the reproductive organs and the diseases which may affect them, so as to preserve their health and that of theu offspring?"

"If we, as women, are to meet the problems of society, we must demand every but of knowledge which is available to the human mind. We are entitled to, and must demand, the information which will enable us to bring into the world only healthy children, only children free from physical and mental handicaps, and, furthermore, only the number of cludren which we can bear, rear and educate decently. The ideas often expressed that knowledge of these matters will lead to immorality are insults to womankind everywhere and are so untrue that we need not consider them. It a only half truths, only untrue 'information,' which is dangerous.

Book Reviews

BIRTH. By Zona Gale. Macmillans 402 pp Pnce \$160

There is a profound significance in Zona Gale's story of small town life, "Birth," in the light of her assertion that neighborliness is a role requiring pains, that to take ones place as a member of a town is delicate business.

In this story of two generations you perceive bow Barbara's mu pays the penalty of her casual marriage, and of her ignorance and abhor rence of motherhood. It will always be so as long as motherhood, which, by being voluntary might be fine and beautiful, belongs 'to the limbo of things whispered about, commiserated upon, avoided, and assemble atted with the risque."

WOMEN IN MODERN SOCIETY By Earle Barnes. Huebsch. Price \$1.25.

A highly interesting book. It goes far to prove that "men and women alike will achieve greatest happiness, not by minimizing sex differences, but by frankly recognizing and using them."

During this transitional period the energies of men and women must be set free, to work out a new society where the complimentary values of both sexes will be used to their utmost.

Ben Huebsch is to be congratulated not only for being one of the few intelligent publishers of his time, but for doing something to carry on the splendid effort of Annie Besant and Ellen Key

This is a book that the thinking mind cannot ignore. It a not great nor brilliant, but it a bnd, well written and a storehouse of ideas.

THE SUPER RACE. By Scott Nearing. B. W. Huebsch, publishers. 89 pp. Pna 50c.

This little volume, although published mme time ago, discusses a subject which a ever new—that of racial betterment. There are, says the author, three means at hand by which racial betterment may be accomplished.

(1) Eugenics, the science of race culture. (2) social adjustment, the science of molding institutions, and (3) education, the science of individual development.

These topics are discussed at length. Dr Nearing calls attention to the fact that the Greeks eliminated the unfit by infanticide, but that such methods should be unnecessary today. The first step toward the ideal goal he considers the preventing of the procreation of defectives. While eugenics, or selective mating is necessary to the attainment of this ideal, he no doubt admits that the ideal couple would consider quality mom essential than quantity, and would regulate the number of off spring accordingly

BOOKS RECEIVED

Love in Danger, (three plays) By Mrs. Havelock Ellis. Houghton, Mifflin GI 88 pp. Price 90 cents.

The Psychology of Marriage. By Walter M. Gallichan. Frederick A Stokes GI 300 pp Price \$1.50

Child welfare in Alabama By Edward N Clopper Nat. Child Labor Committee. 315 pp Price \$100

Child Welfare in North Carolina. By W H Swift. Nat Child Labor Committee. 315 pp. Price \$100

Child Welfare in Oklahoma. By Edward N Clopper Nat. Child Labor Committee. 285 pp. Price \$100

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Moan, From the Military Machine and Crucifixions in the 20th Century By American Industrial Co., 811 Rees St., Chicago 8 pp

Unemployment, Its Cause and Cure. By John L. Brown, Sebastopol, Cal. 21 pp. Price 5 cents.

Who Are the Conscientious Objectors. By Committee of 100 Friends of Conscientious Objectors, 302 Grand St., Brooklyn. 36 pp Price 10 cents.

Indua's Freedom in American Courts. By Friends of Freedom for India, 7 East 15th Street. 12 pp. Price 10 cents.

The Voluntary Parenthood League

CHALL PARENTHOOD BE voluntary mstead of acciden tal? was the subject of the first public meeting of the newly organized Volutary Parenthood League, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City on April 10th

Mrs Robert Bruere presided and the speakers were Pro fessor Charles Zueblm, Dr George M Parker and Mrs Mary Ware Dennett

Mrs Bruere's introduction included the story of the ex perience of herself and her husband in caring for some of the children of the Lawrence strlkers in the strike preceding the present one **Inquiry** as to he **family** of a twelve year old lad who hved with them several weeks revealed these facts He was the oldest of seven, was fairly bright, but small for his age The next child was stupid The next one frail from birth, the next an obvious defective, and so on down the line It was a family which would have over taxed the ill conditioned parents even if it had numbered only two children

Dr Parker, a specialist m nervous diseases, did a very real service to the Birth Control movement by his scholarly psy chological analysis of the taboo which has so long inhibited people from frankly standing for their belief in Birth Con trol, by acknowledging the dual function of the sex relation

Professor Zueblin gave the major part of his address on Race Recuperation, which is one of the most significant of his several lectures on sociological questions Excerpts from it were given in the April issue of the Birth Control Review He proved conclusively that the human race must be more intel ligently reproduced if it is to hope for social efficieny, the betterment of types, or the safeguarding of child life

His picture of the whole ocean filled to overflowing with squirming eels m two years, if their prodigious, wasteful breeding were not antidoted by an almost equally prodigious death rate, was unforgettable as a hint to humans what not

MRS DENNETT ANNOUNCED the objects and plans of the new organization, which have been formulated as follows

OBJECTS

1 To render available for the people's need, the b-st scientific knowl edge as to how parenthood may be voluntary instead of accidental and as a first step toward that end, the removal of the words prevention of conception" from the Federal obscenity laws which now besmirch and degrade the question of intelligent parenthood by including it with penalized indecencies

2 The education of parents, so that the birth of children may occur with due regard to health, heredity, income, choice, envuonment and the well being of the community

PROGRAM

A careful thorough canvass of Congress duning the special session, probably to he called in May for the purpose of making it clear to Congressmen that the proposed bill is a necessary public health measure, by which process the best sponsor for the bill will be discovered be The introduction of the bill in the December session followed by a fine hearing before the Judiciary Committee, with the best possible speak ers and proper publicity certain the proper publicity certain the proper publicity is appeared to the rapid publication of effective literature and all phases of the subject including leaflets, pamphlets and books, which will present not only the direct question of Birth Control but the allied questions of eugenics, child welfare, public health, and sex education.

d Judicious newspaper publicity and advertising.

e The securing of endorsements from physicians and all the various

welfare organizations
f A promotion trip over the country particularly in the 65 cities which have a baby death rate of over 100 per 1000

ORGANIZATION

The simplest form consisting of a secretary treasurer and director with a large National Council the League to he supported by volun

tary contributions

The National Council is now being formed, and already includes such significant names as Professor Charles Zueblm, Dr Edward Sanderson, Mrs Emmet L Holt, Mrs Eugene Stone, Mrs Charles Knoblauch, Reverend John Haynes Holmes, Professor Warner Fite, Mrs Stanley McCormick, Dr and Mrs William J Robinson, Dr Lydia Allen De Vilbiss, Dr Hilda H Noyes, Dr Antoinette F Konikow, Mrs Robert Bruere, Hon W O Saunders, Mrs Harry Montague, Dr A L Goldwater, Mrs Caroline O'Day, Mrs Henry G Leach, Mr B W Huebsch, Mr and Mrs J Leslie Tompkins, Mr and Mrs Lionel Sutro, Mr James F Morton, Mrs W H Greene, Mrs Marion Nicholl Rawson

Origin of the **Comstock** Laws

easy way to furnish the protection thought to be necessary, without continuing the disastrous rule of a demoralizing and autocratic censorship

WOMAN: HER SEX and LOVE LIFE

FOR MEN and WOMEN By WILLIAM J ROBINSON, M D

THIS is one of Dr Robinson's most important and most useful books It is not devoted to abstruse drscussions or doubtful theories **it is** full of prac tical information of vital Importance to every woman and through her to every man, to every wife and through her to every husband

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

412 Pages Cloth Bound Price \$3 Illustrated

Order Direct

THE CRITIC AND GUIDE

12 West Mt. Morris Park

New York City

Dr Roblason's Never Told Tales-41 00

The Malthusian Doctrine Today

By Charles Drysdale, Sc B (Contined from April number)

BEFORE GOING INTO the national aspect of this question, let us simply consider the homely example of a laborer's family If we have a young couple setting out on married life in London on a pound a week, as so many thousands of couples do, this means, on the prices existing just before the war, that they could adequately nourish themselves and one child by very good management If the husband is a good, average man, he may expect his wages to rise by five shillings a week every four or five years, and for each such sum they could support one more child But if the children arrive more rapidly than this, as they almost mvariably do, they simply cannot be properly nourished, and, unless other help is forthcoming, they or the mother become ill from under nutrition, and deaths occur, nominally due to certain di seases, but which have their origin in under feeding Unless the birth rate in the laboring classes as a whole, therefore, is exceedingly low, there will be deaths from pressure of sur plus children on the family food supply, and the greater the number of births, the greater will be the deaths, as is perfectly well recognized by all who know anything of such families

Of course, the relation between the birth and death rates is not the same for all families. In some cases the man is very competent, and rapidly rises to a better position, or the woman is a very good manager, or, again, they may receive outside help, and in such cases we find large families of healthy sur viving children, just as we find some nations of rapid increase. But this does not affect the fact that, as an average for parents of average capability, a high birth rate most certamly causes a high death rate, and that the coming of each fresh child into the family tends to cause either its own death or that of some other member of the family

Now, in the case of nations, the great bulk of their populations are always made up of the poor or wage earning families we have been considering, and it is therefore obvious that, as a whole, the same rule should prevail, i e, that all births over a certain minimum should cause a similar number of premature deaths. The minimum will certainly be different in different countries with different opportunities, as it is in different families, but the broad principle should remain, that countries of high birth rates should, as a whole, have high death rates, that those of low birth rates should have low death rates, and that changes in their birth rates should produce similar changes in their death rates, except in so far as any rapid and fundamental change takes place in their productive powers, owing to the introduction of a new industrial regime, an escape from tyrannical restrictions, etc

IN ANY CASE, HOWEVER, the correspondence between the birth and death rates is sufficient to show that pressure of population is a very important one among the many factors which control their increase. The correlation coefficient be tween the birth and death rates, concerning which more will be said later, works out at the high value of 8 for those twenty eight countries

(To be continued in the June number)

The Editor's Uneasy Chair

(Continued from page 16)

plus Man, using no spiritual or scientific propagative con trol, would, long ago, through overpopulation, have made the world a horror, had his numbers not been decimated by overwhelming, oft recurring pestilence and war. He exhausts himself and his resources and curtails his larger creative power in behalf of an unwanted, disastrous physical increase

Those who believe **in procreative uses** only are confronted by two measures. They **must** accept it checked or unchecked **Hitherto**, it has been unchecked, with its long tram of **dis illusionment**, **misery**, death, degeneracy and **crime**. In the new order of a checked fecundity we find what? A **high minded chastity, continence**, temperance, or safe **Birth** Con trol methods, abortions or **celibacy**. All of these methods have been used. From the standpoint of **effectiveness**, health, happmess, **morality** and our present degree of enlightenment and self control, I believe that sane, scientific methods of **Birth** Control are the only real solution

LULU MACCLURE CLARKE

St. Louis Mo

THEBEACON

[Mad 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 hterature Special facilities for securing out-of **print** and foreign books Correspondence **invited**

THEBEACON

[Mail Order Book Service]

134 Montague St,

Brooklyn, N Y

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Beacon received a letter dated April 5, requesting various books (Fielding Hall, etc.) As it was not signed and bore no address, it will be necessary for our customer to write us again

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 Malthusiasische Bond Secretary. Dr J Dutgers, 9 Verhulststraat, Den Haag. Periodical, Hes Gellukkug Huisgezin.

Germany (1889) — Sozial Harmonische Verein. Secretary, H m M Hausmeister, Stuttgart. Periodical, Die Soziale Harmonie

France (1895) —G Hardy. 29 Rue Pixerecourt, Paris. P m odical, Generatwn Consciente

SPAIN (1904) — Liga Espanola de Regeneración Humana. Secretary, Senor Luis Bulffi, Calle Provenza, 177, Pral. la, Barcelona. Periodical, Salu y Fuerza.

BELCIUM (1906) — Ligue Neo-Malhusienne. Secretary, Dr Fernand Mascaux, Echevin, Courcelles.

Switzerland (1908) — Groupe Malthusien. Secretary, Valentin Grandjean, 106 Rue den Eaux Vives, Genera. Periodical. La Vie Intime

Вонеміа Austria (1901) — Secretary, Michael Kacha, 1164 Zizhov, Prague Periodical Zadruhy

Portugal.—E. Silva, Junior, L da Memoria, 46 r/e, Lisbon. Periodical, Paz e Liberdade

Brazi. (1905) —Seccion Brasilena de Propaganda. Secretaries, Manuel Moscosa, Rua d'Bento Pires 29, San Pablo Antonio Dominiguez, Rue Vizcande de Moranguapez 25, Rio de Janerio

(1907) — Seccion de Propaganda Secretary, Jose Guardi ola, Empedrado 14, Havana

Sweden (1911) —Sallskapet for Humanitar Barnalstring. President, Mr Hmke Bergegren, Vanadisvagen 15, Stockholm, Va.

ITALY (1913) —Lega Neomalthusiana Italiana 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, MICE—MID L A. Rhoads, 1318 Forest Court.

BANCOR, ME.—Dr P. E. Luce, 40 Central Street
Boston, Mass.—The Buth Control League of Massachusettes
P. O. Box 1358. MID. Oakes Ames, president.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr L. A Young, 5152 Haverford Avenue.

GHICAGO, ILL.—The Citizen's Committee on Family Limitation.
Secretary, MID. B. E. Page, 521 Longwood Ave., Glencoe, Ill. CLEVELAND, Omo - Buth Control League of Ohio Mrs. A. W.

CLEVELAND, Omo — Buth Control League of Ohio Mrs. A W Newman, 10601 Ashbury Avenue, secretary
Detroit, Mice.—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. Mum—The Minneapolis Buth Control League
Mrs. Helen C Thomsen, 1208 Vincent Avenue, N, secretary
New Orleans, La.—H. G Shockley, 428 Delaronde Street.

The Committee of One Thousand. Dr Ira S. Wile, 230 W

97th Sue*, chairman.

International Birth Control League Dr Wm. J Robinson,
President, 12 Mt. Morris Park West
The National Birth Control League.

Mrs Maxwell Hyde.

The Woman's Committee of One Hundred Mrs. Amos Pin-

chot, charman, 9 East 81st Street.

Piттявияси, Ра—The Birth Control League of Western Penn sylvania Mrs Clarence Renshaw, 117 Linden Ave., Edge-

wood, secretary

PORTLAND, Om—The Birth Control League of Portland H. C

Dekker, 652 Elliott Avenue, president. MID. J R Oatman, 549 Fifth Street, secretary

RADNOR, Pa—The Main Line Branch of the National Birth Con

trol League—MID. Walter M Newkirk, secretary
ROCHESTER, N Y-A I. Howser, 227 Parsells Avenue.
St. Louis, Mo—Grace Anderson, City Dispensary, 11th and

Chestnut Streets.

Chestnut Streets.

St. Paul, Minn—The Minnesota State Burth Control League Secretary, Mrs. Grace M Keller, 230 Vernon Ave., St. Paul.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Buth Control League of San Francisco, 239 Geary Street. Margaret McGovern, president.

Seattle, Wash—The Seattle Buth Control League Minne

SEATTLE, WASH—The Seattle Buth Control League Munue
Parkhurst, 516 Third Ave. West Seattle, Wash, secretary
SUMMIT, N J—Rev Franklin C Doan
WASHINGTON, D C—The Buth Control League of the District of
Washington, D C—The Buth Control League of the District of

Columbia. Mrs. Anna Wexler, 1926 New Hampshire Ave., president.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT CIRCULA TION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS **OF AUGUST 24, 1912,**

Of The Birth Control Review, published monthly at New York, N Y, for April 1, 1919, State of New York, County of New York, ss

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mary Knoblauch, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Managing Editor of Tee Birth Control. Review, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, manage ment (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, remoted on the reverse of dun form to wit printed on the reverse of dun form, to wit

1 That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are

Publisher-New York Women's Publishing Co., 104 Fifth Avenue. New York, N Y

Edutor-MARCARET H SANGER, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, N Y Managing Editor—Mary Knoblauch, Wya Apts., 55th Street & 7th Avenue, New York N Y

Business Managers-None.

2 That the owners are N Y Women's Publishing Co, 104 Fifth venue, New York, N Y Jessie Ashley (Estate of), 102 E. 52nd St, Avenue, New York, N Y Juliet Rublee, 1957 Biltmore Street, Washington, D C MID. Mary Knoblauch, 55th Street & 7th Avenue, New York, N Y Mrs. Frances B. Ackerman, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N Y

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or mom of total amount of bonds, mon gages, m other securities are None.

4 That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners stockholders, and security holders, if any contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in case when the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as me e or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting. statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company a. trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and dun affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, m corporation has any interest direct m indurect m the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by h a

5 That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.

(This information is required from M y publications only)

MARY KNOBLAUCH, Man. Ed. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1917 ABRAHAM NETHER, Notary Public [SEAL]

My commission expires March 30, 1920 N Y County No. 30, N Y Register No. 10064.