

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

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NOVEMBER

Dedicated to Voluntary Motherhood

APPEAL to SUFFRAGISTS

BIRTH CONTROL and WORLD WAR

By S. Adolphus Knopf, M. D.

INCOME and INFANT MORTALITY

Summarized Report of the Childrens' Bureau

THE TRAGEDY ^{OF} _{THE} DEFECTIVE CHILD

By Ellen A. Kennan

Editorials—Hard Facts—News Notes—Uneasy Chair

FOREWORD

This Magazine does not publish contraceptive information

It is illegal, in this country, to give such information

The object of this Review is to show why this law is obsolete, pernicious, and injurious to the individual, the community and the race

The law must be changed

Read the Birth Control Review and you will understand why

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THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

MARY KNOBLAUCH
Acting Editor

DEDICATED TO VOLUNTARY
MOTHERHOOD

MARGARET SANGER
Editor

VOL. III

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No 11

Editorial Comment

THERE WERE TWELVE cogent reasons upon which women based their demand for the vote. Those reasons were all altruistic. The women felt it to be a duty to take their share of responsibility in the world of affairs. Woman's special knowledge would benefit the state. No legislation relating to certain aspects of life peculiarly hers, which did not take into account this first hand knowledge, could be as comprehensive as it ought to be, nor as well adapted to the betterment of society as it could be. Women had to obey the laws, therefore they should have a voice in making them. The benefits sought were for all women and for all mankind.

Almost the same reasons apply to the question of repealing the laws which make the giving of contraceptive information a crime. We have enumerated those reasons under twelve heads, and we earnestly urge all the faithful and splendid workers for suffrage to turn their liberated and enfranchised energies to working for the repeal of these laws, laws which inflict untold suffering, not only on women but through them, on the whole race.

I Because As mothers of the future generations we must show our interest in the coming race by doing everything in our power to ensure to each child that is born, a welcome and the fundamental right to health and the possibility of happiness

II Because The laws regulating the knowledge of procreation and proper sex hygiene have hitherto been enacted by men and are therefore based solely on a one sided view of the question

III Because Now that women have the vote it is only a matter of course that the laws which affect them directly should be readjusted to their needs in accordance with the advancement of science

IV Because Laws relating to children and the future of the race are of a peculiar and fundamental interest to women. As suffragists, we always claimed that women's knowledge based on experiences which she alone could have would be of practical benefit in a proper adjustment of human affairs. The subject of Birth Control is a test of that claim

V Because Laws affecting the home are voted on in every session of the legislature. There can be no question of the importance of birth control as a factor in the organization of the home

VI Because No legislation dealing with the subject of the home can have weight unless it is based on the reason and experience of women

VII Because Women must insist upon a full, free and open discussion of birth control. To submit to restraints upon such discussion is to debase her reason to passion—her own and other people's—her intelligence to blind prejudice and convention, her creative force to the methods of wasteful nature, methods long since obsolete in the breeding of all other domestic animals

VIII Because The knowledge of birth control would increase the sense of responsibility of parents. They would realize the importance of what they were doing, knowing that, in the eyes of the community and of posterity, they, and not blind chance would be held responsible for the consequences of their acts

IV Because Public spirited mothers make public spirited children. No one should forget, least of all the suffragists with their new claims, aims, and opportunities, that the human race entire passes through the body of the mothers

X. Because Many millions of women are wage earners. It is only fair to these women and to all women, that they should have the knowledge of how to regulate their families so as to insure not only their own health and well being, but also, and even more important, the health of the children born to them

XI Because The objections to the free dissemination of contraceptive knowledge are based on prejudice and the worn out formulae of fear and compulsion as a means of reforming humanity. They have not reformed it for thousands of years, and they never will

XII Because To sum up all reasons in one
It is for the common good of all

In anti suffrage days, we used to hear that there was no such thing as solidarity among women. Now that we have the vote, we can refute that statement. We will not accept the ills of life in a humble spirit, but will regard them as a challenge to our ingenuity. As women, we have worked for freedom and won it. We will work now for the emancipation of the human race from thralldom of deaf passion and blind instinct. As women, we owe this duty to humanity. As voters we refuse to tolerate this particular form of the nationalization of women which means the degeneration of the race

Margaret Sanger's Tour

MARGARET SANGER WILL tour the state of New York during the month of November, speaking on the new features of the Birth Control Movement, and on the Birth Control legislation, soon to be introduced at Albany

Is your town going to hear her?

If she has not yet been advertised for your city, get your club to ask her to speak

To know something of Birth Control is every woman's right To be informed concerning the activities of this young and vital movement is important to every woman This subject awakens your social conscience It throws a light upon dark problems heretofore too perplexing to attempt to solve

Woman's need for Birth Control is imperative The nation's need for Birth Control is pressing

TWO AMERICAN MOTHERS die unnecessarily every hour of every day

15,000 mothers die in childbirth every year

300,000 babies die each year from causes that are avoidable

One baby dies every two minutes from poverty and neglect

This human waste is preventable Mothers and children can be saved if we will deal with the causes and not with symptoms

Get Margaret Sanger to tell you what you can do for the women of America who are suffering from overburdened and enforced maternity

They are calling out to you for relief

Stopping at the Real Remedy

SIR ARTHUR NEUSHOME, of London, has for years devoted his energies to lessening infant mortality in the British Isles He recently addressed the Economics and Industry section of the National Conference of Social Work at Atlantic City His address was devoted to extending the scope of the care of citizens, through other sources than insurance companies However, when questioned by Mr Sidney Teller, of Pittsburgh, as to his stand on Birth Control, he declined to discuss the subject

Sir Arthur Neushome wished to confine himself to his subject But we cannot again fail to remind social workers that to ignore the principle of Birth Control is to ignore one of the most fundamental principles governing human welfare and happiness They may whitewash the sepulchers, but they do not solve the problem All their philanthropy, all their charity is as stated by Ellen Key in her *Century of the Child*, but a "savory fumigation burning at the mouth of a sewer This incense offering makes the air more endurable for passers by, but it does not hinder the infection in the sewer from spreading"—A S

It is a short sighted policy, that of keeping an institution unmodified and so end by destroying it All institutions, so the past seems to teach, must change if they are to survive under changed conditions

NEWS HAS COME too late to be included in this issue of a crowded meeting of Birth Control at the Labor Temple, by Professor Durant, and of the impending appeal before the United States Supreme Court of Mrs Sanger's case

INTEREST IN BIRTH CONTROL is keenly alive in Bridgeport as demonstrated by the packed hall where Margaret Sanger addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Philosophical Society of that city, Wednesday, October 15th The audience greeted the speaker with enthusiasm and throughout the evening showed a strong sympathetic understanding of the subject

WE REGRET HAVING no room in this issue for a report of the conference held by the Women's International Congress of Physicians In addition, we were excluded from the conference, so we beg our readers to excuse our seeming negligence of what may have been an important occasion

"The reason why so many persons fail to realize their ambitions is that they labor under the delusion that wishing for a thing constitutes ambition"

An Ideal does not depend upon an institution, but an institution upon an Ideal

Law cannot alter human nature, moral and intellectual training alone can do that

If a man could be reformed by compulsion all would be saved

The BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

104 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N Y

Editors

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MAUDE EDGREN

LILY WINNER

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Art Editors

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The Problem of Birth Control and Tuberculosis After the World War

By S Adolphus Knopf, M D

ON June 9th of this year, before the American Academy of Medicine, I delivered an address entitled "The Tuberculosis Problem After the World War," in which I gave some statistics of the fearful prevalence of tuberculosis in Europe at this time (Medical Record, July 26, 1919). What France and Belgium have suffered from this disease is too well known to need repetition here, but still more terrible are the reports which came to me from Italy, Greece, and Servia by no less an Authority than Col Homer Folks, former Charity Commissioner of the city of New York, who had just returned from an extended visit to Italy, Greece, and Servia, where on behalf of the Red Cross he had investigated the general, economic, and sanitary conditions of these stricken countries. An additional report has come to me from Dr Rosalie Slaughter Morton, that brave woman who without compensation served as a medical officer during the past years to the civilian and military population of stricken Servia. To judge from these reports the tuberculosis situation is exceedingly grave in all these countries. Col Folks reports an increase of tuberculosis mortality of 17 per cent throughout Italy from 1914 to 1916, and a further increase in the cities of 12 per cent in 1917. In Greece matters seem to be even worse. In Athens before 1914 there was a death rate of 1 in 6 from tuberculosis, now, owing to war conditions, this has undoubtedly considerably increased, although exact statistics are not available.

In Servia, which held the enemy forces at bay for fourteen months, the people have perhaps suffered from tuberculosis as much as any country of the Allied or Central powers. Col Folks estimates that the Servian population is now 25 per cent less than it was at the outbreak of the war. The mortality from tuberculosis in old Servia, i.e., the northern part, including the city of Belgrade, was already high before the war—324 per 100,000 in 1911. In Belgrade in 1912 it was 720 per 100,000 in 1911. In Belgrade in 1912 it was 720 per 100,000, in 1917, according to an Austrian report, it had risen to 1,483 per 100,000.

Dr Rosalie Slaughter Morton, who had recently returned for a brief visit from Servia, described the tuberculosis situation to me personally as simply appalling. Men, women, and children were dying by the thousands from this disease. Out of 14,000 Servian prisoners who were returned to their home country after the armistice, 6,000 had contracted tuberculosis, and in the new Czecho-Slovak republic conditions seem to be fully as bad.

THE question must now be asked, should tuberculosis people not yet cured, and many of whom are too far advanced to ever become cured, procreate children? Should they not rather be taught birth control and not people the world with additional invalids, burdens to themselves and the community?

In my address I stated that birth control, particularly in countries where there are still thousands of people with little food, poor shelter, and insufficient clothing, would be absolutely essential in order to combat this world plague. I do not stand alone with this view. All students of the tuberculosis problem, and the social problems in general that confront us in the war-stricken countries, are of the same opinion. In a remarkable letter which I reproduced in my address before the American Academy of Medicine from the Journal of the American Medical Association of April 1919, Dr C K Millard, Health Officer of Leicester, England, writes as follows:

"The question of the birth rate is intimately bound up with that of birth control. It is unfortunate that scientific study of the subject has been hitherto neglected. Owing to the supposed moral stigma many had tabooed it, and it is only quite recently that unbiased discussion had become possible. The subject is of special interest and importance at the present day through conditions arising out of the war. In many parts of Europe the social conditions of the people, with starvation staring them in the face, without proper clothing or shelter, with civilization itself broken down, are deplorable in the extreme. It appears eminently desirable that rigid birth control should be practiced in those countries, and probably in others also, if acute maternal suffering and terrible infant mortality are to be avoided. The best things for the people of those countries to do is temporarily to stop having children, so far as it can be avoided, until happier and more prosperous times arrive. It seems to be taken for granted in most countries that rapid increase in population is needed in the national interest, and that a stationary population would be disastrous. No doubt this sentiment is really based on militarist considerations, and in the past, when such considerations were vital, it might have been wise to encourage it. But now, with the international situation fundamentally altered, and with the League of Nations (whose special function it would be to safeguard the nations with small population), it is time to reconsider our attitude. International competition in birth rates is to be avoided, just as was competition in armaments. There are certain countries which are already 'saturated' as regards population, in the sense that any further increase would not tend to increase the happiness or prosperity of the inhabitants. Wherever that point has arrived, or is nearly at hand, birth control must be regarded as the proper remedy, and as greatly preferable, in most cases, to emigration. The case of England is complicated by the fact that she is the mother country of an empire. Many people would agree that the population of the British Isles is large enough, but they want to see her great colonies filled up with an all-British population. No doubt this is very patriotic, from the stand-

point of conditions before the war, but from the point of view of the League of Nations they ought to regard their colonies as the natural outlet for the surplus population of all European countries. It is so necessary for the peace of Europe that such an outlet should exist that they need not be in any hurry to see those territories filled up.

If birth control were in itself immoral, it would still be immoral when the population had reached such a volume that a reduced rate of increase became absolutely necessary. A high infantile death rate was the almost invariable accompaniment of a high birth rate. Thousands of children were fated to live only a few weeks or a few months. This involved a vast waste of human effort. In the East the waste of women's bodies and of infant life was even more appalling. Both in India and in China, out of every thousand children born often more than 500 died. It would be futile to deal with the German peril by means of what might be called a cradle competition. In such a contest we must inevitably be beaten, because Germany started the race with a much larger volume of population. England at the present moment is overpopulated. Doubtless considerable improvement would be effected if our industries could be established in garden cities. But if this process were carried to the point of giving all our overcrowded millions a quasirural surrounding, there would be no real country left. Our island is too small to afford possibilities for a full life to all the millions now crowded on it.

TO THE STRONG statements on the advisability of birth control made on the one hand by so distinguished an authority as Dr. Millard, and on the other by the political economist, Mr. Cox, I may finally add the opinion of an eminent English divine, the Right Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, "The cry of many social reformers was for a greatly increased birth rate, but what a nation needed most was not an unlimited number of citizens, but a sufficient number of the best quality. Morally, as well as eugenically, it was right for people in certain circumstances to use harmless means to control the birth rate."

"The most unsatisfactory feature in regard to this matter was that child bearing was prolific, generally speaking, only in the very classes in which the children very often did not get a fair opportunity of life, while in the sections of the population where there were good prospects of ensuring a healthy upbringing control was carefully exercised."

"It was contended, by objectors to birth control, that the object of marriage being the production of children, preventive measures were necessarily wrong. The great Roman Catholic Church, with its magnificent decisiveness of no compromise except one, and the Anglican Bishops, had so far taken the same line. The Jewish Church was also emphatic on the matter, but the Nonconformist Churches had not spoken formally. The reply to the argument used might be that the procreation of children was not the only object of matrimony, and there was surely a dishonoring of that very object to have children born when not wished for by both parents."

"Had not the sexual association of married people a spiri-

tual meaning which must be placed first in all definitions of it? It was surely the culminating expression of the love of the two who had become one flesh. It brought with it the creation of a child which was the combination of the two natures, but it need not be an imperfect union if on occasion, for high and pure motives, there was a sacrifice of this particular result of married love."

TO ANY UNBIASED mind it must be evident that our very experience, before, during, and after this world war, answers all objections to judicious birth control in its medical, social, economic, moral, and even spiritual aspects. What this world needs now—after the fearful catastrophe which was started by a nation in which unlimited procreation among rich and poor, the educated and the uneducated, the well and the sick, was not only encouraged but officially rewarded—is not a greater but a better population. The empire which sought world dominion and the enslavement of other nations had the highest birth rate and the most rapid growth of population, and yet, it was France, which had by its birth control produced not as many but better soldiers, which withstood the most terrific onslaughts of the enemy's hordes. The generals of the German army sacrificed their soldiers *en masse* in close columns, it would seem that these military leaders felt that the empire had produced such great masses of men that they did not need to be so sparing and economical with human life.

The world needs now and for all the future the very best kind of men and women, not servile masses blindly obeying war drunk monarchs and militaristic rulers, not a mass of weaklings, bound to succumb before reaching manhood or womanhood, unable to serve or to produce. We need children, but only such as are welcome to the home which physically, mentally, and morally sound parents have provided. The parents being economically situated so as to be able to give enough food, enough clothing, enough playtime to their children and live in comfort and enjoy life themselves. The state will then be able to provide enough educational facilities for children, and child labor will be done away with. Parents and children of the present generation should receive a training and education that with the help of a wise government and enlightened statement should be instrumental in creating a future race of true men and women, physically, mentally, and morally sound, spiritually high minded, images of their creator.

May our own and the statesmen of Europe see their way clear to thus bring at least this part of the millennium a little nearer.

Give us this day our daily bread, we pray
And give us, likewise, Lord, our daily thought
That our poor souls may strengthen as they ought
And starve not on the husks of yesterday

PHILLIPS BROOKS

Woman in Hindu Society

By Surendra Karr

THE ORIGIN OF society will perhaps never be determined. But we have a society composed of three beings—man, woman and child. The student of social science must recognize this fact, and his comparative study of various forms of societies must be based upon it.

India is not an isolated or accidental phenomena in world affairs. If we, with scientific precision, peep through the social scheme of India, we will find that India's problems are, if not identical with, very similar, to those of other countries.

The advent of the Aryans upon the soil of India was actuated by the same economic impulse that impels animals to move from place to place. The Aryans came into collision with the original inhabitants on the banks of the Indus in the same manner as did the Puritan fathers with the red Indians on the shores of America. The reason was the will to power, the will to live. The lack of knowledge to provide for the increasing size of the family within the space of an ever decreasing area, urged the Aryan adventurers to migrate towards the vast, extending stretch of land about them. That was the beginning of their colonization.

COLONIZATION FOR WHAT? For food for their children, for greater economic opportunities. In order to obtain these, they were forced to fight mighty battles. Soon after their settlement, slowly and gradually the various problems presented themselves to the savants of social reconstruction. One of the most serious problems was the birth and rearing of the child. The child was the result of the sexual impulse—the mightiest creative force. The social savants of India frankly recognized that all activities are the result of the sex impulse. Appreciation of art, literature and beauty are possible only when there is the strong force of sex. Instead of condemning and crushing this impulse, the Hindus, unlike the Jesuits of Medieval Europe, realized it and came out frankly and acknowledged it.

Sex life became a problem, for the Aryans found that un restricted display of sexuality lead to degeneracy and degradation. They, therefore, began to study both physiological and psychological factors, and at once started to apply their scientific investigations to practical life. Their standards of life and marriage became formulated. *Putrarth Kriyate Bharya*—(one of the principal objects of marriage is the child) became their formula. The Hindus made an effort to ennoble and glorify marriage and child birth, and with this effort begins one of the strongest social customs of India.

In a society, composed of human beings, whose thinking and imaginative faculties were so highly developed, and where there were varied interests, one form of marriage could not fulfill the requirements of social needs. In Hindu society, therefore, we find eight forms of marriages, three of which,—the Gandarvya, Svayambara and the Prajapatya, are the most generally followed.

THE GANDARVYA MARRIAGE is that which takes place between man and woman at the time of their physical and mental maturity. A vow is taken without any religious or civil witness. The best example of such a marriage is that of Arjuna, a hero of the great Epic, the *Mahabharata*, and Chitrangada, a Manipuri maid. (Chitra, by Tagore, is the dramatization of this tale.) Here we have the conception of free love of the highest order, which culminates in practical life. The children of such marriages are legitimate and are cared for and treated as such.

Svayambara is the marriage form which gives absolute freedom on the part of the maid to choose her mate. This was a common practice in Hindu society, as shown by historical marriage, such as that of Prithviraj and Sanjuncta, of the eleventh century. Sanjuncta, as did Juliet, took as her husband a man who belonged to a rival family. Here the choice of the woman is supreme. It was the woman who decided whom she would have as the father of her child. Strindberg, in his drama "The Father" depicts a dilemma wherein the mother or father dictates the destiny of the child. In this connection it is interesting to note that among the Nayers of the Malabar Coast in India, a matriarchial form of society exists, while most present day societies are patriarchal. The mother, among the Nayars, is not only the head of the family, but the children take her surname.

The ceremony of the Svayambara marriage is performed by the offering of flower garlands before a large gathering of guests. The girl places the garland upon the man whom she chooses as her husband. It can easily be assumed that the man and woman bind themselves in love long before the public festival.

The Hindus considered the woman as the guardian of society. They still consider her so, and it is absurd to say that the Hindus place woman upon a low status in their national life. The idea of motherhood is to them great and noble, and in no other place in the world has there been a conception of the Motherhood of God. The Hindu woman has always inherited, owned and controlled her own property and has had rights of guardianship over her children.

PRAJAPATYA, WHICH IS the common form of marriage at present, is mostly the choice of the parents. The parents decide between whom their children are to be married. Blood, attainments, education and other qualifications, are carefully investigated. The most serious defect in such marriage is the absence of choice on the part of the future husband and wife. The young couple must abide by the decision of the guardians or parents. But on the other hand, since the principal object of marriage is considered to be the child, every effort is made to see that the product of the marriage is sound. Youth, in its frivolity, is said to often fail to discern what is right for the welfare of the race. Thus, in the

Prajapatya marriage, both bride and bridegroom are carefully selected. The physical, as well as their moral qualities, are analyzed. The eugenists may find that this form corresponds to some extent with their theories.

Now, the question suggests itself, do the Hindus then, believe in unrestricted breeding? To counteract this evil, the institution of marriage was originated, and various restrictions were imposed upon indiscriminate child birth. In accordance with them, there is not supposed to be more than twelve acts of sexual intimacy in twelve months. The Hindu husband and wife cannot have sexual relations at any or all times. These relations are supposed to be regulated by the influence of sun, moon and zodiac, and the various seasons.

It is evident that the Hindus certainly have to resort to certain methods of restrictions. They must resort to artificial control, or they must use self control. Self control is the basis of Hindu society, this self control does not mean annihilation, but conscious direction, it is not the difficult process supposed.

WHILE OCCIDENTAL COUNTRIES were trying to bring nature into service, the Hindus were going beyond the reach of nature—to the cultivation and development of Self. Self control was one of the means to an end. Along with this was the realization that the energy that creates a child is the same as that which creates a book—the directing of the flow of energy from one form to the other. Upon this philosophical speculation the entire fabric of Hindu society rests.

On the basis of self control, the Hindu widow holds a unique position in Hindu society. The love which one woman feels for her husband, the widow extends to all members of the family and to society. The physical cravings for sexual satisfaction are turned into service. The problem of the widow must be realized and met by society, but discernment and constructive effort, not denunciation, must be the basis of action. The ideals of the widow in India are not very dissimilar to those of the idealistic unmarried woman of this country. It may be that in the former case they take their accidental condition as a fact. Our voices must be raised, not against widowhood, but against the *forced condition*, be it widowhood, divorce, or motherhood.

The conception of immortality is evident only when we can thoroughly understand the meaning of Putra—the child. Putra is he who saves the parents from Punnam, or Panda, the spoiler. That is, Putra, is the immortal self of the parents. It is the culmination of completion of two individual selves. *Who, then, desires to see the deformed and degenerate self of one's own?* To bring a perfect child on earth is the goal. The ideal self, as personified in the child of Shakuntala and Dushyanta, in the drama "Shakuntala," made a happy union of the lovers possible.

The Hindu conception of relationship between man and woman can be found in the relationship between Durga and Shiva—the goddess and god, idealized today. Durga is the symbol of energy, the source of power. She is the consort of Shiva, the meditative and contemplative god. Shiva is the eternal spirit, the soul of things, while Durga "is the force that

stands behind the evolution of the universe, working out the infinite changes through which the Absolute is progressively realizing Himself in the Cosmic process." Durga is the personification of the Cosmic forces—active female energy. She is the Creator and Mother of all finite and separate things. In the Mahanarvana Tantra, Shiva (the husband of Durga,) says to her:

"Thou art the only Para Prakriti (material nature) of the supreme soul, Brahman, and from thee as its Mother has sprung the whole universe. O gracious one! Whatever there is in this world, of things that have been, and one without motion, from intelligence to atom, owes its origin to and is dependent upon thee. Thou art the origin of all manifestations."

IT IS THUS seen that Spencerian conception of "Infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed," and the philosophy of Nietzsche differ little from the Hindu conception of Shakti (energy). The only difference is that the Hindus put scientific speculation into artistic imagination, and give form and shape. In accordance with the Hindu conception, it is the "Shakti"—the female energy—which is the foundation of society.

Now, the question is whether the Hindus practice all these things in their practical life. Every society falls short of its ideals, and without ideals created by the imaginative faculties, the individuals would have remained brutes.

The ideal condition of our society gives us the desire to attack present day problems effectively and efficiently. The Hindus are facing problems, as any other nationality does. Birth and death are creating havoc in their national life, and naturally, these phenomena are kept before the people. Poverty is one of the main reasons for this. It is found that among the poorer classes, the birth rate is very high. Little scientific attention is given to the breeding of human beings, while animals get every possible care. Most of the children are accidents—by products of the sexual impulse as in practically every other country. There is another reason—a psychological reason—for this high birth rate. When people work long hours, with no opportunity for recreation, with no education to occupy the mind or to divert to intellectual pursuits, the few leisure hours are spent in other directions. Sexual restraint is unloosed, and the result is anything but idealistic. Herein lies the danger. As poverty tends to help breed more children, so does poverty take away more children, the people remain depressed, deformed, degenerated.

India can no longer live in the past. The complicated conditions of the world have brought before us complex problems. These must be solved in accordance with modern conditions. If India or any other country is to be saved from social degeneracy, modern methods that have stood the test of scientific experimentation and application, have to be adopted and used. This applies not alone to natural resources of the earth, to education, to state service, it applies to the individual human being who will find it possible, through scientific methods, to produce a higher and better type of child instead of an unlimited number of the inferior type.

Income and Infant Mortality

THIS IS THE title of a pamphlet by Miss Julia Lathrop, recently reprinted from the American Journal of Public Health. Miss Lathrop is, as everyone knows, the Chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington.

The first subject mentioned in the law creating the Children's Bureau was that of Infant Mortality. It was the first subject of field study when the law went into operation in 1912. The basis of the studies attempted were not medical, but economic. The co-existence of infant mortality and certain economic facts was the basis of the tables presented.

Data was secured as to the earnings of the fathers of 23,780 babies, including the still born. 26.9 of these fathers earned less than \$550.00 during the year following the baby's birth; only one in eight, or 11.9 earned as much as \$1,250 a year.

In all of the cities studied the lowest income groups were, in general, the highest in infant mortality. On authority has stated that if all children were well born and well cared for the subject of infant mortality would be negligible. This statement is emphasized by the fact that in the birth registration area of the United States more than 46 per cent of infant deaths occur during the first month of life,—pointing to bad pre-natal conditions.

MISS LATHROP POINTS out here that the figures of the Bureau and the results of other investigations clearly indicate that the exhausting toil and poor living of the mother are, in a great measure, responsible for infant mortality.

Income is important for what it buys. A comparison of rents paid in Manchester, New Hampshire shows that in 175 homes of live born babies where the rental paid was less than \$7.50 a month, the infant mortality rate was 211.4, or more than double that of the census figures of the registration area in 1915.

The largest number of babies were born in homes rented for \$7.50-\$12.49 a month. The death rate for this group was 172.1.

There were 300 babies in the next class where the monthly rentals were \$12.50-\$17.49. The infant mortality for this class was 156.7. Only 62 babies belonged to homes paying a rental of \$17.50 a month and over, and only 6 deaths occurred in this class.

Another crucial test of the adequacy of income is to be found in the employment of the mothers. Of course a woman may be so over-run with work in looking after her family if the income is small and the family numerous, that the results are as disastrous to her health and that of her offspring as if she were obliged to be a wage earner. Statistics showing this aspect of the case are not available. The figures do show, however, that the infant mortality is higher among the babies of wage earning mothers, being 188 for them as against 117.6 for the babies of non wage earning mothers.

In Manchester, N. H. there is a great demand for women workers. The infant mortality rate there was 122 for babies

of women not gainfully employed outside the home as against 312.9 for the babies of the women who worked out.

THAT THE WOMEN do not go out to work unless driven by necessity, is shown by the fact that 65.7 of the mothers whose husbands earned less than \$550.00 a year were gainfully employed during the year following the baby's birth and only 9.5 of the mothers whose husbands earned \$1,250.00 a year and more were so employed.

These figures show impressively the connection between income and infant mortality.

Poverty and ignorance may go together or at least it is clear that poverty takes away the defenses by which the effects of ignorance may be evaded. Sir Arthur Neusholme, medical officer of the English local government board gives, in this connection, a spirited defense of the working class mother. He says:

"Maternal ignorance is sometimes regarded as a chief factor in the causation of excessive child mortality. It is a comfortable doctrine for the well to do person to adopt and it goes far to relieve his conscience in the contemplation of excessive suffering and mortality among the poor. There is little reason to believe that the average ignorance in matters of health of the working class mother is much greater than that of mothers in other classes of society.

But the ignorance of the working class mother is dangerous because it is associated with relative social helplessness. To remedy this, what is needed is that the environment of the infant of the poor should be levelled up toward that of the infant of the well to do, and that medical advice and nursing should be available for the poor as promptly as it is for persons of higher social status."

MISS LATHROP CONCLUDES by pointing out that among the essentials of a lowered infant mortality rate are:

First Medical and nursing care at the service of all mothers and infants in this country.

Second Adequate teaching in the normal hygiene of maternity and infancy made available for all girls and women (Why shouldn't the fathers be taught something too?—*Ed Query*.)

Third Community responsibility for decent housing and sanitation.

And finally and fundamentally a general recognition throughout the country that a decent income, self-respectingly earned by the father is the beginning of wisdom, and the only fair division of labor between the father and the mother of young children and the strongest safe guard against a high infant mortality rate.

In presenting this summary of Miss Lathrop's report to the readers of the Birth Control Review we would like to suggest on our own account that the only way in which a solution of the problems of wages, rent, babies, etc., can be permanently effected would seem to be some system of family limitation as it is understood today in Holland and New Zealand.

M. K.

The Tragedy of the Defective Child

By Ellen A Kennan

(Continuation of THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW Investigation)

DEFFECTIVE CHILDREN BY their very numbers have forced the public school to recognize them as a distinct problem that must be provided for. In the past such children were allowed to go on year after year in the grade in which they failed of promotion, a cumbersome weight on the class. It was not an infrequent thing to find a sixteen year old defective in a class with normal ten year olds. Nowadays in some of our schools the children actually deficient in intelligence are segregated and organized into separate ungraded classes. Under the old system the defective children, sensitive as all children are, suffered the tortures of the damned, both in class and out of class, in school and on the playground. In school they sat, uneasy and embarrassed, fearful that their turn would come, anxious lest they should make some ridiculous blunder that would bring them into disgrace. Under the new system, the torture of the class hour at least has been done away with. During this period at any rate their stupidity, their dullness, is not made conspicuous by the contrast with normal children. Their groups, too, are smaller and their teacher, specially trained for the work, realizes that it is of supreme importance that these children should be put at their ease, given confidence in themselves, and that they should not be made constantly conscious of their lack.

BUT THE TRAGEDY of their hours outside school still continues—the hours on the playground and on the street are likely to be hours of keen suffering, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the teachers take every precaution possible against such a condition. The other boys know they are in the ungraded classes, they know why they are there and, cruel and merciless as most youngsters are, they visit on the poor unfortunates all their most refined forms of torture. They nickname them “stupid,” “dopey,” “crazy”—if the victim shows resistance they punch him and hit him. So the special class organized for the defective is really an oasis in a desert—here at any rate there is understanding and encouragement, there is freedom from jeers and contemptuous glances.

AND NOT ONLY on the playground is life a burden, but it is very likely to be just as intolerable at home. His brothers and sisters learn the words “dopey,” “crazy” at school and do not forget them when they reach home, they are convenient clubs to use when the defective child offends. Again and again has even the mother of such a child made me wince by pointing to him as he stood beside us, saying “He’s cranky, he’s thick headed and stupid, he can’t learn nothing, he ain’t like the other children.” She, poor woman, is always overworked, always anxious and worried, she has no time to devote to her normal children, much less to the stupid one of the family—the very sight of him comes to annoy her, she resents his stu-

pidity, she unconsciously blames him for his condition. So the child grows up, always on the defensive, always expecting abuse and blame, bereft of all confidence in himself, of all self respect. He becomes sulky and defiant—sooner or later he is sent to a reformatory, then to jail. It is he who recruits the ranks of our so called criminal classes. I have talked this summer with almost a hundred mothers that have defective children in their families. Mrs. D is one of these mothers.

Mrs. D was born in Austria, she is a Catholic. She has seven children. Their ages run 12, 11, 9, 7, 4, 2, 2 months. The oldest, Vincent, an illegitimate child by a different father, was left in Austria with his grandmother, when she came to America twelve years ago. Joey, Charley and Mike, 11, 9, and 7, have been placed, all of them, in the class for defectives. Mrs. D did not know what classes her boys were in. She has too many other things much more pressing to think about. She was very uncertain about her children’s ages, her own and her husband’s. It was plain that she was too busy cooking, washing, tending baby, and making her husband’s wage of thirty dollars stretch over the necessities for a family of eight to think about the boys’ school. School simply meant a place that took three of her family out of her way for a great part of the day. She was dirty, the house was dirty, the children were dirty. How could it be otherwise? When I spoke of the size of her family she said “I don’t want them all, but what you going to do?” I asked how her husband felt about it. Her reply was “My man, he gets up at two o’clock in the morning to go to work and he don’t get home till four in the afternoon. He don’t care for me, he’s always too tired to pay any attention to me.” Joey is already sulky and defiant, the others are following in his foot steps. Their mother can still bear several children, children foredoomed to failure. To whose interest or advantage is it that she do it? To whose interest or advantage is it that multitudes of other women should repeat Mrs. D’s experience?

MRS. K IS ANOTHER very hard working and very ignorant woman. She has been married eight years and has had six children. Four children are living. The two that have reached school age are in the classes for defectives. The morning I talked with her, she was washing, barefooted, skirt tucked up, the house permeated with steaming suds. The baby, six weeks old, was lying on the bed. She washed and tended baby while I talked. She had married at twenty five and was now thirty three. Her husband is a day laborer earning from twenty to twenty five dollars a week. She gets the three, stuffy, little, ill aired rooms rent free in return for her services as janitor. During the whole period of her first pregnancy, Mrs. K. was in domestic service, washing, scrubbing and cooking for a family of eight. She kept at her work till the pains of child birth were on her

Twins were born. One was puny and sick from birth and died when eight months old. The other, Peter, grew up very slow and backward in everything—he did not begin to talk till he was five years old. He had to go into the class for defectives at school. Billy, the next child, six years old, has also been assigned to the class for defective children. While Mrs. K was pregnant with Mary, her third child, Mr. K was out of work, so Mrs. K took in washing. Mary died at 14 months. Mrs. K has always had to get up the third day after her babies were born to scrub and cook. She had to get up and go to work the next day after the last little one was born. She drudges from morning till night, she goes out only to do her marketing. She has no pleasures. She seemed utterly weighed down under the burden of her responsibilities. She said rather pathetically, "Life was better before I was married." Mrs. K is just thirty-three years old. Is she to go on filling the world with defective babies? It is you and I who must answer this question. We cannot shift the responsibility.

AND IT IS NOT only the "ignorant foreigner" who is filling America with defective children. Mr. and Mrs. E are native born Americans, they were born here in New York City. Twelve years ago they were married and during these twelve years Mrs. E has been eight times pregnant—four children have been born and there have been four miscarriages. Three children are living. The oldest child, Johnny, weak and anaemic, has had to go into the class for defective children, he is eleven years old. The second oldest child, Mary, nine years of age, has a very bad case of St. Vitus' Dance. She has not got beyond the second grade in school. The baby, seven months old, seems strong and well. Mrs. E has always worked too hard and has always been sick. For years she has taken care of two large apartment houses in addition to the care of her own house and babies. No one ever told her she should not have babies in her physical condition. No one ever offered to teach her how not to. She wants fine children and is very proud of her one well child. There should be a clinic where women such as Mrs. E could be instructed in these very vital matters. Were there such a clinic Mrs. E would probably have found her way to it after her first miscarriage, surely after the second—she had two miscarriages before her first baby was born. There she would have been told that she was too sick and overworked to have strong babies. She would have been taught how to protect herself and how to build up her body. Her own strength would have been conserved, and the race would fare better without such babies. But let any one try to get the law withholding knowledge off our statute books and that person is promptly thrown in jail on a charge of obscenity.

THE J'S ARE ANOTHER family of native born Americans. Both Mr. and Mrs. J were born here in New York, and certainly the boastful manner in which Mr. J spoke of his failure to learn anything at school and to get beyond the first few grades, was in marked contrast with anything that I heard from any foreigner. It would take a native born American to say with pride as he did of his oldest child Billy, "Bill's just like his Dad, I never could learn nothin' at school and I ain't none the worse off for it either." He also volunteered this bit

of information. "I gotta temper and when I lose it I just light in and lick the stuffings out'a Billy." Both father and mother seemed to think it quite a "cute stunt" for little nine year old Billy to go off every morning after breakfast and not return again till night. When I asked if he ate nothing all day his mother replied, "Oh sometimes he comes back about noon and calls up from the street for me to throw him something to eat out of the window." The little girl, eight years old, next younger than Billy, cannot get beyond the first grade, the other two children are below school age. Mrs. J is just 29, she has borne four children in seven years. With every baby she has had very hard labor. When the last baby came, the Doctor told her she would die if she had another, but he gave her no information on preventing conception. Am I blaming the Doctor? No! It is we who permit this abominable law to remain on the statute books who are forcing poor Mrs. J, a hunch back, to risk her life bringing into the world defective children.

MR AND MRS. G also are native born Americans. Mrs. G has been pregnant eight times in twelve years. She has had one miscarriage and has given birth to seven children. She is now thirty-eight. Four of the children have died—rheumatism of the heart runs in the family, one of the boys died with it, another has it. One child was born in bad condition, at birth he looked old and withered up, and was undernourished. The Doctor said, "a marasmus baby." Robert, 15, has been placed in the class for defectives. Mrs. G is an intelligent woman and is fully alive to the situation, she knows that all of her babies are born deficient in health. Neither she nor her husband wants more babies—they are neither well, they are nervous and overworked. They have tried in so far as they knew to keep from having babies, but they know only very imperfect methods—the five year old suffering from rheumatism of the heart was an "accident." Poor Mrs. G is desperate—she is still young enough to have babies—she loves her husband. The Doctor denies her information that he could give, if he were not forbidden by the law. Are you who read this doing anything to aid the Birth Control movement? If you are not, you certainly are partly responsible for Mrs. G's sick, defective children.

MRS. U HAS HAD 11 children, 10 are living, two are in the classes for defectives, the oldest, if alive, would be twenty-one, the youngest is two. Mrs. U is forty, she is no longer well, she had a hard operation for gall stones about a year ago. The family came here from Denmark seven years ago. Life was easy in Denmark, because the children got two good meals a day at school, and also medical attention of every sort. Their recreation hours were spent under the supervision of skilled teachers, in the parks, clothing was furnished by the school when needed. But life here in America had been very different. Mr. U is an operator in a coat shop and earns \$35 to \$40 a week. The two oldest children, 17 and 16, work, but earn only from \$10 to \$12 a week. After her last baby came, Mrs. U asked a doctor what she could do. His reply was, "Oh, you can't have more than two or three more at your age anyway, so why worry about it?" Perhaps he sincerely believed her suffering a negligible factor—but did he think ahead at all of the children? Of the race?

The Peñal Code of Bâle and Abortion

Translated from *L'Humanité*, Paris, 5th of September

SINCE THE RECENT revision of the penal code at Bale, a very lively discussion has arisen upon the subject of a proposition which is of interest to us, not only as Socialists, but as women. This is the text of the proposition made by Nelti, members of the Grand Council and adopted at the first reading on the 22d of May by a vote of 55 to 30.

"Abortion is not punishable if it takes place—in the case of a legitimate pregnancy—with the mutual consent of the husband and wife and—in the case of an unmarried woman—with the consent of the person pregnant—on condition that the embryo is not more than three months old and that the operation be performed by a licensed physician."

Controversies of considerable violence took place after the vote, in Bale and in other Swiss towns.

While Councillor Nelti was speaking at a Socialist meeting where the working women supported the proposition and spoke of their sufferings in very persuasive terms—as may be seen even by the accounts of their opponents—the feminist societies of the bourgeoisie organized opposition gatherings and protested by means of a petition to the Grand Council.

As a result of this agitation, the Grand Council reconsidered its first decision, and on the 4th of July, Nelti's proposition was rejected, on the second reading, by a vote of 61 to 54. The arguments presented in the course of the debates deserve to be studied. One of them, in particular presented by the feminine bourgeoisie is certainly not without weight. The possibility, they said, of interrupting a pregnancy with impunity, suppressed the only obstacle which restrained certain husbands in their unreasonable demands. There is no doubt, they said, that it is quite often the husband who wishes to escape new charges and responsibilities, and who also wishes, let it be said quite frankly, to preserve for himself the possibilities of enjoyment which pregnancy somewhat interrupts who urges, and ends by obtaining, the consent of the woman for the suppression of the young life she might bear. The decision of the Grand Council of Bale added thus a new premium to the egoism of man, already much favored by the present marriage laws.

THE THESIS OF Councillor Nelti is also, however, strongly supported. The "proletariat" are still in our age, extremely prolific and their misery is at one and the same time, the cause and the consequences of their irrational procreation.

Furthermore, the comfortable class, more instructed, less instinctive, escape the consequences which the mass of workers do not know how to avoid although an increasing family, even if it was not desired, would not in their case bring with it the misery that it does in the needy classes.

The proposition of Nelti tends therefore to re-establish in this respect an equilibrium broken for the benefit of the easy

class. For this reason his proposition should not be ignored in Socialist circles.

It seems that no one on either side of the question has thought of considering the matter from the point of view of the sovereign liberty of the woman, although there will never be true feminine independence until their liberty shall be recognized, and on the other hand, maternity will only attain its full splendor on the day in which it becomes by custom, education and law absolutely free and voluntary. Our present society disregards two aspects of the right of women to give or withhold life. There are women who would gladly be mothers but who must renounce that joy because of prejudices as foolish as they are unjust, forbid their being so outside the bonds of marriage. The state itself gives, in this respect the example of a ferocious intolerance. Last year a public school teacher was dismissed, when she asked for a leave of absence, honestly avowing an illegitimate pregnancy. Other women are in such a precarious condition economically that, in a state of society entirely indifferent to the needs of mother and child, they are interdicted from bringing forth children doomed in advance to misery and privation.

WHILE DISREGARDING in the most pitiless manner the rights of women to maternity, our present regime wishes on the other hand to force procreation upon her even against her will. And our senators adopted measures, several months ago, against abortion, measures of a singular brutality.

The solution is not in repression but in liberty. Let us give to the women who desire to be mothers the material and moral possibilities for becoming so, and above all let us make society better.

We will not, to be sure, find the prolific instincts of ancient times—it would be Utopian to pretend so, and undesirable as well—but the reasoned and generous desire to transmit life will be born and developed.

In the midst of nature, so beautiful under the blue vault, tender or profound of the sky, and the changing shadow of the forest, or before the majesty splendid or sombre of the mountains or the infinite expanse of the sea, surrounded, too, by all the accumulated beauty of the ages, the work of generations of artists and poets, the human being, less enslaved than he is today to material things will know that existence is good. And, from the pride and the sweetness of life will be born the desire to perpetuate life.

ANNETTE CHARREAU

In submitting the following translation to our readers, we cannot help thinking that the solution of the problems stated would have been simplified, if rational conception or birth control had been the theme instead of abortion.—*Ed. note*

Cost of Child Raising

The following letter from the LONDON DAILY HERALD on the COST OF CHILD RAISING may be of interest to those readers of the BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW who are called upon to discuss the Merits of Natural Instincts versus Common Sense

"DEAR READER—Are you a parent? I merely ask because I am going to write to you about child welfare, and you might feel the least thing out of it if you had no children of your own. But really it does not matter, for many childless men (some of the most highly placed, in fact), and more childless women are working for the childhood of the nation, or for some particular child needing food or clothing or love or sympathy, or any of the other things that human children live on.

"Some mothers there are who think that they alone know about the care of these little, warm, pink, two footed animals, but that is quite a pleasant delusion, as may be seen at once when the claim is made by the mother of ten who has "buried eight of them and therefore ought to know."

"To Madame Rabbit it does all come by Nature, and her mothercraft is blameless although she takes no pride in it, but we cannot quite agree with her idea of eating her babies to save them from danger—it seems a little drastic. The Human mother has learned the pride but lost the instinct, or if the instinctive mothercraft is there at all it is overruled by the grandmotherly tradition, or by the ever ready advice of kind neighbors and friends.

"So, kind reader, it does not matter what claim you may make to be a child welfarer, since any claim will be admitted, unless indeed you base it upon high Imperial grounds.

FOR THERE ARE still those who would breed a numerous race of heroes to go forth from their little sea girt bit of the world, making contest against other and lesser breeds with tooth and claw, or with the modern equivalent of Maxim gun and submarine. For such Imperial stock breeders, the State nursery leads on to the Cadet school, and this in turn to the training ground, and if they had the needful imagination they would arrange for State baby incubators and brooders.

"For them numbers alone count, and parenthood is an accident, just means to an end. But all other helpers in the great Child welfare movement are thinking of the child for its own sake, not even as the young of the human species, but each as a centre and object of personal concern.

"And never fear that with this in mind the race can die out! Consider the elephant and the great water fowl, with their small families and long continued parental care, which, when let alone to work out their destiny without interference, increase until they cover the ground. And with this consoling thought let me conclude today

A FATHER OF THREE"

An Obstacle

I was climbing up a mountain path
With many things to do,
Important business of my own,
And other people's too,
When I ran against a precipice
That quite cut off the view

My work was such as could not wait,
My path quite clearly showed
My strength and time were limited,
I carried quite a load,
And there that hulking prepedice
Sat all across the road

So I spoke to him politely,
For he was huge and high,
And begged that he would move a bit
And let me travel by
He smiled but as for moving!—
He didn't even try

And then I reasoned quietly
With that Colossal mule
My time was short—no other path—
The mountain winds were cool
I argued like a Solomon,
He sat there like a fool

Then I flew into a passion,
I danced and howled and swore
I pelted and belabored him
Till I was stiff and sore,
He got as mad as I did—
But he sat there as before

And then I begged him on my knees,
I might be kneeling still—
If so, I hoped to move that mass
Of obdurate ill will—
As well invite the monument
To vacate Bunker Hill

So I sat before him helpless,
In an ecstasy of woe—
The mountain mists were rising fast,
The sun was sinking slow—
When a sudden inspiration came,
As sudden winds do blow

I took my hat I took my tick,
My load I settled fur,
I approached that awful incubus
With an absent minded air—
And I walked directly through him,
As if he wasn't there!

CHARLOTTE PERKINS STEPHENSON GILMAN
"In This Our World"

A Life Story

(Reprinted from the London Daily Herald of May 1st, 1919)
 "The Generations going to waste, like the Rapids" H G WELLS

ONCE, PERHAPS, AS a little girl, she had dreamed of a home, a man and children, perhaps at school she had found some vague grip on beauty. But she, herself, as a child, had been kicked and cuffed and enslaved. She, when her little ones came to her, thought, quite unconsciously

'Now, it's my turn! These kids are mine, and no one can say me nay! They've gotter learn what's what as I learnt it'

Remembering her own down at heel, hungry, out at elbow childhood, she could conceive nothing better for them. She had herded with a swarm of others in a tiny cottage during her childhood. When her man went to France she thought nothing wrong of taking in another war life with her five children, to pay her a few shillings and share the four roomed hovel

She never felt very well. She slept with the three children in a box like room. It was never aired, even such air as came in from the unswept streets was foul and fetid. The few bed clothes were seldom washed, they seemed dirty the moment they were put on the bed, so what use to wash them? In a house with ten people it is difficult to get enough privacy for a bath. They fed on the coarsest food, the very poor, who buy in small quantities, get the worst "seconds" bread and groceries, vegetables rejected in the market by the better class buyers, "pieces" of meat that have lain exposed in open windows, with dust and flies covering them, bargain hunting women's hands pawing them. And so she never felt very well, and sometimes, when she drew her separation allowance, or her wages—for she worked on a brickfield—she "had a glass, just to put a bit o' go into her"

ON AN ILL FED, ill rested body alcohol takes swift and easy grip. One glass exhilarates gives a sporadic sense of well being. Another glass brings warmth and friendliness, a sense of satisfaction and good fellowship. These things ought to have been her birthright, but she did not know that. A decent house, honest food, a well ordered life would have given them to her without the reactive depression of alcohol. But she did not know—how could she? People talked of temperance, but these people were the "wowsers," the people she distrusted, the "good" people who, fed and clothed, and clean and comfortable, never had her temptations

So she drifted into daily drinking, a weak willed, weak souled, weak bodied woman creature, easy prey for the first half drunken, acquisitive male. She missed her man, now a prisoner in Germany for indefinite months—she missed his physical presence more than his companionship, and so, before he had been gone a year, there was another child in the four roomed cottage, and another soldier in France who had "left a little thing behind him"

Her home was hopeless. She needed some great, big, wise hand to make her clean and keep her clean for awhile until

she had learnt to love beauty and cleanness. But she could not see such a hand—did not know that it existed, and so she sunk further and further from it

THE CHILDREN, PASSIVE, accepting everything, some times wondered dumbly why things were so harsh, so starved, so weary, as they cowered in the homeless house or ran about the streets. The Madonna spirit in Doris, the little ten year old, mothered the new baby. Sometimes the mother flung a few coppers to the children to buy food, sometimes she cuffed them when they begged for it, sometimes, in tipsy sentimentality, she brought home for them fish and chips in a paper, which was devoured almost before it was out of her hand. Doris it was who washed the children whenever they were washed, and soon "mother" took to staying out all day at her work and rolling into the house in the early morning. Next she ceased work altogether to lie in bed all day, in a half stupor, waking at night like a bird of prey

And the children just whimpered with hunger and dirt and weariness to be cuffed into silence whenever she noticed them

They are in Dr Barnado's Homes now, and the mother has vanished—gone, shadow like, into a land of shadows. But the waste of it all! She has been thrown away. Someone ought to have started her better, started her mother better, started her grandmother better. Someone ought to have given her beauty and cleanness and order before her birth—who in England shall dare to throw the first stone at her? Preachers and teachers never touched her, because she discredited them as creatures of different flesh and blood. So she is derelict, wasted! Please God we shall stem this wastage soon! Please God we have taken the children—or, perhaps *their* children—in time! Please God we are going to take all England's children—all the world's children—in time!

"If the soul is left in darkness, sins will be committed. The guilty one is not he who commits the sin, but he who causes the darkness"—M L E

Do You Blame Her?

THE LAST LEGISLATURE of Kansas made the following appropriations

For the health of hogs.....	\$25,000
For the health of bees.....	8,000
For the health of babies	7,500

And Dr Lydia De Vilbiss who, for four years, has diminished infant mortality in Kansas, has resigned

—Pictorial Review

HARD FACTS

(Case Records of an East Side Nurse)

Jennie K, 40 Years Old Married 18 Years

NINE living children,
3 miscarriages,
4 children suffering from congenital heart trouble,
2 very anæmic and underfed

The last baby arrived in a hurry at midnight—unable to get a doctor immediately

The small girl of twelve said to her mother if the doctor can't come, why not ask the nurse next door to come and help you So I was appealed to (At that time I was living in the district I was working) When the wee mite came into the world and the mother had been attended to, I told her she had a dear little baby girl

Her answer was a groan "Oh God! another mouth to feed"

During the days of convalescence the mother confessed she had done everything she could think of to bring on a miscarriage

Mary L, 18 Years Old 1 Infant, 9 Months Old

THIS YOUNG MOTHER appealed to me to please direct her to the doctor to see if she were pregnant again

Her baby was a bottle baby and she had been in constant dread of becoming pregnant and feared she was now

This patient was taken to the pre natal clinic and her fears found to be true The doctor reporter she was 23 months pregnant

She appealed frantically to the doctor to give her something to help her

"I am not able to have another baby right away—my little boy has been such a delicate little fellow and the summer so hot and trying"

We reasoned with her—told her we would get someone to help her with the baby She replied "I don't need that kind of help—my mother will help me, but I am not strong enough for another baby just now"

Some weeks later I saw Mary again while making some home visits She looked very thin and white—confessed she had induced an abortion and been very ill

I talked with her and explained to her that each time she did such a thing she took her life in her hands and that she would induce abortion once too often

She said she was willing to have more children but not right away

"What is the use of all your talk and the doctors if you cannot give me any information?"

I never remember to have seen such desperation and despair—as the day I took this little mother to the clinic and the doctor confirmed her fears

(It does seem to me that such unhappiness and ill health could be avoided if these mothers could be properly instructed

In fact, I think they have a right to demand such information)

Esther M, 34 Years Old

9 Living Children, 2 Miscarriages, 14, 13, 11, 9½,
Miscarriage, 7½, 6½, 5, 3½, Miscarriage, 1 Year

THIS patient was first brought to my notice on account of her puny baby—was referred to me as feeding case I found that she was buying loose milk at the grocery store—as she was unable to pay 15 cents for bottle milk, which was the price at that time

I referred her to the milk station She was given an order for milk When the time expired, she was refused milk, as the order had run out She was given a second order I explained to patient that she had received order from a milk fund I had at my disposal

The mother then opened her heart and told of the struggle she had to get along

Her husband averaged \$30 00 weekly wage Her rent was \$12 00 a month

She said that when her family was small she thought she had even then trouble enough, but year after year her family increased and living expenses went higher—until now she had to beg for help for the baby

She had never before accepted charity and was ashamed to think she had to do so now

She thought it might be just as well of the baby did die, if they were all going to be a set of paupers—

"My husband works steadily but we don't seem to get on—we always owe someone and never seem to catch up I am so tired of life, I do not care how I look any more

"I have four girls and I hope not one of them marries if they must suffer and slave as I have done I am still a young woman (though I do not look so) and I fear I may have more children

"Have always thanked God when I had a miscarriage

"Would gladly shoulder my burden if I were sure no more babies were to come Tom will soon be 16 years, and I hope able to go to work and help some

"If you could only give me some hope and advice—if only my burden became no heavier I would gladly struggle on—it is this everlasting fear of becoming pregnant that makes life a nightmare

Do you think the time will ever come when a woman will have the right to say 'Have mercy! I can bear no more'?"

It is our work to see that the time *does* come—Ed note

The education of the reproductive instinct is something yet to be accomplished—PROFESSOR PINARD

We wish that those who procreate should be conscious of their responsibility—PROFESSOR PINARD

Commemoration Ode

James Russell Lowell

"MANY LOVED TRUTH, and lavished life's best oil
Amid the dust of books to find her,
Content at last, for guerdon of their toil,
With the last mantle she hath left behind her
Many in said faith sought for her,
Many with crossed hands sighed for her,
But these, our brothers, fought for her
At life's dear peril wrought for her
So loved her that they died for her,
Tasting the raptured fleetness
Tasting the raptured fleetness of her divine completeness,
Their higher instinct knew
Those love her best who to themselves are true,
And all repaying eyes, look proud on them in death
They saw her plumed and mailed,
Where all may hope to find,
Not in the ashes of the burnt out mind,
But beautiful, with danger's sweetness round her,
Where faith made whole with deed
Breathes its awakening breath
Into the lifeless creed
They followed her and found her
With sweet, stern face unveiled,
And what they dare to dream of, dare to do,

English Opinion

ON THE SAME DAY that *L'Humanite* reaches us the opinions of two persons from the British Isles are given in London papers

"Birth control," reads one of them, written by Dr Killick Millard, Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, "is preferable to emigration when a nation becomes overcrowded. I decline to see that a man should be accused of failing in his duty if he declined to have children merely for the sake of emigrating them to the Antipodes"

THE LONDON HERALD quotes Alderman Lady Howard, the holder of a large palatial residence called "The Dell," which the Infant Welfare Committee had suggested as a maternity palace, upon the same subject. The Labor men opposed the maternity palace idea, demanding better dwellings, such as advocated by the Labor Party. Lady Howard protested indignantly against the attitude of the Labor men, declaring "It is not right to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor"

Error, by its nature, cannot be stationary, it cannot remain with truth. Like a tramp it must quit its lodging as soon as it fails to pay its score to the full —TAGORE

Bishop Speaks on "Misuse of Marriage"

A PRIVATE MEMORANDUM on the "Misuse of Marriage" was recently issued by certain bishops in England for the use of the clergy

In this memorandum they frankly and explicitly admitted the need for birth control under certain circumstances, i.e., when material means for support were deficient and provided it was done by "natural" methods

Dr Inge, Dean of St Paul's, and chairman of last Birth Rate Commission, speaking of the subject said "This is emphatically a matter in which every man and woman must judge for themselves, and must refrain from judging others"

Still more recently, the Bishop of Hull said "If we are to have a League of Nations the Church must modify her attitude of blessing large families and of saying, 'Be Fruitful and Multiply'"

Sir Rider Haggard speaking before the same Commission urged as the first duty of true statesmanship the solution of the riddles—small holdings, housing, immigration (English men as Adventurers, etc.)—which he had mentioned especially as children of the right sort will in the future only be born in numbers where the housing conditions are sanitary and desirable and the parents prosperous

Child-Bearing Strike in Germany

AS A RESULT of the war, there have been 800,000 fewer marriages in Germany, and 4,000,000 fewer children born, according to the Munich Medical Journal, which declares that "a child bearing strike" is in progress in Bavaria

The argument is that the German population is too large by 3,000,000 for the land because the hostility of many nations against immigrants from the former empire.

—N Y Globe

"A Selective Birth-rate"

SIR JAMES BARR, a former president of the British Medical Association, in an article on "The Future of the British Race" (*American Medicine*, Vol 24, pp 6433-655, Oct 1918) urges a selective, rather than a high birth rate, and to this end proposes that the masses be educated in the laws of heredity in the hope that those with gross family blemishes will abstain from parenthood. He says that "if everyone would consider his moral responsibilities to the race, rather than to his own selfish gratification, in a very few generations we might produce a pure, moral, highly intellectual, healthy and vigorous race," and that "The nation which first subjects itself to National Eugenic discipline is bound to inherit the earth". Sir James is apparently opposed to the National Health Insurance Act and the establishment of a Ministry of Health, primarily on eugenic principles —*Eugenical Notes*, July, 1919

A Law Breaking Policeman

By Margaret Sanger

IT IS THE legal function of the police to prevent disorder, preserve the peace and protect citizens in the exercise of their lawful rights. It is not their legal function to censor educational movements. They have neither the privilege under the law nor the educational qualifications to act as censors. They are neither legally nor mentally trained to pass judgment upon what the public shall think, what it shall read or what shall be offered to it as educational propaganda. Under the laws which create the police departments, all these matters are excluded from their duties. Their sole duty, under the law, is to enforce the law. When they step beyond this duty, they become law breakers, pure and simple.

It is a difficult task for any group, advocating a new ideal, to reach the public ear. The difficulties are multiplied when such a group must at the same time educate the members of the police department as to how we may lawfully do this. Nevertheless, these difficulties like all others, must be met and overcome. And the time seems to have arrived when advocates of Birth Control must devote themselves seriously to the work of educating the police as to our legal rights.

Ever since the Birth Control Review has been published, individuals wearing police uniforms have assumed at once upon seeing its name that it is something they must prohibit. They have attempted to suppress its circulation and have from time to time arrested men and women who were selling it upon the streets. When Kitty Marion and myself were arrested last December by a police sergeant who said that he wished to make a test case to get a court decision, it was hoped that the decision would set at rest all questions as to the legal right of the publication. The Post Office Department had already decided that The Birth Control Review was a lawful publication and it was enjoying second class mailing privileges. The magistrate who passed upon the case of Miss Marion and myself found that the material contained in the magazine did not warrant police interference. These rulings from the Federal Government and from a magistrate of the City of New York should have settled the matter for all time are concerned, they did not.

POLICE ANNOYANCE MERELY took another form. Police men who did not happen to agree with the principles of Birth Control have sought by arrogant and unlawful methods to prevent the sale of this magazine in this city. Typical of the expedients used are those used against Kitty Marion on September 27 of last month.

A patrolman from the 1st Precinct station came to Miss Marion and told her that she could not offer the magazine for sale in the street. She showed him a letter from her attorney and a statement from Police Commissioner Enright in which it was declared that there was no restricted districts in New York City in which The Birth Control Review cannot be sold. The patrolman sneered at the police commissioner's authority and asserted that he was running police affairs in the particular

district. He next proceeded to create a situation which might have brought about disorder or arrest. Going into the store in front of which Miss Marion was standing, he brought the manager out and told Miss Marion that the manager had objected to her offering the magazine for sale in front of his place of business, and told her to go away. The manager made no such statement in Miss Marion's hearing. She then took up another position at some distance from the first, but the policeman followed her, again went into another store and brought forth a manager and told Miss Marion that another objection had been made. Rather than go through this process indefinitely, she decided to go home for the day. Later, however, she returned and inquired of one of the managers what his objection had been. The manager said that he had made no complaint. Store managers, naturally are not inclined to disregard the wishes of even lawless policemen.

BIRTH CONTROL ADVOCATES have accepted without complaint both arrest and punishment for violation of the law. When such violations have occurred we naturally expect a policeman to be a policeman and not a censor or disturber. We do not propose, however, to tolerate expressions of personal prejudice cloaked in the uniform of legal authority. We are not going to submit to petty tyranny exercised by a paid public servant armed with a gun and a club. We are not going to be subjected to a censorship created and enforced by ignorant individuals who abide neither by the law, which uniforms and arms them, nor the rulings of superiors whom they have voluntarily obligated themselves to obey. The Birth Control Review did not come into existence to be interfered with by ignorant hate, no matter how clothed or armed.

WHY SHOULD PARENTHOOD BE THE ONE IGNORANT PROFESSION?

SHOULD A FATHER TELL?

BOY'S LOVE SUICIDE AT THIRTEEN

THE REMARKABLE STORY of how a boy of 13 put some rat poison on a cork and licked it off, with fatal result, because a 14 year old girl would not return his affection, was told at a Liverpool inquest yesterday.

William J. Ellison, of School lane, Seaforth, Liverpool, described his son as a stubborn, strong willed boy, well developed physically, and of normal intellect. Coroner: Did you not think the time had come to talk to him about matters of sex?—Witness: Yes, I had thought about it, but it was a very difficult subject to approach.

The Coroner found the boy took his own life, and that his mind was deranged. "Boys of this age," he added, "get some queer notions about the relationships of the sexes."

Would not a little knowledge been a better thing?

—London Herald, Aug 22d

Editor's Uneasy Chair

The "Rate for the Job" of Producing Children for the British Empire

PENSION SCANDAL—6s 10d FOR WIDOW AND 9 CHILDREN

BRIGHTON, TUESDAY—"A scandal" was the description given by the East Preston Guardians today of a case of a soldier's widow, with nine children under 14, being awarded a pension of 6s 10d a week

Her husband, it was stated, was wounded by shrapnel in the back, legs, and arms, and underwent nine operations. He was granted a pension of £2 10s for life, but soon after his discharge from hospital he died from influenza

The Pensions Ministry decided that the widow was not eligible under Article 21 of the Royal Army Warrant, as her husband did not die from the result of service. An appeal was not entertained

The Guardians granted an allowance of £2 3s, and resolved to bring the case to the notice of the local Members of Parliament.—*London Herald*

The Increasing Burdens of Paternity

AT THE LAST session of the Illinois Legislature the protection of illegitimate children was increased by doubling the amount collectible from reputed fathers. Jurisdiction of cases is given to the same courts that have jurisdiction over delinquent children. Unfortunately the effectiveness of the measure was greatly restricted by providing that the reputed father becomes liable for two years after acknowledging the paternity of the child in an open court

From *The Humane Review*

The Value of a Child

M Cazeneuve "A child today is a treasure to be protected by the country (very good)"

"Even if the mother, through lack of resources, must abandon it to the public aid. The child so nurtured has his value for a depopulated country." Certainly he has a value. Flesh for work, flesh for misery, flesh for the cannon, this there must for, exploitation by the happy (few). A charity child costs little and brings in much. The calculation is excellent, it also is vile. We do not say "Do not have any children." We say to the poor, to the sick "Consider your resources and your health before calling your offspring to life."

We say to the men on a salary "Imitate the directors, your masters. Have only a few children"—From *Neo Mathusian*, journal of the French

How Mrs Jones Does Her Worst

THE DAILY MAIL (English) of July 13th published an article on its principal page, entitled *How Mrs Jones Does Her Worst*, by Dr Marie Stopes

It showed how a poor Mrs Jones had weakened, not benefited the State, although "nine times in twelve years, she produced a potential citizen," for the final result was "Two workers, neither fit for the army," and "a feeble minded child, later to be a burden as a potential pauper"

"Let Mrs Jones only have two healthy children and no more, and the State would gain. She needed the knowledge of what is called 'birth control' to begin with. Why did she not have it? Echo answers because of our national stupidity, barbarism and prudery"—*Malithusian*, July 1919

Would the Child Have Been Better Off If It Had Lived?

NEW BORN BABY'S THROAT CUT—PARENTS SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE

A TERRIBLE CRIME BY parents was dealt with at Sussex Assizes yesterday, when, charged with the murder of their newly born child at Eastbourne, Albert Hobart, a married man, and Mabel Manser, a single woman, were found guilty of manslaughter, and each sentenced to five years' penal servitude

The child's body, with a terrible gash in the throat, was found in a parcel in a public lavatory at Eastbourne, where Hobart and Manser had lived together

Mr Justice Darling, in passing sentence, said children, and especially illegitimate children, who had nobody to care for them, must be protected by the law

—*London Herald*, July 24th

Male Solidarity

A TOUCHING CONSIDERATION FOR THE NEEDS OF THE ENEMY

L'HUMANITE publishes an amazing document issued by the staff of the 256th brigade of the French Army of Occupation. It is the rules for the use of a "maison publique"—in plain English, brothel—in the town of Munchen Gladbach. Perfectly cold bloodily it points out that there are only two inmates, that "the resources of the town do not permit any increase of the personnel," and that they must "attend to the requirements of their regular German and Belgian clients"

"In these circumstances, in order to prevent disorder and in order not to exact from these women work beyond their strength, the following measures will be taken." There follows an elaborate scheme for the allotment of the time of these unfortunate women to the men of the various battalions, and the order that "in every battalion there will be, on each allotted day, 20 tickets—five per company. Men wishing to visit the establishment will apply to their sergeant major." Can any comment be adequate?—*London Herald*

HOW MANY PEOPLE READ? How few stop to think!

If this platitude were not so true, items such as the following would long ago have convinced the most casual readers of the daily papers of the necessity of Birth Control

What Are the Chances for Race-Betterment?

THE TERRIBLE CONDITION in which a number of children are alleged to have been found in a house at Leytonstone was recalled yesterday when Henry Neville Hatchard (52), a clerk, and Beatrice Hatchard, his wife, of Carltonroad, Leytonstone, were again remanded by the Stratford Magistrates on a charge of being concerned together in the manslaughter of Daisy Mayes, a seven months' old child, by wilfully withholding food from her. No further evidence was offered.

The other children found in the house are described as looking like little old men. Two of those who were taken to the infirmary are going on well, but the other four are still very ill. The police have examined the bones found at the back of the garden, and there is little doubt that they are the bones of animals.—*London Herald*

Children of Famished Mothers Born Blind

WARSAW, POLAND—The abnormal number of children born blind in this country during the last three years, despite the fact that their parents were healthy, is due mainly to the malnutrition of mothers, according to a report issued by the American Red Cross.—From the *N Y Globe*, June 30th

Poverty-Stricken Mother Kills Babies

ATHENS, OHIO—Making a funeral pyre of her bed clothing and saturating it with oil, Mrs. Mary Sprazisar was burned to death here today while her seven children suffocated in an adjoining room. Mrs. Sprazisar lashed herself to the top of the bed and applied a match.

In accordance with her last wish the mother and her children will lie side by side in the graveyard here, city officials said. The eldest child was aged ten years and the youngest seven weeks.

Despondency, caused by the desertion of the woman's husband and resultant poverty, was responsible for the tragedy, the police believed.—From the *N Y Call*, July 30th

What then would happen if we were to decide to have twice as many children as we have? Either the ground would have to produce twice as much as it does, or there would be twice as many poor, or the industries would have to be doubled to double foreign trade, or the half of the population would have to eat the other half.—*VOLTAIRE*

Of all excesses that of procreation is the most harmful to mankind.—From the *French Neo Malthusian*

Book Review

AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE America's Code of Cost a Disgrace to Democracy By Kelly Miller With an Introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart Published by MacMillan Co 103 pages

This is a short book, but a strong one. Published in 1918 it is, let it be said with shame, more timely today than it was a year ago.

From the preface by Albert Bushnell Hart to the warning sentence at the close, it is an arraignment of, and a challenge to, all right thinking Americans.

Our intentions in bringing the Negro here were evil, and evilly have we treated him ever since. We may twist and turn as we like the fault and the folly of our own making. If the Negro is bad we brought him here. If we have made him worse the shame is ours. If we are really superior we should raise him up. Why have we not done so? It is not too late to mend. Equality of opportunity is the most the Negro asks and the least that a democratic nation can afford to grant. The wonderful spiritual patience of the Negro will help us; he will forgive us our trespasses, if we will stop our sinning against him. Thus the humble may confound the mighty, but the mighty must give heed to their ways. The nation could not exist part slave and part free. That proposition was solved at the point of the sword. The nation now must destroy lawlessness, or lawlessness will destroy the nation. Right thinking will solve the problem, and the problem must be solved.

M K

God blesses large families, but he does not feed them
—From the *French Neo Malthusian*

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By WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M D

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Birth Control Organizations

IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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

CONSTITUENT BODIES

- ENGLAND (1877)—The Malthusian League. Secretary, Dr Binnie Dunlop, 48 Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. Periodical, *The Malthusian*.
- HOLLAND (1885)—De Nieuw Malthusiaansche Bond Secretary, Dr J Dutgers, 9 Verhulststraat, Den Haag. Periodical, *Het Gelluklag Huisgezin*.
- GERMANY (1889)—Sozial Harmonische Verein Secretary, Herr M Hausmeister, Stuttgart. Periodical, *Die Soziale Harmonie*.
- FRANCE (1895)—G Hardy, 29 Rue Pixerecourt, Paris. Periodical, *Generation Consciente*.
- SPAIN (1904)—Liga Espanola de Regeneracion Humana Secretary, Senor Luis Bullfi, Calle Provenza, 177, Pral. 1a, Barcelona. Periodical, *Salu y Fuerza*.
- BELGIUM (1906)—Ligue Neo-Malthusienne Secretary, Dr Fernand Mascaux, Echevin, Courcelles.
- SWITZERLAND (1908)—Groupe Malthusien Secretary, Valentin Grandjean, 106 Rue des Eaux Vives, Geneva. Periodical, *La Vie Intime*.
- BOHEMIA AUSTRIA (1901)—Secretary, Michael Kacha, 1164 Zizhov, Prague. Periodical *Zadruhy*.
- PORTUGAL—E. Silva, Junior, L da Memoria, 46 r/c, Lisbon. Periodical, *Paz e Liberdade*.
- BRAZIL (1905)—Seccion Brasileira de Propaganda. Secretaries, Manuel Moscosa, Rua d'Bento Pires 29, San Pablo, Antonio Dominguez, Rue Vizcande de Moranguapez 25, Rio de Janeiro.
- CUBA (1907)—Seccion de Propaganda. Secretary, Jose Guardiola, Empedrado 14, Havana.
- SWEDEN (1911)—Sallskapet for Humanitar Barnalstring. President, Mr Hinke Berggren, 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, MICH.—Mrs. L. A. Rhoads, 1318 Forest Court.
- BANGOR, ME.—Dr P E Luce, 40 Central Street.
- BOSTON, MASS.—The Birth Control League of Massachusetts P O Box 1358 Mrs. Oakes Ames, president.
- PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dr L. A. Young, 5152 Haverford Avenue.
- CHICAGO ILL.—Illinois Birth Control League Secretary, Mrs. B. E. Page, 521 Longwood Ave., Glencoe, Ill.
- CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Birth Control League of Ohio Mrs. A. W Newman, 10601 Ashbury Avenue, secretary.
- DETROIT, MICH.—Mrs. Jessie A. Rene, 919 Brooklyn Avenue.
- ELIZABETH CITY, N C.—Mr and Mrs. W O Saunders.
- HARRISBURG, PA.—George A. Herting, 1804 Penn Street.
- LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Dr T Percival Gerson.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Minneapolis Birth Control League Mrs. Helen C. Thomsen, 1208 Vincent Avenue, N., secretary.
- NEW YORK
The Committee of One Thousand Dr Ira S. Wile, 230 W 97th Street, chairman.
International Birth Control League Dr Wm. J. Robinson, President 12 Mt. Morris Park West.
The National Birth Control League 200 Fifth Avenue Mrs. Maxwell Hyde.
The Woman's Committee of One Hundred Mrs. Amos Pinchot, chairman, 9 East 81st Street.
Voluntary Parenthood League, 206 Broadway Mary Ware Dennett, Director.
- PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Birth Control League of Western Pennsylvania. Rita F. Stein, 924 Mellon St., Pittsburgh, Pa., secretary.
- PORTLAND ORE.—The Birth Control League of Portland Mrs. J. R. Oatman, 549 Fifth Street, secretary.
- RADNOR, PA.—The Main Line Branch of the National Birth Control League—Mrs. Walter M. Newkirk, secretary.
- ROCHESTER, N Y.—A. I. Howser, 227 Parsells Avenue.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.—Grace Anderson, Superintendent of Municipal Nurses, City Dispensary 11th and Chestnut Streets.
- ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Minnesota State Birth Control League Secretary, Mrs. Grace M. Keller, 230 Vernon Ave., St. Paul.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Birth Control League of San Francisco, 239 Geary Street. Margaret McGovern, president.
- SEATTLE, WASH.—The Seattle Birth Control League Minnie Parkhurst, 516 Third Ave. West, Seattle, Wash., secretary.
- SUMMIT, N J.—Rev. Franklin C. Doan.
- WASHINGTON, D C.—The Birth Control League of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Anna Wexler, 1926 New Hampshire Ave., president.