

JANUARY, 1923

20 CENTS

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

Edited by Margaret Sanger

World Number

NEWS FROM

ENGLAND · AUSTRIA · GERMANY

JAPAN · CHINA · INDIA

LEGISLATIVE WORK

IN NEW YORK STATE

Official Organ of

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THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

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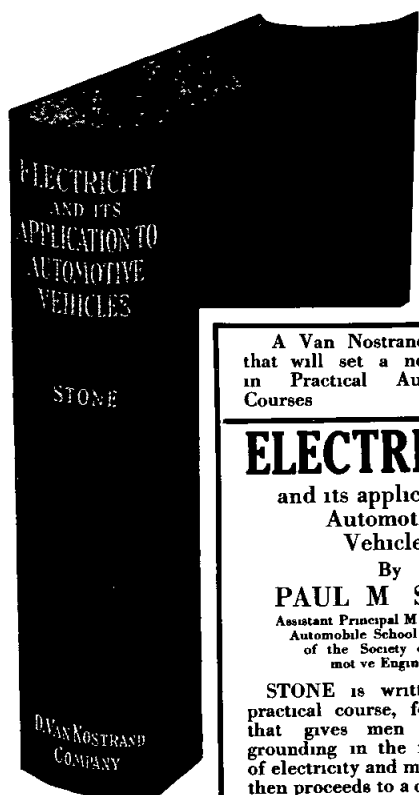
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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION MAGAZINE

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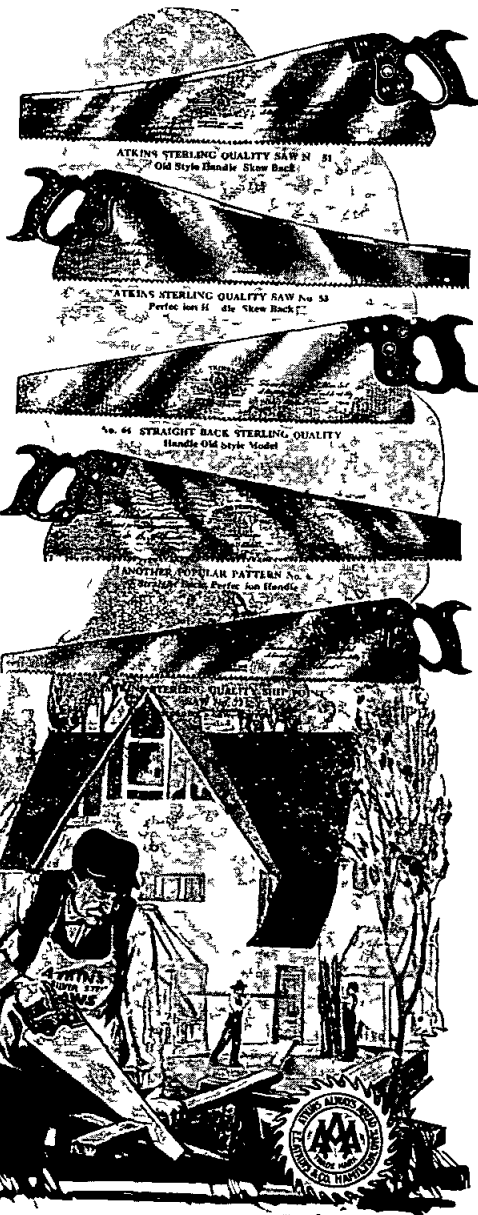
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ANNA GARLIN SPENCER

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer began her public literary work with contributions to the "Providence Journal" in 1871. For many years she was a contributor to many other newspapers and magazines including "The Woman's Journal," "The Journal of Education," "Harper's Bazaar," "Century," etc. and for other special publications. Her career as a public speaker began in 1872 at a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Society of Mass. presided over by James Freeman Clark. She was introduced to the audience by William Lloyd Garrison. She served for fourteen years as ordained Minister of the Religious Society of Bell St. Chapel, Providence, and from 1903-13 she was Associate Director and Staff Lecturer of the New York School of Philanthropy. Her experience in the field of education has also been of a very extensive character. She was special lecturer on sociology at the Univ. of Wisconsin, was associated with Dr. Felix Adler in the Ethical Culture Society, was Director of the Summer School of Ethics, American Ethical Union, N. Y. of The Institute for Social Service, Milwaukee, helped to inaugurate the Wisconsin State University Extension Service, was Professor of Sociology and Ethics at the Meadville Theological School and is now Special Lecturer in Social Science at Teachers College, Columbia University and general lecturer before private classes and for public organizations of an educational and ethical nature. She is a member of the American Sociological Society, American Social Hygiene Assn., the Federation of Religious Liberals, Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, the National Educational Assn., the Progressive Education Assn., National Committee for Mental Hygiene and other similar organizations. is Hon. Vice President of the National Council of Women in the United States and is connected with the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Spencer's participation in so many and varied phases of human endeavor serving the one great purpose, "human betterment," has given her that comprehensive view of conditions which impresses one in her lectures and books. Her devotion, sympathetic understanding and practical wisdom are evident on every page of her new book THE FAMILY AND ITS MEMBERS.

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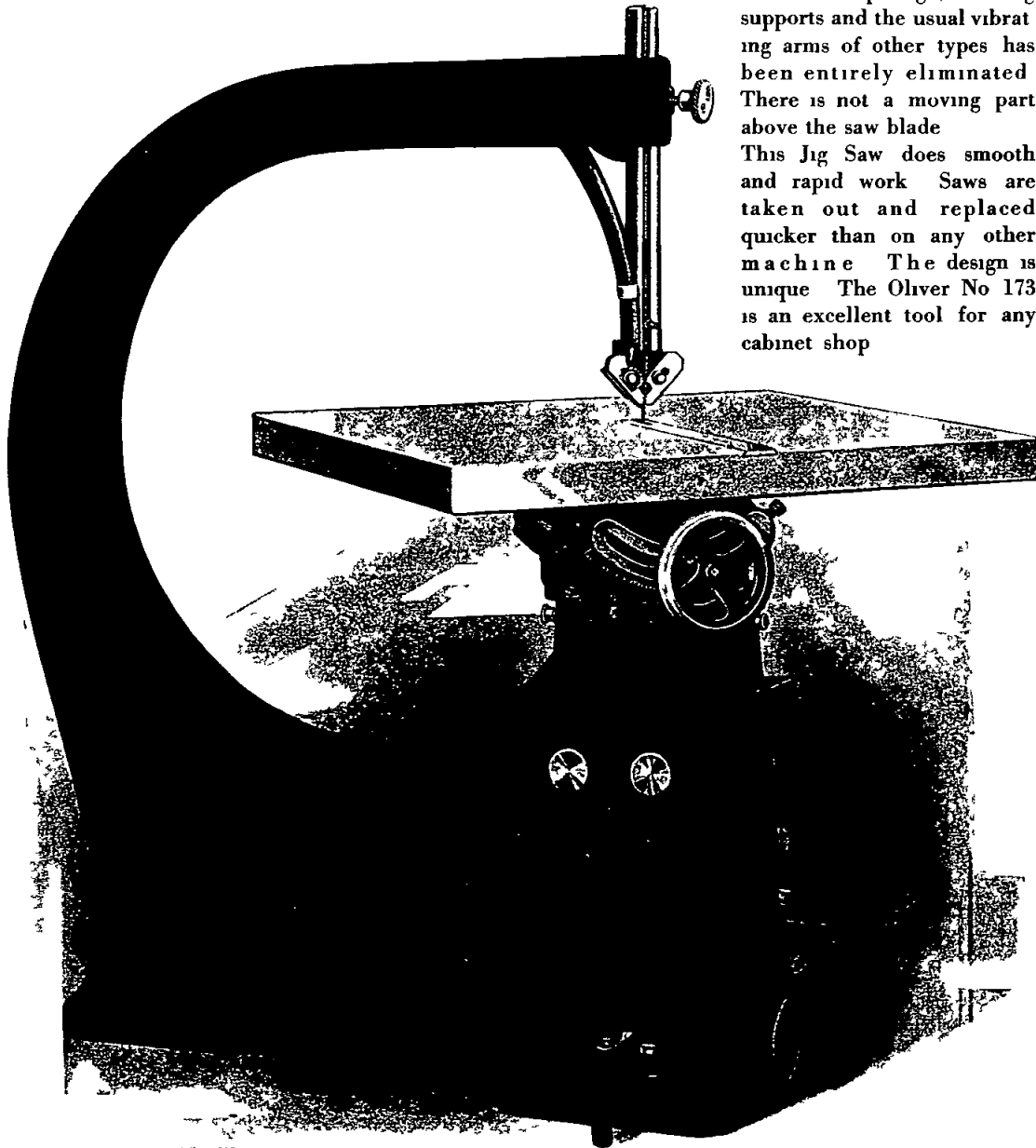
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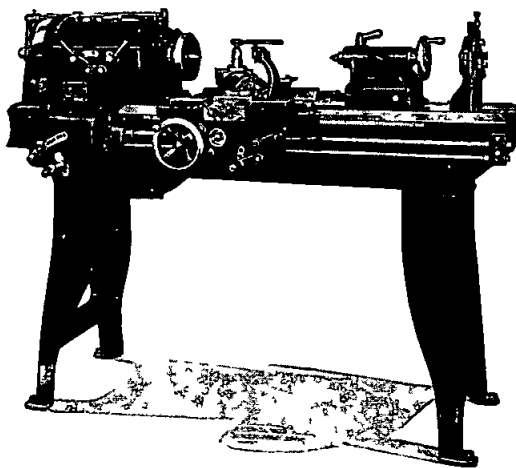
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NIGHT SCHOOL
OPPORTUNITIES ARE
BROADCASTED IN
CINCINNATI

Due to the courtesy of the Crossley Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, the Department of Vocational Education of the Public Schools is announcing the reopening of night school classes on January 2nd

Over 9000 citizens of your city are enrolled in the evening schools Some are struggling to obtain a general high-school education, an opportunity which was denied them when they were younger Some are finishing the elementary grades Some are studying subjects which will help them in their daily work and which will mean a larger pay envelope in the future Mothers are going to school to receive help on their problems of sewing Girls employed during the day are going to school at night so that they may be better prepared when they establish homes of their own These are the pupils of the evening schools of your city

Since the elementary and high school classes have been in session since September 18th you could hardly make up the work if you started now If, however, you left day school with only part of a year's credit, you should get in touch with the Board of Education and be directed to the school where you can start again where you left off

It is of the vocational work, especially, that I wish to speak, as that type of education is largely individual instruction and we shall be very glad to enroll you in classes which attract your interest

WOMEN'S CLASSES

Afternoon classes meeting from 2 to 4 o'clock one day each week are held in a number of schools Mothers are helped in their sewing by expert teachers

Evening classes for women in sewing, cooking, millinery and embroidery are offered in our high schools and elementary schools The classes in the elementary schools start again on January 2nd. Those in the East and West Night Schools do not open until February 5th, as the pupils wish to wait until the spring styles and goods are shown

A class in costume design for dress makers also opens at East Night High School on February 5th These evening classes meet two nights each week from 7 30 to 9 30 P M

MEN'S CLASSES

The Automotive Trades School at Erie and Madison Rd, offers short courses of five weeks on engines, starting and

lighting, batteries, ignition and vulcanizing A small fee for breakage of tools is charged

Architectural drawing classes meet at the East and West Night High Schools

The four-year course in mechanical drawing is offered at the same schools

A course in the theory of electricity is given at East, West and Bloom Schools

Shop Mathematics, shop sketching and sheet-metal pattern drafting is offered at the Trades Apprentice School

Machine Shop Practice is given at the Bloom School

These courses are taught by practical teachers and are free to residents of Cincinnati A \$3 00 attendance fee must be deposited to guarantee attendance, but is returned if the pupil attends seventy-five per cent of the total number of nights Persons living outside of Cincinnati are charged a tuition fee of \$1 00 per month for a two-night-a-week course

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
COURSES IN VERMONT

St Johnsbury, Vermont, has been offering for the past four years courses of instruction for apprentices employed in the Fairbanks Scale Company The school is under the direct supervision of the City Board of Education, the plant furnishing buildings and equipment Enrollment in these courses has increased from twelve the first year to seventy-two at the present time, nine of the initial number having completed the four-year training course and being at the present time employed as full-time workers in the factory Four full-time instructors conduct these classes on the week about plan, work in the factory being carefully supervised by the Director, who superintends the boys on productive work from the beginning The popularity of this type of training is evidenced not only by the interest of local boys, but also by a number of requests for admission to classes received from boys living in near-by towns Springfield, Vermont, is conducting similar training courses in cooperation with the Jones and Lamson Machine Tool Company

A PROPOSED NEW YORK
STATE APPRENTICESHIP LAW

The legislature of New York is considering the passage of a state-wide apprenticeship law This bill, the result of state-wide investigation carried on by Mr L A Wilson, State Director for Vocational Education, proposes to lega-

lize apprenticeship agreements with minors over sixteen years of age who desire to enter into contract to learn a trade. It provides a probationary period of three months, during which time either party may, by serving notice in writing, terminate the agreement. The pledge on the part of the employer, firm, or association is to properly teach or cause to be carefully taught to such an apprentice, the trade, craft or business or branch thereof to which such minor is apprenticed." At the expiration of the apprenticeship period and upon the satisfactory completion of training, a certificate may be issued by the individual, firm or association and the State Department of Education.

A fund is to be provided for carrying into effect the provisions of this act and for the purpose of making studies and investigations that will stimulate the development of modern apprenticeship training.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT

Because of the increase in association activities, and in response to a request, the New York University has arranged to give a course in Association Management.

This course will treat of the problems confronting National Association secretaries. The material of the course will be drawn from practical experience, and members of the class will be encouraged to bring in problems arising in their own organization.

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- 14 Conventions and Meetings
- 15 Carrying Through a Sample Activity

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS

THE USE OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

The *New York State Agricultural Teachers Bulletin* for January, 1923, lists the following problems as those in which advisory boards have rendered and can render valuable assistance to the teacher of agriculture:

"1 Recruiting pupils for vocational classes. One of the most difficult

problems of a teacher of agriculture is to sell the various courses to the boys and young men of the community. A group of practicing farmers occupy a strategic position in that they can urge upon boys and young men the importance of specific training for farming, and also upon the fathers of boys the importance of giving their sons an opportunity for training. The experience of teachers who have been successful in conducting short courses points conclusively to the fact that their advisory boards were the largest single factor in making the courses a success.

"2 Assist in building the course of study. When a local enterprise survey has been taken and when other facts have been gathered, the advisory board members, because of their close contact with farming, are able to render valuable assistance in determining the place of the various enterprises in the agricultural course. Their advice and suggestions furnish a very valuable check on the studies made by the teacher.

"3 Listing skills in the various enterprises. Mention has already been made of the inclusion of instruction in skills as a phase of the teacher's job. The listing of the appropriate skills in the various enterprises presents a real problem to the teacher, and one concerning which he needs to secure the valuable assistance of farmers.

"4 Visiting pupils' projects. The boys in any class in agriculture who are engaged in conducting supervised practice work will have their interest greatly stimulated, if at some time during the growing season, they can be visited by a group of the successful farmers of the community. A trip planned by the teacher of agriculture, and including the principal and advisory board members, to visit each of the boys at the scene of his work will not only serve to stimulate the boy's interest in the worthwhileness of farming, but will also serve to acquaint the members of the party with the problems of instruction and thereby increase their efficiency as advisory board members.

"5 Giving talks and demonstrations. During the season when farm work is least pressing, farmers are usually glad to come to the school and give talks or demonstrations to the boys, either in the regular course or in the short winter course. Also these men may give material assistance in conducting either as their own enterprises or in cooperation with the school, helpful demonstrations and tests, such as, ear-to-row improvement of corn, tuber unit selection of potatoes, liming and inoculation tests, fertilizer tests, spraying demonstrations and pruning demonstrations."

SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

At their regular meeting on Monday evening, November 6, the Hopewell Township Board of Education gave their consent to allow farm boys, who

are unable to get away to school during the fall and spring months, and who desire to enter the Agricultural course, to attend school for four or four-and-a-half months during the winter season. By this plan any boy who has completed the Eighth Grade work and who is not over twenty years of age, may enter school to take the agricultural work and any other high school classes which he is capable of entering. If any such boy desires to do so, he may spend the entire forenoon in the agricultural department and then return home, or he may spend the afternoon in other classes. He will also be given the choice of spending only half the forenoon in agricultural work and the remainder of the time in other classes.

While attending this course the student will be under the same rules and regulations of discipline as the regular four-year pupils.

If satisfactory evidence is given at the expiration of the course credit will be given for the amount of work completed.

This is a great opportunity and every farm boy who has not already had the work should take advantage of it.—*Bridgeton, New Jersey Evening News*

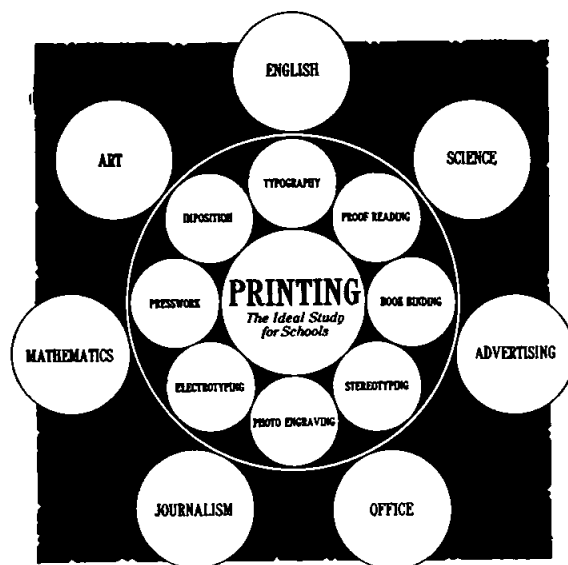
TENNESSEE'S RANK IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTHERN REGION AND THE UNITED STATES

The sixth annual report of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which is just off the press, shows that Tennessee ranks fourth in number of agricultural departments, third in the number of pupils taking agriculture and first in the project earnings. Of the states in the Union reporting project returns, Ohio and Massachusetts outranked Tennessee. This gives Tennessee the third place in project returns in the United States.

The following table will show the standing by states in the Southern Region.

State	1922		
	No Schools	Enrol ment	Project Earnings
Alabama	48	1660	\$26,764.04
Arkansas	104	2837	45,324.00
Florida	46	962	12,799.14
Georgia	64	2706	39,699.99
Louisiana	37	950	8,840.48
Mississippi	76	2223	31,204.11
North Carolina	65	2955	45,862.09
Oklahoma	51	885	28,146.06
South Carolina	64	1273	28,293.05
Tennessee	65	2762	75,940.53
Texas	102	1725	55,831.92
Virginia	61	1175	38,255.71

The Utah State Farm Bureau appointed a standing committee on Rural Education to adopt a farm bureau policy to foster better adaption of rural schools to rural needs. County educational committees will be appointed. It is planned to set up



Relation of PRINTING to Other Subjects of the Curriculum

English

Sentence construction, spelling, punctuation capitalization, division of words, paragraphing, compound words, writing essays for school paper

Art

Study of color harmony and application of color to the printed page Design as applied to printing Relation of type to shape of page Study of proportion, balance, tone harmony and ornamentation, spacing, handlettering mechanical drawing, making layouts

Journalism

Writing articles for school paper, editing copy prepared for publication (embodying in a general way the subject of English)

Office

Finding cost of production and calculating correct profits, becoming acquainted with efficiency systems, keeping records, filing, general office requirements

Mathematics

As applied to type spacing, point and pica system of type measurement, estimating cost of composition of straight matter and job printing, amount of paper required for a job and the cutting of it, the measurement of type masses, relative sizes of type, total cost of production

Science

Analysis of printing inks, of type metals—lead, tin, antimony, copper (used in the alloying of type metals), mechanical motions and frictions electrotyping stereotyping, photoengraving, bookbinding

Advertising

Psychology of advertising, typography and English of advertising, economical implications, interpretations of principles involved, the relation of theory and practice as related to advertising, mechanical make-up, emphasizing thought, proper methods of finding proportion

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objectives for five years, with portions of the program to be accomplished at the ending of the five years

Roy A. Olney, assistant state supervisor of agricultural in North Carolina since September 1, 1920, began work in West Virginia the first of this month. In his new position Mr. Olney will be associated with Dr. Winkler and Professor H. B. Allen in the teacher-training work in the College of Agriculture. He will divide his time between resident instruction and field work with teachers in service.

The Luther Progressive Farmers Club was organized at the close of the Short Unit Course last year. The object of this organization shall be to promote a more careful study of the science and practice of agriculture in its various branches, to aid in the standardization of crops of this community, and to aid in the improvement of all crop and livestock enterprises.

The work for the first year was a study of various crops and methods. Each topic was selected by a committee two or three weeks before time for discussion. This gave plenty of time for study. These meetings were well attended, and the members all say that this work has been worth a great deal to them.—*Newsletter*, Oklahoma Society for Vocational Education.

PROFESSIONAL GROWTH

Are you planning to take thought during the new year and thereby add several cubits to your professional stature? We have noticed that growth and development within a department go hand in hand with the professional growth of the teacher. The monthly reports indicate that many of the teachers regard the reading of one or two farm papers sufficient for professional growth. Let every teacher sit down in the quiet of his study some evening and ask himself the following questions:

1. Am I enthusiastic about my profession?
2. Am I supporting the State Association?
3. Do I know about the newest things in education?
4. Do I know the leaders in education through their writings?
5. Am I a careful reader of the best professional journals and books?—*The Fan-Mill*, Springfield, Illinois.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

Commercial high schools have a definite place in our educational system. They have not always exerted that leadership which we have a right to expect but their principals are awakening to their great opportunity and responsibility. An important conference of such principals and directors of commercial education will be held at Providence, March 27 just before the ECTA meeting. This meeting has been called by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Attendance will

be restricted to commercial high-school principals and directors of public-school business education, as problems of interest to these groups only will be on the program.

Dr. W. W. Charters of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, is making a thorough research study in the field of secretarial service. He aims to determine exactly what are the duties of a secretary. This study should afford a good basis for the development of better secretarial training courses.

Two courses in commercial education will be offered in the summer session of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University next summer. These courses are intended to be leadership courses in this field. One will deal with high school commercial education problems and the other with problems of commercial education supervision. Those who care to do so, may combine one of these courses with subject-matter courses in selecting business subjects at Simmons College, which is conveniently located for this purpose.

A special effort is being made by the Prince School of Training for Store Service, Boston, to interest members of the present class in public-school retail-selling teaching. That they may be better prepared for this work, a composite thirty-hour course in vocational guidance, office organization, business management, and commercial education is being given by Dr. John M. Brewer and Professor F. G. Nichols of Harvard, and Dr. Edward H. Eldredge and Miss Clara F. Sykes of Simmons College.

Mr. Frank Meredith, head of the Commercial Department of Montclair, New Jersey, High School, has organized his students into a service bureau for the handling of all business matters connected with the school's activities. We hope to present his plan in an early number of this magazine.

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOL FILING COURSE, TRENTON, N. J.

The Trenton Board of Education last fall provided a filing course for office executives and assistants to give them an opportunity to become thoroughly conversant with standard filing equipment, methods and procedure. This work was organized under the direction of Paul S. Iomax, Director of Business Education, in cooperation with the commercial education committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who felt that one of the major prevalent needs of Trenton business establishments was better trained file clerks.

This first filing course proved a success with the result that a second class was organized on January 18 being preceded by a public filing educational meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. The course is an intensive one covering

just seven weeks, two evenings a week on Mondays and Thursdays, 7:15-9:15.

The teacher of the course is J. S. Fursman, A. B., Hamilton College, who has had special filing education and extensive experience.

METHODS COURSES FOR COMMERCIAL TEACHERS IN SERVICE, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Temple University, Philadelphia, through its Saturday morning and late afternoon courses for commercial teachers, is endeavoring to render a real service to those ambitious and conscientious teachers who wish to improve in knowledge of subject matter and methods of instruction and at the same time secure degree credits in the School of Commerce or Teachers College.

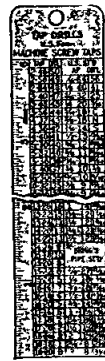
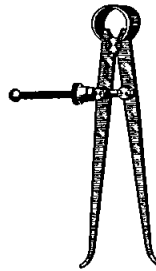
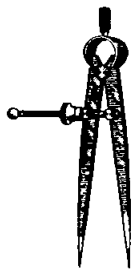
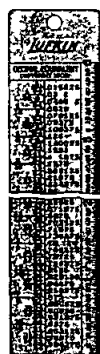
While the courses are planned essentially for teachers in service, they are proving attractive to grammar-school teachers of the upper grammar grades who have decided to enter the commercial-teaching field, to teachers in business colleges who desire to enter public-school work, and to normal-school pupils who have a knowledge of subject matter, but who wish to study methods of presentation from the practical viewpoint.

Sixty-hour courses are offered in subject matter and methods of teaching elementary bookkeeping and business practice, advanced bookkeeping and business law, Gregg and Pitman shorthand, typewriting, business arithmetic, office practice and penmanship. A course in general methods in commercial education and one in accounting for teachers have been added this year.

In the methods courses, the first hour of each lecture period is devoted to a discussion of subject matter and methods of teaching the particular topic under consideration. This is followed by a model lesson on that topic, presented by the instructor. The presentation is then discussed by the class.

Previous knowledge of subject matter is required, of course, as it would manifestly be impossible to cover both principles and methods of teaching in a sixty-hour course. Those phases of subject matter in each course most difficult to teach are selected for development in the model lessons.

The popularity of these courses is shown by the fact that the first year they were offered, 1919-1920, only two courses were given with less than twenty-five in attendance. This was nearly doubled in 1920-1921. This year eleven courses are offered, and while registration is not complete the enrolment is nearly double that of 1920-1921. The summer school attendance in 1921 was 36 in 1922 it was 65.



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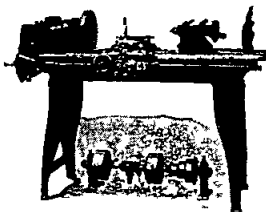
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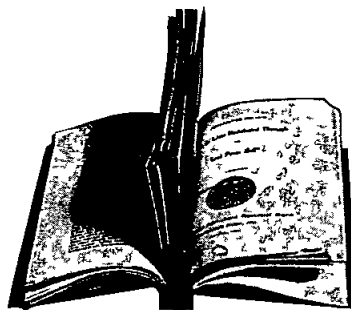
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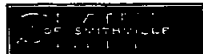
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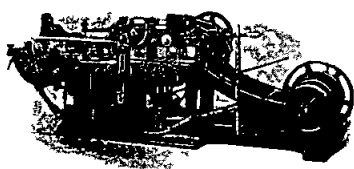


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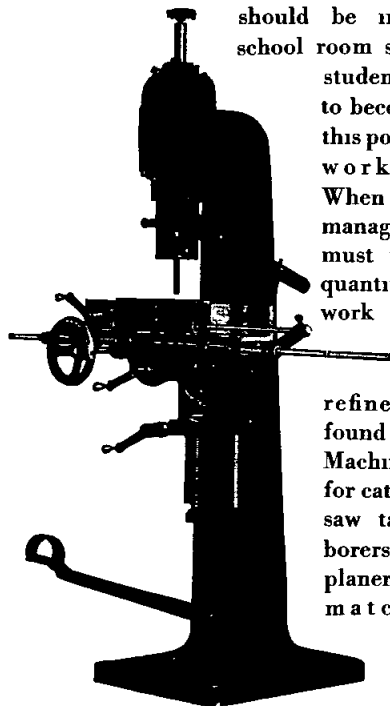
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CONFERENCES

The Eastern Commercial Teachers Association will hold its annual convention in Providence, March 28, 29, 30. Mr. Frank B. Moore, President of Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey, is president of this association. A fine program has been prepared. There will be round-table conferences on all phases of business training.

The College of Education of the Ohio State University will hold an Educational Conference for the public school educators of the state, at the University April 5, 6 and 7. The discussions will be devoted to "Educational Objectives."

The following program has been arranged for the commercial teachers and others interested in commercial education, for April 6:

Chairman JAY D. RUNKLE, Ohio State University

"General Objectives in Commercial Education" Irving R. Garbutt, Director of Commercial Education, Cincinnati

"The Methods of Determining Objectives in Commercial Education" Wm. L. Connor, Principal of the Longwood Commerce High School, Cleveland

"Social Objectives in Commercial Education" E. W. Barnhart, Chief, Commercial Education Service, Washington, D. C.

"Objectives in High School Commercial Education from the Viewpoint of a Business Man" Harry C. Bard, General Manager of the Morehouse-Martens Company, Columbus

A most delightful conference of the Collegiate Schools of Business Administration on the Pacific Coast was held in Portland, Oregon, on the 28th and 29th of December. In all, twenty-one delegates were registered, who represented all of the leading educational institutions west of the Rocky Mountains.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss in a broad and open way the subject matter for a curriculum in schools of business administration, and also methods of instruction. Dr. A. C. Schmitt of the Oregon Agricultural College was chosen chairman, and Dr. Elliot Jones of Stanford University, secretary. Much credit is due from the conference to men like Dean Bexell, Dean Miller, Dean Robbins, Professor Cordell, and Professor Boggs of the University of British Columbia. A committee on permanent organization was appointed consisting of Dean Miller, of the University of Washington, Chairman, Dean Robbins of the University of Oregon, and Professor Elliot Jones of Stanford University. It is hoped that a permanent organization of the Pacific Collegiate Schools of Business may be accomplished, and that an annual conference of these institutions may be looked forward to. Possibly an effort will be made later on to have the coast organization designated as a branch of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.

HOME ECONOMICS

REPORT OF VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS CONFERENCE TEXAS

The Annual Vocational Home Economics Conference which was held at the Rice Hotel in Houston, November 27, 28 and 29, was indeed a typical Texas "round up" of vocational home economics teachers and supervisors from all parts of Texas. Fifty out of the fifty-four white day-school teachers were present, all towns except Texarkana, Hillsboro and Marfa being represented. Although our one hundred per cent record of last year was broken, it was a most successful conference.

Reports on what is actually being accomplished in teaching vocational home economics throughout the state of Texas were brought out in the roll call which opened the first morning session of the conference. The outstanding accomplishments of the conference were first, specific help in the teaching of the related course in design and suggestions for laboratory practice for the entire course, second, a complete revision of the household management course with definite laboratory practice suggested, third, a start in evening-school work.

CAN THE COST OF OPERATING YOUR HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT BE REDUCED?

SUGGESTIONS FOR FOOD COURSES FROM IDAHO

It is desirable that products from food classes be actually used to as great an extent as possible, this insures a utilitarian value to class work, enables a class to handle food in family-sized quantities, and reduces operating costs. Courses should be planned with disposal of products in mind. Repetition of processes must, of course, be watched.

Food Preservation and Storage

- 1 Can for lunch room
- 2 For meal service during the year (limited quantities)
- 3 For any convenient charitable institutions (fruit or vegetable contributions often made, which can be preserved in the department or they may furnish material to be canned)
- 4 For individual homes (housewives glad to furnish materials, oftentimes a surplus, for the canning)
- 5 For sale purposes. There are few places that do not afford a market for at least a small amount of canned food. Can a variety of fruits and vegetables in small quantities. Can at least one fruit and vegetable in family-sized quantity. Make at least one variety of jelly and marmalade in family-sized quantity. Make at least one variety of pickles in family-sized quantities.
- 6 Store eggs for department used store for family use.

Compute cost of all foods prepared in family-sized quantities. Include fuel and temporary cost of jars.

Food Preparation and Meal Service
Use lunchroom for disposal of materials (if this is possible)

Serve lunches to teachers

Serve meals for small groups as occasion may provide

Serve suppers to football and basketball teams, debating team, etc.

Prepare meats, chickens, desserts, etc., for church suppers, etc.

Dress and stuff a limited number of Thanksgiving turkeys

Prepare meats for homes (roasts, stews, etc., may be brought by pupils and returned to homes)

Baking may be done for food sale, or by orders. Lessons in bread, cake and pastry may be supplied in this manner.

Occasional sales of food suitable for lunches may be held (if there is no lunchroom). Cocoa, soup, scalloped dishes, occasionally cookies and desserts are suggestive. (These sales should, of course, be announced in advance.)

As a means of cutting down expenses the girls can sometimes furnish their own material and take the finished product home. We have made roasts, pot roasts, and stews, cakes and cookies. We also bake for one of the restaurants. We sell at cost and turn this money back into groceries.

PERSONAL ITEMS

MISS WYLIE B. MCNEAL, formerly State Supervisor of Minnesota, has been appointed Head of the Home Economics Department of the State University of Minnesota, to succeed Mrs. Mildred Weigley Wood.

MISS ALICE HALFY, formerly Home Economics Supervisor of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has been appointed State Supervisor of Minnesota to succeed Miss Wylie B. McNeal.

Mrs. EDITH DAVISON has been made County Supervisor of Home Economics for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

CHANGES IN THE HOME ECONOMICS STAFF, FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

MISS ANNA E. RICHARDSON resigned her position as Chief of the Home Economics Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, at the beginning of the year, to accept the deanship of the Home Economics Division of Iowa State College. Miss Richardson had been with the Board since its organization first as an agent, and for the past four years as Chief of the Home Economics Service. Much of the success of vocational work in home economics throughout the country, is due to her vision of its possibilities and to her wise leadership.

MISS ANNE LAIDE S. BAYLOR for the past four years Special Agent for Home Economics in charge of the southern and central regions has been appointed Chief of the Home Economics Service, to succeed Miss Anna E. Richardson.

MISS EDITH M. THOMAS, formerly State Supervisor of North Carolina, has been appointed Special Agent for Home Economics Education, Federal Board for Vocational Education.

I have used your pamphlets in my classes for a number of years and have found them very satisfactory. They are well written and contain well selected problems.

J E Ostrander,
Department of Mathematics,
Massachusetts Agricultural College



These Texts Are Used By 357 Schools and Colleges

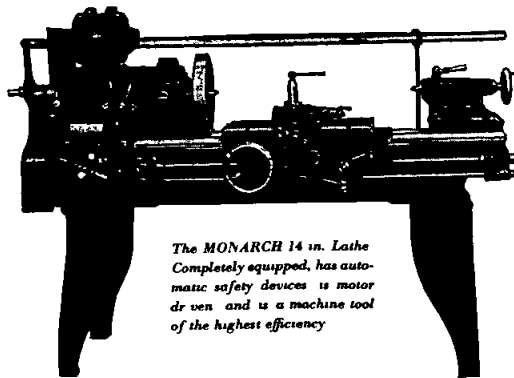
THE pamphlet texts published by the International Textbook Company cover practically every business and technical subject taught in the schools and colleges of the United States. The following partial list shows the character of schools and colleges that are using the texts —

University of Pennsylvania, Virginia Military Institute, United States Marine Corps, Los Angeles Board of Education, University of California, Yale University, Atlanta Board of Education, Catholic University of America, Emporia High School, Brighton High School, New York Board of Education, Pratt Institute, Drexel Institute, Utah Agricultural College

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The MONARCH 14 in. Lathe. Completely equipped, has automatic safety devices, is motor driven, and is a machine tool of the highest efficiency.

"-----and this,
is our completely equipped
Metal Working Department."

AN introductory statement that heads of Vocational Schools are only too glad to make to visitors if the department they are showing is equipped with MONARCH Engine Lathes.

When going through your school with the industrial executive, who may send men to you for training, or when showing your Metal Working Department to prospective students and their parents, your MONARCH Lathes can be pointed to with pride.

The captain of industry knows that MONARCH Lathes are standard equipment in machine shops. And this point is a good one to emphasize to students and parents, setting forth that your teaching and the pupil's practice is upon equipment of the size, and amid surroundings that simulate actual shop conditions, which be encountered after leaving school.

Among teachers of the manual arts, the MONARCH Engine Lathes are too well known to require description here. Their installation in scores of Vocational Schools is a splendid tribute to the standing of Monarch Lathes in the metal working world and vocational trainer's estimation.

Let us send you our newest, completely illustrated catalogue of MONARCH Engine Lathes—the book is free and you will find it worth while having.

THE MONARCH MACHINE TOOL CO
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MONARCH Engine Lathes are built up to 30 inches swing and have been standard equipment in vocational schools for years.

TRADE NOTES

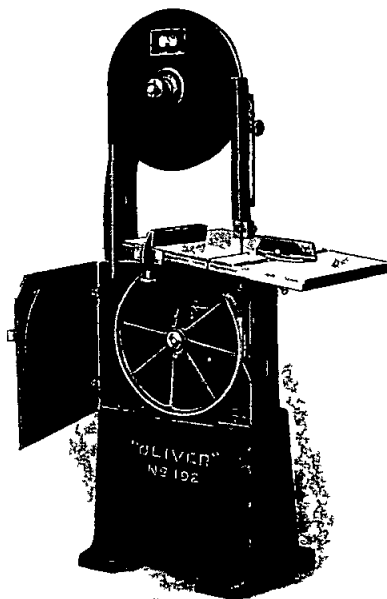
THE OLIVER No 192 18-INCH
PORTABLE BAND SAWING
MACHINE

The Oliver Machinery Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, have just placed on the market a wood-cutting band saw of more than ordinary merit. The wheels are 18" diameter and so located that the machine has full capacity of 18" between saw and column. They chose 18" because, after experimenting with 12, 14, 16 and 18" wheels they found that 18" is about as small as the machine can be made in a practical way and have the band saw blades not crystallize. It was also very noticeable that with shorter saw blades than this machine uses viz 98", that the saws needed sharpening too often. That is why they standardized and adopted 18" as their small band saw.

The machine is ball bearing throughout, is portable, self-contained even when motor driven, and directly fitted with motor cord and switch ready for use when attached to the ordinary lamp socket.

Special features of this machine which entitles it to the name of universal saw are the large cast iron table, the mitre cross-cut gauge and the parallel ripping fence. These are very well illustrated in the cut where the ripping fence and cross cut gauge are shown on the table.

Saws up to $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide are ordinarily used on this machine and by using the gauges, will rip up to 11" wide and cut-off and mitre up to 8" wide. The table tilts to forty-five degrees. Price



tionless roller guides are furnished above and below the table.

The machine is carefully guarded. A hinged steel door covers the lower wheel. Two circular steel guards completely cover both sides of the upper wheel and

they do not interfere when changing saws. A U-shaped cast iron guard adjustable with guide post, covers all that front portion of the saw not actually doing cutting, and a U-shaped steel guard encases the rear portion of the saw.

The machine may be furnished with or without the floor base for mounting on bench. The method of drive is through a reduction gear box with hard steel pinion and composition spur gear, all running in oil.

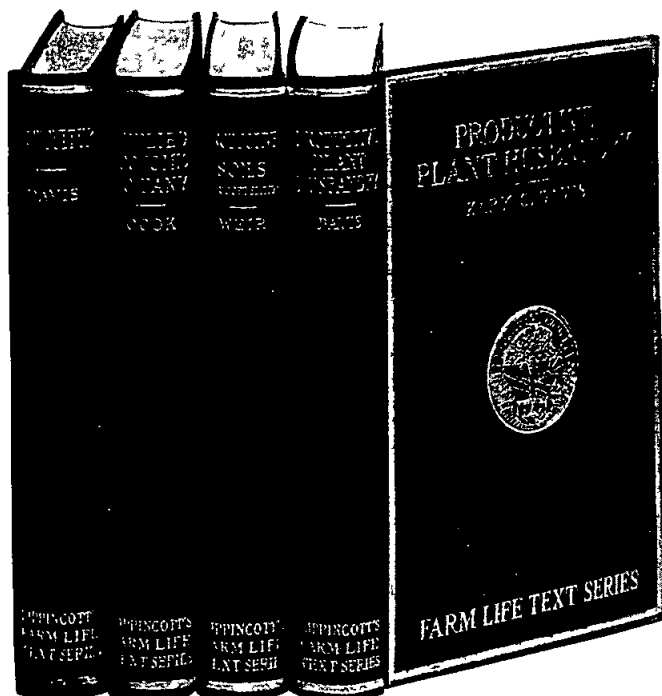
The machine is completely jugged so that parts are interchangeable, and the belt driven machine can be converted into a motor driven machine at any time. By means of the simple drive and the ball bearings, the power consumption is decidedly low and full efficiency is secured.

The enclosed motor, which is also a ball bearing motor of $\frac{1}{3}$ HP, 1800 RPM, operates the saw at full capacity.

The machine is especially desirable in small shops where the initial cost of the band saw is of vital importance. It is also handy in large plants to put these saws in each department to save the time in going to and from a big machine.

Large production permits the putting of these machines on the market at a very low price.

LIPPINCOTT'S STANDARD VOCATIONAL TEXTS



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There is probably no teacher of Vocational Agriculture or Home Economics in the country who is not familiar with **Lippincott's Farm Manuals** and **Lippincott's Home Manuals**. These have found cordial welcome in every state of the Union and are used in practically all sections of the globe.

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THE FOREMAN AND HIS JOB \$3 50 Two Excellent Books by Charles R Allen, Formerly Member of the Federal Board Vocational Educ, Ass't Supt of Training, U S Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr Allen's methods are a demonstrated success, and the results they have given under exacting conditions can be duplicated in any shop. Practically everyone who has contributed anything worth while in this field has either studied or worked with Mr Allen.

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By Mary Hinman Abel. Its Foundation in a Fair Start. The Man's Earnings. The Woman's Contribution, Cooperation of the Community. This text is for all those who are giving attention to the present day problems of the family.

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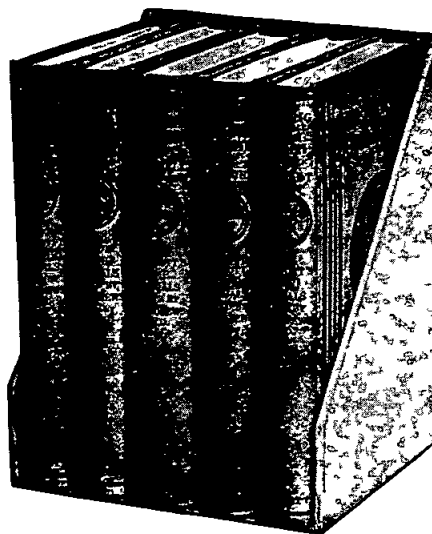
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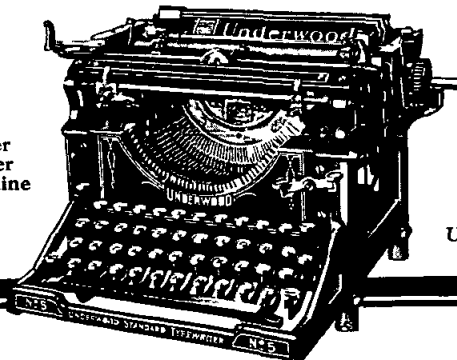


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THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE

Four Steps to Our Goal—Agitation, Education, Organization, Legislation

MARGARET SANGER, Editor

VOL VII

JANUARY, 1923

No 1

Facing the New Year

NO YEAR HAS been more eventful, more crowded with drama and significance than the twelve months just finished. The first American Birth Control conference, the illegal breaking up of the Town Hall meeting and our subsequent exposure of the powers of darkness, our triumphant completion of the meeting in the Park Theatre, our successful incorporation of the American Birth Control League, the increasing support and championship of Birth Control by the finest contemporary intellects of the world, the organization of State leagues and the awakening of public interest in this profound and immediate problem—such are only a few of the events that should inspire us to new and increased endeavor. The year 1922 also marks the successful circling of the globe by the doctrine of Birth Control. Despite the efforts at suppression by the Imperial Japanese government, Margaret Sanger was warmly greeted in the leading cities of the island empire, and the Birth Control movement has struck roots in the land of the Mikado. We should also mention the dignified conference held in London last July, and the adhesion to our movement of so distinguished a figure as that brilliant economist John Maynard Keynes. But if we have succeeded in impressing public opinion, in awakening interest, we face at the beginning of 1923 great difficulties.

THE YEAR 1922 marked for us the renewed efforts of our arch enemies to hinder the progress of enlightenment. The seat of this opposition is to be found in the Roman Catholic Church. This enemy is ceaselessly active and openly determined to exterminate the Birth Control movement in America. The incident of the Town Hall meeting illustrates the extent our opponents may go. The Cincinnati episode, recounted elsewhere in this issue, shows the attempt of the Roman Catholic Church and such subsidiary bodies as the Knights of Columbus, to use the weapon of boycott to stop the progress of Birth Control. Last month we invited our enemies to come out into the open. The Knights of Columbus threatened the managers of the Hotel Gibson with the cancellation of their annual banquet, if they permitted the use of the Hotel Gibson ballroom for the Birth Control conferences. To the everlasting credit of the managers of the hotel and of the Mayor of Cincinnati, they stood firm. They upheld the law and the Constitution. They refused to be intimidated by this blustering mob, directed by the wily directors of Church politics. The conference was held, the Knights of Columbus banquet was cancelled. Let us not fail to record here our deep gratitude and appreciation

for this noble support of the sacred American traditions of free speech and free thought. Cincinnati is to be congratulated for the fine courage and steadfastness of her mayor, her citizens, and the management of the Hotel Gibson, in resisting the threats of the Catholic machine. Our movement is an educational one in more ways than one.

OUR HANDICAPS ARE great. They seem greater than ever before. We have the equipment for the greatest single movement on the earth—almost. No one can deny that we have the vision, the fighting energy, an ever growing knowledge of the cause from its scientific and practical aspects. Every day we are receiving letters of encouragement from the most enlightened men and women in every country. We have workers eager to dedicate their lives to the movement. We have the support of the best authorities in the fields of social service, of the churches and of scientific research. There seems in truth only one aspect in which we are weak, and in that so deplorably weak that our hopes seem impossible of realization. *We have no definite and dependable financial resources.* Without this foundation we cannot continue our fight. Our workers should have some assurance that they are supported by enlightened public opinion. They should be relieved of the ignoble task of collecting penny by penny. This burden at least should not be heavy upon the shoulders of those who are on the fighting front. In this war for *true civilization* we should stand back of our little army of the vanguard. Vague purposeless charities are generously supported, philanthropic schemes get millions from intelligent Americans. This great experiment, this effort to educate the educators, which is now gradually bearing fruit, is assumed to be able to live on nothing a year. Years of study, research, labor and sacrifice have gone into the effort to crystallize the Birth Control movement. We are just successfully beginning to penetrate the social consciousness of our age. Our effort to accomplish this is absolutely dependent upon financial support. People buy pictures, racehorses, aeroplanes and motor cars. They support charities, museums, schools, the opera. They are interested in breeding thoroughbred live stock. Why are they so little interested in our effort to improve the human stock, to introduce efficiency, health and nobility into the coming generations? Here is the great experiment, the most fascinating of all, the most important of all social efforts to bring order out of chaos, the most interesting and exciting fashion, in short, to create the future civilization of America and of

the world! The line for millionaires forms at the right Step forward please! M S

WE ARE IN receipt of statistics—kindly sent by a candid friend who thinks we are on the wrong line in our efforts—which go to prove that there is no need for Birth Control, because the world is capable of producing plenty—not only for the existing population, but for populations almost immeasurably greater than those of the present day. The statistics may be perfectly accurate, but, we should like to ask, what have these figures to do with the case? It is a characteristic of slovenly reasoning that only a few outstanding factors are taken into account, and that the mind is allowed to rest on large generalizations, without applying itself to the laborious task of putting reality into figures and visualizing the many factors which it is so convenient to overlook. It is very easy to sit at one's desk and compute the population per square mile of the world's surface, the per capita production of food and other necessities, and to conclude, from the figures arrived at, that the world needs more people rather than a diminished birth rate. It is much more difficult to take into account what a high birth rate actually implies, to visualize the people who have been mere numerals in the calculations, to take into account the life and health and happiness of the men, women and children who in the minds of the theorists have been merely figures and percentages. What good does it do the mother of six or seven hungry children that the broad acres of Canada could produce wheat enough to feed them? The mother can not get the wheat, and the children will perish of starvation before mere theories will feed them. It is the hard facts of life that make Birth Control a present necessity. Over population, over crowding, too many children—the existence of these painful conditions cannot be denied, because they do not fit in with the calculations of relative area and population. There are too many children in a family whenever the parents are unable to supply food, clothing and shelter sufficient to maintain every member of the family in health and strength. The fact that there is plenty in some other part of the globe—or that there would be plenty if cultivation were sufficiently extended—does not solve the immediate problem. In dealing with the need for Birth Control, we must take all the factors that exist, and only by coming down from clouds of vague theory to the solid earth of facts can we make any progress towards creating a better and happier human society. A. G. P.

IN A LETTER, which we print in this issue, the contention is made that it would be one of the greatest benefits of Birth Control, if through the use of contraceptives the birth of illegitimate children could be prevented. On this point our correspondent breaks away from the position that it would be dangerous to spread a general knowledge of Birth Control because immorality might thereby be increased, since girls and women would no longer be restrained from sexual irregularities by the fear of consequences. The fear of consequences has never proved an efficient deterrent. Hell fire is no longer the main reliance of the preacher in urging his flock to godli-

ness. No longer are the venereal diseases left to rage unchecked, because they are regarded as the rightful and necessary punishment of the men who resort to prostitutes. There is no more reason to expect an increase in immorality when Birth Control is fully and generally understood than to assert that there have been increases in prostitution and the white-slave trade since medical science has been able to do something towards lessening the frightful ravages of venereal disease. Indeed on the contrary, immorality among young people—that kind of immorality now so common among ignorant boys and girls who are led astray by the violence of their unrestrained sexual emotions, would probably be greatly lessened by a wide spread knowledge of Birth Control. Young people would be able to marry earlier, and they would be better educated in regard to sex and more conscious of the intimate connection between sex relations and reproduction. Contraceptives call for foresight and demand a sense of responsibility—qualities that tend towards the maintenance of a higher rather than a lower standard of morality. For those men and women who deliberately choose immoral sex relations, society cannot consent to inflict injury upon itself and upon the most innocent of its members in order to supply them with some more or less effective deterrent. Christ taught his disciples that a man commits adultery with a woman if he lusts after her in his heart. Sin is spiritual. The overt act is social or unsocial, and society has the right to defend itself against unsocial acts, but not to punish sin as sin. From the point of view of religious and spiritual values the morality of the man or woman who refrains from the physical act for fear of the consequence of venereal disease or of an illegitimate child is worthless. From the point of view of society, we have a right to defend ourselves against the unsocial conduct of parents who bring into the world children foredoomed in the majority of cases to enter the ranks of the dependent or the delinquent—if they escape the early death which threatens the illegitimate so much more imminently than the legitimate child. By what reasoning can any intelligent and merciful man or woman justify the bringing into the world of a baby, to endure a life of scorn, of social persecution and torment, of neglect, mistreatment and ill usage which will probably embitter its soul and make it the enemy of society which so many illegitimate children turn out to be? If men and women will be immoral, let the evil end with them. In this way the worst strains will die out, and in the next generation we shall be purged of many of the unbalanced perverts who vex and grieve our social life. If in one or two generations Birth Control could effect this, surely there is no greater benefit that it could confer on humanity. A. G. P.

The *New York Times* has again been pleading for the "Hundred Neediest Cases," and in so pleading quotes the "Eight Degrees of Charity" from Maimonides. The eighth and highest degree is "to anticipate charity by preventing poverty. This is the highest step and the summit of charity's golden ladder." If the *Times* believes this, why does it not offer its hearty co operation to the advocates of Birth Control?

News Notes

AS A RESULT of the luncheon at Indianapolis, at which Mrs Margaret Sanger spoke on Birth Control, a committee of ten was formed with Dr Amelia R Kellar as President. A number of prominent people in Indianapolis have promised their co operation.

An organization meeting followed in Richmond, Ind., after Mrs Sanger's speech at the Eagle Club which was attended by over 200 prominent people. An excellent board was elected with Mrs W F Spangler as President. Other officers were Mrs Wilbur Hibberd, Charles W Jordan, Professor Philip Furnas, and Mrs Eunice Porterfield Martin, Vice Presidents, Miss Esther Griffin White, Secretary, Miss Helen Hunt Johnson, Chairman of Membership Committee, Dr A J Whallon, Medical Advisor, and Brandon Griffin, Legal Advisor.

THE BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE in Cincinnati, described in our December issue, had immediate results in the formation of Cincinnati Branch of the American Birth Control League. The Conference, which was held on November 21st, received an amazing amount of publicity, owing to the fact that it was bitterly opposed by Roman Catholics, who appealed to the Mayor to prohibit the holding of the meeting. When the Mayor decided against any such action the Knights of Columbus approached the proprietor of the Gibson Hotel and threatened him with the loss of their patronage if he permitted the use of the Hotel for the Conference. "The Hotel Gibson is big enough to keep its promises," was the answer of the manager to these threats, and although the Hotel lost a banquet given by the Knights of Columbus on December 10th, it gained thousands of friends by its fair and open stand.

There were two sessions of the Conference. Proceedings were opened with a luncheon at which Dr David I Wolfstein of Cincinnati presided, and gave the opening talk—on the need of Birth Control from the standpoint of a psychiatrist. Mrs Juliet Barrett Rublee, Vice President of the American Birth Control League, outlined the aim and purpose of the Birth Control movement, and papers were read by Dr Eleanor Rowland Wembridge of Cleveland, and Mr Jerome Fisher, of the law firm of Thompson, Hine and Flory, also of Cleveland.

The second session was held in the evening. Dr Julian Benjamin, President of the Public Health Federation, had promised to preside but as he was late in arriving, Dr Wolfstein opened the meeting. The speaker of the evening was Mrs Margaret Sanger, whose speech was received with deep interest and much enthusiasm.

Mr Jerome Fisher in his paper, given at the first session, discussed the laws of Ohio as they relate to Birth Control. Opinions, which coincided with those of Mr Fisher, had been secured from several other prominent lawyers. As this law is of interest to all friends of the Birth Control movement, we append the opinion of Mr Fisher, as he gave it afterwards in writing for presentation to the doctors' meeting.

OPINION

IN RESPONSE to your request we are glad to give you here with the substance of the legal opinion prepared by us this year for use with The Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

The laws of this state relating to contraceptive measures make an express exception in favor of physicians, saying that the prohibitions of the statutes "shall not affect teaching in regular medical colleges, the publications of standard medical books, or regular practitioners of medicine or druggists in their legitimate business" (Gen Code 13037). The phrase "in their legitimate business" qualifies only the word "druggists" and does not limit the rights of the physicians.

There is one unimportant exception to the above. Not even physicians can "sell or give away" secret drugs for this purpose. This requirement is easily met by causing the ingredients of any drug to be stated upon the box or bottle.

The law of Ohio, as above stated, is essentially different from that of New York and of many other states. The net result is that a duly licensed practitioner of medicine has a clear legal right, in any case where he deems it desirable, to advise contraception, to give full information concerning it, and to furnish or direct the use of drugs, appliances or other means for that purpose.

The Federal law has no application or importance, except in the fact that it prohibits the use of the mails and prohibits interstate commerce in any way in connection with this subject.

ORGANIZATION IN OHIO was effected on Saturday, November 26. On the previous evening there was a meeting for doctors at which Mrs Sanger presented the case for Birth Control, and the interest aroused in the medical profession is shown by the number of doctors among the officers and on the Committee. The list is as follows: President, Dr Ralph Reed, Vice President, Dr Bertha C Lietze, Secretary, Mrs L J Hillhouse, Membership Chairman, Dr Otto P Geier, Librarian, Mrs Charles Lauer, Committee—Mrs Henry Backus, Dr Elizabeth Campbell, Mrs Martin H Fisher, Dr Thomas M Stewart, Dr David I Wolfstein, Dr Julien E. Benjamin, Dr Mabel R Fernald, Miss Ruth Neely, Mrs Robert Senior.

NOVEMBER 28—A meeting at which Mrs Sanger was the speaker was held at the Schenley Theatre, Pittsburgh, under the auspices of the Allegheny County Branch, Mrs Horace Forbes Baker is President. Dr Lawrence Litchfield, member of the National Council of the American Birth Control League, presided.

December 4—The New York Legislative Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs Richard Billings, met at the home of Mrs Ernest R Adey, and Mrs A G Porritt spoke on behalf of amending the New York State Law at the Hotel Astor, before the Cultural Circle.

December 6—Mrs Sanger spoke before a group of prominent women at the home of Mrs Stephen C Clarke, New York City.

December 7—Through arrangements made by Mrs L E Whittic of Syracuse, Mrs Sanger addressed the Women's Congress of Syracuse at their monthly luncheon at the Hotel Onondaga. Much interest was shown in the proposed amendment to the New York Law. Mrs Cora D Graham, wife of Professor William Pratt Graham, Vice Chancellor of Syracuse University, presided.

December 19—The New York Legislative Committee met at the home of Mrs Juliet Barrett Rublee, New York City.

COMING EVENTS

January 5—Mrs A G Porritt will speak at the Union Health Center of the I L G W U, New York, on "Birth Control and the Workers."

January 14—An afternoon mass meeting, at which Mrs Sanger will be the principal speaker, will be held at Parson's Theatre, Hartford. This has been arranged by Mrs George H Day, Sr.

January 15—Mrs Sanger will speak before the Woman's City Club of Boston.

January 23—A Legislative Conference will be held in Albany, at which plans will be arranged for active legislative work on the amendment to the New York State Law.

January 25—The First Maryland Conference will be held at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore. Proceedings will open with a luncheon, after which papers will be presented. Mrs Margaret Sanger will address the Conference.

January 29—Mrs Sanger will speak before the Sinai Social Center of Chicago, Ill.

January 30—Mrs Sanger will speak before the Open Forum of Milwaukee, Wisc.

January 31—Mrs Sanger will speak before the North Shore Branch of the Sinai Social Center, Winetka, Ill.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE

The Annual business meeting of the American Birth Control League will be held at the Headquarters of the League, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Thursday, January 11, at 8 P M. Reports of work accomplished will be given by the officers. Members of the Board of Directors will be elected, and amendments to the by laws will be acted upon.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

THE FOLLOWING encouraging news item comes from Dr Norman Haire, chief of the London Birth Control Clinic: "The clinic is going ahead. I now devote three afternoons a week to contraception and we have an assistant medical officer who sees babies on the fourth afternoon. We expect to have to open shortly on Friday afternoon as well." Dr Haire is giving, in connection with the clinic, a course of lectures and demonstrations in the theory and practice of contraception for medical men and women, and hopes soon

to have doctors scattered throughout the country who will be competent to teach Birth Control. On October 23, he gave a lecture on "Sterilization of the Unfit" before the British Society for the Study of Sex Psychology. Earl Russell, Harold Cox and Jane Burr took part in the discussion.

NEWS FROM INDIA

PROFESSOR GOPALJI, Honorary Organizer of the India Birth Control Society, spent the months from July to October in a propaganda tour of India. He writes that to his great disappointment he finds dense ignorance on topics of vital, fundamental, practical importance even among educated classes. There were, however, some bright spots. "Lt Col Maddock, Principal of the Poonah Medical School," writes Professor Gopalji, "he it said to his credit, welcomed my lecture on 'Birth Control, an Urgent Necessity for Poor India.' Professor P V Shikhare, M D, presided. I had a very enthusiastic audience of about 500, including about 15 members of the staff, and ten lady students. Arthur Davies, Principal of the Law College of Madras, would gladly allow a lecture on Eugenics but Birth Control was rather a delicate topic for post graduate students (mostly married). The Principal of the Medical College of Madras would not object to a lecture on Hygiene, but 'Eugenics and Birth Control were a little too delicate for medical students.' The Principal of the Medical College of Bombay would allow a lecture on neither Eugenics nor Birth Control—perhaps, too delicate to be tolerated.

"Interviews, informal talks and addresses to friendly groups aroused great interest and keen thought. Short talks followed by free distribution of leaflets proved most successful.

"The Society is steadily progressing. Literature in English and Indian languages, from the Indian viewpoint, is under preparation. My paper on "Indian Population Problems," given before the Fifth International Conference has been published. A practical Birth Regulation pamphlet will soon be issued. The office of the Society is to be removed to a more central location in Delhi.

"Indians in America are particularly requested to study progressive movements. Birth Control is one of these. Deservedly it is making headway in the United States. Full particulars regarding the Indian Society are available from Hindusthan Lanam Maryada, Sabha, Delhi. Mrs Margaret Sanger has accepted the position as Honorary Vice President of the Society."

NEWS FROM JAPAN

A Letter from BARONESS ISHIMOTO

November 1, 1922

Your long letter from Mürren, Switzerland, was received and I express my hearty affection to you and to your work. My regret was really so great as I understood how many invitations were for me in London.

During the August, we organized a new committee for our League including Mrs Kikuye Yamakawa, and Dr Kaji's

hospital is taking place of Mother's Clinic privately, and we are doing very nice work in helping poor mothers, as well as studying contraceptive methods which can be adopted most easily by Japanese

I have sent out to your League all the copies of our pamphlets and leaflets published, and a copy of Dr Yamamoto's "Criticism of Mrs Sanger's Birth Control" It is well written but we do not appreciate his attitude only criticising others, and doing no positive work by himself

Your book "The Pivot of Civilization" was very interesting and I translated it all We expect it will be published in Japanese very soon The outlines of your speeches you have given here, was translated and published in the first number of our pamphlet, and was distributed to the members of the Japanese League and also selling it at the book store on the Street

Mr Ishimoto is planning to pass a bill in the coming Diet to put the Population Research Department in the Social Research Bureau—the new institution for this subject by the government

As you anticipated, many requests come to me to talk on birth control at the various groups, and among them there are groups of University students which were most interesting

I am planning to have a short trip to Northern part of Japan with Mrs Coleman, and will give some lectures on Birth Control

Most affectionate yours,

SHIDZUE ISHIMOTO

NEWS FROM CHINA

AS A RESULT of Mrs Sanger's visit to Peking, the women students of the National University there have formed a Society for Birth Control There are two main departments, one dealing with propaganda and the other with practical methods A magazine is to be published and lectures to be given to women of all classes of society The promoter of the organization is Mrs Kiang Koang Hao

BIRTH CONTROL IN AUSTRIA

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM JOHANN FERCH TO MRS SANGER

Since November 2, we have established here a Mothers' Clinic, and at it I am working since my return from London Great difficulties! The medical profession will not bear it that we provide protection without cost But I will conquer them I hope the clinic, in spite of the frightfully high cost, may be maintained all right For three weeks I have been working daily, all the time, at an exhibition of photographs This is a great success The work must go forward

FROM THE VIENNA NEWSPAPERS

WE NEED MOTHERS' CLINICS

THE VIENNA WOMAN'S HOSPITAL for cases of sickness of Vienna Working Classes needed, for 1921, 500,000 krone Up to August, 1922, it had used 60,000,000 krone—about 130 times as much The expenses consequent upon the frightful number of abortions brought about through non

medical and self administered means, are enormous (Medical abortion has through the legal prohibition been increased in price to almost one million krone) The charitable institutions are at a dangerous financial crisis And yet it seems that it would have occurred to nobody to consider the deliberate emptying of the expensive child bed, if the figures had not shown that the almost unbearable suffering of child birth is half of it useless, for seventeen per cent of the babies die in the first year, and many more in the next year This can cause no surprise, in the light of the fact that 83 per cent of the children are under nourished For what use is the physical, mental and economic labor of the parents when for the greater part it is performed in vain?

Under such conditions, pity and head shakings over the thoughtless expenditures are no use It must be proclaimed that child mortality in families with many children gives a very different value than formerly to the birthrate Today childbirth is no longer an episode, but an important event which one cannot contemplate with fatalistic indifference, especially in those cases where no proper home—even no resting place—for the new-comer is offered In such times as these, in this fateful hour of European peoples, the recognition of one fact cannot be avoided This fact is that we have available helpful information as to how too large a number of children—with all the consequences and accompanying circumstances—can be avoided.

Der Morgen, Wien

COMPULSORY MOTHERHOOD

AMONG THE VARIOUS enlightening photographic exhibits, which were shown yesterday for the first time in the Verbandsheim, one of the most impressive shows the undeniable decrease in the birthrate of the present day The consequences of excessive, because undesired, child "blessings" are shown there in many forms over crowded, wretched dwellings, miserable bodied, sickly children and parents, youthful beggars In contrast are shown fresh blooming youth and sound family happiness of those who realize their responsibility before they bring a child into being

In the second part of the exhibit, the author, Johann Ferch, explained the practical consequences of the facts exhibited He showed that it is one of the most cursed lies of civilization through which the mass of the people are burdened by terming a crime what the possessing classes regard as a moral duty The wealthy or even the moderately well to do woman protects herself and her family through preventive measures The poor woman is never in a position to call for suitable advice and help from a physician She gives herself up to nature, and suffers her poverty a hundred fold—in body through wasting confinements, in soul through seeing the sickening of her troop of children, born unfit for life

Rather than explanation, however, the League Against Compulsory Motherhood would make of it reality It aims to open a traveling Mothers' Clinic, that shall offer to poor women free advice and medical assistance, with the aim, not of abortion, but of the prevention of conception

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Helen Stöcker, Defender of Motherhood

By F W Stella Browne

ONE OF THE most attractive and significant personalities at the recent International Conference in London was Helen Stocker, Doctor of Philosophy, speaker, author, initiator of the movement for the Protection of Motherhood in Central Europe and one of the foremost champions of Internationalism during the Great War. She was one of the hostesses of the previous (Fourth) International Neo Malthusian Conference in 1911. She then aroused the sympathetic interest of many busy workers and members, who were unable, at the time, to come into closer touch with her and learn more of her admirable work.

Helen Stocker was born in Elberfeld on the Rhine and has inherited to the full, the vivacity and geniality, the natural sweetness and buoyancy of temper which distinguished the Rhenish people from the graver and more phlegmatic Germans of the North and East. At the same time, this happy elasticity of temperament and capacity for joy has not impaired in her the two first qualities of the German mind, namely, unflinching intellectual honesty and thoroughness—"Grundlichkeit." She had a hard struggle, as a girl, for her individuality and right of intellectual development, but she was one of the first women enrolled as a student at the University of Berlin, where she studied Economics, Literature and Philosophy. Her thesis on "The Eighteenth Century Concept of Art" was particularly admired, and throughout her strenuous social and international activities she has retained a special interest in the work of Frederick Nietzsche and of the Eighteenth Century in France and the "Romantic" writers—contemporary with Shelley and Byron—in Germany.

IN 1904 SHE became identified with the Movement for the Protection of Motherhood, which has since then extended itself in varying forms throughout Northern and Central Europe. Her aim was to protect illegitimate children and their mothers, by reform of the German laws, to obtain adequate protection and care—not in any degrading spirit of capitalist "charity," but as an obvious public duty—for the expectant mothers of the poorer classes, and finally, to make motherhood free, honored and happy by making it consciously selective through diffusion of contraceptive knowledge, as both a feminine and a human right.

This work not only implied organizing and lecturing, but editorship as well. In 1904, Helene Stocker founded the monthly paper "Die Neue Generation," which since then has carried on a brave and extraordinarily wise and far seeing battle against all forms of social injustice and sexual superstition. It has enlisted the services of authors and reformers from all parts of Europe and its international notes are peculiarly valuable and comprehensive.

In 1908, Helene Stocker published her first book, "Die Liebe und die Frauen" ("Women and Love"), followed in 1912 by

"Das Werden der Neuen Moral," ("The Evolution of the New Morality"), for her logical and clear integrity of mind perceived that free maternity meant a complete refashioning of codes and standards and economic readjustment.

In 1921 she published a delightful pamphlet or little sheaf of essays, "Die Liebe der Zukunft," ("The Love of the Future"), which contains in its 87 pages some of the finest analyses and sweetest and soundest ethical lessons ever given to the modern world. She is at present engaged on a somewhat longer and more detailed psychological study, "The Culture of Love."

Since 1914, Helene Stocker has taken an unflinching stand against War. She attended the Swiss International Congress in 1917, and in the Spring of 1918 she received the honor of an injunction against lecturing from the Prussian military authorities for her courageous denunciation of the German Government's part in the Treaty of Brest Litovsk. Since the foundation of the German Republic, she has had the great happiness of seeing some of the reforms she fought for incorporated in the New Republican Legal Code, but that has not in the least diminished the energy and logical incisiveness with which she continues to press for justice and liberty all along the line.

ALTHOUGH UNDER the new Constitution German women not only have votes but are eligible for the Reichstag, she has preferred to remain outside party politics and work for those individual conceptions of Truth and Right which have been so widely illuminating and helpful.

She is one of the Three Presidents of the German Peace Society and her presence and speeches were great attractions at the London International Peace Congress, which followed on the Birth Control Conference.

This is a long and splendid record of effort and achievement. What is its leading note—its chief color ray? Certainly one of her distinctive qualities is the breadth and in thought and deed. Her concept of the New Morality has been human in its scope, she has fought against the outlawing of the unmarried mother and her child, the denial of sex education, the subjection of the legal wife, the ill treatment of the "regulated" prostitute, and all the iniquities of the "double standard." She has done fine constructive work for eugenics and against venereal disease, she has protested alike against the penalizing of inborn emotional abnormality and the shame of forced motherhood. She sees Birth Control as part of Constructive Sex Ethics, and not as an appendage to an obsolete and mechanical theory of economics. Her balanced and sympathetic idealism, her courage and a certain profound and joyous vitality, have enabled her among the national and international responsibilities of leadership, not to lose touch with the core of life.

The Birth Control Movement in Japan

By Prof Isso Abe

THE POPULATION OF JAPAN increased three fold since the Meiji restoration (1864). Before that period Japan was entirely excluded from the other parts of the world, having an undeveloped economic system. Therefore, it is not difficult to know, the Japanese population, threatened with short food supply, was always regulated by voluntary birth control. Of course, the control method at that time was not so developed as those which are adopted in Europe and America, or even to some extent in Japan today—methods blameless to morality and harmless to health. In other words, abortion and infanticide were quite widely used in Japan. However, the Shinshu, one sect of Buddhism, was bitterly against abortion and infanticide, without result. It can be compared to the Roman Catholic Church which is against any means of birth control. Abortion was very often done by the midwives or committed by women themselves. Moreover, there were several medicines for the purpose of abortion which seemed to have had quite a large circulation among the people. Infanticide, not being dangerous to the mother, as was abortion, was much used in several districts.

After the Meiji restoration the Japanese government took very strong means to abolish these cruel birth control methods, and the development of moral ideas also succeeded in driving all these methods out of ordinary practise.

Necessity, however, knows no law. There are not a few cases of abortion and infanticide in Japan at present. Recently we were surprised very much to discover that two country communities are practising birth control systematically. These two villages, called Takayama and Tsukigase, are in the Kyoto province. According to the report, there are 360 families in Takayama village, having 1,679 population, with 868 male and 811 female. This village has the following four interesting characteristics:

- 1 There are only four families which have more than three children,
- 2 The births usually alternate—boy and girl,
- 3 No family which has a birth every year,
- 4 The average number of children in one family is very few compared with those in other parts of Japan.

Moreover, according to the reporter the physique of the youth of this village is wonderful. At the time of military conscription in 1919, 16 were admitted out of 17. In 1920, 14 were selected out of 19. In 1921, 11 out of 14. The result in the common school also proves far superior to others.

IT IS DURING the last two or three years, that the birth control question has begun to be discussed among the Japanese people. Japan had, however, several pioneers among scholars. The first writer on birth control in Japan was Mr Sadao Oguri. He was the brother of the late Fumio Yano, well known writer and Socialist. Mr Oguri's work was published in October, 1903, with the title of SHAKAI

KAIZO JITSURON (Key of Social Reform). But there was little response to this book, because Japan was not yet developed enough to appreciate the idea. After about twelve years Dr Kezutami Ukita, professor in Waseda University, advocated much birth control in magazines and in speeches. This time the people just began to have an interest in it. There were not a few who followed Dr Ukita's idea, but at the same time, there was very strong opposition, especially from the militarists—among them was General K Sato. Hot discussions went on between Dr Ukita and General Sato, and Dr Ukita was even sometimes called traitor. Both Mr Oguri and Dr Ukita, however, proposed only the principles of birth control to Japanese society but did not launch any real movement. Naturally the Japanese people even began to forget this principle. Dr T Kaji's endeavor for birth control practise in these dark days cannot be overlooked. He studied this principle and method when he was in Germany. Coming back to Japan he devised suitable methods for Japanese customs and conditions and taught freely those who asked them. Finally he established the People's Hospital, especially for poor women. Mrs Sanger, during her stay in Tokyo, visited this hospital and studied Dr Kaji's methods for Japanese.

JAPAN IS MAKING big changes spiritually and materially on these later years preparing a good field for Birth Control. In 1921 Neo Malthusianism began to be discussed among the people. After that nearly all the magazines published in Japan started to write about Birth Control questions openly. This time the Japanese people began to consider the problem from their own economic interest as well as from the international standpoint. Nobody accuses the advocates of the Birth Control of being traitors. From the end of last year to March of this year three publications on this problem appeared. One is the translation of Mrs Sanger's work, WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE, the second is a pamphlet by Baroness K Ishimoto, and the third is by the writer of this article. As these works have had quite a large circulation among the people, we can believe that the Birth Control movement has attracted wide attention among Japanese people. Mrs Margaret Sanger visited Japan in March of this year. The Japanese government was very much worried about it, without showing the reason, and suppressed her lecture to the public. It, however, stimulated the public interest in this subject contrary to the intention of the government. Mrs Sanger, though having no freedom to address public, spoke more than ten times at private meetings. Consequently the Japan Birth Control Association was organized (address to Mr Keikichi Ishimoto, 10 Hino kicho, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan), and the first magazine of this association appeared on May 15th, 1922. The founders of this association are Dr Tokijiro Kaji, the owner of the

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The Population Problem in Japan

By Baron Keikichi Ishimoto

BIRTH CONTROL in the last analysis is the only way for Japan to meet the problem presented by a growing population and a static food supply. The thorough investigation of the increase in population, the possibilities of emigration in various directions, and the questions of importing food, leads to the conclusion that Japan must regulate her population whether it is moral or immoral.

The investigations made last year showed that the population in Japan increases by 600,000 to 700,000 every year. It goes without saying that the situation will become more serious, if this state of affairs is left alone, in view of the fact that already Japan is one of the most densely populated countries on earth.

There are two ways to find a solution of the question—one peaceful and the other not. By the unpeaceful method is meant war, but such an idea is impossible in the future, in view of the international naval holiday decided upon by the Washington conference. Then attention centers around the other method—that is, the peaceful one. What is meant by it? It can be subdivided into three phases—emigration, importation of foodstuffs for the ever increasing population at home, and birth control. Is it possible for 600,000 to 700,000 persons to emigrate every year?

NOT EVEN ENOUGH SHIPS

It is necessary to study the Japanese population abroad in order to see whether it is possible or not. The Japanese population abroad in 1919 stood at 590,000, 490,000 in 1918 and 450,000 in 1917. The rate of increase is very small and it must be remembered that the 590,000 abroad is the result of the constant emigration during the past 50 years. This is in spite of the fact that the emigration to Siberia and Manchuria and other parts of Asia has been easy, although the emigration to America and Australia is made difficult. The increase of the Japanese population abroad stands at between 10,000 and 20,000 a year. In this also the Japanese children born abroad are included and so the actual rate of increase in emigration amounts to a low figure. It is therefore safe to declare it impossible to deal with the annual increase of 600,000 to 700,000 people in Japan by means of emigration. What is the reason for this failure of Japanese emigration? The opposition in America and Australia is the largest reason, of course, and the movement in those countries is not only due to racial prejudices and political reasons, but also to the low character of the Japanese immigrants in general.

WHAT ABOUT THE emigration to Korea, Manchuria and Siberia then? The Japanese emigrants to these places cannot compete with the Korean and Chinese laborers, who work for 30 to 40 sen a day. This is most convincingly illus-

trated by the fact that the immigration of Japanese farmers to Korea for the last ten years amounted to only about 30,000 in spite of the most indefatigable efforts made by the Oriental Development Company for the purpose. It is therefore impossible for Japan to solve her population difficulty satisfactorily through emigration, unless she finds some proper place or country where the Japanese can live comfortably.

Viscount Takahashi, the Premier, thinks that Central and South America hold bright prospects for the Japanese emigrants and urges the people to go there, but it costs about 200 yen per capita for emigrants to go there and another 200 yen before the immigrant can find a job. Thus about 400 yen will be required for each emigrant. Supposing Japan sends 600,000 people there, it will cost about 240,000,000 yen. Such a huge expenditure will be impossible unless the budgets for the navy and the army are cut in half forever. The question of steamship accommodation must also be taken into consideration in this connection. A steamer of the type of the T K K Shinyo Maru can carry about 800 passengers and it takes about two months for the ship to go to Central or South America and return. Supposing six return trips can be made a year, one ship can take 4,800 people a year. Thus it will be seen that 120 ships of the Shinyo Maru type would be required to carry 600,000 people there annually. The Shinyo Maru is a 20,000 ton ship and it means that 2,400,000 tons would be necessary yearly for the purpose. Now the total tonnage of Japanese shipping stands in the vicinity of 2,920,000, according to investigations made in 1920. Judging by the facts cited above, it would be impossible for 600,000 people a year to emigrate even from an economic point of view.

NO HOPE IN RICE IMPORTS

NEXT ATTENTION IS drawn to the possibility of coping with the ever increasing population by means of imports of foodstuffs from abroad. The first question that has to be considered in this connection is the relation between the Japanese people and rice, which is the staple foodstuff for them. The annual rate of increase of population in Japan for the last 10 years has been 14 per cent on an average, for land under cultivation, 5 per cent, and of rice production, 10 per cent. As the standard of living goes higher, the consumption of rice increases year after year, today the consumption of rice stands at 115 koku (1 koku is about 5 bushels) a year per head on an average. The import of rice has been made imperative to cope with the increasing demand. The yearly import during the six years between 1913 and 1918 amounted to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 koku on the average. What will be the relations between the population and rice in 1931 if the situation is left alone? The population will stand at 62,000,000 (at the rate of 12

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Why Not Prevent "Neediest Cases?"

Letters from Mothers Who Do Not Ask for Charity

EVERY YEAR AT CHRISTMAS time special efforts are made to soften the lot of a selected number of needy families. The "Hundred Neediest Cases" of the New York Times receive, perhaps, the greatest amount of attention. But there are also many other cases for which Special Christmas appeals are made by relief organizations. The Christmas spirit is taken advantage of, for Christmas is a time of giving, and it is part of the joy of Christmas to experience the feeling of satisfaction over having helped to relieve distress. But we have outgrown the idea that the most important aspect of charity is its effect on the soul of the giver. That old idea made nations of beggars, and it is a reprehensible organization nowadays that bestows relief without careful investigation. Prevention of poverty and distress is more important than relief, and of all means of prevention, Birth Control stands first. The most cursory glance over the list of "Neediest Cases" shows that too many children and children born to unfit parents form the basic cause of very much of the distress. "A Mother and eight children were in want when a ninth was born," "Mary, 17, is the oldest of six children—her mother died three years ago," "Five dollars a week for seven"—mother and six children, of whom the oldest is 10, and father dying in tuberculosis hospital. So goes the tale. The letters here show the spirit of motherhood which would prevent such tragedies. The demand of the writers for knowledge should be answered, and on another page you will find an account of how the American Birth Control League is planning to help the mothers of New York State by securing the amendment of the law which prevents the giving of contraceptive information.

A CRIPPLED MOTHER

Michigan

Dear Mrs. Sanger

I have read so much about you and am interested in Birth Control. I am a cripple, 29 years of age. I have had four living children and two are dead, one miscarriage and one still born, and the other was dead when born, having been dead a month before born. I lost my leg through childbirth, after having my third baby. I've had three since my leg was amputated (two inches below the knee) of which only one lives. The oldest is nine, then eight, then six and the baby is nineteen months. But oh, dear friend, could you, and would you tell me what to do so I wouldn't get any more. Oh, it's so hard to get along. My husband has been sick so much, and has been hurt so much in the mines, besides having the "flu" four years ago. It left him almost a complete wreck, of which he never seems to get better. He earns only \$2.60 now a day, and has been earning only \$2.25. So it's so hard to get along! Oh! I don't feel well either at times, and at present have a large ulcer on my ankle, which is so painful. I can never afford help and when I had my babies

mother stayed with me ten days and after that I done my own work.

My mother had eight children of whom five are living. She raised us all by scrubbing and washing, as our father was a drunkard and was never sober. So you can imagine the kind of childhood we had—a mean father, never sober, but a kind Christian mother whom we hardly had time to see, as she was so tired at evening when coming home from work.

Dear, kind friend, will you please tell me what I could do so I wouldn't get any more children. Oh, we can't even now dress them. We get some old clothes from my people which I make over.

I have been married 10 years and have had 6 children. Oh, God! I wouldn't want any more. How can I give them the care they need, besides we owe close to \$500. Oh, if there's a way, dear friend, God will reward you, I'm sure. Surely God even thinks it a sin to bear children into this world and then not to be able to support them, or even give them the necessities of life, such as even proper food, which we don't always have. People are telling me it's God's will that I should have all the children God sends me, but I cannot agree with them. Oh, please help me, so I don't need to bring any more babies into this world to suffer as I do.

YOUNG AND IGNORANT

Pennsylvania

Dear Friend

As I need a friend, someone like you to help me, I will love you very much. I am a young girl, 18, and I am very ignorant of child bearing. My Mother never told me anything about it, and I never knowed, until my first baby came, what it was to go through it. He is now fourteen months, and I am in the family way again. I don't want to do nothing now, but after this one I would like you to tell me something.

I like babies very much, but it is like you say, what is the use to bring them into the world and cannot clothe them and keep them.

My husband works on the B and O R R, as a car repair helper. He has been on a strike since July first, but he is back now on a cut rate, which I hope we can live on. All the time he was off I had to guess and scrape around to find something to eat. Sometimes neighbors gave me something. Now I know what married life is, I, for one, advise no young girl to get married that is ignorant of child bearing, as I will pity them and every other young mother. I will love you very much, if you will tell me something. I am young and ought to be having a good time, but if this keeps up, by the time I am 30 or 40 I will have a baby for every year. Please tell me. Thank you very much.

ONE OF THIRTEEN CHILDREN

Maine

Dear Mrs Sanger

I have read your book, "Woman and the New Race," and, although I myself am not yet married, I no doubt will be some day, I agree with you in every word of it

I have a sister who has been married but three years, and already has two children and is only twenty three years old. Of course the only thing she has ever tried is the safe period which proved to be of no use, as her last child was born under those circumstances. During her entire pregnancy preceding the birth of the last child, she was sick all the time and had to stay in bed many times when she felt that she must go on with her work, and sometimes did, as they had no hired help. Besides her own two, she is also taking care of her husband's two children by his first wife who is dead, so there is not much use for her to try to rest.

Although she has heard of abortion, she would never try that, as it would mean sure death to her anyway, and she couldn't if she were willing, for they live in the country and are not very well fixed, working hard to bring up the small family they have. My mother gave birth to thirteen children twelve of us now living, one in a sanatorium, where I am afraid my sister will be if she should give birth to another child very soon. I only hope she will be fortunate enough to avoid it until she can find a safe means of preventing it.

I am very well acquainted with these matters, as there has been eight children younger than I, and I can remember four of these births besides others I have witnessed in different families. I am one year and four months younger than my married sister. I will be twenty three in March and she twenty four in December. So, after reading your book, I thought perhaps I could in some way, receive information from you concerning contraceptives which are not at all harmful, for she is naturally weak and afraid of anything that might make her more so. And I can't think of anything that would make her happier than to find something certain for her.

TROUBLES OF FOUR SISTERS

Ohio

Dear Mrs Sanger

I am writing to you these few lines to let you know that we are four sisters, and we have seen so much advertisement of your book on Birth Control, so, thinking it was a book that would help us, we sent for it, and we have read what we never knew, and we think that every word you say there is true. Why bring children into this world when we cannot keep them as we should? Dear Mrs Sanger, I will write a little of our lives so you will know why I am asking help from you.

My first sister, now thirty five years old, was married at eighteen, and she married a miner. Things went well for awhile. After children came—one, two, three, four, five, and now there are twelve living children, and if something is not done soon she will be in family way again, and she has to do all her home work for she cannot afford to hire help, and now it is four months her husband did not work on

account of the miners' strike. Now he is working two or three days a week, and what can they do with the little he can earn—barely enough to keep them alive.

My other sister married at eighteen, and she married a miner. She is now twenty five and there are four living children and two abortions, and if something is not done for her she will soon be in family way. Her last baby is eighteen months old, and she still nurses it so to keep from family way. But as we read in the book, it will not help.

Another sister, she married at seventeen, and she married a miner, and has been married now two years and has a baby one year old, and she is in family way four months, and she, too, although she has only one, does not seem to know how to make ends meet, for her husband was out of work, too.

Now at last I will talk about myself. When my father died I was 12 years old. Mother kinder lost her mind, so we were three girls and one boy left. My eldest sister had married, so with mother in that condition, I kept house, for we had 12 boarders. I had to quit school, I was only in the third grade when I quit, so things went worse. The boarders left and we had hardly anything to eat. By this time mother was better and so at the age of 14, going on 15, I was married to a coal miner too. Now dear Mrs Sanger, it is 11 years I am married, and I am 26 years old, I have 6 children and 4 abortions, and I can hardly lay when I am carrying them, and at night I cannot turn without my husband helping me, for my leg feels as if I did not have it, and pain all over. I never knew what it is to go and see a show or have a half hour rest. Even on Sunday I have to work to wash clothes and the last baby I have is 3 months old, and the after pains I had, I thought I would die, for four nights and 4 days I could not sleep, and do you wonder if I say, if I can help it, I do not want any more. And there are times I am afraid I will spoil my children's life, for I am nervous if they are playing in the house I am always tell them to keep quiet, do not do this, or do not do that, and I know I am not doing right, for they have to play, and still I cannot control myself, and there are days I can hardly keep my eyes open. At night I do not sleep much and I go to bed at midnight and sometimes at 1 o'clock in the morning, so I feel that I can hardly stand it much longer, especially if more children come, and this is my plea. I am 26 years old, I ought to be in the prime of life. Instead it is a misery to me to live if things keep going on as they are, for it seems to me I always was a woman. I can never remember what play is, for we had boarders, and after school I had to work. At 15 married, what pleasure for my life had I? So please Mrs Sanger try to help my sisters and me and surely God will reward you.

"To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart is true for all men—that is genius. Speak your latent conviction, and it shall be the universal sense, for the inmost in due time becomes the outmost."

—EMERSON

The Birth Control Movement in England

AT THE TIME of the Fifth International Birth Control Conference in London, the leaders of the English Malthusian League enlarged the scope of their work, and launched a new organization—the New Generation League. The old League had been conducted on the somewhat narrow lines of the individualistic philosophy of Malthus and his successors. The new League was explained by Mrs B I Drysdale at the public meeting at Kingsway Hall, when she gave a description of its initiation and purposes.

AS SECRETARY of the old society, formed after the Bradlaugh and Besant trial in 1877, I come to tell you tonight that we are going to form, I will not say exactly a new society, although, perhaps, it would be better described as such. We find that the little old ship, built of stout timbers, which has stood the storm and stress of forty-four years, seems to be getting a little cramped, a little shabby, a little out of date. When people who are accustomed to fine liners, fine passenger boats, with plenty of bands and dancing room, and I know not what, look at this old ocean tramp, they feel she is not doing and cannot do all that is required of her.

The Malthusian League is out to bring about this reform by any and every means in its power, and it is not a society to stand in the way of a general wish. There has been a strongly expressed wish within recent times that we should have a society that would bring in that very large body of popular and public opinion in favor of birth control on various terms and from various points of view, but at least in favor of Birth Control. Some say "I have neither the time nor the interest, nor are my political views like yours. I do not agree with many things that the Malthusian League stands for." But the Malthusian League stands for Birth Control first and foremost, and only wishes to enunciate certain principles.

We held a meeting on July 6th, and on the unanimous proposal of the Malthusian League, it was decided that we should form a society called "The New Generation League," keeping in consonance with our present magazine, which is called *The New Generation*. It was decided that we should have "The New Generation League for Human Welfare through Birth Control," and that this fine new ship, with new paint and looking very smart, should set out to do her work, but on her passenger list will always be found room for that little stalwart body which stood strongly by the population law enunciated by Malthus, and the followers that have come since.

TO BEGIN WITH, Birth Controllers are not Herods. They are not out for Birth Control because they dislike children. They are not out to destroy children. They are not out to encourage the getting rid of children, or not having them. We want as many children born as can be born under good conditions, with a chance to flourish. We do not want a state of society in the future which makes it necessary for us, every time we go outside, to see evidence of unemployment.

Every time we pass into this hall, we see numbers of miserable men looking about for jobs, or even carrying out our own hoardings. The very men who advertise these meetings, and who are paid small sums for their work, are part of that wretched body of people who either should not have been born or should have been born to better conditions—one thing or the other.

In that sense we are out to make a new world. As I have said, we are not Herods, and we are not out for immorality. Because people will be sensible and understand, and practice Birth Control in marriage is no reason why we should not give the teaching, for fear some young unmarried people may make improper use of it. There is an improper use to be made of everything in life, there is no good thing that cannot be turned to an evil thing. The prejudices are only there, because the thing is new. I suppose in ten years a person should be thought almost an idiot who early in life, did not know and understand, cleanly and morally and without any false shame, all there is to know about Birth Control, and why and when it should be used.

WE ARE A conservative set of people in this country. That has its very good side. It takes a long time to move us, but once moved, once we understand, we are steadfast to our principles, and I am personally very delighted to see the results of the conference we are holding this week. Some of us have worked very hard organizing it, and I must say the results have exceeded our warmest expectations.

But to come back, I should like to say this society says this:

- 1 That families can and should be controlled to the numbers that can be maintained by the parents themselves,
- 2 That quality is better than mere quantity in children,
- 3 That every mother should have the chance to "space out" her children for the better health and conditions of herself and her family,

4 That people who are suffering from heritable diseases—such as cancer, epilepsy, insanity or syphilis—should not have children,

5 That at hospitals, institutions, welfare centers, etc., where the sick, the very poor, or otherwise less fit members of society apply for public assistance in various ways, they should be specially encouraged and carefully taught to limit their families for the sake of the children themselves.

THESE ARE THE FIVE reasons we give for asking you to join the league. Someone the other day applied for our Practical Leaflet. When he received it, we sent a little form asking him to join the society. He wrote back "What do I get out of the society?" Why should I join?" We had to tell this gentleman that he would not get anything, but we expected him entirely to give. If the joy of giving was any reward it would be his.

Well, why do we want people to join the league? One lady said, "Do not bother me, I am converted" Of course, that is why she should join Those present at this meeting tonight belong to the great mass of people who are comparatively well off, who have the necessities of life, and a little to spare, with leisure and education But there are huge masses in the neighborhood of our Welfare Center and in other parts of London, where the greatest poverty, ignorance, degradation and hopelessness prevail It is to you we look to join the league and help to form an educated public opinion, and otherwise help us to get this work done We feel that the governing classes, ourselves among them, have been responsible for this ignorance and degradation, and it is time to say to the Government "You have already welfare stations scattered galore over the country You have all kinds of institutions organized for the welfare of the people To this curative work, add the still more curative work—the preventive prophylaxis of Birth Control"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Immorality and Birth Control

Editor, Birth Control Review

It was just before the war burst upon the world that I was in Berlin and talking with a very well informed German woman She had been a trained nurse for many years and so in touch with countless maternity cases Said she "One third of the children born in Germany are illegitimate" It is interesting to realize that if the parents of these children had had contraceptives, these unloved, unwanted little ones, mere consequences, would not have been born, there would have been space, food, work for all, there would have been no need for new territory, and the horrible war, with its incalculable after-effects, would have been unthought of

Some one says to me, "But think of the immorality which the free knowledge of contraceptives would incur" Ah, my friend, would those parents of one third of the babies born in Germany be more immoral if those poor babies had not been born? Those who wish to indulge in sensuality will do so under any circumstances Surely it were better that they did not reproduce their kind?

M P G

A Champion of Birth Control

To the Editor

You perhaps do not know that we have in Oakland an earnest advocate of Birth Control, who is daring to intelligently champion this Cause in the interests of humanity from the Bench Judge E C Robinson of the Superior Court, who also is judge of the Juvenile Court for Alameda County, recommends sterilization of sub normals and moral degenerates and, I understand, prefers to give the prisoner choice between being sterilized and a comparatively light sentence, or a long prison term without sterilization

Not a few willingly submit to the simple operation with the result, frequently, of a decided mental improvement The

operation thus becomes a health measure and accomplishes the two fold result of bettering the patient, while preventing the propagating of other inferiors

I am reliably informed that a bill will be introduced in the State Legislature next term legalizing sterilization as a matter of public health and morals, rather than on the ground of the welfare of the individual's health and possible mental improvement (under the present law)

Judge Robinson, addressing a meeting recently of over six hundred members of the Parent Teachers' Association, said "Those who oppose the sterilization of sub normals thereby advocate the bringing of mental defectives into the world" I have known of several instances where, in his addresses to various organizations, clubs and schools, this gentleman has unhesitatingly and forcefully presented his views on this important subject

Perhaps an article for the REVIEW could be secured from Judge Robinson outlining his position in this matter and telling you of results

RAYMOND H ARNOLD

FROM THE VIENNA NEWSPAPERS

(Continued from page 7)

THERE IS NO MORE drastic argument for a decrease of the birthrate than the startling decrease in all the necessities of life, even of those actually essential to existence But apart from the questions of necessity and of humanity, it is clear to every thinking person that a society, which can not succeed in holding childbirth free from martyrdom, forfeits the right to ask help from America for over population First the means of subsistence, then the increase of population Who does not understand this, and who cries out at the consequences as immoral, is a fool or a monster

The 60 million krone of the Vienna Woman's Hospital (all other charitable institutions are in the same position) will, however, help to make plain the road which must be followed—methodical instruction in Birth Control in institutions for the care of the sick, free medical advice to women, and instruction to mothers without means at traveling clinics, such as has just been opened by the league against compulsory motherhood The expense, and, on account of the death of the babies, often the uselessness of childbirth force us to this Only through this help will all this misery be avoided, as well as the increasing prevalence of artificial abortion Al ready this aspect of our times is bad enough to indicate the need of a new method of caring for health

In England and Holland there have been for a long time such mothers' clinics, although some anger in certain circles is aroused thereby Advice through dispensaries, making possible a deliberately regulated birth control, is a matter of necessity for mankind and for the future What in rich England stands as a work of humanity, in impoverished Austria is a duty on all those who—apart from hypocrisy and class selfishness—wish to serve humanity

Der Morgen, Wien

On to Albany!

THE Legislative Committee of the American Birth Control League begins the New Year with an intensive campaign for the introduction of a proposed amendment to the New York State Law

Representatives of social agencies, physicians and many thousands of registered voters have urged the need for immediate agitation at Albany for the introduction of the following amendment

"The giving by a physician licensed to practice to any person applying to him or her, of information or advice in regard to, or the supplying by such physician, or on a prescription signed legibly by him or her, to any person applying to him or her of any article or medicine for the prevention of conception is not an offense under this article."

The Legislative Committee needs the assistance and co-operation of every man and woman who believes in family limitation 300 doctors in Greater New York have endorsed this program Petitions with hundreds of names are in the hands of this Committee

There are four ways to assist with this campaign

First— Interview or write your Senator and Assemblyman and give him the fundamental principles of Birth Control—urge his impartial consideration of the amendment

Second— Arrange for us to address your club and other organizations

Third— Agitate and educate for the individual and organized support of this Committee

Fourth— Send a contribution towards the expense of literature for this campaign Make checks or money orders payable to Frances B Ackerman, Treasurer

The time has come for an open and courageous fight for the lawful and scientific dissemination of Birth Control information

While Birth Control is not a panacea, it must precede all other agencies for Social betterment It must serve them as a base

The passage of this law will establish a foundation for future development of social work It is the key to the difficult problems of family, State and Nation As such it deserves your immediate understanding, support and active interest

The Legislative Committee Wants Your Co-operation

Educational literature can be obtained at the National Headquarters, 104 Fifth Avenue We urge you to send for it Your friends and neighbors should be informed on this subject

Book Reviews

A Review by Annie G Porritt

SAFE MARRIAGE A RETURN TO SANITY, by Ettie A Rout
William Heinemann (Medical Books) Ltd London pp 78

It is with some surprise that one finds Miss Ettie A Rout whose devoted service to humanity is beyond doubt or dispute and who had several years of experience in combatting venereal disease as a voluntary war worker still pins her faith to the toleration of houses of prostitution, with medical examination of the women, and especially to self disinfection for men after exposure. She urges the use of the prophylactic packet and praises highly the Health Department of the State of Pennsylvania for advertising and retailing such packets with the printed directions for use. She admonishes other countries to follow the example of America," and quotes authorities in favor of the use of prophylactics after infection, without giving any attention to the large volume of evidence which is unfavorable. After careful investigation into their use, a committee in London appointed by the Ministry of Health came to the conclusion that the most carefully organized packet system, such as now exists in the army (a system which would be unattainable in the civil community) has not produced such a general reduction in the incidence of venereal disease as to counteract the disadvantages mentioned (White Paper Cmd 322). The disadvantages mentioned included the increase of possible infections due to a false sense of security and a tendency on the part of the men to treat the packets as cures after infection had started, thus losing precious time in securing proper medical treatment. In America the decision was much the same. Writing of the campaign against venereal disease undertaken during the war Dr F A Washburn states "The experience of the American navy was similar. The American army likewise, after experimenting for five years prior to 1917 decided against the packet as an official measure in its programme for combatting venereal disease. Paul Popenoe one of the leaders in the anti venereal disease campaign, also discredits the prophylactic packet. 'Administratively,' he writes "the proper instruction of men and their intelligent use of the method has been found difficult, and in a large measure impracticable. Even in the armies where men are under strict supervision, there is serious question of its usefulness. In the American army and navy it was considered of too little value to be officially recognized as a factor in the general programme for combatting venereal diseases.' With such evidence against it it is hardly fair to accuse its opponents as Miss Rout does in her book of having blinded their eyes and hardened their hearts, that they should not see with their eyes nor understand with their heart and be converted.' Many Americans who are entirely opposed to self disinfection, have wrought mightily in the campaign against venereal disease and the record of the American army and navy in the Great War—without the prophylactic packet—was better than the record of the army and navy of any other great nation even where the prophylactic packet was part of the equipment of each soldier and sailor.

Miss Rout even laments the repeal of the British Contagious Diseases Acts—the acts aimed against women suspected of prostitution, to destroy which Mrs Josephine Butler consecrated her life. She is oblivious of the immense volume of evidence of the part of the tolerated house of prostitution in promoting the white slave traffic and of the slavery inflicted on women who are thus put under official regulation as instruments for the satisfaction of the passions of men. It is true that Miss Rout urges equal treatment of men and women and recognizes the danger of permitting diseased men to carry their infection into 'clean' tolerated houses. But she holds women equally responsible with men, indeed more responsible for the prevalence of venereal diseases and remarks that 'it would be much less untrue (than laying the whole responsibility upon the men) to say that the remedy for the venereal problem is clean women'.

It must not be supposed that because Miss Rout favors the tolerated house, and herself even supervised such a house in Paris for over a year (1918 1919), she regards immorality with complacency. Normal marriage

is her ideal, and she holds that neither man nor woman is naturally in the least attracted by promiscuous intercourse. On the contrary "she asserts it is repugnant to both." For the sake of health and happiness she continues there is everything to be said for early marriage. But to make early marriage possible she holds that women must be able to control fecundity. On this point she is convinced and emphatic, and to help in making it possible for women to exercise this control she devotes the whole of the second part of her book to detailed instructions in contraceptive methods.

It is to the women that Miss Rout looks for the purification of the blood stream of the world. They must learn to understand both the control of conception and the control of the venereal diseases—how to prevent the birth of the unfit and to secure the birth of the fit. 'If women are brave enough and wise enough,' she adds, they can in most cases wipe out the scourge of venereal disease from their own hearths and homes and ensure that every child born is at least physically fit.

Miss Rout's ideal is an ideal endorsed by every thinking man and woman—English and American. Our only doubt concerns the methods which she advocates for realizing it.

A Review by William J Fielding

PSYCHOANALYSIS AND LOVE, by Andre Tridon Brentano's
New York 1922

There is no theme that has been written about so much as love, and largely because of this very fact, there is no subject about which we know so little. The explanation of this paradox is that the great preponderance of literature dealing with love is either superficial, sloppily sentimental or positively misleading. It is the writers of romance chiefly who have been guilty of the sentimental slop, and the puritans and pornographers of disseminating a false and perverted conception of love. (The latter two groups are properly coupled together, because they so often accomplish the same results). If we add to all these the superficial writers of a pseudo scientific school, so popular up to a decade ago and by no means yet extinct we summarize the general sources of information about love and its problems.

It is no idle Freudian boast that psychoanalysis has been the greatest single influence during the past score of years in furthering a true understanding of sex. This does not imply that all the theories and vagaries of Freud have been conclusively proven. On the contrary, there has been a constant process of revision and reorientation in the application of his principles, which after all is a healthy sign and indicates that this is a practical science subject to an evolutionary progress, and not a rigid dogma of a mystical mind.

Psychoanalysis, while still largely in its experimental stage, has already revolutionized psychology, neurology and their allied sciences, and is today profoundly influencing the methods and practices of almost every phase of life.

Mr Tridon, in the present work has gathered together the substance of the Freudian conceptions of love, and in addition has correlated them with the latest findings of the experimental physiologists. This is a very extensive field and must of necessity be treated somewhat sketchily—which however adds to rather than detracts from, its readableness particularly with the author's popular and breezy style of presentation.

There are discussed a number of speculative theories and hypotheses bearing upon the sex question in general and love in particular. One such, rather farfetched and sensational is Telegency. This hypothesis as interpreted by Dr Jules Goldschmidt of Paris offers the explanation that the spermatozoa not required for fecundation are absorbed by the mucous tissues of the female genitals and tend to modify the whole organism of the woman, thus accounting for the increasing likeness of mates who have lived together for many years. Much of the evidence presented by Dr Goldschmidt to sustain his thesis seems to this reviewer very unscientific.

Mr Tridon is in the vanguard of the times in all his social ideas. He is wholeheartedly in sympathy with the principle of Birth Control by means of contraception. Furthermore, he advocates the right of woman, if she wishes an abortion performed when in spite of all contraceptive measures pregnancy has taken place.

A Review by Virginia C Young

HEREDITY AND CHILD CULTURE by Henry Dwight Chapin,
M D E P Dutton & Company, New York

Among the many books on the very popular subject of the Child this one is sure to catch the eye of one glancing over a book counter because of the name of its author. Dr Chapin has done so much along scientific and practical lines for the coming race that one listens with interest and respect to him as one speaking with authority. Besides his very leading position among the child specialists of New York (and the country), Dr Chapin and his wife have placed many scores of infants for adoption—waifs who have measured up to the standards of the best families and without exception have given the greatest satisfaction to their adopting parents. So that the positions taken in the book are the result of careful and successful experiment.

Dr Chapin is of those who value the work of the eugenist but who believe emphatically that environment is far more important in the development of the human animal than heredity and that the higher we go the less evolution counts biologically. Given a healthy body, with no abnormal taints or tendencies the early years of a child's life are much more important than its embryonic development and its future depends upon nurture rather than upon nature. For the human social unit is developed by a new set of forces which have had little or no influence in the animal kingdom. It is the lives that men and women live which create the social inheritance of the race."

Dr Chapin makes a strong plea for Birth Control based upon his study of a group of one thousand children. He noted among other things of this group that the families earning the higher wages were small while the larger families were almost invariably in the low wage class. There is nothing admirable," says our author in bringing forth children who are born to privation and suffering this is not so much race suicide as race homicide."

DIANA, OR THE SECRET OF A HAPPY MARRIED LIFE by
Henry M Parkhurst The Crucible Publishing Co Seattle, Wash

This is a reprint of a booklet published over 35 years ago. It recommends a form of Birth Control allied to the Karezza of the Oneida Community. Its tone is excellent and many of our readers may find it helpful, but whether practical or not, this form of Birth Control is not likely to find sufficient favor to make it any real factor in the problem of over population.

PERIODICALS

The Atlantic Monthly (Boston) for December contains an article by Ethel Puffer Howes in which she discusses the difficulties which surround women's work outside of the home, on account of its lack of continuity. Mrs Howes does not minimize the difficulties that surround the problem and she offers no easy solution of it. But by her insight and clear analysis she makes a notable contribution to this much misunderstood subject.

The New Republic (New York) in its special book number for November 29th pays considerable attention to the question of Population. The article by Professor E A Ross is based on the books by Carr Saunders and E A Pell.

American Medicine (New York) for October, comments editorially on the declining birthrate which it holds "is not disadvantageous to communities insofar as numerical population is concerned, because of the concomitant decline in infant mortality." There is little question continues the editorial but that sheer growth in numbers is not essentially indicative of the virility of a nation. The tremendous gains in

method of infant salvage insure the life of many thousands of children whose existence is a liability rather than an asset. The defectives, the blind, the deaf the maimed and the diseased do not constitute an evidence of strength but rather indications of social weakness. There is comment on the fact that poorest stocks multiply most rapidly but no recommendation of popular instruction in Birth Control.

The New Generation (London) for November contains an interesting interview with Bertrand Russell. Mr Russell was in China and Japan shortly before Mrs Sanger's visit last spring. He emphatically confirms her conclusions concerning the likelihood of war unless Birth Control is adopted as a world policy. It was my experience in the East," he said, which brought home to me the absolute necessity of Birth Control."

BOOKS RECEIVED

From Doubleday Page and Co, Garden City N Y CERTAIN PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE by Kathleen Norris

From Longmans Green and Co, New York WHAT IS ADAPTATION by R E Lloyd

From E P Dutton and Co New York THE CAVEMAN WITHIN US by Wm J Fielding

From the Macmillan Co, N Y THREE ACRES AND LIBERTY, by Bolton Hall

A PRAYER

I know that at the end of some day the sun will send its last
look upon me to bid me farewell,

The tired wanderer will pipe on his reed the idle tunes by the
wayside,

The cattle will graze on the slope of the river's bank,

The children with careless clamor will play in their court
yards and birds will sing,

But my days will come to their end

This is my prayer to thee, that I may know before I leave

Why the green earth raised her eyes into the light and called
me to her arms,

Why the silence of the night spoke to me of stars,

And daylight stirred in my life glad ripples—

This is my prayer to thee,

When the time comes for me to go,

Let me see thy face in the light of this life,

And know that thou hast accepted the garland of beauty that
was woven in my heart,

When the time comes for me to go

—TAGORE

THE BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

(Continued from page 9)

People's Hospital, Prof Issu Abe, of the Waseda University, and Baron and Baroness Keikichi Ishimoto

Japan has no definite law against Birth Control as some of the states of North America have. It is a great help to this movement in the future. The police are generous in allowing the literary discussion of this movement, but very severe toward teaching the practical method, supposing it to be a crime against morality. Therefore, the future of the Birth Control movement in Japan is much dependent upon its government attitude, but more on the education and courage of the people.

Press Clippings

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES

Speech by Archibald McNeil, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn.

IN THE UNITED States there are

Thirteen thousand girls, fifteen years old, legally married

Fifty thousand, sixteen years old, married

Sixteen hundred boys, fifteen years old, married

Three thousand boys, sixteen years old, married

No minority age limit for marriage in seventeen States

Legal marriage age for girls twelve years and boys fourteen years in nine States

No prohibition of marriage of the feeble minded in nineteen States Where prohibited the feeble minded applicant may marry on his or her sworn statement of legal mental capacity

In thirty five States there is no prohibition of intermarriage of the white, black, brown, yellow and red races

Inherited diseases cost \$50,000,000 for care every year of children of feeble minded, tubercular and diseased parents, whose marriage was and would be now legal in most States

Divorce, not obtainable on any ground in one State, is granted in another on evidence of bad temper of husband or wife

"I am going to discuss a question I think of more interest to the intelligent and thinking women of Connecticut than any political issue of this campaign," said Mr. McNeil, "and that is the crying need for uniform marriage and divorce laws

"The hodge podge of existing laws, the result of this laxity and lack of uniformity has resulted in more misery, unhappiness and divorce than any other one cause in the domestic relationship In seventeen States there is no age established too young for legal marriage In nine of them—Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont—the common law age is twelve years for girls and fourteen years for boys In New Hampshire, Tennessee and Maryland girls of sixteen are permitted to marry without consent of their parents

"In nineteen States there is absolutely no law restraining the feeble minded from marrying and in States where there are restrictive laws the applicants may themselves swear they are fit to marry In most States of the Union children, the diseased, the irresponsible and the feeble minded, are permitted to marry

"Divorce laws! You all know the methods employed to procure a divorce and that evidence legally good in one State does not hold in another

"In New Hampshire there are fourteen grounds on which divorce may be procured, including desertion and drunkenness In Kentucky there are eleven, joining a religious sect and an ungovernable temper being two of them In North Carolina a divorce is not granted on any grounds In Connecticut infidelity, fraudulent contract, wilful desertion and habitual drunkenness are sufficient evidence

"There is only one solution of this jumble of marriage—a national uniform marriage and divorce law If I am elected I shall introduce such a measure in Congress I would go further and make it necessary for both contracting parties to present certificates signed by a reputable physician certifying they are in good health and free from transmittable disease

"Domestic happiness, love of home and family, the health of the coming generation of children is far more important in my mind than the tariff and the rest of the political issues of this campaign

"It is not important whether I am elected to Congress or not, but it is important that the women of Connecticut organize and get behind legislation of this kind vigorously Women have a wonderful opportunity to do good in politics By concerted effort, by organization, by unity of purpose they can bring politics and legislation to a higher plane than ever before"—*N Y World*, Oct 29

THE alcoholic persons often have very many children I take this statement from a great number of doctors whom I have questioned on the birth rate Those of the Orne, a department where drunkards are numerous, have affirmed it strongly This may be understood, it is through excess of prudence that the French do not have children and the drunkards are the least prudent of men —DR J BERTILLON (France)

THE PIVOT OF CIVILIZATION

By Margaret Sanger

INTRODUCTION BY H G WELLS

Read Chapter II and decide for yourself whether or not the American Mother is a slave to enforced ignorance This Chapter on 'Conscripted Motherhood' describes the conditions under which mothers in America have to bear children

Do you believe these conditions are right?

What remedy would you suggest?

Is not Birth Control more fundamental than the palliatives of government aid or charity?

THESE CHAPTER HEADINGS GIVE SOME IDEA OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS VITAL BOOK

- I A New Truth Emerges
- II Conscripted Motherhood
- III Children Troop Down from Heaven
- VI The Fertility of the Feeble Minded
- V The Cruelty of Charity
- VI Neglected Factors of the World Problem
- VII Is Revolution the Remedy?
- VIII Dangers of Cradle Competition
- IX A Moral Necessity
- X Science the Ally
- XI Education and Expression
- XII Woman and the Future

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THE REPUTATION PROBLEM OF JAPAN

(Continued from page 10)

per cent increase a year), the rice consumption at 86,000,000 koku (at the rate of 143 koku a year consumed per person), and the rice production in Japan at 66,000,000 koku (at the rate of 10 per cent increase a year) Thus it will be seen that Japan will be suffering from a shortage of as much as 20,000,000 koku of rice a year Calculating the price of rice at 20 yen per koku, 400,000,000 yen will be required to import the shortage

The trade of Japan has increased between two to four times for the last ten years, while the import trade of rice will have to be increased by five to six times for the coming ten years As a matter of fact the rice import has been worst of all import trades Altogether it would be impossible to anticipate such a tremendous increase in the importation of rice, but the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce always try to assure us of the possibility of meeting the increasing shortage of rice in Japan with import of foreign rice The facts cited above, however, do not warrant such an optimistic view By way of coping with the food problem, a scientific study must be made of means for the increase of rice production on the one hand, and the prevention of unnecessary consumption on the other In a country like Japan, where things are wasted by luxury, there may yet be room for the prevention of unnecessary consumption of rice, but as regards the increase of production, it may

safely be declared to be impossible, as is shown by the fact that no country in the world produces so much rice per acre as Japan The producing capacity of the rice fields in Japan are taxed to their maximum extent This view is endorsed by Dr Otohei Inagaki, the best authority on the subject in Japan It would be impossible to solve the food problem except by eating rice mixed with various inferior cereals, which the Japanese people cannot stand

NOW THE REMAINING WAY of solving the population question lies in birth control Apart from whether it is right or wrong, Japan will have to adopt the policy in order to cope with her ever increasing population There is no other so effective way It is most important for both the government and the people of Japan to make a serious and careful study of the question It is not the intention here to argue whether birth control is good or bad, or to discuss means for enforcing it Birth control is now the most important question of the world In England, America, France and Germany, the stage of argument is already past and these countries are now entering on the stage of practice In Holland, the government itself is encouraging birth control Two of the greatest men of thought in the world, Bertrand Russell and H G Wells, have both warned the Japanese nation, saying that Japan must adopt birth control, an advice which the people of Japan cannot overlook

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are all you need to make marred and time-dimmed furniture look new again Here's the way Wring out a cloth in cold water, and sprinkle on it a few drops of 3-in-One Oil

Wipe the piece to be brightened, wringing out cloth often Dry and polish with a woolen cloth or a cheese cloth, being careful to rub only with the grain of the wood Don't attempt to do the whole piece at once Best results are reached by going over but a part at a time

This is the way thousands of particular housewives polish furniture, and their homes are garden spots of beauty

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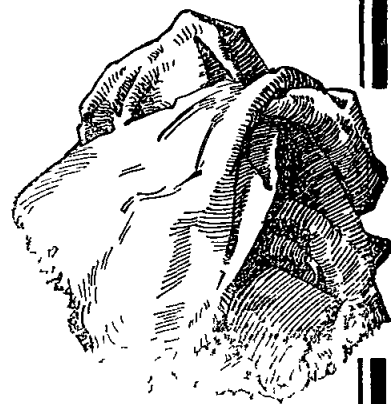
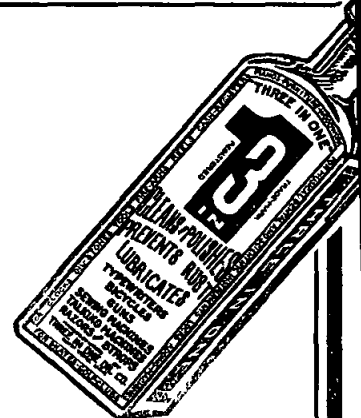
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