

February, 1927

Twenty Cents

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

For Those Who Believe in the Great Future of Our Race



Rockwell Kent in Vanguards (Putnam)

Havelock Ellis Number

THE AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC

Headquarters
104 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Telephones
Chelsea 8901 2 3-4

OFFICERS

MARGARET SANGER
MRS LEWIS L DELAFIELD
MRS JULIET BARRETT RUBLEE

President
Vice-President
Vice-President

MRS FRANCES B ACKERMANN
MR J NOAH H SLEE
ANNE KENNEDY

Treasurer
Assistant Treasurer
Executive Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS RICHARD BILLINGS
MRS DEXTER BLAGDEN
MRS GEORGE H DAY, Sr.
REV WILLIAM H GARTH

MRS THOMAS N HEPBURN
ANNE KENNEDY
ANNIE G PORRITT
MRS F ROBERTSON-JONES

BENJAMIN TILTON, M D
MRS WALTER TIMME
JOHN C VAUGHAN, M D

NATIONAL COUNCIL

CLERGYMEN

Rev Ernest Caldicot, N Y
Rabbi Rudolph I Coffee, Ph D, Calif
Rev Philip Frick, N Y

Rabbi Sidney E Goldstein, N Y
Rev Oscar B Hawes, N J
Rabbi Louis Mann, Ill

Rev Karl Reiland, N Y
Rev Edgar S Wiers, N J
Rev L Griswold Williams, Pa

SCIENTISTS

Dean Thyrsa W Amos, Pa.
Leon J Cole, Ph.D, Wisc
Edward M East, B S, Ph D., Mass
Franklin H Giddings, Ph.D., N Y
Samuel J Holmes, Ph.D, Calif
Roswell H Johnson, M S, Pa

E C Lindeman, Ph D, N Y
C C Little, D Sc., Mich
William McDougall, Ph.D, Mass
James G Needham, Ph.D., N Y
Wm F Ogburn, Ph D, N Y
Raymond Pearl, Ph.D, Md

Walter B Pitkin, Ph D, N Y
Horatio M Pollock, Ph D, N Y
Lothrop Stoddard, Ph.D, Mass
J E W Wallin, Ph D, Ohio
John B Watson, Ph D, N Y
Walter F Willcox, Ph D, N Y
A B Wolfe, Ph.D, Ohio

PHYSICIANS

Joseph L Baer, Ill
H B Brainerd, Calif
James F Cooper, N Y
John Favill, Ill
Alice Hamilton, Mass
Frederick C Heckel, N Y
Donald R Hooker, Md

Amelia R Kellar, Ind.
S Adolphus Knopf, N Y
Lawrence Litchfield, Pa
Earl Lothrop, N Y
Elizabeth Lord Love, N J
Adolph Meyer, Md
Ida Monosson-Friedland, N J

Abraham Myerson, Md
Wm Allen Pusey, Ill
Ralph Reed, Ohio
Aaron J Rosanoff, Calif
John B Solley, Jr, N Y
Hannah M Stone, N Y
Kenneth Taylor, N Y
Stuart Mudd, Pa

OTHER PROFESSIONALS

Alice Stone Blackwell, Mass
George Blumenthal, N Y
James E Brooks, N J
Jessie P Condit, N J
Herbert Croly, N Y
Mrs Belle De Revera, N J
Theodore Dreiser, Calif
Ernest Gruening, N Y

Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Sinclair Lewis, N Y
Judge Ben Lindsey, Colo
Owen Lovejoy, N Y
Robert M Lovett, Ill
James M Maurer, Pa.
Elisabeth Severn, N Y

Mary Shaw, N Y
Mrs Georgianna Tucker, N J
Florence Guertin Tuttle, N Y
Ruth Vincent, Colo
Mrs Albert Walker, Texas
Mary Winsor, Pa

LAY MEMBERS

Mrs Ernest R Adece, N Y
Mrs Oakes Ames, Mass
Raymond H Arnold, Calif
Mrs Robert Perkins Bass, N H
Mrs Walter L Benson, Ill
Mrs John E Berwind, N Y
Lowell Brentano, N Y
Mrs John Scott Browning, N Y
Mrs W E Cannon, Mass
Mr and Mrs Thomas L Chadbourne, N Y
William Hamlin Childs, N Y
Mrs Stephen Clark, N Y
Mrs Frank I Cobb, N Y
Mrs John Dey, N J
Mrs John Allen Dougherty, D C

Mrs Boyd Dudley, N Y
Mrs Simeon Ford, N Y
Mrs Kate Crane Gartz, Calif
Mrs Robert B Gregory, Ill
Miss Florence Halsey, N J
Mrs H G Hill, Calif
Mrs Feanley Hunter, N Y
Mrs William Swain James, Calif
Mrs Pierre Jay, N Y
Mrs Otto Kahn, N Y
Mrs W W Knapp, N Y
Mrs James Lee Laidlaw, N Y
Mrs Arthur L Lawrence, N Y
Mrs Frank M Leavitt, N Y
Mrs Sinclair Lewis, N Y

Mrs Edward A Lingenfelter, Iowa
Mrs Stanley McCormick, N Y
Mrs William A McGraw, Mich
Mrs L Newman, Utah
Mrs Enoch Rauh, Pa
Mrs C C Rumsey, N Y
Mrs Homer St Gaudens, N H
Mrs W F Spangler, Ind
Mrs T J Swanton, N Y
Mrs Charles Tiffany, N Y
Mrs Shelley Tolhurst, Calif
Mrs J Bishop Vandever, N Y
Mrs Henry Villard, N Y
Mrs Norman deR Whitehouse, N Y
Mrs Pope Yeatman, Pa

BIRTH CONTROL PRIMER



What Have We Learned About Birth Control?

Last month we defined Birth Control as the Conscious Regulation of The Birth Rate. We showed that there were three means of regulation and that the best of these for the greatest number of people was the use of harmless chemical and mechanical devices called contraceptives. We showed that the forces of ignorance, indifference, prejudice and superstition prevented by law the spread of this method of Birth Control. We showed that Birth Control was a preventive of Abortion, and we gave Reason No. 1—*The Health of Mother and Child* in answer to the question

Why is Birth Control Necessary?

We give this month

Reason No. 2—THE HAPPINESS OF FAMILY LIFE

Birth Control will increase the happiness of the wife and mother by freeing her from the haunting fear month by month of a pregnancy that is undesired and unprepared for. It will enable her to have children when she wants them, is strong enough to bear them and knows that she can take care of them. It will give her time to know and enjoy her children, to hold and desire her husband's love and to develop her own personality both inside the home and in the world outside the home.

It will enable the husband and father to keep and enjoy his wife's love instead of feeling himself to be often the object of her fear. It will do away with the discontent and irritability found in men whose sexual life is incomplete owing to dread of large families. It will give the father an opportunity to do his best by the children he has chosen to have, instead of being distressed and harrassed by the thought that he cannot properly feed and clothe the unending stream of children sent by blind natural law.

It will assure the children a welcome, the affection of both parents, held to each other and to them by a love that can freely express itself without fear and able to provide them a calm and safe home, health and material well being, care suited to the individuality of each, a good education and a fair start in life.

It will give to the home peace, harmony and love and it will, by encouraging early marriage, lessen prostitution and promote morality.

*T*HERE is something pathetic in the spectacle of those who are still only able to recognize the animal end of marriage and who point to the example of the lower animals as worthy of our imitation. It has taken God—or Nature, if you will—unknown millions of years of painful struggle to evolve Man, and to raise the human species above that bondage to reproduction which marks the lower animals. But on these people it all has been wasted. They are in the animal stage still. They have yet to learn the A B C of love. This comes from the blindness which cannot know that, beyond the primary animal end of propagation in marriage there is a secondary but more spiritual end. It is needless to insist how intimately that secondary end of marriage is bound up with Birth Control.

—HAVELOCK ELLIS

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

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

VOL XI

FEBRUARY, 1927

No 2

(Copyright, 1926, American Birth Control League, Inc)

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	37
Havelock Ellis's Humanity—An English Incident— Outrageous Fathers—An Appeal for Help	38
ONE MASTER TO ANOTHER—From Freud to Ellis	38
A TRIBUTE FROM DAVID STARR JORDAN	39
HAVELOCK ELLIS	
A Greeting from America, by <i>Beatrice M Hinkle, M D</i>	39
A Greeting from Berlin, by <i>Dr Placzek</i>	39
The Exemplar of Purity, by <i>Houston Peterson</i>	41
An Appreciation, by <i>Judge Ben B Lindsey</i>	41
Interpreter by <i>E M East</i>	42
The Great Artist, by <i>Edith Houghton Hooker</i>	45
Waxing or Waning, by <i>Annie G Porritt</i>	45
For Liberty and Toleration by <i>E S P Haynes</i>	46
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, by <i>Waldo Fawcett</i>	47
A FEW OF OUR NEEDIEST—Mothers' Letters	48
BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS IN ENGLAND, by <i>Naomi Mitchison</i>	50
BOOK REVIEWS	
The Biology of Population Growth, by <i>Raymond Pearl</i> — <i>Orland E White</i>	52
Prometheus, by <i>H S Jennings</i> — <i>M H Bissell</i>	53
PERIODICAL NOTES	54
REFLECTIONS IN THE CHRISTMAS CROWDS, by <i>Kitty Marion</i>	55
A DREAM, by <i>Ralph Cheyney</i>	55
NEWS NOTES—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Texas California England	56
A YEAR'S GROWTH—Annual Meeting of A B C L	59

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN BIRTH
CONTROL LEAGUE, INC

104 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

MARGARET SANGER, *Editor*

MARY SUMNER BOYD, *Managing Editor*

The BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW is published
on the first of the month.

Single Copies—Twenty Cents Two Dollars per Year
Canada and Foreign \$2 25

Entered as Second Class Matter March 11, 1918, at the Post-
office at New York, N Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DAVID STARR JORDAN, *author, editor,
naturalist and executive, is now President
Emeritus of Stanford University, California*

BEATRICE M HINKLE, *physician, specializes
in psychoanalysis and is author and trans-
lator of many books on this and other
subjects*

DR PLACZEK, *a Berlin physician, is a specialist
in sex psychology*

HOUSTON PETERSON, *PhD, instructor in
the department of Philosophy at Columbia
University, is writing a critical biography
of Havelock Ellis*

BEN B LINDSEY, *author, is Judge of the Juve-
nile and Domestic Relations Court of Denver*

EDITH HOUGHTON HOOKER, *feminist, is
managing editor of "Equal Rights"*

E S P HAYNES, *a solicitor of London, is author
of "Lycurgus" (To-day and To-morrow
Series) and many other books*

NAOMI MITCHISON, *author, has assisted in
the founding and support of more than one
of the English clinics*

E M EAST, *PhD, biologist and geneticist of
Harvard, is author of "Mankind at the
Crossroads"*

ORLAND M E WHITE, *biologist, holds among
many scientific offices that of Curator of
Plant Breeding and Economic Plants at the
Brooklyn Botanic Garden.*

Subscribers are urged to send notice of change of address at least three weeks before it takes effect.

Birth Control Review

VOL. XI

FEBRUARY, 1927

No. 2

EDITORIAL

MUCH has been said about the contribution of Havelock Ellis to the study of sex and social hygiene, to literature and to the general intellectual advancement of the centuries in which he has lived. Much has been said of him also as a man and a friend, but one humane side of his work and character has been allowed almost to drop out of sight. His biographer passes lightly over his work as an obstetrician, but a more recent student of his life has given it more attention. He has found that into this part of his medical training, Ellis put time greatly in excess of what was required, and attended many times the stipulated number of poor women bringing their children into the world in squalid tenements, often on bare floors, with no beds beneath them. Perhaps it was here that he first got an inkling of how much more serious was the sex relation in a woman's life than in that of a man.



FURTHER light on his humanity comes from another source. He was the only Englishman, and indeed one of the few of any nationality, who was taken into the confidence of the two women who traveled to Freiburg, led by a vague and nameless rumor, to investigate the possibilities of painless childbirth. With that enterprise he was in full sympathy, but he told them that in his own practice, he never allowed a patient to bring forth her child in pain. In his cases, with another physician to help him, he administered throughout the long hours of the whole birth process, with infinite painstaking, drop by drop, the anaesthetic chloroform *à la reine*, a method of anaesthesia which, as a body, his profession has found too costly for any but queens. The new method at Freiburg was less expensive in time, money and man power, but he hardly saw the need of it, because these had no weight in the balance when the relief of human suffering was on the other side of the scale.

IN ENGLAND, freer in life, in opinion, in speech and press than America, there occurs now and again an incident as irrational and as repressive as any of those interferences with free thought which happen frequently in one or other of our 48 States. Such, thirty years ago, was the suppression of Havelock Ellis' *Psychology of Sex* whereby America and an American publisher were gainers. Such, the other day, was the public reaction to the radio incident described in our news of England. Julian Huxley's passing reference to Birth Control was by no means extreme or one-sided. What he actually said was

"Birth Control is capable of great harm if it is not regulated, but its absence would lead to greater harm. It therefore must be regulated and supervised by the State, or, by the medical profession, and the nation should allow no interference on the part of prudery of religious intolerance."

An objector in the studio who interrupted at this point drove these very moderate remarks home to the listeners and for weeks afterwards the press was full of remonstrances. Among others were such respected names as Sir James Marchant and Sir Arthur Newsholme, who held Birth Control to be an "offensive subject" to thrust into the family circle where "young people were no doubt listening with their parents." Alarmed by the tempest of disapproval, the British Broadcasting Company made a public apology and promised that there would be no more Birth Control on the air.



THE *Editors of Nation and the Atheneum*, as well as Dr. Huxley himself are concerned by this subservience to unthinking prejudice, the more so because they feel it is an indication of what government policy may be under government control of

the radio. If England is as like us as this incident would seem to show, we can only fear that government control will cut out, not the suggestive and vulgar any more than our Motion Picture Boards of Censors do, but the broadcasting of those new and stimulating ideas on which civilization thrives. Meanwhile we can give ourselves the comfort of remembering that the radio is not denied to Birth Control in America and Mrs. Sanger, Dr. Percy Clark and others of our speakers have already done some very effective educational work through broadcasting stations



WHAT do the women of America think of such incidents as have recently been recorded in the public press. First comes the story of Leander Gentle of Georgia, whose only achievement seems to be that he is the father of 28 children. For this he is honored by being introduced at the White House and presented to Congress. Not to be outdone by a sister State, North Carolina seeks out Reuben Bland, the father of 34 children, and he is sent to Washington for similar honors, as the champion father. No mention was made of the unhappy women who had to mother these swarms. We are told that Reuben had two wives to produce his 34—an average of 17 children to each. We are also told that Leander is ambitious to increase his family to 30, but we are not told what choice these men left to their wives in this matter. Neither have the newspapers which have carried the stories, gone to the trouble of analysing the families, and showing the present or prospective values of the numerous progeny. They have not told us whether the families were supported by the fathers, or whether much of the burden was laid upon the elder children as soon as they were able to earn, or to mother the little ones. "Now this Birth Control business is all bunk," Leander is said to have averred. "The only happiness in life is to have children." Does Congress, does our President, whom the women of the country helped to elect, think that it honors women when it makes much of these outrageous fathers?

While we were reading of these imbecile fathers our eyes fell on a clipping from the west which

told the story—no longer new when it reached us—of how one woman met the dread of an unceasing procession of years of childbearing. Mrs. Edna Fuller, late of San Francisco, very young and, we are told, beautiful, had already had seven—five living and two who had died a short time before at birth. She had grown "queer" since that birth and the landlord did not want the family around. When he evicted them she told her husband that she had "a plan." This plan she carried out while he was at work and on his return he found her and his five little children stretched out dead with the gas turned on. This story filled the California public with horror and with a profound and understanding pity for Edna Fuller's plight, and we find it hard to grasp the fact that an American public which could appreciate her despair can yet find humor in the exploits of such stupid and cruel husbands as these two men from the south who imposed upon their wives a devastating burden of maternity.



WILL you do something to help? Last year we published the Proceedings of the Sixth International Birth Control Conference, at which papers were read by the foremost authorities of America and Europe. We published these papers as a contribution to the movement for Birth Control, and not for profit. The edition is very small, and we want every volume placed where it can be of the greatest benefit. There are still several hundred copies unsold, and we ask you, each one of you, to take the trouble to speak to the librarians in your town, and to ask them to put these Proceedings on their shelves.

In these days when Birth Control is so much discussed, it is important that enquirers and debaters should have the best possible information at their disposal. These four volumes are source books of the greatest value. All aspects of the subject are included.

We publish them at a cost which barely pays the printer's bill. We have done our part in offering them. Will you do yours in securing for them a place in public and college libraries?



ONE MASTER TO ANOTHER

I highly appreciate the scientific work of Havelock Ellis whom I call my friend. But I am sorry to say I am not now in condition to send you an article for the number you intend

FREUD

To Havelock Ellis

A Greeting from America

By BEATRICE M HINKLE, M D

IN this age of one-sided development it is a privilege to recognize and honour a man who has achieved a full-rounded development of his whole personality and adequately expressed its varying aspects. It is this unique achievement added to the rare capacities of his mind which causes Havelock Ellis to stand forth among his fellows as someone to whom his contemporaries are proud to do honour.

It is not the fact of his contributions to science,—original as these have been—other men have made equally important contributions—it is not his delightful literary style, nor even the maturity and wisdom of his thought that lies at the bottom of the admiration in which he is held by his fellow men. It is true that these contributions represent a part of the total man, but beyond the appreciation of these

is the recognition that here is a man who has achieved the full measure of his manhood.

And to what end other than this is the purpose of all the striving and struggle of the race of men?

What greater happiness can be attained by an individual than that which Havelock Ellis is entitled to feel and to enjoy on his 68th birthday—a happiness in knowing that in the attainment of the unity and fulfillment of his own individuality, he has rendered an incomparable service to all men. Wherever one man has achieved, the way is open for others to follow. Therefore, the loving thoughts and high regard of his friends everywhere form one voice in wishing him the enjoyment of a long life and the happiness of seeing many others reach the goal that he has attained and which is typified so completely in his person.

A TRIBUTE FROM DAVID STARR JORDAN

I have long recognized Havelock Ellis as a leader in modern thought and as a writer of unusual versatility and charm. He has made a specialty of human relations, as many of us other biologists have of plants or animals and with notable success in illuminating every subject which he touches.

A Greeting from Germany

By DR PLACZEK, BERLIN

IHAVE had a long-standing wish to be allowed to offer congratulations to my Grand Old Chief and fellow researcher, on the welcome occasion of the anniversary of his birthday.

All of us who have followed the career of Havelock Ellis and the struggles he had to pass through even in his own country in order to render his ideas accessible to the scientific world, feel greatly rejoiced at his success at last, for in every land among the searchers for light on the problem of sex—this inexhaustible problem of the life of the human soul—the name of Havelock Ellis stands forth pre-eminent, not least of all, in Germany.

Results of modern research have led to welcome progress along new lines in many countries, but still among the intellectuals of all countries, the name of Havelock Ellis shines a veritable star among the pioneers.

A narrow order of society, however, has sought in view of this undeniable progress in research refuge in an ostrich-like policy. Without doubt, this by no means despicable number of opponents, still believes the problem of sex to be non-existent, so long as it is not mentioned or discussed. However, even in this camp of the opposition, a faint shade of doubt is making itself felt. Even among these, the recognition dawns that the activity of man may be "warped" by his erotic nature, and that a scientific understanding of sex forms the basis for human knowledge and comprehension of social life.

IN GERMANY, so generally decried as an overpoliced state, a serious scientific researcher would never have to go abroad to get his work published, nor would he be prosecuted by law. However, even in this country, a bill is being promoted

to fetter intellectual research on the pretext of a fight against "Trash and Filth" It seemed unbelievable to me, therefore, when I read in the Foreword to the translation of my book "The Sexual Life of Man" by Rivers, how hard a struggle Havelock Ellis, so highly honoured among us, had to receive recognition

"The one important sexologist we have, Havelock Ellis," having been legally prosecuted here for his work, has for years published in America, where, as in Germany, he commands proportionately more readers than at home. A member of the British medical profession, and with small doubt, its rarest mind, he has never been offered by it the least distinction"*

Thus wrote Rivers—"Can it be true that England, the land of Darwin, Shakespeare, Spencer, can have persecuted a man of the scientific rank of a Havelock Ellis, because of his intellectual work? Can it be true that such a man who sheds luster upon his own country by virtue of his work, was forced to publish his work abroad?" We Germans can hardly complain of our own narrowing fetters when such things can happen in "free" England

IN THE "Author's Craft" that moderate and popular critic, Arnold Bennett, expresses himself on the freedom of intellectual thought in the following manner—

"No first class English novelist or dramatist would dream of allowing to his pen the freedom in treating sexual phenomena which continental writers enjoy as a matter of course. The British public is admittedly wrong on this important point—hypocritical, illogical and absurd"

And yet, can one not see signs of a new dawn even in England?

Has not a Birth Control Congress in London 1922 declared instruction in the hygiene of methods of contra-conception to be a professional duty of the physician?

Are these not signs of progress, even though anglican prudery still forbids physicians giving such advice in the State of New York?

Can any more monstrous deviation from sane common sense be found than this which has its origin in blindness to understand the world? This blindness which thrusts the seriously inquiring public into the arms of the quack!

ONLY this total blindness to the demands of life can ignore the facts of experience, that voluntary contraception in sexual intercourse is inevitable because unavoidable and in fact is the

result of the manifold economic needs of the conditions of life. Only those who go through life with blinkers over their eyes can misread the signs of the times and not know that control of conception must be established in the course of time, unless the breeding of children should be left to frivolous heedlessness which entails the most tragic results for conjugal happiness

To be a helper and adviser to those seeking advice on these matters appears to me to be the most serious professional duty of the physician

Only he who like the physician sees human society as a whole and as it is, and in particular, married life as it is, with its limitations—only he can have the conviction that one of the basic needs of marriage must be the possibility of marital sexual relations without the constant fear of pregnancy. He sees that it is this very fear of new and undesired pregnancy that acts in a devastating manner on both partners in marriage—on the man who remains without satisfaction, on the woman who while also not satisfied, is the victim of a growing state of anxiety, the fear of a new conception which often results in a refusal to assume marital relations

A total change in the prevailing legislation dictated by this blind policy is the only solution, no matter how high and unscalable the walls of opposition still stand, against the all-important problem of Birth Control!

THE late Mrs Havelock Ellis, whose early death we deeply deplore, gave her brilliant book the title "New Horizons for Love and Life"—a veritable forecast in its pregnant force for the whole sexual problem

Mrs Havelock Ellis' translator, Benne Steinitz, seems to have brought out the significance of the title when he wrote—

"In line with the social problem comes the sex problem and everywhere the hope of the future lies in its joyous demand for freedom, and with freedom a new human and social order. We know that this cannot come about in a day, nor can it be born from chaos without throes. But the eyes of man reach further than his hands, and what one sees is no less real than what one grasps

"The leader is not Christ, but Moses, who had been vouchsafed a glance into the promised land and his eye seeks it with longing in his dying moments with a vision more full of majesty, joy and perspective than those whose feet will tread the holy precincts"

German words introduced Mrs Ellis' book, German music—at her special wish, the "Largo" of Handel—resounded over her grave. Perhaps a simple earnest German tribute, as a birthday greeting may be dedicated to the creative thinker

*Placzek "The Sexual Life of Man" Translated by W. C. Rivers, London, John Bale Sons & Danielsson 1923

Havelock Ellis — The Exemplar of Purity

By HOUSTON PETERSON

IN AN article on "Jude the Obscure" Havelock Ellis wrote in 1896 "I have always regarded the conception of 'purity,' when used in moral discussions, as a conception sadly in need of analysis, and almost the first time I ever saw myself in print was as the author of a discussion, carried on with the usual ethical fervour of youth 'What is Purity?' In that early effort, written in his twenty-second year, he argued that the test of purity should be placed in the heart and not in the outward action, that it would have no spiritual significance as long as it remained merely a matter of zoological restraint. Nine years later, in his first book, "The New Spirit," he described Walt Whitman as one of the great pioneers who had helped to build up the new conceptions of purity. He returned to the subject again in "St. Francis and Others," his own favorite essay among all his writings, where purity becomes one with physical cleanliness and sincerity. All this is elaborated in the final volume of the *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*, and summed up in "The Meaning of Purity," one of the "Little Essays of Love and Virtue." "The Meaning of Purity" was originally written for a leading Ameri-

can magazine, but the editor decided that it was not quite fit for his pages!

These several variations on a universal theme are, perhaps, the most direct evidence of Havelock Ellis's peculiar genius. His many books contain vast quantities of specific information but that is not his great and unique contribution to contemporary thought. Primarily, he has given us a method, a decent way of looking at the poisoned and slandered heart of human experience. Instead of continuing to toss about careless adjectives such as "perverse" and "unnatural" we come to see that the most exotic anomalies are exquisitely human. "The serenity of those whose vision is wide enough to embrace all the factors at work will remain undisturbed."

In dealing with these clouded, tabued questions it is easy to be seductive, or terrifying, or anemically neutral. It is not easy to be persistently and passionately curious, to compel sympathetic understanding rather than crude condemnation or approval. That is the method as well as the magic of Havelock Ellis. Those who read him acquire not only new facts but a new vision.

An Appreciation

By JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

THE outstanding fact about Havelock Ellis, to my mind, is that he is a pioneer. From the beginning he has had the penetrating vision, the imagination, the judgment, the peculiar blend of hardihood, caution, and commonsense which are the earmarks of every great explorer, discoverer, and creative artist, in whatever field.

It is not easy, in this day when women have legs instead of "nether limbs," and when we are all gradually learning to consider with equal candor either sex or the weather, as the occasion may demand—it is not easy, I say, to realize, now, the degree of consummate tact, good taste, "bad taste," daring, plainness of speech, and sophisticated concealment of thought between lines, that was necessary in presenting even to the medical profession of a few decades ago the kind of material contained in the six volumes of "Studies in the Psychology of Sex." It required skill with words such that the man who undertook the adventure with the prejudices of his day had to be, not merely an a scientist and a thinker, but a practical artist with words, as well. Havelock Ellis was that rare combination

In his field he is of the stripe of Tyndall and Huxley.

He achieved with impunity an amazing collision, head-on, with the prejudices of his contemporaries. The force of the impact may be guessed, indeed, by the fact that after the appearance of the first volume of his great work, an English judge, regardless of the fact that it was a medical book and hence privileged to tell the truth, angrily ruled that it was "not scientific," with the result that Mr. Ellis had to seek an American publisher. I think a fear must even then have hovered subconsciously in the mind of the learned English jurist that the book was so clearly, honestly, courageously and adequately written that it was likely to be read with interest, not merely by the medical profession but by the laity. And that, in fact, is what has happened, both to this, and to every other book Mr. Ellis has ever written.

"Studies in the Psychology of Sex," like all that have followed it from Mr. Ellis's pen, was an adventure in truth-telling, free from "scientific" jar-

Continued on Page 60

Havelock Ellis — Interpreter

By E M EAST

IT IS afternoon on a calm and peaceful day of mid-summer. Around are long, thin pines, with here and there a spruce reaching longingly for light, below, the sunlight traces dancing elves on the brown carpet of last year's needles. Out across the glen rises the blue-green harmony of a low mountain whose nearness gives it a warmth of beauty denied to those of greater bulk and grandeur. The balmy air carries only the delicate odor of the balsam firs, and the twitter of the young chickadees. There is no sign or sound of man's activities. Momentarily he is out of sight around the corner. What a setting in which to read, when the volume* is the life of a friend who has perhaps helped me more than any other to enjoy Nature's beauty understandingly, a friend whose work I love, and whose soul, telling its story from the printed page, I respect and admire.

I have never seen him, this poet, scientist, philosopher, who has made himself my friend. What does it matter? Does one need a personal association with Havelock Ellis to call him friend, he who is the friend of All? Many are the times I have wanted to grasp his hand, to sit by his side upon a Cornwall slope and hear his answers to problems that vexed and troubled. Such good fortune has never come. A loss, no doubt, but not the loss it would be with another, for he has given his spirit to the world, vividly and intimately, and when this generation passes, he, eternally youthful, will still offer the friendly hand to those who are yet to come.

A Happy Portrait

Dr Goldberg's work on Ellis is published as a Biographical and Critical Survey. Is it critical? I do not find it so, but it is not the worse for this lack. Let us accept it for what it is,—a labor of love. Later will come the critic, when distance in time gives proper perspective. And he will be a brave man who attempts the task. It will not be easy to evaluate justly such a many-sided personality. Today is it not better to have what the author has given us, a happy portrait of the man, an aesthetic appreciation of the poet, a skillful epitome of the aims and ideals of the sympathetic and tolerant psychologist?

The conventional biographical data, particularly the early adventures of the body, are recorded simply and well, without that redundancy of trite anecdote which is a fault only too common. The later adventures of the spirit are more elusive, but even here the author has been remarkably effective, when one considers that his psychograph concerns a most difficult subject. The result is a volume that will enthrall many a reader who has not known Ellis at first hand, and will make him long for better acquaintance. This in itself is much. And in addition, the diligent biographer is able to offer over seventy pages of Ellis Miscellany which, because of the first imprint, would seem to deserve separate copyright.

A Polychrome Artist

The author is himself one of that struggling fraternity to which some writers belong, whose members labor endlessly to give their expressions an appearance of effortless ease, and it is this quality in Ellis that he understands best of all. At times he achieves a felicity of phrase worthy of the master whose gospel he proclaims. He also is an individualist who vibrates sympathetically with Ellis's attitude of discerning tolerance, often showing great subtlety of comprehension in respect to his sociological ideals. At times, however, he appears to fail, particularly when the scientist is under consideration. In saying this I do not wish to be misunderstood. Ellis is too great a magician to present the same appearance to everyone. If there are facets to his work from which I get a light that may not manifest itself to some, surely others will detect reflections which I do not see, or, if I sense them dimly, which do not satisfy. Each of us is probably sensitized differently to Ellis, hence it is quite likely that Goldberg has caught peculiar qualities of his iridescence that will stir profoundly those readers having the same receptors.

This is as it should be. Ellis is deeply learned, and uses his knowledge with consummate wisdom, he is a polychrome artist, but never superficial. It would be strange if certain elements of his varied nature did not appeal more deeply to some readers than to others. Emotionally I thrill to the beautifully turned phrases, to the aptness and originality of the metaphors, to the kindly humor, as keenly as Dr Goldberg. With him I enjoy listening to

*Havelock Ellis: a Biographical and Critical Survey. By Isaac Goldberg. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1926. pp. 359.

the salutary practical suggestions which seem to come as from one who sees all and knows all, from one who sits smilingly apart, gazing without ridicule at human absurdity, and who does his best to be helpful without succumbing to the messianic delusion. But to me the basis of Ellis's power, that which makes his influence understandable, is his science. Above everything else he is the generalizer, the interpreter. True, he is more than this, but it is upon this that he builds. It is his talent at the dual role of scientist and literary artist that makes him great.

The Beauty of Truth

Too many people fail to realize the effectiveness of this combination, because unity of purpose as an artistic canon has been taken to mean a lack of admixture in creative effort. In general the literary mob appreciates only one kind, or at most two kinds of art, those of the eye and of the ear. For them the higher cerebral centers are useless baggage. Newton, Darwin and Gibbs are dull fellows. They are to be pitied, these cocksure aesthetes. The great scientist—I will not be too inclusive, for mediocrity is tedious wherever found—is never dull to his peers. The beauty of truth is transcendent, and to those who understand, inductive discovery is the highest of the creative arts, as the Greeks well knew. Yet the scientist must make use of another art to reveal the grace and excellence of his real product. When he does this properly he inclines to simplicity and lack of ornamentation in order that there should be no mistake as to which is the gem and which is the setting. The French style in the mathematical works of Poincaré is a good example, the English prose of Wallace is another. On the other hand, the literary man who deserves the name of artist, while he necessarily throws into high relief his skill with words, must have worthy and substantial thought behind it all, must be somewhat of scientist and philosopher, or he fails and fails utterly. Usually the creator who endeavors to emphasize equally these two forms or any two forms of expression falls into the gulf between, but occasionally there comes a genius who achieves a Taj Mahal. And in the dual role of scientist and prose poet I can think of no better illustration than Havelock Ellis. In these matters the public generally deceives itself. Hudson was not a profound scientist, though he enjoys the reputation because his literary style was so delightful. Darwin was none the less an artist, though his English was not that of Oscar Wilde.

Ellis himself has never seemed to appreciate fully the part that science has played in his life work,

yet without his extraordinary intellectual curiosity and his perseverance and ability in satisfying it, which after all are the qualities essential to a man of science, he would have been a commonplace journalist, writing ordinary sociological drivel. In various essays of late years he had emphasized Beauty as the sole end of living. It is not to this feeling that I object, but to his explanation as to the source of that feeling. He says in one place

"Beauty is the end of living, not Truth. When I was a youth, by painful struggle, by deliberate courage, by intellectual effort, I won my way to what seemed to be Truth. It was not the end of living. It brought me no joy. Rather it brought despair, the universe seemed ugly and empty. One day, by no conscious effort of my own, by some inspiration from without, by some expiration from within, I saw that empty and ugly Universe as Beauty, and was joined to it in an embrace of the spirit."

There is something about this statement that is a little saddening to me. How many indolent minds, reading by rote, understanding nothing, will be lulled by it into a satisfied acceptance of their own dull torpor? The "End of Living" is not gained by merely opening one's arms to the embrace of Beauty. Beauty is a coy mistress who demands long courtship. She must be served for longer than Jacob served for Rachel. It was thus that Ellis served. Patiently, toilingly, he has gathered knowledge, and it is from the varied ores of this knowledge that he has smelted the true metal with which to fashion his image of Beauty. Is it better to have called it Beauty—or Truth?

Facts of Feeling

In another place he carries out the same motive in a different key.

"The only hard facts, one learns as one gets older, are the facts of feeling. Emotion and sentiment are, after all, incomparably more solid than statistics. So that when one wanders back in memory through the field of life one has traversed, as I have, in diligent search of hard facts, one comes back bearing in one's arms a Sheaf of Feelings. They, after all, are the only facts hard enough to endure as long as life endures."

Almost everyone who has passed the age of forty has had occasion to think this thought, though few could express it so graciously. But what does one really mean by such an emotional outburst? If it means anything beyond mere rebellion against the futility of trying to find out what Life's goal is, it

means simply that having traversed the various paths of human knowledge we gradually come to understand the relativity of all our generalities, the combined fruits of all our experience are inferences so simple, and because of their simplicity so vague, that we think of them as direct intuitions rather than as the result of a long and more or less sub-conscious process of inductive reasoning. Where did Ellis get the belief-compelling keenness and vision with which he goes to the heart of things sociological, psychological and artistic? Not from a Sheaf of Feelings, but from good, hard facts well digested. His Sheaf is plump, ripe grain, collected head by head. He is an emotionalist, yes, but a rational emotionalist, or rather a pure rationalist with keen but well-controlled emotions, which makes all the difference in the world. The cerebrum rules, not the cerebellum.

What or How?

I feel convinced that it is what he says rather than how he says it that gives lasting value to Ellis. One may say this even though he sides with the majority who turn most often to Affirmations and to the Impressions and Comments. The lovely phrases of these works would tinkle unimpressively on the ear were it not for the inexhaustible treasures of knowledge which he sorts so carefully and arranges so thoughtfully. What are these subtle musings on "blackbirds and airships, sculpture and pacifism, music and seacoasts"? Are they not philosophy? Not the illusory, unsubstantial froth of an Eucken or a Kayserling, but the sound philosophy of the true scientist, based on evidence. If any one is doubtful on this point, let him make the following test. Imagine the substance fading until the rhythmical wording is prevailingly vague and unintelligible, the lucid intervals advertising bald platitudes signifying nothing. Imagine second that the poetic imagery is ruthlessly shorn away, retaining only the creations generated by the intellect, the bold truths. Which should be chosen? Which would last?

There are critics in plenty who would not place a very high value on the scientific accomplishments of Ellis. Clearly this is so or he would have been elected to fellowship in the Royal Society. So much the worse for this ancient and honorable body. Of many of its members one asks why they are there, of this particular scholar one asks why his name is absent from the rolls. Presumably this situation arises because of the custom of judging candidates for similar distinctions by the ordinary laboratory products, the individual building-stones

of science. Estimated thus, his contributions are not so extraordinary, yet they are by no means negligible. He has quarried and shaped a number of these fragments and has added them to the several structures known as anthropology, psychology, physiology and genetics. It is nevertheless true that the work he has done with the customary tools of experimental science does not rank with the best along these lines. Goldberg, for example, overestimates Ellis's work as a statistician, "a statistician with a soul," he calls him, as he underestimates that of Francis Galton, whose stature has grown with the years until it rivals that of England's greatest.

Ranking with the Great

No, the spirit of Havelock Ellis could not be confined within the four walls of a laboratory, his hands could not dabble with test-tubes and microscopes, his mind could not work contentedly with least squares and integrals. He knew the value of statistical methods, he made use of elementary theorems to gain results that were first approximations, but I doubt whether he ever knew enough of Statistical Theory to pass a first-course examination. But he used the inductive method, nevertheless, and used it magnificently. The world was his workshop. Everywhere he found grist for his mill. And he ground exceeding fine. If it had not been so, we should not have had the *Psychology of Sex*, or the various volumes of sociological essays which have made him a leader in every progressive movement of society, or the *World of Dreams* which anticipated so much of the best in Freud. With infinite patience he sought everywhere for raw material. What he found was little enough for the problems he had so courageously attacked. But clear thinking gave him the "Midas-touch." It has been said that the genius is he who draws the correct conclusion from insufficient data. By this definition Havelock Ellis ranks with the great.

Varied Interests

It is not easy to classify the labors of the man. He has had too many interests. But in only three or four volumes is he predominately the high-priest of literature. In the remainder he is the scientist-philosopher. The *sex Studies* and *Dreams* are psychological much more than they are physiological. They form the central theme, from them the author wandered forth in search of practical contacts. These contacts are most direct in the sociological cycle, which numbers four volumes, *The Nineteenth*

(Continued on page 60)

Havelock Ellis — the Great Artist

By EDITH HOUGHTON HOOKER

WHAT John Wiclif did toward bringing the Bible to the Anglo Saxon race Havelock Ellis has accomplished in another realm, the realm of sex. Following the Norman Conquest various attempts were made to put the Latin Bible into the common tongue, but down to 1360 only the Psalter had been translated. Twenty-five years later, largely as a result of Wiclif's work, the whole Bible was circulating in a popular English version that common people could easily understand.

In a similar fashion during the past twenty-five years Havelock Ellis has succeeded in dissociating from sex its archaic symbolism and in phrasing it in modern, comprehensible terms. Partly as a result of his published contributions, but perhaps even more as a result of his courageous example, the northern races have, since Havelock Ellis began his work, fundamentally altered their attitude toward the problem of sex. From regarding the relation between man and woman as a necessary evil, not subject to discussion, but purified only by certain mystic rites, the viewpoint has shifted during the past two and a half decades, until to-day a scientific approach is more or less compatible with the public conscience.

It is now at least possible openly to discuss such questions as the sex education of children, birth control, prostitution, the control of the venereal diseases and divorce, without danger of police interference. When one recalls the circumstances attending Josephine Butler's crusade against the Contagious Dis-

eases Acts in England, or the fate of Birth Control meetings in America but a few years ago, the significance of this forward step may be appreciated.

The first essential toward the solution of any problem is frank and free discussion based on a genuine respect for the facts in the case. It is this attitude of mind toward the problem of sex carried over to the intelligence of the average layman that constitutes the very heart of Havelock Ellis's great achievement. He has broken through a habit of mind centuries old and has set up reason in the place of prejudice.

By what fineness he has accomplished this extraordinary transformation it is difficult to say. His art as a writer, his influence on his fellow workers, his clever visioned understanding of his subject, and his sincerity of purpose, doubtless have each contributed a share to the task. But above all his success is due to his personal faith in the ultimate rightness of sex as a regenerative force in the life of mankind. His medium has been the deepest, the tenderest, perhaps the holiest emotion of which the human heart is capable, but although he has stripped it to the core he has never touched it save with reverent hands.

The contribution that Havelock Ellis has made to his time, to all time, is that of the great artist. It may be summed up in a few words: he has helped his fellow men and women to a better understanding of themselves.

Waxing or Waning

By ANNIE G. PORRITT

THERE are some among us who speak of Havelock Ellis in a tone of tender regret, as a man who has done great things for women, but who has been left behind, who is no longer in the front ranks of the fight to secure for woman her ideal place in the world. It is too soon to admit that these feminists are right. We shall have to wait until the tumult and the shouting of the women's battle for freedom cease, and until we can see in truer perspective what has been won and what still remains to be won. In the meantime the lovers of Ellis possess their souls in patience. Havelock Ellis is more than a scientist, more than a fighter. He is a seer. He stands outside of the confusion of the

present and keeps his gaze fixed on the eternal verities. In the narrower sense of the word he is not a feminist, for, after all, feminism is merely a stage through which women have to pass in their ascent from subjection and sex servitude into human freedom and true womanhood.

The women, and many of the men who have been their colleagues in the long fight, are still so close to the dangers, the difficulties, the perils of the struggle, that detachment is impossible for them. They view feminism as a holy cause, and they tend to stress the right of woman to equality to such a degree as to demand identity with man in rights and duties. This has come about naturally and inevita-

bly At first, the readiest way in which women could prove their fitness for liberty equal to that accorded to man was to show practically that they were capable of winning it. They demanded education, and to prove their claim, they showed that they could meet and vanquish men in the colleges and curricula which had been built and framed for men, not women. They demanded entry into all fields of labor and had therefore to prove that they would compete successfully with men in business, in the professions, and even in the vast fields of manual skill and physical endurance. It was perhaps the only way, but we are beginning to see the pity of it that women had to show that they could successfully masquerade as men, before they could secure the right to develop freely as women.

All through the long struggle, Ellis has seen that identity is not the true goal. He championed from the first the right of women to develop freely their own individualities, to be self-directing human beings, to grow into the very best and finest that is in them. But he has kept constantly in mind the fact that the finest woman is not a mere duplicate of a fine man. She is something different—neither superior nor inferior, but having within her a possi-

bility of contributing something to humanity which humanity needs, and for lack of which the world must suffer. So he demands for woman something more than the rights which most feminists claim. He demands the possibility of the fullest development of womanhood. If a differentiation of the world's labor were necessary in order to give woman the possibility of that fullest development, he would not shrink from demanding such a differentiation.

Perhaps the world is not yet ready to share in Ellis's vision. Perhaps woman has still a long struggle ahead before society will grant her her greatest sphere of usefulness and achievement. But the time will come when the feminists of this or a future generation will perceive that the freedom of woman does not mean mere emulation of man or competition with him. When those days come, they will recall the vision of Ellis, the seer, and much as we admire and love him now for all that he has done for women in vindicating their love rights and their right to full control over themselves, soul and body, there will be a still higher place for him in the future, when he will be recognized as the Pathfinder, the Prophet, the Seer of the Woman's Movement.

For Liberty and Toleration

By E S P HAYNES

MY FIRST acquaintance with the works of Havelock Ellis dates back a quarter of a century, but I never knew him personally till about 1908, when Mr. Arthur Symonds gave me an introduction to him. It is interesting to remember that Arthur Symonds wrote his famous poem "Stella Maris" one night when staying with Havelock Ellis at Carbis Bay and gazing at a distant lighthouse. Havelock Ellis has a rare combination of literary and scientific capacity. For instance his friend Edward Carpenter has a fine style, but does not weigh evidence as carefully as Havelock Ellis, and possibly for that reason Havelock Ellis' work will be more enduring.

Havelock Ellis owes something to Edward Carpenter because Carpenter is about twenty years older and started earlier on the same unpopular task of enlightening his countrymen on sex problems. I remember one of Carpenter's sisters telling me in old age that she had spent most of her life in asking for her brother's works at different book-shops and being told that she ought not to know of their existence. I am glad to think that both these great men have by now survived the ostracism that every reformer has to meet, and I think that I may claim some knowledge of their literary style as on one occasion I collaborated with both of them

in writing an article which they, for good reasons, desired me to sign as my own. The reception which their early work received fully justifies the epigram of Anatole France that the best test of the value of any man's work is the amount of abuse which it receives.

Havelock Ellis, like nearly all great thinkers, has been content to live most of his life in what many would call poverty and obscurity, but he has always enjoyed cordial friendships both in the literary and scientific world. He is perhaps specially indebted to the United States, because his works were published there at a time when they were prosecuted in his own country, and I believe that the American sale of his works was for many years much more important than the sale in other countries. To-day his works are translated into many foreign languages and up to within quite a recent period it was almost impossible for a British student to read them at the British Museum in English.

Although Havelock Ellis is well on the way to seventy, his work seems to improve year by year and in physical appearance he remains youthful and handsome, in the matter of longevity he has a good family history, and we may all quite reasonably hope that he and his work may illuminate com-

(Continued on page 58)

John Haynes Holmes, 1907-1927

By WALDO FAWCETT

THE friends of John Haynes Holmes are about to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his installation as Minister of the Community Church of New York. It has been my priceless good fortune to have known and loved and worked with both Mr Holmes and Mrs Sanger. I need not say how grateful I am to be permitted to testify once more to the value I place upon each of these heroic personalities of our era.

I am handicapped, however, in that whenever I write of either Mr Holmes or Mrs Sanger I am tempted to set down whatever I have to say in very personal terms. I find it easier to yield to this temptation than to fight it. The truth is that Mr Holmes has been something of a father to me, and I like to speak of him as a man naturally would like to speak of his father, just as Mrs Sanger has been something of a big sister to me and I like to think of her in that relation. I could be more formal, I could use the famous editorial "we," and I could build up a camouflage of language about the facts as they are registered in my mind and heart, but, frankly, I cannot see any particular use in pretending a detachment I do not feel or wish to feel.

An Average Day

I am sitting in a little office in a corner of the old brown-stone church at Park avenue and 34th street that has been the scene of Mr Holmes's labors these two decades past. He has just gone home at 12 o'clock Sunday, midnight. Three times since he entered the building at ten o'clock this morning he has addressed audiences large enough to gratify the ambitions of the most discriminating of preachers. This morning I saw the auditorium packed from wall to wall with eager hundreds of men and women who wanted to know his interpretation of the psychology of marriage. This afternoon at vespers I saw a second crowd gather for the inspiration they believed they could win from his discussion of one what he calls "the great books of life." This evening I saw still other hundreds flood the open forum to hear a lecture on European political conditions, Mr Holmes presiding. Add to these public meetings uncounted personal interviews throughout the morning, afternoon and night, and you will have some idea of what goes to constitute an average day in the life of the man I am trying to tell you about. It is when I think of how busy he is, when I remember the multitude and the magnitude of the duties which are integral parts of

his labors, that I marvel at the fact that what is happening to-day has been going on for nearly a score of years. It is not every man who could stand the strain on mind and body that is represented by this miracle of human performance and devotion. One sees Mr Holmes clearly only when one looks at him through the glass of his history. So seen, he is almost superhuman.

Twenty years is a long time in any life, but twenty years in the life of Mr Holmes would compare favorably with forty years in the life of almost any other man I know. He is but forty-seven now, but in point of service he is one of the oldest ministers in New York, there are only five or six clergymen now in active service in the city who were here when he came in 1907.

Some of the Things He Has Done

Any catalogue of the things he has done in these two decades would fill pages of type. I could sum up all his achievements in the phrase he has served mankind. Ask what question you will, so long as it be in the field of public service, and I can answer with a confident affirmative. Peace, labor, suffrage, temperance, freedom of press and speech, education, all these great causes he has served, he has made his church a temple for the study of man and his problems, for the protection and promotion of his best racial interests and for the perfecting of his character as a denizen of this planet.

I do not know when Mr Holmes first began to speak and write in behalf of Birth Control. I cannot remember any time when his name was not registered among the most active of those who felt the call to carry the message of the social philosophy of Birth Control to the masses of the people. He has been with us from the start, it was characteristic of him to be. He was pledged to the movement, I know, when I first met him over eleven years ago, and never on a single occasion from that day to this has he neglected any opportunity to aid the cause. Only last Sunday I heard him speak of Mrs Sanger's book on "Happiness in Marriage" as one of the few vital studies of this most vital of subjects. He mentions her name always with the reverence that is her due as the leader of what I believe to be the greatest social movement of our century. He values her as I do, as one of the heroines of human progress.

If I were asked to name the American man best qualified to represent in himself the finest spirit of

(Continued on page 60)

A FEW OF OUR NEEDIEST

The season is just past when "The Hundred Neediest Cases" are featured in the New York press. To one paper alone, out of many which make an appeal in some form at this time, was contributed last year a quarter of a million dollars, which, divided up among many times the ten families whose stories were given, enabled some of the city's abjectly poor to scrape along for another year. A sick father, both parents ill, frail children, a subnormal boy whose sole support was a sickly mother, the simple problem of too many mouths for a working man's wages to feed—all the troubles of which prolificacy is the root, were causes of dependency. The cure—no cure at all. Just starving off the catastrophe and in the majority of the cases adding to the family's numbers, its illness and its need.

The letters we reprint show what the neediest think of their own condition, what they hold to be the root of the trouble. What if the donors another year transferred their gift from temporary alleviation to the one method by which the need for yearly appeals for "The 100 Neediest" can be swept away—to Birth Control?

Many Ailments

New York

I have received one of your magazine books and thought I would write and ask you if you would please help me out. I was married at nineteen years old, now I am 23 and have 3 children and they are all frail and sickly. They are all girls, the oldest is 3½ years, one 2 years this month and baby is 8 months old. I have more than I can take care of, beside my 3 children we have his brother to take care of. His mother died of child-birth and her baby was 9 years, so I got married and took his little brother and now I have three of my own. My eldest is bothered with her side a lot and has awful weak kidneys. My husband is very nervous and discouraged so that he can hardly take care of us. He has three sisters and none of them have any children and they have been married 4 years. My mother died when I was 10 years and left a family of 12, and 4 died. I hope the Lord I don't have that many. My husband makes \$28.00 a week when he works steady and it takes all that to take care of us and pay rent, wood and coal, but now he is bothered with his stomach a lot and has to stay home often.

Fourteen Children

Illinois

Pardon me for writing to you. I hope I won't cause you any trouble. Oh, please help me, won't you? I am the mother of fourteen children, of which three are dead. I did not want all of these children as I knew I had no right to bring them to a poverty stricken home. We barely can make both ends meet, as my husband and oldest son are out of work now, and it is hard. When

I married I was so healthy and today I can truthfully say a wreck, still always fearing of another

A Cripple Who Died

Michigan

As a friend I am writing you asking you as a great favor if you would please give me some information or please tell me where I can get it, and how to prevent pregnancy to save a very poor miserable woman. I am now a mother of six children, one a poor cripple with only one hand which only lived to be eight months old and never saw a well day, all that time we watched over him to die every day which was very miserable for me. I was not well myself and day and night on my feet brought me to a total wreck in the end of those eight months and a loss besides made me much worse. My husband is a day laborer and from one week to another I have no money for myself after all expenses are paid. While carrying my babies I am partly paralyzed on one side and just about drag myself around to do my work. I cannot afford to hire help at any time. I always have to get up the third or fourth day after I give birth to a child and on the tenth or twelfth day do my own washing. At only one birth had I a doctor and then I almost died, too. Think of raising a large family on nothing at all. If I was to tell you all my case, it would be worse than some of those written in your book, which I have read over and over.

Help Me Keep My Home

Maryland

I am just another wife of a working man that is begging you to show me the way to better living. My husband earns \$18 to \$20 a week and we have no relatives on

either my husband's side or mine We have been married 21½ years and have two children, the baby is 17 days old and my oldest 21 months I am 22 years and my husband 30 years My husband has threatened to leave me if there are any more babies He loves us but seeing us suffer is driving him insane He doesn't drink or smoke and is killing himself from worry My oldest child is suffering from T B and my baby only weighed 4¾ lbs at birth Oh, Mrs Sanger, please in the name of our dear Lord and his blessed mother help me keep my home It is more to me than life and I will give my life to your work or anything you say.

When both of my babies were born I was put to sleep and they were taken after 56 hours suffering with my first, and from July 16th at 7 30 A M until the 18th at 5 P M when the doctor put me to sleep and took my baby Please help me, I have gone without things for two months to get your wonderful book and read it from cover to cover and it only made me want to know more Once more I am going to ask you to tell me how to keep from having any more children, and in that way keep a home for the two I have and keep the man I love and make him happy We lay awake half the night and worry about having more children We have no home only two back rooms on a top floor and only barely enough furniture to get along Please show me the way to a better life for the sake of my two little boys and husband I do not ask for myself—only them

I Have to Go Out to Work

New York

I write you these few lines to ask you if you would be kind enough to help me in my trouble A friend of mine was telling me about you I have had 7 children and my smallest is 5 months old I have to go out working for my living My husband has only one eye, and he is not able to work very much He lost it a year ago when he was working Won't you please help a poor soul I do not know the way to New York City, just be kind enough and write to me and let me know what to do for God's sake My children are all small I may just as well be without a husband for all the good he is for the house He works for the city when there is work They pay him very little so I have to go out to earn a living for my children

A Mother of Ten

Pennsylvania

I am a woman aged 36 I am married 20 years and am the mother of ten children I have a pretty big family and have to go out to work three and four days a week because my husband can't keep up a big family like we have I have a baby five months old. Dear Mrs Sanger, please let me know what shall I do not to have any

more, because it is too much already They are going to kill me if I have one more Please help me out if you can, I'll be very glad.

3 Children under 3

New York

I was married to a working man in 1923, and I have 3 children, one girl born 11 months after my marriage, another girl that will be 1 year the 31st of this month, and a boy 2 weeks old I am almost crazy when I think I can have more I have 2 now that cannot walk and the oldest is not able to help herself yet We don't own our own home, or I would not care, but I have to live in other people's houses and I have to go home every time my babies come My husband only makes just enough for us to get along and I would be too thankful for words if you can tell me how I can stop from having any more children I did not know who to turn to as the Doctors won't do anything for you and my mother does not believe in Birth Control so you see you are my only hope

Bright's Disease

Michigan

I am writing you for information to help me from having any more children The visiting nurse gave me the address and told me to write to you and tell you how my health is and my circumstances I have three children and we are just about able to make expenses meet at times, as my husband gets laid off certain times of the year and it is very hard to find another job at those times I am bothered a great deal with my kidneys and have terrible back-aches and headaches Have had Bright's Disease with second last baby, and I would very much like to know what will help me from having any more children I would not mind it if I could see a way clear at paying expenses and see that they were well fed and dressed and could have some education

I Will Go Crazy

Massachusetts

I have read of you in many magazines and I am very interested in Birth Control I bought a copy of *Woman and the New Race* and I found your address in the book so I am writing to ask you if you will help me I am twenty-two years old and am the mother of five children, and I think I will go crazy if I have another I have heard of you helping a lot of women so please help me My husband is working 3 days a week, and we get help from the city and many is the time I go hungry to bed so I will have enough to give to my children. The baby is 4 months old, so please show me some way I can help from having another and I will do what little I can to help the cause Hoping you see fit to grant my request, I remain

Birth Control Clinics in England

By NAOMI MITCHISON

BIRTH CONTROL has been generally practised in England and in other civilized countries for a generation at least, as a subject of serious conversation it has ceased to shock for ten years, though even now it is not quite every drawing-room that approves and for an even shorter space of time Birth Control clinics have been gradually spreading over the country. The two oldest, that started by Marie Stopes, and the one at Walworth, the central clinic of the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics, are both ancient history to anyone interested in the movement. But now everywhere in all our large towns wherever a few keen and intelligent people can get together and—most important of all—find the money, new centres are starting. The coal strike and consequent industrial distress all over the country, have made the need for them more urgent, and the money to start them and keep them going scarcer.

Before any clinic can be made to function successfully, its prospective patients must know something about it and its methods. An amazing number of lies are told about Birth Control—sometimes quite fantastic stories of its harmful effect—partly by cheap newspapers, partly by religious and other opponents and often in door-step gossip between the poor women themselves. However, a good deal of Birth Control propaganda is now being done in England and Scotland by the Workers' Birth Control Group and the Society for the Provision of Birth Clinics and various semi-political organizations, not forgetting Marie Stopes' admirable "Birth Control News". Also, of course, each clinic has its own leaflets to distribute locally among prospective patients and their friends and helpers, of whom particularly are many friendly and enthusiastic doctors at the neighboring welfare centres.

Hampering Restrictions

The present position at State or municipal aided clinics is rather odd and illogical. In spite of the resolution passed by the House of Lords last April, requesting the Government to withdraw all restrictions on the teaching of family limitation methods at Welfare Centres, no voluntary helper or nurse may give any information and doctors may not give it themselves, though they may send patients to a respectable clinic, but even so they may only do it on definite medical grounds. Officially they are not even allowed to give the name of a clinic to any

woman who wishes for it on other grounds. If these rules are broken, there is danger of the State or municipal grant being taken away.

The Central clinic of the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics, at Walworth, has been open for over five years and has treated over 7000 women—the number of new cases increasing every month—besides training nurses and doctors for other centres in the necessary contraceptive technique. The next clinic to be founded was at North Kensington, just over two years ago, and here again there are from 15 to 30 new patients every week.

The First Clinic Out of London

The Wolverhampton clinic was the first to be started outside London and has been running for nearly two years. It required some moral courage on the part of helpers and doctors alike. Wolverhampton is one of the largest and most overcrowded of the industrial towns that have spread so hideously like a black measles over our midlands. The clinic is held one evening every week in the very thick of it—kitchen and 2 bedrooms of a railwayman's house in the slums. It was a tremendous struggle at first, both against lack of funds and local caution. The latter has been overcome, and Dr Cornelia Winter has reaped the fruit of her courage. The clinic is everywhere approved by the city authorities. But Wolverhampton was extremely hard hit by the industrial difficulty this summer, many women could not pay the cost price for the appliances, still less the shilling consultation fee which all the S P B C C clinics ask as a donation from their patients when possible.

At the beginning of the coal strike a branch was opened once a week in a miner's cottage in Cannock, but as the terrible struggle to live on strike pay bore down more and more, none of the miner's wives could contribute anything, and after twelve sessions in the course of which more than 250 women were treated, it had to close for lack of funds. But with help from the central society (which has contributed as much as possible since the beginning) this will be started again next January.

The Cambridge clinic was started largely through the efforts of an American lady, Lilla Becor Florence. Now the General Council and Committee are made up of many of the most influential and intelligent people in the University. When it was

admitted that Birth Control was a safe subject for the chaste professorial drawing-room the idea of a clinic spread like wild-fire, and since its start in August, 1925, there have been 236 patients, many of them wives of agricultural labourers from the ill-housed and backward fen country round Cambridge

During the last twelve months a number of new clinics have been opened all over the country. The Manchester, Salford and District Mothers' Clinic has been open since the first of March, 1926. By the end of October, 330 patients had been treated, almost all them over-burdened town mothers' who had been up till then losing so many of their pregnancies through abortion, still-birth and death in infancy. As always, the difficulty is to raise sufficient funds, but the executive committee, which includes a representative of the Women's Co-operative Guild, and the General Council, are extremely keen and enthusiastic, and the district is one which needs a clinic as badly as anywhere in the country.

The East London centre started through the generosity of two old supporters of the central clinic has been open since June in one of the poorest and most crowded London boroughs. It has taken some of the strain from Walworth, as well as providing information to a steady flow of local patients. One of the Walworth lady doctors attends here, and the same Honorary Superintendent has charge of both.

A Scotch Clinic

The Aberdeen clinic has only been open for five sessions, but has already dealt with 34 patients. It is held at a Child Welfare Centre and patients are admitted on a doctor's card. This is a most interesting experiment, as infant welfare and Birth Control always seem as if they should go together, but it is seldom that the welfare workers have the courage to admit it. But, of course, the government grant is not given.

The Oxford clinic is being opened during the week in which I write, largely by the efforts of local doctors, horrified at both country and town conditions and convinced that Birth Control is the only practical remedy. Its propaganda is still received with a certain academic caution, but this is inevitable at first, and will soon blow away in the bright air of knowledge.

Another clinic which has been started and is in close touch with, though not formally affiliated with the society, is that at Liverpool, and here again much has been achieved through the interest and sympathy of social and health workers. Up to the present there have been 80 patients. In Glasgow

too, a clinic has lately been opened, and here again the necessity for the spreading of Birth Control information is only too plain.

It is hoped soon to start a centre in Birmingham, and already a large and influential committee has been formed there.

Help from Eugenists

Apart from the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Centres (although often the same people are interested in both) a good many clinics are being started, it is rather hard to be sure one has heard of them all, and one or two may not be mentioned in this article. I am very sorry if this is so. It is, I think, partly at least, due to the curious shyness which still exists about Birth Control, particularly in country places. The Eugenics Society is trying to collect information (which should be of the utmost value to the social statisticians in the future) from all Birth Control clinics, and has been calling a series of conferences, under the chairmanship of Julian Huxley, at which doctors and other representatives of both old and new centres have come together and talked over their experiences. Co-operation of this sort is extremely important, partly for economical running, so that mistakes should not be repeated, and partly to improve the technique of contraception—perhaps some day to find out and make known some absolutely fool-proof method.

A clinic was started in Brighton in July, 1925 and went on until April, 1926. During this time about 300 women were given the information they needed. But many were too poor to pay, funds came to an end. The clinic is now closed, though the nine months of its life had shown conclusively how necessary the work was.

The Pioneer Health Society in Peckham—another poor London borough—has been working since May. It is a general family welfare centre, which incidentally gives Birth Control advice, but, as it is strictly limited to local patients, only some forty or fifty women have so far asked for this particular information.

Messrs Lambert of Dalston, a well known and respected firm of wholesale chemists, are running a clinic of their own, and always have a number of patients. They have good premises and two trained nurses, but no regular doctor, and the fees are of course such as to cover all costs and allow a margin of profit.

So far I have heard of three other clinics working in London. There is the People's Clinic at Plaistow, and Mrs Aldred's at Shepherd's Bush, but so far I have not been able to find out very much about

(Continued on page 60)

Book Reviews

THE BIOLOGY OF POPULATION GROWTH By
Raymond Pearl Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1925
xiv-260 pp., 41 illustrations

POPULATION growth is one of the mountainous problems of the time. Wherever intelligent men and women meet, of whatever nationality, this subject is discussed. All kinds and conditions of human beings have a stake in its problems. Some want more population, others less, and some feel the world is already full enough. "Rush hours" and the enormous growth of cities have gained the last class many very expressive adherents. "If this multiplication goes on, will there be room for anything else?" they ask, as they elbow and push their way through the throngs.

But perhaps these are pessimists. Professor Pearl is not, though he is by no means a hundred per cent optimist. His position seems to be that, as far as his information goes, whether derived from his own studies or from those of others, the world is going to become more and more crowded. In all probability this will result in more wars, since population pressure directly or indirectly is one of the major causes of international strife. But is this continued increase a cause for alarm? At one time he was convinced it was, but such a result was altogether too logical. He became suspicious, and now he is very much a doubter. Professor Pearl has great faith in the potential adaptability of mankind, and besides, he contends, we know very little about this phase of human life. He cites France as an illustration of a country with a maximum population for the present cycle. "But," he writes, "he who thinks France an unhappy or wretched country is both ignorant and stupid." Then, Professor Pearl, being a scientist, must look impartially and unemotionally at the whole matter. Population growth is a biological phenomenon, and an intensely interesting one. Let us study it, whatever the outcome makes us conclude.

An Optimistic Scientist

The basis of Professor Pearl's optimism is best expressed in his own concluding paragraphs. "To put a nearby final limit on scientific discovery of ways and means of expanding the opportunities of happy human subsistence would seem to be a highly rash proceeding, in the face of what has happened in the last century even Haldane's *Daedalus*. I should think not more daring in this day than Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues* was in its. It must be remembered that applied biology is in its veriest infancy, as compared with applied chemistry, for example. And one hears no note of pessimism from the chemists."

Finally there is the "largely unknown and unplumbed adaptive potentialities of the human organism" to be considered. In the past, he adapted himself, changed his habits to fit into all sorts of strange corners and conditions. Will he be any less adaptive in the future? "We can only dimly envisage a small fraction of the changes in the mode of human existence which population pressure will entail. But that these responses to environmental forces will be generally adaptive seems to me certain. They will somehow or other conduce to well-being and happiness. Birth Control would seem to be a case in point. * * * It will become more and more wide-spread. Another (adaptation) is public health and hygiene. Under the conditions of sanitation and hygiene which prevailed even a hundred years ago, nothing like our present urban population densities would have been possible. Public health measures both absolutely increase population and also the environmental conditions which make larger populations possible."

Interesting Topics

But I have put the cart before the horse. I have presented the reader the end of the story first. Perhaps, however, to most of us, the implications and opinions are the most alluring part. Now, let us look at the main contents.

The material of the book is grouped under such headings as "How Things Grow, The Growth of Experimental Populations of *Drosophila*, The Indigenous Native Population of Algeria, The Mortality of the Native Population of Algeria, The Influence of Density of Population on Fertility, The Differential Birth Rate and the Population Problem, Human Behavior and the Birth Rate," and "Summary and Conclusions." The bulk of the tabular matter is placed in an appendix and the "Literature Cited" comprises 165 titles.

The book is full of ideas, based on much painstaking labor. The subjects of these inquiries and investigations deal with life in many forms and under many environments.

Under "How Things Grow," the material studied ranges from the growth of pumpkin vines, body weight of rats, yeast populations and regeneration of tadpole tails, to the human populations of numerous countries, especially of Sweden, France and the United States. We are shown how the simple cell of the fertilized egg divides, piling cell upon cell, until a mature plant, or animal is produced, and this growth process when plotted gives a curve like a stretched-out S. Over each broad cultural epoch, as indicated by the census figures of various countries, the growth of human populations, so far as the data are available, fit the same type of curve. Thus we have

a mathematical generalization or law of population growth that shows us that as a single plant, animal or human being grows in body size, so an individual population increases. In other words, as a baby grows up, a population grows up. It, too, has its youth, prime, and old age. And France is an illustration of a mature population, while the United States represents a comparatively young one.

A Useful Fly

In chapter two, Professor Pearl turns to the insect world to study experimentally population growth. For this purpose, he created a numerous array of milk-bottle worlds, which he provided with something comparable to "soil" (banana jelly) and "crop" (yeast). Then these half-pint universes were populated with various types and ages of the vinegar fly, *Drosophila*, that frequents fruit stands. In such worlds, the flies multiplied and were subjected at stated intervals to a census taking, and these data further substantiated the existence of the law previously mentioned.

The last three chapters deal with subjects of special interest to the readers of this magazine. With hens and vinegar flies, the relation between space per given area and the number of young they had was studied experimentally, and the relation of the results obtained to human populations is discussed. Owing to a differential birth rate, "the 'wrong' kind of people have too many children, and the 'right' kind too few. It almost seems as though some perverse demon possessed humankind, and made poor mortal fools do exactly the opposite of what a really enlightened self interest would indicate to be the right thing." Some interesting English statistics show 95 children per 100 married couples of teachers to 438 per 100 of general laborers, and a table based on statistics from London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna shows the births per 1,000 women in all four places are much higher for the very poor and poor than for any other economic class.

Under "Human Behavior and the Birth Rate," Professor Pearl gives some unique data on the sexual activity of mankind and their relation to occupation and economic class.

Finally, since such a large number of us are interested in and discuss population growth, a book from such an authoritative source ought to have many readers. The layman as well as the student will find it intensely interesting, for the mathematics in it are purposely arranged so as not to worry the general reader. It is hard to give an adequate idea of its contents, because the main theme is approached from so many thought-provoking angles.

ORLAND E. WHITE

* * * * *

"The sole effect of prolificacy is to fill the cemeteries with tiny graves, sacrifices to the Moloch of immoderate maternity"—EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS

PROMETHEUS or BIOLOGY AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF MAN, by H S Jennings E P Dutton and Company (Today and Tomorrow Series)

IT IS high time for the appearance of such a book as Professor Jennings has given us in this scholarly little volume. The popularization of biological science has been left too much to writers whose qualifications as journalists far overshadow their scientific knowledge. As a result we have been deluged with a mass of half-baked material on the subjects of heredity and eugenics which is presented with all the assurance and finality of demonstrated fact. The journalist rushes in where the scientist fears to tread, and gives us a few simple rules and scientific "laws" upon which to erect the super-civilization of the future. He tells us just why we are going to the dogs and just what to do to save ourselves.

It is all beautifully simple. Too simple, in fact, and most of it isn't true. It is a splendid illustration of the fact that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" as Professor Jennings points out. But Professor Jennings is a real scientist, not a professional journalist nor a scientific dilettante. He demolishes the splendid eugenic edifice so confidently reared by our Wiggams and Stoddards by upsetting its foundations. And in the resulting crash may be seen the wreckage of that seductive myth, the masterful Nordic. Perhaps also those other over-worked bogeys, the Jukeses and Edwardses and Kallikaks, may be buried for a while until future research enables us to appraise their real value more intelligently.

It is impossible in a brief review to do justice to the value and readability of Professor Jennings' book. He tells us exactly what we know about heredity and what we don't know. The doctrine of the "all-macht" of heredity and the powerlessness of environment is completely out of date in the light of the facts he presents. What an individual, be it fruit-fly or man, ultimately becomes is the result of the interplay of both heredity and environment to such an extent that it is practically impossible, except in certain very definite cases, to predict what results will be. The whole conception of "unit characters" is unscientific, and "it would be a step in advance if that expression should disappear." Even the assertion that the environment can bring out nothing but "hereditary characters" is "perfectly empty and idle," for all characteristics are both hereditary and environmental. We do not know what a new environment will bring out, and dogmatic statements about "race" and "superior stocks" are meaningless and unjustified. On a grand scale, certain general eugenic principles would work toward race improvement, and, of course, the obviously diseased and unfit should be restrained from reproducing, but as long as biparental inheritance continues, "the variety, the surprises, the perplexities, the melodrama, that now present themselves among the fruits of the human vine will continue." M BISSELL

Periodical Notes

Journal of Social Hygiene (New York)—Among the foundation causes of sex delinquency in young girls, which is the subject of an article by Mabel Seagrave, M D (December) are the broken home, as the largest factor, foreign origin—lack of adaptation of parents to American conditions—is another cause. Another is bad or no sex education in early childhood, resulting in low ideals of love. As to the relation of Birth Control to unchastity in the young Dr Seagrave believes that, starting on the bad foundation just outlined, the ease with which commercial and undependable contraceptives have long been obtainable at drug stores gives some young girls “a false sense of security.” How false is a dependence on commercialized Birth Control is proved by the frequency of criminal abortion among the subjects of this study.

Rational Living (New York)—After an interval of eight months, this little magazine has resumed publication. The first winter issue, Nos 1 and 2 of Vol VI, is true to its humanitarian ideals, including advocacy of Birth Control, but it breathes an atmosphere of discouragement. Dr Liber, in his months of travel abroad seems to have absorbed a pessimism which his return to this “most backward country in the world” has not helped him to throw off.

Psyche (London)—Dr F B Sumner discusses “The Possibilities of Race Improvement” in the October number of this quarterly. Birth Control Dr Sumner urges

as a method of “slowing down the reproduction of the less intelligent and thrifty.” He trusts that, on the other hand, eugenic propaganda will develop in the intellectual classes a “eugenic conscience” or a new social standard which shall make it “the thing” among them to have larger families than is customary today.

Harper (New York)—“Wanted, a substitute for Righteousness,” by Avis D Carlson (January) is another speculation on the moral standards of the younger generation. The writer, an instructor of youth in a state university, attacks neither the old who criticise, nor the young who are criticised. She treats the matter philosophically in terms of the stages in race development. She finds that races pass through a primitive stage where the pleasant or unpleasant, tempered by the prudent or foolish, is what determines conduct. Next, roughly speaking, right and wrong—puritanism—becomes the standard, followed (as in our 19th Century) by social or anti-social. Our younger generation is, Mrs Carlson feels, attacking the element of *cant* is the social standards of the one before. It has become bored and disillusioned and has perhaps returned temporarily to the “pleasure-prudence” standard of conduct. As the substitute for the ideal of righteousness which they have outgrown, she believes that the youth may be influenced to live in accordance with the Greek ideal of the beautiful and the good—“to shrink from the ugly and strain toward the lovely deed.” This to her is the highest and most satisfactory of all ideals on which to base conduct.



The New Morality

In the general chaos of conflicting feelings she (woman) is losing her instinctive adaptation to her biological role as race bearer, and is attempting adaptation to man's reality. She is making the effort to win for herself some differentiation and development of the ego function apart from her instinctive processes. This is the great problem confronting woman to-day how can she gain a relation to both racial and inherited obligations, instead of possessing one to the exclusion of the other? Must she lose that which has been and still is her greatest strength and value? I for one do not think so, although I am fully convinced of the tremendous psychic effort and responsibility involved in the changing standards. It is necessary that women learn to accept themselves and to value themselves as beings possessing a worth at least equal to that of the other sex, instead of unthinkingly ac-

cepting standards based on masculine psychology. Then women will recognize the necessity of developing their total psychic capacities, just as it is necessary for man to do, but they will see that this does not involve imitation of men or repudiation of their most valuable psychic functioning. The real truth is that it has at last become apparent to many women that men cannot redeem them.

One thing is clearly evident. Women are demanding a reality in their relations with men that heretofore has been lacking, and they refuse longer to cater to the traditional notions of them created by men, in which their true feelings and personalities were disregarded and denied. This is the first result of the new morality.

From “Women and the New Morality,” by Beatrice M Hinkle, M D in “Our Changing Morality.”

Reflections in the Christmas Crowds of 1926

By KITTY MARION

JUDGING from the amazing goodwill towards Birth Control manifested by the Xmas shopping crowds, the movement must have made tremendous strides last year. Friendly glances, encouraging smiles and nods, seasonable greetings and good wishes to the cause and myself from passersby made a most harmonious obligato to my efforts.

Many people on their annual visit, who had bought the "REVIEW" on former occasions, bought it again and said how glad they had been to read about Birth Control in their local daily papers, and that we were gaining ground. Some congratulated us on the New York League of Women Voters endorsement of Birth Control. A few were under the impression that now our fight was over and Birth Control legal, so I disillusioned them and told them it would never be that except through their own efforts in demanding the amendment of the law from their legislators.

Many people bought two copies, "one for a friend." One man bought three "to put in Xmas parcels." Another said, "I am going to put this in somebody's stocking." "Holy Shmoke!" exclaimed an Irishman as he caught sight of the "REVIEW" in passing. A lady expressed her indignation at the 100 neediest cases in the *Times*. "Had I read them?" "No—I was more interested in *preventing* neediest cases." She would not contribute to their care any more, but support Birth Control, for which I thanked her and suggested that she write to the Editor of the *Times* and tell him all she had said to me.

Another lady rushed up one afternoon with "I've just

heard the good news." "Oh, what is it?" I gasped, anticipating something new to me. "My daughter bought your paper this morning. I've been wanting her to get it for some time, she is not strong and I don't want her to have any babies until she is in better health." Then she went on to tell me that she was a Catholic and lived in the vicinity of Beacon where a Reverend Father had resigned from the Kiwanis Club because the club allowed Mrs. Sanger to address it. She deplored the Church attitude on Birth Control and was thoroughly in accord with Mrs. Sanger. If only the Church realized how many of its members are permeated with that spirit, it would be more amenable to reason.

Another lady, a Bostonian, told me her husband was a doctor, and was brought up a Catholic, but had left the church and they both thought Birth Control most necessary. While speaking of Catholics here is another straw which shows the way the wind is blowing. Last summer a man bought the paper, saying "I've heard about this and want to see what you have to say." In the course of conversation he told me he was a Catholic but not in good standing with the church just now. "What unforgivable sin have you committed?" I asked, and he replied, "We've not had any babies the last three years, so there have been no christenings." "Getting too expensive," I suggested. "No, I can afford them," he said, handing me his business card, "but I object to being told I ought to have 13 when I think 10 are enough." "10?" I exclaimed, "You don't look old enough to be the father of 10." "Oh, we were married before we were 20, he said, "and had one every year or 18 months, but we are not going to have any more."



A Dream

By RALPH CHEYNEY

I had a silly dream last night—absurd!—
 About our children, dear—Why, not a word
 Of sense—I was a lion. On my back
 The darlings climbed. There was a dusty track
 And they were heavy, crushed me down. At last
 They clambered off to you, their mother. Past
 All sense the rest! For what was this?
 Each greeted you with a gentle, loving kiss,
 But then your heart and all of you—I hate
 To let you know—they cutely, neatly ate!

News Notes

UNITED STATES

New York

ON ANOTHER page of the Review we print the summary of last years work of the American Birth Control League as told in the annual reports of its various departments

Four out of 5 of our New York Women's Organizations favor Birth Control, if the local poll taken by the *Albany Evening News* is an indication. Of the five officials of Albany Clubs interviewed only one, Mrs. Caroline P. Lindsay, President, Albany County W. C. T. U., opposed the stand taken by the New York League of Women Voters on December 2nd, 1926. *The League's action was endorsed by Mrs. Charles M. Gilbert, President of the Woman's Club of Albany, Mrs. Harry C. Raymond, President of the Christian Mothers' Union, Mrs. Alexander M. McEwan, President of the Albany Mothers' Club, and Mrs. Mary M. Wasson, President of the City Club. The *News* report of the grounds given by these women for their support is worth quoting

"Of course I approve the league's action," said Mrs. Gilbert. "Most progressive women's clubs now realize the necessity for a physician to be allowed to prevent births. It simply is a matter of making it legal for him to do what he already has to do now in a number of cases. Birth Control is extremely vital, and if handled intelligently should be a great benefit to the nation. Many persons have the mistaken idea information would be scattered indiscriminately to the general public. The dangers of that are apparent, but handled through physicians, such information is invaluable."

Mrs. Raymond's opinion is that Birth Control is absolutely imperative in certain cases."

"When there is abject poverty or the danger of heredity disease," she said, "prevention of birth is the only sane course. I feel, however, that there is grave danger of misuse, if contraceptive information is disseminated except by physicians. Only married women, as the measure provides, should be given the information. I do not believe that Birth Control should be applied in cases out of wedlock."

The importance of quality, rather than quantity, in children is Mrs. Alexander M. McEwan's outstanding argument.

"In some conditions," said Mrs. McEwan, "I consider Birth Control a most excellent thing to guard against bringing into the world children who would not be strong

and sturdy, or who would have other obstacles, such as extreme poverty, to contend with. The matter should be regulated strictly by physicians, I think it is safe in their hands."

"Physicians should be given the right to prevent misery and ill health without being guilty of a criminal act," Miss Wasson said. "When I heard Dr. Arthur W. Elting speak last winter on this subject before the legislature, whatever doubts I had were removed. When physicians of his calibre say Birth Control is necessary, they should be heeded. The argument that it will promote loose morals is the same old argument that greets every progressive measure. The minority practicing immorality would not be perceptibly increased."

In striking contrast to this enlightened common sense is the attitude of secrecy and shamefaced puritanism expressed by the opponent.

Mrs. Lindsay, says the *News*, expressed disapproval of the league's stand. "Birth Control is an unfortunate thing to discuss," she said. "I do not believe the matter should be brought before the public, and it is never allowed to be discussed in national, state or local meetings of the Women's Christian Temperance Union."

"The measure under discussion is extremely unwise. Even in the hands of physicians, such information is not safe, as there always will be the physician willing to give it to the wrong person ready to receive it. It will simply increase the number of girls who have gone wrong, and will bring no benefit to counteract this evil."

On January 10th, Mrs. F. Robertson Jones spoke before the 21st Assembly District League of Women Voters, New York City, and received an endorsement of legislative work in New York.

On January 8th, Mrs. P. B. P. Huse addressed an audience of more than 100 men, members of Manhattan Local No. 2 of the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America. Her talk was followed by a discussion period in which many intelligent questions were asked and some misunderstandings cleared up.

The most interesting meeting of the month for the many aspects of the subject which it covered, was the symposium on Birth Control at the Colony Club on January 17th, at which eleven speakers presented the case to an audience of between two and three hundred members of the club and invited guests. A full account of the discussion will be given in the March Review.

*See Birth Control Review for January, p. 27

On January 11th, Albert E. Wiggam, author of the "Fruit of the Family Tree" and the "New Decalogue of Science" addressed a dinner meeting of the Womens' City Club on the subject "What is Civilization Doing to Us?" His chief point was that civilization will result in racial deterioration unless we adopt selective reproduction. At the close of his address questions were called for and four were handed in. The presiding officer, Mrs. Claire Dana Mumford, however, refused to allow Mr. Wiggam to even see three of them, because, she explained, the Committee would not permit any discussion of Birth Control, and this in spite of the fact that in 1925 the club endorsed the Birth Control Amendment then before the N. Y. Legislature. Our opponents must be feeling panicky about Birth Control, when they run away even from the mention of the subject.

New Jersey

At a meeting following an address of Mrs. P. B. Huse of the American Birth Control League, the Board of Governors of the Woman's Republican Club of New Jersey endorsed the principles on which the legislative work of the American Birth Control League is based. The directors plan to bring their endorsement up for discussion by the club at its annual meeting, which is usually held at Atlantic City in May.

Connecticut

The Connecticut Legislature is in session this year and the Connecticut Branch of the American Birth Control League has introduced a bill for the repeal of the law against contraception. In Connecticut the law is silent as concerns the giving of Birth Control information, but it penalizes the use of contraceptives. In 1923 and 1925, efforts were made to amend the law by permitting contraceptive to be used on medical prescription. This year, on the advice of many of the doctors who favor Birth Control, a simpler measure, which would remove an objectionable and unenforceable law, is all that is being sought. The passage of this bill would place Connecticut in the category of States having no restrictions as regards Birth Control.

A large and representative Legislative Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. George H. Day, Sr. has been formed, and the State is being canvassed for support of the bill.

Texas

From a friend we have full though late news of a Birth Control lecture and discussion in San Antonio, November 7th. The lecture was on the

moral and economic aspect of Birth Control and was given by Charles Emmett Trimble, President of San Antonio Academy of Arts and Sciences, before an audience of 300, members of his own and another local study club. Mr. Trimble scored the "maudlin sentimentality" which often pervaded the public and not infrequently infected the medical profession. He pointed out that when self-constituted moralists denounced the falling birth-rate, they neglected quality for quantity and overlooked the fact that a high birth-rate is "practically always associated with a high death-rate." This he said, was Nature's method of dealing with over-population. Man ought to rise superior to such barbarities. He deplored the opposition of the churches to Birth Control, and declared that "with the man-made morality of the church, I can have neither part nor lot." "There must be," he added, "a high racial morality based on utility and the greatest happiness, not merely of the individual, but of the race."

The discussion which followed was led by C. E. B. Flagg, M. D., who placed the case before medical men in the following questions:

1. Should children be born to parents in the active stage of tuberculosis?
2. Should man or woman with active syphilis procreate?
3. Should a woman with decompensating heart disease (where the heart action is insufficient for the needs of the body) procreate?
4. Should a woman with progressive Bright's disease procreate?
5. Should a woman in a delicate state of health from any cause, whose life would be imperiled by pregnancy, procreate?
6. Should a woman, the wife of a drunken, worthless, or criminal man, procreate?
7. Should idiots, imbeciles, morons, habitual delinquents continue to reproduce their kind?

"If each member of the audience," said Dr. Flagg "answers these questions with a free conscience our case for Birth Control is won."

California

At a business meeting held Wednesday at the Federal Telegraph Building, the Alameda County Birth Control League elected officers for the coming year. Mrs. Henry G. Hill, the retiring president, who organized the League three years ago was unanimously elected honorary president.

The incoming president, Dr. Ann Martin, recently returned from an extended trip abroad where she visited a number of Birth Control clinics in Europe and also in the East. Following her

election on Wednesday, Dr Martin outlined a constructive program for the coming active year

Other officers elected include First vice-president, Mrs Dane Collidge, second vice-president Dr May E Walker, secretary, Mrs E Clarence Holmes, treasurer, Mrs George A Rigg, and auditor, Mrs Helen S Artieda

The directors include Dr Rudolph I Coffee, Prof Samuel J Holmes, Mrs Edna Shuey Parker, Dr Erida Leuschner Reichter, Mrs Emily E Noble, Mrs H P Faye, Mr Raymond H Arnold

The advisory council includes the following Mrs Fred G Athearn, Dr F M Loomis, Dr R Paroni Meeds, Rev Robert F Leavans, Dr Robert O Moody, Judge E C Robinson, Mrs Aaron Schloss, Dr W H Strietmann, Dr Clifford Sweet, Rev H F Swartz, Dr Edward von Adelung, Chief Auust Vollmer

ENGLAND

WE PUBLISH elsewhere in this issue Naomi Mitchuson's story of the English Birth Control Clinics. She does not claim to have covered them all—six months ago a report, not claimed as complete, gave 22 and others have been started since—but she has given a very instructive account of a representative number. Her story of the financial struggles that all the clinics have, of the necessity of asking minimum payments for supplies from poor people and, even so, in some cases not being able to survive for any length of time, is all too familiar to Americans. The British are fortunate in having in view a solution of the financial problem in the teaching of contraception at government welfare centres. Though this battle is not yet won, the outposts are taken and the day of victory is much nearer than in the United States. While waiting for the victory new private clinics are springing up all over England.

In the political field the Labor Women are still carrying on their campaign within the party and it is a significant fact that one of the strongest opponents on the Executive Committee of the party has been defeated for reelection. Rumor has it that a "Union of Mothers" is being formed which supports the archbishop of Canterbury in his rather indeterminate stand on Birth Control and aims to uphold the "observance of Natural laws in the marriage state."

Among distinguished English men who are supporting the Birth Control movement with the written or spoken word are Lord Riddle who has recently spoken in Norwich and written for "John

Bull," J Arthur Thomson who made Birth Control emphatically a part of a eugenic platform and Sir John Ramsay

Mr Harold Cox and Professor Julian Huxley, neither of them agitators in any sense of the word, have set the papers again to discussing Birth Control, neither apparently with any such direct intention. Mr Cox got into the papers when his talk on Birth Control before the National Liberal Club was persistently interrupted by a religious objector. Prof Huxley, quite legitimately one would think, made a reference to Birth Control in the course of a radio debate on the subject, "Is Science Bad for the World?" A listener in the studio was heard by the radio audience to protest that the subject was "positively indecent," and this protest found its echo in letters to the press to the effect that Birth Control was no subject to be thrust into the family circle gathered around the radio.

With less publicity Professor Huxley spoke recently on Birth Control on another and a very important occasion. On November 23rd, he delivered the Norman Lockyer Lecture in London, his subject being "Biology and Human Life." He declared that two problems confront modern science, "the one immediate and pressing, the other more complex and remote." These are Birth Control and Eugenics, and Birth Control as a condition of social advance was the substance of the greater part of Professor Huxley's lecture.

Most revolutionary men have been revolutionists so far as the threshold of the household and no further —
ROBERTO HABERMAN, Mexico

"I am of opinion that no married couple ought to have more than two children."

"What makes you say that?"

"I have got 14."

—*Tad-Bits*

FOR LIBERTY AND TOLERATION

(Continued from page 46)

ing generations who will become more and more capable of appreciating his message to mankind. That message contains more than the result of wide learning and observation and more than the attraction of beautiful prose, for I venture to think that few men in the history of the world have ever more perfectly realized the real inwardness of all that is implied by liberty and toleration. Havelock Ellis has reached real philosophy without subsiding into perfect boredom, as Marcus Aurelius did, according to Renan's malicious epigram.

A Year's Growth

As shown by the Reports Read at the Annual Meeting of the American Birth Control League

ACCORDING to the executive secretary's report the year 1926 was, for the American Birth Control League "a year of quiet but steady growth" Its outstanding features were Congressional work, Dr Cooper's tours throughout the United States, Dr Percy Clark's tour, the booth at the Sesqui-Centennial and Mrs Kennedy's trip in the middle west

Though special conditions in Congress prevented the bill to amend the postal law from being introduced, the congressional work was "worth much more than it cost as propaganda and an education of Congress" The gain could be actually measured in many cases where Congressmen who were actually unfavorable changed their attitude after discussion with a representative of the League

Dr Cooper's trips, in which he covered thirty-one states and addressed 109 medical and 37 lay audiences, made for the league more contacts than ever before These contacts were reflected both in the increasing number of doctors who visit headquarters and the Clinical Research Department after hearing Dr Cooper speak and in the greater cooperation which the Motherhood Department is getting from physicians in distant places

IN HIS motor trip through California Dr Clark spoke before fifty men's clubs and three churches and took part in two debates, one addressed to the large audience reached by the radio An amusing incident in New York resulted from this radio debate in California Many weeks later a Roman Catholic came eagerly up to Kitty Marion at her station near the Grand Central and asked her for full details about the work of the League He had tuned in on the radio just in time to hear Father Bandini's side of the argument and had ever since been trying to find the address of the League to get advice on his own personal problems

Mrs Kennedy's middle western trip was a follow-up of Dr Cooper's medical meetings in that district During the latter months of 1926 she did spade work with physicians and laity toward the founding of clinics in several large cities We hope to give the full story of her work in the March BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

THE booth at the Sesqui-Centennial, from which the League for four months brought Birth Control to the attention of visitors from all over the world, the Woman's Activities Exhibit, series of parlor meetings and of meetings before organizations, as well as organization work in New Jersey and Pennsylvania were other activities for the year just passed reported by the executive secretary

Applications to the Motherhood Department by women who live too far off to come for advice to any of the

clinics continued to pour in during 1926 The letters were no less poignant than in former years, but the closer co-operation established with physicians in many states has been cause for great encouragement "Our doctor file," says the report of Bessie Potter Smith for this department," has added to its numbers continually, and this year we have 1535 new names, raising it to 7535 doctors interested in our work and who have had copies of our Research reports Of this number, 976 have been added by contacts made by Dr Cooper's lectures, 562 Doctors are known to give information to patients referred to them by us and 1123 more have secured materials such as we are using in our Clinical Research Department with which to carry out methods, 270 doctors are subscribers to our Review and 975 have expressed a most earnest interest in our work All these could probably be classed in the list of doctors who are willing to cooperate with us in giving information We feel that the number of doctors names added to our file and the letters received from them during this past year, form one of the most encouraging signs of the onward movement of our work"

DR HANNAH M STONE reported for the Clinical Research Department a total of 2966 patients, of whom 1463 were new *The new patients were divided on the basis of religion about as in former years Protestants, about 36 per cent, Hebrews, about 35 per cent, Roman Catholics, 27 per cent, with a few unclassified Thirty-seven countries, as widely distributed over the face of the earth as Arabia, India, Russia, were represented by the mothers, the largest numbers were natives of the United States, Russia, Italy and Austria, with the West Indies to follow, though with a much smaller quota

Some of the women were sick women who had no children and whose health forbade child bearing Others were broken down by one or two abnormal births But even taking these into account the 1463 mothers had had between them 5065 pregnancies Not all these children saw the light of day Of living children the average per mother was about 2.5 The most important cause of death before birth was abortion, the group of 1463 mothers totalling no less than 1065—a discouraging sum of suffering and wasted effort which might have been prevented if they had known of Birth Control earlier

The character of the patients last year represented more distinctly than in former years the class which the Clinical Research Department was primarily designed to help More patients came from the very poor, referred by social service organizations, which are increasingly using

*Dr Stone's report for the year 1925 can be obtained by application to the League Her detailed report for last year is to be published in pamphlet form

Birth Control as a method of treatment for sick and exhausted mothers Three-quarters—to be exact 77.5%—of the women came from families whose weekly wages averaged, on a basis of full time work all the year round, \$30.52 As a matter of fact they represented a much smaller actual available income, for in such families there are many weeks and months on part time and out of work

IN THE work of the BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW new features were the increase in the size of the magazine by four pages during the winter months, the establishing of an educational page for new readers before the editorial pages, the appearance of thirty names not seen last year among contributors and first steps toward establishing an advisory board of editors and a sustaining fund supported by annual pledges Reports of the further progress of these efforts will be made from time to time in the pages of the REVIEW

Kitty Marion reported 6294 street sales, an increase over 1925 Her total since she began selling in 1918 is 70,478 Following the reports, on the motion of Mrs Dilafield Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution of the League was amended to increase the number of active members from 48 to 150 On the passage of this amendment a list of new members were elected

AN APPRECIATION

(Continued from page 41)

gon and camouflage By virtue of its candor and plainness it so broke trail for the rest of us that it is possible to-day to issue for the laity a publication like "THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW" without being put in prison (Which isn't to say that it is easy, even yet)

Creative, pioneer art in any field takes on piquancy and interest largely from the fact that it attempts to synthesize and reconcile the opposites, the contradictions of life The particular paradox which engaged the attention of Mr Ellis, even in his youth, when, as he tells us, he first began vaguely to plan the work he has since done with such eminent success, was the fact that "the art of making love and the art of being virtuous" are "two aspects of the great art of living," and that "they are rightly regarded, harmonious and not at variance"

To the Anglo-Saxon mind such a reconciliation even to-day is difficult Then, it was well-nigh unthinkable But Havelock Ellis attempted it with the courage of the scientist and the skill of the artist that was in him More than any other person, in my judgment, he has made possible the frank search which this age and generation is attempting toward the difficult synthesis of Love and Virtue

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, 1907-1927

(Continued from page 47)

this age of chaos, I should nominate John Haynes Holmes, just as I should nominate Margaret Sanger if I were asked to name the finest woman It is certainly not strange that these two remarkable personalities should have worked hand in hand We should be grateful that it has been so And when I take my place in the crowd that will gather on the evening of February 3rd to pay tribute to Mr Holmes for the first twenty years of his leadership I shall think of Mrs Sanger far over-sea, and I shall thank whatever gods there be that it has been my happiness to count them both my friends, my captains and my comrades

CLINICS IN ENGLAND

(Continued from page 51)

them I do not think they work quite on the S P B C C lines Also there is a clinic in Fulham which is being run, very ably, I understand, by a midwife who was trained at the C B C clinic in Marie Stopes methods This also is run on commercial lines, though probably at no great profit, the average cost to each patient is said to work at about ten shillings

I know it is no part of this article to ask for money You in America must have your own needs Yet it must be plain from the bare facts I have given, that money is needed, and that badly, to keep the present clinics going and to start new ones I am myself on the committee of the North Kensington clinic It is not the poorest of the centres, and yet we cannot tell from month to month for how much longer we can keep open

I am not a doctor or a sociologist, but a writer and historian I believe in this work because it is making pain in the world less, because it is setting women free at last from an age-old fear and burden, and because all knowledge in itself is good If anyone will help in putting this belief into practice I shall be very grateful

The Editors of the Birth Control Review will be glad to receive and forward any contribution to this English work

HAVELOCK ELLIS—INTERPERTER

(Continued from page 44)

Century, The Task of Social Hygiene, Essays in Wartime, and Little Essays of Love and Virtue Man and Woman was a sort of stepping-stone for the sex Studies The other two contributions to statistical anthropology, the Criminal, and British Genius, were excursions, side issues, yet in their way are definitely connected with the main prob-

lem The remaining works are philosophical,—The New Spirit, Affirmations, The Dance of Life, Impressions and Comments

To many of his readers this last statement will seem ridiculous. The first two, they may say, are biographical, but this is a decidedly superficial view of the matter. The author knew what he was about when he gave them their titles. The five literary lights of the New Spirit, Diderot, Heine, Whitman, Ibsen and Tolstoi were simply the laboratory material, the guinea-pigs and rabbits, of the dissecting table. So too were Nietzsche, Casanova, St Francis and the others in Affirmations. Ellis uses these individuals, they serve a well-planned purpose. He psychographs long before Gamahel Bradford, he psycho-analyzes long before Freud. He finds out what motivates these men, what gives them their personalities, what makes them what they are, and with this knowledge so cunningly extracted, he reasons

The New Spirit

"What is the new spirit?" says Goldberg. "It is, briefly, 'a quickening of the pulse of life' resulting from the action of three forces, of which one is science, the other two being the rise of women and the coming of democracy. The history of human thought, though we are fond of dividing it into neatly ordered chapters, is not a series of lighted compartments separated by tracts of darkness, it is a *continuum*. 'The tree of life is always in bloom somewhere, if we only know where to look.' In the scientific spirit—there is no paradox in the juxtaposition of the words—Ellis finds his new faith. 'The fruits of this scientific spirit are sincerity, patience, humility, the love of nature and the love of man.'"

To our biographer Affirmations is, and justly, "a ripened continuation of the New Spirit." In it, he says, "Ellis reveals five aspects of the complex but harmonious personality that is himself." Obviously there is considerable truth in the observation. In the hereditary makeup of every individual there are fragments of many personalities. One must not forget, however, when endeavoring to understand Ellis, that his sympathetic *objectiveness* is what gives him the enlightened tolerance which marks him above most other men of his generation.

Ellis will appreciate the discerning way in which his biographer writes about the sex Studies. It is a monumental work. On the technical aspects of the subject it will remain the standard for many years. Yet anyone familiar with the later books on

RATIONAL LIVING

JUST OUT • RICH WINTER ISSUE

Containing

Many powerful, original editorial notes—An article about the visit of the Queen of Rumania by one who knows—The Magic of Conceit, S D Schmalhausen—Population and Happiness (describing birth control in Africa), J M Stuart-Young Nigeria—The Cause of Squint, Mary Dudderidge—*Sea Confessions*—The Truth About Freudism—Food-Choppers and Their Faults (normal and abnormal teeth), Dr A Apgis

What Is Health? (shows that you are not as ill as you have been made to believe)—From A Doctor's Note-Book—*Simplified Rational Healing* (What you can do yourself when ill)—A criticism on theosophy—27 illustrations Labor, Zilzer—Proletarian Children, Zille—Small and large families—Impression from Russia—Despair, Kollwitz—War—Dust in Workers' Shops—Rhythmic Movements—Anti-Alcohol Propaganda in France, etc., etc

A magazine published at a loss—No paid advertisements—No doctors, institutions, drugs, or curing methods to recommend—Its aim is to teach its readers to become as independent from all such things and people as possible—Subscription, 12 numbers, \$5.00 (Europe \$2.00), single copy 50c (Europe 20c) Free sample copies to new readers

AS A DOCTOR SEES IT

by B Liber, an elegant volume of stories from life as seen by a physician and illustrated by the author. Published by The Critic and Guide Co., New York, Price \$2.00. If ordered through RATIONAL LIVING \$1.50 FREE with a subscription to RATIONAL LIVING if requested. Address

RATIONAL LIVING

Box 2, Station M

New York

Books of Vital Interest ON ALL TOPICS

Sex, Psycho-Analysis, Psychology,
Diet and Health

THE MOST AUTHORITATIVE AUTHORS

Havelock Ellis, Robie, Long, Kraft Ebing, Forel, Kisch, Bloch, Malchow, Brill, Freud, Jung, Adler, Tridon, Lindlahr, Father Kneipp, Gaze, Drew

Your Needs Always Fulfilled

If obtainable, we have it, if unobtainable, we can get it
DESCRIPTIVE LISTS SENT FREE

MODERN BOOK ASSOCIATION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

4150 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD

Books We Recommend

Happiness in Marriage **\$2 00**
Mrs Sanger's new book, and

What Every Girl Should Know **1 50**
Full revised edition, cloth,

Special offer of these two during February, postage free, for **3 25**

Bound Volume of the Birth Control Review, for two years, 1924-1925 **5 00**

One year's subscription to the Birth Control Review **2 00**

Special offer of these two during February, postage free, for **6.50**

Proceedings of the Sixth International Birth Control Conference

A Mine of Birth Control Information from the best authorities

Vol I International Aspects of Birth Control

Vol II Problems of Over population

Vol III Medical and Eugenic Aspects of Birth Control

Vol IV Religious and Ethical Aspects of Birth Control

Four Volumes, each volume **2 00**

For the set **5 00**
Add 12 cents for postage

The Outline of Marriage **25**
By Floyd Dell,
A challenging enquiry into accepted estimates
By mail **.30**

Laws on Birth Control in the U S A **10**
A useful compendium in this legislative year
By mail **.12**

Order from American Birth Control League
104 Fifth Avenue, New York City

social ethics will recognize that this somewhat Audean labor was but a means to an end. Ellis had to know and understand the facts before he could proceed to have at the real task, yet from the beginning the true goal was social service. He wanted to know how best to guide this powerful impulse into channels that would promote individual happiness without retarding the advance of social order. A shy and sensitive man, he must have suffered much, but "with a courage as rare as the persistency that directed it, he faced every implication of his task and pursued it to the logical conclusion."

"I regard sex as the central problem of life," he wrote in the General Preface to the Studies. "And now that the problem of religion has practically been settled and that the problem of labor has at least been placed on a practical foundation, the question of sex—with the racial questions that rest upon it—stands before the coming generations as the chief problem for solution. Sex lies at the root of life, and we can never learn to reverence life until we know how to understand sex."

One cannot give his conclusions in a sentence or in a paragraph. He realizes the relativity of conclusions, he recognizes that the sex problem must have solutions, not a solution, and his findings are elastic and individualistic. The following paragraph will serve to express this quality as well as any.

"The sexual impulse is not, as some have imagined, the sole root of the most massive human emotions, the most brilliant human aptitudes,—of sympathy, of art, of religion. In the complex human organism, where all the parts are so many-fibred and so closely interwoven, no great manifestation can be reduced to one single source. But it largely enters into and moulds all of these emotions and aptitudes, and that by virtue of its two most peculiar characteristics: it is, in the first place, the deepest and most volcanic of human impulses, and, in the second place,—unlike the other human impulse with which it can be compared, the nutritive impulse,—it can, to a large extent, be transformed into a new force capable of the strangest and most various uses."

Such is Ellis, scientist and philosopher, Christian and Pagan, poet, lover of Nature, artist. He approached all things without prejudice, he considered all things without censure, he judged all things without malice. He took "a many-sided and active delight in the wholeness of things." There, in ten words, says Goldberg, you have Ellis self-defined. To me he is better described as an eminently practical, deeply erudite idealist who was never misled by the tyranny of racial folk ways. He is Havelock Ellis—Interpreter.



When The Wife Says "Oil" Say "3-in-One"

She *should* know, as you do, that only a pure, highly refined, free-flowing oil like 3-in-One, will keep the swift-moving motors of her household mechanisms running right. Don't "gum up the works" with cheap oil. Use

3-in-One

The High Quality Oil

regularly on vacuum cleaner, sewing machine, fan, vibrator and other household appliances and save large repair bills.

Penetrates thoroughly. Won't burn out, even at very high speed. Won't gum or dry out.

From door locks to furniture casters, from phonographs to tools, wherever metal rubs metal 3-in-One prevents friction.

Most good stores have 3 in One in 1 oz., 3-oz. and ½ pint bottles, also in 3 oz. Handy Oil Cans. The ½-pint bottle means economy. Contains most for your money.

FREE—Generous sample and illustrated Dictionary of Uses. Request both on a postal.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 130 LE William St., New York
Factories: Rahway, N. J. and Montreal



HAVELOCK ELLIS

IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO KNOW
THIS GREAT MASTER, A
PRIVILEGE YOU MAY ENJOY
IF YOU READ THESE BOOKS



KANGA CREEK (An Australian Idyll)

Reveals the Master in his youth—A story based on an early visit to Australia **\$1 60**

THE TASK OF SOCIAL HYGIENE

Social Hygiene may sometimes seem sordid—not here The spiritual aspects
are revealed in this book **\$3 50**

LITTLE ESSAYS OF LOVE AND VIRTUE

Some of Havelock Ellis's deepest and most beautiful philosophy presented
in easy form **\$1.50**

IMPRESSIONS AND COMMENTS

Nowhere in Havelock Ellis's books, does one approach the inner soul of the
Master more closely than in this volume **\$3 00**

THE DANCE OF LIFE

Why do we live our lives so blind to beauty? Here are revelations which
open our eyes to light and loveliness De Luxe Edition **\$4.00**
Cheaper Edition **\$1 50**

Add 10 cents for postage

Order from

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE
104 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY