

Progress in Europe

May, 1928

Twenty Cents

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

"Children of Choice, Not of Chance"



Drawing by Kathe Kollwitz from "Folk in Not"

Is Poverty Inevitable?

*Catholic
Intolerance*

Stirrings
in
Medicine

THE AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC

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TEN GOOD REASONS *for* BIRTH CONTROL



Woman's Right, Married Love, The Health of Mother and Child, and the Welfare of Children have been given as reasons for

Birth Control

The Use of Harmless and Effective Mechanical or Chemical Methods of Prevention Called Contraceptives

Another reason, equally vital to the happiness and well being of both the individual and the race is

Reason V — THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY

(The meaning of Poverty is "not enough to go around", the greatest single cause is too large families. Large families glut the labor market, cause unemployment and lower wages. These lower wages must feed, clothe and house more children each year. The result is overcrowding, malnutrition and ill-health, premature labor for the children, and for the parents overwork with long hours alternating with periods of unemployment.)

Here is what a few experts say —

TO create a race of well-born children it is essential that the function of motherhood should be elevated to a position of dignity and this is impossible as long as conception remains a matter of chance

Declaration of Principles of American Birth Control League

"Surely it is better to have thirty five millions of human beings leading useful and intelligent lives rather than forty millions struggling for a bare subsistence"

LORD DERBY

"The number of workers competing for each job depends on the size of the population, the larger the number of workers and the harder it becomes to get decent wages or to get any job at all"

TOSCAN BENNETT

"It is the poor, the unskilled, the poorest of the poor, we find who have the large families, those who, through no fault of their own, live from hand to mouth in rented shanties, or vile disease breeding tenements and who receive a wage scarcely big enough to decently support themselves. Tens of thousands of these mothers must, besides bearing the children, do all the housework, cook, wash, sew, nurse the sick, and, perhaps, get a job to help the husband by earning a few dollars extra to buy bread for the hungry little mouths at home. Education, plenty of good wholesome food and comfortable homes—these are only possible when the size of the family is kept within the income of the parents"

JAMES H MAURER

"During the last few years the cases of desertion brought to our attention have increased tremendously in number. Fathers, wearying of the struggle to provide adequately for their large families, quietly disappear and leave the responsibility to the community, either through public relief or private charity"

JESSIE P CONDIT

"Family case workers have always known and usually been defeated by such a situation as the following. A certain father has strength and skill enough to earn just the amount on which, my three children can be raised in health and decency. The social agency finds him with four or five children and no reason to believe that there will not be several more"

M F KARP

"Labor is oppressed because it is too plentiful, wages go up and conditions improve when labor is scarce. Large families make plentiful labor and they also provide the workers for the child labor factories as well as the armies of the unemployed"

MARGARET SANGER

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

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

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EDITORIAL

THE arbitrary action of William J. O'Shea, City Superintendent of Schools which has prevented the American Birth Control League from having space at the Parents' Exposition, is of the greatest significance to the entire American nation at the present moment. A Roman Catholic aspirant to the Presidency and the Party he leads are stressing the importance among Non-Catholics of religious tolerance and broadmindedness. The action of Dr. William F. O'Shea, in bullying the United Parents' Associations of Greater New York Schools into submission and acquiescence to his prejudices, is a flagrant example of the tyrannical intolerance and usurpation of power exercised by office-holders born and bred in the Roman Catholic faith, when confronted with a social agency which has aroused the Roman Church to open and undisguised warfare. The American Birth Control League is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as an educational agency, and is in complete agreement with the aims of the Parents' Exposition — "wiser parents, happier homes and better communities." Our League did not take the initial step in applying for space at the exposition, but it was invited as a social agency last December, to take space there.

Upon learning of the objections of the Superintendent of Schools, we addressed a courteous letter to Dr. O'Shea, requesting that he appoint a committee to renew our exhibition and to suggest any possible improvements. Ignoring this request, consciously and deliberately preferring to remain in total ignorance of its sound and dignified quality, Dr. O'Shea has chosen to insult us and to cast aspersions on our work.



HERE is a splendid example of tolerance and broad mindedness among those who because of the avowed religious affiliation of a popular aspirant are stressing its unimportance in the approaching

Presidential campaign. The Parents' Exposition aims to portray "modern agencies, facilities and products essential to happier homes," and to present "ideas and inspirations to help parents better equip children for health, future vocations and citizenship." Against its own wishes it has been bullied by bludgeon methods into submission to the religious prejudices of our superintendent of schools. This conflict brings into the open the menace of bigoted tyranny in the educational institutions of the United States. If such power is to be given national scope, through Presidential aspirants, its disastrous effect on the future of American civilization will be incalculable. Such unwarranted usurpation of power can be exercised in New York City only because it is supported and backed by religious affiliations which are entrenched in political power. Those who are crying against bigotry and intolerance are the first to exercise them. The persecuted in name have become the persecutors in fact. As the aims of the Parents' Association are so much a part of the aims of the American Birth Control League we have no desire to press against them the charge of breach of contract. But the American Birth Control League is taking every means in its power to combat arbitrary usurpation of power of the type represented by the action of Dr. O'Shea. The liberty, intelligence and progress of American parenthood are imperilled. We shall spare no effort in enlightening the American public concerning the full significance of this incident.



EVEN the strongest advocates of Birth Control do not maintain that Birth Control alone will solve all the maladjustments of social life. The conflicts of capital and labor, the evils of old age, the problems of education, of mental deficiency, of crime and punishment, and of international relations will call for work and study when Birth Control has found its way into every rational pro-

gramme of race betterment. But Birth Control is fundamental if these problems are to be faced with any hope of success in finding solutions. This is being increasingly recognized by writers on social science, both from the theoretical and the practical point of view. In his recent book, "Social Adjustment", Robert C. Dexter writing from his point of view as Director of the Social Service Department of the Unitarian Church, emphasizes this importance of Birth Control. "Of all the social adjustments discussed in this book," he writes, "that of Birth Control through contraception is in every way the most fundamental, without it most of the others will be useless or will be at the best merely palliatives. With it, society can increasingly turn its attention to other problems without the feeling that at any moment all its steps forward will be negated by its swarming progeny. An over-populated nation or an over-populated family can at best simply struggle for survival. A nation or a family whose numbers are intelligently limited can devote itself to adjustments of its outstanding social wrongs and to the cultural advances which alone set off man from the beasts that perish."



ONE of the arguments brought against Birth Control is that no one nation can safely practice it. It is claimed that it must be world-wide, for the nations that adopt such a policy would be at a disadvantage as compared with those that did not. It is an argument easy to rebut. The nations now practicing Birth Control, nations with rapidly decreasing birthrates, include almost all the more powerful countries in the world, and it is the weaker and less advanced nations whose birthrates remain at high levels. But apart from the lessons that might be learned from experience, the argument of the necessity of world-wide Birth Control is losing all force, because Birth Control is rapidly becoming world-wide. This month we give the picture of progress in the principal European countries. France has long exercised Birth Control and no attempts at governmental stimulation suffice to alter the fixed habits of the people. Holland also has an honorable place in the Birth Control Movement. Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark are pressing into the forward ranks, and the movement is particularly rapid in Russia. Italy lags not far behind, in spite of all that Mussolini tries to do to check the diminishing birthrate. England awoke sometime ago to the fact that over-population and

not under-population was her present problem. All Europe will soon be ready to join the League suggested by Harold Cox, of Small-Birth Rate Nations, banded together to prevent war, which always threatens when over-population reaches the explosive point. In this issue we have confined ourselves to Europe. But Asia presents a picture even more striking, and in a coming issue we shall show that the movement is spreading also to the Far East.



THE name of Margaret Sanger stands on the "Honor List" of persons excluded from D.A.R. platforms, side by side with Jane Addams, Maude Royden, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Stone Blackwell, Judge Florence Allen, Zona Gale, President Wooley of Mt. Holyoke. The list of men and women excluded, which is at least a hundred strong, has been spoken of as "the Whos-Who-in-England-and-America" and one college president has expressed his chagrin at "not making it." The blacklist has been treated as a joke and it would be a joke if it had not a serious and also an encouraging side. Americanism at its worst has been represented by the poor whites of the south and by certain reactionary bodies, equally poor morally and intellectually but wielding by their high respectability a wide influence. These organizations have had no meaning and no purpose worth calling a purpose. They have looked backward not forward, they have been so content with their ancestors of the time when America meant a mere handful of settlers that they have not considered the America of the present with its pressing problems of Quantity and Quality. This is the spirit by which a nation dies and this has been the spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We therefore congratulate Mrs. Helen Tufts Baile and Mrs. William F. Anderson, who roused by the absurd blacklist, are leading a revolt within the D.A.R. against its present ideals. We hope that they will succeed in bringing into it a new life and purposes better fitted to these days. Perhaps the very extremes to which the reactionary spirit has gone will prove its own corrective.

LAST MINUTE NEWS

In spite of the splendid championship of Mrs. Wells P. Eagleton of New Jersey and Dr. Rachelle Yarros of Chicago, the convention of the National League of Women Voters has again refused to put Birth Control on the program of the League.

Aletta Jacobs

By HENRIETTE HENDRIX-HOLTZ

ALIFETIME'S **remiscences** are often put down and bound together only to form a dull narrative of little **interest** to **outsiders**. But "**Herinneringen**" (Memoirs) by Dr Aletta Jacobs, published by Van Holkema en Warendorf in Amsterdam after the glorious celebration of her **seventieth birthday**, form a book as delightful to read as a novel. Even more delightful than a novel, because it has the added **attraction** of truth. Dr Jacobs' own story **gives** us the **portrait** of a noble **personality**, whose chief **motive in life** was the **desire** to help others, a brave woman, **struggling** an almost desperate fight, yet **victorious in the end**. And a love-story as **touching** as **anything** to be found in **fiction**.

She was born in 1854 in Sappemeer, a **village** in the **province** of Gromngen, the **eighth child** of a **physician**, who had to support **his wife** and eleven **children** on the income of two thousand guilders (\$800.00) a year! But he **did it**. And what is more, he **did it well**. Aletta **describes** how **liberal** and **sensible** their **upbringing** was, how every child could follow **its inclinations** and every cent was spent on education. At the age of **thirteen** she had finished the elementary school and was sent to the young ladies' school, where good manners, needlework and a **little French** were taught. But after two weeks she left, **realizing** that she could not thus waste her **time**. She dreamt of America, the land of freedom, where one of her friends, a **captain**, could take her, she would dress up as a boy and study as a boy. "What is the use of **brains**, if you are **born a girl**?" she would ask defiantly. And the father saw a way of **letting** her study **Latin** and **Greek**. Gromngen was not far off, and **Groningen** had a **University**. But no females had ever entered there. However, Aletta had a **will**. When she was seventeen, it was clear to her that she wanted to follow her father's calling, as she thought the most **beautiful thing in life** to be to **relieve** suffering. She could pass the **examinations required for entering** the **University**, and with the help of Mr **Thorbecke**, an **exceptionally liberal Minister**, she was allowed to become an **auditor** for one year. When Mr Thorbecke was on the **point of dying** in 1872, the last paper he **signed** was the allowance for Miss Jacobs to become a permanent student.

Also in other **countries** about the same **time** women had expressed the **wish** to be **admitted** at **Universities**, and all over Europe the papers were full of **indignant articles** about those **horrible sex-**

less beings. The **behavior** of **Miss Jacobs** showed however that one can study and pass **examinations** with honor and yet **remain** womanly.

T H E first years of study had brought the **girl** in contact **with** anatomy, surgery, diseases in general, the latter years brought her in contact **with** the diseased. And when she remarks

"To be honest, my interest in the sufferer was as great as my interest in the illness. I felt especially for the circumstances of the lives of the female patients",

we realize that here at least the **physician's calling** was chosen for its noblest, its only **motive**. She becomes **acquainted with prostitution** and finds that the most **pitiable** creatures in the world are only treated with contempt. When she **brings** flowers to the deathbed of a young woman, beside whose name the **mysterious** word "**meretrix**" appears, she is slandered, and even the professors warn her that **her** kindness to such women may spoil her **reputation**. She does not care! She **studies** the causes of the **terrible conditions** that she finds existing, she explores the **possibilities** of remedies. She **discovers** disproportions in **conjugal life**, she sees everywhere that **diseased** and unfit human beings produce large **families** of unhappy creatures, and she resolves to devote her **life** to improve **this evil**.

Although herself hampered by **illness** now and then, she completes her study in 1878 at the **University** of Amsterdam, where she now plans to **establish** herself as doctor. She first makes a **trip** to **London**—**notwithstanding** her parents' fear of the ocean!—and meets there the most advanced **thinkers** of that period, members of the "**Fabian Society**", **Annie Besant**, **Charles Bradlaugh**, etc. She also attends some **draming-room meetings**, where woman suffrage is **discussed**, and **naturally** she becomes an ardent advocate.

In 1879 she is **established** in Amsterdam and finds that many people, **especially** women, want her services. And one of the **principal things** women ask her is how to prevent the **birth** of too many children. She **studies** the **different** means and **applies** what she finds best in urgent cases. But now a storm of **indignation** is raised.

"The whole medical world poured its vials of **wrath** upon me, and the few who agreed with me, were silent,

fearing to be also hit by the general indignation I passed through difficult times and I bitterly missed the man whom I could have asked for advice. My poor father had died, and the few friends I kept at that time, could not, because of lack of medical and sociological knowledge, understand the immense importance of my work for humanity's sake. It was hard and painful, as the only woman-doctor, to fight the campaign of lies and slander led by my male colleagues. The firm conviction that the cause I served gave me full compensation, the full knowledge of being able to relieve individual suffering and at the same time to improve social evils, gave me strength to continue."

NOT only Dr Jacobs' practice was the subject of blame, people began to talk scandal about her private life, accusing her of immorality. And here the writer of this review asks permission to add a personal memory. My father was a medical doctor in Amsterdam at that time, and often, when his friends came, mostly older conservative doctors, I heard Dr Aletta Jacobs discussed. They always spoke in terms of contempt and derision. I remember one evening, when they came to tell my father of a stormy meeting of the Medical Society, which he had not attended. Dr Jacobs had been the only woman there, and they did not want her to be present. These generous colleagues had attacked her and now they tore her to pieces, they spoke about her immoral life and they hoped she would soon be caught with her practice of "abortus provocatus". If she dared to appear at the next meeting, they would let her hear some more of their ambiguous jokes.

I was only a schoolgirl then and did not understand what it was all about. But later when I learnt to know what a superior woman Dr Jacobs was, I have always felt ashamed that I had been too ignorant to defend her at that time.

Fortunately she has lived to see the triumph of her pioneer's work. Many girls followed her example and entered the Universities, many of them became physicians and were a blessing to their sisters. In all civilized countries the practice of Birth Control became a factor of great importance, and in whatever part of the world I heard addresses on the subject, Holland was always mentioned as one of the most advanced countries in this respect, and the name of Dr Aletta Jacobs was always mentioned in connection with it.

NOT only in this struggle has Dr Jacobs been victorious. Also for woman's suffrage she has given her time and energy. Together with such women as Mrs Chapman Catt and Rosika Schwin-

mer she travelled all over Europe and all over America to be present at meetings and congresses to convince women of their rights. In 1919 women in Holland not only got the right but the duty to vote.

And now we come to the love-story. When Aletta Jacobs had passed her first examination at the Groningen University and the papers all had some comments about this unusual fact, she received many letters of congratulations, also from unknown friends. One of these letters was signed by C V Gerritsen. Later, when Aletta was 4 she received messages inquiring after her health, with the same name. When she went to London, she found friends of C V Gerritsen welcoming her and introducing her to the right people. Later her father inquired who this was and they found him to be a very radical young man, who had quarrelled with his family because they were too orthodox for him, who openly admired Multatuli, who had even received the revolutionary writer. A socialist, an atheist, a criminal! Notwithstanding her father's advice to ignore the letters, Aletta answered him, and a correspondence began which was the basis of a life's friendship. Later, when they met, each was so absorbed in his work, that there was not much time for anything else but the exchange of ideas, but their congeniality of souls was such that gradually their friendship deepened into affection, and then affection changed into love. Marriage was out of the question. He lived and worked in Amersfoort, she had her large practice in Amsterdam. Moreover Aletta Jacobs thought the marriage laws humiliating to any woman. They decided not to see each other any more. But

'Was I satisfied with this decision? Notwithstanding my busy medical practice, that took up almost all my time, I felt that my happiness was not complete. A

lot of work, work that one does with love and devotion, is the greatest consolation for all difficulties in life, but for young normal healthy people it does not seem to be the all-important. I did not feel happy. Now that love was awakened, it could not be suppressed by work. I became nervous."

During a summer vacation in Switzerland they met again. And they decided that they can live together during all vacations, but that each will keep his freedom and independence. The only objection could be conventionality, and they were above that.

"Never have I for one moment felt that our life was not on a morally high standpoint. On the contrary, we were both convinced that marriages in future would be entered upon in this way, thus giving a chance for permanent happiness."

WHEN Mr Gerrtsen in 1886 leaves his commercial work in Amersfoort to devote his tune to scientific work in Amsterdam, they still hve in separate houses. However, servant trouble and other disagreeable trifles lead them to take their apartments under the same roof. And then the desire to have a child, that possibly might suffer because of its parents' free marriage, and Mr Gerritsen's wish to enter political life, which would be impossible if he lived in disregard of conventional law, make them submit to civil marriage in 1891.

"Though the alderman who made our marriage legal gave an address meant to reconcile two such radical elements with the legal action, he could not prevent me from expressing true indignation, when I had to promise obedience. Ever after I have tried to make them cancel that promise of obedience, which is obsolete."

In 1893 they expect their first—their only—baby. And it lived only one day. The most pathetic page of Dr Jacobs' book is where she, who has given her lifetime to alleviate women's sufferings and to create a happier motherhood, writes

"The baby we had longed for so much only lived one day! What we felt after this disaster I cannot describe. It took me years to outgrow this sorrow. And yet, later, when I looked back upon this sad period, I considered myself happy, because I had known, though for one day only, the emotions of a mother, the luxury of having your own child in your arms."

Though Mr Gerritsen became a figure of great importance in Amsterdam, still he remained "Dr Aletta Jacobs' husband" in foreign countries, where they often visited congresses. Once they came together to New York, and this amusing fact is related

"In New York we experienced for the first time after so many years the difficulty to maintain our own names. The U.S. which we thought to be free and democratic, would not allow us to enter a fashionable hotel as husband and wife sharing one room, but with a different name each. In "Holland House" we were obliged to take two rooms or register under one name. We choose the latter, and my husband insisted on taking my name. In New York and all other American hotels we are thus registered."

It is delightful to read about this perfect union of two such great personalities, both living for the sake of humanity, each with his own problems and difficulties, but always helped and advised and understood by the other. In 1905 Mr Gerritsen died and Dr Jacobs again experiences all the sadness of loneliness.

THOUGH she has friends all over the world, and such friends as Jane Addams, Olive Schreiner and the greatest women leaders in almost every country, the once so beloved father and the equally beloved husband cannot be replaced. But she knows only too well "Le bonheur des autres est la seule consolation pour ceux qui ne peuvent plus être heureux", and she continues her work with devotion and energy.

Then she makes a long trip with Mrs Chapman Catt, visiting South Africa, Jerusalem, Egypt, Ceylon, British India, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, China, Japan, and in every country they arrange meetings with the native women and discuss women's rights. How well I remember, when I lived in Yokohama at that time, that Dr Jacobs came to see me and took me with her to the meetings, where many of the Japanese women for the first time heard of women's suffrage!

I do not know whether at that time Dr Jacobs met Baron and Baroness Ishimoto of Tokyo, who are now the Japanese leaders for Birth Control, it was many years later that I witnessed in their summer home in Karuizawa the first meeting where this subject was discussed, and it was there also that I heard Dr Jacobs being highly praised for the pioneer work she had done.

When the war breaks out, Dr Jacobs lives again in Amsterdam, and like other women she does all she can to relieve the suffering of the soldiers. Until suddenly she realizes

"The horrors of the war tortured me day and night. And there I was giving my time to philanthropic work, which instead of ending the war could only help to lengthen it. I came to the conclusion that women had something nobler to do."

Again she travels, this time with Jane Addams, and they visit the different governments to discuss means of ending the war. When at last the war is over, she goes to Germany to examine the situation there, and to find out what help can be given to the underfed children. But her health gives way and she has to rest. She is almost seventy now.

Fortunately she recovered before her seventieth birthday arrived, and the end of her book is a description, copied from the newspapers, of the splendid way in which this brave and noble woman was covered with glory. What pleased her more than anything else, was the delegation of bright-eyed girl students, representatives of the six Universities in Holland, who came to thank her for having opened the door of knowledge for them.

Birth Control in Soviet Russia

BY PROF PAUL LUBLINSKY

THE need for the introduction of rational methods of Birth Control became in **Soviet Russia** quite evident since the publication of the statistical data concerning the rapid growth of abortions in this country. Let us remember how abortions were legalized in Russia. By the circular letter of two Commissariats (Comm of Public Health and Justice), issued November 18, 1920, it was resolved that the penal method of prosecution of cases of abortions is absolutely inefficient and is always detrimental to the public health, because it compels the woman to apply for the desired operation to unskilled clandestine operators, who strongly exploit the woman and endanger her health by various primitive manipulations. The letter considered the operation of abortion as a method not desirable in itself, but nevertheless, for the diminution of dangers of clandestine abortions, it allowed such operations to be performed openly in the public hospitals without any charge for the woman. The operation can be performed only by a practicing physician, who cannot receive a fee for it. Every pregnant woman can apply for such an operation without any previous permission, if she wish not to bear the child. Punishments were retained only for those, who practiced such operations in private for special profit, who performed them not being duly licensed as competent physicians, and for those who performed them carelessly "in not convenient surroundings". The penalty was made considerably more heavy, when the operation was done without the consent of the woman, when carelessness caused death, or when the practice of abortion became the professional business of the physician.

Since the beginning of the year 1921 the practice of legal abortions became predominant in the country, but precise statistical data were not available until 1924, when a Russian health board resolved to diminish considerably the free use of such abortion facilities. The maternity hospitals were filled with women waiting for abortion and sometimes the women in puerperio could not find free place in them. It was resolved therefore to reserve only 15 per cent of all hospital beds for the abortion cases, the remnant must be retained for other gynecological cases. To have a free place in the public hospital for abortion the woman must address herself to the special "abortion committee", consisting of three members (the medical officer of the district,

a delegate of the women section of workers and one practicing physician). This committee considers the application, verifies the reasons for abortion and allows or refuses its performance. When the abortion is refused, it does not hinder that the woman may address herself to some private hospital, but then she must pay for the operation. In the next year 1925, the Public Health Commissariat announced in the circular letter to all hospital managers that the operation can be performed only during the first three months after the beginning of pregnancy, all operations after that term will be considered as illegal. Therefore, now the domain of the legal gratuitous abortion has become narrower than it was before.

Legal Abortions

It will be interesting to give some statistical data about the number of legal abortions in Russia during the last years. We will give the data for the year 1925. In the two principal cities of Russia—Moscow and Leningrad there were registered

	Moscow	Leningrad
Number of abortions with permission of abortion committee	13,103	12,068
Number of abortion without permission	1,782	4,540
All	15,675	16,598

When we compare the number of abortions with the population and with the number of live-births and still-births, we have this table

	Moscow		Leningrad	
	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Population
Number of live-births	67,637	31.6	38,402	27.8
Number of still-births	1,948	1.06	1,315	0.95
Number of regist. ab'tions	15,676	8.6	16,598	12.0

In Leningrad in the year 1925 the number of abortions equalled 43.2 per cent of live-births, in Moscow—27.3 per cent. When we compare the growth of abortions and the fluctuations of the birth-rate during the last three years in Leningrad, we shall not find that the number of abortions directly influences the birth-rate index. So in the pre-war time (median 1911-1913) birth-rate per 1,000 population was 27.7

Years	No. of Abortions Per 1,000 Population	No. of Live-births Per 1,000 Population
1924	5.5	26.7
1926	12.0	27.8
1926	14.0	28.2

The women, who underwent abortions, were

	Moscow	Leningrad
Married	81.9%	75.9%
Unmarried	18.1%	24.1%
	100%	100%

The number of the still-births and abortions among unmarried mothers is relatively more considerable than among the married. If we take the per cent relation of them to the number of live-births, we find that the per cent of still-births among the married is 1.1, among unmarried, 11.0, the per cent of abortions is 31.5 among married, and 47.2 among the unmarried. For the first pregnancy there were abortions among the married women in Moscow equalling 5.6 per cent, among the unmarried, 19.5, in Leningrad 4.2 and 29.0. For 100 pregnancies there were abortions in Leningrad, 34.3 among the married, and 47.9 among the unmarried women.

The age of women who underwent abortions was

	Moscow	Leningrad
17 and less	0.2	0.2
18-19	2.6	2.8
20-29	61.9	61.8
30-39	31.5	31.6
40 and more	3.8	3.9
	100.0	100.0

The social conditions of women can be characterized by the number of abortions per 100 pregnancies in different social grades of women. In the year 1925 in Leningrad there were abortions per 100 pregnancies

Women-students and wives of students	62.1
The wives of soldiers and mariners	46.6
Women-employees and the wives of employees	41.3
Unemployed and the wives of unemployed	41.3
Domestic servants	38.5
Invalids and the wives of invalids	35.8
women-workers and the wives of the workers	35.5

The most interesting table gives the motives for abortions. We will differentiate between the married and unmarried women in two cities.

	Moscow		Leningrad	
Motive of Abortion	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried
Lack of money	55.9	49.4	55.9	63.4
Disease	12.1	13.5	12.3	8.9
Shame and desire to conceal the pregnancy		2.5		1.8
Breast feeding of babies	14.2	7.4	9.4	4.0
Too many children			7.3	1.7
Unwanted children by various reasons	17.8	27.2	15.1	20.2
	100%	100%	100%	100%

The proportion of women, who had no children at all was the same in Leningrad as in Moscow—17.3 per cent, the median number of children to

one woman of those who underwent abortion, was 1.85 in Moscow and 1.75 in Leningrad.

As a conclusion of the statistics of two cities, I can give the data concerning the mothers' mortality. The death rate in puerperio in Leningrad was during 4 years

Years	No of Deaths in puerperio	Per 1,000 Births
1922	94	3.92
1923	112	3.55
1924	86	2.76
1925	94	2.45

Taking only two principal causes of maternal mortality—puerperal fever and post-abortive sepsis, we had in Leningrad during 1925 per 1,000 cases of child-birth, only 1.15 deaths of puerperal fever and 1.30 deaths of post-abortive sepsis. In the big German cities these numbers are 1.32 and 2.62. So mother's mortality on the whole is not so high.

Statistics of two principal cities do not represent certainly the complete picture of the present situation. The data, collected by Dr Gens concerning 10 other governmental districts for 1925 show that in the middle and small towns for every 1,000 population there were 9.1 abortion cases, in the villages there are 0.5. These numbers include only registered abortions, the clandestine abortions also continue and Dr Gens counted them in 1924 to be 37 per cent of the whole. The general number of abortions in Russia is approximately estimated in 120,000 cases yearly, and 28.8 per cent of them are clandestine.

Contraceptive Methods

The practice of contraceptive methods was recommended as a good measure against the constant growth of abortions, since the year 1923. The question was raised, for the first time at the city conference of obstetricians of Moscow on November 23, 1923. The resolution, which was accepted by the conference, gave certain clinical indications about different methods of contraception and established two general propositions: (1) The conference held as admissible the recommendation by practicing physicians of safe contraceptive means, whose regular application would not be detrimental to the woman's health, the initiative in the recommendation must issue from the woman, not from the physician, (2) the physician, being social worker, must not decline the task of giving contraceptive information in cases when pregnancy is impossible or undesirable for the woman at the given time.

A few months later, the question of contraceptive methods was discussed, on the instigation of the Department of Maternity and Infant Welfare

in Leningrad, by two medical societies. The Leningrad Association of Gynecological and Obstetrical Physicians and the Scientific Society of Mothers' and Children's Welfare. The reports were read by two eminent gynecologists, Prof. Lichkouss and Prof. Okinchiz. A special committee was elected to elaborate the resolution, in which the writer of this article took also part. The resolution runs as follows:

"Contraceptive propaganda is not the principal way to lessen the growth of abortions. Society must acknowledge first of all, that motherhood is a social function and as a consequence of that the state and society must organize social help to mothers and to numerous families. The extremely wide application of contraceptives can considerably reduce the number of population, more than the practice of abortions, and therefore these methods must be used very discriminatingly and can be recommended only in every particular case by a physician, specially fitted for such work. It is necessary to strengthen the propaganda of healthy motherhood and the teaching of young women that the child-birth and breast-feeding is a physiological function of the healthy woman, and that denial of it may be detrimental to her. From the medical point of view all existing contraceptive methods are not perfectly safe and effective, some of them being harmful. The society recommends the further study of the best of them."

Advice on Contraception

In the beginning of the year 1924, the Moscow Board of Maternity and Infant Welfare sent a circular letter to the directors of all Maternity Hospitals in Moscow, in which it was suggested that, in case of an application for contraceptive information, they are invited to follow the indications given by the Moscow Conference of 1923, concerning the different contraceptive methods. One of the members of this Conference, Dr. Levy, has published a small pamphlet on "Contraception as a Method of Prevention of Abortion", more than 100,000 copies of which were sold and distributed among the medical workers and the general population. The Central Board of Maternity and Infant Welfare in Russia on December 12, 1924, adhered to the Moscow practice and recommended to all local Centers to adopt the policy of contraceptive information. The Board stated that the selection of any special method must be made by the physician, that the recommendation must be individual and that the open and wide advertising of contraceptives must be avoided.

During the years 1924 and 1925, the question

concerning contraceptive methods was put at the discussions of various congresses and conferences. The Second All-Russian Congress on Maternity and Child Welfare, which was held in Moscow during the summer of 1924, resolved that regular contraceptive information is one of the suitable functions of Maternity and Women Centers. The fifth all-Ukrainian congress of Mother and Child Protection, held in October, 1924, in Charkow, resolved that although the best method of stopping the growth of abortions and of preventing the disability of women, as their consequence, is the general betterment of economic conditions and the establishing in every county and in every city of Councils of Social Help for Mothers, still at the present time the practical method is the giving of contraceptive information to the women workers and peasants, as a means of rational Birth Control. The Congress demanded that the Central Board of Welfare render the necessary help in the study of the most safe and effective methods of temporary sterilization of women. At the end of the year 1925, the Third Congress of Maternity and Infant Welfare of the S. S. R. Union adopted the proposition of Dr. Gens, in which it was stated that "During the next period the best method of preventing abortions is the giving of contraceptive information to women through special consultations for women and gynecological dispensaries and wide social help to needy pregnant women."

We can see thus that, by the beginning of the year 1926, all leading conferences and official boards had adopted the policy of contraceptive information through individual physicians or consultative centers. In the meantime the popular literature on contraception greatly increased. There were published more than 10 different popular expositions of different contraceptive methods with a circulation of more than one million copies. In the different towns public papers were read on this subject. Since that year there have been organized about 20 gratuitous consultations for women, applying for the contraceptives. The big institutes for maternity and infant welfare both in Moscow and in Leningrad started such consultations.

The Practice of the Consultations

The practice of such consultations is not entirely uniform. As a general rule a special gynecological physician is appointed by the local Board of Health, who gives necessary consultations at certain hours of day (twice or three times weekly). Two rooms ordinarily are adapted for this kind of work. The physician is helped by one or two medical nurses or certified midwives. In some places

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Birth Control in Germany

By HENRIETTE FURTH

RESTING on the experience and regulations of their own country it is understandable that the interested foreign country should think that things should be similar in Germany. That is not the case. There is no Birth Control, extending over the whole country, built up on defined lines and working towards them. The law as well as public opinion is against it. At the International Hygiene Conference (Dresden, 1911) the President of the German Society for Combatting Social Diseases, the world-famous Dr. Alb. Neisser, had to make the humiliating confession that it was impossible, because forbidden by law, to publish any anti-conceptual and protective literature. The law was naturally aimed at the preparations themselves. And it may be accepted as a proof of personal opinion that even before this time, Professor Flesch in Frankfurt a. M., undertook, according to the report, on the premises of a housing society, which cared for the specially large families, to give lectures on Birth Control. This would, however, have been impossible if these lectures had been openly advertised or if any others than the tenants of these blocks had been admitted.

Today the case is that there is no lack of men and women doctors who are willing to give their patients Birth Control advice, when social or economic circumstances make it desirable.

There is, however, in the whole of Germany only one organization—the Birth Control Institute at Berlin—which works according to the methods employed in other countries, and solely with the object of protection of infants. Then there are two others in Berlin, in Hamburg and in Frankfurt a. M., each of them an ante-natal center for Mothers, which give advice and instruction in Birth Control. On similar lines, the Institute for Sex Instruction in Berlin and the Workmen's Samaritan Colony in Chemnitz also give instruction.

(Continued from previous page)

the information is given only to married women, who had before one child. In other places, the information is given to the pregnant women after an abortion is made or the child is born. It is not seldom that in such consultations the women seek for information on questions of eugenics or how to get a child. The physician gives as a rule only general advice, the method of the applying the contraceptive is taught by the nurse or midwife, and

The greater number of the existing centers for giving advice to married people concern themselves chiefly with giving eugenic advice, before marriage, with smoothing out of dissensions within the marriage, with instructions in methods of thrift, etc. They especially avoid contraceptive advice or help. So in this field in Germany, very much, we can safely say almost everything, remains to be done.

On the other hand, Vienna—German Austria—considers within its proper sphere of duty not only contraception but also abortion. Propaganda for this purpose has had the satisfactory effect that hardly any abortions are now necessary.

the contraceptives are bought in the ordinary stores.

Notwithstanding the wide dissemination of contraceptive knowledge, it can be said that it is available only for the town population. The peasantry is only slightly touched by it. It is interesting to note, that notwithstanding the practice of legalized abortions and the open propaganda of contraceptive methods, Russia stands, as before the war, in the first rank of the world birth-rates. In the pre-war time the birth-rate in European part of Russia was 43.8 per 1,000 population, giving nearly 5.2 millions of live-births in the year. In the year 1923, it was 42.5, in 1924, 42.7, in 1925, 43. But, with practically the same birth-rate, Russia in late years considerably lowered the infant death-rate. The per cent of the infants under one year, who died in European part of Russia, was

	1910	1924	1926	1926
In towns and cities	28.5	17.9	18.3	17.2
In the country	29.3	19.7	23.3	19.3
Median for whole country	29.2	19.3	22.7	19.0

The population is greatly increasing each year. In 1923, the population increased, 19.5 per 1,000, in 1924, 20.1, in 1925, 21.0. Before the war the annual increase was 16.0 per 1,000 (1913). One must remember that the annual increase in the United States (1922) was 10.6, and in great European countries in the year 1924 we have 7.1 in Germany, 6.6 in England, and 1.9 in France.

As a conclusion of our paper we can say that biology of the growth of population is only partly dependent on the methods of Birth Control. Behind that growth there are some other important factors which considerably contribute to this process.

Birth Control Movement in Sweden

BY ALMA SUNDQUIST, M D

IN Sweden already in the first half of the nineteenth century some single voices were heard warning against the danger of overpopulation. In the year 1833 one of Sweden's greatest and most famous poets Esaias Tegner, who was bishop of the State Church, wrote in an official report on the Causes of Poverty as follows: "With the aid of Peace, Vaccination and Potatoes there has been a very great increase of the population. But as no new sources of subsistence in the same time have been opened for this generation, that has been produced rather in a hot-house way, the consequences appear everywhere. The population goes on increasing every year but in the same degree and still more quickly poverty increases."

The Swedish population was then some three millions, and in the opinion of most authorities large families were to be regarded as a blessing and necessary to the future happiness of the country.

IN the year 1880 the population was about four and a half millions and after that time the birth-rate has been continually sinking, probably at least in part because of the spreading of Neo-Malthusian ideas. In the year 1878, Dr Drysdale's book "Elements of Social Science" had been translated into Swedish and soon reached a great public. About 1880 Dr Knut Wicksell began a remarkable propaganda for the Neo-Malthusian movement. Dr Wicksell was a highly intelligent and warm-hearted man and a prominent scientist—he was later on professor of Political Economy at the University of Lund—and until his death a couple of years ago, he remained a fervent supporter of Birth Control, never tiring of warning against overpopulation. Wicksell soon got a reputation as a very dangerous man and there was a sharp opposition raised against him from several sides, but with time he got great influence and high esteem both in scientific circles and in the general opinion.

Not a few prominent men and women shared Wicksell's ideas from the beginning, and joined in the propaganda. Among these was a professor in Physiology at the University of Upsala, Hjalmar Ohlqvist, who has written some very much-read books and articles on the population question.

Of course the Neo-Malthusian propaganda was fought intensely by people of a more conservative, military-minded and religious disposition. In the year 1910, Parliament passed a government bill

against public propaganda of Birth Control and open advertisement and undue sale of contraceptives. Since that time bills have been introduced to abolish the law, but Parliament has refused and it is still in force.

AS a matter of fact the law has not been able to check the Birth Control movement. Pamphlets and books dealing with Birth Control are printed and sold in spite of the law. A translation of Marie Stopes' "Wise Parenthood", for instance, is very much read, especially among the working classes. Lectures on the question are held by physicians and others, after the passing of the Anti Birth Control Law as before, or rather to an even greater extent. The birth-rate is falling as shown by the official statistics of the birth-rate:

1906-10	25.4 per 1,000	1924	18.11 per 1,000
1911-15	23 per 1,000	1926	17.53 per 1,000
1916-20	21 per 1,000	1926	16.88 per 1,000

The increase of the population was, 1906-10, 8 per 1,000, in 1924, it was 5.07 per 1,000, and in 1926, 3.44. The death rate for the year 1926 was 11.76. The whole population at the end of 1926 was a little more than six millions. According to some Swedish economists the birth-rate may be expected to still sink a little and as the death rate is very low already, the population seems to be going towards an equilibrium probably arriving about 1940 at a number of some seven millions. These future prospects are regarded as advantageous by many sociologists, deplored by others.

That contraceptive methods nowadays are known and practised, not only among the well situated classes, but also among poor people, is evident by an investigation that has been made by Dr Karl Edin regarding the birth rates in different social strata in Stockholm and suburbs. "Great Stockholm." Dr Edin, who told about his work to the World Population Conference in Geneva last autumn, has found that the birth-rate of the better situated families in the above mentioned region is higher than that of the lower classes and that the infant mortality is lower among the higher classes than among the poor people. That being the case, the higher strata are contributing to the regeneration of the population in a larger degree than the poor and uneducated, a state of things that must be considered as most satisfying from the racial point of view.

THE propaganda and educational work through which Birth Control has been so largely spread in Sweden has been carried on only to a very slight degree through special **organizations** but chiefly by single persons, lecturers and **writers**, some belonging to the medical profession, some not. There have been some **organizations** for the purpose, a small Neo-Malthusian League, for instance, was founded some years ago. But these organizations have not been very successful and the League is dying away. For the time being, the Population **Question** is very much discussed in the newspapers and in open meetings. Some societies for popular education, for instance one **association** for that purpose **belonging** to the Labor Party, very often engage lecturers on the subject.

The Birth Control Movement has been forwarded by many physicians but until very recently, most members of the **medical** profession in this country have been indifferent, some of them fervent opponents of it. During the last years the general attitude of the medical men and women seems to be to a certain degree changed. Birth Control now generally is regarded at least as unavoidable, by many as desirable and necessary both from the **individual's** and the country's **point of view**. The medical students in Stockholm receive **instruction** in contraceptive methods and in the obstetrical **clinic** at the Medical School in Stockholm, contraceptive advice is **given** to women or to **their** husbands on **medical indication**.

THE special Birth Control **clinic** of the English or American type does not exist and would not perhaps **quite** be suitable to this country. Some years ago a woman **physician** Dr. Ada Nilsson,

who is very interested in the **Birth** Control Movement, **started** a "consultation office for parents" **working** in a **certain** way as a Birth Control **clinic** but with a **little** different character. The office is **addressing** itself to "parents", that is to men and women, and gives advice not only on contraceptive methods but also on other sexual questions and on personal **hygiene**. Literature and advice are to be had for instance on the hygiene of pregnancy and menstruation, the **hygiene** of infants and children, on sexual education of boys and girls and so on.

The office began on a very small scale but is becoming more and more known and esteemed. Poor overworked mothers have been sent there by nurses and social workers, **working** among poor people. Written questions often come from the country where it is often difficult to get reliable advice on these things. Through the care of the office, women suffering from grave diseases, such as **epilepsy** have been taken to hospitals and **sterilized**.

Many physicians approve of popular education on Birth Control. Most of them very occasionally hold single lectures on Birth Control, but are trying to work for a somewhat **wider** sexual education. They prefer to treat Birth Control as a very important chapter of the sexual question. In most cases they hold a series of lectures to make clear to them **audiences** the importance not only of Birth Control but also of due self-control, of sexual **hygiene**, of sexual education of youth, of considerateness and **responsibility** in sexual matters.

Of course there exists in Sweden as in other countries much unhappiness caused by sexual **misconduct** and there are still too many people who know nothing of **Birth** Control. Good educational work is **still** very badly needed.



Women of War

BY LUCIA TRENT

Women who lust for blood and harbor hate,
 Who hurl your men on branded spikes of fate
 To die in terror on a blood-drenched sod
 To the extortionate glory of your God,
 How do you dare to hold a sacred place,
 And claim to be the mothers of the race?
 How can you heal and cleanse with heart and mind
 The old recurrent blunders of mankind,
 Cherish a rebel longing in your breast
 To nigh each wrong and grievance unredressed?
 Oh, those, who follow where true mothers lead,
 Pity the fruit of your unhallowed seed'

The Mothers' Question

IS POVERTY INEVITABLE?

Not if the Mother can *control* the *size* of her *family*. Every *social worker is familiar with* the *sight* of *f a d e s* *painfully descending into* poverty, as the *number* of the *children* grows. When *the* *young* man and the *still younger girl* marry, they are *full* of *joy* and hope. The *first child* brings some *privation—doctors' bills* and other expenses deplete the *small income* of perhaps *only \$15 to \$25* a week. But the *goy* and *delight* of the baby *is full* repayment. Then comes the *second—welcome* but probably not quite *so* welcome. After that come more and more, and each *one means a step* lower *in the scale* of *living*. What can the *Social Worker* do to help? *Nothing* real, *nothing constructive, nothing* at *all* but a *weak palliation*. There is *only one* way *out—Birth* Control.

Poverty Stricken Families

New York

Please send how to *obtain* the necessary *information* regarding *Birth Control*. I have already three small *children*, very poor health and not enough to properly care for a very large *family*, having been of a large *family* (12) myself *without having* the things I should have to make me strong and well. I hate to be one to bring so many more *in this* world without care and *education* they need so badly to make them good *citizens* of our good old U S A so when I *accidentally* saw your address I *decided* to *write* to *gain* the *information* to help me *bring* those *little* ones up. I have already that they may have some of the *necessities* of this life.

I could tell you of the *poverty-stricken families* I know *which* make me shudder to think of them *neither* do I need to go out of my family to tell of them. My oldest *sister* brought *nine* *children* here who grew up *without training* or *education* and now one of her daughters has a *family* of seven, whose husband *will* not care for them. Oh, if I could I would gladly talk for *this* cause *if* I were *gifted* so I could speak *in public* I would be as strong for *it* as one of my sisters who *is* a great leader in the *Y W C A*.

A Paralyzed Baby

Kansas

I am *writing* to find out *if* you can help me in any way. *It is* *information* about *Birth Control* *which* I seek. I am of *foreign* parents born *in United States* I have been *married* for 2½ years and I already have two *babies*. My first baby *is* *sick*, her limbs are paralyzed and the doctors do not know when she will ever get well. She may never and I am so *discouraged*, yet I hardly have *time* to take care of both *babies* as I should. My other baby *is* only five months old, and at the *time* I do not know *if* I am

pregnant *again* or not. I have not menstruated for about two months and *it is* so *discouraging*. I adore *babies*, but with one so *little* and a *sick* baby, I would rather not have any more *until* my baby would get well. I have been told of many *remedies* but I do not *like anything* like that, *it is* so dangerous. *Besides* I do not think I am in very good health, *neither is* my husband and I *almost* think that under the *circumstances it is* *criminal* to have *children*. I would like to get under treatment of a good doctor and get well and my baby also. Then I *would* think it was blessed to have more *children*, but just now we do not have the means. My husband has been out of work for so long and he only gets temporary jobs at *times*. I do not know what to do, I *try* my best to care for my *children* as nature *intends* a mother to do. I tried to do *something* to prevent *conception*, but I guess I just *didn't* know how and now *it is* too late, I guess. Can you please *advise* me *in* the best way you can?

Husband Sick

Illinois

My husband has asked me to *write* to you on *Birth Control*. We don't want any more *children* as we can't *buy* clothes for what we have. We have been married 7½ years and have 3 *children* already. My husband *is* not very well. He has *rheumatism* very bad at *times* but has to go to work. Some days he can hardly stand on his feet *till* the day *is* done but has to keep from *getting* in the hole. I have been *doing* a *washing* and *ironing* for two years to help a little but must *give it* up as I am all run down, have a bearing down and feel *terribly* at *times*.

Won't you please tell me how to keep from *getting* in the *family* way, as I do want to meet my husband but am *afraid* to. I feel as though I'm to blame for all his backaches and other troubles.

Mother of Nine

Iowa

A lady here told me to write to you and you would help me I am only 34 years old and am the mother of 9 children **Eight** are **living** and the oldest is **15** years Now I think a large famhy **is** very nice where the people have money but we are poor and can't hardly make a decent **living** for our children I have had a baby now every year for 4 years and it's **ruining** my health I have **swoll** en **lmbs** and can hardly get around at **times** What I would **like** to know is there any sure way of keeping from **getting** pregnant? It seems as though I always get caught the fourth or fifth month after my **child** is born My husband only makes **\$25** a week and we are **trying** to pay for a home and keep even with the world, so you see **we have** our hands full

Five in Eight Years

Pennsylvania

I am **writing** to ask you some **advice** I seen your **ad-vertisement** in a magazine, and thought I would wnte to you I have a hard time getting along on my husband's wages and **trying** to raise 5 children I sometimes **think** my nerve **will fail** me if I have any more for I certainly do work hard to keep these 5 hke I want them

Since the last one came I have not been hke I was before and I surely **wish** I could find out how to prevent any more from **coming** into this world I have been **married** only 8 years if I thought I was to have 5 more **in 16** years I **believe** I would sooner be dead

"Nothing to do with"

New York

I saw your name in Zoe Beckley's corner and thought I would wnte for your **advice** I have five children and I am **in poor** health and my husband doesn't earn only **\$20 00** a week and I don't **think it is** nght to bring children into the world and nothing to do with or money to clothe them Please help me

Small Pay — \$15.00

Massachusetts

I am not marned two years and have two **children** The youngest is three weeks I have tried several con- traceptive methods, but none were of any use to me I followed **directions** also Now my husband is a **machinist** but has not fulfilled his four years so he makes very small pay **Fifteen dollars** is very small pay **Fifteen** dollars is very small money for a **family** of four I find it awfully hard to get along on such small pay

Is there **anything** you could **advise** me to do to keep from **having** children so fast If my husband was **making**

better money I would not care how many I had as I love children If there **is** anything you know of would you **kindly** wnte and let me know

Terrible Suffering

Wyoming

I wonder **if** there is anything in the world that would help me My health **is** broken **down** and I have four children and my work to do myself I am 27 years and have had five **babies**, (one dead) and two **still** births I can't stand to think I'll have to go through **with childbirth again** and my husband and I quarrel all the time He does not care for children and always says the dear ones we have are **taking everything** away from us But I don't begrudge them **anything** I love my four htle ones But what **will** I do if I ever get that way **again**? Baby is two years old and I've **miscarried** since she was born But the things I use are **breaking** my health down and the doctors here **think it a crime** to get nd of babies But I know we can't take care of any more, the ones we have don't only get half what they need to eat and wear My husband has been suffenng **with his** stomach ever since we got marned and I would hate to **think** one of my **babies** would have to suffer hke he does Why can't a person **in** the shape we are in get **something** to prevent **this** ternble suffenng I would rather **die** than go through what I have the last few years I want to leave my husband but what can I do? Im not able to support myself and I know the longer we **live** together and have to bnng more children **in** the world, the worse we **will** hate each other I have tned ever so many **things** But they all **fail** and when I had one **miscarriage** and lost my baby we phoned to a doctor and told **him** what was wrong and he wouldn't come I never **will** come any nearer dying than I **did** that time all alone **with** no one to even help me And dear Mrs **Sanger** if you can tell me **anything** to help me I **will** be thankful all my life to you and be **willing** to pay for advice, so I can get well **again** and take care of my home and **children** I won't ask the doctors here, because they refused some women I know of and life cannot go on the way it is Do let me hear from you

Needs Help

New York

I am **writing** you **in** regard to the Birth Control **subject** Now I am the mother of three children, and have to work all the time to help take care of them I do washing at home My oldest **child is 16** and my youngest is **6** I have a boy **in** between that's **11**, and I almost gave my **life** for the last two, all hopes of us both were **given up**, and would awfully hate to **think of going through with** it again, so if you know how to control **this will** you please be so **kind** as to wnte me **about it** And I can tell you I would be very glad to know, as I almost lost my **mind** when pregnant for the last child **thinking** what I had to go through **with**

Stirrings in the Medical Profession

FROM the field Dr James F Cooper, Medical Director of the Clinical Research Department of the American Birth Control League, sends a letter addressed by a woman physician to her fellow members of the State Academy of Medicine. The letter reads

Dear Doctor

A year or more ago, I sent the following list of questions to a number of women and men in the Medical Profession, who, I thought, should be informed, including Surgeon General Cummings

- (a) What contraceptive methods are advised by the medical practitioner? (I, of course, do not include operative procedure)
- (b) What contraceptive methods are employed by the laity without medical advice?
- (c) Where do the latter obtain the information regarding these methods?
- (d) If there are devices manufactured for this purpose, where do they purchase them?
- (e) To what degree are they effective in preventing conception?
- (f) What effect, mental, moral, physical, and psychic does their use have on the individual employing them?
- (g) How often do they fail to prevent fertilization, but interfere sufficiently with the embryonic tissues to result in an ultimate abortion, or the production of a subnormal or monstrous individual?

None of the persons addressed appeared able to answer them. Dr James F Cooper of New York City, who is at present in this city, informs me that he represents an organization which is engaged in research along those lines, and is, in fact, very anxious to pass on what information they have to date to the Academy of Medicine.

This is a subject fraught with possibilities for good or evil to society at large, and I do feel that, when we of the Medical Profession leave the teaching of contraceptive measures in the hands of the itinerant vendor and the under-world, instead of in the hands of the licensed practitioner of medicine, we are betraying the confidence of the humans who trust us with their welfare.

I respectfully request that the Board of Governors of the Academy of Medicine offer the courtesy of its floor to Dr Cooper.

In consequence of this appeal the Academy of Medicine called a meeting at which Dr Cooper spoke

FIRST among medical journals in the United States. The *Medical Journal and Record*, one of the oldest and most respected, has undertaken

to find the consensus of opinion of physicians throughout the United States on Birth Control. Recognizing that "not infrequently the medical profession has lagged behind when issues of importance to mankind were under consideration", the Record sent out a questionnaire to physicians throughout the country and exhorted the profession "to give the matter serious consideration."

The Questionnaire

I Do you advocate the use of contraceptive measures for medical purposes?

- 1 Where parturition would endanger the life of the prospective mother, such as in cardiac, tuberculous or renal conditions
- 2 Where the quality of offspring would be jeopardized, as in alcoholism, syphilis, and other hereditary degenerative diseases
- 3 In cases of mental abnormality, such as idiopathic epilepsy, mental deficiency or precocious conditions
- 4 In psychological difficulties, where the emotional instability of either parent would militate against the chances of proper development of offspring

II Would you advocate contraceptive measures for economic reasons?

- 1 Where the prospective family would be unable to care for a child adequately
- 2 Where the number of offspring in a given family is sufficient and any additional children would be a burden

III Do you believe in the teaching of contraceptive methods in our medical schools and hospitals?

IV Do you believe existing laws against teaching of contraceptive methods are just?

- 1 To the medical profession
- 2 To the public

V Do you believe that the discrepancy between state and national laws regarding contraceptive teaching is just?

VI Should the adult population of this country have access to knowledge of contraceptive measures?

VII Do you believe that knowledge of contraceptive methods affects the so-called moral standards of adults?

VIII Do you believe that the subject of contraception should be brought up for discussion before medical bodies?

IX Have you ever received instruction in contraceptive methods?

X Have you ever had occasion to make use of this instruction?

REMARKS Please state quite fully your views regarding the present status of the physician in relation to the

existing laws regarding contraception, also suggestions for any modifications or changes which you may consider desirable in regard to this subject

Digests of replies began to appear in the number for Jan 18. It is to be hoped that when all replies are in, the Record will make a full analysis of replies to the specific questions. But the results so far published from more than 80 physicians are themselves well worth comment. Only two of these are opposed to Birth Control and one of the two contradicts himself in his reply to a later question.

All the rest approve Birth Control, about 25 of them with some limitation as to the extent of its use. Though most of the replies keep to a fairly matter-of-fact question and answer, some make pointed comments. Dr J R Wilson of Kankakee, Illinois, writes—"Why should women who conceive very easily bear the burden of populating the world, sacrificing their lives, because they do not know how to regulate this thing?" Dr William F Shumaker of Butler, Indiana, writes, "Our laws are such that it makes criminals of us when we intend a humanitarian act."

A psychiatrist dwells on the psychological importance of Birth Control. He laments the unwanted child and says "From the point of view of the psychiatrist it isn't, shall Birth Control be used, but what method is best to use?" He adds (as another contributor does also) "Mankind is only on the outskirts of discovering the wonderful value of the reaction obtained from sex relations apart from reproduction?" Some believe that physicians should help to change the law—should have done so indeed, long ago. Two urge that medical bodies draft and present bills, one of these believes that the Federal Bill should be proposed through the Surgeon General of the United States. Another, a prominent New York neurologist, on the other hand believes that "the essential impetus should come through lay and various non-medical organizations to a large extent—medical men simply indicating its medical relations and importance."

A New Jersey physician proposes a very extensive medical supervision of private life. He wishes all cases to be brought before a local committee organized by the State Medical Society.

The highest point in the discussion was reached when, in response to the clear indications of a desire to know more of Birth Control given in the replies to the questionnaire, the *Medical Record and Journal* published, on March 31st the complete medical report of Dr Hannah M Stone on 1457 cases in the Clinical Research Department of the American Birth Control League. It is not permitted to us by law to quote passages from the technical part of this report, but we can quote Dr Stone's general summary of results—

"This report covers a total of 1,655 patients examined in 1925, of whom 1,457 were given contraceptive advice and care, under the direction of one physician. Through January, 1927, reports were secured on 1,133 patients, or over three-quarters of the number treated. Of those reporting, eighty-five per cent had used the prescribed methods.

"In round numbers, nineteen out of twenty women were protected over periods running from six months to two years. In over eight hundred cases reasonably followed up, and including all the methods that were investigated, the doubtful results and the failures together averaged five per cent."

WHAT AFTERWARDS?

One of an Obstetrical Extern's early cases

"I pushed the broken latched door open and entered the most desolate human habitation I had ever seen. I was to see many more such rooms, but the awful squalor of the place struck me with raw and unaccustomed force. Pushing my way through a clump of neighbors who had gathered for the fracas, I found my patient (24 years old and already mother of four) shivering on a sheetless bed with three sleeping children. She was in a deep coma and even in my excitement I knew that her pulse was pounding dangerously. Though there was nothing to guide me I suspected toxemia, blood pressure registered 200, a hospital case. The husband was gazing at me in dumb apathy, helpless as a smitten ox. 'Does any one here speak English?' I cried. No answer, I bolted, ran—till I saw the red lamp of a police station—shot an emergency call. The ambulance clanged up, and half an hour later I was trying to explain to Jake Sidonofkos that his wife had just given birth to twins by Caesarian Section."

What came of this triumph of science? Read another extract

"What became of the tiny bundles of warm helplessness after we discharged them? What happened to the mothers who were so eager to help, and who, for the most part, were such faithful and obedient patients? The tragedy of the District is this: after the excitement and the drama of Childbirth is over, after our daily calls have been made and we have watched the infant begin to gnaw life with his curling fingers, after we have discharged mother and child from the clinic, they drift back into the anonymous alleyways, back to the sheet-less beds in the fetid rooms where no mere Extern can follow to save them.

"I asked Challoner (the House Officer) about it one day. 'Forget it' was his terse reply. 'It's not our job to blast their stinking ratholes out of existence.' Then he slowed down and added, 'But it certainly gives me the creeps to see my civilization condemning a Mother and Child to one of these living tombs.'"

C. A. ROBINSON in *The Century*

Book Reviews

Awakening in Spain

By PEDRO FERNANDEZ

IT is significant that a book such as that of Dr Marañon—"Tres ensayos sobre la vida sexual" (Three Essays on Sex)*—should have been published in Spain

The education of the women of that country has been up to recent times limited to those particular occupations which pertain to home making. It was generally the convents and religious schools which supplied this instruction, institutions which never lose sight of the tremendous importance of religious training. The result has been that, while men have gradually broken away from religion through being educated in scientific institutions, or merely through being in contact with life, women, having been kept more or less in seclusion and under religious instruction, have remained devout.

But even the women of Spain are becoming influenced by the movements in other nations, and today there are thousands of young women studying in the high schools and colleges side by side with men and coming into contact with the important problems that are internationally discussed. Does this mean that they have broken away from the firm hold that religion had on them? Not yet, although there is taking place a gradual awakening that may, before long, bring quite a change in their social and economic status.

Dr Marañon, in his recent book, sounded the tocsin of the emancipation of the Spanish women in their sexual life. Most of his arguments are not new to us here in the United States. He favors universal suffrage and economic, social, educational, and political equality, but he insists that a woman should continue to be a woman for all that, and calls attention to the fact that the great mistake of feminists in all countries has been the tendency to confuse women's rights with the assumption of masculinity. Considering the country of which he writes and the lengths to which the Catholic religion has gone to oppose Birth Control, the stand which this worthy member of the Spanish Royal Academy of Medicine takes is most interesting.

Dr Marañon has for a long time been Director of the General Hospital of Madrid. The statistics he compiled in connection with the birth and death rate among the working classes in Spain are astonishing. These figures, together with observations on general conditions and the effects of poverty and ignorance, led him to become an ardent advocate of Birth Control. He favors it, in the first place, for the sake of the woman herself. "On passing along the streets of a town," he says, "(especially one of those towns of Castile or the suburbs of a large city

where the workers live) notice those women with children in their arms and several around them, or those that busy themselves in domestic occupations. Guess at their age and then ask them. Even allowing for the tendency of women to discount their age, I am certain that the investigator will often be pained and astonished on learning that women who seem to be about fifty years old are hardly thirty."

I had occasion last summer to observe this same fact in the towns of northern Spain. Women of thirty to thirty-four years of age who had gone to school with me were now prematurely old, burdened with large families, weighed down with overwork and constant childbearing. It seemed to me that they were more the women of my mother's generation than of mine. There were few among them who had not had from ten to twelve children, and there was not a single woman I knew who had not lost at least one-third of her children, while several had lost from one-half to two-thirds. A woman can hardly keep her youth under conditions of this kind.

It is because of the tremendous infant mortality, also, that Dr Marañon so strongly supports family limitation. The following statistics compiled by him in the General Hospital of Madrid clearly illustrate the conditions existing in Spain among the proletarian women, selected at random after the completion of their sexual cycle. "Twenty-eight per cent had had more than eight children, ten, twelve or more, frequently between fourteen and seventeen, and in two cases, even twenty. The proportion of women of high fecundity is really exceptional, very superior to that of the most advanced countries of Europe. But of the 473 children of these very prolific women, 382 died, that is to say, the mortality was over eighty per cent.

"This is the heroic but useless effort of our poor women. What a large number of children! Only 19 per cent of our women are childless, due more to sterility than celibacy, for poor people think less about economical problems than do those who are in better circumstances, and among this class more marriages take place. But almost all of this large number of children die before becoming useful men and women, for the mother, being physically weak, cannot conceive strong children. Then too, she is not able to take care of them properly, due to adverse conditions and poverty which does not permit even sufficient nourishment and the State does nothing to alleviate the misery among these families.

What is the reply of our enthusiastic economists to these overwhelming figures? Even the most exaggerated

*"Tres Ensayos Sobre La Vida Sexual," by G. Marañon, M.D. Biblioteca Nueva, Madrid, Spain.

results of **Neo-Malthusianism** in the countries in which it is most **extensively** practiced cannot approach the havoc that poverty and **ignorance** produce among us. If we **continue** along this path what will become of the **Spanish** people? Although the **statistics** compiled by the Government (which includes the wealthy families among which **infantile** mortality is much smaller) show lower figures, yet for the past three years, in **spite** of this, the total **mortality** of Spain was 1,811,700, and the number of **births** 1,630,900. This terrible paradox is becoming more and more apparent. If the women of Spain were to give birth to **one-half** the number of children they do at present, **in one hundred years** the population of Spain would be **only half** what it is today. This is not only true of Spain, it also applies to other countries."

Dr Maranon favors Birth Control also in cases where the health of either of the two parents may **impair** the

conception of strong children. He says that "unconscious maternity without taking into account **physiological** standards (which should never be forgotten) is **detrimental** to both the mother and the **offspring** and useless for **society**. He does not **hesitate** to say that "Nether our laws, society nor **religion** take the least care in **requiring** that the parents should be in **good** health, especially in the cases of **disease** that may be passed from one member of the **family** to another."

Undoubtedly this book which Dr Maranon has written responds in a large measure to the needs of **Spain** and voices at the same time a **rising** tendency on the part of **Spanish** women to raise their standards. It is not only among those who are **devoting** themselves to the **professions**, the uneducated as well are **beginning** to see the fallacy of **following blindly** the narrow precepts which have **guided** them in the past.

Clinics in England

From England we have received three **practical** booklets on **clinical** work. These are the Annual Reports of Walworth and Cambridge Women's Welfare Centers and E. S. Daniels "Children of Desire".* The first two are reports of **clinical** experience, the third is advice and information based on **experience**. Walworth Women's Welfare Center (London) and the Cambridge Women's Welfare Association's reports are for 1926-1927.

The Cambridge Clinic reports slow growth on account of false shame among **village** women, and "unfounded stones launched by opponents of **Birth Control** which play upon the **ignorance** and **superstitions** of the poor". In **spite** of this the number of **patients** increased from 118 the first year to 293 last year and a considerable number are from the class which need help most **since** their husbands are **agricultural** laborers **earning** thirty to **thirty-five** shillings a week. Forty-three towns and **villages** are represented, so the message of the Cambridge Clinic has travelled far.

Many, says the report, "come after the first child, with the deliberate intention of **spacing** their children. Others who have three or four children and find it a struggle to support these in any comfort on their wages, come for advice because they do not want to lower their standard of life by further **additions** to their family."

"Even including, however, the childless patients mentioned above, we find a total of 608 pregnancies among the 175 patients who have been enrolled since the last report. There are 525 surviving children, or an average of of three per family. To maintain our present large population, I. R. Connor† estimates that 258 legitimate births per marriage are necessary to replace each generation as it disappears. Of the 608 pregnancies, 35

resulted in miscarriages—many of them self-induced and 11 children were still-born. Forty-five children died,—32 under one year of age, 11 between one and two years of age, and two at ages slightly higher."

The pamphlet from Walworth is a general report of the Society for the Provision of Birth Control Clinics. It is a brief statement of the objects of the Society and the work of its clinics at Walworth, Birmingham, East London, Glasgow, Manchester and Salford, North Kensington, Oxford, Cambridge and Wolverhampton.

"An increasing number of women who come to the Centers," says the report, "are very poor and consequently charges have to be remitted more frequently than in the past. The value of the work to the individual women who seek the aid of the various Centers is as marked as ever. 'You leave a lasting impression of helpful friendliness,' writes a grateful mother of two children under three, from Broadstairs, whence she had travelled to Walworth for advice. Her spirit of gratitude is typical. Sometimes it is the husband who writes. Thus (from Kennington) 'Thank you for your kindness towards my wife, and I congratulate you on your efforts on our behalf. Having a family of 6, I consider that we have done our share towards furthering the future generation.'"

"Here are some typical cases —

"From the Walworth Center

Wife aged 41, Husband a firewood cutter during the winter, at 24s Od. a week, unemployed in the summer. 19 pregnancies, including 3 miscarriages. Of the 16 children born alive, only 8 have survived.

Wife aged 31, Husband a french-polisher earning 45s Od. a week. 11 pregnancies including 3 miscarriages. Of the 7 children born alive, one has since died. The husband a paralytic the woman was badly burnt at 19 years of age and suffers from St. Vitus's dance. All the children are subject to fits and are rickety.

Wife aged 32, Husband a laborer. 9 children, of whom 7 are alive. All living in one room. The wife is blind in one eye and the other eye is diseased.

*Published by E. S. Daniels, Strandring, England. 2 sh.

†Fertility of Marriage and Population Growth. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*. Vol. LXXXIX, Part III. May 1926.

"From the East London Center

Wife aged 24, Husband **tubercular** and an in-patient at a sanatorium, but is allowed to come home for holidays, 4 children, of whom 3 are living

Wife aged 35, Husband a laborer, unemployed 9 children, of whom 3 were still-born All children very sickly

"The **provincial** Centers present equally gloomy instances of large families in poor **circumstances** and of parents, unfit to reproduce, passing on an **inheritance** of ill-health to child after child

Thus, from **Birmingham**

Woman aged 36, 3 pregnancies including 3 miscarriages, 4 born with hare-hp

"From Glasgow

Woman aged 31 who had been married at 15, 14 pregnancies including one miscarriage The 13 children survive

"From Wolverhampton

Woman aged 33, Husband a laborer Four children and 2 miscarriages, 2 of the children being delivered by Caesarean section

"The charge that Birth Control Centers are resorted to by those who **desire** selfishly to shirk motherhood is **convincingly** answered by such letters as the **following**, which are **typical** of a large class, far more hopeful than the **foregoing** cases —

"From Honor Oak Park

'I want to tell you that I am now expecting to become a mother, but of my own **desire** I used the appliance for four years and found it most **satisfactory** I shall return to the Center to be refitted after my **confinement**'

"From Forest Gate

'I have been using the appliance with **complete** success for over 4 Years, but as my youngest boy is now 4 years old, I should like to have another baby'

"As in **previous** years, the Centers have owed the **majority** of their **patients** to the warm **recommendation** of those who have already benefited by the help **given**. This fact is, perhaps, the surest **index** to the success of the work "

We add the **society's** appeal for funds

"The Society derives no financial **assistance** from **public** funds Sufficient has been **said** to indicate the value of the work to the community and to the **individuals** whose suffering it seeks to alleviate There is no field of **charitable activity** where so moderate an outlay produces so great a result Nevertheless, few people yet realize the importance of the work and it is **difficult** to raise funds Indeed, some of the **provincial** centers may have to close unless more money is forthcoming "

The first part of the little booklet by E S **Daniels**, late Inspector of Nursing and Health Visitor to the Education Council who was one of the first to make an issue of Birth Control as a **legitimate** part of public health work, **summarizes** in a **straightforward** and readable style the reasons, personal and social and International, why Birth Control is necessary, and meets the objections of the **opposition**

In the second part Miss **Daniels** **discusses** the best known **practical** methods and clears up mistaken ideas as to the efficacy of such **traditional** "preventives" as prolonged **suckling** and the safe period Miss Daniels is now **superintendent** of public Birth Control Clinics at **Brighton** and **Southampton**

Books Received

ABOUT OURSELVES, PSYCHOLOGY FOR NORMAL PEOPLE, by H A Overstreet W W Norton and Co, N Y

PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE British Medical Assoc July 5-7, 1927, London

DANGERS OF CONTRACEPTION, by **Fredk T McCann**, MD League of National Life, London 6d

DE L'OPTIMUM DE POPULATION, by **William E Rappard** Extract du "Journal de Statistique" Geneva

GEORGE SAND--THE SEARCH FOR LOVE, by **Mane Jenney Howe** John Day Co N Y \$5 00

THURSTON'S PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, by **William Robert Thurston** Tiffany Press, New York \$2 00

THE ROAD TO PLenty, by **William T Foster** and **Wad-dill Catchings** Houghton-Mifflin Co, N Y \$2 00

OPLYSNING, Thit Jensen Borneberraaensning **Hvorfor?** Og **Hvordan?** Copenhagen 35 Ore

OPLYSNING, Kvinden Og Forplantningen, Af **Laege J T Leunbach**, Copenhagen 35 Ore

OPLYSNING, Hvor Kommer Børene fra? Af **Laege Max Hodmann**, Copenhagen 35 Ore

STORM FIGHTERS, **J D Whiting** Bobbs-Memml Co, New York

WOMAN IN SOVIET RUSSIA, by **Jessica Smith** Vanguard Press, New York 50c

THE MOTHER, by **Grazia Deledda**, Macmillan Co, N Y \$2 00

MODERN YOUTH AND MARRIAGE, by **Henry Neumann**, Ph D D Appleton and Co, Brooklyn \$1 50

HYMEN OR THE FUTURE OF MARRIAGE, by **Norman Haire**, E P Dutton and Co, N Y C \$1 00

GROWING UP, by **Karl deSchweinitz**, The Macmillan Co, N Y C \$1 75

EDUCATION FOR TOLERANCE, by **John E Fanshawe** Independent Education, New York City

MODERN MARRIAGE, by **Paul Popenoe** Macmillan Co, N Y C \$2 00

REPORT ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Part 2 Publications of League of Nations 50c

NOTES ON MALTHUS, by **David Ricardo** Johns Hopkins Press Baltimore, Md \$5 00

MOTHERHOOD AND ITS ENEMIES, by **Charlotte Haldane** Doubleday, **Doran** and Co N Y \$2 00

LIFE AND I, by **Gamahel Bradford** Houghton-Mifflin Co N Y C \$3 50

PHYSIOLOGY, by **V H Mottram** W W Norton & Co, N Y C \$2 50

GALLIO OR THE TYRANNY OF SCIENCE, by **J W N Sullivan** E P Dutton Co, N Y C \$1 00

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRESS AND RACE PROGRESS--ARE THEY INCOMPATIBLE? by **H S Jennings**, Ph D

THE ECONOMIC WORLD, by **A R Burns** and **E M Burns** Oxford Univ Press, N Y \$2 00

A French Champion

THE opponents of the Birth Control movement name France as a perfect example of the so-called declining birth-rate. That country is now in the grip of laws having for aim the curb of Birth Control. It seems rather paradoxical to those cynically-minded that some of the officials most bitter in their denunciation of population control, are themselves childless.

Happily in France there are a few, the few found universally, who fight for principles untrammelled by hypocrisy. One of them, Victor Margueritte, who fights with his pen, had his name eradicated from the roll of the Legion of Honor, notwithstanding a fine letter from Anatole France to that body, for waging an unabated struggle against the groups whose theories are doubled-faced and have for aim greater human work material and cannon-fodder.

Victor Margueritte may not have quite attained to a great vantage in terms of literature, but like Zola, he writes with a definite purpose and tries to show life in its truest colors, sparing no word to do so. When "La Garconne" first appeared, the people whom he tried to depict in their rapacious and distorted existence, naturally fell upon the book as being lascivious, immoral, corrupting to the general public. *Honni soit qui mal y pense*. Purulent minds found their own vices represented in words and so denounced the vices all more.

The last book of Margueritte created another storm. It is the first to be published of a trilogy entitled "Vers le Bonheur." The mere title of this volume, "Ton Corps est a Toi"* (Your Body is Yours), was enough to excite the mob, most of whom probably did not believe in the principle of the title.

In "La Garconne," there is nothing to the sane and clear minded to incite repulsion or desire. One feels but the terrific struggle and conflict of a wandering being within itself. It is but the story of a young girl "well gifted and of energetic character" to quote Anatole France, "who found with reason, that the world is rather ugly." She finally finds a way to happiness and peace.

No book could give a breath of air as pure and as clean as "Ton Corps est a Toi." Not only has Margueritte written an epic on the struggle of Woman, but he has evolved a calm, aloof way of presenting his problem. No ranting of pain, no passionate beating against the hard walls of circumstance, instead cold struggles and then warm sun. Few writers have undertaken a like subject without growing sentimentally hysterical, perhaps a few passages in Bojer's "Maternity" could be compared with Margueritte's description of the maternity ward, the damp smell of blood and disinfectant. Yet the excruciat-

ing labor is left unsaid, only the final relief of birth given.

Margueritte chose a strong character to be buffeted by Society. And Society rams its attacks at the beginning in the assault on the young girl by a dilettante. She has the solace of her uncle, in whom Margueritte personifies Paul Robin, the French pioneer of Birth Control, whose unceasing toil stands out amidst the multitude. The girl is left in a sea-port of France and there treads her mill bravely. Her uncle with his meager savings tries to help her. He has taught her the necessary facts of life, only to have his work almost wiped out. However, as the girl lives on, her life rises and by sheer character she manages to keep a straight soul. Her baby she gives to the Assistance Publique. She is then thrown into contact with the law which in the person of a Judge shows itself in rather dark colors. But Spirita Arelli's spirit triumphs. The book closes as a herd of sheep is being led to the slaughterhouse. Spirita murmurs "Poor beasts." And her uncle shrugs his shoulders "They are numerous. If they could educate their strength!"

No one after reading the first of this new Trilogy will not wait eagerly to read the next two. In Margueritte's words, from his introduction to "Ton Corps est a Toi":

"What have I wished to do in my last books? To show through the flighty Monique and the voluntary Anika, the tribulations of so many feminine souls which search themselves on the tortuous paths of liberation. 'Vers le Bonheur' would elevate itself higher to illuminate the long, long road over which, under the heavy burden of maternity, Woman laboriously advances, shielding with her fine hands the torch of Human Hope."

IVAN BLOCH

A FEW OF ST. PATRICK'S PARADERS

"You got the Pope's curse all night for selling that," said a young Irishman, my first customer on St. Patrick's Day. "I should worry," I laughed, "I have God's blessing too, and that is far more important to me." "Oh, you got the right dope," he went on, "I used to belong to the church, but eight years ago my eyes were opened, thank God, since then I trust no one, only the Lord Jesus. The bunch that opposes this is the cause of all our trouble on earth, they want people to have plenty of babies, but don't care a darn what becomes of 'em."

Two men approached simultaneously, one with "that's the stuff, I don't believe in raising an army and navy." "Nor an army of wage slaves who are mostly unemployed or on strike, whining about their starving babies," chimed in the other, and I supplemented with "nor asylums full of unfit that are merely an unnecessary burden to the taxpayers."

KITTY MABION

*"Ton Corps Est a Toi," by Victor Margueritte. First part of a Trilogy under the general title of "Vers le Bonheur", published by E. Flammarion, Paris.

Spain and the Birth Control Movement

BY HELLY COZZONIS

WHEN the first appeal of Margaret Sanger reached me in Spain asking me to attend the World Population Conference held in Geneva in August 1927, I asked myself, looking on the program, if I would ever be able to speak about the Conference at all in Spain. But when I met Professor Aznar, a Spanish statistician, as a member of the Conference, I realized how clever had been the board of the organization to ask scientific men to join and even let them assume the best part of it. There are things which up to now can only be said under a scientific flag. These things are getting discussed in such book as Maranon's, "Three Sexual Essays" and, from another point of view, in "Maned Love" by Marie Stopes. I don't know if they can help Birth Control, but at least they will contribute in freeing that forbidden ground, which is the most sacred of the human functions, from the thick veils which have entirely hidden it from the attention of not only the common people, but even from that of scientific pioneers.

Spain is not more backward than many other countries in this respect. Birth Control is practiced a great deal in a hidden way and without scientific guarantee among certain classes, the wealthiest, I dare say, and seems more or less a privilege reserved to them. Is it because the privileged don't like to divide their property at their death? That would seem quite natural in the Provinces of Catalonia, Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, Tarragona, where the regional laws establish that landed property should pass undivided to the eldest son or daughter. And is it withheld from others so that they will not lower the number of laborers by diminishing the size of the humbler classes?

The church of course is entirely against Birth Control as an attempt to change the laws of God.

I shall never forget a discussion during which I had to argue that houses of prostitution did not seem to me quite on the side of God's laws. I was answered that the Church from the time of St. Augustine had settled that this was a minor sin for which allowances were to be made!

Now if from the woman's point of view Birth Control is excellent I find it still more necessary on the man's side. Because after all even a woman who does not wish children cherishes them after birth, but this instinct is not given so strongly to men. A man loves the child of the woman he is in love with, whose birth he has been desiring, not the child born by chance without his moral contribution. Many times I have tried to imagine myself in the place of a man, father of an undesired child by a mother he doesn't love. I am bewildered before the despair of a man who does not feel he is mated properly but who has to bear forever the companionship of the female who is to be the mother of a child he never thought of having from her. The laws compel him to take care of it but that is not sufficient from either a material or a moral point of view. Such a man as this and the peculiarly Spanish Don Juan type whom Dr. Maranon calls "not quite a man" no less than the poor and all classes of women, would be helped out of many a difficulty by Birth Control.

According to Prof. Aznar's statistics on Spain, half or more of the children born die young, and though the professor is on principle opposed to Birth Control he cannot help conceding that he would not mind limitation of births, if it would result in benefit to the quality of the living, for he agrees with most of us that Quality rather than Quantity, is after all one of the aims of the human race.

News Notes

UNITED STATES

A DELEGATION from the Child Study Association visited the headquarters of the American Birth Control League on March 19th. The group which was made up of delegates from many states was in the charge of Miss Margaret Quillard, an officer of the association. This is the first time that Birth Control has been made a regular feature of the study program of the Child Study Association.

Dr. Cooper reports keen interest on his trip in the

south. He spoke in March in North and South Carolina. In April he addressed other South Carolina audiences and went on to Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. By the end of April he reached Illinois and on May 3rd attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at Minneapolis. On the last day of March, Dr. Cooper wrote of the evidences of interest in the south. "I have been out from New York 18 days and have held 12 medical meetings and two lay meetings—one at North Carolina State College, the other a Rotary club meeting. Valuable con-

tacts were formed at Duke University including the dean of the new medical school who is very favorable to Birth Control, and also at North Carolina University at College Hill.

The following program of the American Eugenics Society will be of interest to readers of the BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

I STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1 **Minimum age for marriage** At first this can feasibly be made only one to two years higher than the age stipulated in the state. Sixteen years is the goal to be sought. There should be provision for specific exception by order of some appropriate court. (The court to be designated will vary according to the nomenclature of the several states.)

2 **Require formal application for marriage license** at least five days before its issuance, with provision for exception by a specified court in special cases.

3 Where there is a period of delay already provided as to the granting or use of marriage licenses, the next step should be to provide that the required period shall be counted from the time of a compulsory publication of the intention in the official county newspaper of each applicant.

4 Persons of more distant kinship than first cousins or of those connected by marriage but not by heredity should not be forbidden to marry. First cousins should be allowed to marry only on approval by an expert in heredity who is listed by the State Board of Health as such.

5 More adequate appropriations for the building and maintenance of institutions for the segregation of the feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, and defective delinquents.

6 The grounds for divorce should be widened to include besides adultery, the following insanity, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, desertion, and stenhty (except that the result of age).

7 Greater limitation of the pardoning power of the governor.

8 Granting of paroles to criminals only after a competent consideration of the nature of the individual case as a possible social and hereditary menace.

9 State authorization by approved physicians to sterilize a person who is insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, one with inherited blindness or deafness or other very serious inherited defect, when desired by such persons or guardian. The approval of such proposed operation and operator by a deputy appointed by the State Board of Health for such purpose is required.

10 State authorization for physicians to prescribe contraceptive materials or devices to their mamed patients.

11 Authorization for the sale of such materials on such prescriptions and the necessary replenishing of such supplies by druggists for such purposes.

12 A law regulating child labor. This also can feasibly be made only one or two years higher than the existing law in any state. The goal should be to extend regulation up to sixteen years, but this does not mean complete suppression of all child labor below sixteen years. (This is included not as a euthenic measure with which we are sympathetic, but as a definitely eugenic measure since large families are encouraged in the very poor in regions where child labor is easily exploited.)

II FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1 Application of the state legislative program elsewhere described to the District of Columbia.

2 The increase of the exemption per child in the Income tax to \$1,500.

3 Restriction of immigration to those who are superior to the median American in intelligence tests as well as fulfilling such other qualification as are now imposed.

4 Extension of the quota system to North and South America.

5 Registration of all aliens and the extension of deportation provisions.

New York

ON March 14, the Codes Committee of the New York Legislature refused by a vote of 7 to 4 to report the Birth Control Bill. On the following day a meeting of protest was held in New York City, and more than two hundred telegrams were sent by individuals who attended the meeting, to the Rules Committee, asking that the bill be ordered out. The committee however, took no action.

On April 11, the Clinical Research Department of the A B C League gave its annual reception to social workers. About fifty workers, representing some seventeen social organizations in the city took advantage of this opportunity to discuss with Mrs. Sanger some of the problems regarding Birth Control in relation to women cared for by the Social Welfare organizations.

At the invitation of Dr. Ben Zion Liber, Editor of "Rational Living" and Health Officer of an experimental co-operative group, Dr. Hannah M. Stone addressed about two hundred men and women on Birth Control. The meeting was held in the cooperative auditorium in the Bronx and followed by intelligent discussion.

ENGLAND

THE high rate of maternal mortality in England has recently been the subject of serious attention. A Conference on Maternal Mortality was held in London, Feb. 29-March 2, at which Dame Edith Lyttelton presided. The Queen, who is deeply interested in the question, sent a message stating that she "viewed with great concern the continued high rate of maternal mortality and felt that a very real endeavor should be made to remove this reproach from our national life." The chief recommendations were further research, notification of every death in childbirth to be followed by a post-mortem

examination to determine the exact cause, and a request to the Ministry of Health to give serious consideration to the report of the conference and its resolutions. On March 23, it was stated by Mr Chamberlain, Minister of Health, in the House of Commons, that he was taking the necessary action to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference. It is difficult to imagine that the ban on giving Birth Control advice at the British Health Centers can be long continued in face of this active campaign against maternal mortality.

Dean Inge, the fearless champion of Birth Control, produced a sensation in the English Church when he published a statement in the *Evening Standard* of March 21, that, in his opinion, women ought to be admitted to the ministry, without any bar on account of their sex. "The Church alone," he added, "adheres to antiquated prejudices and cripples its efficiency by so doing." Some suggest that it is improper for women to preach or pray in public. Now that we have women members of Parliament, town councillors and barristers, the time has gone by for such prejudices. But the typical churchman will admit no changes if he can help it. This accounts for the extraordinary tenacity of religious institutions, and also for their unique power for blocking progress. They would conserve everything, good and bad alike, and they have kept several civilization bound in fetters, slaves of senseless taboos."

This was spoken of the Church of England, but it is eminently true of the Roman Catholic Church. In spite, however, of this conservative tendency the churches are gradually urged on the path of progress. The *Catholic Herald* one of the most widely circulated Catholic journals in England, on February 25th printed a statement from a clerical correspondent giving the position of the Church on Birth Control. He stated that

"It is sometimes said that official instructions have been issued by the Catholic authorities urging the Catholic laity to have more and more children so as to swamp out the others. That is not true. The Catholic Church leaves altogether to the parents the decision as to the number of their children. She even teaches that those persons who marry with insufficient means of supporting a family are sinning against God, and those already married who have not or expect not to have the wherewithal to feed another child are doing wrong when they set about procreating one. For the rights of marriage are limited by its duties. But the Church does set her foot down against a practice which is technically misnamed Birth Control. Those who need will understand. She teaches that anything midway between the complete act and abstinence, the unnatural prevention of conception during intercourse, is grievous sin. This sums up the whole Catholic doctrine on this delicate matter, nor does it contain anything novel."

This is a clear statement that Birth Control through delaying marriage or through continence is recognized as

right by the Roman Catholic Church. The position was emphasized by Dr L. D. Fairfield, speaking at the Catholic Citizens Parliament. She urged that it was the duty of Catholics to do everything in their power to palliate the evils that have produced the demand for contraception. She especially urged that the Church should teach the obligation of a husband to respect the health of his wife and not to force maternity upon her when she was unfit for it. The Church should take one step further, and allow freedom of conscience to those not of her Communion, as to how the number of the family should be regulated.

DENMARK

FROM FR. Thit Jensen comes the following, dated February 20th

I have delayed writing because I wanted so much to send you my big article about the Congress. It will be published in "Frem" (a paper something like "Forward") our biggest magazine, 70,000 subscribers. I have, during the fall, written a new big novel from olden Danish history. This will be published in March and in that month I have twenty-five years Jubilee as an author. There is to be a jubilee dinner and a jubilee edition of my collected novels (23 in all).

That is nothing—but I have lectured every night since January 12th about Birth Control, giving the lecture the new title "Men's and Women's Love." In the biggest meeting-house in our country, "Fyns Forsamlingshus", I had 2,000 hearers. After every lecture is sold a little booklet of mine "Birth Control, How and Why," the proceeds being used for the organization. In the capital, I lectured 28 times, always speaking about Margaret Sanger and the importance of her enormous work in organizing the Congress.

Besides that, I am carrying on a campaign in the Danish Women's Association. I read in an American newspaper that the Women's City Club in New York had some meetings, discussed the Birth Control problem and finally resolved to support the Birth Control bill. I am now hunting the Danish Women's Association to do the same thing. This association is wonderfully organized, it has its divisions all over the country, and I have made up my mind that all these divisions, instead of eternally supporting chancy institutions, shall teach poor tired mothers how to limit their families.

More and more the young physicians are practicing Birth Control. After my lectures I often talk with physicians and their wives at their homes and later on they write to Dr. Leunbach and learn from him what is necessary, so that when letters come from places where I lecture I have a physician ready for the women.

One night I heard a young physician belonging to the Christian physicians' association tell about a meeting of his organization, and he said that more than a third of

the members were **Birth** Controlhsts, only a few **white-haired** old gentlemen protested

I feel **quite** sure that **Birth** Control **is** going forward wonderfully **in** our country I feel even more that the Congress had a **mighty** effect When I speak about the **200** specialists from the whole world meeting each other to **discuss** the question of **Birth** Control, people **recognize** with astomshment that **Birth** Control is not "home **destruction**," that **it is** the response to a world problem and a subject not to be shunned but to be **discussed**

Our **union is** gromng I am **planning** a chmc in the Hospital at the **capital**, where the poor and sick women can learn **contraception**, hke the **clnic** in Johns Hopkins Hospital I read about in the **BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW** I am **determined** I will set **this** work for **civilization** on foot here in Denmark I must not forget that two **Danish** labor women's **associations** are unquahfied **in** their support of **Birth** Control They have held large pubhc **meetings** **in** Copenhagen and among **their** speakers were a former minister of **justice**, leaders of large pubhc schools, Dr Leunbach and I

Dr Leunbach sends information about The **Organization** for Sexual Information **in** Denmark, **which** aims at the **diffusion** of sexual **information** throughout the **population** The **committee** has set up the **following** program for its work

- 1 To approach all the **medical** men in our country in order to estabhsh **cooperation** in **giving** **advice** as to the **application** of contraceptives
- 2 To deliver **enlightening** lectures, **especially** among the **working** classes
- 3 Propaganda through lecturers from abroad
- 4 To **issue** books and leaflets
- 5 To estabhsh consultations **in** the **main** towns
- 6 To supply poor women money for the purchase of contraceptives
- 7 To answer letters and **inquiries**

The **information** is to cover all sex questions, eugenics, the prevention of venereal **disease**, prevention of pregnancy, especially **emphasizing** the great **difference** between the dangerous and unlawful **interruption** of pregnancy and the lawful and harmless methods of **contraception**

Members of the **organization** are **invited** to the lectures and **meetings** and **receive** the **publications** The annual **subscription is** 4 kr (about 4 **shillings** or 1 dollar) In case of poverty, working people, students, etc , 2 kr

Members of the executive committee are Dr J H Leunbach, Chairman Dr Voight, Secretary, Thit Jensen, Marie Slange, Emma Shibbye, Th Dinesen and M Kralund The address a Stockholmsgade 39, Copenhagen

To Dr Gudrun Frus-Holm of Sandusky, Ohio, we are indebted for a digest of some Danish pamphlets, she writes

The Danish **Birth** Control League **publishes** and **distributes** from **time** to **time** small pamphlets called "Information " Three of these have been sent to the League

The first is wntten by Dr J H Leunbach who **leads** the Copenhagen Chmc, **besides** **being** the **editor-in-chief**

Dr Leunbach's booklet is a very clear, concise and well adapted **exposition** of the whole process of **propagation**. It is well **illustrated**, even **showing** the **preventives** **in** actual **position**

The second pamphlet **is** a translation of a booklet by a Berhn doctor, Max **Hodann**, **intended** for children from 12 years and up It **gives** a very minute **description** of propagation, even explaining the sexual act **itself** Dr Hodmann **indeed** wants the **children** to know all there is to know and he does not use the **beautiful** method of **leading** up to human propagation by first **explaining** plant and **animal** fertilization

The **third** booklet **consists** of 26 pages of most **interesting** **reading** The author **is** Thit Jensen, founder of the Danish movement The title is "Baby **Limitation**, How and Why " It **is** a searchhght sarcastically thrown on the situation A letter from a so-called religious opponent of the Birth Control movement **is** analyzed **Thit** Jensen says the letter is wntten by "immoral **stupidity**," **sanctioned** by "**ignorance**" and that **in** the last **analysis** the state pays the piper A detailed report is **given** of a working man's **wife** from one of the **Danish** country towns This woman gave **birth** to **28** **children** in **25** years Seven times she **had** **twins** and the total **avoiirdupois** she brought **into** the world amounted to **280** pounds Of the **28**, **21** were born **without** power of resistance and died an early death The mother of these **21** sufferers for the **stupidity** of **society** hved under **conditions** totally unbecoming **civilization** and she ended, **physically** broken, **living** on a state **pension** Mrs Jensen points out that **this is** what mass ignorance calls "God's **will**"

The booklet also tells about a mother, opposed to Birth Control, who with four children **visited** a fnend who was a strong supporter of the movement The mother explained that Birth Control **is** not necessary, as nature regulates **itself** through pest and famine Besides these, she continued "There are wars and **emigration** " "Yes" said the other lady, "here **you** have just four **children**, one for famine, one for pest, one for war and one for **emigration** " The mother flushed This was the first personal application of her **theories** she had heard

We need, declares **Thit** Jensen, that love and **true** **religion** which creates fellow feeling and safe-guards others as we safeguard our own

Very appropnately the little pamphlets bear as their symbol the figure of a Pehcan and her brood—the **bird** which according to legend feeds her young on herself Beneath the **picture** are the words "The forerunner of the Stork, the Pehcan shows how the Stork story **originated** "

Correspondence

FROM NORWAY

Oslo

Editor BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

The other day both Mrs Katti Anker Moller and I had to meet as witnesses in a legal suit against a dealer who had advertised contraceptives. The charge was that he had offended the old Sec 377 of our criminal law that forbids the advertisement of "articles that in mew of them destination violate the feeling of decency" The paragraph was, at the time formed directly against contraceptives, and it was the "Society for Advancement of Morality" that now had forced the public prosecutor to act

We have the great satisfaction that the jury's verdict was not guilty, which means that the said paragraph is from now on dead. The advertisement of contraceptives does in other words not hurt the feeling of decency. We have two Mothers Hygiene Offices, one in Oslo, one in Stavanger. They may now carry on their work undisturbed.

In regard to international work I will restrict myself to the following points. So far as I can see, an established fact is always the best propaganda. Applied to our case I think that the opening of a new mothers' hygiene station is always the best form of education. Quite a few such centers are now doing splendid work in the different countries of Europe. But so far they have had difficulties, especially at the start, because they had to depend largely upon themselves only. I think that an International Headquarters would here be of very much help. Such a Headquarters would bring the different centers in contact. They might exchange their experience, obtain advice regarding the best and most effective methods, a fundamental point where many ardent workers have difficulties from lack of proper knowledge. Such a Headquarters might obtain information from the different centers concerning their results with the methods used, a material that ought to be critically examined and eventually published.

OTTO LOUS MOHR

GRATITUDE

Long Island.

Editor BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

I was much interested and profoundly moved to see the name of Bernard Cadwallader, director of Sandalphon School, of Cleveland, Ohio, among the contributors to the symposium in the March BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW. I say profoundly moved because in common with many mothers of the children who are taught to live and be happy and, within their limitations, useful in this unique and miraculous little home and school at 1874 East 82nd Street in

Cleveland, I cannot hear of the school without a movement of gratitude and a desire to do something to extend its usefulness.

Schools for the retarded are still necessary and they cannot be entirely done away with even when Birth Control is practiced. My own little boy is one of the

Mr Cadwallader speaks of, a normal child born but the victim of infantile sleeping sickness. I took him to one

fabulously expensive eastern school for the handicapped after another, only to be refused by all of them on the ground that his condition was such that he would not

organize the school. Then I took him to Sandalphon, a school not run for profit, where they had not refused. They simply asked the House Mother—a woman with what the religious call a Vocation—if she would undertake the charge. And she did, with the result that my boy is now

almost made over

J M C

"ADVICE OFFICES"

(A letter addressed to Harold Cox)

Beckenham, Kent

SIR,

I feel I must compliment you upon your very excellent article on Birth Control in yesterday's *London Times*. It is so to the point and so clear, and I only hope the Health Authorities would act upon your advice. Personally I could sacrifice time, strength and work for that purpose.

It might interest you that, in Sweden, 'Women's Unions' have two years ago started an advice Bureau for Parents at Stockholm, I believe with the aim of preventing unwanted children to be born. This bureau is very much liked and last autumn another Bureau was started at Gothenburg.

I would love to see such advice-offices all over England, but being a foreigner, no one would listen to me, should I start a campaign for this purpose.

At present I only wish, that you would become Minister of Health very soon, as now nothing whatever is done, in spite of Mr N Chamberlain's lovely words, "It is the duty of statesmen to look to future generations."

EVA MALMBERG

"Most of little Betty's neighbors have large families, and Betty herself is well supplied with brothers and sisters."

"After returning from a visit to her aunt, who had been married only a short time, Betty was asked how many children her auntie had."

"Only one," she answered quietly. "All the doctor has sent her yet is a sample!"—*Tit Bits*

NO WORRY FOR MOTHER'



"Congratulations, Mr Drake It's a girl"
 "Thank heaven it's a girl! She'll never have to go through the
 worry I've been through this day"

—N Y World

NO BIRTH CONTROL

It is true that the common fly does not manifest as many fine traits of character as many dignified persons wish it did. It shows little discretion where it sits down. Its regular parking place is a bald head. And it is loath to leave even when notified with unction. It will return again and again after being tagged.

As to Birth Control, it has none. Nor does it seem to have studied up on the matter. It will deposit as many as twenty clusters of eggs with 120 in each carton—and then sit on some human nose instead of the eggs while they hatch. Two weeks are sufficient for them to mature and finish their education for a clever career. For sheer productivity, the rabbit is filled with chagrin and also consternation.

—Lor Angeles, (California) Times

THE OYSTER BEATS

Leaving your money to the biggest family is dull. The mouse would beat any human being, the shad would beat a mouse, and the female oyster, with her millions of youngsters each year, would make the shad look like Birth Control. Leaving money to poor parents that take the best care of their children might be a good idea.

—Syracuse (N Y) Journal

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

THE CLOSING DATE of the Birth Control Review Cartoon Contest

is

OCTOBER 1ST 1928

This date is chosen so that the largest possible number of artists can take part during the vacation season

Write for full particulars, including Birth Control literature and suggestions to work up into drawings

Please do not leave this till the last moment

Study the subject and help us to obtain a set of Cartoons and Symbolical Drawings worthy of our Cause

Address

The American Birth Control League
 104 FIFTH AVENUE.
 New York City

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

While Generals Pershing, Foch and Gouraud addressed the American Legionnaires and pleaded with them to abolish war, the Japanese were speeding ships laden with munitions bought in France, England and Germany for use against the Chinese in case China objects to her penetration of Chinese provinces. War comes from provocation. It cannot be stopped as long as a single country starts out to provoke it. A great many sincere people believe it will be necessary for the Almighty to increase the human bump of combativeness to make up for the decrease in fatal diseases brought about by smart doctors. It stands to reason that "God so loves the world" that He will not allow it to be reduced to a human breeding pen with a hog-and-hominy annex to supply food. The alternative to war is Birth-Control. Take your choice.

—Jefferson County Union (Ft Atkinson, Wis)

"Ability and character are not a matter of class, the difference comes from the unfair handicap to which the children of the poor are subject"—ALICE HAMILTON, MD

Dr Bumm, a leading gynecologist of Berlin, Germany, estimates that there are 500,000 miscarriages yearly in Germany, of which 80 per cent to 90 per cent are voluntary, that is, purposely brought about.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The Birth Control Review published monthly at New York N Y for April 1, 1928. State of New York County of New York.

Before me a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid personally appeared Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says she is the Managing Editor of the Birth Control Review and that the following is to the best of her knowledge and belief a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper the circulation) etc. of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912 embodied in section 4111 Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

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

Publisher—American Birth Control League Inc. 104 Fifth Ave. N Y City

Editor—Margaret Sanger 104 Fifth Ave. N Y City
Managing Editor—Mary Sumner Boyd 104 Fifth Ave. N Y City
Business Managers—None

2 That the owner is (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each should be given below. If the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

American Birth Control League Inc. 104 Fifth Ave. N Y City

Non-stock corporation

Margaret Sanger President 104 Fifth Ave. N Y City

Frances B. Ackermann Treasurer Bronxville N Y

3 That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none so state) None

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

MARY SUMNER BOYD
Managing Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, 1928

GEORGE MENKES

[SEAL]

(My commission expires March 10, 1928)

READ

Margaret Sanger's Books

What Every Boy and Girl Should Know \$1 50

Clean, wholesome Sex Teaching for all young people

Happiness in Marriage 2 00

Teaches how to avoid the pitfalls that so often ruin hopeful married lives

Woman and the New Race 2 00

More widely read than any other book on Birth Control

The Pivot of Civilization 2 00

The Guide Post at the Crossroads

What Every Mother Should Know 60

A help to the conscientious but embarrassed mother

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