

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

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BIRTH CONTROL AND SOCIAL CHANGE

THE changes which must occur before a social movement may become a successful reform are usually given less attention than are the hoped-for effects. Yet any social change becomes possible only because certain prior changes have taken place. In the case of birth control, for instance, the effects of the reform in mitigating poverty, improving the health of mother and child, aiding the eugenics movement, or diminishing overpopulation and war, are given more emphasis than are the antecedent changes which have brought the movement about. This neglect of the study of social causes is, to some extent, a natural one. The reformer does not write for the general public on the mechanics of his reform, any more than a railroad company advertises its locomotives rather than the beauties of Banff.

Yet it should be remembered that every social change stands in a genetic relation to other social changes and is possible only because of certain antecedent developments. Many of the social changes which have made the birth control movement possible are of a general sort, effective for other social reforms as well. Under this head come the growth of modern communication, the power of public opinion and voluntary organization, the weakening of the traditional standards of morality and the loosened grip of family, clan, and autocratic religious group. The development of contraceptive devices, cheap printing, popular education and a high standard of living are also among the causes of the birth control movement. Thus reforms are not effectuated entirely through public opinion, but through a myriad of other social changes as well.

Frequently social changes are tied together in what are called cultural complexes or "adhesions," and people adopt a new practice not because they appreciate it particularly at the time, but because it comes to them with some other change which they are glad to adopt. Birth control is often accepted or rejected in terms of such cultural settings or chance accompaniments. At one time, for instance, it was thought of as a "godless" reform associated only with radicals. Later it broke loose from such connotations. And although at the present time there is a lingering association with woman suffrage, companionate marriage, and anti-war sentiment, there will seem little reason at a later date why these reforms should be thought of together.

An idea of the number of social changes with which birth control may be allied can be gained from the report on *Recent Social Trends* made by President Hoover's Commission. In the two summary volumes there are a dozen references to birth control, and the thirteen special monographs also make frequent references to the subject. The relation of birth control to divorce and its effect on the family, its effect on food ratios and natural resources with the economic implications, the influence of the use of contraceptives on codes of morality, its relation to prostitution are but a few of the phases touched upon. Warren Thompson, in the chapter on "Population," remarks that "if a continued decline in the birth rate is a desired end, it seems that the present mode of life can be little improved upon." He points out the numerous penalties placed upon parenthood in business, the difficulties of housing faced by parents with children, and the increase of urbanization with apartment house and restaurant existence. Hornell Hart in the same volume, after an analysis of the changing tides in reform sentiment, suggests that changes in sex attitudes, including birth control, may even be connected with such technological devices as the automobile. Substitution of scientific criteria for religious control tends also to favor family limitation.

The effect of organized reforms on social changes was omitted in the social trends study, but the importance of such efforts was often implied. In this connection it may be added that organized reform movements are irregularly aided or hindered by the progress of other social movement. Thus, the organized effort for eugenics, sex hygiene, maternal and child health, and the movements for outlawry of war, have unquestionably built up opinions which logically support birth control. A study of the American Birth Control League also shows that its members come from a social stratum which gives a disproportionate number of members to reform organizations of the type just named and further emphasizes the fact of the congeniality of such movements.

Yet there are not an unlimited number of ways in which the reformer's goals can be fitted into a complex social order. His task must be to gauge correctly the social trends, the deep, elemental changes of his time, and to gear his work to them.

F M VREELAND,
DePauw University

THE FEDERAL HEARING

MOST of the people who attended the American Conference on Birth Control and National Recovery held in Washington January 15-17 were of the same mind as far as the birth control idea is concerned. Naturally, there were differences of opinion and points of view on plans and proceedings, but fundamentally all present agreed upon the underlying principles of the need for judicious family planning. The situation was quite different at the Hearing which followed. A Bill designed to exempt the medical profession from the restrictions of the Federal Law was introduced in the House by Congressman Pierce of Oregon and came up for hearing before the Judiciary Committee on January 18 and 19. Here two opposing forces met, forces which varied in their fundamental ideas, in their viewpoints and outlook, in their total perspective. The resulting encounter was charged with tension and drama.

Oddly enough, those for and against birth control time and again used the same facts, but drew different conclusions. Rabbi Israel of Baltimore, speaking for the Bill, appealed on the basis of morality and the sanctity of marriage, the family and the home. "Marriage," he said, "must have a spiritual unity and beauty which can only exist when there is compatibility and freedom from worry. Birth control will abolish immorality and make for early marriage. A change in the law is necessary to preserve family life in the United States." The opposition urged the defeat of the bill on the basis of the same moral issues. It will destroy marriage and the family, it will lead to gross immorality and depravity, it will make marriage a bed of prostitution.

Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild, of New York University, appealed for the Bill on the ground that our present population growth is dysgenic. The more intelligent people, he said, are resorting to birth control measures while the underprivileged have less opportunity to obtain this knowledge. A wide dissemination of birth control information, which would result from the passage of the Bill, would serve to balance the present unequal population growth. Father Coughlin, of the opposition, admitting the evils of a differential birth rate, and deploring the fact that the Negroes, the Poles and the Italians are outnumbering the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races in this country, nevertheless appealed for the defeat of the Bill on this very basis.

Dr. Fred J. Taussig, of Washington University, favored the Bill because he was of the opinion that the wider dissemination of birth control knowledge would be the most effective weapon in the control of abor-

tions, while a doctor of the opposition urged its defeat on the ground that it would "legalize abortion."

In speaking for the Bill, the writer mentioned the present menace of the commercialization of contraceptives in this country and stated that its passage was necessary in order that proper control and supervision could be instituted. Congresswoman Norton, speaking against the Bill, also mentioned the dangers of commercialization and appealed for the defeat of the Bill for this very reason.

Congressman Pierce urged everyone to read a recent article "Birth Control's Business Baby" in the *New Republic* so that they might realize how necessary this legislation is. The opposition also urged everyone to read this article in order to realize how dangerous the passage of this Bill would be!

Opposition to the Bill came almost entirely from Catholic sources and it was well organized. Men and women representing all kinds of Catholic organizations appeared before the Committee to express their disapproval — the Council of Catholic Women, the Catholic Alumnae, the Catholic Nurses, the Knights of Columbus, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of St. John, the Daughters of Isabella, etc., etc. And there was, above all, Father Coughlin. Father Coughlin was easily the "ace" of the opposition. Because of his wide radio following it was naturally assumed that his words would carry most weight with the Congressmen. If they did, however, this was not due to any logic or reason on the part of Father Coughlin, he managed to pervert completely the meaning and purpose of birth control.

It was he who said that "birth control would transform marriage into a bed of prostitution," implying that any man or woman who uses any measure for the prevention of conception is morally depraved. "The primal commandment," he stated, "is to increase and multiply. There are not enough hungry mouths in this country to consume the wheat we raise." Father Coughlin came out very strongly, as someone remarked, for the "free and unlimited coinage of babies." He constantly mingled his monetary theories with his opposition to birth control, and even managed to drag in the spectre of communism.

In the rebuttal Dr. Prentiss Willson of Washington answered incisively the statements made by Drs. Howard Kelly and Wm. A. Morgan of the opposition. He pointed out the inconsistencies of the American Medical Association's stand towards birth control and concluded with the statement that "the demand of the women of this Country is for birth control" and that those who are opposed to it "should bear in mind the experience

of King Canute when he told the tide not to come in "

In a brilliant closing speech, Margaret Sanger pointed out that the accusations of commercialization made against her were entirely unfounded, and that no one connected with her work is in any way associated with any commercial organization. She, herself, had been offered a quarter of a million dollars to broadcast on a program sponsored by the manufacturers of a certain chemical preparation which is used as a general disinfectant, and had refused because her broadcasting might have been construed as an endorsement of that particular product for contraceptive purposes. She stressed the fact that the passage of the Bill would not make it compulsory for anybody to employ birth control methods, and that those who are opposed to it on moral or religious grounds would be free to act according to the dictates of their conscience. She also pointed out that the advocacy by the Catholic Church of the "Safe Period" as a means for the prevention of conception is, in effect, an advocacy of birth control, differing only in the type of method advised. Relating the story of her life's work she urged the passage of the Bill for the benefit of the "Forgotten Woman" of America.

Politics, obscurantism, mediaevalism and superstition are still, no doubt, the controlling factors in the attitude of many of our legislators towards the problems of birth control. To those of us, however, who were present at the Hearings, it seemed that if the issue is to be decided upon the basis of facts, reason and social need, the Bill should unquestionably be favorably reported out of Committee.

HANNAH M. STONE, M.D.
*Medical Director, Birth Control
Clinical Research Bureau*

NUGGETS FROM THE CONFERENCE

The quotations which follow are taken from papers presented at the Washington Conference

"It should be as easy and natural for a woman to consult her doctor about prevention as about rheumatism. Notwithstanding the application of some outdated but unrepealed statutes, there is nothing more obscene about preventing conception than about preventing rickets. The legitimate reasonable need for contraceptive knowledge is just as common as marriage. In medical terms, the indication for contraceptive teaching is maternity. It should be routine during postpartum care to teach the mother protection against a prompt next pregnancy."

A. LOVETT DEWEES

"Birth Control constitutes an integral part of any rational economic system and opposition to it constitutes a tariff on the fit for the purpose of subsidizing the unfit."

JOSEPH J. SPENGLER

"The regulation of conception is a medical problem which should be handled by medical people and under medical supervision. Advances made in the study and understanding of factors regulating conception have aroused a tremendous amount of interest. Progress, rapidity and success are dependent upon continued study of these factors. Clinical and research findings should be put to some form of regular communication so that we may be familiar with work done by other men."

GEORGE LYFORD

"The economic crisis through which we are passing is bringing universal realization that the number of children which a family should have, is no longer merely a private or family matter to decide, but is essentially a community concern. Particularly is this true in the case of families on relief, since the community, city, state and nation, has to support their members out of the public treasury or community charity funds."

LEROY S. BOWMAN

"If at a time when we are carrying on relief between three and four million families, we are going to deny and to legally forbid these families the use of agencies and methods which will permit them sanely to control their reproduction in the light of their present circumstances, then we are rejecting the philosophy underlying man's ascent from the jungle. To deny to self-respecting families in distress the right of self-determination in the sacred function of bringing new life into the world seems just about inconceivable. What are the added effects upon these families of having new babies when they are on public relief? This, in turn, leads to the larger question: What of the sex relationships between husband and wife in these normal, self-respecting families, now on public relief? Shall they add further to their misery and their imposition upon the public treasury by having children at its expense, or shall they become the celibates of the New Deal? Apparently, our leaders are unwilling to face this question, or to permit these families legally to consider it."

JAMES H. S. BOSSARD

"It is in the preparation of the children today for the world of tomorrow that the birth control movement finds its highest aspiration. Not in limitation, but

in preparation of the children do we find our goal Our endeavor is to create a population which by its skill, ability and efficiency, by its flexibility and receptiveness in the face of new conditions, will be able to keep its lead "

T WINGATE TODD

"The decrease in the size of the family is generally admitted to be due very largely to the use of contraceptives Young people with limited income, knowing that they can have some control over the size of their future family, are more willing to marry than they would be if they knew that marriage would almost surely entail additional economic burdens in the form of children "

WILLIAM F OGBURN

"Most visibly we need birth control, to protect the health of the mother and that of the children, to conserve the strength of the father also, that he need not have more to provide for than he is able, to ensure better living conditions for the family, and in a larger social responsibility to so guard our numbers as to end forever that deadly 'pressure of population' which is the one perpetual cause of war "

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Proceedings of the medical and biological sessions of the Conference will be issued by the National Committee on Federation Legislation for Birth Control, and may be ordered from that organization at 1343 H Street, N W, Washington, D C

A CORRECTION

The resolution on contraceptive supplies printed in the February REVIEW was inaccurately worded It should read as follows

WHEREAS, The manufacture of contraceptive articles is increasing, and

WHEREAS, contraception is an increasingly important medical problem requiring medical supervision, and

WHEREAS under the present laws there is no possibility of supervision of contraceptive manufacture, be it

RESOLVED, that a central scientific committee consisting of prominent physicians, biologists, and other scientists, be organized to formulate standards for the manufacture, advertising and testing of contraceptive products

This resolution was adopted by the American Conference on Birth Control and National Recovery and by the American Birth Control League at its annual meeting

NEWS FROM MASSACHUSETTS

The Birth Control League of Massachusetts has sent the following letter to the chairmen of all Welfare Committees throughout the State

You must realize only too clearly in these times the tragedy that the conception of another child would bring to each family you are trying to help where the number of children is already overtaxing the physical powers of the mother or where want and ill-health threaten the existence of the family life Family limitation, by medically sound means, would go far toward lifting the mental, physical and economic burden of these people

These mothers need instruction in control of conception They have a right to this instruction There is no Massachusetts law nor Federal law which denies this right Ninety percent of the Protestant Churches of Massachusetts have voiced their approval of birth control

The Catholic Church of Rome has taken a similar stand in the encyclical of Pope Pius XI dated December 31, 1930, which says "Nor are those considered as acting against nature who in their married life use their right in the proper manner, although on account of natural reasons of time or of certain defects, new life cannot be brought forth" The two churches differ only in the manner or means of control, but not on the fundamental need nor the divine and human right

One of the Catholic methods of Birth Control is stated in *The Rhythm*, "published with Ecclesiastical Approbation "

The Protestant Church goes further and approves the use of the most modern, safe and sure contraceptive means known to the medical profession For the majority of married women who seek to keep the family together, the use of such means is a necessity

If your Committee wishes to consider the Catholic method, it may be procured with *The Rhythm* device, patented in the U S Jan 1934, from the Latz Foundation, Box 752, Republic Bldg, Chicago, Ill, or *The Rhythm* may be bought from T J Flynn & Co, Church Supply Business, 64 Essex Street, Boston, Massachusetts We do not recommend that method because, to the best of our knowledge from medical advisors, it has not been proven to be sure or practical

If you wish to inform any of these married women about the safe and tested method, the Birth Control League of Massachusetts will be glad to give you the name of the nearest reputable doctor, who is trained to give this service for medical reasons, and willing to do so for economic reasons because of the existing

emergency Or, if necessary, we will arrange to have such a physician go to your town as soon as possible, for consultation

Many families who are just making ends meet now, will be on your welfare lists in another year if one or more babies are added To conceive unwanted children who could not have even the necessities of life and whose mothers would lack prenatal, confinement and post natal care except at public expense, is a shocking addition to the sum of human misery

At this time when people are trying to raise huge sums of money for public relief, will you make this far reaching and vital contribution to the National Recovery program — that of making available to every married couple, if they wish it, the knowledge of how to space the conception of their children?

BLANCHE AMES AMES

*For the Welfare Committee of the
Birth Control League of Massachusetts*

PUERTO RICO'S PROBLEM

THE problem of population control in Puerto Rico is no longer a question for theoretical discussion It is a pressing actuality We have only to consider of ficial vital statistics to be convinced of this In the calendar year 1931 the birth rate in the Island was 41.7 per thousand, the death rate 20.4 per thousand, the net population increase 33,554 persons, and the density of population on July 1, 1932 was 485.5 persons per square mile For 1932 (calendar year) the birth rate was 41.5 per thousand, the death rate 22.3 per thousand, the net population increase 30,822 persons and the density on July 1, 1933 was 472.7 per square mile

Puerto Rico is an agricultural island, much of it mountainous Abject poverty is the perennial lot of great numbers of the people and unemployment is chronic Conditions which have existed for years must excite (and quite properly) the active interest and sympathy of any person with humane and civilized instincts, but many well meaning people fail to see that with a continued increase in population, there is not the remotest hope of making prevail an average standard of living which can be called satisfactory Improvements in agriculture, new industries, etc., never catch up with the constantly augmenting population As happens in most places, the highest birth rate is among those classes least desirable from a social, economic and eugenic standpoint

The depression is not the cause of all the trouble in Puerto Rico today It has affected us as it has affected

the world, though perhaps to a less degree Most of our economic trouble, the greater part of social ills and even our health problems go back inevitably to the basic question of how to take care of nearly 500 people per square mile Tuberculosis is here an economic disease, as is also hookworm and to a less extent malaria The vicious circle of poverty, high birth rate, inefficient and poorly paid labor, more poverty, must be broken some where before this Island can truly be the "Isle of Enchantment," it is frequently called because of its scenic beauties and pleasant climate

JAMES R. BEVERLEY,
Ex Governor of Puerto Rico

POSITIVE EUGENICS

BIRTH control must have as one of its purposes the prevention of a further decline of the hereditary capacities of the human species Reference to any recent issue of the Census Bureau's *Birth, Stillbirth and Infant Mortality Statistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United States* impresses one anew with the well known fact that in the occupations wherein required skill is great, birth rates are low, whereas in occupations requiring little skill and little native capacity, birth rates are high

As an average, approximately twice as many children are born of unaccomplished persons as are born of the accomplished Possibly the practice of contraception will eventually reach down far enough to decrease, in some measure, the unsocial disproportion in births Let us hope so But there is a risk that contraception will not soon enough forestall the intellectual bankruptcy of humanity, and that, as one far reaching result, the democratic solution of social problems will have utterly vanished long before there is an approach to equal birth rates

It seems imperative, if we would maintain present average capacities, that the present methods of birth control by contraception and sterilization be supplemented by measures to increase the birth rates among the accomplished We must examine our folkways We must weigh new proposals with a caution against too much worship of earlier organization We must be open minded, and alert We must prepare for various experiments in positive eugenics

ELMER PENDELL,
Pennsylvania State College

Have you friends who might be interested in seeing a copy of the REVIEW? Send us their names

BOOK REVIEWS

THE EUGENIC PREDICAMENT by S J Holmes *Harcourt Brace, New York* 1933 \$2 00

THIS is one of the sanest, well-informed popular books—in the best sense of the word, popular—ever published on eugenics in any language. Every birth control organization that has a circulating library, every leader of discussion groups should possess it. The author not only knows the recent technical literature, but he presents his case in a clear, readable fashion, the supporting statistics appearing in appendices. Many discussions of eugenics lack scholarly judgment, but here we have it in full flowering.

There are chapters on "The Heredity of Superior Ability," on "The Sources of the Birth Supply," and on "Natural Selection." In Chapter VI Dr Holmes so devastatingly exposes the fallacies of certain prominent but illogical critics of eugenics as to leave one wondering what will become of their scientific reputations if this book should be widely read. But it is a fair assumption that the same errors will bob up again and again, such is the vitality of error when approved by strongly-held sentiments. The book ends on a constructive note as to what can be done in the present impasse.

NORMAN E HIMES,
Colgate University

BIRTH CONTROL IN PRACTICE, by Marie E Kopp
Robert M McBride, New York 1934 \$3 75

THE materials for life as interpreted through chemistry and physics find a far easier reception from the public than the facts relating to the very fabric of our life itself. Biologists have scarcely as yet accustomed themselves to the discharge of their evident responsibility in relaying to the public all new knowledge of practical significance as it is acquired. To a certain extent this is understandable though not excusable. There is a personal aspect about biology which does not appear in chemistry or physics. In the beginning however it has always been sentiment that has required this service of science and sentiment, with increasing directness, compels reluctant science to share her knowledge and discoveries in every field.

Miss Kopp's volume records the experience of one center devoted to eugenics in its most practical aspect, namely the bearing of children only under conditions which predispose to mental and physical health and a favorable environment. Other centers may produce results differing in detail but the implication of

these data is clear. The safeguarding of conditions of birth appeals ever more powerfully as our cultural level rises and is now vocal and insistent in all classes of responsible society. Sentiment has almost won.

T WINGATE TODD
Director, Brush Foundation

BOOKS RECEIVED

APPLIED EUGENICS by Paul Popenoe and Roswell Hill Johnson *Macmillan, N Y* \$2 60 (revised edition)

BIRTH CONTROL IN PRACTICE by Marie E Kopp
Robert McBride N Y \$3 75

HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT, studies in the Genesis of Psychological Characteristics, by Gladys C Schwesinger *Macmillan N Y* \$4 00

MENTAL HYGIENE IN THE COMMUNITY by Clara Bassett *Macmillan, N Y* \$3 50

SEX HABITS A Vital Factor in Well-being, by Drs A Buschke and F Jacobsohn *Emerson Books, N Y* \$2 50

THE SINGLE WOMAN, by Robert Latou Dickinson, M D and Lura Beam *Williams and Wilkins Baltimore* \$5 00

HUMAN SEX ANATOMY, by Robert L Dickinson, M D *Williams and Wilkins Baltimore* \$10 00 (For Physicians only)

"Lack of exact knowledge of many important fundamentals in anatomy and physiology has handicapped the scientific study of the sex life. The new Atlas deals with the pelvic organs and their physiological activities as science deals with every other region of the body."

SPECIAL MEETING

A Special Meeting of the American Birth Control League will be held at 10 A M on Thursday, March 8th, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, Madison Avenue at 64th Street, New York, for the purpose of amending the By Laws. Changes are proposed effecting principally Section III, Membership Associations and Section IV, Dues.

A pamphlet *The Next Step Forward*, describing the work of the American Birth Control League and its program, is just off the press. Complimentary copies may be had on request.

A new Book List of up to date and authoritative books and pamphlets on birth control and related subjects is now ready. Send for a copy and order your books through our Book Department.

\$39,600 NEEDED TO CARRY ON IN 1934

Organization

- To increase the number of birth control clinics by
- 1 Forming new state leagues in unorganized states and assisting in their development \$11,685
 - 2 Aiding existing state leagues to strengthen and expand their present work 5,560

The main requirement is competent field work

Medical

To continue and extend co operative service to medical societies and schools, hospitals, physicians, etc, including distribution of outline of contraceptive technique, under the direction of the League's Medical Director 8,255

Educational

To support the above activities through adequate publicity, to publish the BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW, important reports, leaflets, newspaper and magazine articles, etc, and to develop the much needed bureau of information and reference 6,925

National Headquarters

To reply to thousands of personal appeals for advice, to provide essential administration of national work 7,175

The League is entirely dependent on *voluntary* contributions, including those which may be received from affiliated state leagues It has no endowment, no assured income from any source

FROM BIRTH CONTROL TO EUGENICS

WHAT we want to get rid of most of all is the miserable social problem group, which is a fertile source of so much of our human wreckage and failure If charity officers, social workers, physicians, and others in touch with people of this kind would exert their influence to induce these people to go to birth control clinics where the necessary information and devices would be furnished free of cost, much might be done to limit the propagation of a class which it would not be feasible to segregate or subject to compulsory sterilization Many of this group would doubtless be only too glad to stop having children if it could be done without taking too much trouble or costing any money Unfortunately the technique of contraception is not entirely foolproof, and moreover, some of the more shiftless and improvident would continue to procreate children through sheer negligence and inertia, but a large proportion of those who should not have children might

THE AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE

689 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

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2028 Monument Ave Richmond

be led to limit their families if doctors, social workers, and I should like to add priests and ministers—all those who stand in the relation of guide, philosopher, and friend to these struggling souls—were to give them the benefit of their judicious counsel

Eugenic education, I am convinced, cannot fail to be of service in positive eugenics. Many people are seriously concerned over the probable quality of their future offspring. Students of biology have not infrequently told me that their attitude towards marriage and having children had been radically changed as a result of what they had learned about heredity. Most intelligent young people who are contemplating marriage have at least the intent to choose wisely, and they usually want a number of healthy and intelligent children, although of course not too many. There are good reasons for believing that a little knowledge of heredity makes them more discriminating in the choice of a life partner.

Sexual selection is a means by which ideals of manhood and womanhood may, in a measure, effect their own realization. If such selection is to achieve its best results these ideals should be high and widely prevalent. The education of our youth should include the knowledge which would prepare them to make the proper choice in marriage, not merely on account of the happiness of the contracting parties, but for the sake of the children which may result from the union. Galton has remarked: "The passion of love seems so overpowering that it may be thought folly to try to direct its course. But plain facts do not confirm this view. Social influences of all kinds have immense power in the end, and they are very various. If unsuitable marriages from the eugenic point of view were banned socially, or even regarded with the unreasonable disfavor which some

attach to cousin marriages, very few would be made."

S J HOLMES

University of California

—From *The Eugenic Predicament*

RECENT MAGAZINE ARTICLES ON BIRTH CONTROL

- BIRTH CONTROL by C C Little *Scientific American*, September, 1933
- BIRTH CONTROLLERS ON PARADE *Time* January 20, 1934
- BIRTH CONTROL'S BUSINESS BABY by Elizabeth H Garrett *The New Republic* January 17, 1934
- DO YOU BELIEVE IN BIRTH CONTROL? by Mildred Adams *Delineator* September, 1933
- MODERN TRENDS IN BIRTH CONTROL, by Stella Hanau *Junior League Magazine* February, 1934
- POPULATION AND PEACE by Guy Irving Burch *Tomorrow* *The Human Outlook*, March, 1934
- SYMPOSIUM ON BIRTH CONTROL *Practitioner* (England), September, 1933
- THE AMERICAN FATHER OF BIRTH CONTROL by Robert E Riegel *The New England Quarterly*, September, 1933
- THE QUESTION OF STERILIZATION *Readers Digest*, November, 1933 (Summary of Sterilization Number of *Birth Control Review*)
- WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, by Stella Hanau *The Nation*, January 31, 1934
- WOMAN OF THE FUTURE by Margaret Sanger *Unity*, (Chicago), November 27, 1933

BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

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