

New York in 1932 expended in pension payments the sum of \$15,454,308 and in the same period expended on alms' upkeep the sum of \$11,910,279.44.

Now in New York, the greatest State in number of pensions paid, dropped in pension payments to the extent of 3,079 in 1933. This is the greatest drop noted in any period in any State paying pensions. Their total in 1932 was 54,185 pensions paid. At this time it should have been increased as other States with a pension act on their books. It is impossible to place all the data before you, so I will save it for reference for you at any time you so choose such. On any angle, I feel capable to define conditions, therefore it is for anyone to prove different.

Four million aged citizens ; \$45 per month equals a 44-cent per capita weekly tax to 125,000,000 population, or \$2,860,000,000. Cost, \$2,160,000,000 ; surplus, \$70,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is the Rev. George Reid Andrews, of New Haven, Conn.

STATEMENT OF REV. GEORGE REID ANDREWS, . EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EUGENICS SOCIETY

Mr. ANDREWS. I am addressing myself to title 7 of Senate bill 1130, dealing with maternal health and child welfare. I am representing the American Eugenics Society, being its executive secretary. The Eugenics Society exists to see that our children are well born and well bred. We are, therefore, interested in eugenics and euthenics. We want to see at least four children born to every couple capable of bequeathing to their children a sound mind in a sound body, and able to provide for their children a fit home and proper character training; and conversely, we want to see fewer children in families unable to provide adequately for their offspring, and no children born to the feeble-minded, hereditarily diseased, the insane, and the habitual criminal. Anything, therefore, which affects maternal health and child welfare is of concern to us.

We rejoice in this plan of greater economic and health security as set forth in this bill, especially its features relating to maternal and child welfare, although we wish that the appropriations for these purposes might have been more generous. The provisions of the bill go far, but we do not believe they go far enough. There are aspects of maternal health of great importance which are not mentioned and, if considered at all, are vaguely hinted at. The condition, of a mother's health at the time of conception and during pregnancy affect the vitality of the child. Moreover, the ability of the mother to care for the physical, mental, and spiritual needs of her children in her home is of great importance for both mother and children. The Eugenics Society believes that the times and frequency of pregnancy are of vital consideration in any program of maternal health and child welfare. A program which ignores these elemental aspects of maternal and child health closes its eyes to facts we ignore at our peril.

We wish to recommend, therefore, the incorporation in this bill of provisions to study the crude and health-destroying practices of distraught mothers in their efforts to prevent unwanted conception, and the methods employed to interrupt conception once it has taken place, and above all to provide adequate and scientific information for mothers by which they may voluntarily limit their families in keeping with their health and economic ability to care for their children.

Money spent in this fundamental work for maternal welfare will prove truly preventive, and will decrease rather than increase the burdens of taxation.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you very much, Doctor.

Mr. **ANDREWS**. There is one suggestion that we would like to make if it is in order. If one word were inserted in this bill, we believe that all that we ask for would be covered.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Where is that?

Mr. **ANDREWS**. It is in line **11**, section 701, title 7; and if the word were inserted just before the word "maternal care", which would make it the third word in line **11**, the line would then read, "And conducting special demonstration and research in contraception, maternal care, and other aspects of maternal and child health service." Just insert the one word "contraception."

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you very much.

Senator **CONNALLY**. Let me ask you one question. Is there any distinct opposition among the medical fraternity to these portions of the bill that you have addressed yourself to, on the idea that it is an invasion of their private practice? I have heard some rumors to that effect.

Mr. **ANDREWS**. I have never talked to the organized medical profession. I have talked to individual doctors and every one with whom I have talked is heartily in favor of that. There is some organized opposition in certain quarters, I understand, but when you approach the individual you do not find much of it.

Senator **CONNALLY**. Is there not some resistance in medical associations and organizations to the embarking by the Government by any means upon any kind of public-health measures and mothers' care upon the theory that it takes away from the private practitioners their opportunities?

Mr. **ANDREWS**. I suspect there would be some professional consideration there, but we do not feel it is of enough importance to pay attention to it.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you very much. The next witness is Mr. Guy Irving Burch, of New York.

STATEMENT OF GUY IRVING BURCH, DIRECTOR, POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, NEW YORK CITY

As a student of vital statistics and population growth during the past 12 years, I do not come before your committee to argue for or against this bill, but rather to present certain fundamental data which, it appears to me, should be considered in connection with this bill for economic security among the American people.

I am especially interested in two parts of this bill. First, in title II, headed "Appropriation for aid to dependent children", and, secondly; in title VII, headed "Maternal and child health."

In section 201 of this act it is proposed that \$25,000,000 annually be appropriated from funds in the Federal Treasury for aid to dependent children. It is also proposed in this act that this sum be augmented by funds from the various States. These large sums of money, like much greater sums for unemployment and general relief running into the billions of dollars, will, of course, have their effects upon the standards of living of the self-supporting and negative reaction upon the size of their families. It is therefore of importance