

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to place in the record certain letters and statements relating to S. 1130, which have been submitted to me. (The letters and statements above referred to follow:)

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1935.

HON. PAT HARRISON,
Chairman Finance Committee, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The administrative committee of the National Catholic welfare Conference would not, of course, venture to express a detailed opinion on the proposed Economic Security Act as a blanket measure. Many expert minds were called into service in the compiling of that act; and to specialists, the wisdom of many of its measures must be left.

Everything that promotes just legislation, and particularly such legislation as is beneficial and helpful to our needy citizens in this time of wide-spread distress, has received and will receive the full support of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

But the administrative committee of the National Catholic Welfare Conference respectfully submits that this proposed legislation, to be known under the title of the "Economic Security Act," should explicitly do justice to every agency that contributes to the public welfare.

The President and many other public leaders of the day have appealed time and again for the generous support of the private agency of prevention and relief. The private agency has played an essential part and is today playing an extended and essential part in the actual care of the unemployed, of the aged, of needy mothers, of the sick and injured, of the orphans, of those mentally or physically handicapped.

The administrative committee of the National Catholic Welfare Conference respectfully requests that this recognized and most laudable work of private institutions, fostered by the members of every religious denomination and of none-and always encouraged in our Nation's history by both State and Federal authorities-be not further burdened because of any unfavorable interpretation of any of the provisions of the proposed Economic Security Act; but that such legislation make it explicit that no State is prohibited, through acceptance of Federal funds, from using as agencies of relief and prevention the private institution, hospital or home. This legislation would then recognize-what is pre-eminently true-that the private institution is an essential element in the promotion of that self-sacrifice so necessary to the happiness and prosperity of our country.

Thanking you in the name of the administrative committee for the consideration you will give to its petition, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. BURKE, C. S. P.,
General Secretary.

AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION,
New York City, February 1, 1935.

HON. PAT HARRISON,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HARRISON: May I be permitted to file this letter as a part of the Senate hearing concerning bill S. 1130, especially title VII and title VIII?

For 18 years I (Samuel J. Crumbine, M. D.) was engaged in the practice of medicine at Dodge City, Kans. I then became State Health Officer of Kansas, serving in that capacity for 19 years, and for 11 of these years as dean of the school of medicine of the University of Kansas. In 1923 I came to New York to the American Child Health Association, whose general executive I have been for 10 years.

The experience of these 48 years in private practice, and in public health, is the basis for my belief and conviction that there must be aggressive efforts looking toward the prevention of infant and maternal mortality, and the promotion of child health. The loss each year of about 14,000 mothers in childbirth means that a large proportion of the homes in which the deaths occur will be broken. The cumulative effect of this tragedy, during the years that have passed and in the years to come, is an appalling menace to the home which is the bulwark of our national and racial stability, and the foundation of our civilization. Among

older children the broken home is often a cause of delinquency. Because of the death of these mothers a mighty army of orphaned children is constantly growing, from which come the every increasing army of dependents and delinquents.

A number of years ago this very condition was so apparent to the social workers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor that they organized a clinic for prenatal care, one of the first organized in this country for the purpose of not only cutting down the death rate of mothers, but also as a means for reducing the annual influx of dependent and delinquent children occasioned by the death of the mother and the consequent disruption of the family.

In my judgment prenatal clinics should be established all over the country in cooperation with the medical profession and under the supervision of the official agencies. This much-needed program might be attainable under the provisions of the security bill.

Health programs such as these are basic for economic and social progress and for the physical and mental development of the race.

Very truly yours,

S. T. CRUMBINE, *General Executive.*

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
Baltimore, Md., January 29, 1935.

Hon. PAT HARRISON,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HARRISON: I am writing you as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in reference to Mr. Wagner's bill S. 1130. I am particularly interested in paragraph 3 on page 52, under title VII, on maternal and child health.

Permit me to emphasize my belief in the need for special demonstrations and research in maternal care in rural areas and other aspects of maternal and child health. This work, if financed, would, I believe, be under the supervision of Dr. Martha M. Eliot, of the Children's Bureau, who is a person exceptionally qualified for both the planning and conduct of research in the field mentioned. I feel quite confident because of my long acquaintance with her that any funds made available for work in her department would be exceptionally well expended. Therefore anything you can do to promote the passage of the bill in such form that an adequate remainder of funds will go to the Secretary of Labor for use in work relating to maternal care and child health will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

E. V. McCOLLUM.

HARTFORD, CONN., *January 28, 1935.*

Hon. PAT HARRISON,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express myself as heartily in favor of the maternal and child health program outlined in Senate bill 1130, title 7.

I have practiced obstetrics in Hartford for 20 years and am convinced from my thorough knowledge of conditions throughout the State, in this field, that the rural areas of our State would benefit by the terms of this bill.

Very truly yours,

JAMES RAGLAN MILLER, M. D.

MICHIGAN CRIPPLED CHILDREN COMMISSION,
Lansing, Mich., January 28, 1935.

Hon. PAT HARRISON,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HARRISON: In reference to Senate bill 1130, section 702, the portion dealing with the care of crippled children, I wish to make the following suggestions for the consideration of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee.

First, it would occur to me that the term "crippled child" should be defined in this section and that the age limit should be 21 years, unless it is definitely determined that the definition should be left to each State individually, and that the