

centage of the association's members are mothers, teachers, social workers, and women of the professions, which fact gives it an intimate knowledge from different angles of the importance of maternal and child health and of the inability of the States to make adequate provision unaided for the work so much needed to be done.

Particular needs in the States, which are provided for in title VII of H. R. 4120 and which we earnestly support, are investigations and reports, strengthening State and local health services to mothers and children, extension of maternity nursing services in rural areas, and special demonstration and research in maternal care.

The determination annually of allotment of funds in proportion which the number of live births in each State bears to total number of live births in the United States; the provision of funds to match Federal funds, available in States unable because of economic distress to match in full the amounts of Federal funds; and the development of demonstration services of a permanent character in rural and other needy areas or among groups of the population in special need are commended.

Many of the deaths of the 12,885 women recorded in 1933 from causes connected with child bearing were preventable. That this appalling record may not be repeated and that maternal and child-health work may go forward, the Committee on Ways and Means is earnestly urged to give favorable consideration to the provisions in title VII of H. R. 4120.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) GLEN L. SWIGGETT,
Chairman National Committee on Legislation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.,
New York City.

The National Council of Jewish Women, a religious and philanthropic organization with 50 sections and more than 40,000 in nearly all the States in the Union has as one of its primary concerns the welfare of women and children.

At each of its succeeding conventions it has—

"Resolved, That the National Council of Jewish Women reaffirms its support of infancy and maternity legislation, to provide that the United States shall cooperate with the States in promoting the general health of the rural population (especially) of the United States and the welfare and hygiene of mothers and children."

We earnestly request the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives its deep, and we hope favorable, considerations.

Respectfully submitted.

HORTENSE B. LANSBURGH,
Official Representative.

Mrs. MARK LANSBURGH,
3111 Idaho Avenue, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF MRS. B. F. LANGWORTHY, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Mrs. LANGWORTHY. My name is Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. That is the address of the headquarters. I live in Winnetka, Ill.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is an organization of a million and a half members with their organized branches in every State except Nevada, and in the Territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia.

It was organized in 1897 to promote child welfare in home, school, church, and community; to raise the standards of home life; to secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children, and to bring into closer relation the home and the school. This explains why we have not discussed or taken action on old-age pensions, unemploy-

Our experience, particularly through the work of our health-education department and through our contact with women in rural communities, with industrial women, and with foreign-born women, reinforces our belief that this work should be carried on.

We are therefore urging the passage of H. R. 4192.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. E. E. DANLY,
*Representing the National Board of the
Young Women's Christian Association.*

AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION,
New York, January 28, 1935.

The American Nurses' Association, with a membership of 110,000 graduate nurses, has supported Federal legislation for the protection of child and maternal health, since the origin of the Shepherd-Towner Act.

It, therefore, reaffirms its position with special relation to the section dealing with this important question in its various aspects as outlined in title VII of bill H. R. 4120, introduced in the House January 17, 1935.

The American Nurses' Association is particularly interested in the proposed extension of child-health and maternity nursing care, especially in rural communities, and also in the plan of cooperation with State agencies concerned with the medical care of crippled children.

Respectfully submitted.

SUSAN C. FRANCIS, *President.*

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION,
January 30, 1935.

HON. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON,
*Chairman Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. DOUGHTON: The American Home Economics Association, an organization of trained home economists which is seeking to improve the quality of living in the home and community, recognizes the importance of the health of mothers and children to wholesome and normal home life. Because of this the association includes in its legislative program the support of maternity and infancy welfare legislation. Under this item in its legislative program the association, while heartily in sympathy with the provisions in title VII in the economic security bill for aid to crippled children and to child-welfare services in the States is in a position to endorse only that portion of title VII which deals specifically with the cooperation of the Federal Government with State agencies in extending and strengthening services for the health of mothers and children as set forth in sections 701 and 704.

The association urges favorable consideration of these provisions for the welfare of mothers and infants and their inclusion in legislation passed by Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. HARRIET R. HOWE,
Vice chairman, Legislative Committee.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1935.

HON. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON,
*Chairman Ways and Means Committee of the House,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: The American Association of University Women appeals for adequate Federal appropriations for carrying on maternal and child-health work in the States by the Children's Bureau in cooperation with the States.

The association has a paid-up membership of 37,034 with 656 branches in the 48 States and in China, Japan, Honolulu, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. It was incorporated in 1899 for the purpose of maintaining standards of education and for practical educational work. Interest in maternal and child health has been of long standing as indicated in its parent education and child-development program, in which many of the members take part. A large per-

ment insurance, and other provisions of the bill, and are confining ourselves to the child-welfare portion.

Title 2, Appropriations for aid to dependent children: As far back as 1911 State branches of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers were interested in legislation providing assistance to mothers of children of tender years who were without means of normal support. Throughout the intervening years resolutions favoring such legislation have been repeatedly adopted at the annual conventions of State branches of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. At the 1934 convention in Des Moines, mothers' pensions were recommended as a means of safeguarding the child. In none of our resolutions do we find that mothers' pensions as a Federal project have been considered. We are aware, however, that during the economic depression some States have become so impoverished that Federal assistance of this type seems desirable. We are thoroughly committed to local control and responsibility for child welfare. However, if a method of administration whereby such local control and responsibility may be retained and needs be more adequately met through the use of Federal funds, States desiring this aid, we believe, should be permitted to avail themselves of the opportunity offered through this or similar legislation.

Title VII, section 701, Maternal and child health: Since the organization of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in 1897, State branches have taken a vital interest in extending and strengthening provision for the health of mothers and children. The maternity and infancy bill enacted in 1921 was actively supported by the organization. Our national legislative program has carried each year since the expiration of the Sheppard-Towner Act provision for this type of cooperation between the States and the Federal Government. Statistics indicate that stimulation and promotion of more efficient services in this field through voluntary cooperation are highly important.

Section 702, Care of crippled children: Provision for the care and education of crippled children has always been regarded by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers as one phase of work considered under the broader term "Exceptional children." As so considered, the following resolution was adopted at the annual convention held at Hot Springs, Ark., May 1931:

We urge the United States Office of Education to make a survey of all exceptional children in order to gain a more complete knowledge of their needs, and to provide adequately for their care and education.

Many State school systems are doing highly commendable and effective work in caring physically for crippled children and at the same time providing an educational program designed to equip them as self-sustaining citizens. If this work is to be undertaken by the Federal Government, we believe that it should be so coordinated with educational agencies now operating in this field as to aid rather than impair the fine work already being done. Provision for coordination of health and educational agencies is imperative in providing adequately for the needs of crippled children.

Section 703, Aid to child welfare services, and section 704, Participation by Children's Bureau: The National Congress of Parents and Teachers regards a child-welfare division in State departments of public welfare as of primary importance in carrying out an effec-

tive child-welfare program within the States, provided a plan of cooperation and coordination can be developed between State Departments of Public Instruction and State Departments of Public Welfare. As initial steps toward such cooperation and coordination, there appears to be a need for provision in this bill for cooperation and coordination between the United States Office of Education and the Children's Bureau.

Title VIII, Appropriations for public health: Rural sanitation is a project which the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has supported for many years. The drastic curtailment of funds for this work during the past 2 or 3 years has greatly impaired the health work done by State Congresses of Parents and Teachers. The enactment of title VIII of this bill would make possible the training of personnel and setting up of an organization and program of a sufficiently permanent nature to demonstrate its value and thus induce State departments of health to make it a part of their permanent program.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Mrs. Langworthy, for your appearance before the committee and the information you have given us.

STATEMENT OF MISS OLIVIA PETERSON, ST. PAUL, MINN., REPRESENTING THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Miss PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak for just a moment from the point of view of the public health nurse in this program. In Minnesota we have an essentially rural program developed in the division of hygiene of maternity and infancy in our State department of health. We are working especially to try to develop local responsibility in carrying their own programs. This is done by developing local committees representative of the county with medical guidance, who shall be responsible for working out a continuous program in the county, a program which meets the need of the individual county as far as the resources of that county allow. We find, however, that these committees do not retain their interest or activity very long unless there is at least one public-health nurse in each county equipped to work with the mothers and babies. In Minnesota at the present time we have 20 nurses working on a full-time basis in counties, doing generalized work. That is about 20 percent of our counties which are supplied with nurses. The others have no nurse available for this type of work. This is probably due to the fact that the county commissioners who make the appropriation for the work have been overlooking this part of the population because they are inarticulate, also because budgets have had to be reduced because of unpaid taxes.

We find in checking with the relief organizations that they consider their major relief problem today the furnishing of maternal care. We know the mothers are demanding service. We have innumerable letters asking for help. We know the committees who have been organized are asking for help. Last winter when service of this type was offered to counties through the C. W. A., we had these committees functioning in all of the counties and when the work was stopped we had letters from every county where this service had been given, asking if there was not some way of helping to reestablish it. We feel there is need for State coordination even with the responsibility