

There must be a reversal of the mistakenly promoted economic financial manipulations of the past 73 years, since the issuance of legal-tender dollars ceased and were succeeded by the now repudiated Gold Standard system of closely controlled, piratically exploited money-token "securities" and measures monopolized by a few master dictators of men, their associates, and beneficiaries.

"There came an epoch of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire because the ruling classes failed to continue to solve the problems of the poor", says J. Blake Lowe in the February Forum magazine. This particular article gives a safe and sane plan of "Production for Use" for idle workers in self-sustaining subsistence communities, under the title "Profitable Unemployment." It recites that Tiberius, of the highest nobility of Rome, and his son, Gaius, pursued public-works policies, and ascribes the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire to povertizing of the masses and failure "to promote the general Welfare."

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you.

The next witness is Miss McGuire. Please come forward and give the stenographer your full name and address.

#### STATEMENT OF MISS LOUISE McGUIRE, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS

Miss McGUIRE. I represent the National Organization of Classroom Teachers. That organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

First of all, I want to say that our organization is greatly heartened and edified by the President's proposed Economic Social Security program. We come in contact with misery, with broken homes, with children who are neglected, with children who are delinquent, some of them, and all of these, or most of these, I would say, come into this condition because of factors over which they have no control, or at least a very imperfect control.

Mr. Green has put forth the view of labor, and so I shall not take up any of those points which he covered, but there are one or two items which I would like to ask. The first is, I would like to ask that you give special attention to the white-collared class in relation to the provisions of this proposed bill. I ask this because most of these people are not eligible for the average community's resources. In other words, not only the white-collared class but the group that are just above the so-called "poverty line" I am speaking about. For instance, if you are very poor, you have access to free clinics, to free legal advice, and to other community resources. If you are very wealthy, you can pay for those; but if you are just above the line you really are not eligible for any of this, and we come constantly into contact with families who sacrifice practically everything in home life in order to stay independent. That is, the wife goes out to work or the family, already living in crowded quarters, take in roomers or boarders, or the children go out to work, even those that would be probably much better off if they stayed in school.

Both of these groups are potentially large consumers, if they had the power to consume.

Also, I want to ask special consideration to the handicapped group as outlined in the bill. There are very inadequate resources and opportunities at the present time for crippled people, either children or adults, for any training to make them independent, to make them self-supporting. Many of these are in school now, and there are

very few arrangements at the present time, even in the schools, to take care of these.

The majority of these persons are helpful members, or could be helpful members, of society if they had the chance to be.

Also, I wanted to ask specially that the provisions for the fatherless family, the "mother-headed family", so-called, in which the mother is employed as the breadwinner and is also the home maker.

We come across these cases constantly in the schools and in social agencies. The mother goes out to work and the home usually goes to smash. The children are without care, and then they get into delinquency.

The country is spending \$6,000,000,000 in palliative measures and very little on the constructive side, so that we are agreed that the provisions in this bill should go through. This is the first comprehensive, constructive, proposed bill, I think—anything at least that I know about—in the social and economic security situation, and we do hope that all of the measures will be included.

The second point that I want to ask is on the administrative side, and we are asking that safeguards in local or State communities may be had through Federal supervision or advice or arrangement. I do not know how that will be worked out, but meanwhile I have in mind the Negro in certain sections of the country. We know that they do not get the same "break" as the white children and white people, not so much the children in industry but in the whole social security program.

There is one question that I would like to ask, or one illustration which I would like to give, because I do not know whether it would come in before this group or not, and that is, that in the emergency relief arrangements certain work projects are under way. These work projects fall into really hazardous occupations. Men have been injured, or, in the illustration that I gave of the man that was killed, there were a wife and five children left without any means of support. Now, under the State constitution, I am told—and this happened to be in Texas—that person or that family is not eligible to come under the workmen's compensation law. I understand that is true in a number of the States. I do not know whether any provision in this sort of a bill can come in to include that kind of a group or not, but I did want to put that illustration before this group.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you concluded your statement?

Miss MCGUIRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. I know that in Maryland teachers are pensioned, and I think that is also true in the District of Columbia. Are they generally pensioned throughout the States?

Miss MCGUIRE. I am not familiar with that. Those that I know I think are generally pensioned throughout the States, particularly New York.

Mr. LEWIS. If there is any general rule as to the age at which they become pensionable, will you give it to the committee? What is the pensionable age in Maryland?

Miss MCGUIRE. I would not know without looking up the individual State law.

Mr. LEWIS. What is it in the District of Columbia?

Miss MCGUIRE. I do not know that. Usually it is based on the years of service in teaching, rather than on age, in a great many of the States.

Mr. LEWIS. There is no compulsory age of retirement for teachers within the District of Columbia?

Miss MCGUIRE. I do not know that.

Mr. LEWIS. Where do you teach, Miss McGuire?

Miss MCGUIRE. I teach in a college at the present time, which does not come under the pension system at all, and I also am in social work, connected closely with the schools, but I am not eligible for a pension under the school system at all, so I do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your appearance and the testimony you have given the committee.

Mr. KNUTSON. I would like to ask Miss McGuire a question. How does this legislation meet with your views?

Miss MCGUIRE. Very well. I hope it all goes through.

Mr. KNUTSON. Do you think we are making adequate provision for the handicapped people?

Miss MCGUIRE. Yes; I think that would probably be as adequate as one could possibly expect at this time. My whole object in being here is to give my approbation of the features of that bill and to ask that you give it the same support that teachers give it, to see that it goes through.

Mr. KNUTSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Treager. I did not get his full name. Representative Lewis said he had requested an opportunity to be heard, and it was at the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, a member of the committee, that his name was put upon the calendar. Is Mr. Treager present?

The CLERK. He does not answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Susan Lawrence Davis.

**STATEMENT OF MISS SUSAN LAWRENCE DAVIS, WASHINGTON, D. C., REPRESENTING THE TOWNSEND-DAVIS CLYSTERTORY HEALTH TREATMENTS, ATHENS, ALA.; ALSO REPRESENTING MRS. TOWNSEND, CORSICAN, TEX.**

Miss DAVIS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have come to ask you to assist me in reviving a piece of social-security legislation that was introduced just before we went into the World War. It was introduced by John P. Bankhead, the father of the two Bankheads now in Congress, on January 22, 1917, the day that President Wilson read his 14 peace points, but we soon went to war with Europe, and we just finished it last Tuesday, and I have been on the firing line with this amendment ever since, and now I wish to finish this, and it is appropriate to this social-security bill that you have before you.

The CHAIRMAN. You are recognized for 5 minutes.

Miss DAVIS. I will read the amendment, if you please, that he introduced to the bill [reading]:

(S. 2215, 64th Cong., 2d sess. Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Bankhead to the bill S. 2215 by Mr. Ransdell, of Louisiana)

That there shall be established a division of personal hygiene and human sanitation, based on the Townsend-Davis clystertory method (intestinal