

FERENCZI  
Imre

## Population Authority Cites 5-to-2 Majority Of Totalitarians

**Dr. Ferenczi Points to  
Increased Birth Rate  
As Factor for Peace**

Five hundred million persons against 200 million are the terms in which Dr. Imre Ferenczi, noted authority on population questions from Geneva, thinks of the struggle of the Fascist powers against the democracies.

All problems of man, including war, hark back to the question of nations' populations, he said yesterday at the Cosmos Club, where he is staying in preparation for a lecture before the Brookings Institution.

The United States, he said, was threatened by an alliance totaling 500,000,000 souls—the combined population of Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan. Opposed to this number are the 200,000,000 persons comprising the British Empire and the United States.

### **Hitler's Population 'Armament.'**

Hitler has succeeded, through land reform, marriage loans, housing and other enticements to large families in rapping Germany's birth rate of 900,000 in 1932 to 1,400,000 in 1938, Dr. Ferenczi stated. With this population "armament," he added, Hitler was able to wage an offensive war.

France has had a decreasing birth rate since as early as 1800 and accordingly lacked the manpower to win a war against Germany's new growth. "Just before the present war France authorized a family policy to increase its population, but it came too late," Dr. Ferenczi commented.

"From this example," he added, "the United States should learn that you can't remain unprepared, even in the question of population." A nation, he believes, should increase its birth rate in order to maintain its absolute population.

Germany's policy of shifting populations wholesale is unwise because it does not consider the welfare of the individual, and also disturbs his economic life, he said. Nor does the policy settle the problem of minorities, he added.

#### Subsidy Might Help.

Dr. Ferenczi believes in government subsidy in the form of low-rate housing and food prices to encourage large families, but admits this would not work in the high-wage and intellectual levels. For the latter groups he suggests government allowances for the education of their children.

With this country's large resources and technological advantages, Dr. Ferenczi believes we can arm to a parity with Germany within a reasonable time.

"There was a time when population questions were simply of a statistical nature," he said, "but today they are of grave political and international importance."

Dr. Ferenczi is a native of Hungary, but has devoted much time to research work in Geneva where he formerly was technical expert on migration and population questions of the International Labor Office. He was, at one time, professor of social policy at the University of Budapest.

He is now in this country on an extended lecture tour.

