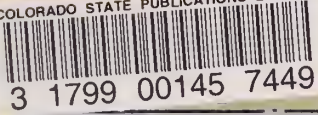


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Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 1

October, November, December, 1937

No. 4

Annual Report, 1937

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
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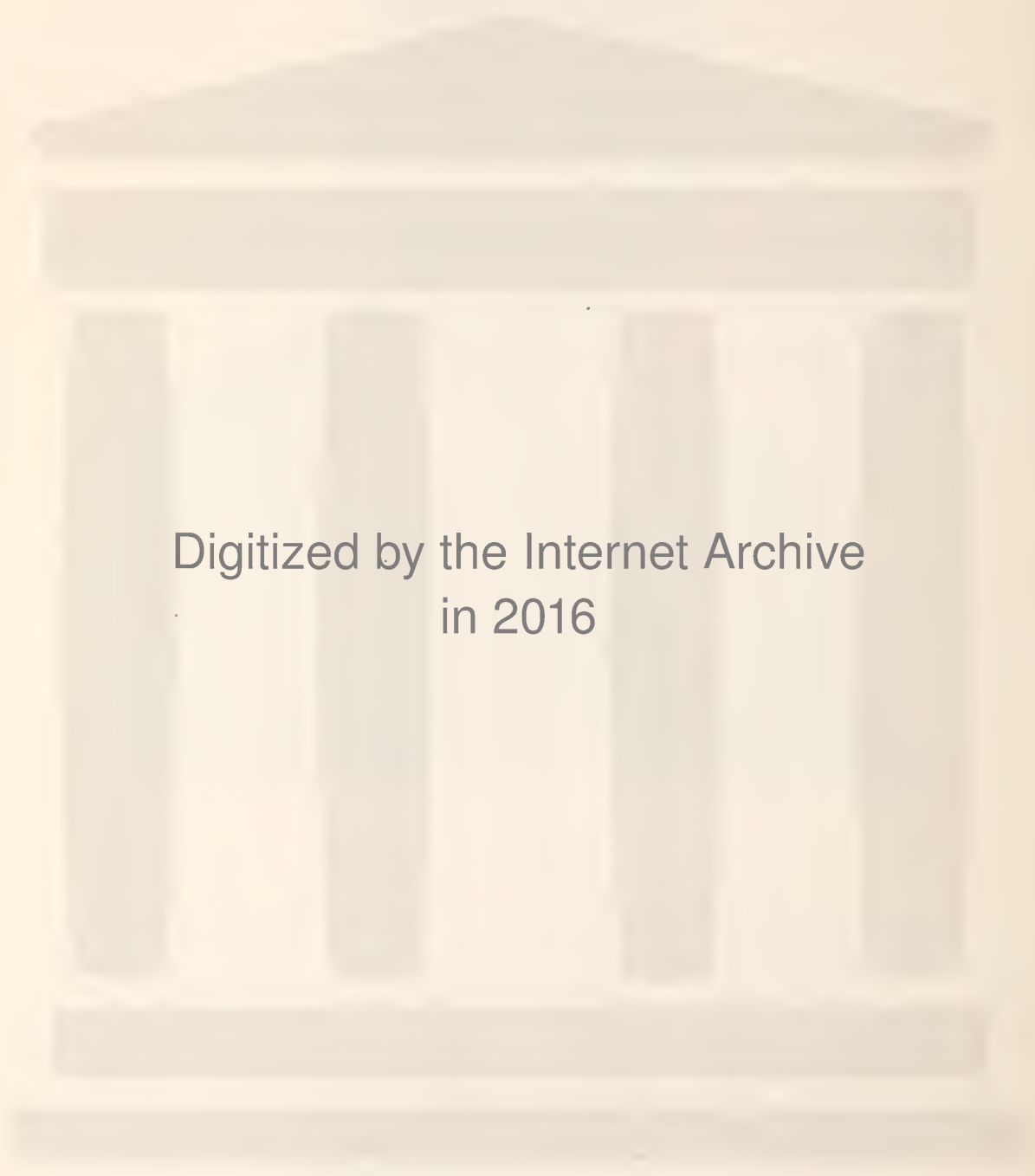


FRED B. ORMAN

Member

Colorado State Board of Public Welfare

Fred B. Orman, member of the State Board of Public Welfare, is outstanding among those who have contributed to the progress of the public welfare program in Colorado. As a volunteer, Mr. Orman has devoted much time and effort in public welfare activities over a period of years. He was born and reared in Colorado, and has resided continuously within the state with the exception of the time spent in acquiring his education in St. John's Military School and Princeton University. He was associated with his father in a construction company which built many of the railroads of Colorado. He later became the head of a company which constructs highways, water works, sewage systems, and other municipal projects throughout the state. These activities have given him extensive knowledge of economic conditions and of the needs in Colorado. Close and continuous connection with governmental affairs, which began when his father, James Bradley Orman, was governor of Colorado, has given him the comprehensive understanding and the keen insight so invaluable in the administration of the Public Welfare program. His ability was given recognition when former Governor Edwin C. Johnson appointed him a member of the Official Colorado State Relief Committee, which became the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare in 1936, and again, when Governor Teller Ammons reappointed him a member of the Board in 1937.



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**COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

Earl M. Kouns, Director

Honorable Teller Ammons, Governor

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

HERBERT FAIRALL, Chairman

FRED B. ORMAN

MARY ISHAM, Secretary

RAY E. DAVIS

EARL M. KOUNS, Executive Secretary

FLORENCE HUTSINPILLAR

CONTENTS

	Page
Frontispiece—Fred B. Orman, Member, Colorado State Board of Public Welfare	
Table of Contents.....	1
A Message from Herbert Fairall.....	2
Old-Age Assistance and Old-Age Insurance	3
Special Service Departments	5
Chart I—Revenue and Expenditures—State Public Welfare Fund, Year 1937	6
Table 1—Receipts, Expenditures, and Unobligated Balance, Year 1937.....	7
Evolution of Dependent and Neglected Child Care.....	8
Child Welfare in Colorado.....	10
Chart II—Child Welfare Services, Districts and Demonstration Units.....	14
Table 2—Aid to Dependent Children—Applications, Cases Under Care, and Obligations, Year 1937.....	15
Table 3—Old-Age Pension Fund—Analysis of Revenues and Expenditures, Year 1937.....	16
Table 4—Old-Age Assistance in States with Plans Approved by the Social Security Board, December, 1937	17
Old-Age Pensions.....	18
The \$45.00 Old-Age Pension Law.....	18
Proration of Pension Payments.....	19
Number of Recipients, Amount Paid, Average Award	19
Payments Made to Ineligible Persons.....	20
Recoveries	20
Table 5—Applications, Cases Under Care, and Obligations.....	21
Chart III—Persons Accepted July 1, 1937-Dec. 31, 1937, Classified by Age on July 1, 1938, and by Sex	22
Statistics	23
Aid to the Blind.....	27
Table 6—Recipients of Special Types of Assistance, General Relief; Persons Employed Under Works Program—WPA, CCC, NYA	28
General Relief	29
County Farms and Hospitals.....	30
Statistical Reporting of All Public Assistance.....	30
Table 7—State and Federal Funds Allocated to Counties for Welfare Purposes	31
Table 8—State Funds Expended by Counties for General Relief.....	32-33
Table 9—Expenditures for Welfare Purposes from County Funds Only.....	34-35
Chart IV—Organization Chart—State of Colorado Department of Public Welfare.....	37
Division of Tuberculosis.....	38
The War Department's Participation in CCC Program.....	39
Table 10—Social Data.....	42-43
Interpretation Activities of Prowers County Department of Public Welfare.....	44
Surplus Commodity Division, 1937.....	45
Chart V—State Plans for Special Types of Assistance Approved by Social Security Board—Status as of December 27, 1937	46

A MESSAGE FROM HERBERT FAIRALL

Chairman

Colorado State Board of Public Welfare

The almost eager willingness with which Colorado citizens accept relief has created a definite demand for a stricter scrutiny of relief cases. The almost complete failure of family responsibility accentuates this demand. This demand can be met through a more efficient administration of relief in the counties.

The State Department is thoroughly aware of the difficulties confronting county departments. We realize full well that administrative costs have been kept at a minimum. It is perhaps because of the low administrative cost that many worthy persons are not on relief while many others could well do without. This condition may be the result of existing laws, but this in no way excuses faulty administration.

In 1937, the cost to the taxpayers of this two year old department was nearly eighteen million dollars. Six million of this came from the federal government, nine and one-half million from the state and only about two and one-half million from the counties. These figures include only the activities under this department and do not include W.P.A. or other federal emergency agencies.

In the main the counties have shown a very fine spirit of cooperation with the state. It must be remembered, however, that county departments have the selection of personnel in their own hands. The State Department has power of veto only.

The figures for 1937 quoted above direct public attention to the fact that the contributions made by the counties are relatively small. Any criticism of

administration will consequently fall upon the counties not upon the state, as all appointments, investigations and original decisions are made by the county departments.

County welfare departments have been instructed to secure trained and qualified workers whenever possible. Those who are trained in this work are best fitted to render efficient service. Their training equips them to render service not only to those on relief but also to the counties for whom they work. Their training qualifies them to extend the helping, sympathetic hand and at the same time prevent their employers from imposition.

Certain standards for qualified personnel have been prescribed. It will be beneficial to all concerned if these qualifications are met in the selection of county workers.

Should relief be returned to the counties, which is an objective of many well meaning people, hardships would ensue, as county administrators well know. All taxes, whether city, county, state or federal must come from the people. Even those on relief pay in proportion to the purchases they make. It is, therefore, no advantage to saddle any undue portion of the tax burden on either the state or federal governments.

The best way of preventing any continued excesses is through the selection of a well trained personnel, sufficient in number to render efficient service. Thus will the counties achieve a businesslike administration of relief and bring about a diminishing burden to the taxpayer.

Old-Age Assistance and Old-Age Insurance

Heber R. Harper, Regional Director
Social Security Board

The acid test of industrial society is the problem of insecurity—of unemployment during men's working years and dependency in their old age. A modern economic state will rise or fall to the extent that it succeeds or fails in solving this problem.

Insecurity is as complex as modern industrial society itself. The attack on the problem is therefore far from simple. Neither the dole nor social insurance constitutes an immediate solution; both are necessary remedial measures.

Therein lies a particular significance of the Federal Social Security Act. In that measure is embodied a double wedge against insecurity in old age. Old-age insurance is only a partial answer; old-age assistance is not the entire solution. But in a united attack upon an unendurable evil, these programs are indeed providing a considerable degree of security for an impressive part of the population.

It is vital that a comprehensive view of this dual approach be constantly before all administrators of the broad program—Federal, State, and local. For this reason, the writer is glad that the Director has provided space for a paper on this subject in his Department's publication.

But still more welcome is the opportunity to bring to the attention of the general public, reading the Bulletin, the implications of inter-relationship and contrast in the State old-age assistance program and the Federal old-age insurance plan. It is important to re-emphasize the fact that a single Act implements both measures, makes them interdependent, establishes a new partnership between State and Federal Governments, combines new approaches with familiar ones—and in so doing, paves the way to adequate social security in Colorado and the United States.

As parallel phases of a single attack on one problem, then, the two plans are properly studied together, even in so brief a review as here follows.

Old-age assistance, administered by the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, is mainly a program for the present. Old-age insurance, directly administered by the Social Security Board, presents largely a program for the future.

It is true that payments of benefits are now being made by the Board under old-age insurance provisions of the Federal Social Security Act of 1935. They are small lump-sum benefits, not designed to afford recipients a livelihood in old age—only to "help along".

During 1937, some six hundred Colorado wage earners who had attained age 65, or relatives or estates of Colorado wage earners who had died, received lump-sum payments averaging slightly more than twenty dollars each. These were the few who were entitled to small amounts on the basis of wages earned during that year: reserve accounts under the old-age insurance system were opened only in 1936, and have therefore not reached very great proportions.

This year (1938), however, larger payments will be made; next year still larger and more numerous. Beginning January 1, 1942, monthly benefits will start going to wage earners in their old age from the accounts built up during their working years. Benefits to qualified persons will then range from \$10.00 to \$85.00 a month.¹

¹Every qualified individual (defined later in this paper) will, after January 1, 1942, upon attaining age 65 receive monthly for life a benefit calculated as follows:

- (a) On the basis of wages paid him in a covered employment after December 31, 1936, and before attaining age 65, up to and including \$3,000 total—monthly benefit of one-half of one per cent of such total wages.
- (b) On the basis of such wages over \$3,000 but not more than \$45,000—monthly benefit of one-twelfth of one per cent.
- (c) On the basis of such wages over \$45,000—monthly benefit of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent.

The maximum benefit is \$85 a month; the minimum, \$10.

Following is a table of typical amounts of Federal old-age insurance benefits, calculated in the above manner:

Total Wages, not Counting Wages from a single Employer in Excess of \$3,000 a Year	Per Cent of Total Wages Payable as Monthly Benefit			Total Amount of Monthly Benefit
	½ Per Cent of the First \$3,000	1/12 Per Cent of Next \$42,000	1/24 Per Cent of All Over \$45,000	
\$2,000.....	\$10.00	.....	.....	\$10.00
\$2,500.....	12.50	.....	.....	12.50
\$3,000.....	15.00	.....	.....	15.00
\$3,500.....	15.00	\$ 0.42	.....	15.42
\$4,000.....	15.00	.83	.....	15.83
\$4,500.....	15.00	1.25	.....	16.25
\$5,000.....	15.00	1.67	.....	16.67
\$10,000.....	15.00	5.83	.....	20.83
\$15,000.....	15.00	10.00	.....	25.00
\$20,000.....	15.00	14.17	.....	29.17
\$25,000.....	15.00	18.33	.....	33.33
\$30,000.....	15.00	22.50	.....	37.50
\$35,000.....	15.00	26.67	.....	41.67
\$40,000.....	15.00	30.83	.....	45.83
\$45,000.....	15.00	35.00	.....	50.00
\$50,000.....	15.00	35.00	\$ 2.08	52.08
\$60,000.....	15.00	35.00	6.25	56.25
\$70,000.....	15.00	35.00	10.42	60.42
\$80,000.....	15.00	35.00	14.58	64.58
\$90,000.....	15.00	35.00	18.75	68.75
\$100,000.....	15.00	35.00	22.92	72.92
\$110,000.....	15.00	35.00	27.08	77.08
\$120,000.....	15.00	35.00	31.25	81.25
\$129,000.....	15.00	35.00	35.00	*85.00

*Maximum monthly benefit.

Old-age insurance under the Social Security Act is, therefore, chiefly a program for the future. While substantial pensions are being offered needy Colorado citizens by the State Department of Public Welfare (with the financial assistance of the Federal Government through grants authorized by the Social Security Act), the Social Security Board will make monthly old-age insurance payments only after 1941.

The two plans are also divergent in their requirements for eligibility. State pensions are established for the aged **needy**—implying that recipients must be in need of funds—and amounts representing pensioners' personal income must be subtracted from the maximum statutory grant of \$45.00 a month. On the other hand, wage earners whose accounts are built up on the basis of earnings in employment covered by Title II of the Social Security Act¹ are entitled to Federal old-age insurance benefits as a matter of **right** and regardless of need.

It is indeed insurance. A very wealthy corporation president will receive his benefits on retiring just as will the low-income worker.

Again, old-age assistance is limited in scope by the boundaries of the State; in order to qualify for old-age pensions under Colorado law, one must have been a resident of the state for a period of several years.

But old-age insurance is national in extent. A person may have been employed in Colorado for a few months, in New York for a year, and in several other States at various times. His employers, no matter where he may be working (in a covered employment) must report his wages, and the Social Security

¹Conditions set forth in Title II of the Social Security Act are the following:

Benefits are payable on the basis of remuneration, not including that part over \$3,000 paid by any one employer during any one calendar year, for employment of all types except—

- (1) Agricultural labor.
- (2) Domestic service in a private home.
- (3) Casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business.
- (4) Service performed as a seaman.
- (5) Federal Government service.
- (6) State Government service.
- (7) "Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."
- (8) Railway labor (exempted by the Railway Retirement Act).

To qualify for regular monthly benefits, a person must have received, with respect to employment after December 31, 1936, and before he attained the age of 65, at least \$2,000; and must have worked in a covered employment at least one day in each of five calendar years after December 31, 1936, before he attained age 65.

Lump-sum benefits, amounting to 3½% of total wages with respect to employment after December 31, 1936, and before attaining age 65, are paid to persons not qualified in this manner but otherwise entitled to old-age insurance benefits.

Board maintains his wage record. It is for this reason most important that a wage earner have an account number—but only one—whether he is working in Denver or Dallas or Dayton.

The State of Colorado, moreover, requires that a person be a citizen of the United States in order to qualify for an old-age pension. Federal old-age insurance is paid to eligible workers regardless of citizenship, the only requirement being that the work be performed in the United States.²

It should also be pointed out that Colorado, alone among the states, has gone one step beyond Federal requirements and customary practice to grant pensions to persons between 60 and 65 years of age. Federal old-age insurance monthly benefits, of course, are offered only to wage earners who have attained age 65.

Summarizing, therefore, it has been observed that Colorado old-age assistance and Federal old-age insurance programs differ in the following respects:

(1) The State is now paying regular monthly pensions. Monthly payments under the Federal plan will not be payable until 1942; meanwhile, lump-sum benefits are being paid.

(2) State assistance is based on need; Federal insurance, on right.

(3) Old-age assistance is limited to residents of the state; old-age insurance is nation-wide.

(4) The Colorado law requires recipients of old-age pensions to be citizens of the United States; the Federal plan contains no such limitation.

(5) Persons 60 years of age and over may qualify for Colorado old-age assistance; 65 is the age at which Federal old-age insurance monthly benefits begin.

The question is often asked: "Will old-age insurance eventually replace old-age assistance?" Almost certainly—No! Old-age insurance will inevitably tend to decrease the future need for State pensions. When monthly benefits are being paid to retired workers or their estates by the Federal Government as a matter of right, there will no longer be as great a need for old-age pensions as we now understand them.

Old-age insurance will probably never eliminate old-age assistance. As the Social Security Act stands at present, some 47% of the 49 million workers in the United States are excluded from the insurance provisions. The rest must be protected in their need by other means.

Moreover, old-age insurance provides only indirectly for the wage-earner's wife if she is not gain-

²These State residence and citizenship requirements are established by State law. The Social Security Act not only does not require these restrictions, but by implication discourages them.

fully employed. If the worker dies, the lump-sum benefit provided under Title II of the Federal Act¹ will generally not be adequate for the complete support of the family. The worker may not receive large enough annuities, if he lives, to care for his aged wife, mother, or other dependent relatives; his earnings before he reached age 65 may have been very small—and it is upon these that the old-age benefits are based.

Old-age assistance will be needed for many years to come as a supplement to annuities which may be too small to provide for all the wage earner's or his family's dependents, when those annuities are the only source of income.

And, as has been pointed out, no monthly benefits will be paid under old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act until 1942. Even after that, the average monthly sums will be rather low for some time. During this early period of development, during the amassing of wage earners' reserve accounts,

¹If any individual dies before attaining age 65, his estate receives an amount equal to 3½% of the total wages paid to him with respect to a covered employment or employments after December 31, 1936 (except, of course, wages in excess of \$3,000 a year from any one employer). If a wage earner dies before receiving in monthly benefits as much as 3½% of his total wages, the difference will be paid to the estate.

state old-age assistance will play an important part in America's social security.

Thus we see, with the chairman of the Social Security Board, how true it is that "these various approaches to the problem of security are mutually complementary". The importance of both phases of the old-age security program—and their mutual dependence—must never be minimized.

Through old-age insurance, a significant step has been taken in the direction of providing a regular income for workers in their latter years. The knowledge during his working period that he is entitled to that measure of security must be a source of real satisfaction to the workingman.

Moreover, in a state which provides as amply as Colorado through old-age assistance, any resident can face the certainty of old age with a freer heart, since the fear of destitution is not lurking there.

Both old-age insurance and old-age assistance are meeting urgent needs. Their administration must remain closely linked.

Note.—Old-age insurance is administered in Colorado by the Regional Office in Denver, which has jurisdiction over Social Security Board activities in all the Mountain States, and by field offices at Denver, Grand Junction, and Pueblo. Functions of these offices are the assignment of account numbers to wage earners, acceptance of claims for benefits and assistance in the proper execution of claims papers, serving the general public in any way possible in connection with the various features of the Social Security Act.

SPECIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

Many public welfare departments in large urban centers have found it advantageous to organize a special service department which routinely investigates resources of applicants for assistance and collects claims from recipients who have fraudulently secured assistance payments. This department systematically investigates sales of property, transfers of estates, inheritances received through legacies, and loan value of insurance policies of applicants and recipients.

These departments succeed in doing several important things. They permit the case worker to spend time with her cases and free her from time-consuming clerical work and routine investigations. Above all, they protect the funds of the taxpayers by revealing fraudulent representations on the part of applicants for various forms of relief.

In the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare Special Service Department, there is an insurance consultant and a property consultant. During the year 1937 this department conducted 25,275 investigations of possible bank deposits. Of this number of investigations,

it was found that 273 bank accounts existed which totaled nearly \$165,000.

There were 560 estate investigations where deaths were reported. It was found that 35 of these estates had recoverable assets. The total recovery during the year 1937 was more than \$7,000. At the present time the Denver Bureau has filed claims against estates totaling nearly \$7,500.

In the insurance department more than 4,000 policies of old age pension applicants were examined and their loan values determined.

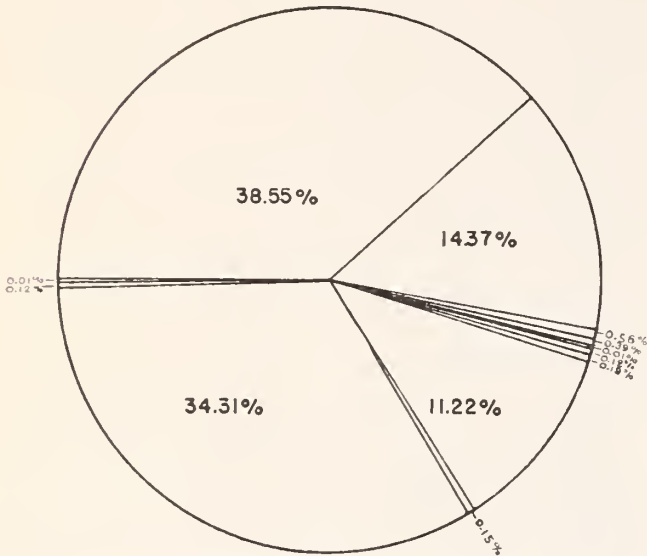
In addition to this work, 1,162 investigations were made of small business operations of recipients where supplemental aid was being given. As a result 221 cases of recipients in small businesses were closed after competent and thorough investigation.

The Special Service Department of the Denver Bureau has been in operation since 1936. In other county departments this same work is being done, usually by the director and workers. Because of the large population of Denver, however, a special department has been necessary in order to aid workers in their investigations.

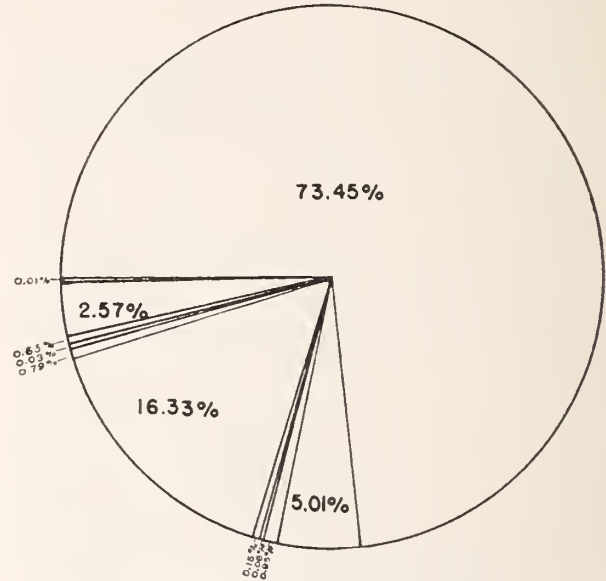
Chart I.

STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND
(Federal and State Funds)
SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF REVENUE,
SHOWING RELATION OF EACH AMOUNT TO TOTAL.
DISTRIBUTION AND AMOUNTS OF EXPENDITURES,
SHOWING RELATION OF EACH AMOUNT TO TOTAL.
YEAR, 1937

REVENUES



EXPENDITURES



REVENUES, YEAR 1937

Source	Amount	Percentage
Sales Tax	\$ 6,527,696.75	38.55%
Liquor Taxes	2,433,886.41	14.37%
Use Tax	94,989.19	.56%
Inheritance Tax (10%)	66,625.02	.39%
Incorporation Fees (10%)	1,315.00	.01%
Recoveries	20,103.89	.12%
Licenses, Cities and Towns	32,918.52	.19%
Unemployable Relief Appropriation	1,900,000.00	11.22%
Tuberculosis Appropriation	25,000.00	.15%
Federal Grants-In-Aid	5,811,241.70	34.31%
Dividend - Insurance	20,370.95	.12%
Miscellaneous	1,448.81	.01%
TOTAL	\$16,935,596.24	100.00%

EXPENDITURES, YEAR 1937

Distribution	Amount	Percentage
Old Age Pensions (Inc. Burials)	\$11,296,425.83	73.45%
Aid to Dependent Children	771,249.53	5.01%
Aid to the Blind (Inc. Burials & Treatment)	145,387.57	.95%
Recoveries refunded to the Social Security Board	8,801.66	.06%
Child Welfare Services	23,041.81	.15%
Unemployable Relief	2,511,647.42	16.33%
Distribution of Commodities	120,829.43	.79%
Tuberculosis	4,927.84	.03%
State Administrative Expense	100,645.86	.65%
State's Share - County Administrative Expense	395,925.77	2.57%
Miscellaneous	478.25	.01%
TOTAL	\$15,379,360.97	100.00%

Table 1.

COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Receipts, Expenditures and Unobligated Balance,
Year 1937

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 1937.....	\$1,196,900.52
 RECEIPTS:	
Sales Tax.....	\$6,527,696.75
Liquor Taxes	2,433,886.41
Use Tax	94,989.19
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	66,625.02
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	1,315.00
Recoveries, Old Age Assistance.....	20,103.89
License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	32,918.52
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief	1,900,000.00
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund	25,000.00
Federal Grants in Aid	5,811,241.70
Dividend—Compensation Insurance	20,370.95
Miscellaneous Refunds	1,448.81
Total Receipts	16,935,596.24
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....	\$18,132,496.76
 EXPENDITURES:	
Old Age Pensions (including Burials).....	\$11,296,425.83
Aid to Dependent Children.....	771,249.53
Aid to the Blind (including Burials and Treatment).....	145,387.57
Old Age Assistance Recoveries paid Federal Government.....	8,801.66
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	6,346.41
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	16,695.40
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	2,511,647.42
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	120,829.43
Tuberculosis Expenditures	4,927.84
State Administrative Expense.....	100,645.86
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	395,925.77
Miscellaneous Expenses	478.25
Total Expenditures	15,379,360.97
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1937.....	\$ 2,753,135.79

EVOLUTION OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILD CARE

C. W. Jackson, Director of Public Assistance

III For every child a home and that love and security which a home provides; and for that child who must receive foster care, the nearest substitute for his own home.

VII For every child a dwelling place safe, sanitary, and wholesome, with reasonable provisions for privacy, free from conditions which tend to thwart his development; and a home environment harmonious and enriching.

XV For every child the right to grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income as the surest safeguard against social handicaps.

From THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER.

In 1601, England enacted a public welfare law, and for the first time "the poor" were recognized as the responsibility of the taxpayer. "The poor" were divided into three classes: children, the able-bodied, and the infirm. "Each parish could tax itself to care for destitute children in four different ways: (1) set them to work directly upon 'flax, hemp, wool,' etc., which the overseers of the parish were empowered to buy for this purpose; (2) apprentice them; (3) care for them, especially those too young to work, either by 'farming out' or 'outdoor relief'; or (4) in 'poor houses'."¹

There were several reasons why England found herself faced with the problem of the dependent child. For two and one-half centuries, the feudal system had been breaking down. Two chief factors for this were: First, the use of money as a medium of exchange in place of barter, which permitted the vassals of the manor lord to buy land; second, the rise of nationalism which took the power away from the manor lord and lodged it with the national government. The feudal system had its weaknesses, since children were virtual chattels of the manor lord, yet the principle was sound because it did give the child security, nourishment, clothing, and a recognized place in his social group which permitted normal development.

When the manor lord's power was at last broken, this was the preface to transiency in England. Begging and robbery increased appallingly. Many peculiar laws were passed in order to keep the person in his place of "settlement". For example, a beggar could be branded and returned to his legal settlement, or he could be switched by the overseer of the poor until he had crossed the parish line of his settlement.

There was, however, some private assistance available for this unfortunate group inasmuch as there were wealthy monasteries and churches which gave assistance to "the poor." About the year 1535, Henry VIII confiscated these properties, and the wealth of the church was transferred to the national government thereby terminating this most important source of "poor" aid. It is known that during the next 65 years the suffering of dependent children was intense. The problem became so serious that in 1601 the English nation admitted that the condition was one of public concern and that it should be cared for from tax funds.

The philosophy of the law of 1601 carried over into the American colonies, and the care of dependent and neglected children was begun under this system in America. The indenturing of "poor" children speedily grew. Children were required to pay for their rearing, their clothes, and their food by giving service to the person taking them into his household. Under this system, in some cases, the child was accepted as a member of the family. More frequently, however, the health of children was ruined through the greedy demands of the patron. This type of placement was nothing more than a business agreement between the person taking the child and the agency, legal guardian, or parent. The child had nothing to say in the matter, and no supervision was arranged for. The child was merely a chattel of his patron.

The next step in the development of care for neglected and dependent children was the poor house. In the early days of America, as in England, the poor house was a catch-all for the insane, the "impotent", the blind, the aged, and, in many cases, the criminal. Various reports now available of those earlier days show that the child associated promiscuously in this conglomerate group. This was a situation against which some of the leading thinkers of the day rebelled.

It was at last recognized that the child should be separated from this type of environment and he should be placed in an institution designed for him only. Now came the orphan asylum. This was indeed a step forward. The child was at least segregated from the influences of the poor house. However, the method practiced in the early orphan asylum did little more than make the child a regimented automaton with little chance for individual growth and development. Today, the orphan asylum has progressed in its concept of individual treatment

¹(Henry W. Thurston—"The Dependent Child" Columbia University Press, New York, page 7.)

for the child, yet, in spite of all the enlightened thinking, there are certain inherent weaknesses in institutional care for the normal child.

At the time of the development of the orphan asylum, home-finding agencies began to grow up in the East. Children were placed wherever possible. This was at the time of the development of our frontiers. Dependent children were even collected from populous areas in the East and were sent in large numbers to farmers in the West who adopted them. It was at this point that the home-finding agencies began developing the idea of placing a child in a home which would meet his individual needs, as this form of wholesale placement had not proved satisfactory. There are records of many maladjustments and of children running away from homes in which they were placed. There was no close supervision of these placements.

The next step in the development of care for dependent and neglected children came approximately at the beginning of this century. The conviction began to develop that poverty alone should not make it necessary for mothers to relinquish their children, and that care should be given to children in their homes, if possible. The first White House Conference in 1909 gave wide circulation to this conviction. The first Mothers' Aid law followed in 1911 and thereafter 44 states made similar provisions. Foster home placement for children without relatives also developed. Concentrated study had been put forth on this form of placement, and close supervision of these placements was now considered a part of the proper procedure in adjusting children to their individual environment and permitting their normal growth. In other words, it was understood that children needed a proper home in which to live. Needs for affection, for understanding, and for a place in the home were also comprehended.

In 1929, the third White House Conference was called. National experts in every field of dependent child care volunteered their services with the result that we at last had the accumulated knowledge of child care integrated in one report.

In 1935, a year that none of us will forget, the Congress embodied in the Social Security law the principle that public funds could be used for the care of children, with relatives, in their own homes, and for foster-home placement of children in other than their own homes under supervision.

Two hundred years! It had taken America some two hundred years to embody in its laws the care of dependent and neglected children on the basis of individual care and treatment. It had taken America some two hundred years to recognize the child as

one of its most important assets, and every effort must be made to aid in a normal development of the child during its formative years.¹

With the enactment of the Aid to Dependent Children law, a heavy responsibility has been placed on local administrators. It is a responsibility which must not be taken lightly. Now that the law is operative, however, it calls for intelligent and skillful care of dependent and neglected children in order to make it entirely effective.

What are some of these problems? An important one is delinquency. All recent studies of inmate populations in reformatories and penitentiaries in the United States have shown that more than fifty per cent of these groups came from broken homes, and that an additional ten to fifteen per cent came from maladjusted homes. While many children from this type of home make good citizens, this large percentage of inmate populations from broken and maladjusted homes should not be disposed of without some thinking. County Departments should keep in close touch with dependent families in which children are living. Expert consultation should be requested through the State Department at the first sign of behavior problems in any of these children. Again, we must always keep in mind that dependency of a child may deeply affect his attitudes. We are indebted to Dr. Choate for summarizing some of these child problems resulting from dependency:

- (1) Children are in court and clinic obviously for stealing what they need.
- (2) Many of them have an attitude of dependency because they have been reared in a relief situation and they accept as a matter of course the process of receiving care. When this is carried into adulthood it means a dependent citizen.
- (3) Failure to secure employment means a sense of failure to the adolescent.
- (4) Broken homes make for queer attitudes toward family life, cause nervous disorder, behavior problems, and increase delinquency.
- (5) Fear on the part of parents is easily transferred to children.²

To overburdened County Departments, with high case loads per worker, the suggestion that children's case loads should be small may seem fantastic at the moment; yet, it is obvious that unless workers are given small case loads in the children's field, the law permitting treatment of children as individuals be-

¹This article by no means contends that institutions for certain types of children are not necessary. Normal dependent children only are being discussed.

²The Family Magazine, January, 1938.

comes an empty shell. Without intensive case work by trained personnel in families of these children, we have simply turned into an agency which hands out money without getting adequate returns in human values.

Another necessary approach is the utilization of every resource possible in local communities for aiding in the proper care of these children. Certainly, cordial relationships with the courts should be established to the point where Judges will depend on investigations of delinquency by the County Departments. This cooperation with courts will insure children from the possibility of being sent to the industrial schools needlessly. In many instances, intelligent handling of the problem will permit the child to readjust in his community without exposing him to contacts with some of the influences of the worst juvenile element in the State.

Private organizations so often exist only on paper, but through referral of problems to them they often

revive and are able to secure more adequate public support. Not even the smallest resource should be overlooked by County Departments in aiding to solve child problems.

Here, then, in briefest outline is the general development of the philosophies of dependent child care. The steps as recorded did not come as deliberately as they sound in this article. They overlapped and, in many cases, outmoded methods still continue in some communities. From 1601 to 1935 is a long time, yet, we should be grateful that at last we have the funds necessary for the care of our dependent children. Again, it must be pointed out that the financing of this problem is only the beginning. The responsibility of giving normal dependent children an equal opportunity to develop as the more fortunate children necessarily falls directly on the shoulders of the local county administrators of public welfare. The best drawn law is no better than its administration.

Child Welfare in Colorado

In compiling the first annual report of the Division of Child Welfare, it is only fitting that we should pause to review the work that has been done by pioneers in this field in Colorado.

The history of public child welfare began in the territorial days in the spring of 1874 with the founding of the Colorado Institute for Deaf Mutes. The State next made provision for its delinquent children, establishing the Industrial School for Boys in 1881, and authorizing the Industrial School for Girls in 1887.

State Board of Charities and Corrections

The State Board of Charities and Corrections was established in 1891, with the power to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions and to examine into the conditions and management of all charitable institutions including reformatories, industrial schools, orphanages, and any institution deriving its support wholly or in part from public appropriations.¹

Private child-caring institutions carried the entire burden of providing for dependent children until the Board succeeded in fulfilling one of its first objectives, the establishment of the State Home for Dependent Children, which was authorized in 1895.

In 1902, the site for this institution was purchased. It is interesting to note that, at the time the State of Colorado purchased this site, James B. Orman, father of Fred B. Orman, a member of the present State Board of Public Welfare, was Governor of the State.

The State Home was established as a home for children of sound mind and body, under sixteen years of age, dependent on the public for support. Authority was later given the Board of Control of the State Home to admit, in their discretion, any child dependent or neglected, regardless of its physical condition.² The object of this act was to provide a temporary home for dependent and neglected children until such time as they could be placed in family homes. If the Board of Control felt it was to the best interest of the child to remain in the Home over a longer period, they retained the right to authorize this.

In dealing with the problems of child welfare, the Board of Charities and Corrections was in accord with the leading thinkers of the time. From its earliest years this group advocated such constructive policies as the following, although not any of these ever came to legislation:

Licensing of private organizations for the care of children;

¹Chapter 16, Sec. 525, Compiled Laws of Colorado, 1921.

²Chapter 19, Sec. 624, Compiled Laws of Colorado, 1921.

Filing of a five hundred dollar bond with the Secretary of State for each dependent child brought into the State by an organization;

The right of inquiry into private charitable organizations and institutions, and public supervision of children's boarding homes.

Some other constructive policies, which the Board advocated and which were enacted in the laws, were the creation of the Juvenile Court and the passage of the Mothers' Compensation Act.

The Juvenile Court

The bill creating the Juvenile Court in Colorado was passed by the Legislature in 1907. It provided that, in each county and in each municipality known and designated as a city and county in this state with a population of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants, there be created and established a court of record to be known as the Juvenile Court of such county or city and county.¹ The Act applied, and still applies, only to the City and County of Denver. County courts in other counties of the State had and have jurisdiction over juvenile offenders.

Mothers' Compensation Act

Recognizing the desirability of having dependent children reared in their own homes, the Board combined its efforts with other groups in bringing about the passage of the Mothers' Compensation Act in 1913. This Act provided that any dependent children committed to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children could, at the time of commitment, be ordered by the Court to remain in their own homes if the parents were proper guardians but not financially able to care for them. If the parents were not proper guardians, the Act provided that the children be placed with proper guardians. In either case, it was the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to pay for the care of the children in their own homes or in the homes of proper guardians.

If the State Home was not able to provide children with family homes for voluntary adoption within six months from the time of their commitment, and if it was for the best interest of the children, it was the duty of the Home to provide, as far as possible, for the boarding out of children in suitable family homes until such time as they were adopted or reached the age of sixteen years. The Court under this Act endeavored to ascertain the religious belief of parents and committed children to homes that, as far as practicable, conformed to such religious beliefs.²

The State Board of Charities and Corrections functioned until 1923. It served the State of Colorado for twenty-two years, directing its activities particularly to the institutions and stimulating interest in constructive legislation.

State Department of Charities and Corrections

In 1923, the Legislature created a Department of Charities and Corrections with a paid secretary directly responsible to the Governor. This Department assumed all of the rights, powers, and duties of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, plus the added duties of the State Board of Pardons.³ Miss Gertrude Vaile was appointed the first secretary, serving from 1923 to 1925. Of her it was said: "She was our mainstay and our chief hope for that revival of social child welfare work that is so much needed in our state".⁴

Although the State Department of Charities and Corrections remained in existence until 1933, it ceased to function in 1925 owing to the failure on the part of the Legislature to appropriate funds.

The Division of Public Welfare

In 1933, the Legislature enacted the Administrative Code Bill which provided for the Division of Public Welfare, the head of which was the Governor. Under this law the Division of Public Welfare exercised all the rights and powers and performed all the duties vested in and imposed upon the Department of Charities and Corrections. In connection with this Division, the Governor appointed a Board of Visitors, consisting of three members, who were given the right to inspect the institutions under the supervision and control of the Division of Public Welfare and to make recommendations to the Governor relative to the management of these institutions.⁵

The Division of Public Welfare, including the Board of Visitors, is still in existence in the Executive Department.

Child Welfare Bureau Under Department of Public Instruction

The Child Welfare Bureau was created in 1919, to be a center of child welfare information for all of the counties of the state and to promote child welfare and parent-teacher relationships.⁶ On November 23, 1921, Congress passed the law known as the Shepherd-Towner Act, which was designed to promote the health of mothers and infants. On December 17, 1921, Governor Shoup designated the Child Welfare Bureau to carry out the provisions

¹Colorado Session Laws, 1923, Chapter 169.

²Lindsey, Ben—Survey, Vol. LIV, June 1, 1925, p. 271.

³Colorado Session Laws, 1933, Chapter 37, p. 213.

⁴Chapter 165, Sec. 8490, Compiled Laws of Colorado, 1921.

¹Chapter 128, Sec. 5810, Compiled Laws of Colorado, 1921.

²Chapter 19, Sec. 608, Compiled Laws of Colorado, 1921.

of the Shepherd-Towner Act in Colorado. Traveling clinics were held throughout the State and public health nursing services were promoted.

The Bureau pioneered in the interest of the crippled children in this state. The work done by the Child Welfare Bureau and the information secured and submitted to the United States Children's Bureau served as a basis in formulating the plan for the Crippled Children's Services in Colorado under the Social Security Act.

The name of the Child Welfare Bureau was changed to the Bureau of Home and School Service by legislative act effective April 1, 1936. With the establishment of the Crippled Children's Division and the Maternal and Child Health Division in the State Department of Health, and the Child Welfare Division in the State Department of Public Welfare, the Bureau limited its work to the development of parent-teacher relationships and certain educational projects connected with the public schools.

State Department of Public Welfare

April 1, 1936, saw the establishment of the State Department of Public Welfare and within it the creation of the Division of Public Assistance; which assumed the administration of aid to dependent children, and provided for grants-in-aid to children in their own homes, or in the homes of certain named relatives. This legislation replaced the Mothers' Compensation Act with provisions on a much broader basis.

The Child Welfare Division, within the State Department of Public Welfare, was created to administer and to supervise all child welfare activities and to co-operate with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in establishing, extending, and strengthening child welfare services.¹

By December 31, 1937, Colorado's Division of Child Welfare had developed a staff consisting of a Director of Child Welfare, three district consultants and one itinerant consultant, with training and successful experience in this field. They hold consultation with and give assistance to the directors and staff members of the county departments of public welfare, juvenile court judges, school officials, organizations and individuals interested in special problems of children, and state and local institutions requesting child welfare services. This Division also co-operates with the Crippled Children's Division in work involving social problems of crippled children.

In each of four counties in the state, a trained child welfare supervisor has been placed as a member of the staff of the county department of public welfare to help in community organization for child

welfare and to give intensive case-work service to individual children. The supervisor also co-operates with the schools, juvenile courts, county departments of public welfare, and interested community groups. These four counties are organized as Child Welfare Demonstration Units. In one of these units, a training center has been established in co-operation with the University of Denver School of Social Work. Skilled supervision in the handling of family and child welfare cases is given to a selective group of workers from the staffs of the various county departments of public welfare. In two units, through co-operation with the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital, child guidance service is made available to the children of the community who are in need of psychiatric service.

The Legislature has made available a fund from which the Child Welfare Division can pay the cost of boarding home care for homeless, neglected and dependent children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent, as well as for handicapped children who, after careful study, are found to be in need of such service.

The Child Welfare Division has assumed responsibility for developing standards for foster homes, for carefully studying each foster home in relation to the individual child to be placed, and for supervising the child in the foster home.

Included in the child welfare program are the following functions:

To provide boarding home care for children outside of their homes or housekeeper service in their homes;

To protect neglected children or those suffering from mistreatment or exploitation;

To find and assist in making plans for the mentally defective children who are in need of custodial care;

To safeguard children of illegitimate birth by:

Referring the illegitimately pregnant girl to the proper source for prenatal care, and for delivery;

Contacting the alleged father and establishing paternity whenever possible;

Attempting to keep the mother and child together if this is for the best interests of mother and child;

To investigate and provide services to courts in cases involving children;

To assist the Court by investigating complaints involving delinquent children and by supervising children placed on probation;

To co-operate with community organizations in programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;

¹Colorado Session Laws, 1936, Chapter 5, Sec. 8.

To assist in the development of child guidance clinics in the state.

It is the purpose of this Division to do intensive work on the cases accepted. In studying the child, the whole family is considered with him before any plans are made. What kind of parents does he have? What type of home do they maintain? What are the weaknesses and strengths in the home? What is the attitude of the parents toward each other? What place does the girl or boy occupy in the family? The child's school record is studied and his attitude toward school is considered. This Division always attempts to keep the child in his own home, but if this is not practicable or the placement of the child with relatives is not deemed advisable, then temporary foster home placement, during the time permanent plans are being formulated, is considered. The foster home is carefully studied and a selection is made of one which best meets the needs of the child. The relationships between the child and his foster family, between the child and his own home, and between the foster family and his own family are interpreted by trained child welfare workers.

Prior to the placement of a child in a foster home, a complete physical examination is given. In addition, a mental examination and psychiatric treatments are provided, if these services are deemed necessary. If there is an indication of need, these services are also rendered to children in their own homes. When it is thought advisable to refer a child for psychiatric service, the history of the case is reviewed in detail by a representative of the Child Welfare Division with the Director of the Social Service Department, Colorado Psychopathic Hospital, and a clinic psychiatrist. At this conference it is determined whether, in the opinion of the group, it is to the best advantage of the child that he be examined and treated by a psychiatrist. This Division has been aided greatly in assisting children under its supervision through the help derived from these sources.

Mental Hygiene Movement

Psychiatry has been passing through an experimental stage and great developments in this field are anticipated. Inasmuch as we feel that it will be of interest to all to know more of the mental hygiene movement in Colorado, we present a brief history of its development in this state.

The twentieth century has been called the century of the child. Formerly psychiatric interest in children was limited to the more obvious cases of feeble-mindedness. Due to the influence of the concept of psychobiology, together with the impetus

afforded by the mental hygiene movement, the field of psychiatry was broadened to include the behavior deviations of children and adolescents. One of the principal aims of the mental hygiene movement is the organized effort to outline a program of prophylaxis in mental disorders with particular attention to the care and guidance of children presenting behavior problems.

The Colorado Psychopathic Hospital was established in connection with the University of Colorado School of Medicine in the Colorado General Hospital in 1925. One month after the opening of the hospital, the Out-Patient Department offered services in child guidance and in care of adult patients suffering from minor maladjustments. Between 1925 and 1928, the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital participated in a traveling clinic conducted by the University of Colorado Extension Division and the Colorado Child Welfare Bureau. One hundred and six communities in the state were visited, and one thousand six hundred and eighty-six patients were examined. In addition to the service provided for children, these clinics were of educational value in that they assisted in interpreting the program to members of the medical profession, representatives of schools, and local groups.

Following the work of the mobile clinics, the communities of Sterling, Greeley, Durango, Fort Collins, Alamosa, and Del Norte organized their own mental hygiene clinics. The Hospital furnished the personnel, but the traveling expenses were provided by the local communities. These clinics were organized especially for the study and treatment of children although, on many occasions, adult patients were accepted. These clinics had an advantage over the traveling clinics in that the Hospital personnel were able to keep in contact with the patients over an extended period of time. During the depression, many of the local communities were unable to continue assuming the financial responsibility which this program entailed and, with the exception of the Greeley clinic, the program was abandoned.

With the establishment of the Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Public Welfare, the recognition of the needs of children relative to psychiatric treatment was enhanced. Representatives of the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital were contacted and a plan was formulated between the Hospital and the Child Welfare Division for the establishment of psychiatric clinic service in the child welfare demonstration units. The clinic in Greeley, under the financial sponsorship of the American Legion and the Greeley public schools, was extended to include all of Weld County and

the follow-up work which had been carried on by the school and city nurses was put under the supervision of the local child welfare supervisor in the Weld County Department of Public Welfare. Two psychiatrists and a psychiatric social worker conduct a clinic each month from September to May, inclusive, under the present program.

Jefferson County is served through the Denver clinic as its physical location makes this plan practicable.

Mesa County, which is one of the child welfare demonstration units, requested this service in May,

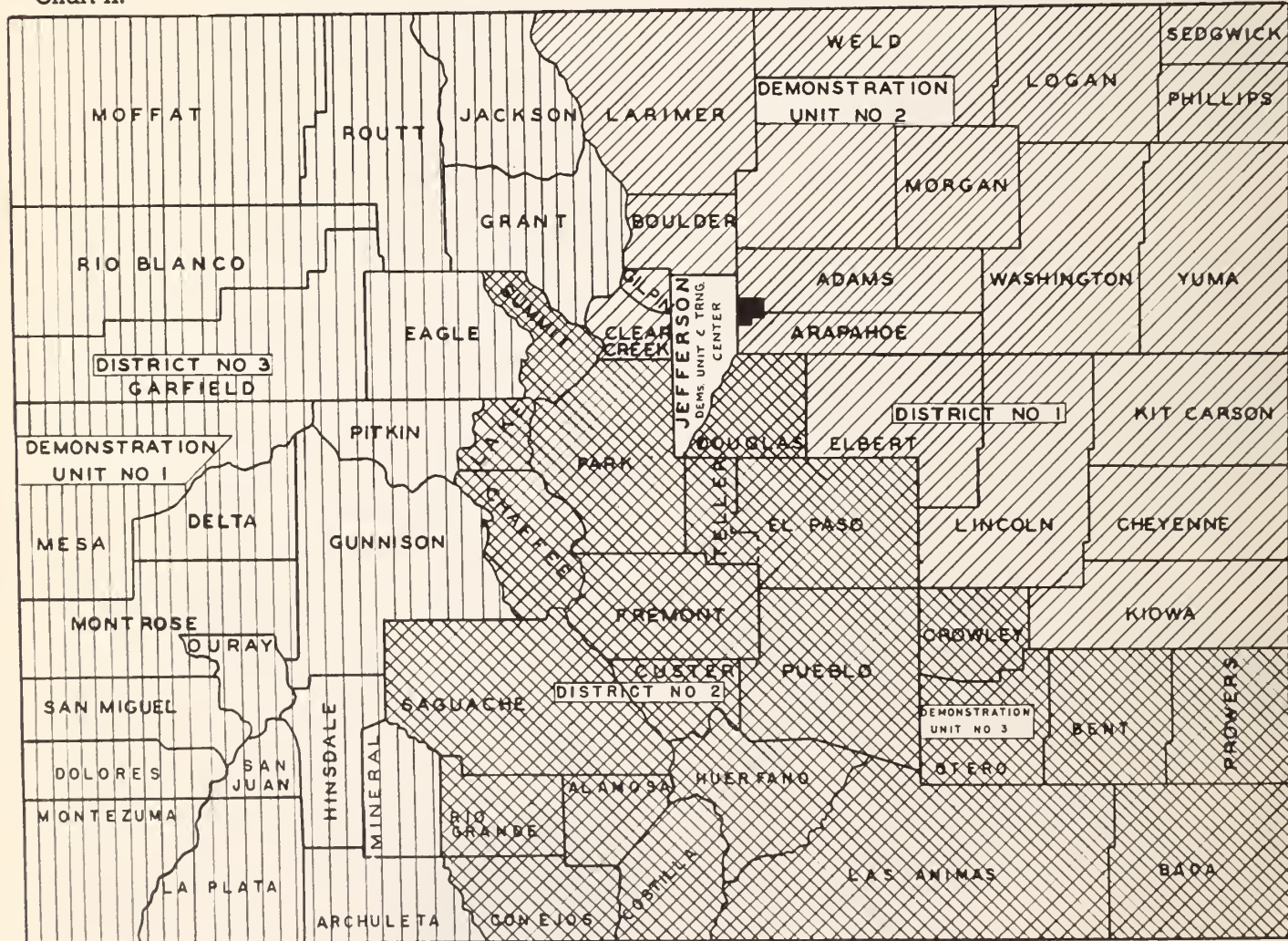
1937, and the first clinic was held in Grand Junction June 15 and 16, 1937, at which time fifteen patients were studied. The second clinic was held October 4, 5, and 6, 1937, at which time eleven former patients were treated and six new ones were studied.

The clinics in both Weld and Mesa counties have the co-operation of the county medical associations, nurses, schools, courts, and local welfare agencies. The child welfare supervisors and consultants have ably assisted in the preparation of necessary data and in follow-up care for the pa-

(Continued on page 20)

The following chart indicates the three districts into which the state is divided, with a consultant in each district responsible for child welfare services there. It also indicates the four counties in which child welfare demonstration units are located.

Chart II.



- District No. 1—Supervised by a child welfare consultant, with headquarters in Denver.
- District No. 2—Supervised by a child welfare consultant, with headquarters in Denver.
- District No. 3—Supervised by a child welfare consultant, with headquarters in Grand Junction.

- Mesa County Demonstration Unit, No. 1, with child welfare supervisor attached to staff of County Department of Public Welfare.
- Weld County Demonstration Unit, No. 2, with child welfare supervisor attached to staff of County Department of Public Welfare.
- Otero County Demonstration Unit, No. 3, with child welfare supervisor attached to staff of County Department of Public Welfare.

Jefferson County Demonstration Unit and Training Center, with training supervisor and child welfare worker attached to staff of County Department of Public Welfare.

Table 2.
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
APPLICATIONS, CASES UNDER CARE AND OBLIGATIONS
YEAR 1937

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	
A. APPLICATIONS																									
Pending from preceding month.....	473	1,126	468	1,053	333	737	337	755	275	630	247	578	208	478	188	450	208	481	221	516	213	485	202	467	
Received during month.....	491	1,205	377	895	363	894	165	428	186	487	144	388	129	329	147	335	104	270	111	286	108	293	119	292	
TOTAL APPLICATIONS.....	964	2,331	845	1,948	696	1,631	502	1,183	461	1,117	391	966	337	807	335	785	312	751	332	802	321	778	321	759	
Disposed of during month.....	496	1,278	512	1,211	359	876	227	553	214	539	183	488	149	357	127	304	91	235	119	317	119	311	138	355	
Approved.....	402	1,066	369	911	302	756	138	364	161	423	143	399	124	301	111	275	80	209	100	268	95	247	113	302	
Denied as ineligible.....	66	138	77	180	45	94	36	77	47	97	32	67	21	51	15	28	9	19	17	35	24	64	23	47	
Disposed of for other reasons.....	28	74	66	120	12	26	53	112	6	19	8	22	4	5	1	1	2	7	2	14	.....	.....	2	6
Pending at end of month.....	468	1,053	333	737	337	755	275	630	247	578	208	478	188	450	188	450	208	481	221	516	213	485	202	467	
B. CASES																									
Continued from preceding month.....	2,346	6,230	2,695	7,158	2,966	7,838	3,165	8,339	3,199	8,381	3,276	8,590	3,217	8,457	3,257	8,557	3,290	8,634	3,288	8,610	3,271	8,603	3,279	8,613	
Added during the month.....	402	1,066	369	911	302	756	138	364	161	423	143	399	124	301	111	275	80	209	100	268	95	247	113	302	
New: Never previously approved for assistance.....	375	992	356	872	290	724	128	339	148	387	120	348	109	266	93	233	63	170	87	233	85	224	99	251	
Reopened: Case last closed prior to this year.....	27	74	11	29	7	25	4	8	4	9	11	27	5	8	5	9	1	2	2	2	2	10	.....	3
Reopened: Case last closed within this year.....	.....	.....	2	10	5	7	6	17	9	27	12	24	10	27	13	33	16	37	11	25	10	23	13	48
TOTAL CASES OPEN.....	2,748	7,296	3,064	8,069	3,268	8,594	3,303	8,703	3,360	8,804	3,419	8,969	3,341	8,758	3,368	8,832	3,370	8,943	3,388	8,978	3,366	8,950	3,392	8,915	
Received assistance.....	2,681	7,126	2,954	7,824	3,149	8,303	3,192	8,395	3,258	8,553	3,203	8,397	3,231	8,493	3,271	8,586	3,261	8,529	3,257	8,549	3,258	8,544	3,294	8,625	
Received no assistance.....	67	170	110	245	119	291	111	308	102	251	216	592	110	265	97	246	109	314	131	329	108	306	98	290	
Closed during the month.....	53	138	98	231	103	255	104	322	84	214	202	532	84	201	78	198	82	233	117	275	87	237	86	235	
Continued to next month.....	2,695	7,158	2,966	7,838	3,165	8,339	3,199	8,381	3,276	8,590	3,217	8,457	3,257	8,557	3,290	8,634	3,288	8,610	3,271	8,603	3,279	8,613	3,306	8,680	
C. OBLIGATIONS																									
TOTAL																									
Money payments.....	\$82,562.15	\$90,513.65	\$95,946.45	\$97,126.35	\$99,022.65	\$97,725.30	\$98,879.65	\$100,198.18	\$99,992.30	\$100,070.36	\$101,419.42														

*Cancellations not deducted.

Table 3. **OLD AGE PENSION FUND**
ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, OLD AGE PENSION FUND,
YEAR 1937, SHOWING BALANCES JANUARY 1, 1937, AND DECEMBER 31, 1937

	Sales Tax	Liquor Taxes	Use Tax	Inheritance Taxes (10%)	Incorporation Fees (10%)	Beer and Liquor Licenses	Total
BALANCE ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1937							\$ 668,018.99
REVENUES, YEAR 1937:							
State Revenues:							
January	\$ 536,560.94	\$ 176,543.31	\$ 3,129.56	\$ 1,704.10	\$ 88.73		\$ 718,026.64
February	356,588.06	135,443.48	4,462.66	5,252.74	118.43	\$ 7,469.84	509,335.21
March	370,483.56	143,425.35	3,735.17	1,909.86	103.36	11,943.95	531,601.25
April	415,207.70	151,495.52	5,027.29	5,197.17	145.24	1,843.53	578,916.45
May	437,846.76	144,376.60	7,848.26	6,061.47	82.65	1,749.73	597,965.47
June	442,435.44	165,655.95	5,618.99	8,148.57	98.32	1,285.43	623,242.70
July	448,483.11	148,899.52	8,292.34	8,292.26	182.87	2,259.39	614,895.49
August	469,126.55	153,494.24	9,149.43	2,229.21	93.29	1,892.50	635,985.22
September	455,857.25	152,461.98	6,624.81	8,463.26	87.87	908.44	624,403.61
October	502,986.98	154,879.47	8,182.65	6,403.20	67.54	711.87	673,231.71
November	417,601.12	168,680.34	5,894.82	3,035.46	106.65	170.00	595,488.39
December	526,091.76	270,007.52	8,737.78	8,110.47	74.29	1,044.37	814,066.19
	\$5,379,269.23	\$1,965,363.28	\$76,703.76	\$63,293.77	\$1,249.24	\$31,279.05	\$7,517,158.33
Recoveries and Adjustments							12,229.59
Federal Grants in Aid							5,049,182.09
Total Revenues							12,578,570.01
TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUE							\$13,246,589.00
EXPENDITURES, YEAR 1937:							
January							
February	\$ 747,676.70	\$10,435.00					\$ 758,111.70
March	764,831.07	13,138.37					777,969.44
April	779,790.82	9,451.14					789,241.96
May	788,997.66	10,539.50					799,537.16
June	794,156.86	8,240.50					802,397.36
July	797,445.56	8,885.08					806,330.64
August	802,466.70	7,220.00					809,686.70
September	797,287.90	7,570.00					804,857.90
October	1,077,390.38	5,203.00					1,082,593.38
November	1,204,060.34	5,089.00					1,209,149.34
December	1,290,366.60	5,570.00					1,295,936.60
	1,352,860.65	7,753.00					1,360,613.65
Total Expenditures	\$11,197,331.24	\$99,094.59					\$11,296,425.83
BALANCE ON HAND, DECEMBER 31, 1937							\$ 1,950,163.17*

*This sum includes \$64,913.05 Federal Funds to be used in matching State Funds for the following quarter.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN STATES WITH PLANS APPROVED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
Table 4. DECEMBER, 1937

States	Number of Recipients	Amount of Obligations Incurred for Payments to Recipients for the Month	Average Per Recipient	Number of Recipients Per 1,000 Estimated Population 65 and Over
TOTALS	1,582,144	\$30,789,323	\$19.46	205
1. Alabama	13,968	154,535	11.06	131
2. Alaska	689	19,675	28.55	172
3. Arizona	5,116	128,932	25.20	301
4. Arkansas	19,485	178,228	9.15	207
5. California	97,943	3,244,261	33.12	218
6. Colorado	*34,250	*1,356,757	39.61	**449
7. Connecticut	14,131	371,691	26.30	124
8. Delaware	2,888	31,238	10.82	138
9. District of Columbia	2,963	74,067	25.00	74
10. Florida	22,893	364,459	15.92	250
11. Georgia	22,287	218,349	9.80	164
12. Hawaii	1,412	19,527	13.83	142
13. Idaho	8,123	176,093	21.68	323
14. Illinois	121,897	2,060,003	16.90	248
15. Indiana	41,887	670,128	16.00	148
16. Iowa	44,414	878,898	19.79	206
17. Kansas	13,554	251,086	18.52	93
18. Kentucky	35,046	343,758	9.81	196
19. Louisiana	24,132	239,508	9.92	291
20. Maine	42	978	23.29	...
21. Maryland	16,250	283,581	17.45	151
22. Massachusetts	64,893	1,812,902	27.94	201
23. Michigan	63,318	1,200,816	18.96	222
24. Minnesota	62,778	1,234,814	19.67	329
25. Mississippi	15,576	70,394	4.52	192
26. Missouri	76,365	1,042,820	13.66	251
27. Montana	11,438	233,938	20.45	387
28. Nebraska	25,763	429,570	16.67	268
29. Nevada	1,396	38,676	27.70	233
30. New Hampshire	3,592	80,595	22.44	71
31. New Jersey	25,372	453,132	17.86	104
32. New Mexico	3,712	45,525	12.26	229
33. New York	102,926	2,454,171	23.84	133
34. North Carolina	20,976	194,714	9.28	146
35. North Dakota	7,247	121,677	16.79	207
36. Ohio	104,614	2,416,977	23.10	220
37. Oklahoma	69,392	1,042,255	15.02	598
38. Oregon	12,963	277,967	21.44	160
39. Pennsylvania	95,504	2,080,842	21.79	157
40. Rhode Island	5,697	104,529	18.35	127
41. South Carolina	13,260	146,341	11.04	189
42. South Dakota	13,261	243,459	18.36	317
43. Tennessee	13,393	178,523	13.33	90
44. Texas	113,703	1,558,247	13.70	409
45. Utah	11,589	296,821	25.61	489
46. Vermont	5,214	73,244	14.05	137
47. Washington	35,515	814,937	22.95	291
48. West Virginia	18,659	261,495	14.01	230
49. Wisconsin	37,816	753,991	19.94	176
50. Wyoming	2,842	60,199	21.18	291

*Total payment for COLORADO includes \$82,403.00 incurred for payments to 2,116 recipients of Old Age Assistance who were between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

**Rate based on number of recipients 65 years and over, although the minimum age under the state plan is 60 years.

Colorado is the only state paying pensions to persons between 60 and 65 years of age. All other states pay pensions to persons 65 years of age and over, except Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Pennsylvania, which pay pensions only to persons 70 years of age and over. Virginia does not have an approved plan for Old Age Pensions.

Old Age Pensions

The \$45.00 Old Age Pension Law

The voters of Colorado at the general election November, 1936, adopted the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Amendment to the State Constitution. The Supreme Court held this amendment to be self-executing only as to the creation of the Fund and the balance of the amendment could become effective only if enabling legislation were passed by the General Assembly. In accordance with the Supreme Court decision, the Fund provided for in the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Amendment was created on January 1, 1937, and all revenues accruing since that date, as provided in Constitutional Amendment No. 4, have been placed in the Old Age Pension Fund and have been used only to pay Old Age Pensions and burials.

The General Assembly enacted the Old Age Pension Act which provided the eligibility requirements for persons who may receive Old Age Pensions.

Colorado's plan for Old Age Pensions, in accordance with Constitutional Amendment No. 4 and Chapter 201 of the 1937 Session Laws, was approved by the Social Security Board to become effective September 1, 1937.

The new law differs from the previous Old Age Assistance plan in several very important particulars.

1. The maximum pension which can be paid is \$45.00 a month instead of \$30.00 a month.

2. Pensions can be paid to persons 60 years old or over, while under the former Act no one could receive a pension until he became 65 years old.

3. No reimbursements from pensioners for money paid to them can be required except in the case of pensions received through means of fraud or misrepresentation.

4. No person can be denied a pension by reason of the fact that he owns real estate occupied by him as a residence, nor by reason of the fact that he owns personal property which is exempt by the law of Colorado from execution or attachment.

5. Persons over 65 must have resided in Colorado for five out of the last nine years, the last year of which must have been continuous and immediately preceding the application. Persons between 60 and 65 must have lived in Colorado for thirty-five years continuously immediately preceding the application.

6. It has also been provided that no person shall be considered needy who:

a. Owns real estate not occupied as a residence, which has an assessed value, less delinquent taxes and encumbrances, of \$500.00 or more.

b. Owns personal property not exempt by law from execution or attachment, which has a value of \$250.00 or more.

7. Pensions for persons eligible will be calculated by subtracting all income from every source, either in cash or in kind (including the net rental value of property occupied as a residence, and any support contributed by relatives that the applicant may receive), from \$45.00.

PENSIONERS LEAVING COLORADO

The \$45.00 pension law, in Section 13, provides:

"The County Department may at any time cancel and revoke pensions for cause and it may for cause suspend a pension for such period as it may deem proper, **and shall suspend the pension of any person when such person is physically outside the state, after his absence therefrom shall have continued for a period of thirty days.**"

RESIDENCE

Section 4 of Chapter 201, Session Laws, 1937, provides that pensions shall be given to any person who:

"(a) Has attained the age of sixty years and has not reached the age of sixty-five years, and has resided in this state for a period of thirty-five years, continuously and immediately preceding the date of application, and who was a registered voter within the State of Colorado at the general election held therein next preceding his presentation of application for a pension under the provisions of this Act, and who qualifies under the provisions of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section."

It should be noted that the word "resided" as used here does not mean technical legal residence, and it should be noted that the phrase "resided in the state for 35 years continuously" is used. The State Board of Public Welfare, with the approval of the Attorney General's office and the Social Security Board, in its rules and regulations has provided that a person, to qualify under this paragraph, must not have been absent from the state for a period of 365 days, or more, at any one time during the 35 years. It is necessary for an applicant in Class B to give documentary proof of actual residence in Colorado for each one of the 35 years.

"(b) Has attained the age of sixty-five or more, and has resided in this state for at least five years within the nine years immediately preceding the application for a pension, the last year of which shall have been continuous and immediately preced-

ing such application, and who qualifies under the provisions of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section."

This section provides for Class A pensioners who are 65 years of age and over. They must have resided in the state for five years within the last nine years immediately preceding date of application, the last year of which shall have been continuous and immediately preceding such application. The State Board, with the approval of the Attorney General's office and the Social Security Board, in its rules and regulations, has provided that an applicant must have actually "resided" in the state continuously for the last year immediately preceding date of application, that a person must not have been out of the state for 30 days or more during the last year, and that he must have documentary proof showing each month of his residence during the last year.

JACK POT OR BONUS PROVISION

Section 4 of Constitutional Amendment No. 4 provides:

"The State Board of Public Welfare, or such other agency as may be authorized by law to administer Old Age Pensions, shall cause all moneys deposited in the Old Age Pension Fund to be paid out to qualified pensioners, after defraying the expense of administering the said Fund, within ten days following the expiration of the calendar year in which deposits are made in said Fund."

In December, 1937, Dr. C. A. Ellis, who is President of the National Annuity League, brought suit in the District Court of the Second Judicial District, asking for a declaratory judgment and restraining order to prevent the payment of the jack pot or bonus provision of Constitutional Amendment No. 4. Judge Stanley H. Johnson ruled that the jack pot or bonus should be paid in accordance with Section 4 of Amendment No. 4.

The State Board of Public Welfare ruled that the jack pot or bonus should be paid and that this payment should not be considered income to be deducted from any future Old Age Pension payments.

On December 31, 1937, there was a balance of \$1,950,163.17 in the State Old Age Pension Fund. Of this balance, \$64,913.05 represented Federal funds to be used in matching state funds for the following quarter.

On December 31, 1937, there were 34,804 persons eligible to receive January Old Age Pension payments and the bonus. The balance in the Fund was sufficient after paying the January pensions with state and Federal funds to provide a jack pot or bonus payment of \$27.77 to each of the 34,804 persons eligible for the pension.

PRORATION OF PENSION PAYMENTS

On December 7, 1937, the State Board of Public Welfare adopted a method of proration, if and when there are insufficient funds to pay the full amount of the Old Age Pension awards to those eligible for the pension. The method provides that on the last day of each month, the County Departments of Public Welfare certify the number and amount of burials contracted during that month, which are to be paid in the following month. It also provides that they certify the number of persons eligible for pensions during the following month, together with the total amount of funds required to meet the authorized awards. On receipt of information relative to number of eligible persons, total funds required to pay authorized awards, and available revenue received during the previous month, the amount to be deducted from all awards will be determined.

There is no variation in the amount deducted from the authorized awards, inasmuch as each person eligible for Old Age Pension is awarded \$45.00 in the case of no income, or the amount which if added to income in cash or kind totals \$45.00.

The Social Security Board approved the method of prorating pension payments when necessary, which method was adopted by the State Board; also the action of the Board making no deduction of the bonus from future pension payments.

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS, AMOUNT PAID, AND AVERAGE PER RECIPIENT PER MONTH FROM JANUARY 1, 1937, TO DECEMBER 31, 1937

Month, 1937	Number Recipients	Average Per Recipient	Amount Paid
January	27,096	\$27.66	\$ 749,571.55
February	27,709	27.68	767,105.62
March	28,236	27.68	781,499.07
April	28,614	27.65	791,166.16
May	28,819	27.59	795,130.56
June	28,991	27.57	799,425.31
July	29,194	27.57	804,805.70
August	29,115	27.58	802,975.95
September	26,913*	40.09	1,078,985.13*
October	30,279*	39.83	1,206,086.68*
November	32,518*	39.73	1,291,864.36*
December	34,250*	39.61	1,356,756.75*

*Includes the following number of recipients between the ages of 60 and 65, who received state funds exclusively, and the amounts paid to them.

September	172	\$	6,867.95
October	887		34,977.53
November	1,551		60,628.48
December	2,116		82,402.65

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS MADE TO INELIGIBLE PERSONS

The Welfare Organization Act of 1936, which established the State and County Departments of Public Welfare, was signed on March 31, 1936, and became effective on April 1, 1936. It was necessary for the County Departments of Public Welfare to be organized before they could start to function.

The Old Age Assistance law provided that persons make new applications, that their cases be investigated, and that eligibility under the new law be established. In order that there would be no interruption of pension payments to those persons who had been awarded a pension by the County Judges, permission was secured from the Social Security Board to continue the payments to these recipients, on the basis of the March awards made by the County Judges. This plan could be followed until such time as decisions were made upon their applications under the new law, with the understanding that in cases where the recipients were found to be ineligible for the original grant, the Federal Government would disallow all payments.

The Federal auditors are now in Colorado, auditing each individual award for Old Age Assistance. In all cases where ineligible persons received awards on the basis of County Judges' decisions, and those made by the County Departments, the State of Colorado must reimburse the Federal Government for all payments made to these recipients.

Child Welfare in Colorado

(Continued from page 14)

tients. The strength of this program over that of the mobile clinics or local community clinics lies in the continuous follow-up care and service given by trained child welfare workers who carry out the psychiatrist's recommendations over a long period of time.

The use of the Denver clinic by the counties has been increased by the Child Welfare Division. A trained staff of child welfare workers is qualified to recognize behavior difficulties and problems in children in the different communities and to interpret the need for psychiatric study and treatment to parents, teachers, and others who may be interested. In counties where this clinic service is not available, the Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Public Welfare has arranged to take children to Denver and to provide foster home care for them while they are being studied and treated in the Denver clinic.

In the psychiatric examination, an attempt is

RECOVERIES

Recoveries from Recipients of Old Age Assistance or Their Estates Since April 1, 1936

Applicants under the former Old Age Assistance law agreed to reimburse the Old Age Pension Fund for all money received, while the new \$45.00 Old Age Pension law does not provide for any reimbursement except of money fraudulently obtained.

Following are the number of recipients from whom recoveries were made, the amounts, and the reasons for recovery:

Reasons for Recovery	Number of Recipients	Total Recovered Since April 1, 1936
Recovered from Estates.....	52	\$ 4,219.56
Sale of Property	41	5,276.97
Voluntary Reimbursement.....	16	1,782.48
Duplicate Payments.....	7	221.50
Received Two Pensions under Alias	2	90.00
Pensioner Received Income or Property	21	3,056.60
Unrevealed Bank and Savings Accounts	18	3,429.79
Fraud or Misrepresentation.....	5	920.50
Miscellaneous	6	429.00
Total	168	\$19,426.40

One-half of this amount has been refunded to the Federal Government, and the other one-half has been placed in the Old Age Pension Fund.

made to study the child as a whole functioning unit. A complete social study is necessary—a history of the birth and the development of the individual, his performance in home, school, and work situations, and the cultural pattern of his family background. Complete physical, neurological, and laboratory examinations are included. The intellectual capacities of the individual are measured by psychometric and performance tests. With this material as a background, a complete mental examination is made by the psychiatrist, and recommendations for the care and treatment of the patient are interpreted to parents, teachers, judges, and interested agencies.

Prevention is the most effective and economical way of precluding mental disease and the knowledge which can be disseminated by the psychiatrist in meeting with various groups, such as physicians, service clubs, teachers, and parents, is invaluable to the communities. It is hoped that the present program will become a permanent part of the county welfare departments and that the local clinics will be expanded to serve the entire state.

Table 5.
OLD AGE PENSION APPLICATIONS
Cases Under Care and Obligations, Year 1937

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
A. APPLICATIONS												
Pending from preceding month.....	985	1,016	1,025	932	774	694	651	727	844	5,745	4,502	3,208
Received during month.....	1,228	1,249	1,130	895	791	712	809	668	6,020	2,566	1,596	1,575
Total during month.....	2,213	2,265	2,155	1,827	1,571	1,406	1,460	1,395	6,864	8,311	6,098	4,783
Disposed of during month.....	1,197	1,240	1,223	1,053	871	755	733	551	1,119	3,809	2,890	2,843
Approved.....	950	950	824	753	613	511	516	310	986	2,931	2,299	2,080
Denied as ineligible.....	204	256	346	262	231	215	198	194	93	864	575	740
Disposed of for other reasons.....	43	34	53	38	30	29	19	47	40	14	16	23
Pending at end of month.....	1,016	1,025	932	774	694	651	727	844	5,745	4,502	3,208	1,940
B. CASES												
Continued from preceding month.....	26,679	27,138	27,767	28,278	28,637	28,872	29,031	29,222	29,083	28,328	30,836	32,867
Added during month.....	950	950	824	753	613	511	516	310	986	2,931	2,299	2,080
New: Never previously received old-age pension.....	845	859	741	666	546	455	427	259	880	2,517	1,985	1,866
Reopened: Case last closed for old-age pension prior to this year.....	105	69	59	42	20	30	30	17	28	74	37	37
Reopened: Case last closed for old-age pension within this year.....	.....	22	24	45	47	26	59	34	78	340	277	177
TOTAL CASES OPEN.....	27,629	28,088	28,591	29,031	29,250	29,383	29,547	29,532	30,069	31,259	33,135	34,947
Received assistance.....	27,096	27,709	28,236	28,614	28,811	28,991	29,194	29,115	26,913	30,279	32,518	34,250
Received no assistance.....	533	379	355	417	431	392	353	417	3,156	980	617	697
Closed during month.....	491	321	313	394	378	352	325	449	1,741	423	268	343
Continued to next month.....	27,138	27,767	28,278	28,637	28,872	29,031	29,222	29,083	28,328	30,836	32,867	34,604
C. OBLIGATIONS												
Money payments.....	\$749,571.55	\$767,105.62	\$781,499.07	\$791,166.16	\$795,130.56	\$799,425.31	\$804,805.70	\$802,975.95	\$1,078,985.13	\$1,206,086.68	\$1,291,864.36	\$1,355,756.75
TOTAL	* \$11,225,372.84											

* Cancellations not deducted.
* Burials not included.

Chart III.

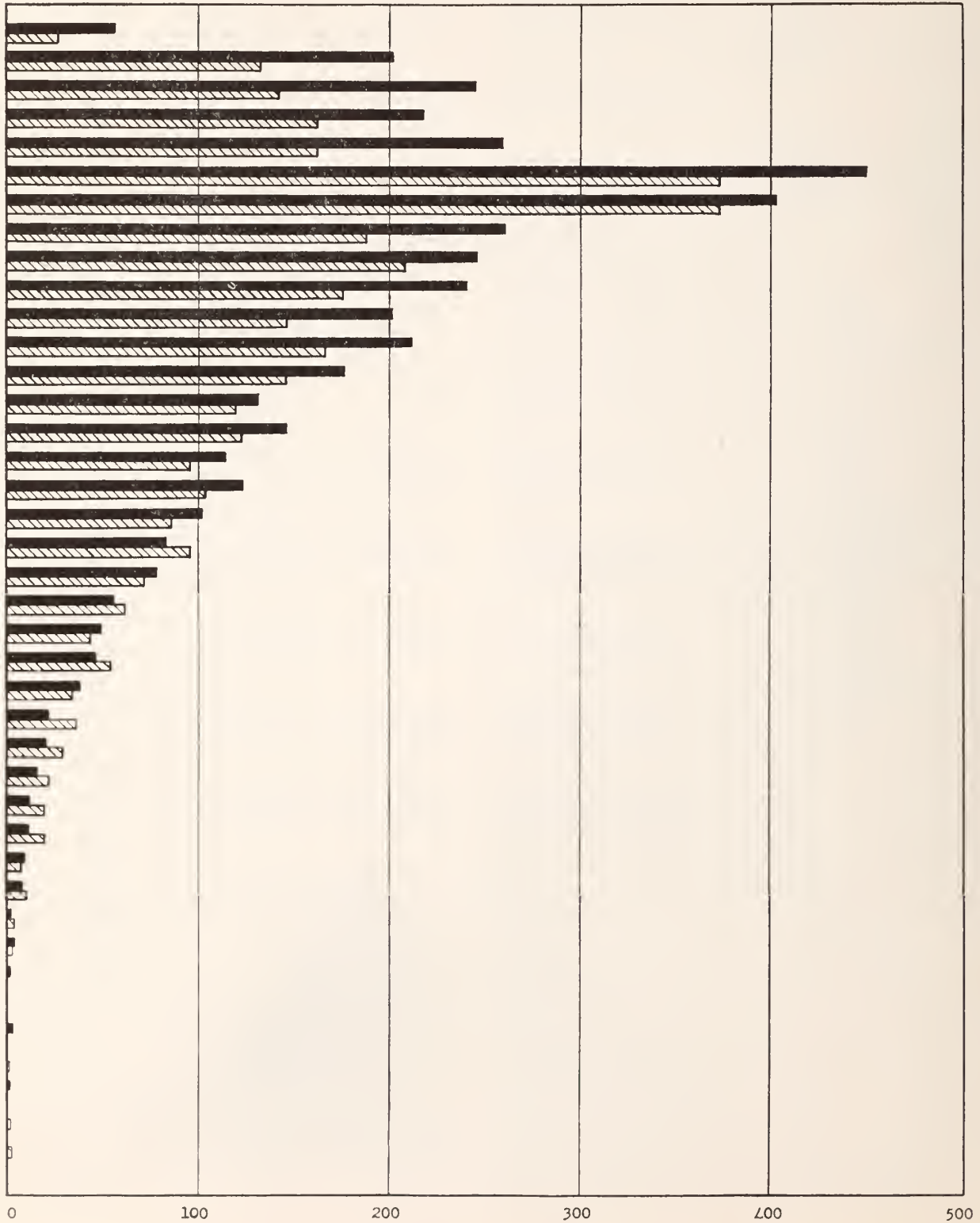
7634 OF THE 9122 PERSONS ACCEPTED FOR
OLD AGE PENSIONS—JULY 1, 1937-DEC. 31, 1937
CLASSIFIED BY AGE ON JULY 1, 1938
AND BY SEX

Female

Male

AGE

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Old Age Pension Statistics

During the period, July 1, 1937, through December 31, 1937, the County Departments of Public Welfare took formal action on 11,945 applications for Old Age Pension. 9,122, or 76.4%, of these applications were accepted for monthly awards and 2,823, or 23.6%, were not accepted because of voluntary withdrawal, death of the applicant prior to any decision made by the County Department, or ineligibility for awards.

Included in the 9,122 persons granted awards, were 7,934 who had never previously received Old Age Pension in the State of Colorado and 1,188 persons who had, at a prior time, received Old Age Pension in this state. Approximately 25% of the total applications accepted during September, October, November, and December, of the year 1937, represented persons between 60 and 65 years of age. During the four months following the incep-

tion of the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Act, September 1, 1937, applications approved for Old Age Pension increased 71.5% over the number approved in the same period in 1936.

253 persons withdrew their applications voluntarily; 38 persons died before formal action was taken on their applications; and 2,532 persons were found to be ineligible for pensions. Included in the last group, 1,773 Class A applicants (persons 65 years of age and over), and 759 Class B applicants (persons 60 years of age and under 65 years). It should be noted that Class A applications extended over a six-month period while Class B applications extended over a four-month period, owing to the fact that only Class A applications were acted upon prior to September 1, 1937, the date on which Amendment No. 4 to the State Constitution became operative in Colorado.

1,773 CLASS A APPLICATIONS DENIED BECAUSE OF INELIGIBILITY—REASON FOR DENIAL AND PER CENT EACH GROUP BEARS TO TOTAL JULY 1, 1937-DEC. 31, 1937

Reasons	No. Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,773	100.00
Age requirements not met.....	225	12.69
Citizenship requirements not met..	68	3.84
Residence requirements not met....	210	11.84
Sufficient resources	444	25.04
Personal property, excess \$250.00	286	16.13
Real property (not home), excess \$500.00	201	11.34
Relatives can support.....	139	7.84
In need of institutional care.....	15	.85
Transferred property.....	29	1.64
Unwilling to sign lien (July and August)	6	.34
Moved out of county.....	44	2.48
Miscellaneous	54	3.04
Not stated.....	52	2.93

759 CLASS B APPLICATIONS DENIED BECAUSE OF INELIGIBILITY—REASON FOR DENIAL AND PERCENT EACH GROUP BEARS TO TOTAL SEPT. 1, 1937-DEC. 31, 1937

Reasons	No. Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL	759	100.00
Age requirements not met.....	108	14.23
Citizenship requirements not met..	13	1.71
Residence requirements not met....	343	45.19
Sufficient resources.....	41	5.40
Personal property, excess \$250.00..	51	6.72
Real property (not home), excess \$500.00	28	3.69
Relatives can support.....	17	2.24
In need of instutlional care.....	3	.40
Transferred property.....	5	.66
Moved out of county.....	10	1.32
Not registered voter, last election..	94	12.38
Miscellaneous	5	.66
Not stated.....	41	5.40

Social and Economic Data

Data relative to 1,804 Class B applicants, accepted from September 1, 1937 through December 31, 1937, and 5,830 Class A applicants, accepted from July 1, 1937 through December 31, 1937, were compiled from social data cards submitted by the counties, and an analysis was made in the state office.

Age and Sex

Chart III page 22 shows the sex of all persons within the two groups and their ages at the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1938. The women outnumber the men by approximately 5%. The ages range from 60 years to 99 years. 209 persons, who are now in the Class B age group, will have reached their sixty-fifth birthday prior to July 1, 1938 and will have been transferred to the Class A group.

**7,634 PERSONS ACCEPTED FOR OLD AGE PENSION
SHOWING AGE ON JULY 1, 1938**

Age Group		No. Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL		7,634	100.00
60 and under	65	1,595	20.89
65 "	" 70	2,920	38.25
70 "	" 75	1,562	20.46
75 "	" 80	947	12.40
80 "	" 85	431	5.65
85 "	" 90	147	1.93
90 "	" 95	25	.33
95 "	" 100	7	.09

Birthplace

4,802, or 82.4%, of the Class A applicants and 1,590, or 88.1%, of the Class B applicants were born in the United States. 46 states and the District of Columbia were designated as places of birth. Colorado was the birthplace of 25% of the Class B applicants, whereas, it was the birthplace of only 4% of the Class A applicants. Of the 41 states represented, Colorado ranked first in the case of Class B applicants, followed by Missouri, 11.8%; Illinois, 10%; Iowa, 8.7%; and Kansas, 6.9%. States having the largest representation in the Class A group were: Illinois, 15.2%; Missouri, 13%; Iowa, 11.7%; Ohio, 7.4%; and Indiana, 5%. The one Indian, accepted during the period, was born in South Carolina. Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, in the order named, were the states which were indicated most frequently as places of birth in the case of 138 Negro applicants approved for awards. Colorado was the birthplace of only one Negro.

1,028 Class A applicants and 214 Class B applicants were foreign-born. 33 foreign countries were indicated as places of birth—25 European, 1 Asiatic, 2 North American (Canada and Mexico), 1 African, 1 South American, and 3 island possessions of England.

The large majority of foreign-born applicants in both Class A and Class B groups, were emigrants of the Northern European countries. One Class A applicant, indicated white, was born in Africa.

Residence

The Old Age Pension Act requires that Class A pensioners (persons 65 years and over) shall have resided in Colorado five out of the last nine years, the last of which must have been continuous.

The following table shows length of state residence of the 5,830 Class A applicants included in the study:

**LENGTH OF COLORADO RESIDENCE OF CLASS A
APPLICANTS ACCEPTED**

July 1, 1937-Dec. 31, 1937

Years		No. Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL		5,830	100.00
5 and under	10	775	13.29
10 "	" 15	741	12.71
15 "	" 20	753	12.92
20 "	" 25	580	9.95
25 "	" 30	525	9.00
30 "	" 35	475	8.15
35 "	" 40	481	8.25
40 "	" 45	322	5.52
45 "	" 50	380	6.52
50 "	" 55	274	4.70
55 "	" 60	205	3.52
60 "	" 65	105	1.80
65 "	" 70	165	2.83
70 "	" 75	37	.63
75 "	" 80	10	.17
80 "	" 85	2	.03

The Old Age Pension Act states that a person 60 years, and under 65 years, is eligible for pension if he, or she, meets all specified requirements and has resided in this state for a period of 35 years continuously and immediately preceding the date of application.

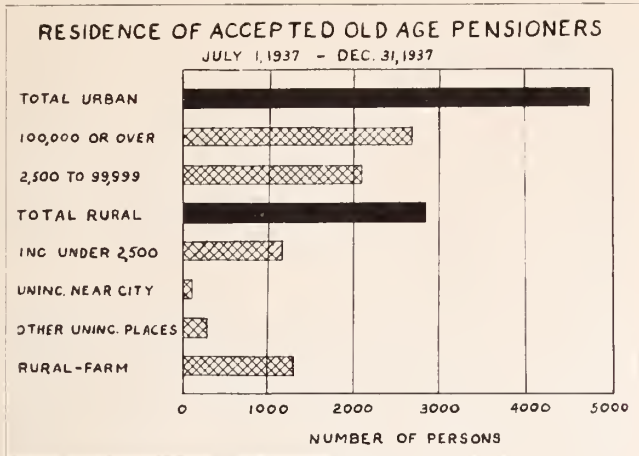
The following table shows length of state residence of the 1,804 Class B applicants included in the study:

**LENGTH OF COLORADO RESIDENCE OF CLASS B
APPLICANTS ACCEPTED**

Sept. 1, 1937-Dec. 31, 1937

Years		No. Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL		1,804	100.00
35 and under	40	701	38.86
40 "	" 45	227	12.58
45 "	" 50	204	11.31
50 "	" 55	149	8.26
55 "	" 60	151	8.37
60 "	" 65	362	20.07
65 "	" 70	8	.44
70 "	" 75	2	.11

4,765, or 62%, of the applicants (Classes A and B) were living in urban territory. All incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more are considered urban. 34.9% of the total applicants, accepted during the period, were living in Denver. 973 Class A and 338 Class B applicants lived on farms.

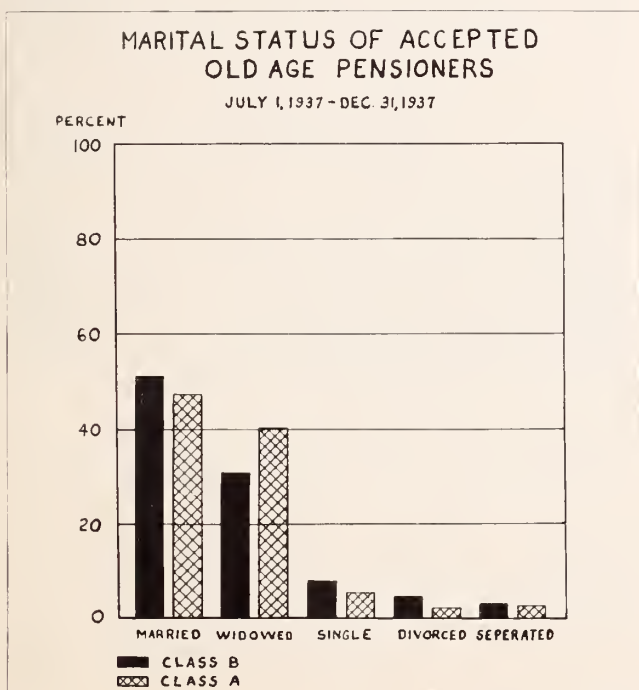


Living Conditions

It is interesting to note that 4,364 of the 5,830 Class A applicants were living in households in which the spouse was living, or in households in which persons of blood relationship were living. This also applied to 1,325 of the 1,804 Class B applicants. Approximately 22.5% of all applicants were living alone. In this group, the number of women exceeded the men. Slightly less than 6% of the total number accepted lived in boarding houses.

Marital Status

Approximately 50% of the 7,634 persons within both groups were married; 35% were widowed; 7% were single, while the remainder were divorced, or separated. The women outnumbered the men in the widowed and married groups; the men outnumbered the women in the single, divorced, and separated groups.



Awards

There was a wide variance in the amounts awarded—from \$2.00 to \$45.00 for Class A applicants—from \$6.00 to \$45.00 for Class B applicants. The tables below show the awards, the number of persons represented, and percentage each bears to the total:

MONTHLY AWARDS TO PERSONS ACCEPTED FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

July 1, 1937-Dec. 31, 1937

CLASS A

Award	No. Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL	5,830	100.00
\$45 Maximum	1,183	20.29
40 and under \$45	940	16.12
35 " " 40	1,265	21.70
30 " " 35	1,137	19.50
25 " " 30	498	8.55
20 " " 25	464	7.96
15 " " 20	218	3.74
10 " " 15	94	1.61
5 " " 10	28	.48
Under 5	3	.05

It will be noted that the percentage receiving the maximum was greater in the case of Class B applicants than in the case of Class A applicants. An average award of \$34.40 was granted applicants in Class A, while the average award of \$38.70 was granted those in Class B.

MONTHLY AWARDS TO PERSONS ACCEPTED FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

Sept. 1, 1937-Dec. 31, 1937

CLASS B

Award	No. Persons	Per Cent
TOTAL	1,804	100.00
\$45 Maximum	581	32.21
40 and under \$45	486	26.94
35 " " 40	390	21.62
30 " " 35	174	9.64
25 " " 30	88	4.88
20 " " 25	53	2.94
15 " " 20	22	1.22
10 " " 15	6	.33
5 " " 10	4	.22
Under 5	0	0

Income

In 5,191 cases, it was shown that the applicant had no income at the time of making application for Old Age Pension. The entire number in this group

were not granted the maximum award, inasmuch as the fair rental value of the home, owned and occupied by the applicant, was deducted from \$45.00. Relatives contributed to the support of 950, or 16.3%, of the Class A applicants and to 196, or 10.9%, of the Class B applicants. 222 applicants were reported to be receiving income from earnings. 374, or 6.42%, of the applicants in Class A and 79, or 4.38%, of the applicants in Class B received net income from real property. Others, in small numbers, received veteran's pensions, employee's pensions, income from invested capital, or net income from the sale of farm produce. All income received by the applicant was deducted from the maximum award of \$45.00.

Assistance Received by Applicant Within 30 Days Prior to Application

No assistance had been received within 30 days prior to application by 6,373 applicants, or 83.5%, of the total. General Relief was shown to have been received by 819 applicants and WPA wages, by 99 applicants. The remainder received care from voluntary agencies or institutions, or from public institutions including hospitals, homes for the aged, etc.

Other Assistance Received in Household of Person Approved for Old Age Pension

5,604, or 73%, of the total number of persons accepted for Old Age Pension lived in households in which no other public or private assistance was received. 1,369 Class A applicants and 483 Class B applicants, or approximately 24% of the total number of persons accepted, lived in households in which another member had been approved for Old Age Pension. The remaining number lived in households in which other assistance was received, such as General Relief, WPA, Aid to the Blind, or Aid to Dependent Children.

Cases Closed

There were 3,549 cases closed during the period July 1, 1937, through December 31, 1937. The reasons given for the closing of 3,278 of these cases and the number of persons affected were studied. It was

found that death of the recipient represented the largest number. 793 cases, or 24%, of the total were in this group. Through additional investigation, 544 persons, or 16.6%, were found to have been ineligible for the original grant because of the lack of age, citizenship, or residence verification. Some of these persons were reinstated at a later date, when they were able to submit valid proof of eligibility to the County Departments.

Following the inception of the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Act, September 1, 1937, 640 cases, or 19.5%, of the total number closed represented persons who owned real property, not occupied as a home, with valuation in excess of \$500.00. 345, or 10.5%, of the cases were closed because the recipients were in possession of personal property which exceeded \$250.00 valuation. In conformity with the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Act, the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare inaugurated a rule relative to the amount of real or personal property which could be owned by persons receiving Old Age Pensions, or persons accepted for Old Age Pensions. Ownership of real property, not occupied as a residence, with a valuation of \$500.00 or more, or ownership of personal property, not exempt from execution or attachment, with a valuation of \$250.00 or more, was held to be a basis of ineligibility.

A large majority of the cases which were closed because the recipients moved from the county in which the monthly award was paid, represented persons who transferred to other counties in the State by permission of the State Department of Public Welfare. In these cases, there was no discontinuance of awards, inasmuch as payments were received from the original county until the recipients were added to the rolls of another county.

327 persons, or 9.98%, of the total became self-supporting. It was found, in many cases, that insurance had been received or that property had been sold for consideration.

Relatives were willing and able to support 45 recipients whose cases were closed. 74 recipients were admitted to public institutions and their awards were discontinued. The remaining number of cases were closed for miscellaneous reasons.

Aid to the Blind

The first Aid to the Blind law in Colorado was an initiated measure which was passed by the electors of Colorado in 1918. This law established the Blind Benefit Commission. The first application for blind benefit under this law was received in March, 1919, and during the year 1919 there were 409 recipients who received \$30,674.04. The state funds were provided by a mill levy. The number of Aid to the Blind Recipients increased until in 1925. 1,621 persons received \$284,136.38. Of this amount, one-half was paid by the counties and one-half by the state.

In 1925, the State Commission for the Blind was established. In 1926, there were 689 persons receiving blind benefits amounting to \$109,978.72 which was shared equally by the counties and by the state. The maximum benefit which any recipient could receive was \$300.00 per annum. The law required that a person must have reached the age of forty years, and have lived in this state not less than five years nor less than three years in the county. By amendment in 1927, the county residence requirement was reduced to one year.

On March 31, 1936, payments of blind benefits were transferred to the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare by the Second Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly which enacted the Aid to the Blind Act.

Eligibility for Assistance to the Needy Blind in Section 41 is as follows:

"Assistance shall be given under this Act to any person who:

- (a) Is eighteen (18) years of age;
- (b) Is a citizen of the United States;
- (c) Became, or shall become, blind while a bona fide resident of this state and continues to reside in this state, or shall have resided in the state for a period of five years during the nine years immediately preceding the filing of the application for assistance, the last year of which shall be continuous and immediately precede such application;
- (d) Has not sufficient income or other resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health;
- (e) Is not inmate of or being maintained by any municipal, state or national institution at the time of receiving assistance. An inmate of an institution may, however, make application for such assistance, but the assistance, if granted, shall not begin until after he ceases to be an inmate;

(f) Has not made an assignment or transfer of property so as to render himself eligible for assistance under this Act, at any time within five years, immediately prior to the filing of application for assistance pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

(g) Is not, because of his physical or mental condition, in need of continuing institutional care;

(h) Shall not, during the period of receiving assistance, solicit alms."

Ineligibility for Other Public Assistance in Section 42 is as follows:

"No person receiving assistance under this Act shall at the same time receive any other public relief from the state or from any instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, except for temporary medical and surgical assistance."

Amount of Assistance, Section 43, of the 1937 Session Laws, is as follows:

"The amount of assistance which any recipient shall receive, shall be determined by the county department, with due regard to the resources and necessary expenditures of the individual and the conditions existing in each case and in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the State Department, but in no case shall it be an amount, which when added to the income of the applicant including income from property, as computed under the terms of this Act shall exceed, for an applicant without dependents Forty-five Dollars (\$45.00) per month; and for an applicant with dependents Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) per month; and provided further that in no case shall the assistance granted by the County Department exceed Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) per month."

Application for Aid to the Blind is made to the County Department of Public Welfare in which the applicant resides. The law provides for a thorough investigation and that awards be made on the basis of need.

The law provides for an examination by an approved ophthalmologist.

Funeral expenses, not exceeding \$100.00, may be paid by the County Department.

Applicants who are dissatisfied with the awards made by the County Departments may appeal to the State Department where they will be given a fair hearing.

Surgical and medical treatment for the prevention of blindness or restoration of sight are also provided for needy persons.

Recipients of Special Types of Assistance Under Social Security Act, Cases Receiving General Relief, Persons Employed by Works Progress Administration, Youths Enrolled in Civilian Conservation Corps, Youths Employed by National Youth Administration in Colorado.¹
By Months

MONTH	Recipients of Special Types of Assistance Under the Social Security Act				Cases Receiving General Relief			Number of Persons Employed Under the Works Program						
	Old-Age Pension	Aid to Dependent Children		Aid to Blind	Employ-ables	Unemploy-ables	Total	Works Progress Administration ²		Civilian Conservation Corps	National Youth Administration ³		Total	
		Families	Children					Relief	Non-Relief		Student Aid	Works Projects		
1935														
July				650	12,707	12,707	12,707			4,785				
August				649	9,727	9,727	9,727			5,163				
September				649	10,525	10,525	10,525			4,635		2,849		2,849
October				634	11,118	11,118	11,118		253	4,713		3,334		3,334
November				633	11,625	11,625	11,625		977	4,583		3,476		3,476
December				633	11,613	11,613	11,613		1,478	4,317		3,910		3,910
1936														
January	20,823			631	13,331	13,331	13,331	39,945	1,826	4,031		4,326	407	4,733
February	21,210			628	14,191	20,089	20,089	40,688	2,114	3,835		5,342	841	6,183
March	21,623			624	13,008	19,098	19,098	36,928	2,105	2,639		5,749	1,470	7,219
April	21,679	783	2,370	622	13,717	17,939	17,939	31,284	1,997	3,904		5,833	1,709	7,542
May	21,632	867	2,350	638	2,774	13,644	16,418	28,192	1,433	4,105		5,601	2,433	8,034
June	21,267	997	2,736	633	1,297	13,609	14,906	26,811	1,389	3,738			1,751	1,751
July	22,180	1,445	3,895	561	2,304	12,429	14,733	27,224	1,284	3,428			1,581	1,581
August	23,152	1,738	4,708	603	1,906	12,341	14,247	28,185	1,303	3,078			1,659	1,659
September	24,419	1,894	5,103	614	2,092	12,196	14,288	27,199	1,308	2,173		3,837	1,888	5,725
October	25,127	1,996	5,372	634	2,259	12,053	14,312	25,768	1,381	3,249		5,059	1,678	6,737
November	25,793	2,091	5,589	634	2,436	11,523	13,959	26,110	1,073	3,115		5,425	1,722	7,147
December	26,586	2,252	5,995	651	4,682	11,892	16,574	19,277	878	2,978		5,431	1,741	7,172
1937														
January	27,096	2,681	7,126	643	8,241	12,486	20,727	22,331	895	3,805		5,513	1,672	7,185
February	27,709	2,954	7,824	581	7,132	12,820	19,952	23,590	900	3,609		5,541	1,661	7,202
March	28,236	3,149	8,303	586	7,339	12,080	19,419	24,689	721	2,395		5,785	1,744	7,529
April	28,614	3,192	8,395	585	5,653	11,485	17,138	23,778	587	3,264		5,667	1,781	7,448
May	28,819	3,258	8,553	588	4,177	11,050	15,227	20,071	557	2,994		5,151	1,648	6,799
June	28,991	3,203	8,397	584	3,475	10,819	14,294	19,024	515	2,708			1,542	1,542
July	29,194	3,231	8,493	586	3,433	10,908	14,341	17,860	459	2,705			1,490	1,490
August	29,115	3,271	8,586	588	3,403	10,418	13,821	15,104	395	2,457			1,388	1,388
September	26,913	3,261	8,529	588	3,517	10,695	14,212	14,869	369	1,670		1,322	1,344	2,666
October	30,279	3,257	8,549	573	3,380	10,917	14,297	15,237	355	2,757		3,228	1,302	4,530
November	32,518	3,258	8,544	579	4,289	10,622	14,911	16,706	330	2,650		3,928	1,405	5,333
December	34,250	3,294	8,625	579	5,838	10,810	16,648	19,640	345	2,542		4,353	1,618	5,871

¹The several columns must not be added to obtain a grand total for any month, since the same family may be counted in two or more columns and since it is known that this occurs in a considerable proportion of the cases.
²Data from Works Progress Administration are for last week of each month.
³Data from National Youth Administration.

General Relief

Chapter 186, Session Laws of Colorado, 1935, established the Official Colorado State Relief Committee. Section 1 of the law is as follows:

"For the purpose of preserving the peace, health and safety of the people of this State; promoting the orderly, intelligent and economical care and relief of the poor and destitute unemployed, and unemployable persons, of the State; administering, supervising and coordinate the efforts of the State and its counties, city and county, cities and towns, in the care and relief of poor and destitute unemployed, and unemployable persons; cooperating with the Federal Government or any Federal agency or agencies, in any plan or program for the promotion and furtherance of public welfare and social security, and of receiving, allocating, disbursing, administering, and supervising funds provided by the State, or the Federal Government or any of its agencies, or both, for such purpose, the Official Colorado State Relief Committee, is hereby created. * * *"

The Welfare Organization Act of 1936 created the State Board of Public Welfare to succeed the Official Colorado State Relief Committee, with all of the duties and functions formerly conferred upon the Official Colorado State Relief Committee.

The State Board of Public Welfare formulates all policies, rules, and regulations for the government of the State and County Departments of Public Welfare.

The law provides that the Board of County Commissioners in each county be the Board of Public Welfare of that county. "It shall be the duty of the County Board of Public Welfare to appoint a County Director of Public Welfare, who shall be the executive and administrative officer of the county department, and who shall serve as secretary of the county board."

The director and workers in each county department are required to have the qualifications for their respective positions as established by the State Board in accordance with the requirements of the Social Security Board.

"The County Departments of Public Welfare shall be charged with the administration of all forms of public assistance in the county, including home relief, indoor and outdoor care for those in need, aid

to dependent children, old age assistance, aid to the blind, the care and treatment of dependent and handicapped children, and such other welfare activities as may be delegated to it by the State Department of Public Welfare and approved by the County Board."

The State Department allocates funds to the counties on the basis of need to assist them in meeting their relief problems.

These funds must be deposited in a special fund in the counties to be known as the "Special State Relief Fund." No part of this fund may be used for administrative purposes, and no part may be expended in connection with any county-owned farm or hospital, or any other county institution. All of the fund must be expended for relief. These funds may be expended only on the basis of need which is determined by a thorough investigation. Proper case records must be maintained. The County Departments use this fund in connection with other county funds in the administration of General Relief.

The State Board adopted the following resolution November 12th, 1936:

"WHEREAS, reports from various counties indicate that in many cases disbursing orders are being given to relief clients and that in other cases commissaries have been set up for distribution purposes, and

"WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Board many evils exist in both methods of distribution which are detrimental to the general relief set-up which is being operated in the State, working disadvantages to both merchants and relief clients;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in the opinion of this Board counties should be requested, insofar as possible, to distribute cash to the relief clients rather than either disbursing orders or commissary distribution."

On page 31, Table No. 7 will be found the amount of funds which have been allocated to the counties for Unemployable Relief, Old Age Pension, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, and Public Welfare Administration, during the year 1937.

On pages 32 and 33 will be found Table No. 8 showing how the Special State Relief Fund was expended by the counties in the year 1937.

Following is a summary of Table No. 8 showing the amount of expenditures from this fund for each classification and the percentage each bears to the total:

	Amount	Percent
Cash Relief	\$1,490,049.08	51.23
Food & Household Expense.....	668,393.24	22.96
Shelter	90,653.11	3.12
Fuel, Light and Water.....	110,902.61	3.81
Hospitalization	*252,497.21	8.68
Medical Care	183,110.19	6.29
Burials	34,434.27	1.18
Clothing and Dry Goods.....	31,345.82	1.08
Miscellaneous	47,948.51	1.65
Total	\$2,909,334.04	100.00

*The amount expended for hospitalization includes the amount paid for convalescent and nursing care.

On pages 34 and 35, Table No. 9, will be found the 1930 population of the counties and the state and the amount of county funds expended for aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, welfare administration expenses, assistance to needy tuberculous persons, and general relief in the year 1937.

The counties expended nearly one million dollars for aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, welfare administrative expenses, and assistance to needy tuberculous persons, in the year 1937. These expenditures of county funds were submitted by the individual counties.

For general relief the counties expended county funds in the amount of \$1,474,435.81 in 1937. These expenditures were as follows:

Salaries of county doctors and nurses, and expense of county health units....\$	90,125.77
Medical and dental care, drugs, glasses, etc., for indigent persons.....	85,081.81
Hospitalization	683,494.68
Transportation of Indigents.....	4,027.69
Maintenance of county hospitals and farms	273,056.60
Food, shelter, and home care.....	120,744.49
Clothing	5,102.63
Burials of Indigent Persons.....	15,680.41
Fuel, Light, and Water for Indigents.....	23,696.06
Administrative Expenditures	27,740.27
Undistributed	145,685.40
Total	*\$1,474,435.81

*Denver County's funds were expended as follows:

Denver General Hospital.....	\$480,504.20
Denver Farm.....	52,203.86
Steele Hospital.....	29,947.67
Detention Home.....	9,521.10
State Home for Girls.....	13,151.00
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital.....	16,200.00
County Physicians.....	18,600.00
Visiting Nurses Association.....	18,000.00
National Jewish Hospital.....	3,600.00
Tuberculosis Dispensary.....	13,211.92
Venereal Clinic.....	5,324.70
Child Welfare Services.....	1,063.15
Total	\$661,327.60

County Farms and Hospitals

County farms are in operation in ten counties. County hospitals are in operation in three counties. Combined county hospitals and county farms are in operation in six counties. Five county farms were closed during the year 1937. Only three counties operate commissaries.

Statistical Reporting of All Public Assistance

A uniform recording and reporting system has been devised and is being installed in the County Departments of Public Welfare. For each month, the local units will submit a consolidated report containing the following:

A summary statement of the number of applications received, approved, denied, and pending, for each form of assistance;

A summary statement of the number of cases for which each form of assistance has been approved;

The total amount of obligations incurred for each form of public assistance—Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, General Relief, and Tuberculosis Assistance;

A detailed statement with regard to general relief, exclusive of hospitalization and burials;

A detailed statement with regard to cases receiving hospitalization and burials only;

A detailed statement of general relief obligations incurred for approved Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind cases, in addition to Employable and Unemployable cases which have not been approved for categorical assistance;

A statement of obligations incurred for group care—poor farms, county hospitals, county doctors, etc.

A summary of care given to transients;

A detailed statement of service cases.

(Continued on page 36)

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES, YEAR, 1937, FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

Table 7.

Counties	Unemployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Administration	Total
Adams	\$ 23,080.00	\$ 152,071.62	\$ 1,311.27	\$ 12,412.62	\$ 5,168.03	\$ 194,043.54
Alamosa	8,972.00	65,386.06	652.50	4,739.32	1,474.37	81,224.25
Arapahoe	43,040.50	315,351.50	3,028.12	25,526.33	8,247.34	395,193.79
Archuleta	8,862.50	50,616.50	202.50	1,276.67	2,267.51	63,225.68
Baca	23,045.00	119,144.02	232.50	6,164.66	4,755.39	153,341.57
Bent	18,107.50	107,619.69	677.25	4,539.65	4,122.63	135,066.72
Boulder	59,904.50	284,509.29	3,683.27	24,341.46	11,643.80	384,082.32
Chaffee	21,574.00	84,536.27	1,699.50	9,217.98	3,337.14	120,364.89
Cheyenne	7,283.00	62,057.49	396.00	571.34	1,980.30	72,288.13
Clear Creek	6,362.00	29,424.18	1,170.00	2,048.66	1,064.60	40,069.44
Conejos	25,771.50	131,069.12	1,640.63	9,060.68	3,809.07	171,351.00
Costilla	31,530.00	91,529.56	804.39	677.33	3,441.31	127,982.59
Crowley	8,896.50	77,425.33	1,164.00	3,853.31	2,196.55	93,535.69
Custer	3,256.50	34,958.60	1,288.24	1,411.98	1,441.10	42,356.42
Delta	20,875.50	147,782.29	3,879.72	14,315.67	5,201.24	192,054.42
Denver	913,081.32	3,034,373.07	31,731.71	246,201.35	112,815.53	4,338,202.98
Dolores	4,796.00	21,946.64	.....	1,921.34	958.33	29,622.31
Douglas	4,178.00	38,995.15	537.00	4,039.33	1,555.91	49,305.39
Eagle	10,117.50	49,879.71	93.75	4,443.17	1,979.67	66,513.80
Elbert	4,314.00	58,194.54	471.75	4,115.33	2,613.27	69,708.89
El Paso	105,732.00	625,865.09	10,419.75	26,057.53	18,244.47	786,318.84
Fremont	49,906.00	235,277.60	4,743.58	11,729.99	4,980.84	306,638.01
Garfield	18,709.00	122,378.33	2,586.24	10,290.50	5,165.40	159,129.47
Gilpin	3,389.00	16,679.55	.....	1,610.05	981.24	22,659.84
Grand	2,999.50	25,157.67	345.00	668.00	1,145.49	30,315.66
Gunnison	11,415.00	46,116.75	711.00	4,064.65	1,964.35	64,271.75
Hinsdale	1,802.50	3,316.60	.....	50.60	296.65	5,466.35
Huerfano	83,458.50	239,136.34	3,315.00	1,685.34	9,441.81	337,036.99
Jackson	771.00	13,889.38	.....	1,150.69	348.62	16,159.69
Jefferson	*45,548.72	247,076.01	4,686.63	29,541.43	6,607.26	333,460.05
Kiowa	9,589.50	50,046.92	269.41	2,519.99	2,364.35	64,790.17
Kit Carson	17,468.00	135,304.96	483.75	9,148.48	3,083.95	165,489.14
Lake	12,654.00	40,893.16	1,532.40	1,018.64	1,666.07	57,764.27
La Plata	27,551.50	169,964.01	2,675.23	8,729.35	5,236.38	214,156.47
Larimer	99,350.00	453,128.18	3,277.50	23,833.98	16,512.94	596,102.60
Las Animas	128,517.50	417,361.05	11,851.13	22,752.65	20,873.80	601,356.13
Lincoln	13,027.00	100,138.43	1,553.25	4,124.01	2,290.41	121,133.10
Logan	27,938.00	158,310.73	2,966.25	12,315.33	4,022.27	205,552.58
Mesa	28,513.00	191,925.84	4,675.95	3,442.66	6,413.32	234,970.77
Mineral	1,367.50	9,966.84	.....	354.03	319.50	12,007.87
Moffat	8,356.50	53,967.63	.....	4,109.21	1,666.57	68,099.91
Montezuma	12,662.50	97,162.04	1,083.75	4,548.04	2,400.40	117,856.73
Montrose	19,752.50	143,942.78	2,116.50	5,355.66	3,886.60	175,054.04
Morgan	25,336.50	182,118.74	1,976.25	10,190.66	3,832.19	223,454.34
Otero	50,675.00	271,262.63	3,688.08	19,312.01	12,901.03	357,838.75
Ouray	4,336.00	32,671.36	270.00	1,762.00	832.15	39,871.51
Park	3,684.50	28,165.56	.....	1,275.66	1,098.14	34,223.86
Phillips	9,522.00	45,787.19	108.75	3,534.68	1,043.69	59,996.31
Pitkin	5,802.50	34,524.34	1,473.75	1,864.00	1,280.46	44,945.05
Prowers	33,617.50	171,924.27	1,998.00	13,466.81	7,000.68	228,007.26
Pueblo	160,655.10	733,562.00	11,622.00	33,598.68	22,935.07	962,372.85
Rio Blanco	4,044.00	27,950.87	269.70	3,634.66	1,239.16	37,138.39
Rio Grande	12,188.00	114,837.67	1,112.24	7,518.33	2,863.83	138,520.07
Routt	13,274.00	86,550.88	836.25	9,272.00	2,724.38	112,657.51
Saguache	6,339.50	72,902.18	330.00	1,890.63	2,085.33	83,547.64
San Juan	2,936.50	12,042.85	.....	531.30	579.00	16,089.65
San Miguel	5,563.00	32,588.60	840.00	439.44	1,105.77	40,536.81
Sedgwick	5,436.50	41,345.48	.....	2,563.33	1,694.27	51,039.58
Summit	3,347.00	17,600.68	.....	60.00	769.86	21,777.54
Teller	12,777.00	73,598.65	1,847.73	2,194.00	1,510.59	91,927.97
Washington	14,224.00	99,046.59	1,501.50	8,218.32	3,438.40	126,428.81
Weld	136,044.00	559,902.29	3,559.49	50,398.01	21,819.82	771,723.61
Yuma	24,342.50	148,000.74	1,282.50	8,309.34	4,301.52	186,236.60
TOTALS	\$ 2,511,671.64	\$11,340,260.09	\$ 146,672.66	\$ 750,012.85	\$ 395,041.12	\$15,143,658.36

*Includes \$24.22 reimbursement for Tuberculosis Aid.

**Table 8. STATE SPECIAL RELIEF FUND
STATE FUNDS EXPENDED BY COUNTIES FOR GENERAL RELIEF
SHOWING AMOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION
YEAR 1937**

Counties	Cash Relief	Food and Household Expense	Shelter	Fuel, Light and Water	Hospitalization	Medical Care	Burials	Clothing and Dry Goods	Miscellaneous	Total
Adams	6,445.00	3,664.65	206.50	1,247.99	22,242.70	9,120.10	1,075.00	136.01	41.74	44,179.69
Alamosa	4,086.12	2,528.42	387.85	348.94	256.97	200.22	97.00	444.62	65.39	8,415.53
Arapahoe	19,240.00	24,954.49	1,542.58	5,862.96	152.84	1,951.58	.....	400.40	217.93	54,322.78
Archuleta	8,716.37	711.00	28.50	.....	67.50	237.12	160.00	1.50	.....	9,921.99
Baca	8,788.53	4,005.87	100.10	335.55	5,126.17	5,650.33	950.92	135.00	403.07	25,495.54
Bent	10,393.47	2,598.10	168.68	323.42	4,396.05	1,673.55	453.41	164.43	145.26	20,316.37
Boulder	48,595.00	20,217.61	2,848.09	4,085.16	4,018.63	2,108.84	1,615.83	187.23	1,353.16	85,029.55
Chaffee	9,377.50	7,762.81	865.60	545.69	3,616.72	307.95	55.00	440.06	1,122.22	24,093.55
Cheyenne	1,803.50	141.30	2.52	49.85	3,868.03	2,326.52	432.00	9.33	325.27	8,958.32
Clear Creek	734.00	6,241.80	728.62	1,125.63	2,405.33	497.78	.....	5.73	403.32	12,142.21
Conejos	13,687.25	2,401.18	10.00	4.72	5,538.86	6,427.04	759.11	7.96	911.63	29,747.75
Costilla	20,479.31	4,417.77	64.17	105.65	3,736.07	6,948.64	320.00	601.35	124.38	36,797.34
Crowley	10.00	5,595.13	886.96	1,728.26	802.67	451.96	18.00	149.89	430.98	10,073.85
Custer	1,257.00	428.59	8.60	135.73	818.20	417.71	69.50	41.11	204.78	3,381.22
Delta	10,005.65	3,666.89	96.80	310.78	4,314.96	1,091.33	.....	633.24	1,919.71	22,039.36
Denver	968,444.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,960.94	.....	.....	21,804.36	998,209.42
Dolores	4,450.00	348.00	57.75	84.26	1,285.50	235.88	150.00	.....	785.01	7,396.40
Douglas	.....	1,829.08	133.44	54.39	2,516.40	359.02	.....	20.16	150.53	5,063.02
Eagle	6,859.00	1,669.35	194.00	224.64	1,684.55	1,020.00	149.69	88.29	698.99	12,588.51
Elbert	1,580.92	27.50	.....	17.33	1,499.95	1,257.52	65.93	.....	7.96	4,457.11
El Paso	.....	65,574.73	8,052.48	12,361.50	22,371.96	954.15	1,730.00	573.62	.....	111,618.44
Fremont	53,301.47	11,480.64	709.75	155.15	3,135.60	7,580.30	206.00	799.34	489.39	77,857.64
Garfield	6,488.72	3,325.37	1,209.75	306.04	4,535.28	4,446.89	732.92	2,098.96	.....	23,143.93
Gilpin	2,607.43	30.00	.....	.....	699.39	241.70	.....	60.14	166.09	3,804.75
Grand	1,734.00	1,422.27	1.00	5.00	.....	23.00	.....	.....	48.09	3,233.36
Gunnison	3,296.50	6,112.24	962.42	995.60	443.75	231.84	.....	109.14	213.09	12,364.58
Hinsdale	950.00	66.25	.....	10.15	507.72	464.14	50.00	5.19	199.85	2,253.30

Huerfano	1,047.12	59,632.08	1,297.25	3,372.19	5,350.94	9,031.92	1,228.00	9,731.98	.....	90,691.48
Jackson	315.36	.....	40.00	.....	739.37	25.68	75.00	.....	90.02	1,285.43
Jefferson	310.00	23,309.65	3,501.40	2,951.46	14,622.23	9,218.64	639.49	258.48	411.09	55,222.44
Kiowa	4,627.78	998.32	30.50	402.25	4,183.24	1,841.44	227.19	34.03	250.16	12,594.91
Kit Carson	1,959.00	6,689.22	581.50	1,134.00	5,586.94	6,298.35	645.00	211.25	274.05	23,379.31
Lake	4,469.00	4,182.68	228.00	2,798.72	3,955.80	700.25	245.00	586.92	245.91	17,412.28
La Plata	21,571.50	4,259.48	681.90	400.26	1,692.03	1,931.07	574.75	406.93	24.73	31,542.65
Larimer	21,293.42	79,157.95	16,269.50	6,239.49	401.22	589.72	758.00	2,609.24	392.61	127,711.15
Las Animas	96,007.04	9,618.62	1,014.57	293.80	14,418.65	11,002.22	6,427.84	1,023.97	2,245.94	142,052.65
Lincoln	6,398.40	2,025.21	352.39	759.80	3,242.66	3,348.80	305.00	67.42	18.58	16,518.26
Logan .....	.....	18,310.59	629.60	6,399.87	5,646.65	3,693.00	405.75	379.46	343.53	35,808.45
Mesa	18,596.00	3,809.29	975.47	1,033.03	5,812.08	3,738.56	932.00	349.59	741.10	35,987.12
Mineral .....	.....	807.00	277.45	.....	328.96	.....	.....	.....	20.58	1,433.99
Moffat	1,696.61	5,325.04	885.56	402.71	423.00	224.50	.....	143.35	245.03	9,345.80
Mtotezuma	10,282.88	755.84	5.00	12.96	1,895.77	2,379.32	100.00	84.92	701.02	16,217.71
Montrose	5,255.00	6,968.50	638.55	864.03	6,210.22	3,339.80	765.20	529.37	953.42	25,524.09
Morgan	1,291.50	12,938.33	1,645.03	3,219.83	4,092.20	2,539.35	823.50	301.52	500.00	27,351.26
Otero	20,928.09	9,053.20	937.55	983.98	10,518.09	10,221.95	2,087.50	249.04	.....	54,979.40
Ouray	3,920.65	67.45	.....	53.16	286.41	492.09	.....	30.25	182.88	5,032.89
Park	2,750.00	415.86	.....	71.85	985.10	91.61	87.50	39.84	639.70	5,081.46
Phillips .....	.....	7,263.84	1,048.25	1,291.81	1,324.70	346.32	55.00	121.80	24.60	11,476.32
Pitkin	6,532.11	546.75	.....	251.00	234.10	188.90	.....	98.20	96.30	7,947.36
Prowers .....	.....	18,867.75	4,024.97	3,493.53	11,712.13	8,111.64	1,084.00	529.13	536.00	48,359.15
Pueblo	10,335.30	86,281.19	13,768.47	17,593.22	19,858.08	11,712.10	4,757.00	1,800.97	1,939.07	168,045.40
Rio Blanco	1,976.00	1,366.80	339.80	197.64	243.88	162.58	.....	110.82	104.48	4,502.00
Rio Grande	1,134.56	5,828.42	632.20	238.67	4,082.10	2,110.23	389.41	214.44	1,181.52	15,811.55
Routt	5,188.50	2,198.75	772.19	220.89	5,474.69	1,315.08	228.68	123.04	337.29	15,859.11
Saguache	3,455.61	1,297.54	15.00	62.93	1,763.30	1,711.16	209.17	54.42	114.14	8,683.27
San Juan .....	.....	3,147.79	35.00	589.54	.....	.75	.....	32.68	14.03	3,819.79
San Miguel	171.20	3,825.28	30.00	341.08	1,767.49	681.11	437.50	31.42	217.22	7,502.30
Sedgwick	374.00	2,236.58	168.00	628.99	1,699.16	984.35	55.00	26.75	53.29	6,226.12
Summit	175.00	2,398.11	193.50	273.24	731.09	265.75	45.00	59.85	.....	4,141.54
Teller	60.00	11,871.70	217.60	1,535.10	2,980.52	123.25	300.00	208.73	149.22	17,446.12
Washington	8,549.10	5,363.41	263.00	1,234.86	30.00	.....	.....	230.95	93.50	15,764.82
Weld	223.11	80,151.93	19,285.40	19,863.12	8,716.43	19,081.18	1,342.28	3,250.71	2,299.35	154,213.51
Yuma	15,824.38	6,202.05	602.35	1,269.21	1,446.18	1,421.47	114.20	301.65	275.95	27,457.44
Totals	\$1,490,049.08	\$668,393.24	\$90,653.11	\$110,902.61	\$252,497.21	\$183,110.19	\$34,434.27	\$31,345.82	\$47,948.51	\$2,909,334.04

Table 9. *EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES FROM COUNTY FUNDS ONLY
YEAR 1937

Counties	Population 1930 Census	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Welfare Administrative Expense	Assistance to Indigent Tuberculars	General Relief	Total
Adams	20,245	\$ 6,107.60	\$ 437.09	\$ 6,431.41	.....	\$ 3,572.37	\$ 16,548.47
Alamosa	8,602	2,428.66	217.50	1,990.59	.....	1,389.92	6,026.67
Arapahoe	22,647	13,745.15	1,020.63	9,759.94	.....	34,801.28	59,327.00
Archuleta	3,204	652.33	75.00	2,770.61	.....	284.05	3,781.99
Baca	10,570	3,235.00	77.50	5,660.85	\$ 170.06	9,061.12	18,204.53
Bent	9,134	2,373.50	231.50	5,286.17	.....	6,088.11	13,979.28
Boulder	32,456	12,524.35	1,168.19	14,932.37	.....	36,626.90	65,251.81
Chaffee	8,126	4,759.00	553.25	4,087.85	.....	4,616.10	14,016.20
Cheyenne	3,723	354.33	132.00	2,335.19	.....	1,574.21	4,395.73
Clear Creek	2,155	1,074.00	382.50	1,183.55	.....	7,531.34	10,171.39
Conejos	9,803	4,754.00	545.00	5,077.13	.....	.....	10,376.13
Costilla	5,779	349.17	275.75	3,832.87	.....	1,259.42	5,717.21
Crowley	5,934	2,137.66	389.25	2,934.13	.....	2,569.29	8,030.33
Custer	2,124	699.33	436.91	2,060.42	.....	3,509.92	6,706.58
Delta	14,204	7,548.00	1,309.11	6,865.12	.....	17,577.21	33,299.44
Denver	287,861	125,543.66	10,148.76	134,750.59	.....	661,327.60	931,770.61
Dolores	1,412	971.67	.....	1,062.54	.....	197.39	2,231.60
Douglas	3,498	2,049.33	180.00	1,855.24	.....	4,361.83	8,446.40
Eagle	3,924	2,250.41	25.00	2,375.99	.....	8,883.49	13,534.89
Elbert	6,580	2,041.00	168.75	3,093.17	.....	5,541.37	10,844.29
El Paso	49,570	14,294.85	3,413.75	24,056.89	901.91	66,538.21	109,205.61
Fremont	18,896	6,218.49	1,565.88	6,067.69	.....	23,245.53	37,097.59
Garfield	9,975	5,213.16	868.50	7,115.62	.....	8,428.18	21,625.46
Gilpin	1,212	854.69	.....	1,236.72	.....	4,296.22	6,387.63
Grand	2,108	372.00	142.50	1,383.20	.....	10,946.58	12,844.28
Gunnison	5,527	2,094.33	237.00	2,661.27	.....	9,500.40	14,493.00
Hinsdale	449	25.30	.....	326.91	.....	573.79	926.00
Huerfano	17,062	857.67	1,167.50	11,081.31	.....	7,522.21	20,628.69
Jackson	1,386	602.67	.....	520.10	.....	555.52	1,678.29
Jefferson	21,810	14,787.39	1,582.21	7,752.58	91.93	24,035.08	48,249.19
Kiowa	3,786	1,312.17	89.61	2,970.03	.....	3,929.20	8,301.01
Kit Carson	9,725	4,645.05	217.57	3,796.08	.....	11,146.26	19,804.96

Lake	4,899	531.67	495.80	2,732.43	5,417.45	9,177.35
La Plata.....	12,975	4,367.16	847.13	6,438.34	14,851.78	26,504.41
Larimer	33,137	12,096.65	1,122.50	20,029.10	155,341.60	188,589.85
Las Animas.....	36,008	11,022.66	3,922.00	23,726.30	10,933.79	49,604.75
Lincoln	7,850	2,170.00	534.00	2,848.64	7,474.87	13,027.51
Logan	19,946	6,212.33	1,007.50	5,373.67	14,887.11	27,480.61
Mesa	25,908	1,796.00	1,556.75	8,065.56	24,615.00	36,033.31
Mineral	640	180.00	.....	381.18	1,736.44	2,297.62
Moffat	4,861	2,036.86	.....	2,066.37	7,800.54	11,903.77
Montezuma	7,798	2,456.00	367.50	3,525.78	1,468.78	7,818.06
Montrose	11,742	2,835.16	694.25	4,325.07	7,057.38	15,047.01
Morgan	18,284	5,310.33	653.75	5,345.36	14,538.81	25,848.25
Otero	24,390	10,004.32	1,223.61	15,968.36	6,638.43	33,834.72
Ouray	1,784	937.00	105.00	1,017.89	3,566.80	5,626.69
Park	2,052	666.58	.....	1,713.56	5,150.79	7,530.93
Phillips	5,797	1,894.00	46.25	1,199.71	3,311.13	6,451.09
Pitkin	1,770	962.00	477.38	1,514.68	1,555.20	4,509.26
Prowers	14,762	7,148.97	642.25	8,710.53	6,665.88	23,530.99
Pueblo	66,038	17,493.98	3,887.75	30,534.40	70,842.68	122,758.81
Rio Blanco	2,980	1,841.33	22.50	1,810.88	6,489.95	10,164.66
Rio Grande.....	9,953	3,878.00	364.50	4,237.04	3,025.35	11,875.26
Routt	9,352	4,652.83	287.50	3,281.81	3,850.23	12,072.37
Saguache	6,250	979.23	105.00	2,571.90	912.08	4,568.21
San Juan.....	1,935	284.67	.....	677.75	5,434.48	6,396.90
San Miguel.....	2,184	231.00	285.00	1,359.92	3,995.99	5,928.61
Sedgwick	5,580	1,332.00	.....	2,084.55	5,330.38	8,751.43
Summit	987	46.00	.....	912.99	3,707.06	4,666.05
Teller	4,141	1,114.67	610.66	1,958.81	6,834.79	10,583.28
Washington	9,591	4,269.16	509.25	4,029.38	14,260.59	23,068.38
Weld	65,097	25,803.50	1,237.75	27,354.67	60,522.87	115,688.31
Yuma	13,613	4,195.00	423.75	5,547.10	14,727.48	24,893.33
Totals	1,035,791	\$ 385,624.98	\$ 48,487.54	\$ 488,657.86	\$ 2,927.85	\$2,400,134.04

*These expenditures do not include County Funds used for sponsorship of W.P.A. Projects.

Aid to the Blind

(Continued from page 27)

Upon the death of an Aid to the Blind recipient, the amount of assistance received becomes a third-class claim against the estate.

The State Department reimburses the counties for seventy-five percent of the funds expended for awards, medical treatment, and burials for persons approved for Aid to the Blind.

AID TO THE BLIND—Year, 1937

Month	No. of Recipients of Aid to the Blind	Average Award
January	643	\$25.84
February	581	26.05
March	586	26.18
April	585	26.30
May	588	26.56
June	584	26.59
July	586	26.62
August	588	26.66
September	588	26.63
October	573	26.89
November	579	26.98
December	579	27.11

EXPENDITURES FROM AID TO THE BLIND FUNDS, 1937

Month	Awards	Burials	Expenses for Treatment	Total
January	\$ 16,615.58	\$ 150.00	\$ 304.30	\$ 17,069.88
February	15,134.58	400.00	284.00	15,818.58
March	15,340.08	135.00	681.21	16,156.29
April	15,385.63	230.00	587.29	16,202.92
May	15,615.38	100.00	440.85	16,156.23
June	15,529.88	160.00	990.60	16,680.48
July	15,597.05	.....	71.05	15,668.10
August	15,675.05	.....	707.45	16,382.50
September	15,661.05	350.00	245.95	16,257.00
October	15,407.00	.....	334.30	15,741.30
November	15,621.71	100.00	350.00	16,071.71
December	15,696.21	75.00	637.87	16,409.08
Totals	\$187,279.20	\$1,700.00	\$5,634.87	\$194,614.07

CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST

The State Board of Public Welfare has appointed Dr. William H. Crisp of Denver the consulting ophthalmologist.

Dr. Crisp is nationally known among ophthalmologists. He was formerly editor of the American Journal of Ophthalmology, and at present serves as consulting editor. He is a member of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Crisp will evaluate the ophthalmological reports, relative to applicants for blind aid, and will approve or disapprove them. He is available to the State Department for consultation service.

With Dr. Crisp's cooperation, the State Department anticipates further development of the constructive and the far-reaching program for the blind in Colorado.

General Relief

(Continued from page 30)

A well formulated recording and reporting system which is successfully operated, serves as a basis of measurement—of performance, of adequacy of assistance, of extent of unemployment, of waste caused by duplication, of need for further social legislation or for revision of existing welfare laws. The data can be used as a means of interpreting all phases of the Welfare program. They can be used equally well by County, State, and Federal Governments in formulating administrative policies and procedures on a long time basis, with a view to making available funds meet existent needs more effectively.

Many perplexing questions can be answered, on the basis of intelligent interpretation of data received and compiled:

How many households in Colorado receive some type of public assistance?

In how many households are there two or more assistance cases?

What are Colorado's relief costs?

To what extent, and how much supplementation from General Relief funds is made to categorical cases in Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind?

Are grants, payable from Aid to Dependent Children funds, sufficient to meet the needs of Aid to Dependent Children households?

Are Old Age Pension recipients able to meet their own medical needs?

To what extent are the medical needs of Aid to the Blind recipients met?

To what degree are operations for prevention of blindness or for restoration of sight successful, from the standpoint of enabling Aid to the Blind recipients to return to industry?

To what extent are transients a burden to the local communities?

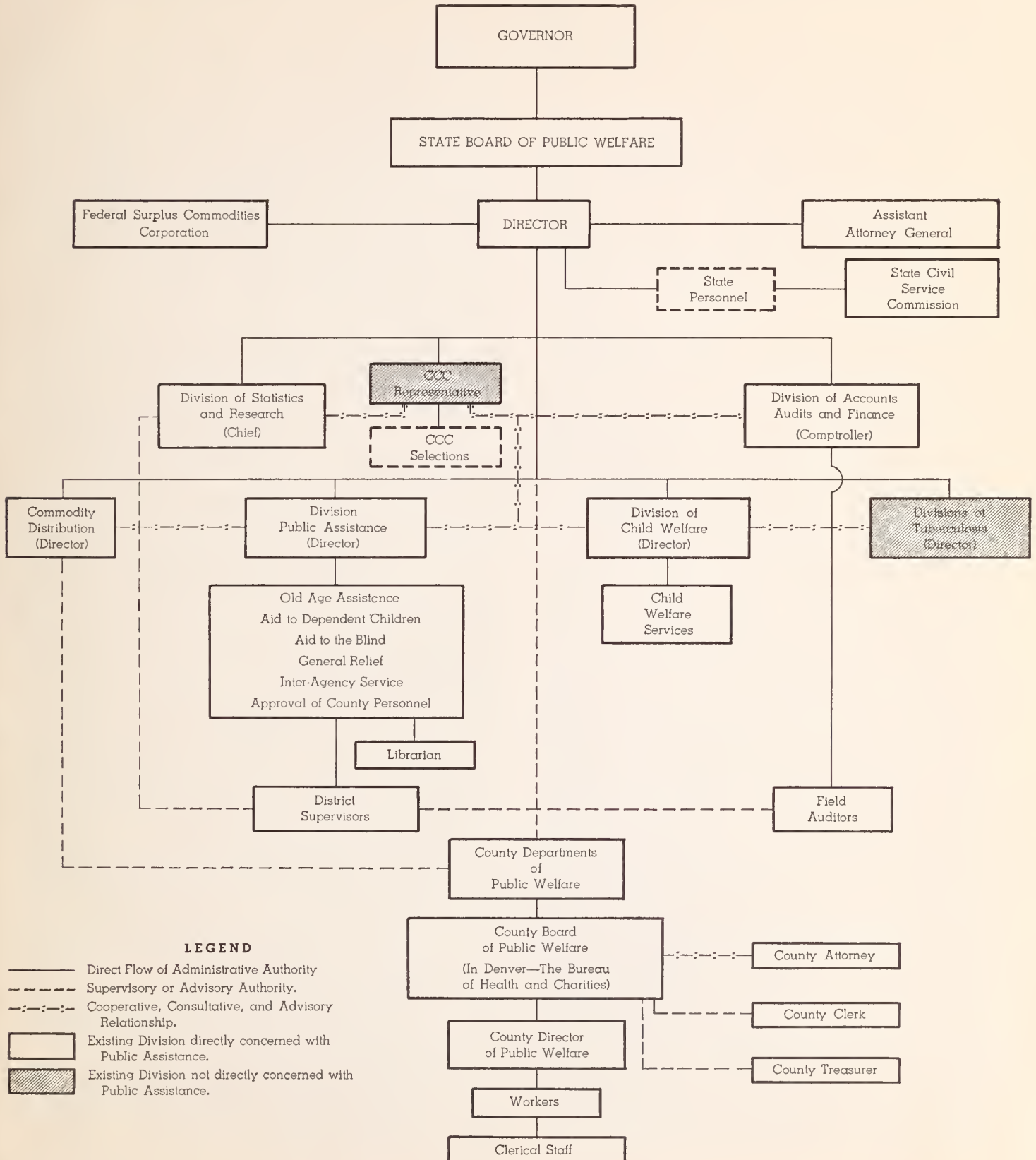
To what extent are counties extending assistance to employable persons who are unable to find employment?

To what extent have the counties reduced their general relief rolls and number of inmates in county farms by transferring aged, eligible persons to the Old Age Pension rolls?

What is the trend in unemployable general relief?

Chart IV.

STATE OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
ORGANIZATION CHART



LEGEND

- Direct Flow of Administrative Authority
- - - Supervisory or Advisory Authority.
- · - · - Cooperative, Consultative, and Advisory Relationship.
- Existing Division directly concerned with Public Assistance.
- Existing Division not directly concerned with Public Assistance.

Division of Tuberculosis

The voters, at the General Election November 3, 1936, adopted a law providing the sum of \$50,000.00 yearly for public assistance to indigent residents who are afflicted with tuberculosis. The funds thus provided became available on July 1, 1937.

The assistance and treatment in approved hospitals and sanatoria are given under the direction of Fred A. Forney, M.D., State Director of Tuberculosis, who was appointed on July 1, 1937, by the State Board of Public Welfare, under which the Division of Tuberculosis functions.

Subsequently, the following persons were named to serve in the capacity of an Advisory Committee:

- Dr. Charles O. Giese
- Dr. J. A. Sevier
- Dr. Charles A. Bundsen
- Dr. Casper J. Hegner
- Dr. H. J. Corper
- Msgr. John R. Mulroy
- Miss Helen Burke
- Earl M. Kouns

Immediately following the organization of the Division, necessary forms and rules and regulations governing procedure were prepared, together with a list of tuberculosis specialists, sanatoria, and hospitals recommended by the Director of Tuberculosis and approved by the State Board of Public Welfare.

Application for assistance is made to the Department of Public Welfare in the county of residence, which is responsible for a thorough home investigation and for the examination of the applicant by a physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of Colorado. The County Department, after studying factors in the home situation and establishing eligibility, forwards a complete report to the State Department, in addition to recommendations for the type of assistance to be extended. A decision on the application is made by the Director of Public Assistance and the Director of Tuberculosis after a review of the report and recommendations. Social, financial, and medical factors are given careful consideration. If a case is accepted for hospitalization, the person is referred to a sanatorium or hospital which is best equipped to meet the individual need. The local department makes all necessary arrangements for admittance and provisions for meeting the cost of care from county funds. Reimbursement is made by the State Department for one-half of the total expenditure.

With the cooperation of all agencies, it is hoped that this program, now begun, will substantially aid in the control and the eventual elimination of tuberculosis in the State of Colorado.

Report on Tuberculosis Assistance Covering Period from July 1, to December 31, 1937

Cases formally approved by CSDPW—Tuberculosis Dept.....	58
Sanatoria used throughout State of Colorado for hospitalization of patients.....	9
Cases hospitalized.....	63
Cases hospitalized but not formally approved prior to death or discharge from institution; or, prior to January 1, 1938.....	6
Deaths occurring in the 58 cases approved.....	2
Deaths occurring in the 5 cases hospitalized but not approved.....	2
Cases released from sanatoria of the approved 58 cases.....	0
Cases released from sanatoria of the 5 cases hospitalized but not approved.....	0
Cases formally approved but who failed to enter sanatoria.....	3
Patient days in various sanatoria covering this period	5,114
Gross expenditures covering this period	\$5,855.69
Respective counties reimbursed for one-half this amount.....	2,927.84
Counties served during this period.....	20

Classification of Cases Accepted

"Early Stage".....	6
"Moderately Advanced Stage".....	6
"Far Advanced".....	42
"Childhood Type Active".....	1
"Doubtful Diagnosis" cases.....	2

Progress

- It seems advisable to make a log of the progress made by the patients who were under treatment.
- 20 patients may be expected to arrest their disease and return to work.
- 12 patients should make definite improvement, and a part of this group may arrest their tuberculosis.
- 18 patients are seriously ill, but are improving. It is not now possible to predict the ultimate results in this group.
- 5 patients are so very ill that the only outlook is to make them as comfortable as possible, and hope that at least some will begin to improve.
- 4 patients are chronically ill, and do not offer much hope of ever returning to a gainful occupation.
- 4 patients have died.

677 patients - 3 died not in sanatoria - 1 died in hospital - 3 returned 1938

The War Department's Participation in the Civilian Conservation Corps Program

The interest of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare in the Civilian Conservation Corps program does not end with the enrollment of the youths selected by the County Departments of Public Welfare. There follows a natural desire to keep informed of the duties and responsibilities of these Colorado boys, and there maintains an interest in their progress and welfare as supervised by the camp administrative personnel.

The Administration of the CCC Capitalizes the Efficiency of Army Personnel

The War Department is responsible for the physical examination, enrollment, equipping, and conditioning of the men, transportation of enrollees, construction of camps, command, supply, administration, sanitation, medical care, hospitalization, pay, welfare, and education at work camps. The United States Office of Education acts in an advisory capacity to the War Department in the camp educational program.

The above responsibilities are decentralized from the War Department to the corps areas, which in turn decentralizes administration to districts. Colorado is in the Eighth Corps Area, which includes Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming. In December, 1937, Colorado and Wyoming were combined into one district known as the Colorado-Wyoming District. This District comprises 47 companies; 34 are in Colorado and 13 are in Wyoming. Each company occupies one camp, and the strength of each company approximates 175 boys.

The commanding officer of the Colorado-Wyoming District is a Regular Army officer, and all other officers in the district are members of the Reserve Corps. Each company has a commanding officer, one additional officer, and a camp surgeon. There is also a camp educational adviser who is not an army officer but is a member of the company administrative staff.

The following phases of camp life are generalized. It is true that camp activities differ in order to meet the demands of each group of boys.

Life in the Civilian Conservation Corps

In October, 1937, the County Departments of Public Welfare selected and sent forward for CCC enrollment 1,174 single youths between the ages of 17-23 inclusive, who were unemployed and in need

of employment. At each of the 19 enrolling camps, strategically situated throughout Colorado, each selectee had his first contact with the Army when he was given a thorough physical examination by the Army enrolling medical officer. Of the number reporting for enrollment, 85 were rejected because of physical deficiencies or disabilities. One thousand ninety were actually enrolled in the CCC.

A description of the initiation of the 1,090 enrollees into the Corps and their day-to-day life was contributed by Lt. Lundgren T. Main, FA-Res., Commanding Company 809, Camp SCS-8-C, Wellington, Colorado.

Following selection by the Department of Public Welfare, physical examination by a doctor and assignment to a camp—usually in Colorado—life and adventure for the CCC boy really begins. Within 24 hours after arrival at camp, the enrollee receives: Two pairs of shoes, three pairs of pants, two shirts, three changes of underwear, two jackets, overcoat, caps, towels, toilet articles, blankets, sheets, cot, mattress, mess equipment, etc. Also, during the first day in camp, each enrollee receives a typhoid inoculation and smallpox vaccination.

The first week or so after the boy's arrival is the so-called danger period. It is then he realizes that he is probably farther away from his family and friends than he has ever been; he realizes that he has been placed largely on his own responsibility. To counteract homesickness and the strangeness of new surroundings, carefully planned programs of work and recreation are in effect in all camps. Within two weeks the boy finds that he has made new friends, and discovers that the officers in charge of his company are busied with one prime responsibility: To keep him well-fed, in good health, and contented.

"From then on, the daily schedule is work, play, and study; up at six o'clock, dress, wash, make bed, and breakfast at 6:45; back to the barracks at 7:15 to tidy up lockers and barracks, and at 7:30 to clean up the company area; on the truck and away to work by 8:00 (work lasting from six to eight hours, with an hour for lunch); back to camp at 4:00 P. M. to bathe, dress, and line up in the company area while the flag is being lowered; dinner at 4:45; classes from 5:30 to 7:30; and lights out in the barracks at 10:30—such is the usual day in camp.

"Constant attention is paid by personnel to improve the enrollee for life when he returns to his

home. Qualified Educational Advisers work untiringly to develop latent talents and to broaden each individual in an academic and vocational way; a doctor insists upon sanitation, personal and otherwise; the technical service teaches trades and efficient methods of labor; the company officers stress discipline, orderly living and courtesy, all with one purpose in mind: To round the boy out into the man, and the man into the citizen, who will recognize his obligations, who will be faithful to his allegiance to the United States, and who in all situations will conduct himself with dignity and restraint."

Educational Opportunities in Camp

The material for this phase of Camp Life was contributed by E. H. Menke, Educational Adviser, Company 829, Camp F-58-C, Golden, Colorado.

"The essence of the Civilian Conservation Corps Education Program is to provide a training that will insure a greater degree of employability for the enrollee. This is one phase of the comprehensive objective of the Corps, namely, TO LIVE, TO WORK, TO LEARN, and TO SHARE."

The commanding officer, project superintendent, and educational adviser act as an educational committee. The technical foremen, project superintendent, army officers, educational adviser and his assistant, qualified enrollees, and one or more non-resident instructors are members of the teaching staff.

The physical facilities for educational work differ between camps. It is common to find that one barrack—1,000 square feet of floor space—is reserved for educational accommodations with the exception of art craft and machine shop instruction for which additional quarters are necessary.

Programs of instruction are planned for three-month periods. Classes are arranged on a weekly basis. Ordinarily the first four evenings of the week, from six o'clock to nine, are reserved for regularly scheduled classes and informal individual and group activities. Friday night is "all camp night".

Academic and vocational courses are offered in all camps. The former includes courses in literacy, elementary work, high school subjects, college work, and professional training. CCC members of camps in close proximity to city high schools or to institutions of higher learning take advantage of the existing educational opportunities by attending night classes. Educational credits are given upon completion of the required work. Grade School and High School diplomas are awarded by the County Superintendent of Schools.

Fifty-one vocational courses are offered to the enrollees. The following courses are the most popular: Auto mechanics, bookkeeping, carpentry, natural resource conservation, cooking and baking, drawing, forestry, surveying, truck driving, and typewriting. Art craft, drama, music, and film clubs are among the informal activities that attract every boy in camp.

Job training will be discussed in subsequent articles giving in detail the part played by the technical agencies in the program.

"All formal education in the CCC, except in literacy, is voluntary. Very shortly after the arrival in camp of a new group of enrollees, the adviser makes it his business to have an interview with each one. In this interview he secures a considerable part of the personal history of the enrollee, as well as much of the history of his home and parents. On the basis of information gained, the adviser informs the enrollee what the educational opportunities for him in camp are, and seeks to interest him to take some very definite part in the educational program. The broad program will generally make some point of contact. . . . A number of factors may furnish the spark that will lead to action. Many interviews will be necessary in certain cases, and in some cases interviews 'ad infinitum' will not do the trick."

The success of the educational advisers in gaining the active participation of the boys in educational work is indicated in the following figure: There was 85.2% participation in educational work in 1937 in the Colorado camps. When one realizes that the work is voluntary and that the courses offered in the camps depend upon the interest shown by individual enrollees, the figure is more significant.

On "All Camp Night," attendance is mandatory. Lectures on health, safety, conservation, citizenship, camp administration, and organized entertainment feature the program.

Safety Campaign Results in Enviably Safe Record for Colorado Camps

Part of the work carried on in the CCC, is a constant and intensive campaign against accidents. The Army Officers and the technical personnel on duty at each CCC camp constitute a safety committee charged with responsibility for the safety program of the company.

All boys are required to attend classes in first-aid. By means of safety bulletins, posters, "No Accident" banners, frequent talks, and many other methods, the enrollees are made "safety conscious" in regard to themselves and to others. Regulations

are enforced for the proper operation of motor vehicles in order to reduce this large class of accidents. The value of carefulness will remain with the boy long after he has returned home from the CCC.

An accident, or lost-time injury, is considered one causing loss of time beyond the remainder of the day or shift. The Eighth Corps Area group of states has had consistently the lowest accident rate of all groups in the United States. The rate in this Corps Area has been approximately 7 accidents per 1,000 CCC enrollees per month. During the same period, the average rate for all the CCC in the United States was 10 accidents per 1,000 enrollees per month.

In camps in Colorado, where practically all Colorado boys are assigned, the average rate to date of only 5 accidents per 1,000 boys per month, or one-half the national accident rate, is a most enviable record.

Physical Welfare

The outdoor life experienced by the CCC men is in itself conducive to good health. Safety and health lectures assist natural conditions in protecting the enrollees from sickness. However, if an enrollee feels ill, it is his right and duty to report to the medical officer.

A section of one barrack in each Camp is a completely equipped infirmary. Here between white walls and within an immaculately kept room, the Army Medical Doctor and his assistant, who is a qualified enrollee, subject the youth to a rigid examination. Minor ailments are taken care of and the patient remains in the infirmary until he is well. More serious cases are sent to the Station Hospital at Fort Logan or Fitzsimons General Hospital in Denver. If an emergency exists, the patient is taken to the nearest private hospital. Every man who is treated for physical ailments is given the most expert care available without expense to him.

Leisure Hours

In addition to the informal activities mentioned above, other forms of recreation are sponsored. Goodfellowship is furthered through group and single sports participation. Basketball, baseball, skating, skiing, swimming, boxing, wrestling, and ping-pong are a few of those enthusiastically accepted. Billiards is a popular sport. Inter-camp competition in all sports is very keen.

Each camp has a library. The average number of government-owned books in each camp is 450. In addition, thousands of volumes have been donated to the Corps. A traveling library enlarges the scope and makes accessible the latest books of fic-

tion, etc. Magazines and periodicals keep the youths well informed. In the majority of camps, rustic furniture manufactured in the camp machine shop determines the degree of comfort the enrollee may expect during his leisure hours in the reading room.

The enrollees at Camp F-50-C, Red Feather Lakes, Colorado, have constructed during their leisure hours, a log building—60x30 feet—which will be used as an educational and a recreation hall. The boys cut, trimmed, and hauled the logs for the building. Through the co-operation of private citizens and members of the technical service, other necessary materials were obtained.

The building is divided into two rooms. The smaller is completed and is already equipped with modern power equipment with which the enrollees work with alabaster and wood. The larger room, nearing completion, will be used as a reading room, a study room, and a library. It will be very attractive and comfortable with writing tables, reading lamps, easy chairs, and other conveniences in addition to the unusually designed and spacious fireplace.

This log building, which the members of Co. 2805 at Camp F-50-C are building during their leisure hours is an accomplishment of which to be proud.

In Conclusion

The part played by the Army with its efficient personnel has given strength to the Corps which could not be equalled by any other Department. The discipline, which is in no sense of the word militaristic, reassures the youth of America and gives confidence where discouragement and lack of self-discipline reigned.

The Civilian Conservation Corps Program is an unique example of an emergency set-up, capitalizing the basic social service principle of utilizing existing resources. The War Department, the Departments of Agriculture and of the Interior, and the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare under the supervision of the Department of Labor are being utilized in promulgating one of the most extensive conservation programs known. In consequence, there has resulted a program and a tradition of integrated service that is receiving national approval and acclaim.

An Invitation

Captain Thomas F. Sheehan, Cavalry, U. S. A., District Commander for the Colorado-Wyoming District, takes this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to the readers and friends of this bulletin to visit and to inspect the CCC camps in Colorado and Wyoming.

Table 10.

SOCIAL DATA
Juniors Selected by Colorado State Department of Public Welfare and National Summary of Juniors Selected Enrollment Periods January, April, July, October, 1937

I. Age Distribution of Juniors Accepted:

AGE	January			April			July			October						
	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States				
	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent				
17 years.	240	28.23	13,891	31.10	360	38.25	25,497	33.53	147	53.46	22,225	44.76	371	33.99	40,424	32.39
18 years.	208	24.49	11,033	24.70	217	23.08	17,695	23.27	75	27.29	11,942	24.05	248	22.71	31,210	25.01
19 years.	116	13.64	5,763	12.90	107	11.39	9,907	13.03	21	7.63	6,155	12.40	155	14.19	20,210	16.19
20 years.	68	8.00	3,709	8.30	85	9.03	6,400	8.42	13	4.72	3,641	7.33	118	10.80	13,322	10.68
21 years.	69	8.11	2,951	6.61	67	7.12	4,990	6.56	8	2.90	2,725	5.50	90	8.24	10,021	8.03
22 years.	37	4.35	2,247	5.03	29	3.09	3,461	4.55	5	1.81	1,783	3.59	73	6.69	6,670	5.35
23 years.	34	4.00	1,566	3.50	21	2.23	2,587	3.40	6	2.19	1,046	2.09	36	3.29	2,818	2.26
24 years.	18	2.11	1,200	2.69	22	2.33	1,906	2.51	0	.....	140	.28	1	.09	113	.09
25 years.	21	2.49	771	1.73	6	.63	1,259	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 years.	15	1.76	610	1.36	9	.95	1,062	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 years.	11	1.29	491	1.10	6	.63	750	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 years.	8	.94	255	.57	7	.74	354	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 and over	5	.59	184	.41	5	.53	174	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	850	100.00	44,671	100.00	941	100.00	76,042	100.00	275	100.00	49,657	100.00	1,092	100.00	124,788	100.00

II. Age Distribution of Juniors Reselected:

AGE	January			April			July			October						
	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States				
	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent				
17 years.	2	1.96	6	0.17	0	0.00	22	0.23	1	5.89	5	0.14	11	4.04	202	0.99
18 years.	4	3.92	116	3.26	6	5.40	647	6.80	1	5.89	312	8.55	50	18.39	4,349	21.27
19 years.	13	12.74	353	9.93	18	16.22	1,591	16.72	1	5.89	645	17.68	56	20.59	4,792	23.43
20 years.	23	22.54	718	20.20	31	27.93	1,866	19.61	6	35.29	903	24.75	55	20.22	4,175	20.41
21 years.	29	28.43	715	20.11	26	23.43	1,709	17.96	3	17.64	860	23.58	43	15.80	3,322	16.24
22 years.	6	5.89	550	15.47	10	9.01	1,155	12.14	2	11.76	544	14.91	37	13.60	2,372	11.60
23 years.	7	6.86	357	10.04	8	7.20	885	9.27	3	17.64	338	9.27	19	6.99	1,178	5.76
24 years.	6	5.89	276	7.76	5	4.51	583	6.13	0	.....	41	1.12	1	.37	61	.30
25 years.	5	4.90	151	4.25	0	.....	378	3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 years.	2	1.96	140	3.94	6	5.40	330	3.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 years.	2	1.96	89	2.50	1	.90	233	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 years.	2	1.96	51	1.44	0	.....	100	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 and over	1	.99	33	.93	0	.....	59	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	102	100.00	3,555	100.00	111	100.00	9,515	100.00	17	100.00	3,648	100.00	272	100.00	20,451	100.00

III. Unemployment Prior to Selection:

Period of Time	January			April			July			October		
	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States
	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent
Under 2 months.....	174	20.49	7,527	16.84	200	21.26	10,642	13.99	88	32.00	11,337	22.83
2 to 6 months.....	517	60.82	18,476	41.36	488	51.86	27,019	35.53	62	22.55	13,536	27.26
7 to 12 months.....	51	6.00	5,127	11.48	160	17.00	12,847	16.89	41	14.90	6,345	12.78
13 to 24 months.....	19	2.23	2,307	5.16	14	1.48	3,536	4.65	7	2.55	2,184	4.39
25 to 36 months.....	8	.94	582	1.30	2	.21	826	1.09	1	.37	559	1.13
3 years and more.....	2	.23	369	.82	4	.42	646	.85	0	.....	204	.41
Never employed.....	12	1.41	7,805	17.50	28	2.98	15,572	20.48	33	12.00	12,293	24.76
Not specified.....	67	7.88	2,478	5.54	45	4.79	4,954	6.52	43	15.63	3,199	6.44
Totals.....	850	100.00	44,671	100.00	941	100.00	76,042	100.00	275	100.00	49,657	100.00

IV. Schooling Completed:

Years of School	January			April			July			October		
	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States	Colorado		United States
	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent	Number Juniors	Per Cent
None.....	0	0.00	5	0.01	0	0.00	25	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.01
Not specified.....	8	.94	443	.99	5	.53	536	.70	2	.72	292	.59
First Grade.....	2	.23	279	.62	1	.10	702	.92	0	0.00	140	.28
Second Grade.....	7	.82	435	.97	5	.53	1,185	1.56	4	1.45	290	.58
Third Grade.....	21	2.47	941	2.10	18	1.91	2,093	2.75	1	.37	541	1.09
Fourth Grade.....	39	4.59	1,620	3.62	40	4.27	3,377	4.44	3	1.09	1,029	2.07
Fifth Grade.....	48	5.64	2,135	4.78	51	5.41	4,319	5.68	8	2.90	1,448	2.92
Sixth Grade.....	86	9.09	3,693	8.27	94	9.99	6,910	9.09	14	5.09	2,753	5.54
Seventh Grade.....	115	13.52	5,852	13.10	127	13.49	11,015	14.49	32	11.63	5,012	10.09
Eighth Grade.....	256	31.18	12,383	27.75	279	29.64	19,273	25.35	69	25.09	11,817	23.80
First High.....	89	10.48	5,671	12.69	123	13.09	9,944	13.08	36	13.09	7,613	15.33
Second High.....	74	8.70	4,768	10.67	86	9.13	7,521	9.89	50	18.19	7,544	15.19
Third High.....	42	4.94	2,574	5.76	50	5.31	4,049	5.32	17	6.19	4,696	9.46
Fourth High.....	57	6.70	3,609	8.08	60	6.39	4,701	6.18	39	14.19	6,182	12.45
College, all years.....	6	.70	263	.59	2	.21	392	.52	0	0.00	299	.60
Totals.....	850	100.00	44,671	100.00	941	100.00	76,042	100.00	275	100.00	49,657	100.00

SELECTION ACTIVITIES

Enrollment Periods January, April, July, October, 1937

Enrollment Period	Juniors Selected	Juniors Accepted		Juniors Rejected	Juniors Enrolled
	COLORADO	COLORADO	UNITED STATES	COLORADO	COLORADO
January.....	1,015	850	44,671	165	850
April.....	1,039	941	76,042	98	875
July.....	309	275	49,657	34	275
October.....	1,184	1,092	124,788	92	1,090
Totals.....	3,547	3,158	295,158	389	3,090

COLORADO INCOME FROM CCC DURING 1937

It is estimated that Colorado CCC enrollees allotted \$872,866.52 to their dependents during 1937. Estimated total CCC operating costs (authorized expenditures) in Colorado during the 1937 fiscal year approximated \$6,955,880.41.

INTERPRETATION ACTIVITIES OF PROWERS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Interpretation is recognized to be one of the outstanding functions of persons connected with Public Welfare activities. It is felt that constructive criticism of interested persons in the local communities can be of material benefit, and that a clearer understanding of the problems can be developed to mutual advantage.

The Prowers County Department, under the leadership of Mr. C. F. Reneau, Director, is showing much initiative in developing community interest and understanding. The methods employed by this Department are characterized more by thoroughness and resourcefulness than by novel or startling innovations. Maximum use is made of the avenues of interpretation within the community.

There are two daily papers in Lamar, the county seat of Prowers County. The two newspapers are given equal opportunity to publish articles and stories released by the County Department. Reporters of both papers are called when it is felt that anything of interest to the community has occurred in the Welfare Department. The attitude of the press and of Mr. Reneau is one of friendly cooperation. All meetings planned by the County Department are given prominence on the front pages, and reviews of the work of the department are published periodically.

Another approach is a mimeographed bulletin entitled the "Pensioneer," which is mailed monthly to recipients of categorical assistance in the county. Contents include frank discussions of problems confronting applicants and recipients, complete explanations of eligibility requirements and the underlying reasons for such requirements, timely information of vital importance, and statistical facts of interest. In many instances, persons have stated that all points in question are satisfactorily clarified for them through the medium of this bulletin. The friendly tone of the "Pensioneer" is serving to enhance the cooperative attitude existing between recipients of assistance and the members of the staff of the County Department of Public Welfare.

The members of the County Department have not been unmindful of the importance of cultivating a better understanding on the part of those persons who are not directly receiving assistance, but who, nevertheless, have a direct connection with the welfare program. Special meetings of representative persons within the community have been called by the Director. Subjects discussed have included vari-

ous phases of the Public Welfare program, as well as related aspects. In these discussions special consideration has been given to the viewpoint of taxpayers, of civic organizations, and of welfare groups in relation to welfare activities. Attendance to the meetings in two instances was solicited through special invitations. The response secured was most gratifying. Mr. Earl M. Kouns, Director of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, was the speaker at the first meeting. At the second meeting, Dr. James Cullyford of the State Department of Public Health and Dr. F. A. Forney of the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Welfare presented outstanding medical problems. Those attending the meetings were urged to participate in the discussions by expressing their views and by asking questions on subjects under consideration.

Staff members of the County Department participate actively in local clubs and organizations. The Director is afforded many opportunities to explain various aspects of the welfare program to numerous organizations within the county. He chooses his subject matter with foresight, taking cognizance of the particular interests and activities of the group before which he appears.

It is recognized that it is necessary to ascertain the nature and the extent of existing problems before any discussions of these problems can be furthered intelligently. Information secured through special studies is a definite aid in evaluation and measurement. Within the past year staff members surveyed housing of county unemployables, the present status of former ERA clients, the county medical expenditures, and the distribution of surplus commodities. The results of some of these studies were made known to the public through the columns of the local newspapers.

Constant stress is laid upon the value of direct interpretation to all applicants and recipients by the county workers. Emphasis is placed on the importance of spending additional time with persons interviewed in order that any bewilderment or misunderstanding relative to requirements and procedure may be eliminated from their minds. Interpretation to individuals, therefore, is made an integral part of the worker's daily job.

As a result of these efforts, there is noticeable evidence of a growing tendency on the part of persons within the community toward definite interest in the constructive activities of the County Welfare Department and toward a fuller comprehension of the broad scope of the Public Welfare program.

**SURPLUS COMMODITY DIVISION
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1937**

Judging from the large number of letters on file from the members of the County Welfare Boards throughout the State, surplus commodities have been greatly appreciated by them. Surplus commodities are furnished by the Federal and State Governments and are intended for supplemental aid to certified cases whose budgetary allowances are not sufficient to feed and clothe them in a proper manner. We wish to express to all County Welfare Boards our sincere appreciation for the splendid manner in which they have co-operated with this department during 1937.

Commodities were distributed to eligible cases, as follows:

- 6,633,615 pounds of food, consisting of fresh and evaporated apples, cereals, fish, canned fruits and vegetables, fresh grapefruit, canned grapefruit juice, dried milk, oranges, potatoes, prunes, and rice.
- 79,920 dozen Colorado eggs.
- 468,269 items of wearing apparel consisting of dresses, shirts, coats, pants, underwear, layettes, etc.
- 138,780 pieces of household articles including blankets, comforters, mattresses, sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc.

The wholesale monetary value of the above food, clothing, and household goods amounted to \$972,-784.16.

During the year the Federal Government donated as surplus products 283,198 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables. The State Department of Public Welfare purchased 388,329 pounds of surplus fresh vegetables. These were canned in the Works Progress Administration canning plants at Greeley, Pueblo, and Denver. The State Department of Public Welfare furnished all cans and labels. The result from this operation was 28,708 cases of fruits and vegetables. The W. P. A. also canned 7,283 cases of beef soup stock for use in the school lunch program. The canned fruits and vegetables were distributed to all County Welfare Boards and also used for school lunches. The quantity received was less than one-half of the actual needs and requirements.

The case load certified to this office by the County Welfare Boards as eligible for supplemental aid of surplus commodities reveals interesting figures. Our records show the average monthly number of certified cases was 20,627 and the average number of persons monthly was 66,591. The percentage of

this case load actually served was 95.77. Details of the case load follows:

Cases Certified by County Welfare Boards as Eligible for Commodities and Percentage Actually Served.

Month	Cases	Persons	Percentage
Jan., 1937.....	23,813	72,406	92.82
Feb., 1937.....	25,580	78,626	98.00
Mar., 1937.....	26,547	84,775	90.60
Apr., 1937.....	23,717	75,213	94.20
May, 1937.....	22,704	71,732	96.00
June, 1937.....	20,771	63,904	95.57
July, 1937.....	19,189	58,370	96.51
Aug., 1937.....	19,106	58,834	97.00
Sept., 1937.....	19,121	61,764	96.50
Oct., 1937.....	15,537	54,936	96.80
Nov., 1937.....	14,710	53,623	97.50
Dec., 1937.....	16,731	64,904	97.80

This Division stores all of the textile materials used by the W. P. A. Sewing Projects throughout the State and re-ships them to the projects upon orders from the W. P. A. These materials are furnished by the Federal or State Government. The records of handling follow:

W. P. A. Textiles

Storage—January 1, 1937.....	376,445.75 yards
Received during year 1937.....	316,518.00 yards
Total	692,963.75 yards
Shipped to Projects.....	634,061.25 yards
Storage—December 31, 1937.....	58,902.50 yards

Textiles Returned to Storage from Other Sources

Storage—January 1, 1937.....	.....
Received during year 1937.....	3,083.75 yards
Total	3,083.75 yards
Shipped to Projects.....	520.00 yards
Storage—December 31, 1937.....	2,563.75 yards

Textiles Purchased by the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare—Stored and Distributed

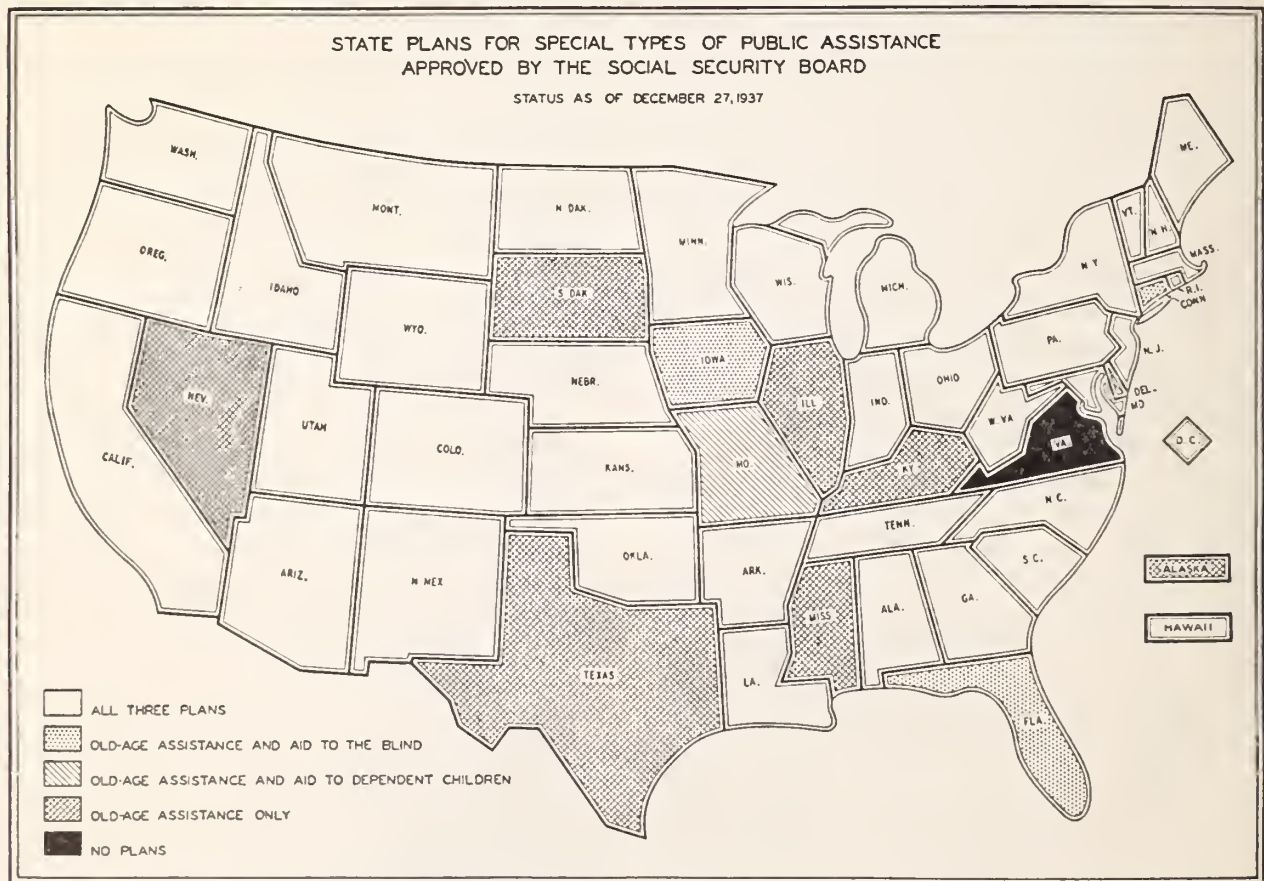
Storage—January 1, 1937.....	.....
Received during year 1937.....	72,891.00 yards
Total	72,891.00 yards
Shipped to Projects.....	58,536.00 yards
Storage—December 31, 1937.....	14,355.00 yards

We have allocations from the Federal Government for the following goods to be delivered in January and February, 1938:

13 cars Fresh Apples.....	390,000 pounds
1 car Evaporated Apples.....	60,000 pounds
3 cars Evaporated Apricots.....	180,000 pounds
9 cars Potatoes.....	324,000 pounds
1 car Rice.....	60,000 pounds
3 cars Shortening.....	80,190 pounds
5 cars Oranges.....	3,000 boxes

All of the above items of surplus stocks are purchased from producers by the Government to stabilize markets and are removed entirely from the channels of trade. They can only be used for distribution to certified cases. The above goods are received by us in bulk and are re-packed in suitable sized containers for redistribution throughout the State.

Chart V.





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