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Colorado

State Department of Public Welfare

Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 2 April, May, June, 1938 No. 2



COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
337-343 State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado



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RAY E. DAVIS

1883-1938

Ray E. Davis, member of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare, died suddenly in Thermopolis, Wyoming, June 10, 1938.

Mr. Davis was born, reared, and educated in Indiana. In 1905, at the age of 22, he moved to Colorado Springs and, for many years, was a prominent businessman of the city, contributing much of his time to the leadership of civic and welfare organizations.

For the past 15 years, Mr. Davis was Deputy Grand Worthy President and Deputy Auditor and Organizer for the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Through his active work in the Fraternal Order of Eagles, he was a pioneer in the movement for assistance to needy aged persons and it was largely through his efforts that the first Old Age Pension Law became effective in Colorado.

Recognizing the comprehensive knowledge of welfare problems which Mr. Davis had acquired over a long period of time, Governor Edwin C. Johnson, in 1935, appointed him a member of the Official Colorado State Relief Committee which subsequently became the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare. Further recognition was given him when, a few days prior to his death, Governor Teller Ammons re-appointed him a member of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare for a term of three years.

His efficient service while a member of this board was of inestimable value to those affiliated with him in the Public Welfare program and to other citizens throughout the State. His outstanding leadership contributed much to the progress of the Public Welfare Department in Colorado from the time of its inception.

Mr. Davis is survived by his wife, to whom he was married January 22, 1912.

**COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

Earl M. Kouns, Director

—
Honorable Teller Ammons, Governor
—

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

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Safety Division of the Colorado Motor Vehicle Department

Prepared Under the Direction of

George E. Saunders
Secretary of State

Most humanitarian movements start with the recognition of a great need. The rise in traffic deaths was answered by the organization of the Colorado Safety Council with a membership of interested citizens of Colorado as a nucleus. With the death of 400 people in traffic accidents in 1936 and the needless slaughter of 380 people in 1937, the Honorable George E. Saunders, Secretary of State, and Charles H. Gunn, Motor Vehicle Supervisor, felt that some definite measures must be taken to acquaint the public with the traffic death problem.

In 1931 the law forming the Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department was passed but no advantage of the passage of this law had been taken except for its use as a record and statistical bureau for compilation and analysis of accident reports.

Accident reporting was in its infancy and the process of building a complete accident picture was of slow growth. During the past year the Motor Vehicle Department has been active in improving the accident reporting facilities throughout the State. The necessity for this action was occasioned by the fact that priority of roadway improvement is largely based on accident experience. Lack of definite knowledge of accident location necessitated a program of education designed to cover the essentials of accurate location reporting. The first Peace Officers' Training Conference held in Denver in February, 1938, afforded an excellent opportunity for the further intrenching of this program. The original plan of instruction, as given before this school, has been presented to Zone Enforcement Schools throughout the State by B. C. Creighton, Safety Engineer, C. F. Buxton, J. E. Furlong, and Claud Babb, Highway Department. The cooperation has been most gratifying.

Until April, 1937, no plan had been made to instruct the public of the part that they could play in the correction of this major social problem. The Colorado Safety Council, with the Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department as a working unit, determined upon a specific campaign. Sam J. Neely was selected to act as Director of the activities of the Colorado Safety Council in August, 1937. The campaign, to be effective, had to be statewide and, in a flying trip, the Director, with Leo Cobb, his assist-

ant, gave a picture of problems facing the highway users of the State. Motion pictures and inspirational talks motivated many community safety councils. Since that first trip, the Director has appeared before more than 110,000 school children and 80,000 adults.

The Operators' and Chauffeurs' Division of the Motor Vehicle Department, under the Secretary of State, is the key to safe motoring. By examination of potential drivers and the elimination of the unfit from the highways; by failure to pass the incompetent in the original examination; and by barring from the road the careless and the proved accident prone, leverage and power to control are at hand. Testing equipment for eyesight, hearing, and literacy are fast developing to a scientific standard. One more step considered to be desirable is a positive civic responsibility test to be developed with the aid of the psychological agencies of the State. With the help of compiled statistics furnished by its own department and the National Safety Council, the Colorado Safety Council has been able to satisfy requests for information regarding nearly every field of safety work.

Every community safety council has undertaken some phase of safety as a concentration point. The analysis of a local problem and the suggested solution have been worked out by the safety chairman of all interested organizations. The spotting of danger zones, the suggested removal of hazards, and the focusing of all publicity agencies in each district on safety have reduced deaths.

The interest of the Council is now centered on the death toll among elderly persons because of traffic mishaps. Fifteen of the pedestrian deaths of people over 60, occurring between January 1, 1937, and June 1, 1938, were those of Old Age Pensioners. Fifteen of the 66 deaths might have been averted had these aged people been fully informed of the traffic laws of the State. The Council appeals to all persons to cooperate by carrying a flashlight or wearing a white cloth around the arm when walking across streets or on highways after dark. **HELP THE MOTORIST TO SAVE LIVES.**

The work of the schools has been inspiring. Safety Patrols, School Safety Courts, School Safety Councils, and driving classes in high schools are all striking

at the origin of the trouble. Statistics show the so-called younger generation has been responsible for a large number of accidents in relation to the number of drivers. Traffic is a problem of everyday life and as such must be recognized and the proper corrective training provided. The parents and pupils must consider that driving is a skill to be attained through study and hours of concentration. When it is "smart" to be safe, the driver of high school age will wish to be identified with that group.

Parent education in theory and practice of safety, driving lessons for safety chairmen of women's clubs, first aid classes conducted through the Red Cross and the Coal Mine Inspection Department, parent-child relationships, and innumerable interlocking projects have grown from the original Division of Women's Activities directed by Mrs. Elizabeth Bales, Assistant Director of Safety.

The following statistics are furnished by B. R. Creighton, Safety Engineer, Motor Vehicle Department:

Month-Year	Total Accidents	Accidents	Resulting Fatalities	Accidents	Resulting Injuries	Property Dam-ages Only
Jan., 1937.....	1,013	23	23	249	339	741
Feb., 1937.....	810	15	16	222	338	573
Mar., 1937.....	879	23	24	240	350	616
Apr., 1937.....	768	16	16	243	361	509
May, 1937.....	997	36	40	314	502	647
June, 1937.....	1,029	25	33	293	451	711
July, 1937.....	1,311	37	44	390	682	884
Aug., 1937.....	1,344	35	46	387	630	922
Sept., 1937.....	1,081	45	46	342	541	694
Oct., 1937.....	1,066	30	33	349	537	687
Nov., 1937.....	1,171	29	35	324	471	818
Dec., 1937.....	1,282	24	24	289	416	969
Jan., 1938.....	947	19	19	262	423	666
Feb., 1938.....	735	18	18	221	302	496
Mar., 1938.....	757	21	21	222	342	514
Apr., 1938.....	777	23	29	244	394	510
May, 1938.....	930	23	24	259	404	648

Division of Accounts, Audits, and Finance

Colorado State Department of Public Welfare

The organization of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare on April 1, 1936, inaugurated a new system of administrative control over expenditures for welfare purposes in Colorado. For the first time a single State Agency was empowered by law to supervise the administration of the welfare activities of the sixty-three County Departments of Public Welfare created under the same law. The provision was made that the County Departments report to the State Department "at such time and in such manner and form as the State Department shall from time to time direct . . .," and that the County Departments administer the law subject to rules and regulations of the State Department.

In order to qualify for Grants-in-aid from the Social Security Board, the State agreed to make necessary reports, in such form and containing such information as the Board might from time to time require, and to comply with all provisions as the Board might from time to time find necessary in order to assure the correctness and verification of the reports.

It is readily seen from the above that the State and County Departments must establish and maintain an adequate system of financial controls over the expenditures of Public Welfare Funds.

On April 13, 1936, the State Department issued a Bulletin relative to the establishment of the following County Funds, as sub-divisions of the County Public Welfare Fund:

- (1) Old Age Pension Fund.
- (2) Aid to Dependent Children Fund.
- (3) Blind Aid Fund.
- (4) State Special Relief Fund.
- (5) Public Welfare Administrative Fund.

The State Department issued specific instructions on the operation of the above funds. No warrants can be drawn against these funds, and no deposits can be made in them, except as specifically instructed by the State Department.

**PER CENT FEDERAL, STATE, AND COUNTY PARTICIPATION IN WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN COLORADO
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE**

Classification of Assistance	Per Cent Participation		
	Federal	State	County
OLD AGE PENSION			
Class A			
Money Payments			
Amounts of \$30.00 or less.....	50	50	None
Amounts in excess of \$30.00.....	None	100	None
Burials	None	100	None
Class B			
Money Payments.....	None	100	None
Burials	None	100	None
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN			
Money Payments.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
AID TO THE BLIND			
Money Payments.....	50	25	25
Burials	None	75	25
Hospitalization and Medical Care.....	None	75	25
GENERAL RELIEF.....	None	60*	40*
TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE.....	None	50	50
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.....	None	100	None

*Estimated.

In addition to the participation in money payments the Federal Government furnishes 5 per cent for the administration of Old Age Pensions and Aid to the Blind, and one-third of the total cost of administration of Aid to Dependent Children.

Under the law, the Counties must levy sufficient funds necessary to pay their share of Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Administrative Expenses. The Social Security Board requires that each County report quarterly to the State Department the amount of County Funds available to match Federal and State Funds for Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind. Federal Grants are not forwarded to the State Treasurer until this report, signed by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, has been received by the State Department from each County.

On March 9, 1937, the Legislature passed a law amending the original Act of March 31, 1936, concerning the allocation and distribution of Welfare Funds. The 1937 Act (Chapter 223, Session Laws of 1937) provides that the County Board of Public Welfare shall be the Trustee of the various Welfare Funds. The County Treasurer disburses the money from the various funds only upon special County warrants drawn by the County Clerk or his deputy

upon vouchers drawn by the County Director of Public Welfare and approved by the Board of County Commissioners and the County Board of Public Welfare. This approval by both boards may be indicated by the signature of one common member, who is designated by resolution for that purpose.

The law further provides that all State and Federal money allocated to the County Old Age Pension Fund and State Special Relief Fund shall be advanced to the Counties monthly, according to their needs. At the present time, owing to the inability of the State to pay the total authorized Old Age Pension awards, the Counties certify to the State Department the number of pensioners who will be eligible during the month, and the authorized awards of these pensioners. With this as a base, the State Department prorates all available Old Age Pension Funds to the Counties. State Funds for General Relief, obtained from a legislative appropriation of \$5,000,000.00 made in 1937 for the biennial period July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1939 (Chapter 51, Session Laws of 1937), are allocated to the Counties on the basis of the number of unemployable residents in each County.

All money allocated to the other County Welfare Funds are reimbursed to the Counties during the

month following that in which expenditures are made by the County from such Funds. All County Welfare Funds are maintained as Cash Funds.

COUNTY PROCEDURE

After the County Departments have investigated all applicants, and have determined the ones eligible for assistance, a formal decision is made and, except for General Relief, the original is sent to the applicant, the duplicate to the State Office, and the triuplicate is retained by the County Department. This decision is the authority for payment of the Grant, and states briefly the name, case number, date, and amount of award, as well as the effective date of the Grant. Any change, increase, decrease, or discontinuance of the award is recorded on a Notice of Change of Status form for Old Age Pensions and on decision sheets for Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind. Pay rolls for the three categories are then prepared by the County Departments, approved by the County Board, and warrants are drawn as described earlier in this article. Copies of all pay rolls, except of General Relief, are sent to the State Office. In addition, certified statements of expenditures for all three categories are submitted and these form the basis for the allotment of funds to the Counties. Allotments of all funds to the Counties are made by the State Board of Public Welfare on the second Thursday of each month. All County financial reports for a given month are due in the State Office not later than the third of the following month.

RECORDING AND REPORTING IN THE STATE OFFICE

The following reports and pay rolls are sent by each County of the State monthly:

Form OAP-215, Old Age Pension Pay Roll.

This pay roll, which is made up with four columns for analyzing the two classes of Old Age Pension Recipients and authorized awards, is carefully checked for errors in distribution and calculation. Totals are compared with Certified Statement of Expenditures, Form 202-Revised. After checking, the payments are posted to individual Ledger Cards enclosed in Kardex movable cabinets.

Form OAP-202, Revised.

This is a statement of expenditures for Old Age Pensions, and the amount of expenditures is certified under oath. This report not only forms the basis for adjusting allotments to Counties, but is also used as the basis of the State's claim to the Federal Government for Federal Funds expended under the law. It shows gross payments to recipients, detail of cancellations, and net payments. In addition, it gives a

summary of the County Old Age Pension Fund. Each County reports the balance on hand on the first of the month, receipts and disbursements during the month, and the balance at the end of the month. Burial expenses are also reported on this form. By summarizing this report, the State Department can maintain a complete control over County Old Age Pension Funds.

Form ADC-205, Revised.

On this report, the Counties certify total expenditures for Aid to Dependent Children, for which they are reimbursed two-thirds in the following month. This report is accompanied by a pay roll of all recipients, the total of which coincides with the certification.

Form AB-206, Revised.

Aid to the Blind expenditures are reported to the State Department on this form, and the amount is certified. It is accompanied by a pay roll of all recipients and vouchers covering hospitalization and burial expenses. The State reimburses the Counties for three-quarters of Aid to the Blind expenditures.

Form ADM-201.

On this form, the Counties report all expenditures for Public Welfare Administration. The State Department reimburses the Counties for one-half of the salaries and traveling expenses of Welfare Personnel. This report is supported by vouchers showing the detail of expenses paid.

Unemployable Report.

This is a form on which the Counties report the number of needy unemployable and employable persons assisted in the County during the month. This report forms the basis for allocating State Relief Funds to the Counties to supplement County Funds for General Relief purposes.

Forms TA-6 and TA-7.

Under the terms of Amendment No. 8, approved in November, 1936 (Chapter 216, Session Laws of Colorado, 1937), the State Department was given charge of the administration of Tuberculosis Assistance.

Form TA-7 is an invoice prepared by the various hospitals, showing the amount of expense incurred by the County. When the Counties have paid these invoices, they submit Form TA-6, Claim for Reimbursement to the State Department; and the Counties are reimbursed for 50 per cent of such expenditures.

Form OAP-327.

This is a report made necessary when it was found that the Pension Fund had to be prorated. On it the Counties list the total number of pensioners eligible to receive pensions, the total authorized

awards, and the amount contracted to pay Burial expenses.

PURPOSES OF REPORTS

These reports are promptly checked and tabulated. Errors are noted and letters are written to the Counties for corrections. When all the reports are compiled, the totals are used as the basis for making allotments to Counties, for the recording of State totals of expenditures, and for various reports.

The balances in the County Old Age Pension Funds are used in calculating the total State Funds available for the payment of Old Age Pensions.

The certified reports of expenditures for the three categories, Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind, are tabulated monthly and form the basis for the State's claim against the Federal Government for the Government's share of expenditures for these programs.

SOURCE OF STATE REVENUES AND DISTRIBUTION TO STATE WELFARE FUNDS

Chapter 223, Session Laws of Colorado, 1937, sets forth in detail the revenues accruing to the State Welfare Fund. The source of these revenues are as follows:

The net revenue of a 2 per cent Sales Tax.

The net revenue of all State Taxes on Beer and Intoxicating Liquors.

The net revenue of a 2 per cent Use Tax.

An additional 10 per cent of State Inheritance Taxes and Incorporation Fees.

Eighty-five per cent of all local licenses of Beer and Intoxicating Liquor of all Cities, Towns, and Counties throughout the State.

After providing for administration, 85 per cent of the balance of above revenues is placed in the Old Age Pension Fund. The 85 per cent of Beer and Liquor Licenses of Cities and Towns is deposited without deduction in that Fund. The additional 10 per cent of State Inheritance Taxes and Incorporation Fees is deposited in full in the Old Age Pension Fund.

The law provides that the following annual appropriations be made from the remaining 15 per cent:

\$500,000.00 for Aid to Dependent Children.

\$50,000.00 for Aid to the Blind.

\$20,000.00 for Child Welfare Services.

The above amounts are credited in monthly payments to their respective accounts. Any balance of the 15 per cent is then credited to the General Fund to be used for Welfare purposes.

In addition to the State revenues, State Welfare Funds are credited periodically with Federal Grants-in-aid.

Chapter 51, Session Laws of Colorado, 1937, pro-

vides for the appropriation of \$5,000,000.00 for General Relief for the biennium 1937-1939.

Chapter 216, Session Laws of Colorado, 1937, appropriates \$50,000.00 annually for Tuberculosis Assistance.

REPORTS TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Thirty days before the beginning of each quarter, the State Department is required to file with the Social Security Board an estimate of State Funds to be made available for matching Federal Grants for that quarter. The Social Security Board and the United States Comptroller General must be assured that the State can make available sufficient funds to match Federal Funds. A certificate to that effect is signed by the State Fiscal officer.

Thirty days after the end of each quarter, a statement of expenditures must be filed with the Social Security Board, covering operations of the preceding quarter.

The Social Security Board then authorizes payment of the State Department's estimate, adjusted for any over—or under—expenditures for prior quarters. In other words, the same procedure is followed between the State and Federal Government on remittances as that used by the State and Counties on Old Age Pensions: i. e., funds are advanced and adjusted periodically for over—and under—expenditures.

DUTIES OF THE DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS, AUDITS, AND FINANCE

This Division prepares all the necessary accounting, auditing, and tabulating of financial data for the State Department.

The staff consists of a Comptroller, two Field Auditors, one Assistant to the Comptroller, one secretary, and two clerks, all of whom are working under the supervision of the State Director.

It is the duty of the Comptroller to keep the general books, prepare financial statements for the State Board of Public Welfare, prepare special reports for the State Director, and to supervise the activities of the staff of the Division. The Comptroller makes occasional visits to the Counties to assist them with their financial problems.

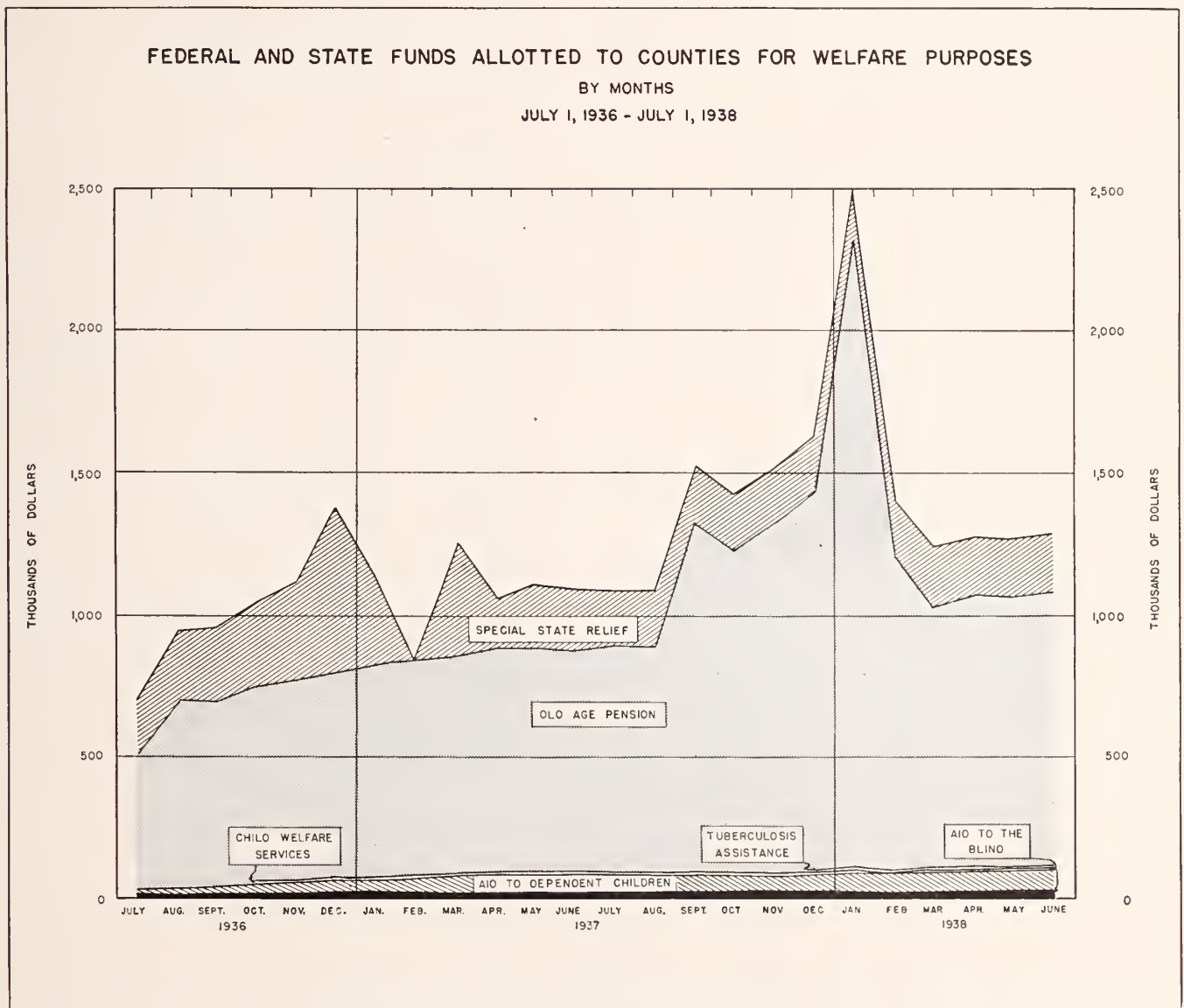
The Field Auditors examine the Public Welfare Funds of the Counties, and report any irregularities in expenditures of Welfare Funds. These Auditors do not verify eligibility of recipients of assistance, but confine their work to the audit of the various funds in the hands of County Treasurers.

The remaining members of the staff compile reports, do the necessary clerical and stenographic work, and post payments and decisions to individual accounts in the State Office.

The State Department has installed a Kardex Visible Ledger system, consisting of forty movable cabinets, each of which contains 1,264 cards. Approximately 45,000 cards, inserted in visible pockets, record ten years of authorized awards and payments to each recipient of categorical assistance in the State. Postings are made monthly from pay rolls and decision sheets. The authorized award for each individual recipient, as shown by decision sheets sent to the State Office, must agree with the amount of payment shown on the pay rolls. The State thus establishes a control over expenditures to each individual. Prorata awards can be verified by the same method.

The Field Auditors of the Social Security Board are now making extensive use of the Ledger system in the State Office, by listing all payments to recipients before going to the Counties for further verification.

The Division of Accounts, Audits, and Finance, of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, has accounted for the expenditure of more than thirty-two million dollars of Public Welfare Funds since the beginning of the Program in April, 1936. Of this amount, more than twenty million dollars was spent for Old Age Pensions, and the balance was used for other Welfare activities.



Federal Funds for categorical assistance were made available to Colorado in April, 1936. The chart above and Table III show the monthly totals of Federal and State Funds allocated to the 63 coun-

ties in the State during the two fiscal years July 1, 1936-July 1, 1938. The combined total allocation of \$29,901,374.56 was made for the various forms of
(Continued on Page 39)

Table I

COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Receipts, Expenditures and Unobligated Balance

April 1, 1938 to June 30, 1938

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, APRIL 1, 1938.....		\$1,277,303.04
RECEIPTS:		
Sales Tax.....	\$1,467,161.49	
Liquor Taxes.....	578,274.05	
Use Tax.....	15,616.62	
Inheritance Taxes (10%).....	51,508.18	
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	334.40	
Recoveries, Old Age Pensions.....	459.00	
License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	7,178.52	
Appropriations	11,308.01	
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	1,642,498.75	
Miscellaneous Refunds.....	123.31	
Total Receipts.....		<u>3,774,462.33</u>
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....		\$5,051,765.37
EXPENDITURES:		
Old Age Pensions (including Burials).....	\$2,939,260.95	
Aid to Dependent Children.....	221,849.73	
Aid to the Blind (including burials and treatment).....	37,511.88	
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	4,524.08	
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	5,239.10	
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	586,906.41	
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	61,785.11	
Tuberculosis Expenditures.....	11,499.91	
State Administrative Expense.....	35,985.80	
State's Share of County Administrative Expenses.....	107,484.19	
Transfers to General Fund.....	*293,699.93	
Total Expenditures.....		<u>\$4,305,747.09</u>
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1938.....		<u>\$ 746,018.28</u>

*This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen percent (15%) of Sales, Liquor, and Use tax after the appropriations for Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Child Welfare services, and Emergency and Contingent are met, which is transferred to the General Fund to partially meet the appropriation for General Relief.

Table II
STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES
APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1938

Counties	Unemployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Administration	Tuberculosis Aid	Total
Adams	\$ 4,796.00	\$ 40,959.56	\$ 256.27	\$ 2,950.29	\$ 1,433.83		\$ 50,395.95
Alamosa	3,805.50	16,048.22	155.25	1,038.67	398.18		21,445.82
Arapahoe	12,550.00	81,184.45	742.50	8,176.01	2,232.55	\$ 387.92	105,273.43
Archuleta	1,815.50	13,148.40	67.50	180.67	523.02		15,735.09
Baca	5,451.25	26,573.45		1,771.66	1,222.97	72.87	35,092.20
Bent	4,304.50	24,287.66	299.25	1,186.01	1,103.12	80.40	31,260.94
Boulder	14,645.25	85,960.19	1,073.62	6,450.13	3,595.80	439.99	112,164.98
Chaffee	5,740.00	24,274.42	355.50	2,599.33	879.58		33,848.83
Cheyenne	2,430.00	14,914.58	99.00	473.33	479.99		18,396.90
Clear Creek	3,323.25	7,491.58	303.75	611.34	389.40		12,119.32
Conejos	5,303.50	35,054.35	311.25	2,413.33	922.10		44,004.53
Costilla	5,200.00	19,346.15	292.50	170.67	1,081.69		26,091.01
Crowley	3,521.00	17,827.50	362.25	1,190.00	564.37	834.23	24,299.35
Custer	622.75	9,850.57	360.00	308.00	341.08		11,482.40
Delta	4,616.75	46,630.02	912.00	3,664.68	1,408.13	244.26	57,475.84
Denver	188,521.98	799,269.13	7,105.13	69,053.99	28,332.77	355.08	1,092,638.08
Dolores	1,071.75	5,149.31		538.00	220.85		6,979.91
Douglas	1,300.00	8,980.75	199.11	1,117.99	419.34		12,017.19
Eagle	2,055.25	12,066.84		1,127.51	480.91		15,730.51
Elbert	1,368.75	14,468.13	183.75	1,300.01	684.04		18,004.68
El Paso	27,700.00	168,205.42	2,588.26	10,257.71	5,113.26	1,289.96	215,154.61
Fremont	14,603.75	67,976.71	1,209.37	4,326.01	1,429.31		89,545.15
Garfield	4,680.00	32,168.04	731.59	2,821.83	1,205.11		41,606.57
Gilpin	932.75	4,648.90		480.00	386.04		6,447.69
Grand	1,216.25	6,303.09	191.25	282.67	354.45		8,347.71
Gunnison	3,902.50	10,818.75	177.75	1,134.01	638.70		16,671.71
Hinsdale	208.00	831.02			85.10		1,124.12
Huerfano	19,874.25	63,908.50	810.00	90.00	2,416.45		87,099.20
Jackson	257.50	3,249.81		344.00	190.00		4,041.31
Jefferson	12,021.25	64,459.72	1,297.12	7,979.36	1,854.88	211.88	87,824.21
Kiowa	1,990.00	12,452.92	65.73	578.34	655.48		15,742.47
Kit Carson	4,160.00	37,908.70	298.88	2,260.33	988.33		45,616.24
Lake	3,893.75	8,868.45	258.75	377.33	389.59		13,787.87
La Plata	5,099.00	41,745.98	561.93	2,084.67	1,253.87		50,745.45
Larimer	19,468.75	111,919.85	967.50	7,725.34	4,592.41	125.72	144,799.57
Las Animas	32,468.75	110,725.35	2,907.00	7,230.67	5,424.71	162.93	158,919.41
Lincoln	3,216.75	24,282.52	355.50	1,112.33	845.04		29,812.14
Logan	10,117.50	38,613.73	731.25	3,298.68	1,196.85	261.33	54,219.34
Mesa	5,458.75	66,727.76	1,201.89	1,775.99	1,861.12	550.83	77,576.34
Mineral	413.00	2,175.91		90.00	117.00		2,795.91
Moffat	2,080.00	14,089.12		726.00	489.54		17,384.66
Montezuma	3,824.75	23,300.84	247.50	1,558.00	613.11	217.83	29,762.03
Montrose	5,200.00	40,226.15	456.00	1,493.66	1,023.25	128.24	48,527.30
Morgan	9,777.50	45,468.61	523.50	3,888.67	1,008.28		60,666.56
Otero	9,443.75	59,790.53	986.25	5,378.67	3,290.35	385.86	79,275.41
Ouray	987.50	8,014.11	135.00	562.67	233.94		9,933.22
Park	1,125.25	8,123.77		418.50	360.29		10,027.81
Phillips	2,510.00	13,228.24	101.25	1,284.00	256.90		17,380.39
Pitkin	1,282.00	8,430.09	190.13	558.00	378.91		10,839.13
Prowers	8,647.50	39,067.11	540.00	4,081.14	1,814.19	272.45	54,422.39
Pueblo	38,258.18	170,456.14	3,107.25	9,009.33	7,549.85	1,001.67	229,382.42
Rio Blanco	1,057.00	7,884.96		876.66	297.17		10,115.79
Rio Grande	4,088.75	27,273.85	273.38	1,476.34	845.35	203.87	34,161.54
Routt	2,403.25	22,224.04	263.25	2,344.00	908.04		28,142.58
Saguache	2,336.25	15,908.37	67.50	600.51	555.21		19,467.84
San Juan	780.00	2,280.45		154.00	236.00		3,450.45
San Miguel	1,594.25	8,789.55	247.50	230.01	315.42	108.53	11,285.26
Sedgwick	1,560.00	11,771.99		874.00	375.23	104.97	14,686.19
Summit	449.50	5,124.15		136.00	221.49		5,931.14
Teller	2,063.25	19,773.20	389.25	361.99	452.82	114.44	23,154.95
Washington	3,930.50	24,949.33	599.62	2,549.01	724.47		32,752.93
Weld	33,663.75	148,761.63	1,296.00	15,381.67	6,006.84	1,809.50	206,919.39
Yuma	5,718.00	37,725.29	382.50	2,235.34	1,282.42	173.69	47,517.24
TOTALS	\$ 586,906.41	\$2,944,137.91	\$ 37,238.28	\$216,749.06	\$106,950.49	\$ 9,538.45	\$3,901,520.60

Table III
Federal and State Funds Allotted to Counties for Welfare Purposes¹
July 1, 1936-June 30, 1938

Year and Month	Total	State Special Relief ²	Old Age Pension ³	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind ⁴	Child Welfare Services ⁵	Tuberculosis Assistance ⁶
Total	\$29,901,374.56	\$ 5,644,261.35	\$22,563,181.04	\$ 1,376,872.68	\$ 286,027.12	\$ 14,551.28	\$ 16,481.09
1936							
July	690,251.27	186,435.00	474,701.22	17,814.24	11,300.81	.....	.....
August	952,766.82	247,420.00	668,304.95	27,664.06	9,377.81	.....	.....
September	966,166.16	268,512.00	652,741.11	34,823.43	10,089.62	.....	.....
October	1,040,967.51	301,325.00	689,406.99	39,065.52	11,152.00	18.00	.....
November	1,110,241.55	349,090.00	708,180.65	41,255.55	11,697.35	18.00	.....
December	1,399,866.40	597,300.00	747,269.85	43,111.77	12,162.71	22.07	.....
1937							
January	1,128,799.42	307,625.00	761,285.07	46,233.60	13,591.90	63.85	.....
February	846,667.07	.....	779,254.26	54,549.65	12,761.16	102.00	.....
March	1,255,415.16	398,955.64	784,888.48	59,617.76	11,798.69	154.59	.....
April	1,052,201.09	168,866.66	807,285.24	63,560.30	12,087.22	401.67	.....
May	1,101,721.40	219,723.91	804,946.68	64,528.23	12,103.44	419.14	.....
June	1,093,781.34	222,427.24	792,849.63	65,839.10	12,094.67	570.70	.....
July	1,085,348.21	196,024.79	811,390.38	64,936.87	12,487.86	508.31	.....
August	1,083,723.91	197,539.66	808,123.07	65,783.90	11,751.08	526.20	.....
September	1,530,734.20	199,005.14	1,252,310.16	66,558.12	12,230.63	630.15	.....
October	1,423,961.81	201,005.97	1,144,428.11	65,613.88	12,087.00	826.85	.....
November	1,525,529.72	202,652.65	1,243,924.04	66,297.87	11,668.73	986.43	.....
December	1,627,080.32	197,820.76	1,349,574.97	66,493.57	12,010.28	1,156.52	24.22
1938							
January	2,542,061.47	198,783.00	2,258,247.62 ⁵	67,470.28	12,306.81	2,350.14 ⁷	2,903.62
February	1,405,033.20	199,061.46	1,122,836.48	68,541.53	11,909.36	.....	2,684.37
March	1,239,962.34	197,781.06	957,094.17	70,364.39	12,119.71	1,272.58	1,330.43
April	1,266,884.95	197,562.99	980,487.15	70,452.63	12,452.90	1,426.51	4,502.77
May	1,259,717.36	195,195.95	975,866.13	72,131.36	12,508.77	1,503.35	2,511.80
June	1,272,491.88	194,147.47	987,784.63	74,165.07	12,276.61	1,594.22	2,523.88

¹Allotments for administrative expense excluded.

²State Funds only.

³Money payments and burials—Federal participation only in money payments to Class A Pensioners.

⁴Money payments from Federal and State Funds; Hospitalization, Medical care, and Burials from State Funds included.

⁵Direct payment to recipients from State Funds only.

⁶January Bonus—\$966,507.08 included.

⁷February payments included.

Aid to Dependent Children

The Aid to Dependent Children Law which became effective April 1, 1936, replaced the Mothers' Compensation Law previously existent. The number of persons receiving Aid to Dependent Children on behalf of dependent children increased from 783, representing 2,370 children, in April, 1936, to 3,678, representing 9,568 children, in June, 1938. The new Law states: "A 'dependent child' means a needy child under the age of sixteen years, who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, and whose relatives liable under the law for his support are not able to provide adequate care and support of such child without public assistance, and who is living with his father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, or aunt, in a place of residence maintained by one or more of such relatives as his or their own home."

During the fiscal year July 1, 1937-July 1, 1938, formal action was taken by the County Boards on 1,860 applications for Aid to Dependent Children for 4,652 children. Of this number, 1,562 families with 4,016 children or 84% of the total number of applicants, were awarded Aid to Dependent Children. An average number of 130 families with 335 children were added to the rolls monthly. The remaining 16% of the applications were rejected be-

cause of ineligibility, or were disposed of for other reasons. The children were receiving adequate care and support in approximately two-thirds of the 271 families represented in the rejected applications. In these families, there was an average of 2 children for whom aid was requested.

During this period, awards of 2,843 child recipients were discontinued for various reasons. October, 1937, and January, February, March, 1938, were the only months in which closings were above the monthly average of 237.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

Of the 1,562 families with 4,016 children accepted for Aid to Dependent Children, a study was made and statistics were compiled relative to 1,426 families with 3,619 children. Included in the study were 1,296 families who had not, at any previous time, received Aid to Dependent Children and 130 families whose cases were reopened after a discontinuance of awards. Of the total applicants, 58.7% were awarded the maximum payment permitted by the Law under which the applicant is allowed not more than \$18.00 monthly for the first child and not more than \$12.00 monthly for each additional child.

30.6% of these 1,426 families were awarded grants based on one dependent child; 28.6% on two children; 18.1% on three children; 10.7% on four children; 6.1% on five children; 3.5% on six children; 2.4% on seven or more children.

FAMILIES WITH ELIGIBLE CHILDREN ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
PER CENT AWARDED MAXIMUM
PER CENT AWARDED LESS THAN MAXIMUM
July 1, 1937—July 1, 1938

Eligible Children	NUMBER		PER CENT		
	Families		Awarded Maximum	Awarded Less Than Maximum	Total
Total	1,426		58.7	31.3	100.0
One	437		78.7	21.3	100.0
Two	408		65.0	35.0	100.0
Three	258		53.5	46.5	100.0
Four	153		34.6	65.4	100.0
Five	87		28.7	71.3	100.0
Six	50		20.0	80.0	100.0
Seven	24		4.2	95.8	100.0
Eight	4		25.0	75.0	100.0
Nine	5		0.0	100.0	100.0

The authorized monthly award per family ranged from \$5.00 in five cases to \$102.00 in one case. In determining the amount of monthly payment, the County Departments take into consideration the resources and necessary expenditures of the family and the conditions existing in each case.

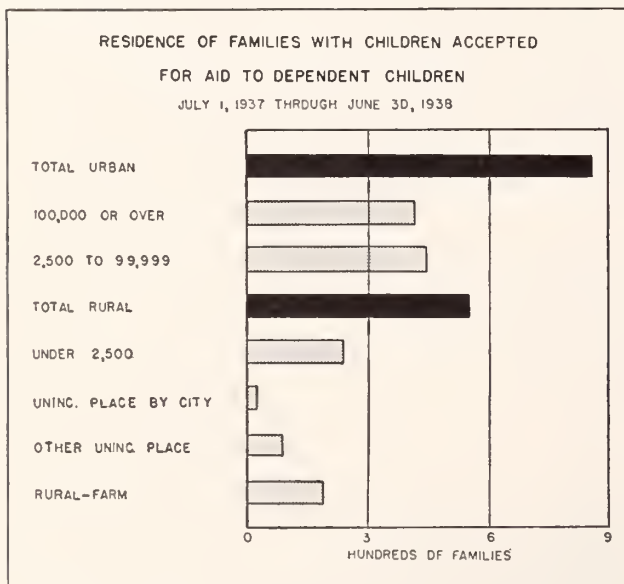
An average number of five persons lived in the households represented. 9.2% of the families had other children under 16 in the household in addition to the dependent child or children on whom the monthly grant was based.

A majority of the households, or 72.7%, received no other type of assistance from public or private agencies simultaneously with Aid to Dependent Children. One other type of assistance was received simultaneously with Aid to Dependent Children in 384 or 26.9% of the cases. General Relief was received by more than one-half of this number. In addition to Aid to Dependent Children, Old Age Pension was received by some member of the family in 75 of the households.

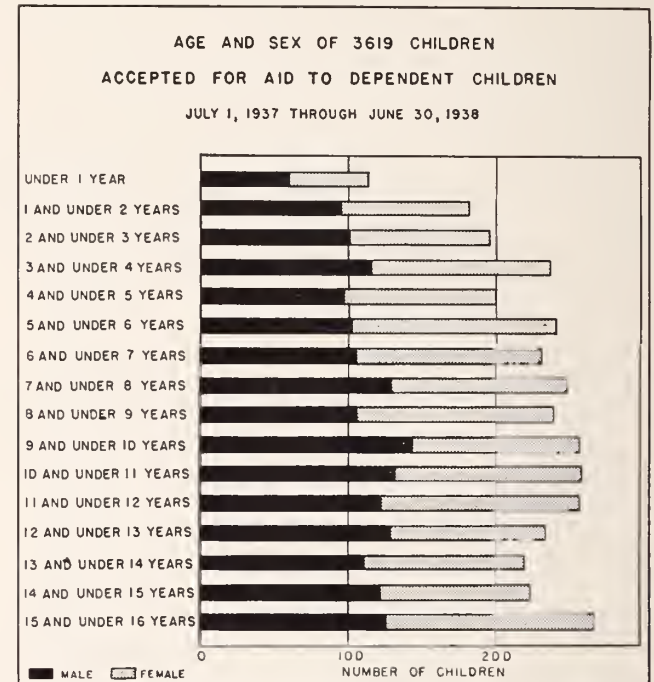
It was shown that approximately 70% of the applicants had been recipients of some type of public assistance prior to the date of application for Aid to Dependent Children. General Relief and Works Program Wages were the types most frequently indicated.

applicants since 62.6% of the female applicants resided in urban areas and 37.4% lived in rural areas.

Although United States citizenship of neither the child nor of the applicant is a requisite of eligibility for Aid to Dependent Children, 96.6% of the applicants accepted were citizens, and of the 3.4% who were aliens, 8 had received their first papers. The age of the relative making application on behalf of dependent children ranged from 16 years to 70 years—average age 35 years.



Some interesting facts are revealed by the Chart relative to the residence of the applicants accepted. 61.1% of the families resided in urban areas while 38.9% resided in rural areas. Approximately one-half of those living in urban areas resided in Denver. In addition to these facts indicated by the Chart, it was found that 37.2% of the male applicants lived in urban areas and 62.8% lived in rural areas, while the female applicants' residence areas were in almost exact opposition to those of the male



The Chart indicates that each age group of children was divided almost proportionately between the sexes; of the 3,619 children, 49.3% were male and 50.7% were female. It was found that the average age was 8 years and that 67.6% of the children were of school age.

96.7% of the children were of the white race, 3.2% were of the Negro race, and the remaining 4, or .1%, were of the Indian race. The 4 Indian children were residents of a small incorporated town in Kit Carson County in mid-eastern Colorado. A majority of the Negro children were residents of Denver.

The analysis of the state of birth of the 3,615 native-born children disclosed some significant facts. Two thousand eight hundred eighty-three or 79.8% of these children were born in Colorado. Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and New Mexico accounted for the birthplaces of an additional 9.6%, and the remaining 10.6% were born in states other than those mentioned. A total of 35 states were indicated as places of birth. All of the New England section and a number of the Southern States were not rep-

resented. Approximately three-fourths of the Negro children were born in Colorado. Colorado was the birthplace of 2 Indian children and Kansas was that of the other two. Three of the 4 foreign-born children were natives of Mexico and 1 was a native of Canada.

The mother applied for assistance on behalf of 87.8% of the children and the father applied on behalf of 6.2% of the children. The relationship of the applicant to the remaining 6.0% of the children was of various classifications, such as, grandmother, grandfather, brother, sister, aunt, etc.

REASON FOR DEPENDENCY OF 3,619 CHILDREN ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

July 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938

Deprived of Support or Care by Reason of—	Number of Children
Total	3,619
Mother	74
Dead	65
Continued absence from home.....	9
Father	3,228
Dead	1,091
Continued absence from home.....	1,432
Physically incapacitated.....	648
Mentally incapacitated.....	57
Both Parents	317
Dead	47
Continued absence from home.....	25
Physically incapacitated.....	66
Mentally incapacitated	3
One dead, one absent.....	61
One dead, one physically incapacitated.....	59
One dead, one mentally incapacitated.....	17
One absent, one physically incapacitated.....	28
One absent, one mentally incapacitated.....	10
One physically incapacitated, one mentally incapacitated.....	1

The Table shows that 3,302 or approximately 91% of the children were dependent because of the loss of parental support based on factors involving one parent. Factors relative to both parents were the bases for dependency of 317 children or approximately 9% of the total.

Aid to Dependent Children made it possible for 77.4% of these dependent children to remain in homes maintained by the mother. The fathers were absent because of death, desertion, divorce, or confinement in institutions. There were 139 fathers in institutions: 7 were hospitalized in sanatoria; 20 were in the State Hospital in Pueblo; 43 were in general hospitals—private, county, or state; 58 were in the State penitentiary in Canon City; 6 were in county or city jails; 5 were in Federal penitentiaries. Relatives other than the father were caring for the children of the 10 mothers shown to be in institutions—3 mothers in sanatoria, 6 in the State Hospital, and 1 in a General Hospital.

Two hundred six children were living with relatives where neither parent was in the home. One hundred sixty of these children were with brothers, sisters, or grandparents and the remaining 46 were with more distant relatives such as aunts or uncles.

During the period July 1, 1937—July 1, 1938, 1,075 family cases were closed and aid to 2,843 children was discontinued. There were numerous instances in which aid was discontinued for one or more children and the relative continued to receive Aid to Dependent Children on behalf of other children in the family. In these cases, the basis for discontinuance which was most frequently shown was that of the child attaining the age of sixteen.

One thousand twenty-four cases with 2,154 children which were closed during the fiscal year were studied relative to reason for closing, length of time Aid to Dependent Children had been received, amount of the last monthly payment, and the number of eligible children on whom the award was based.

Four hundred ten cases or 40% of the total were closed because relatives of the children became able to support them; approximately one-half of these families had received Aid to Dependent Children less than 12 months, and the others had been on the rolls for a period of one year to ten years. Two hundred three or 19.8% of the total were transferred to some other form of assistance because it was thought economically and socially advantageous

Child Welfare Division

THEIR OWN HOME

"I want to keep my girls with me, but I just can't do it. I certainly have tried, but I guess I'm beaten." Mr. Edstrom spoke despairingly to the Child Welfare Worker as soon as he had been introduced to her by the Public Welfare Director of the county.

"Do not say that you are beaten. Sit down and we will talk the situation over together," the Child Welfare Worker suggested with a smile.

Mr. Edstrom seated himself across the desk from her and then continued. "You see, Ma'am, their mother is dead; she died two years ago with pneumonia following an operation. I was working as a salesman at that time and my salary and commission averaged around \$200.00 a month. There were large hospital bills, doctor bills—the funeral took just about all we had saved. Then, last year," and he smiled wryly, "I lost my job."

"Are you working now?" the Child Welfare Worker asked.

"Yes, I'm working on WPA, and have been for the last eight months. I'm certainly glad to have it, too. I was just desperate for a job before I got this. I wanted to make enough to take care of my three girls and to hire a housekeeper to look after them, but it's no use."

"What do you mean when you say, 'It's no use'?" inquired the Child Welfare Worker.

"I've paid as much as \$50.00 a month for a housekeeper and as little as \$15.00, but it doesn't make any difference; I haven't been able to find one who thinks of anything or anyone but herself," he explained. "We're without a housekeeper now and instead of trying to get another one, I thought perhaps I'd talk to you about one of the boarding homes I'm told you have. I know I can't pay room and board for all three of the girls and keep myself, too, but I thought maybe you could suggest something."

"You say you have three girls; how old are they?"

"Lela is eleven, Mildred is nine, and Mae is six. They are healthy and nice, too, if I do say so myself. I wish their mother could see them." His voice broke.

The Worker, sensing the strong tie between the father and children and realizing the value of keeping this family unit together, said: "Perhaps I could find a mother who would come into your home and would supervise your girls just as she would supervise her own children. Would you like that?"

"No, Ma'am, I just couldn't endure seeing anyone assume their mother's place in my home. It would be different if they were in a boarding home;

I couldn't see it then." He hesitated—"You see, I promised my wife that I would be both a mother and a father to the girls and that's what I intend to be," and a defiant light gleamed in his eyes. "All I expect of a housekeeper is some one to look after the children when I'm working, to keep the house clean, and to prepare the meals."

Here was an average father—fearful and apprehensive lest a woman entering his home act as a mother substitute to his girls. The Worker talked to him at length of the part the mother and father each play in family life and of the difficulties parents encounter even in normal homes when both parents assume their respective duties. When it is necessary for one parent to assume the dual role, it is even more difficult. The responsibilities of the housekeeper were listed as covering matters of household management but the sharing with the father in the training and guidance of the children was stressed as being of even more importance. It was emphasized that the training of Mildred and Mae should include instructions in household tasks and in personal cleanliness. Because Lela is older, the housekeeper should assume the role of teacher, training her to assume eventually the entire responsibility of the home. It was further pointed out that the father would be in partnership with the Child Welfare Worker and that he and she, with the housekeeper, would plan together for the family. In this connection, there was a discussion of time off for the housekeeper. It was decided that one afternoon during the week in addition to each Sunday afternoon would be satisfactory. This would enable the housekeeper to have a life independent of the Edstrom family.

"If I decide to try this, where can you get a woman such as you have described?" Mr. Edstrom asked doubtfully.

"I have several in mind," the Child Welfare Worker said, and then an understanding smile crossed her lips. "I see you are wondering about it, I'll explain. The Child Welfare Worker studies a prospective housekeeper as carefully as she does a prospective foster home. After the study is completed, she submits her recommendation, with the study, to the State Director of Child Welfare for final approval or disapproval. If approval is given, the housekeeper is notified that she has been accepted. Before we consider a housekeeper for this position, however, I think we should first consult your daugh-

ters to see if they will accept or resent a woman coming into the home to be like a mother to them."

"That's been one of the troubles," replied Mr. Edstrom. "Lela complained that the women never did things in the manner that their mother did them and no matter how hard some of them tried, it was never right."

The Child Welfare Worker explained that it was his job to interpret the housekeeper to the children and to explain her responsibilities to them and theirs to her. It was emphasized that it is only natural that children have a feeling that the home is theirs and they do not need to obey a stranger in it.

"A woman such as you describe would expect more than fifteen dollars a month and that's all I can possibly pay. To tell you the truth, fifteen dollars is a great deal more than I can afford." Mr. Edstrom spoke in a matter-of-fact tone. A budget was prepared and Mr. Edstrom's monthly income, expenses, and debts were listed. It was shown that he would not be able to contribute anything toward a housekeeper's wages without depriving the children and himself of the bare necessities. The Child Welfare Worker explained that if, after talking to the children, it was decided to try this plan, the Child Welfare Division could use its money to keep a home together by placing a housekeeper in it, as well as to pay board for children outside their own homes.

This was a new idea to Mr. Edstrom. After it had been fully explained to him by the Child Welfare Worker he was eager that she visit his home, contact his daughters, and endeavor to arrange for a housekeeper.

A visit to the home revealed that the Edstroms had the minimum equipment in household utensils and supplies. There was an enclosed sleeping porch which could be converted into a bedroom, thus giving the housekeeper privacy and affording the family an opportunity to be alone. Heretofore the "hired woman" had slept on a cot in the kitchen or on the davenport in the living room. The five-room bungalow with sleeping porch was comfortably furnished but ill-kept.

Mrs. Brown was the housekeeper selected by the Child Welfare Worker as the one who was best equipped to do the job. The Child Welfare Worker explained the situation to her and prepared her in the same manner as she had prepared the father and children for the roles they would be required to assume. The practical details involving the planning of adequate and wholesome meals on a very limited budget and of keeping house with less equipment than that to which she had been accustomed, were thoroughly discussed. It was further explained that

the Child Welfare Worker did not expect her to become adept in handling all the problems at once, but a realization of factors and a willingness to ask assistance with problems as they might arise, would be expected. If the children manifested signs of hostility, she was cautioned to be very tolerant, inasmuch as the antagonism, in all probability, would not be directed toward her personally. The housekeeper indicated she would be willing and able to take supervision from the Child Welfare Worker. Arrangements were made for her to meet the father at the office of the Child Welfare Worker and to discuss matters with him. The Child Welfare Worker emphasized that the father was a partner in this plan and even though the Child Welfare Division would be paying her for her service, this was his home and he its rightful head.

The Child Welfare Worker saw the father in her office and described Mrs. Brown to him as a widow in her late fifties who had successfully reared two daughters. They are now married and have children of their own. All members of these families are delighted to have Mrs. Brown visit them. She, therefore, spends as much time as possible in their homes. The Child Welfare Worker had been in one of the homes during the absence of the parents and she had observed Mrs. Brown handling her grandchildren in a calm, well-balanced manner when discipline was necessary. The Child Welfare Worker further observed that Mrs. Brown was free from worry, therefore, it was felt that her full attention could be devoted to the Edstrom family. Since her husband's death five years ago, Mrs. Brown had served as housekeeper in two homes. The study that the Child Welfare Worker had made showed that both families highly recommended Mrs. Brown as a woman of pleasing personality who got along well with children and was a good cook. The Child Welfare Worker pointed out to Mr. Edstrom the fact that Mrs. Brown was fifteen years older than he, and this would make the situation more acceptable to him and the girls—the housekeeper would not be a rival for the mother's place.

When the father interviewed Mrs. Brown later, she was accepted and the three-cornered plan which had been so carefully devised by the father, the housekeeper, and the Child Welfare Worker, was put into operation.

Mrs. Brown has been in the Edstrom home for four months and, during this time, some difficulties have arisen which, in all instances, have been solved through conferences of the father, the housekeeper, and the Child Welfare Worker. Mrs. Brown has been invited to join the Parent-Teacher Association

(Continued on Page 39)

Table IV
COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
OLD AGE PENSION FUND
ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, OLD AGE PENSION FUND
JANUARY 1, 1938, TO JUNE 30, 1938

BALANCE ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1938..... \$1,950,163.17

REVENUES:	Sales Tax	Liquor Taxes	Use Tax	Inheritance Taxes (10%)	Incorporation Fees (10%)	Beer and Liquor Licenses	Total
State Revenues:							
January	\$ 476,898.93	\$147,456.38	\$ 6,800.41	\$ 3,161.68	\$ 85.73	\$ 4,882.50	\$ 639,285.63
February	366,964.39	132,573.87	4,622.84	6,021.51	68.40	17,031.97	527,282.98
March	381,815.44	144,801.73	4,808.93	981.97	81.28	4,908.65	537,398.00
April	374,144.08	129,892.06	5,478.73	20,332.93	82.00	2,894.25	532,824.05
May	404,760.63	130,301.57	3,579.68	3,923.65	123.50	1,508.75	544,197.78
June	405,828.19	206,762.67	3,552.01	24,676.19	112.18	2,775.52	643,706.76
	<u>\$2,410,411.66</u>	<u>\$891,788.28</u>	<u>\$28,842.60</u>	<u>\$59,097.93</u>	<u>\$ 553.09</u>	<u>\$34,001.64</u>	<u>\$3,424,695.20</u>

Recoveries and Adjustments..... 3,378.64
 Federal Grants-in-Aid..... 2,785,533.19

Total Revenues..... 6,213,607.03

TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUES..... \$8,163,770.20

EXPENDITURES:	Bonus	Pensions	Burials	Total
January		\$1,373,645.15	\$ 6,063.50	\$1,379,708.65
January Bonus	\$960,064.44			960,064.44
February		1,109,243.64	8,915.00	1,118,158.64
March		956,554.93	8,875.00	965,429.93
April		963,608.16	8,839.50	972,447.66
May		971,052.17	9,203.85	980,256.02
June		978,820.27	7,737.00	986,557.27
Total Expenditures.....	<u>\$960,064.44</u>	<u>\$6,352,924.32</u>	<u>\$49,633.85</u>	<u>\$7,362,622.61</u>

BALANCE ON HAND, JUNE 30, 1938..... \$ 801,147.59*

*This sum includes \$174,255.47 Federal Funds to be used in matching State funds for the following quarter, and the balance represents the June income in the Old Age Pension Fund to be used to make July payments for Old Age Pensions.

PENSION PAYMENTS		
State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Pensions Only**	\$3,676,733.55	\$2,676,190.77
Per cent	57.87	42.13
		100.00

**This is for Pension Payments only, and does not include the Bonus Payments or Burials, which are paid entirely by the State.

Table V
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN STATES WITH PLANS APPROVED BY THE
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
June, 1938

States	Number of Recipients	Amount of Obligations Incurred for Payments to Recipients for the Month ¹	Average Per Recipient	Number of Recipients Per 1,000 Estimated Population 65 and Over ²
TOTALS	1,665,402	\$32,449,839	\$19.48	² 218
1. Alabama	15,110	151,925	10.05	139
2. Alaska	960	26,212	27.30	240
3. Arizona	⁴ 6,231	⁴ 160,414	25.74	⁴ 364
4. Arkansas	18,487	166,156	8.99	193
5. California	118,034	3,816,129	32.33	260
6. Colorado	⁵36,713	⁵983,661	26.79	⁵464
7. Connecticut	14,677	376,623	25.66	127
8. Delaware	2,628	28,431	10.82	125
9. District of Columbia	3,151	79,181	25.13	77
10. Florida	29,456	428,581	14.55	318
11. Georgia	30,680	278,998	9.09	224
12. Hawaii	1,744	22,086	12.66	195
13. Idaho	8,518	183,395	21.53	304
14. Illinois	125,164	2,240,134	17.90	252
15. Indiana	42,970	698,375	16.25	⁷ 150
16. Iowa	47,780	946,278	19.80	220
17. Kansas	19,682	360,465	18.31	134
18. Kentucky	0	0	0	0
19. Louisiana	26,362	259,971	9.86	314
20. Maine	10,158	208,637	20.54	120
21. Maryland	16,954	296,412	17.48	156
22. Massachusetts	70,156	1,950,009	27.80	215
23. Michigan	70,268	1,285,598	18.30	246
24. Minnesota	63,733	1,273,492	19.98	330
25. Mississippi	15,270	73,078	4.79	172
26. Missouri	72,422	1,193,973	16.49	⁷ 234
27. Montana	12,177	248,098	20.37	406
28. Nebraska	26,357	396,616	15.05	272
29. Nevada	1,955	53,109	27.17	326
30. New Hampshire	3,735	85,932	23.01	70
31. New Jersey	26,442	491,467	18.59	107
32. New Mexico	3,783	48,956	12.94	233
33. New York	106,523	2,516,460	23.62	136
34. North Carolina	29,842	283,711	9.51	204
35. North Dakota	7,591	129,891	17.11	211
36. Ohio	110,542	2,544,630	23.02	231
37. Oklahoma	65,517	991,358	15.13	555
38. Oregon	17,826	377,748	21.19	217
39. Pennsylvania	91,297	1,952,897	21.39	⁷ 148
40. Rhode Island	6,310	118,600	18.79	140
41. South Carolina	22,082	235,458	10.66	356
42. South Dakota	15,844	314,733	19.86	377
43. Tennessee	23,141	306,737	13.26	153
44. Texas	111,343	1,531,047	13.75	395
45. Utah	12,982	329,226	25.36	481
46. Vermont	5,238	73,720	14.07	138
47. Washington	35,563	791,584	22.26	289
48. West Virginia	18,393	257,225	13.98	225
49. Wisconsin	40,714	820,523	20.15	188
50. Wyoming	2,897	61,899	21.37	297

¹Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded. These figures include direct assistance to recipients amounting to \$32,353,482 and obligations incurred for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than those certified for old-age assistance for rendering services to the recipient amounting to \$96,357 in five States. Expense for hospitalization and burials is excluded.

²Estimated with the advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1938.

³For 46 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. Adjusted for grants covering two or more individuals. Adjustments have been made for the following States: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia, Wyoming, and the Territory of Hawaii.

⁴Includes \$1,033 incurred from State and local funds for payments to 41 recipients under 65 years of age whose applications for old-age assistance under the State plan had not been approved. Rate per 1,000 excludes these recipients.

⁵Total payment for COLORADO includes \$76,122.22 incurred for payments to 2,895 recipients of Old Age Pensions who were between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

⁶Minimum age under State plan 60 years but rate based on number of recipients 65 and over.

⁷Minimum age under State plan 70 years but rate based on population 65 years of age or over.

Table VI
INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OLD AGE PENSION IN JUNE, 1938
Number in Class A and Class B—Recipients Awarded Maximum Payment
—Per Cent of Total Awarded Maximum—By Counties

County	Recipients			Recipients Awarded Maximum			Per Cent Awarded Maximum
	Total	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	
TOTAL	36,713	33,818	2,895	14,069	13,076	993	38.3
Jackson	36	34	2	23	22	1	63.9
Kit Carson.....	408	398	10	213	209	4	52.2
Denver	10,149	9,441	708	5,275	4,932	343	52.0
Phillips	156	150	6	76	76	0	48.7
Morgan	521	489	32	246	232	14	47.2
Chaffee	281	242	39	130	115	15	46.3
Cheyenne	154	151	3	71	70	1	46.1
Prowers	453	424	29	198	183	15	43.7
Bent	278	263	15	121	117	4	43.5
El Paso	2,087	1,942	145	905	851	54	43.4
Summit	55	48	7	23	22	1	41.8
Rio Blanco.....	100	88	12	41	38	3	41.0
Hinsdale	10	7	3	4	3	1	40.0
Routt	272	255	17	106	102	4	39.0
Logan	463	444	19	178	173	5	38.4
San Juan	29	28	1	11	10	1	37.9
Larimer	1,345	1,248	97	508	463	45	37.8
Baca	297	289	8	112	111	1	37.7
Arapahoe	993	929	64	364	338	26	36.7
Grand	77	71	6	28	25	3	36.4
Pueblo	2,140	1,971	169	775	715	60	36.2
Huerfano	730	606	124	260	220	40	35.6
Sedgwick	141	136	5	50	47	3	35.5
Washington	290	280	10	102	100	2	35.2
La Plata.....	522	494	28	183	171	12	35.1
Las Animas	1,314	1,174	140	453	403	50	34.5
Fremont	859	773	86	294	275	19	34.2
Yuma	452	435	17	151	148	3	33.4
Custer	114	93	21	38	33	5	33.3
Weld	1,827	1,646	181	599	538	61	32.8
Moffat	163	160	3	53	51	2	32.5
Ouray	94	84	10	30	28	2	31.9
Crowley	196	189	7	62	62	0	31.6
Eagle	146	127	19	46	40	6	31.5
Kiowa	146	139	7	46	44	2	31.5
Rio Grande.....	334	301	33	105	92	13	31.4
Gilpin	58	51	7	18	13	5	31.0
Boulder	1,144	1,053	91	342	319	23	29.9
Mesa	913	862	51	269	254	15	29.5
Delta	642	570	72	186	166	20	29.0
Clear Creek	104	92	12	30	27	3	28.8
Archuleta	154	131	23	44	38	6	28.6
Garfield	404	377	27	112	104	8	27.7
Montrose	511	457	54	141	124	17	27.6
Teller	240	204	36	66	58	8	27.5
Adams	545	518	27	140	133	7	25.7
Mineral	24	21	3	6	6	0	25.0
Montezuma	302	279	23	74	66	8	24.5
Elbert	180	171	9	44	41	3	24.4
Otero	778	733	45	189	182	7	24.3
Douglas	126	106	20	30	26	4	23.8
Jefferson	871	796	75	203	183	20	23.3
Lincoln	284	277	7	63	62	1	22.2
San Miguel.....	99	86	13	20	18	2	20.2
Saguache	205	187	18	40	37	3	19.5
Alamosa	222	208	14	41	38	3	18.5
Gunnison	142	125	17	24	21	3	16.9
Conejos	424	345	79	52	49	3	12.3
Lake	119	104	15	14	13	1	11.8
Pitkin	109	98	11	11	10	1	10.1
Dolores	67	61	6	6	6	0	9.0
Costilla	303	265	38	18	17	1	5.9
Park	111	92	19	6	6	0	5.4

Old Age Pensions

PRORATION OF PENSION PAYMENTS

The State Board of Public Welfare adopted a method of proration to be followed at the time when there are insufficient funds to pay the full amount of Old Age Pension awards to eligible persons. This method of proration was approved by the Social Security Board.

On the last day of each month, the County Departments of Public Welfare certify to the State Department the number of burials and the amount of obligations for these burials contracted during that month, payment of which is to be made in the following month. They also certify the number of persons eligible to receive pensions during the following month, and the total amount of funds required to meet the authorized awards. The State Department determines the deficiency by subtracting the amount of funds received in the Old Age Pension Fund during the previous month from the amount required to pay the burials and awards certified by the County Departments. The deduction to be made from each authorized award for that month is ascertained by dividing this deficiency by the number of eligible persons.

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.

Funds available for Old Age Pension payments for the months of April, May, and June were insufficient to pay the full amount of the authorized awards and it was necessary to deduct \$13.00 monthly from each. The maximum payment received by any pensioner was \$32.00; no payment was received by persons whose authorized awards were \$13.00 or less.

There is always a difference between the number of persons certified by the County Departments of Public Welfare, on the last day of each month, as eligible to receive pensions during the following month and the number actually receiving payments. Deaths and cancellations, occurring between the date of certification by the County Departments and the date on which the warrants for the pensions are issued, account for this discrepancy. The total amount, which these cancelled warrants represent, remains in the Old Age Pension Fund and is used the following month for payments to eligible pensioners. Each month the State Board of Public Welfare authorizes all available Old Age Pension funds to be paid to eligible persons.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Petitions have been circulated and filed with the Secretary of State to place the following amendment on the ballot to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November:

"AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE XXIV OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, KNOWN AND REFERRED TO AS THE OLD AGE PENSION AMENDMENT, AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CREATE AND PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

"Section 1. The General Assembly of the State of Colorado shall have power to create and provide for the payment of old age pensions from the general fund of the state, to be administered by such agencies and to be granted to such citizens and in such amounts as the General Assembly may determine."

PAYMENTS MADE TO INELIGIBLE PERSONS

When the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare was created on April 1, 1936, and assumed the administration of Old Age Assistance, there were more than 21,000 persons receiving Old Age Assistance under the former Old Age Pension Act. These pensions had been granted by the County Judges under the provisions of a former law. 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. The County Judges had worked very diligently in investigating the cases which came before them and in making these awards. They had to do this work, however, without sufficient trained personnel to assist them and in some cases it was found that awards had been made to persons who proved to be ineligible under the new law.

The State Department required that all cases be reinvestigated thoroughly as soon as possible. At that time, many cases were closed because the recipients were ineligible for assistance under the new Old Age Assistance Law.

At the beginning of the year 1937, the State Department again required that all cases be re-examined. If eligibility requirements had not been verified, verification was to be secured immediately and any lack of verification of eligibility requirements was to be the basis for closing the cases. In many cases the recipient had not been eligible for the original grant. Circumstances beyond control were responsible for the delay in discovering this fact. Some delays were caused by the necessity of corresponding with the Federal Census Bureau in an attempt to verify age, residence, and citizenship, which could be obtained only from the census records. In some cases, persons who had for many years considered themselves citizens and had voted as such were found on reinvestigation to have been the foreign-born children of parents who had not completed their naturalization papers. In other cases, applicants had misrepresented their resources and extensive investigation was required in order to discover hidden resources.

The Federal Auditors have completed their audit of every payment made to recipients of Old Age Assistance from April 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, and have given the State Department a list of tentative and unofficial exceptions to payments made for Old Age Assistance during that period. Exceptions were taken for the following reasons:

- (a) Under age requirement
- (b) Permanent inmate of public institution
- (c) Ineligible as to citizenship
- (d) Grantee deceased
- (e) Payment made to other than grantee or legally appointed guardian
- (f) Ineligible as to residence
- (g) Grantee receiving other relief

- (h) No application on file
- (i) Application not signed
- (j) Age undetermined
- (k) Residence undetermined
- (l) Citizenship undetermined
- (m) Need not determined by State
- (n) Warrant not properly endorsed or witnessed
- (o) Warrant outstanding over six months

Many of these exceptions were taken because age, residence, citizenship, and other eligibility requirements were not definitely proved and many were taken on technical grounds.

The County Departments have been working on these tentative exceptions and have been able to submit additional evidence in some cases and to supply lacking proof of evidence in others. The Federal Auditors are now re-checking their tentative exceptions in each county. In the first nine counties rechecked, 80 per cent of the tentative exceptions have been cleared and there is a possibility of clearing an additional 12 per cent.

When these tentative exceptions are completely re-checked, the final exceptions to payments made will be sent to the Social Security Board. Colorado will then be notified of the final exceptions and will be given 30 days in which to submit any additional data available concerning these cases to which exceptions were taken. When Colorado is notified of the final official exceptions, it will be necessary to reimburse the Federal Government for its share of funds paid to persons ineligible for Old Age Assistance.

The State Department of Public Welfare has notified County Departments that they should secure reimbursements for the full amount of payments made to ineligible persons.

Number of Class A and Class B Recipients of Old Age Pensions Average Per Recipient, Amount Paid January-June, 1938

Month	Number Recipients			Average Per Recipient		Amount Paid		
	Class ¹ A	Class ² B	Classes A & B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Classes A & B
Total						³ \$3,217,122.82	\$ 231,591.47	\$3,448,714.29
January	32,467	2,251	34,718	\$39.65	\$38.91	\$1,287,183.22	\$ 87,588.64	\$1,374,771.86
February	32,889	2,425	35,314	31.69	30.85	1,042,176.21	74,817.15	1,116,993.36
March	33,167	2,646	35,813	26.77	26.15	887,763.39	69,185.68	956,949.07
April	33,403	2,774	36,177	26.79	26.18	894,816.16	72,621.13	967,437.29
May	33,643	2,839	36,482	26.80	26.16	901,532.83	74,263.80	975,796.63
June	33,818	2,895	36,713	26.83	26.29	907,538.91	76,122.22	983,661.13

¹Persons 65 and over.
²Persons 60 to 65.
³Paid from Federal and State Funds.
⁴Paid from State Funds only.

Table VII
OLD AGE PENSION APPLICATIONS
January 1, 1938-July 1, 1938

Applications pending from December, 1937.....		1,940	
Applications received during the period.....		5,398	
Total		7,338	
Applications disposed of during the period.....		6,401	
1. Granted	(74.5%)	4,769	
2. Not granted.....	(25.5%)	1,632	
	A & B	A	B
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	114	88	26
B. Applicant deceased.....	34	26	8
C. Denied	1,484	1,036	448
a. Residence requirements not met	352	144	208
b. Personal property excess \$250.00	262	229	33
c. Age requirements not met.....	238	176	62
d. Sufficient resources.....	216	182	34
e. Real property (not home) excess \$500.00.....	109	99	10
f. Moved out of county.....	60	48	12
g. Not a registered voter.....	60	....	60
h. Citizenship requirements not met	56	42	14
i. Relatives can support.....	56	49	7
j. Transferred property.....	34	34	....
k. In need of institutional care....	13	11	2
l. Miscellaneous	18	16	2
m. Not stated.....	10	6	4
Applications pending at the end of the period.....			937

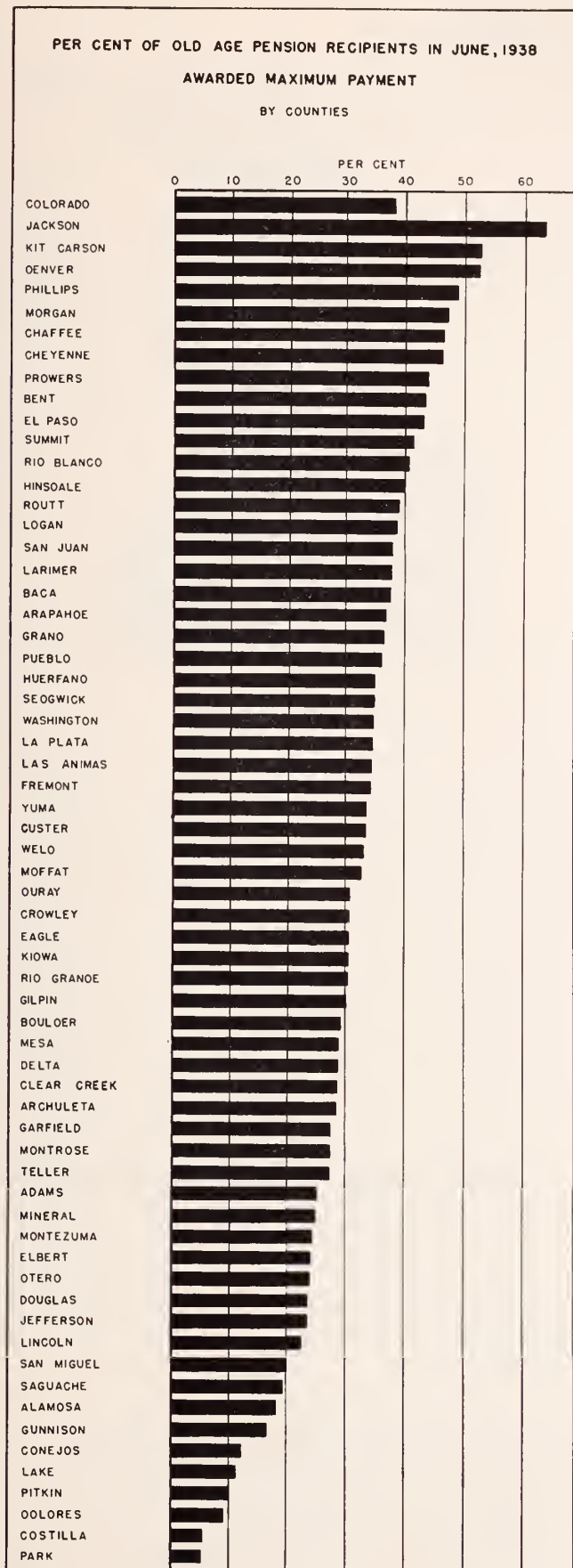
OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS

During the period January 1, 1938, through June 30, 1938, the County Departments of Public Welfare took formal action on 6,401 Old Age Pension applications. This number represents an increase of 55 applicants over the same period in 1937, however, it represents a decrease of 5,544 or 87% from the number acted upon in the last six months of 1937. In October, November, and December, 1937, the months immediately following the inception of the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Law, the County Departments averaged 3,147 disposals monthly. Only 16% of the applications on hand in September were disposed of during the month, inasmuch as the County Departments were required to determine eligibility under the new Law of the 29,083 Old Age Assistance recipients on the rolls at the end of August.

The Table indicates that 74.5% of the persons whose applications were acted upon during the six-month period were, upon investigation, found

to be eligible under the Law and were granted awards; 25.5% did not receive formal approval because of voluntary withdrawal, death before action was taken on the application, or ineligibility. It will be noted that 46% of the Class B applicants who were denied awards failed to meet the requirement of 35 years continuous residence in the State of Colorado; 14% of the Class A applicants failed to meet the residence requirement of 5 years out of the last nine years—the last of which must have been continuous.

The ownership of real or personal property in excess of the amount allowable, accounted for 25% of the applications which were rejected because of ineligibility. In this group, the Class A applicants show a higher relative number than do the Class B applicants. The Law requires that persons between 60 and 65 years of age must have been registered voters at the last general election; 60 of the 448 Class B applicants, or 13.4% of those whose applications were denied, failed to meet this requirement.



The June, 1938, payrolls indicated that 14,069 persons or 38.3% of the total recipients had been found eligible to receive the maximum award of \$45.00. However, because of the necessary pro-rated reduction of \$13.00, these persons received a money payment of \$32.00 in June. Table VI shows that the percentage of the payroll awarded the maximum ranged from 5.4% in Park County with a case load of 111 to 63.9% in Jackson County with a case load of 36. There appeared to be no correlation between the size of case load and the percentage awarded the maximum payment. It will be noted that the three counties with more than 50% of their recipients in the maximum award group included Denver in which there were 10,149 recipients; Kit Carson, 408; and Jackson, 36. The counties showing from 40% to 50% indicated case loads ranging from 10 in Hinsdale to 2,087 in El Paso. The twenty-four counties having slightly more than one-third of the total recipients of the State showed percentages between 30 and 40. Seventeen counties with a combined case load of 7,321 indicated percentages between 20 and 30. Nine counties with an average case load of 189 had awarded the maximum to less than 20% of the recipients on the June payroll. In determining the amount of the authorized award, the County Departments, under rules and regulations of the State Department, take into consideration factors such as, the fair rental value of the home, if owned and occupied by the applicant, and net income from whatever source either in cash or in kind.

New Board Members

Mr. Frank Mancini, a new member of the State Board of Public Welfare, was appointed by Governor Teller Ammons to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James Q. Newton. Mr. Mancini is a prominent newspaper publisher in Denver and is active in civic and welfare work.

Mr. Roy Davis, also a new member of the State Board of Public Welfare, was appointed by Governor Teller Ammons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Ray E. Davis. Mr. Davis, a former speaker of the House of Representatives, is a prominent businessman of Colorado Springs and takes a leading part in civic and welfare activities.

Aid to the Blind

The County Departments of Public Welfare have the responsibility of determining the eligibility of applicants for Aid to the Blind. Assistance under the Aid to the Blind Act includes any one or more of the following—monthly money payment, burial, hospitalization, medical treatment, or necessary traveling expense and other expense to receive treatment from a hospital approved by the State Department. The Law not only provides for medical treatment for restoration of eyesight but also for prevention of blindness.

During the fiscal year, July 1, 1937-July 1, 1938, the County Welfare Boards took formal action on 205 applications. Approximately two-thirds of these applicants were approved for Aid to the Blind. An average number of ten cases were closed monthly.

In June, 1938, there were 608 individuals in the case loads of 51 counties, 590 of whom received assistance during the month and 18 of whom received no assistance, inasmuch as their cases were temporarily suspended for some reason. Denver County was shown to have approximately one-fifth of the total number of recipients. Twelve counties in the State reported no Aid to the Blind recipients. A total of \$17,017.66 was expended from Aid to the Blind Funds—\$16,159.86 for money payments, \$150.00 for burials, \$103.38 for hospitalization, and \$604.42 for medical treatment. Medical treatment and hospitalization in connection with three operations for the removal of cataracts, treatment for an ulcer of the eye, the removal of an eye, and one pair of glasses accounted for the expenditure of \$707.80.

The amount of money payments received varied from a low of \$7.00 to a high of \$30.00 which is the maximum payment permitted under the 1936 Aid to the Blind Act. The average money payment for the month was \$27.39 per recipient. The Table indicates that 397, or 67.3% of the total number on the June payroll, received the maximum payment of \$30.00.

The amount of assistance granted was determined 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; due regard was taken of any income or property and any support which the blind person received from other sources.

AID TO THE BLIND RECIPIENTS MONEY PAYMENTS RECEIVED JUNE, 1938

Money Payments	Number Recipients
Total	590
\$ 7.00 and under \$ 8.00.....	1
8.00 and under 9.00.....	1
9.00 and under 10.00.....	0
10.00 and under 11.00.....	6
11.00 and under 12.00.....	0
12.00 and under 13.00.....	4
13.00 and under 14.00.....	0
14.00 and under 15.00.....	0
15.00 and under 16.00.....	11
16.00 and under 17.00.....	3
17.00 and under 18.00.....	2
18.00 and under 19.00.....	7
19.00 and under 20.00.....	3
20.00 and under 21.00.....	42
21.00 and under 22.00.....	1
22.00 and under 23.00.....	10
23.00 and under 24.00.....	11
24.00 and under 25.00.....	2
25.00 and under 26.00.....	58
26.00 and under 27.00.....	6
27.00 and under 28.00.....	11
28.00 and under 29.00.....	11
29.00 and under 30.00.....	3
30.00 (Maximum).....	397

Colorado Conference of Social Work

The 1938 Colorado Conference of Social Work will be held at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, on November 16, 17, and 18. The officers of the Conference are:

- Earl M. Kouns, President.
- Miss Blanche Ferguson, First Vice-President.
- Dr. James S. Cullyford, Second Vice-President.
- Miss Marjorie Northcutt, Secretary.
- Earl C. Sellars, Treasurer.
- Mrs. Jean Sinnock, Program Chairman.

Introducing

The Director and Department Heads of The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare



Earl M. Kouns

Director

Since the inception of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare in April, 1936, notable progress has been made in the organization of a constructive, well co-ordinated Welfare program under the efficient leadership of Earl M. Kouns. Over a period of years, he has been a student of economic and welfare problems, and an active participant in programs connected with welfare activities and civic affairs. He became conversant with community needs by serving as an Executive Board member and Treasurer of the Rocky Mountain Council—Boy Scouts of America; by serving as a member of the Executive Board and Budget Committee of the Pueblo Community Chest; and by serving on committees for RFC, CWA, and ERA. Mr. Kouns is a member of organized labor, of which he was an official for more than twenty years. He was a Pueblo County Commissioner during the periods of the CWA and ERA programs, and a member of the Twenty-fourth Colorado General Assembly. These diversified activities gave him extensive knowledge of county and state problems. Because of his state-wide experience, his executive ability, his progressive policies, and his vision, he was made Director of the Official Colorado State Relief Committee, which became the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare by the 1936 Welfare Organization Act.

C. W. Jackson

Director of Public Assistance

The scope of responsibility of the Public Assistance Division is exceedingly broad and diversified. C. W. Jackson, Director of Public Assistance, has supervision of the social phases in the administration of the Public Welfare program. By means of a well-developed system of policies and procedures, social service has been extended in the State and County Departments of Public Welfare. Mr. Jackson, because of his innate attributes, his professional training, and his extensive experience, performs the duties of his position with the efficiency of an able business executive and the sympathetic attitude of one who understands people. He attended the University of Denver and subsequently received a Degree of Ph.B. from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Social Service Administration. For a period of years, Mr. Jackson held the position of Field Representative for the American Red Cross, and supervised disaster relief in several major catastrophies during that time. He was then appointed Director of Roll Call, Midwestern Branch American Red Cross. He was an Associate Director in the relief section of the League of Red Cross Societies and as such, he spent two years in Paris, France. During 1933-34, he was Executive Secretary of the Official Denver Emergency Relief Committee and of the Denver C. W. A. At the time of his appointment to his present position—January, 1936—he was successfully filling the position of General Secretary of the Colorado Prison Association. Mr. Jackson is an active member of the American Association of Social Workers.



C. W. Jackson



W. S. Ward
Comptroller

An efficient, well-organized finance department, capably directed, is as necessary to the success of a Public Welfare Department as it is to that of a business concern. W. S. Ward, Comptroller for the State Department of Public Welfare since its organization, has, through concentrated effort, developed an unique accounting and control system for the State and County Departments. He received a Degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science from the University of Denver School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. His intensive study of accounting, auditing, system building, law, banking, and finance, in addition to successful auditing and accounting experience as assistant treasurer in a large business firm and as Assistant State Auditor of the Colorado Emergency Relief Administration, has given him the background so essential for the position of Comptroller. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Psi professional fraternity.

Marguerite Morris
Secretary to the Director

In order to insure economy and efficiency in the functioning of a department, the supervision of administrative details and office personnel by a qualified head is of utmost importance. Marguerite Morris has had continuous affiliation with the State Welfare organization and has the distinction of being the employee who received the first appointment to the office staff. Mrs. Morris attended Cutler Academy and received thorough and complete training in a college of business administration. Her activities have been diversified, inasmuch as she was employed in the capacity of secretary for a large manufacturing firm for ten years; for the Committee which made the Colorado Statewide Social Welfare survey under FERA; and for several committees in the Colorado House of Representatives. During two legislative sessions, Mrs. Morris filled the position of House Reporter. Her work in the Governor's office, for the Executive Council, and for the Department of Education, which extended over a period of time, enhanced her knowledge of State problems. Her wide experience and thorough understanding of the factors involved in Public Welfare administration enable her to render valuable assistance to the State Director and qualify her for her present responsible position. Mrs. Morris is an active member of the Business and Professional Women's Club.



Marguerite Morris





Efav N. Grigg
Social Science Analyst

The position of Chief of the Division of Statistics and Research requires a person with the qualifications of an expert statistician and of a social worker—one who can penetrate a maze of facts and figures and, by keen analysis, can reveal the underlying human problems. Efav N. Grigg, Social Science Analyst, has ably demonstrated her ability in this field. In a large part, she has been responsible for the enhancement of better understanding of the Welfare program through the assembling, interpreting, and disseminating of facts relative to the work accomplished in the State and County Departments. Mrs. Grigg, through her initiative and ingenuity, has instituted new devices to facilitate the complex task of statistical reporting between State and County Departments. Following her employment in the Transient Division of ERA, in which she held the position of Supervisor of case work for transient men and boys in Pueblo, she came, in March, 1936, to the State Department of Public Welfare as a District Supervisor and was promoted to her present position in January, 1937. Prior to her preparation for social work, she had valuable experience as General Manager of a mercantile business. She received the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce from the University of Denver School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance. Her study there included two years of special training in social research in the Bureau of Business and social research which is connected with the University. Subsequently, she obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Denver Graduate School of

Social Work. She is a member of Beta Gamma Sigma, honorary fraternity, Phi Chi Theta, professional fraternity, and is an active member of the Denver Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers.

Marie C. Smith
Director of Child Welfare

In a period of slightly more than two years, the Child Welfare Division has developed a well-planned and charted program, not only of material services to homeless, neglected, dependent, handicapped, and delinquent children, but of constructive, preventive measures affecting their welfare. Marie Smith, Director of the Division, acting in virtue of carefully framed, properly dispensed policies and procedures, has put into operation the available facilities for promoting the physical, mental, and social development of the children coming under the supervision of the program. Miss Smith was graduated from the University of Denver with a Degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in the University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work she specialized in the child welfare and family fields. Her experience with underprivileged and problem children has extended over a period



Marie C. Smith

of years—as a case worker for St. Clara's Orphanage, as a supervisor of intake for Camp Santa Maria, and as supervisor of the Children's Department in the Denver Catholic Charities and as assistant supervisor of the agency. Miss Smith is an active member of the American Association of Social Workers, of the Advisory Committee of the Crippled Children's Division of the State Board of Health, and of the Permanent Committee on Child Care in Denver.



W. D. Tidwell

Director of Commodity Distribution

The requirements for the position of Director of Commodity Distribution—education, executive ability, and successful experience in the purchasing, processing, transporting, storing, and distributing of food products, clothing, and household articles—are very competently met by W. D. Tidwell. He was graduated from the Georgia School of Technology with a Bachelor of Science Degree. From 1891-1933, he operated a wholesale grocery and manufacturing business. For twelve years, Mr. Tidwell was national secretary and business manager of a national fruit and vegetable growers, shippers and dealers organization. He was engaged in special work during the World War in the organization of the Food Administration and also served throughout the War as a special representative for the Food Administration in the Rocky Mountain district. While Drought Relief Administrator, he purchased and distributed hay and other feeds for the benefit of the rural population of Colorado. When the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was organized in October, 1933, Mr. Tidwell was appointed Director of Commodity Distribution. In December, 1935, with the discontinuance of the Colorado ERA, the administration of the Commodity Distribution was assumed by the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare and Mr. Tidwell continued in the capacity of Director of the Division.

Laura A. Wilcox
In-Service-Training Consultant

The responsibility of directing the in-service training program for the employees of the State and County Departments has been delegated to Laura A. Wilcox who has been a District Supervisor in the State Department of Public Welfare for more than a year. The requirements for the position of Educational Consultant are those which Miss Wilcox so ably meets—executive ability, broad educational background, professional training, successful experience in welfare work, and thorough knowledge of the factors involved in the administration of the Public Welfare Program. She received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Denver and subsequently continued her study in the University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work and in the University of Chicago Graduate School of Social Service Administration. Her nine years service in the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare was in the capacity of a visitor, a district supervisor, and a district secretary. Miss Wilcox is an active member of the American Association of Social Workers.



Laura A. Wilcox

Doctor F. A. Forney
Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Assistance

The Division of Tuberculosis Assistance, under the directorship of Dr. F. A. Forney, has made noteworthy progress from the time of its inception July 1, 1937. Since the Tuberculosis Assistance program was a new one, Dr. Forney faced the problem of inaugurating new policies and procedures which would bring the maximum benefit to needy persons afflicted with tuberculosis in Colorado. He received a Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri. While he



Doctor F. A. Forney

was engaged in private practice in Hutchinson, Kansas, he was elected president of the Reno County Medical Society and subsequently he was honored with the presidency of the Kansas State Health Officers' Association. In 1918, following a four-year period in which he was physician at the Kansas State Reformatory, Dr. Forney became affiliated with the Modern Woodmen Sanatorium located near Colorado Springs, Colorado. When appointed Director of Division of Tuberculosis Assistance, he was Superintendent of this institution, a position to which he had been promoted from that of Chief of the Medical Staff. Dr. Forney holds membership in the Denver County and the Colorado Medical Societies.



Genevieve K. Affolter
State Supervisor of the CCC Selection

The youth of Colorado are being given timely opportunities for employment in CCC to which the County Departments are the certifying agencies. As

State Supervisor of CCC Selection, Genevieve Affolter has developed an outstanding program of selection which has been recognized by the Department of Labor as one which might well be followed to advantage in other states. Miss Affolter has been in her present position since December, 1936, when this service division was placed in the State Department of Public Welfare. Prior to that time when CCC selection in Colorado was under the supervision of WPA, she held a similar position. Her experience obtained as case worker in Colorado ERA is invaluable when she is confronted with problems. She attended the University of Colorado and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Colorado College with a Political Science major and a Sociology minor. She took advanced work in the Graduate School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.



Joseph D. Iskow
Legal Advisor

The objective of the Welfare Department is to administer the several Welfare Laws efficiently and economically, and in such a manner that they will render the maximum service to all persons who are eligible for assistance. It is necessary, therefore, to have expert legal advice on involved questions requiring legal interpretation. In January, 1938, Mr. Iskow, Assistant Attorney General of Colorado, was assigned to the position of Legal Advisor for the State Department of Public Welfare. Mr. Iskow attended the Denver public schools and the University of Denver. In 1928, he received his LL.B. Degree and was admitted to practice before the Colorado Bar. He was engaged in the private practice of law in Denver and, for one year, was affiliated with the United States Department of Labor. Mr. Iskow is a member of the Denver Bar Association and of the Tau Epsilon Rho legal fraternity.

The Participation of the U. S. Forest Service in the Civilian Conservation Corps

The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, under the direction of the United States Department of Labor, supervises the County Departments of Public Welfare in the selection of youths for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Corps was established for the purpose of providing employment and vocational training for youthful citizens through the performance of public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country.

As a participant in the work program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare exercises active interest in the employment, progress, and development of the boys of our State who are enrolled in the Corps. The work accomplished by them in and for the State of Colorado is of inestimable value to the State and should be a matter of general public interest.

The United States Department of Agriculture in the State of Colorado is responsible for the selection and planning of work projects in national forests, the selection of projects for soil erosion control, and the supervision of the youths while at work on these projects. It has, also, general supervision over projects of the foregoing nature located on State and private land, and it assists State departments in the conduct of work done on these projects.

Two service units within the Department of Agriculture supervise many of the CCC work projects in Colorado, namely, the U. S. Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service. This article outlines the administrative organization of the U. S. Forest Service, and describes the projects now in operation, as well as those that have been completed under its supervision in CCC camps in Colorado.

U. S. Forest Service Organization for CCC Projects

The United States and Alaska are divided into ten regional areas, each of which is supervised by a Regional Forester. All of Colorado is included in Region 2, with headquarters at Denver, and for the past 17 years has been under the supervision of Colonel Allen S. Peck.

There are 14 National Forests in Colorado: Pike, Roosevelt, Arapaho, Montezuma, San Isabel, Holy Cross, Rio Grande, Uncompahgre, Gunnison, Routt, San Juan, White River, Grand Mesa, and Cochetopa. At the present time, one or more CCC camps are engaged in work in each of the first seven forests listed. During the past five years, the CCC has engaged in

work projects located in all of the National Forests. The Regional Forester of Region 2, at present, has work outlined in the National Forests of Colorado for the next two years. Additional work will be dependent on the continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Each forest has a Forest Supervisor who submits plans for work projects to the Division of Operation and is responsible subsequently for the carrying out of approved plans. In each CCC camp there is a Project Superintendent who is responsible for conducting the work program of the camp. He is assisted by six foremen who are technically skilled workmen. One or more of the group is a forest technician. The foremen employ as immediate subordinates experienced CCC enrollees who have been promoted to positions of leaders and assistant leaders because they have demonstrated special aptitude for forest work. These boys, when promoted, receive more pay than the majority of enrollees who have not been so selected.

Conservation, Forestry, and Reforestation

The U. S. Forest Service carries out a program of conservation, forestry, and reforestation. Conservation includes the preservation of the natural resources of land, forests, minerals, and water; forestry is the means necessary to effect the growth of a continuous crop of trees; reforestation is the replacing of a growth of trees on areas which were once forests, either by natural means or through the planting of seedling trees. It is a matter of interest that CCC boys, during the last five years, have planted in the National Forests of Colorado 4,303,000 seedling trees. They have produced 12,987,000 trees during the past five years at the Monument Nursery—a yearly average of approximately 2,600,000 trees.

The three greatest enemies of our forest resources are fire, insects, and disease. Millions of dollars of timber have been and are being conserved through active fire suppression and fire prevention services performed by CCC boys. During the past year, 4,003 infested trees were treated. This latter work was concentrated in the Arapaho National Forest, where the Black Hills Beetle had invaded the forest.

Many activities of the Forest Program are carried out currently in certain of Colorado's National Forests by CCC companies. The companies engaged in forest work may be identified by the name of the camp or work project. For example: CCC Company No.

3888, consisting of about 200 boys, is now working in the Roosevelt National Forest on Project F-1-C. The camp where these boys live is called Camp F-1-C. The "F" indicates a forestry project; the "1" is its identification on the Forest Service plan; and the "C" indicates that the camp is located in Colorado.

Work Projects in Colorado's National Forests

The following brief descriptions of camp work projects indicate some of the important projects handled by the Forest Service:

Camp F-1-C, Peaceful Valley, Boulder County: Completing camp grounds and recreational developments at Brainerd Lake and building a truck trail around the lake.

Camp F-46-C, Gardner, Huerfano County: Constructing a road from Gardner to Beulah and Rye, and constructing a headquarters building for Forest Rangers at Westcliffe.

Camp F-49-C, South Fork, Rio Grande County: Constructing a trout-rearing pond at South Fork; opening recreational areas in San Juan Mountains vicinity by building truck trails; and in prospect, the constructing of a ski-shelter at Wolfe Creek Pass.

Camp F-50-C, Red Feather Lakes, Larimer County: Constructing a dwelling, an office, and a storage building for District Ranger stationed at Red Feather Lakes in the Roosevelt National Forest; constructing Dead Man's Road from Red Feather Lakes to the Laramie River. They engaged in insect control during the last year.

Camp F-51-C, Meredith, Pitkin County: Completing Chapman's Dam and the camp and recreational grounds adjoining.

Camp F-53-C, Dolores, Montezuma County: Constructing roads and bridges along Dolores River, and range fences and reservoirs.

Camp F-59-C, Rye, Pueblo County: Have constructed the San Isabel Dam, a 60-acre lake. For the past three years, an average of 150 CCC boys have been employed on this project. At present constructing a bath house, piers, a boat house, and sundry other recreational improvements around the dam. The land was purchased by the City of Pueblo and donated to the Federal Government.

Camp F-60-C, Monument, El Paso County: Operating a Forest Nursery for seedling trees and conducting reforestation on the watershed of Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Denver.

Camp F-63-C, Idaho Springs, Clear Creek County: Constructing public recreational improvements on Berthoud Pass and Loveland Pass roads; building a waterline and improving ski trails at Berthoud Pass; completing recreational improvements at Echo Lake.

This project completed a ski-shelter on Cooper Creek.

Camp F-64-C, Woodland Park, Teller County: Constructing the Rampart Range Road from Colorado Springs to Devil's Head; completing a Ranger Station headquarters at Woodland Park; engaged in reforestation and recreational improvement in the vicinity of Woodland Park.

Work Training of CCC Boys

In connection with the work program, there is carried on a planned work training program which emphasizes preparation of the enrollees for payroll jobs. This training, for which the technical staff is responsible, is divided into two phases: In-training and on-the-job-training. Theoretical instruction is offered to the enrollees in evening classes, to which attendance is voluntary. On-the-job-training is carried on while the work is being performed. A job analysis is made of each new job which is started in the camp, and the principles involved are outlined. When the work is started, the youths are taken to the job and each phase of the work and its purpose is explained to them. When needed, individual instruction is given by the foreman on the job. On-the-job-training interprets through practical experience the in-training instruction offered to the boys in camp.

Opportunities for advancement are present for every CCC enrollee. The training program prepares boys for future work as tractor operators, carpenter's helpers, woodsmen, and the like. A great deal of the work prepares them for semi-skilled work, and for construction and general maintenance of telephone lines, roads, bridges, buildings, and dams. Youths from farm areas have a splendid opportunity to learn many types of work which may be beneficial to them in carrying on their farm work at home. The San Isabel Dam at Camp F-59-C is an outstanding example of the value of the work training program. Fifty-one young men from that project were placed on payroll jobs during a period of 19 months. At one time there were 90 enrollees who were trained as truck drivers in handling dump-trucks. This particular project is exceptional, for the work demanded specialized training. Two men who are now project superintendents in the Corps were enrolled as junior enrollees in 1933. Several foremen have been promoted from the ranks of the junior enrollees.

In Conclusion

The Civilian Conservation Corps is justifying its initial conception and is daily earning merited recognition from the citizens of Colorado as they take the

The material for the above article was obtained from Mr. H. C. Hilton, Division of Operations, and from Mr. Lee P. Brown, Training Division of the Regional Forest Office.

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Surplus Commodity Division

July, 1937-July, 1938

Distribution of Federal Surplus Commodities has been in operation in Colorado for nearly five years—two years under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and nearly three years under the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare. Food, clothing, and household necessities are distributed as supplemental aid to needy residents of Colorado and are of valuable assistance to the State and County Departments of Public Welfare in meeting their relief problems.

During the past year, the food supplied by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and distributed through this program consisted of fresh and evaporated apples, dried apricots and prunes, fresh and canned pears, fresh oranges and grapefruit, cabbage, green beans and spinach; eggs, fish, dry navy beans, lima beans and peas; potato and wheat flour, dry milk, rice, shortening, potatoes; canned grapefruit juice and peas.

The Works Progress Administration canning projects canned 36,379 cases of beans, kraut, hominy, spinach, carrots, tomatoes, beets, peas, and corn for distribution.

The 10,696,220 pounds of food products distributed is equivalent to 296 cars, each with a capacity of 36,000 pounds.

In addition to 647,193 items of wearing apparel consisting of dresses, pants, coats, underwear, and woolen garments, 90,852 household items, consisting of mattresses, blankets, comforters, sheets, towels, and pillow cases were distributed.

The canned food, wearing apparel, and household items were supplied to needy families through cooperation of the Works Progress Administration, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare.

The average number of cases and persons certified for assistance monthly by the County Welfare Departments is as follows:

1936-37.....	24,089 cases	69,196 persons
1937-38.....	17,871 cases	65,349 persons

The approximate monetary value of the food, clothing, and household items distributed from July 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938, totaled \$1,278,014.57, which comprises \$519,544.58 for food, \$682,348.49 for clothing, and \$76,121.50 for household items.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASES SERVED

Month	July 1, 1936-July 1, 1937		July 1, 1937-July 1, 1938	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
July	26,467	59,061	19,189	58,370
August	27,703	75,939	19,106	58,834
September	25,239	62,954	19,121	61,764
October	21,492	58,556	15,537	54,936
November	22,189	59,989	14,710	53,623
December	22,845	67,200	16,731	64,904
January	23,813	72,406	17,875	69,921
February	25,580	78,626	18,385	73,215
March	26,547	84,775	19,285	76,677
April	23,717	75,213	19,190	75,437
May	22,704	71,732	17,969	70,596
June	20,771	63,904	17,349	67,004

Textiles

**Federal Textiles Received and Stored
Distributed to WPA**

	Yards
Storage—July 1, 1937.....	179,060
Received	1,389,362
Total	1,568,422
Shipped to Projects.....	1,477,858
Storage—June 30, 1938.....	90,564

**Purchased, Stored, and Distributed by the State
Department of Public Welfare**

	Yards
Storage—July 1, 1937.....	.....
Received	346,950
Total	346,950
Shipped to Projects.....	253,333
Storage—June 30, 1938.....	93,617

Returned to Storage from Other Sources

	Yards
Storage—July 1, 1937.....	.....
Received	3,084
Total	3,084
Shipped to Projects.....	2,537
Storage—June 30, 1938.....	547

**Wool Furnished by Federal Surplus Commodities
Corporation**

**Cut Wool Garments Received from Commercial
Processors**

	Items
Balance on Hand—July 1, 1937.....	2,127
Received	761
Total	2,888
Shipped to Projects.....	2,888
Balance—June 30, 1938.....	.....

Woolen Piece Goods

	Yards
Balance on Hand—July 1, 1937.....	215
Received	56
Total	271
Shipped to Projects.....	48
Balance—June 30, 1938.....	223

**Wool Purchased by the Colorado State Department
of Public Welfare**

**Cut Wool Garments Received from Commercial
Processors**

	Items
Balance on Hand—July 1, 1937.....	.....
Received	18,114
Total	18,114
Shipped to Projects.....	6,329
Balance—June 30, 1938.....	11,785

Woolen Piece Goods

	Yards
Balance on Hand—July 1, 1937.....	.....
Received	816
Total	816
Shipped to Projects.....	733
Balance—June 30, 1938.....	83

**Expenditures of Colorado State Department
of Public Welfare for Commodity
Distribution Division**

July 1, 1937-July 1, 1938

Expenditure	Amount	Total
Total		\$177,530.23
FOR OPERATING.....		\$ 45,160.31
Freight Charges.....	\$ 33,393.76	
Cold Storage.....	1,108.91	
Packaging Expense.....	2,276.70	
Warehouse Rentals.....	6,220.00	
Phone, Light, Heat, and Water	1,217.27	
Supplies	746.51	
Miscellaneous	197.16	
FOR PURCHASES FOR DISTRIBUTION.....		\$ 34,127.18
Blankets	\$ 7,295.81	
Mattresses	26,831.37	
FOR WPA CANNING PLANTS.....		\$ 27,300.34
Cans	\$ 22,642.59	
Printing Labels.....	1,928.30	
Fresh Vegetables.....	2,729.45	
FOR WPA SEWING PROJECTS.....		\$ 70,942.40
Materials	\$ 67,681.87	
Rent	1,911.25	
Telephone, Light, and Heat	834.12	
Supplies	515.16	

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Division of Tuberculosis

June 30, 1938, marks the end of the first year of the program of State Aid to eligible persons living in Colorado who are afflicted with tuberculosis and are without sufficient means to pay for hospitalization or treatment.

Since July 1, 1937, 152 cases have been approved for Tuberculosis Assistance by the Division of Tuberculosis of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare. These cases are from twenty-nine of the sixty-three counties of the State. Three of these cases did not accept hospitalization after approval. Nine sanatoria and two hospitals have been approved by the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare for the hospitalization of State Aid cases. Members of the medical staffs of these institutions have been duly appointed to render the necessary medical care and treatment. Each one of the doctors is well qualified by experience and special training to provide the very best service in the treatment of tuberculosis.

A program was adopted whereby the services of recognized and experienced surgeons are provided in cases where surgery is deemed necessary. The services of specialists in the various branches of medicine are made available when necessary.

Under the surgery program, which became effective in May, 1938, eleven operations have been successfully performed:

Thoracoplasty	6
Phrenicectomy	3
Tonsillectomy	1
Body Cast.....	1

The total cost for providing the necessary surgery as above set forth, with the exception of one thoracoplasty, for which a statement has not yet been received, was \$371.75. The State Department of Public Welfare will reimburse the counties for one-half of this amount.

A program for dental work, on a limited but necessary basis, is in the process of completion at the present time. Dental work, to date, has been on an emergency basis only.

During the months of April, May, and June, 1938, there were forty-three Tuberculosis Assistance applicants from sixteen counties who were approved for hospitalization. For this period, or some portion, one hundred and thirty-nine Tuberculosis Assistance pa-

tients from twenty-six counties received hospitalization. These one hundred and thirty-nine patients represented 9,268 patient-days at a total cost of \$22,181.08. The respective counties have been, or will be, reimbursed by the State Department of Public Welfare for one-half of this amount. Eleven approved sanatoria and hospitals located within the State of Colorado were used; six patients were discharged as apparently arrested cases; one patient left the hospital against advice, and nine patients died.

Cases Approved During April, May, and June, 1938

Classification	Number
Total	43
"Far Advanced Stage".....	29

(Of this number, 10 are receiving pneumothorax; 2 thoracoplasty; 2 phrenicectomy; 1 pneumoperitoneum; 3 have tuberculosis of the bone; 2 have died.)

"Moderately Advanced Stage".....	3
"Early Stage"	3
"Indefinite"	2
"Did not accept hospitalization".....	1
"Has not yet entered sanatorium".....	1
"Report of examination not yet received".....	4

Cases Approved During April, May, and June, 1938 Classified by Age and Sex

Age	Total	Sex	
		M	F
Total	43	20	23
Under 11 years.....	2	2	....
11 and under 21 years.....	9	4	5
21 and under 31 years.....	14	8	6
31 and under 41 years.....	11	3	8
41 and under 51 years.....	5	3	2
51 and under 61 years.....	1	....	1
61 and over.....	1	....	1

Prowers County

GROUP CASE WORK APPROACH

Through a well-formulated Americanization program, which has been in operation for more than a year, the staff members of the Prowers County Department of Public Welfare have made definite progress toward the integration of Mexican and Spanish-American beet-labor families into the local communities.

During recent years, the beet-labor families have presented an economic problem in Prowers County, inasmuch as reduced earnings have made it impossible for them to support themselves adequately during the winter months. The working season is approximately seven months and little or no private employment is available from December until the following May. During the years prior to the depression, conditions were better and the problem was not so pronounced.

One hundred and forty-two of these families, residing for the most part in colony groups at Lamar, Wiley, Bristol, Hartman, Holly, and Koen Ranch were given aid by the Department of Public Welfare during the winter of 1936-1937. In February, 1937, some of the physically able workers were assigned to WPA employment.

In May, 1937, staff meetings were held for the purpose of discussing the problem presented by the beet-labor families. Tentative work on a long range program was begun at this time. During the summer and fall months following, the workers of the Public Welfare Department visited these families and their employers frequently. This resulted in better understanding and cooperation between the Welfare Department, the Mexican and Spanish-American families, and the farmers. Upon ascertaining the approximate amount of earnings of the various families, the workers advised them that it would be expedient to budget with care and to save as much as possible for the coming winter. The families were assured that although relief funds would be low, the County Department would cooperate with them as far as possible. Subsequently, it was found that 17 of these families did not require any relief during the entire winter and several others made every effort to do without relief as long as possible.

In November, 1937, it became apparent that it would be necessary for many of the laborers to apply for aid. Although exact figures were not obtainable, it was estimated that the average season's earnings were \$74.74 per laborer and \$115.40 per

family. There were approximately five persons in the average family.

In December, 1937, the Department of Public Welfare was invited to attend a mass meeting of the laborers for the purpose of explaining the extent of help that the needy families might expect during the winter. They were assured that the Spanish-American laborers would be referred to WPA as soon as requisitions were available and that the workers with the largest families would be given first consideration. Since aliens were not eligible for WPA certification, they were promised help commensurate with the amount of relief funds available. The laborers were requested to cooperate with the County Department in negotiating with the sugar companies. The cooperation of a committee of laborers was instrumental in securing the assistance of one of the sugar companies which responded to requests by providing corn, potatoes, and beans sufficient to supply their laborers for approximately one month.

At this meeting, the attitude of the Welfare Department toward repatriation of alien Mexicans was outlined. A recent survey of employers and businessmen had indicated that the Spanish-Americans and alien Mexicans living in the County were needed during normal crop seasons and that any general movement of alien Mexicans to Mexico would probably not be advisable. The group was informed, however, that the Department would help to make arrangements and to secure necessary transportation to the Mexican border for any families who, of their own volition, decided to return to Mexico.

In January, 1938, coal was furnished to all of these families who were in need and in the following month a number of farmers offered free wood to the Welfare Department with the stipulation that it be hauled away. After arrangements had been made with the county road supervisor for the use of county trucks, the worker in charge of the Lamar Colony, the largest group of laborers in the County, asked the laborers to go with the truck, to cut and load the wood. There were always sufficient volunteers to do the necessary work. It was found unnecessary to furnish any more coal during the remainder of the winter except to four families where there was illness.

Because of better understanding and increased cooperation between these families and the Welfare workers, which resulted in the development of more

satisfactory budgeting and household management, it was possible to provide adequately for their needs during the winter of 1937-1938 at approximately one-half the expense necessary per family during the previous winter.

The County Public Health Nurse and the workers endeavored to help these families in the use of commodity food and in the prudent buying of other food. Each month the families were advised what commodity food would be available, in order that they might determine the additional food that would be necessary. General health conditions during the winter showed marked improvement. In the Lamar Colony there were only six cases of serious illness during January, 1938, while there were 39 cases during January, 1937. There seemed, also, to be an improvement in moral conditions as there was less trouble and fewer arrests than formerly. From November 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937, there were 19 arrests of Mexican beet laborers on charges ranging from disturbance to larceny, but during the period from November 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, there were only five arrests.

An educational program was inaugurated at the Koen Ranch Colony in April, 1938, and two WPA instructors were furnished until June 1st. The attendance and interest in this class were very gratifying and, as the laborers requested that the program be continued during the summer as a recreational and educational program, the services of one instructor was continued for the summer. Since June 1st, the program has been educational while the men are not working and recreational for the children while the men are working. They seem to be quite eager to continue their education under this program and at the termination of the beet season a full-time project is expected to be given to them. This educational program is designed to encourage Americanization and to teach the fundamental principles of mathematics and other elementary subjects.

The Mexicans asked the Director of the Welfare Department to talk to the class in regard to the program. In his talk, the Director told them how gratifying their interest was, and he outlined the main purposes of the program. He also explained to them that they might be able to secure American citizen-

ship as a result of this study, if they so desired, but that they would not be asked nor required to apply for citizenship. On June 1st, at the request of representative Mexicans in the Lamar Colony, one worker was brought from the Koen Ranch Project to Lamar and another worker was assigned to the Recreational and Educational Program, inasmuch as a large group of children had no play facilities. Officials of the American Crystal Sugar Company and the Denver Alfalfa Milling and Products Company were interviewed and readily agreed to furnish materials for the erection of swings, merry-go-rounds, teeter-totters, turning bars, etc., on the playground of the Colony. The Mexican men erected the playground equipment of the materials furnished and no cash expense was necessary. This has proved very interesting to the children and they have evidenced a definite liking for their instructors.

On June 11, 1938, a cooking school for Mexican girls and women was opened in connection with this program. WPA officials cooperated with the Welfare Department by furnishing equipment from the WPA housekeeping project. The attendance has increased from six or eight to 28 or 30. Under the supervision of an instructor, these women are taught to prepare tasty, well-balanced meals with the food furnished by the Federal Surplus Commodity Division in combination with food bought. Many of these women speak English and the others are learning the language through their association and work. It is hoped that an improvement in health will result from this knowledge of balanced diet and proper preparation of food, and that these younger women will transmit this information to the older housewives.

The most significant aspect of the entire program is the extent to which the beet laborers and their families respond and participate, lending justification to a hope that in the future they will become better integrated within the community. The general betterment of the living conditions of this group and their acceptance of community standards will depend, to a great extent, upon the manner in which Prowers County people show willingness to accept a group heretofore unassimilated and having different racial characteristics and background.

Book Review

South Italian Folkways in Europe and America. By Phyllis H. Williams. Published for the Institute of Human Relations. A book concerning the characteristics and folkways of Southern Italian People. 216 pages. \$2.50. Yale University Press.

The characteristics and behavior modes of people vary according to time and place, physical and social soil. When human beings are transplanted, they must go through a taxing period of accommodation to new modes and new complexions of behavior which may appear to differ strangely from their habitual and traditional ways of thinking and acting in a previous setting. Shakespeare embodied this idea in his lines: "All the world's a stage—and all the men and women players." Indeed, in a limited measure, we human beings are all taking our cues from our environment—the settings of our minds, the conditions of our bodies, and the settings of our surroundings. Our reaction to these cues, our acting and interpretations depend upon our personality. Personalities are the result of habits or reflexes; habits or reflexes are created by the repetition of the same acts; these acts are produced through the influences of ideas; ideas are produced by men, circumstances, place. Dr. Karen Horney in her recent study, "The Neurotic Personality of Our Time," shows clearly that cultural conditions lend weight and color to the individual experiences. Personality is the outstanding word on the social work stage.

A knowledge and sympathetic understanding of cultural backgrounds then is essential to a study of personalities, and so the publication of this book is a distinct contribution, serviceable particularly for the equipment of the social worker and also for visiting nurses, school teachers, physicians, and others who deal with South Italians. As a manual in the hands of an instructor with breadth of view, this book can serve to give the social work student insight into the cultural background of South Italians in the old country and the cultural conflicts they face in this. It is interestingly written and concisely presents the fruit of considerable observation and research.

The book is the second in a series of handbooks which the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, is publishing. As a source for old country material, the twenty-five volume publication, "Biblioteca della Tradizioni Popolari Siciliane," by Dr. Guiseppe Pitre has been drawn upon extensively. Dr. Pitre is described as a physician by profession and a folklorist by avocation. His extensive prac-

tice, taking him into many parts of Sicily, enabled him to make a large and varied collection of the folk practices and beliefs of his patients and their families. Equipped with a knowledge of sociological studies, Dr. Pitre was also prepared to analyze and to interpret what he collected.

Lest the reader confuse the conditions described with those now found in Italy, the author, Phyllis H. Williams, emphasizes the fact that, the *In Italy Section of Each Chapter Is Given in the Past Tense*. "Since two-thirds of the Italian immigration took place before the World War, the old-world materials presented emphasized the South Italian cultural patterns of the first part of this century. A total of 36.4 per cent of our immigrants from Italy, as a matter of fact, came to America in 1901-10." Consequently, the data presented are relevant for purposes of helping to understand some of the cultural problems which these immigrants and some of their descendants face in adjusting to life in America. "By culture is meant the methods worked out by human beings to solve their life problems."

The information dealing with the American stage material was gathered by the author, Mrs. Williams, at first hand during eleven years of contact with more than five hundred Italian and Italian-American families drawn from practically all parts of Italy.

The titles of the twelve chapters which are respectively as follows: The Homeland, Employment, Housing, Diet and Household Economy, Dress, Marriage and the Family, Recreation and Hospitality, Education, Religion and Superstition, Health and Hospitals, Care of the Aged and of Other Dependents, Death and Mortuary Practices—convey an idea of the scope of the attempted coverage of the prevailing culture. "The physical and social environment in Italy from which these people have come is described in detail. For it is important to know how they lived, worked, dressed, married, reared their families, enjoyed themselves, were educated, were cared for in sickness and old age, and were buried before their status here can be appreciated. Due to the detailed presentation of this background, the physical and social requirements of the American environment became intelligible and the reader is thus able to appreciate changes in customs and philosophy which this group has been forced to accept." Such information, thoroughly digested with allowance made for some limitations inherent in the personal interpretations of the author, can serve to prevent misunderstandings and to give the social

worker some of the ordinate humility which is necessary for fruitful practice of such a complex task as case work.

More time spent on studies like this would, perhaps, go further to equip the welfare worker for her job, and to give her a better balanced perspective than she gets from the inordinate amount of attention spent in poring over long case histories of the maladjusted. Increased study of what constitutes normal personalities and keener awareness that the same things may have different meanings for different people, might afford the social worker more of the security and the integration which she needs in her thinking. It is to be hoped that this study will inspire others of a similar nature.

T. F. K.

The Participation of the U. S. Forest Service in Civilian Conservation Corps

(Continued from page 31)

opportunity of observing the work projects, particularly those in the National Forests, now being carried on in the State, and as they consider, in addition, the splendid training which is received by the boys enrolled in the camps.

Colonel Allen S. Peck states, "Through the work of the CCC, forest productivity has been extended at least ten years. It is a privilege to belong to the Corps. We invite you to see at first hand the work being accomplished by the Corps in the National Forests of Colorado."

April Enrollment

In April, 1938, the County Departments of Public Welfare had on file 1,199 applications of youths eligible for CCC selection. Of this number, 646 youths were sent forward for enrollment; 55 were rejected because of physical disabilities; 591 were accepted for enrollment; 580 were enrolled.

Discharge Tabulations for the Quarter

Type and Reason for Discharge	April	May	June	Totals
Totals	629	93	83	805
Honorable Discharges:				
Employment	16	26	28	70
Urgent proper call home..	13	19	22	54
To return to school.....	0	2	0	2
Expiration of term.....	553	15	0	568
Other	6	5	5	16

Administrative Discharges:

Desertion	32	14	14	60
Unwilling to abide by rules and regulations	0	2	4	6
Continued and serious misconduct	0	2	3	5
Physical disability due to own misconduct	5	2	3	10
Other	1	0	2	3
Dishonorable Discharges:				
Theft	0	2	2	4
Refusal to work.....	1	0	0	1
Other	2	4	0	6

Surplus Commodity Division

(Continued from Page 33)

During this period, school lunch programs, which served 373,858 lunches to 18,409 children, were operated in 259 schools in the State. Most of these school lunch programs were operated as Works Progress Administration projects and were sponsored by local school boards, county superintendents of schools, and by County Boards of Public Welfare. A limited amount of food for these school lunch programs was supplied by Works Progress Administration; by the parent-teachers organizations; and by parents of the children; this Division supplied 802,632 pounds of food and 990 dozen eggs.

F. S. C. C. Allocations

Approximately 154 cars of commodities have been allocated to the State of Colorado which have not been received. It is anticipated that they will be in transit within the next sixty days.

Item	Commodities Allocated	Pounds
Total		5,569,182
Dried White Beans		300,000
Dried Milk		60,000
Cabbage		210,000
Wheat Flour		1,822,800
Graham Flour		392,000
Wheat Cereal		562,520
Prunes		540,000
Raisins		300,000
Rice		300,000
Grapefruit Juice		650,430
Oranges, Fresh		431,432

Division of Accounts, Audits, and Finance

(Continued from Page 7)

assistance for persons whom the County Departments found in need of such aid. Allocations ranged from \$690,251.27 in July 1936, to \$2,542,061.47 in January, 1938. This high peak is attributed to the fact that \$966,507.08, representing bonus payments to Old Age Pension recipients, was included. The average monthly allocation, exclusive of the January, 1938, Old Age Pension bonus, was \$1,205,619.48. In addition to Federal and State Funds, the counties expend a proportionate amount for Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, General Relief, and Tuberculosis Assistance, which is shown on the table on page 4.

Child Welfare Division

(Continued from Page 16)

and is already active in the home demonstration club of the community.

On the fourteenth of June, Lela sat with the eighth grade graduating class beautifully dressed in white organdie. As soon as the last diploma had been presented, Mr. Edstrom sought the Child Welfare Worker, who was talking with Lela's teacher. With eyes glistening with pride and a voice filled with emotion, he said: "Doesn't Lela look lovely? Mrs. Brown made her dress—I was afraid to hope that our plan would work out—but it certainly has." He started away, then came back. "There's another man working with me who is going through the same thing I was when I met you. May I bring him into your office next week?"



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Denver, Colorado



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