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Colorado

State Department of Public Welfare

Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 3

April, May, June, 1939

No. 2



COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
State Capitol Annex
Denver, Colorado

Colorado
State Department of Public Welfare
Quarterly Bulletin


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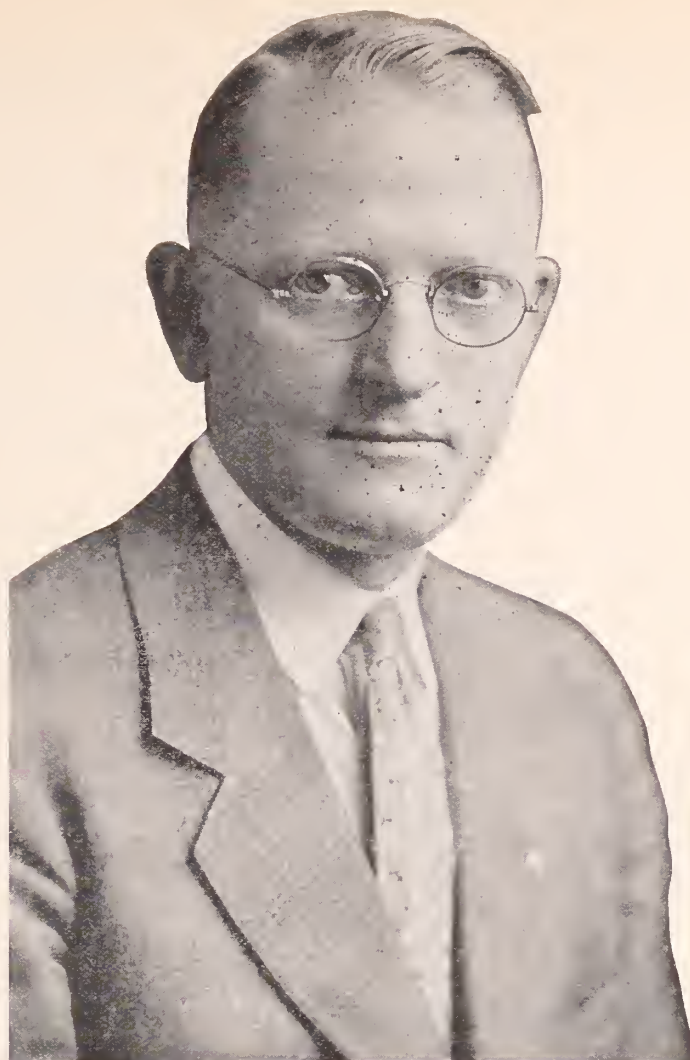


COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
State Capitol Annex
Denver, Colorado



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David W. Oyler

Member

Colorado State Board of Public Welfare

David W. Oyler has been a member of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare since December, 1938, when he was appointed by Governor Tellor Ammons to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Frank Mancini whose resignation created a vacancy on the Board. Des Moines, Iowa, is the birthplace of Mr. Oyler. He received his LL.B. Degree from Drake University and his Bachelor of Oratory Degree from Highland Park College. While in the latter institution, he taught dramatic art. It was in Des Moines that he established his first law practice; this he left in order to serve overseas in the World War as 1st Lieutenant in the 168th Infantry, 42nd Division of the United States Army. Mr. Oyler returned to civilian life in Denver as a valuation expert for the Burlington Railroad. Subsequently, he practiced law for four years and, in 1927, was employed as valuation expert and as assistant to the general counsel of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad. For the past nine years, he has been engaged in the general practice of law in Denver.

A comprehensive knowledge of the program and a sympathetic understanding of the problems involved are requisites essential to those engaged in public welfare administration. These, Mr. Oyler acquired during his many years active participation in the cause of pensions for the needy aged and in the furtherance of constructive plans for the welfare of children. He has been a member of organized labor for a long period of time and holds membership in the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

**COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

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Administration of Relief Expenditures

Inadequate Administrative Funds Constitute False Economy

By Ralph E. Spear*

Consultant, American Public Welfare Association

Public welfare administrators throughout the country have recently found themselves the objects of criticism because of interjurisdictional comparisons of administrative expenses. Both friendly and unfriendly critics have compared the percentages of total expenditures which have been used for administrative purposes. Unfortunately "administration" has not in this case had the same meaning as in other fields of government. Agency expenditures for actual assistance have been segregated, and all other expenditures considered "administrative expenses." Obviously this is a new and unique application of the term.

In most operations, both private and public, administrative expenses are those expenses not ordinarily allocated to any one operating unit but incurred for services auxiliary to all units in the organization. In the public welfare field this definition would apply to general supervision (i.e., the expenses of operating the director's or commissioner's office) and the staff services auxiliary to that supervision (i.e., legal services, publicity, accounting, personnel administration, purchasing, etc.). The abandonment of any such precise definition in current statements of administrative expenses has helped to destroy the validity of comparisons.

For a number of reasons the type of percentage comparison commonly used is meaningless. In the first place there is no recognition of the fact that assistance standards vary from one jurisdiction to another. Consequently two states, each having the same number of public welfare employees performing services at the same cost for the same number of people, will have varying percentages devoted to administrative expenses if the total expenditures vary because of differences in amounts of assistance granted. Average monthly grants for old age assistance have at times varied between states from \$3.50 per month to \$35.00 per month. Obviously there would be no such variation in the cost of investigating applications and of providing services to the old age assistance recipients.

A second weakness in the current type of comparison is the fact that no correction is made for the difference in services rendered. It is not uncommon for a local research group to release figures com-

paring the "administrative expenses" of several local departments of public welfare without calling attention to the fact that no two of the departments have responsibility for exactly the same programs. A questionnaire circulated by the American Public Welfare Association showed that fifty-five different functions were being performed by the public welfare departments in sixty-seven of the cities of over 100,000 population, although no single department had responsibility for more than a dozen of these. Obviously it is unsound to compare administrative expenses unless they relate to similar programs. Even in the type of comparison which is most often made—a comparison of the administrative expenses of general relief—there is seldom recognition of the fact that most general relief agencies also have responsibility for the certification of eligible persons to the several work relief agencies. The cost of such activity is obviously from the standpoint of the local government an economy, since those who are so certified and placed are no longer in need of general relief; yet ill-considered comparisons of administrative expenses may result in a curtailment of funds for just such money-saving activities.

RELIEF FOR THE NEEDY

A third weakness in comparisons of this sort is the belief they imply that the purpose of a public welfare agency is to distribute financial assistance. The most efficient agencies are sometimes those which distribute relief to only about half of those who apply. Actually it is the responsibility of a public welfare agency to distribute relief to those who are **in need**. The determination of this need accounts for most of the non-relief expenses and represents to the locality the greatest saving in the program. In New York City, for example, approximately 54 per cent of the persons who apply for relief are rejected because they are not genuinely in need. Any comparison of administrative expenses which involves a relation of a figure including the cost of investigations resulting in rejections to the total amount of relief granted is clearly unsound.

Such invalid comparisons of administrative expenses would not be important were it not for the fact that they frequently have a businesslike appear-

*Reprint from "State Government," August, 1939. Courtesy The Council of State Governments.

ance and sometimes result in legislative restrictions on the percentage of total agency expenditures which may be used for purposes of administration. Such limitations have generally proved unsatisfactory. One Middle Western state had not long ago a legislative limitation of five per cent applying to non-relief expenditures. The difficulties of program operation have led to a series of upward revisions of that figure, first to eight per cent, then to ten per cent, then to twelve per cent, and finally to twelve per cent exclusive of the cost of certification to work programs.

LIMITATIONS OPPOSED

Another state had a legislative limitation of five per cent with a special allowance of eight per cent for a large metropolitan area. The difficulties of operation under this limitation were so great that the governor of the state appointed a committee of outstanding businessmen to study relief administration. The committee conducted several detailed studies of the efficiency of relief administration in this state and as a result of its findings in the metropolitan area recommended "that the eight per cent local limitations on administrative expenses be abolished and that administrative expenditures be based on such amount as is necessary for efficient and economic administration of relief." The immediate effect of this recommendation was the raising of the limitation to ten per cent. This was a recognition of the fact that the eight per cent limitation necessarily handicapped the public welfare agencies but unfortunately the legislature in this case chose only to lessen the handicap by raising the allowable percentage slightly. Careful studies in at least four of the larger cities have demonstrated clearly that adequate administrative provision is a sound investment of public relief funds.

In some communities there has been a rather widespread recognition of the fact that the percentage index of administrative expenses is unsatisfactory and some reliance has been placed on comparisons of the administrative expense per case receiving assistance. Although this index does correct for the variable factor involved in different relief standards, it is like the percentage index in that it is based upon a fallacious concept of "administrative expenses." Furthermore it makes no provision for the cost of investigating the case which is rejected. Consequently, the "cost per case" is little better for comparative purposes than the percentage index.

It is of course much easier to discover the flaws in the current practices than to make constructive suggestions. It is inevitable and quite proper that comparisons of administrative expenses in different

governmental units will continue to be made. The important thing is that such comparisons should be developed on a sound basis and should achieve the true comparability which the present methods lack.

BASIS FOR COMPARABILITY

In the first place the several public welfare programs must be more satisfactorily defined both as to scope and content. Certain of the public assistance programs have been adequately defined but there is a very real need for some general acceptance of what we mean by the terms "general relief," "child welfare," "medical care," "family service," and many others.

It is also essential that more thought be given to a definition of public assistance payments. At the present time medical care provided by a public welfare agency may be found either under the cost of assistance or the cost of administration. The first is true where an allowance for medical care is made in the relief budget. The second is the case where a staff of salaried physicians is employed by the public welfare agency to furnish care to its clients. Are surplus commodities assistance payments? Is an allowance of free water from the city mains an assistance payment? These questions and many others need clarification and some degree of general agreement.

Another step which needs to be taken is the development of a generally accepted plan for prorating the joint expenses of several operating programs. If one public welfare agency is responsible for the administration of old age assistance, aid to the needy blind, aid to dependent children, and general relief, any attempt to define the administrative expense of any one of those programs will involve some means of allocating to that program a proper share of the expense of supervision and special services.

With some of these basic problems solved it will be possible to develop a standard classification of account which will yield figures of greater comparability for all jurisdictions. When such figures are forthcoming, both friendly and unfriendly critics may rely upon accurate cost data based upon soundly developed work units. Until this time, however, more harm than good will result from the comparison of figures which were never designed to be comparable. Arbitrary limitations on administrative expenses based on such comparisons represent an "economy" that we can ill afford. If ever the old Biblical reference to "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" was applicable, it may be used to characterize those persons who would restrict expenses for administration by an arbitrary and unreasonable percentage limitation.

Table 1.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

April 1, 1939, to June 30, 1939

| | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, APRIL 1, 1939..... | | \$1,446,789.16 |
| RECEIPTS: | | |
| Sales Tax | \$1,659,820.54 | |
| Liquor Taxes | 523,035.83 | |
| Use Tax | 53,536.85 | |
| Inheritance Taxes (10%)..... | 13,005.11 | |
| Incorporation Fees (10%)..... | 319.26 | |
| Recoveries, Old Age Pensions..... | 12,530.34 | |
| License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor)..... | 102,350.98 | |
| Appropriations | 647,454.72 | |
| Federal Grants-in-Aid | 1,338,605.99 | |
| Miscellaneous Refunds | 545.26 | |
| Total Receipts | | 4,351,204.88 |
| TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS..... | | \$5,797,994.04 |
| EXPENDITURES: | | |
| Old Age Pensions (Including Burials)..... | \$3,207,856.48 | |
| Aid to Dependent Children..... | 285,500.68 | |
| Aid to the Blind (Including Burials and Treatment)..... | 38,109.65 | |
| Child Welfare Services, State Expense..... | 6,934.72 | |
| Child Welfare Services, Federal Expense..... | 5,543.83 | |
| Allotments for Unemployable Relief..... | 596,013.25 | |
| Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities..... | 79,213.58 | |
| Tuberculosis Expenditures | 14,003.64 | |
| State Administrative Expense..... | 41,137.38 | |
| State's Share of County Administrative Expense..... | 126,728.76 | |
| Transfers to General Fund..... | *318,688.61 | |
| Recoveries Remitted to United States Treasurer..... | 8,921.66 | |
| Total Expenditures | | 4,728,652.24 |
| UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1939..... | | **\$1,069,341.80 |

*This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen per cent (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 meet partially the appropriation for General Relief.

**This amount includes June receipts in the Old Age Pension Fund which will be used to pay July Old Age Pensions.

Table 2.

STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

April, May, and June, 1939

| Counties | Unemployable Relief | Old Age Pensions | Aid to the Blind | Aid to Dependent Children | Public Welfare Administration | Tuberculosis Aid | Total |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Adams | \$ 9,281.44 | \$ 43,797.95 | \$ 391.59 | \$ 4,784.50 | \$ 1,444.00 | \$ 103.53 | \$ 59,803.01 |
| Alamosa | 4,095.75 | 18,622.28 | 155.25 | 1,408.00 | 425.90 | | 24,707.18 |
| Arapahoe | 14,021.40 | 84,830.73 | 1,005.00 | 10,393.51 | 2,568.82 | 331.00 | 113,150.46 |
| Archuleta | 1,890.25 | 13,295.92 | 67.50 | 356.00 | 551.32 | | 16,160.99 |
| Baca | 4,228.22 | 27,810.52 | | 1,906.23 | 1,151.83 | 84.78 | 35,181.58 |
| Bent | 3,049.25 | 27,093.74 | 427.50 | 1,323.34 | 1,174.80 | 11.87 | 33,080.50 |
| Boulder | 16,482.37 | 96,818.18 | 1,152.26 | 7,257.00 | 3,801.90 | 1,123.25 | 126,634.96 |
| Chaffee | 6,521.98 | 26,758.38 | 472.50 | 2,642.67 | 902.13 | | 37,297.66 |
| Cheyenne | 1,402.75 | 13,532.13 | 218.25 | 749.01 | 502.57 | | 16,404.71 |
| Clear Creek | 2,215.10 | 8,444.03 | 303.75 | 1,070.66 | 379.88 | | 12,413.42 |
| Conejos | 5,427.16 | 37,097.02 | 322.50 | 1,656.00 | 1,000.80 | 105.95 | 45,609.43 |
| Costilla | 4,448.95 | 22,557.38 | 354.38 | 604.17 | 1,025.51 | | 28,990.39 |
| Crowley | 2,843.00 | 18,042.85 | 227.25 | 1,292.67 | 576.36 | 426.47 | 23,408.60 |
| Custer | 759.76 | 10,629.11 | 540.00 | 516.00 | 337.06 | | 12,781.93 |
| Delta | 4,489.50 | 54,140.34 | 852.75 | 4,980.18 | 1,613.94 | 429.78 | 66,506.49 |
| Denver | 197,330.88 | 867,589.39 | 7,638.71 | 94,219.32 | 28,655.41 | 1,443.33 | 1,196,877.04 |
| Dolores | 872.26 | 5,451.92 | 67.50 | 499.01 | 273.66 | | 7,164.35 |
| Douglas | 1,571.50 | 8,839.50 | 199.13 | 1,409.01 | 436.56 | | 12,455.70 |
| Eagle | 2,139.49 | 12,585.04 | | 1,518.17 | 418.27 | | 16,660.97 |
| Elbert | 2,271.35 | 15,681.62 | 56.25 | 1,532.84 | 662.91 | | 20,204.97 |
| El Paso | 27,254.69 | 188,368.70 | 2,581.32 | 12,385.07 | 5,156.76 | 1,027.03 | 236,773.57 |
| Fremont | 13,905.85 | 78,776.29 | 1,135.51 | 5,966.00 | 1,577.42 | 32.93 | 101,394.00 |
| Garfield | 4,070.90 | 35,432.05 | 513.00 | 2,986.54 | 1,285.42 | 106.68 | 44,394.59 |
| Gilpin | 1,324.70 | 4,920.75 | | 632.67 | 307.90 | | 7,186.02 |
| Grand | 1,418.45 | 6,577.16 | 325.24 | 204.00 | 366.94 | | 8,891.79 |
| Gunnison | 3,405.50 | 11,088.50 | 61.89 | 1,035.34 | 585.70 | | 16,176.93 |
| Hinsdale | 454.88 | 1,163.37 | | 30.00 | 60.00 | | 1,708.25 |
| Huerfano | 19,529.50 | 69,106.15 | 708.75 | 73.33 | 2,796.47 | 369.62 | 92,583.82 |
| Jackson | 113.11 | 2,903.64 | | 417.33 | 135.72 | | 3,569.80 |
| Jefferson | 15,064.85 | 72,699.97 | 1,479.38 | 9,485.65 | 2,141.77 | 235.54 | 101,107.16 |
| Kiowa | 3,161.75 | 13,521.10 | 221.09 | 928.99 | 590.73 | | 18,423.66 |
| Kit Carson | 4,070.90 | 39,449.12 | 202.50 | 2,871.66 | 1,059.14 | | 47,653.32 |
| Lake | 3,599.10 | 10,836.48 | 258.75 | 1,053.34 | 415.21 | | 16,162.88 |
| La Plata | 5,836.00 | 46,309.91 | 515.43 | 2,908.69 | 1,263.21 | 171.78 | 57,005.02 |
| Larimer | 18,479.50 | 120,636.14 | 1,128.75 | 10,327.66 | 4,637.63 | 427.38 | 155,637.06 |
| Las Animas | 27,525.73 | 117,432.00 | 2,663.25 | 6,745.99 | 4,857.98 | 483.55 | 159,708.50 |
| Lincoln | 3,030.50 | 24,686.09 | 423.00 | 1,631.66 | 854.30 | 109.25 | 30,734.80 |
| Logan | 7,747.44 | 40,933.89 | 818.25 | 3,888.00 | 1,190.61 | | 54,578.19 |
| Mesa | 5,400.48 | 80,623.76 | 844.49 | 3,726.80 | 2,486.97 | 455.25 | 93,537.75 |
| Mineral | 208.08 | 2,075.52 | | 90.00 | 112.50 | | 2,486.10 |
| Moffat | 2,065.10 | 14,680.80 | 67.50 | 1,009.37 | 449.16 | | 18,271.93 |
| Montezuma | 4,050.93 | 25,352.64 | 270.00 | 2,063.33 | 629.03 | | 32,365.93 |
| Montrose | 3,977.15 | 47,061.53 | 474.75 | 1,559.33 | 1,293.62 | | 54,366.38 |
| Morgan | 7,673.05 | 49,636.11 | 580.50 | 5,532.00 | 1,065.59 | | 64,487.25 |
| Otero | 11,372.00 | 66,290.28 | 1,093.50 | 6,692.00 | 3,157.16 | 619.15 | 89,224.09 |
| Ouray | 1,269.06 | 8,237.59 | 135.00 | 741.33 | 177.68 | | 10,560.66 |
| Park | 796.04 | 8,570.61 | | 337.50 | 397.16 | | 10,101.31 |
| Phillips | 2,309.46 | 15,546.82 | 45.00 | 1,226.01 | 259.67 | | 19,386.96 |
| Pitkin | 1,534.00 | 9,225.91 | 148.11 | 630.00 | 332.26 | | 11,870.28 |
| Prowers | 8,659.03 | 42,321.39 | 630.00 | 6,127.40 | 1,584.71 | 717.64 | 60,040.17 |
| Pueblo | 42,645.00 | 182,627.64 | 3,052.91 | 15,544.33 | 6,333.63 | 1,358.47 | 251,561.98 |
| Rio Blanco | 1,099.09 | 8,814.06 | | 1,060.33 | 353.70 | | 11,327.18 |
| Rio Grande | 4,658.86 | 28,821.98 | 234.37 | 1,684.34 | 896.70 | 104.97 | 36,401.22 |
| Routt | 2,082.63 | 26,229.04 | 362.25 | 2,897.32 | 853.62 | | 32,424.86 |
| Saguache | 1,365.25 | 17,028.03 | 86.25 | 837.99 | 485.57 | | 19,803.09 |
| San Juan | 604.27 | 2,941.50 | | 234.00 | 230.50 | | 4,010.27 |
| San Miguel | 1,478.97 | 8,390.21 | 191.25 | 252.00 | 315.73 | 108.97 | 10,737.13 |
| Sedgwick | 1,552.75 | 13,598.89 | | 1,316.68 | 348.00 | | 16,816.32 |
| Summit | 852.90 | 5,323.53 | | 192.00 | 279.14 | | 6,647.57 |
| Teller | 3,048.64 | 20,916.57 | 434.25 | 920.01 | 523.85 | 9.12 | 25,852.44 |
| Washington | 2,993.00 | 25,744.80 | 337.50 | 2,964.00 | 803.99 | | 32,843.29 |
| Weld | 32,559.75 | 159,346.99 | 1,540.50 | 19,136.97 | 6,573.46 | 1,327.53 | 220,485.20 |
| Yuma | 4,905.05 | 39,498.91 | 382.50 | 3,511.33 | 1,337.38 | 217.02 | 49,852.19 |
| TOTALS | \$594,496.25 | \$3,207,364.45 | \$ 38,398.81 | \$283,976.58 | \$108,467.32 | \$ 11,941.84 | \$4,244,645.25 |

OLD AGE PENSION FUND
ANALYSIS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

January 1, 1939, to June 30, 1939

BALANCE ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1939.....\$1,185,446.88

REVENUES:

| State Revenues: | Sales Tax | Liquor Taxes | Use Tax | Inheritance Taxes (10%) | Incorporation Fees (10%) | Beer and Liquor Licenses | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| January | \$ 491,186.36 | \$147,923.64 | \$ 6,760.98 | \$ 3,013.04 | \$ 55.57 | \$ 382.50 | \$ 649,322.09 |
| February | 410,849.52 | 116,327.35 | 36,966.30 | 8,924.94 | 64.71 | 16,575.00 | 589,707.82 |
| March | 394,671.81 | 137,868.14 | 58,158.01 | 11,310.77 | 64.31 | 5,007.00 | 607,080.04 |
| April | 391,507.56 | 134,422.05 | 11,604.34 | 2,951.69 | 157.89 | 13,506.10 | 554,149.63 |
| May | 451,925.59 | 143,894.32 | 15,188.68 | 1,429.31 | 72.20 | 9,860.00 | 622,370.10 |
| June | 496,871.94 | 144,035.05 | 16,437.99 | 7,973.85 | 73.21 | 78,984.88 | 744,376.92 |
| | <u>\$2,637,012.78</u> | <u>\$824,470.55</u> | <u>\$145,116.30</u> | <u>\$35,603.60</u> | <u>\$ 487.89</u> | <u>\$124,315.48</u> | <u>\$3,767,006.60</u> |

Recoveries and Adjustments..... 2,417.69
Federal Grants-in-Aid..... 2,630,810.03

Total Revenues..... 6,400,234.32
TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUES..... \$7,585,681.20

EXPENDITURES:

| | Pensions | Burials | Total |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| January | \$1,208,316.21 | \$ 9,024.00 | \$1,217,340.21 |
| February | 1,106,599.62 | 9,776.51 | 1,116,376.13 |
| March | 1,034,848.97 | 8,378.83 | 1,043,227.80 |
| April | 1,079,610.17 | 10,723.00 | 1,090,333.17 |
| May | 1,008,899.20 | 8,947.02 | 1,017,846.22 |
| June | 1,090,927.22 | 8,749.87 | 1,099,677.09 |
| | <u>\$6,529,201.39</u> | <u>\$55,599.23</u> | <u>\$6,584,800.62</u> |

BALANCE ON HAND, JUNE 30, 1939.....*\$1,000,880.58

*This includes the sum of \$237,449.92 Federal Funds to be used in matching State Funds, and the balance represents the June, 1939, income to be used in making July payments for Old Age Pensions and Burials.

Old Age Pensions

The economic and social problems involving aged persons confronted with unemployability have been recognized in the Federal and state laws pertaining to Old Age Pensions. As a result of the coordination of Federal, state, and local functions, a person 60 years of age or over in Colorado who meets the specified requirements of the \$45.00 Old Age Pension Act is eligible to receive an award of \$45.00 a month less his net income in cash or in kind.

Persons approved for Old Age Pensions are divided into two groups: Class A—those who are 65 years of age or over; and Class B—those who are between 60 and 65 years of age. In order to be eligible for a pension, there are certain requirements which both of these groups must meet: a person must be a citizen of the United States; in addition, a person must not have a net income of \$45.00 or more per month; must not be an inmate of or maintained by a public institution; must not have

Table 4. OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS
April, May, June, 1939

Applications

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Pending—March 31, 1939..... | | 760 |
| Received during April, May, and June, 1939..... | | 1,852 |
| Total | | 2,612 |
| Disposed of during the quarter..... | | 1,906 |
| 1. Assistance granted | (78.9%) | 1,504 |
| 2. Assistance not granted | (21.1%) | 402 |
| A. Voluntary withdrawal | | 38 |
| B. Applicant deceased | | 9 |
| C. Denied | | 355 |
| a. Residence requirements not met..... | | 86 |
| b. Personal property excess \$250.00..... | | 60 |
| c. Age requirements not met..... | | 54 |
| d. Sufficient resources | | 46 |
| e. Real property (not home) excess \$500.00..... | | 44 |
| f. Transferred property | | 19 |
| g. Moved out of county..... | | 14 |
| h. Not a registered voter (Class B only)..... | | 11 |
| i. Citizenship requirements not met..... | | 7 |
| j. Relatives support | | 6 |
| k. In need of continuing institutional care..... | | 2 |
| l. Miscellaneous | | 6 |
| Pending at the end of June, 1939..... | | 706 |

* * * * *

Cases Under Care

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Continued from March, 1939..... | | 38,861 |
| Added during April, May, and June, 1939..... | | 1,504 |
| Total | | 40,365 |
| Closed during the quarter..... | | 996 |
| Reasons for closing | | |
| 1. Death | | 709 |
| 2. Became self-supporting | | 89 |
| 3. Personal property excess \$250.00..... | | 43 |
| 4. Moved to another state..... | | 36 |
| 5. Real property (not home) excess \$500.00..... | | 35 |
| 6. Admitted to public institution..... | | 29 |
| 7. Relatives support | | 23 |
| 8. Ineligible for original grant..... | | 14 |
| 9. Transferred to Aid to the Blind rolls..... | | 5 |
| 10. Admitted to voluntary institution..... | | 2 |
| 11. Miscellaneous | | 11 |
| Continued to July, 1939..... | | 39,369 |

assigned or transferred property so as to render himself eligible for a pension; or must not be in need of continuing institutional care. Furthermore, a Class A applicant, in order to be approved, must have resided in the state for five out of the nine preceding years with continuous residence during the last year, and a Class B applicant must have resided in the state for 35 years immediately preceding application and must have been registered to vote in the preceding general election. The Law provides that a person is not rendered ineligible because he owns real estate occupied by him as a residence. The rules formulated by the State Board of Public Welfare stipulate that a person may own real property, not occupied by him as a residence, with a value of less than \$500.00, and may possess personal property in an amount less than \$250.00 without eligibility being affected if the other requirements are met.

At the end of this quarter there were 706 applications pending. This represented a 24.7 per cent decrease from the end of the same quarter in 1938, and a 7.1 per cent decrease from March 31, 1939—the end of the preceding quarter. The number of applications pending have steadily decreased from quarter to quarter since September, 1937, with the exception of the quarter ending December 31, 1938, when a slight increase was indicated. According to the monthly reports submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare, there were 760 applications for Old Age Pension pending at the end of March, 1939. These, together with the 1,852 applications received during the quarter made a total of 2,612 applications awaiting action. Disposition was made of 1,906—approval was given to 1,504 (78.9 per cent), and 402 (21.1 per cent) were not granted assistance.

Of this latter group, 355 were denied assistance because they failed to meet eligibility requirements. Resources in the form of personal property, income, or real property, were the basis for 42.3 per cent of the denials. Almost one-fourth of the denials were due

to the inability of the applicants to meet residence requirements or to supply adequate proof of their length of residence. Failure to meet age requirements or to substantiate their claims as to birth dates constituted the basis for denying 15.2 per cent of the applicants. The remaining denials were made, as shown in the table, because the applicants transferred property, the ownership of which would have rendered them ineligible; moved out of the county; were not registered to vote in the preceding election; were not citizens; or were in need of continuing institutional care. Six denials made for various other reasons were placed in a miscellaneous group.

The transfers of recipients from one county to another are not included in the number of acceptances and closings, inasmuch as the total caseload for the state as a whole is not influenced. The records of the counties involved in a transfer are affected, however, for the case is opened in the county to which the recipient moves and is closed in the county of his former residence.

During the year 1938, the acceptances outnumbered the closings more than two to one; the number of acceptances was 71.8 per cent greater than the number of closings during the first quarter of 1939, and 51 per cent more acceptances than closings were reported during the quarter now being analyzed. During this quarter, 1,504 cases were added, and 996 cases were closed. This resulted in an increase of the caseload from 38,861 on March 31, 1939, to 39,369 at the end of June, 1939—a net increment of 508 cases, or 1.3 per cent. Although the disparity between the number of cases added and closed is diminishing, the foregoing data definitely indicate that the point of steady turnover has not yet been reached.

The majority of the closings (71.2 per cent) were because of death, and an additional 19.1 per cent had other means of support, or owned personal or real property in excess of the amount allowed. The awards of 36 persons were discontinued because

CLASS A AND CLASS B RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS AVERAGE PER RECIPIENT, AMOUNT PAID

April, May, June, 1939

| Month | Number Recipients | | | Average Per Recipient | | Amount Paid | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Class A ¹ | Class B ² | Classes A & B | Class A | Class B | Class A | Class B | Classes A & B |
| Total | | | | | | \$2,931,480.33 ³ | \$261,796.47 ⁴ | \$3,193,276.80 ⁵ |
| April | 35,408 | 3,183 | 38,591 | \$28.14 | \$27.89 | \$ 996,355.32 | \$ 88,783.65 | \$1,085,138.97 |
| May | 35,509 | 3,195 | 38,704 | 26.20 | 25.96 | 930,222.91 | 82,932.40 | 1,013,155.31 |
| June | 35,606 | 3,218 | 38,824 | 28.22 | 27.99 | 1,004,902.10 | 90,080.42 | 1,094,982.52 |

¹Persons 65 and over. ²Persons 60 to 65. ³Paid from Federal and State Funds. ⁴Paid from State Funds only. ⁵Cancellations not deducted.

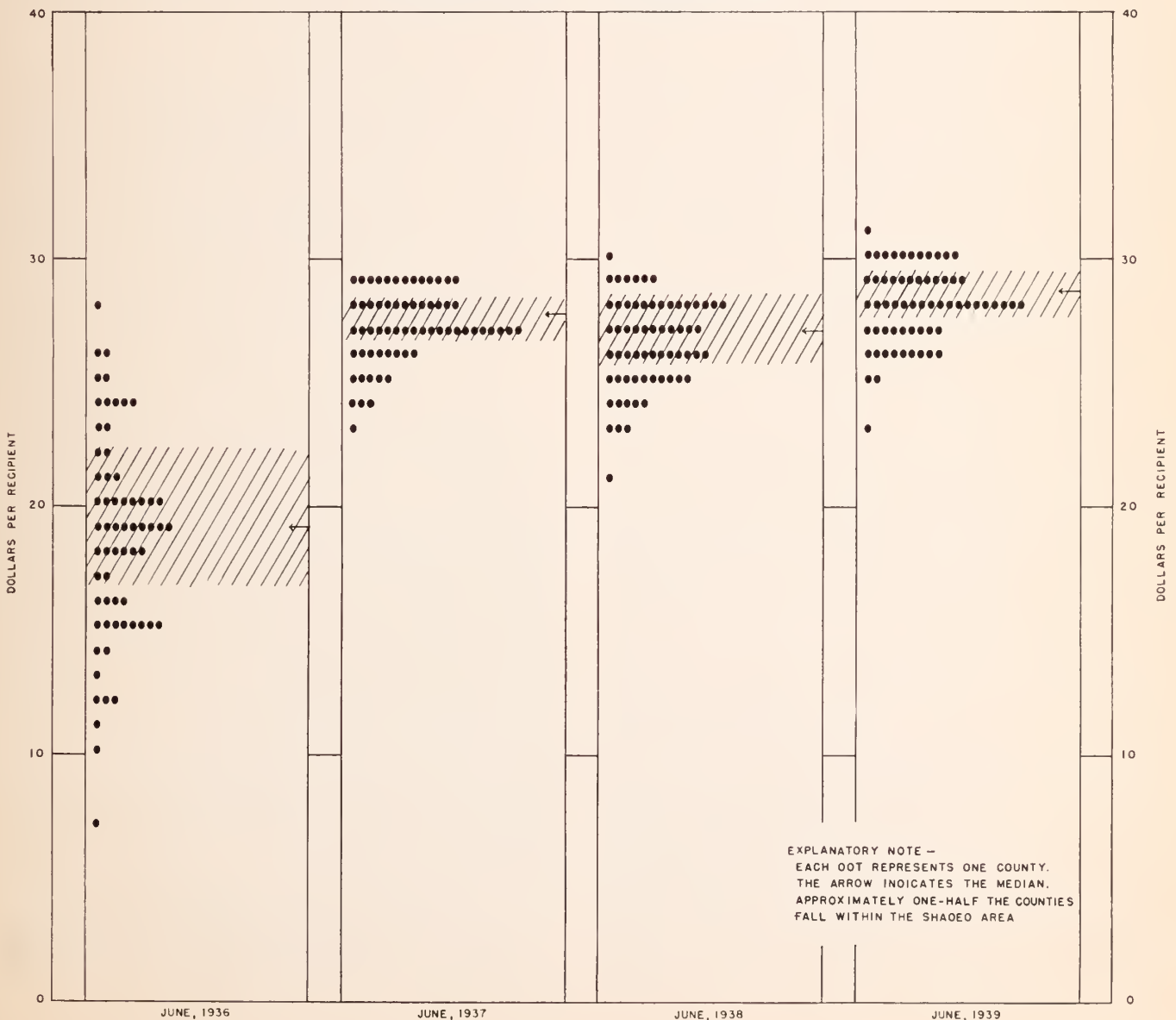
they moved to another state permanently or were physically outside of Colorado for more than 30 days. In the latter situation, a pensioner may be reinstated upon his return to this state if he has been absent for a period of less than six months and he is found to be otherwise eligible. Hospitals were indicated in the majority of cases as the institutions to which 31 persons were admitted. After continued investigation, the County Departments found it necessary to close the cases of 14 recipients whom they found had not been eligible for the original grant. The remaining 16 cases were transferred to Aid to the Blind rolls or were closed for reasons other than those cited above.

The table shows the number of recipients of Old Age Pensions, the amount of money payments (ex-

clusive of burial expenses) and the per cent change of these items from the same months of 1938. The 38,824 recipients of Old Age Pensions in June, 1939, represented a 1.3 per cent increase over the 38,307 reported in March, 1939, and a 3.1 per cent increase over the 37,650 reported in December, 1938. The difference between the number on the pay rolls in March and June—517 recipients—represents an average monthly increment of 172 cases during the three-month period ending June 30, 1939. During the preceding quarter, there was an average monthly increment of 219 recipients and during the year 1938, an average monthly increment of 283. The average increase per month of 172 cases for the second quarter of 1939 is, therefore, only 60.8 per cent as large as the month by month increase of 283 in 1938.

Chart I.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENT TO RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSION IN COLORADO COUNTIES
JUNE, 1936, 1937, 1938, AND 1939**



New Legislation

STATE

The following legislation which affects public welfare was enacted by the Thirty-second General Assembly of Colorado.

Senate Bill No. 525

The Welfare Organization Act of 1936 which created the State and County Departments of Public Welfare provided that the State Department of Public Welfare reimburse the county units for one-half of the salaries and necessary traveling expenses of the members of the county staffs who are engaged in performing those welfare services for which the state makes contribution.

Senate Bill No. 525, which became effective June 1, 1939, provides that: "The board of county commissioners shall make appropriations to maintain the necessary welfare services within the county. In the case of a district welfare department each county forming a part of said district shall appropriate funds necessary to care for the welfare activities of the individual county. Three-fourths of the administrative cost of the county department shall be reimbursed to the county by the state treasurer upon authorization of the director of public welfare from funds appropriated or made available for this purpose, if the county department is operated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the state department. For the purpose of this act administrative expenses shall mean salary of the director of public welfare and other members of the staff of the county department engaged in the performances of welfare services for which the state makes contribution, and the necessary traveling expenses of the county board and the administrative staff in the performance of aforesaid services. Office space and necessary equipment and supplies shall be provided for the county department by the board of county commissioners."

In addition to its allocation to the state for categorical assistance payments, the Federal Government gives an amount for administrative purposes which is approximately 5 per cent of the total allocation; this, together with 5 per cent of all state funds allocated to the State Department of Public Welfare, is placed in the State Public Welfare Administrative Fund to pay the state administrative expenses and three-fourths of the amount expended by the counties for administrative purposes. The county participation in administrative expense, the funds for which are provided by a tax levy on property, is, therefore, reduced by 50 per cent. The

three-fourths reimbursement to the counties which replaces that of one-half will result in a saving of county funds aggregating approximately \$18,000.00 monthly. This estimate is based on county administrative expenses for June, 1939.

Senate Bill No. 451

Senate Bill No. 451 amended the 1936 Aid to Dependent Children Act, by defining and increasing the number of specified relatives who may receive Aid to Dependent Children on behalf of dependent children.

The former Act provided for payments on behalf of dependent children under sixteen years of age. Although based upon need, the monthly assistance could not exceed \$18.00 for the first child and \$12.00 each additional child.

The new Act provides:

"Section 5. Amount of assistance. The amount of assistance which shall be granted for any dependent child shall be determined by the county department with due regard to the resources and necessary expenditures of the family and the conditions existing in each case and in accordance with the rules and regulations made by state department. The amount of assistance paid under this act on behalf of any dependent child under the age of eighteen years shall not exceed the amount paid in behalf of any dependent child in which the federal government will participate under the provisions of the federal social security act or any amendment thereto."

This section was amended in order to enable Colorado to take immediate advantage of any new benefits for recipients of Aid to Dependent Children which might be provided by Congress. Under this section, payments on behalf of dependent children under sixteen years of age will continue the same as under the former Act, until amendments to the Social Security Act become effective.

The 1936 Act provided that the State Department reimburse the counties for two-thirds of the amount of payments made on behalf of dependent children. The Federal Government, state, and counties participated in equal proportions. This section was amended as follows:

"Section 13. State reimbursement. The county department shall keep such records and accounts in relation to assistance to dependent children as the state department shall prescribe.

The state shall reimburse each county or public welfare district to the extent of the total amount provided by the federal government in behalf of payments made to recipients of aid to dependent children, and in addition one-half of the amount necessary to match the amount provided by the federal government under the social security act or any amendments thereto."

Under this section, the Federal, state, and county will continue to pay one-third of these expenditures until the amendments enacted by Congress become effective.

Senate Bill No. 578

Senate Bill No. 578 amended some sections of the Aid to the Blind Act and repealed others.

- (1) It authorized the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare to define blindness in terms of ophthalmic measurement.
- (2) It eliminated the citizenship requirement.
- (3) It eliminated the age requirement.
- (4) It permitted recipients of Old Age Pensions and Aid to Dependent Children to receive temporary assistance for surgical and medical care for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight.

Under these provisions, surgical and medical care can be given to a needy person for the prevention of blindness or the restoration of sight without regard to citizenship status or age. The person cannot, however, be an inmate of a public institution while receiving Aid to the Blind.

House Bill No. 278

House Bill No. 278 appropriated \$3,700,000.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary for the biennial fiscal period beginning July 1, 1939, and ending June 30, 1941. This Act appropriated for the same period, the sum of \$500,000.00 out of the emergency and contingent account of the State Public Welfare Fund, or the administrative account of that fund.

The Act further provides that: "Said appropriations shall be appropriations of the second class and shall be credited to the special state relief account of the state public welfare fund and be used for the care and relief of destitute unemployed and unemployable citizens of this state and to allay the present widespread distress among the needy citizens in this state. The appropriation hereby made shall be allotted and apportioned as now provided by law."

Senate Bill No. 380

Senate Bill No. 380 amended Section 10 of the Old Age Pension Act as follows:

"Section 10. On the death of the recipient

reasonable funeral and burial expenses not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) shall be paid by the county department if the estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay such reasonable funeral and burial expenses and the persons legally responsible for the support of the deceased are unable to pay such reasonable funeral and burial expenses. The state department shall adopt the necessary rules and regulations to provide for the payment of funeral expenses to the mortician and the burial expenses to the cemetery.

"The ownership by the recipient of burial space in a cemetery or his purchase thereof during the time he is receiving a pension under the terms of this act shall not disqualify him from receiving a pension hereunder."

Senate Bill No. 643

Senate Bill No. 643 repealed Section 55 of Chapter 45, 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated which was enacted in 1891. It required Boards of County Commissioners to make an annual report to the Secretary of State giving the number of poor persons and the total amount of money or other assistance which was given them. It also required tabulation of nativity, age, sex, cause of poverty so far as possible, and the length of time assistance was received. This section of the Law was ineffective inasmuch as very few counties complied with its provisions. The County Departments, under existent laws and rules and regulations of the State Board of Public Welfare, keep far more complete records of each case than previously.

House Bill No. 298

House Bill No. 298 which amended the Sales and Use Tax Act gives the State Treasurer the power and authority to issue distraint warrants and authorizes him to levy upon, seize, and sell either real or personal property of a tax debtor, whose sales and use tax payments have not been remitted to the state. This will, no doubt, increase the revenue from the Sales and Use Tax.

Senate Bill No. 420

Senate Bill No. 420 created a new department of state called "The Department of Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service." This provides for the complete consolidation of the Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Divisions. Certain sections of the Unemployment Compensation Act were amended to simplify administration and to liberalize provisions of the Law to a certain extent.

House Bill No. 24**AN ACT RELATING TO THE AID AND RELIEF
OF INDIGENTS**

"Section 1. A person in order to be entitled to aid or relief from the 'county special state relief fund' now created and set up in the several counties of this state by chapter 223, Session Laws of Colorado, 1937, shall be a resident of the state and of the county wherein the application is made.

"Section 2. A resident of the state of Colorado for the purposes of this act, is a person who comes within the following descriptions:

- (a) Who has resided in the state continuously for a period of three years with the intent to make it his home.
- (b) Who, during the three year period aforementioned has not received any assistance whatsoever from the public funds, any part of which is contributed by the state or county. Provided, however, if the applicant has resided continuously in this state for one year prior to making application for relief or aid and has been self-supporting during the whole of this time, the county board of welfare in the county wherein application is made, may, in cases of extreme emergency, when an applicant is in dire need and destitute, extend such relief from the 'county special state relief fund' to the applicant as would seem to be humane and expedient. Applicants receiving relief prior to the expiration of the three year period, will not gain residence until three years from the date of receiving such relief. Time spent in public institutions or on parole therefrom shall not be included in the three year period in determining the matter of residence in this state.
- (c) Who has not lost his residence by remaining away from this state for an uninterrupted period of one year.

"Section 3. A resident of the county for the purposes of this act shall be a person who has lived in the county continuously for a period of six months immediately preceding his application for relief or aid.

"Section 4. The general assembly hereby finds, determines and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety.

"Section 5. In the opinion of the general assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

FEDERAL

Amendments to the Social Security Act by the recent session of Congress which affects the Public Welfare program are as follows:

Merit System

State plans for Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind must "provide such methods of administration (including after January 1, 1940, methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Board shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as are found by the Board to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan."

The Colorado Welfare Organization Act of 1936 stipulates: "The State Board shall have the power and it shall be its duty to fix minimum standards of service and personnel, and to formulate salary schedules for the classified service based upon training, experience and general ability for persons selected for positions in the State Department and in the County Departments of Public Welfare hereinafter created, all of which persons shall be bona fide citizens and residents of the State of Colorado."

The State Civil Service Laws govern all employees in the State Department of Public Welfare. Conferences will be held between the State Department and representatives of the Social Security Board to formulate a merit system for employees of the County Departments of Public Welfare.

Confidential Nature of Records

The state plan must: "effective July 1, 1941, provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration of old-age assistance." The same provision applies to plans for Aid to the Blind and Aid to Dependent Children. If Colorado is to receive Federal funds for Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind after July 1, 1941, it will be necessary to enact new laws relative to the confidential nature of records and to eliminate the provision requiring the semi-annual publication of the names and addresses of Old Age Pension recipients, and the total payments received by them.

Old Age Pensions

It is also provided that: "the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for old-age assistance, commencing January 1, 1940, an amount, which shall be used exclusively as old-age assistance, equal to one-

half of the total of the sums expended during such quarter as old-age assistance under the State plan with respect to each needy individual who at the time of such expenditure is sixty-five years of age or older and is not an inmate of a public institution, not counting so much of such expenditure with respect to any individual for any month as exceeds \$40."

This amendment, effective January 1, 1940, increases the maximum, which the Federal Government will pay with respect to any individual over 65 years of age, from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month. Based upon the number of recipients and state revenue available for June, 1939, the average payment for that month would have been increased by \$3.00, had the amendment been in effect at that time.

Aid to the Blind

Beginning January 1, 1940, the Federal Government will pay one-half of the amount expended for monthly awards (said award not to exceed \$40.00) to needy individuals under the state plan for Aid to the Blind. The recipient must be blind and must not be an inmate of a public institution. The maximum amount which the Federal Government will pay with respect to any needy blind individual is thereby increased from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month by this amendment.

Aid to Dependent Children

A state with an approved plan for Aid to Dependent Children, beginning January 1, 1940, will receive one-half reimbursement from the Federal Government for the amount expended for Aid to

Dependent Children instead of the one-third which is now received. Based on the June, 1939, expenditures, this amendment will increase the Federal Government's participation in the Aid to Dependent Children program in Colorado by approximately \$24,000.00 per month and will result in the state and counties each having an additional \$12,000.00 available monthly for payments of Aid to Dependent Children to eligible persons. The state and counties which have each borne one-third of the costs previously will be liable for only one-fourth participation under the amended Law.

The amendment also defines a dependent child as: "a needy child under the age of sixteen, or under the age of eighteen if found by the State agency to be regularly attending school, 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 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."

This definition of a dependent child authorizes payments to children under sixteen years of age as the present Law does and, in addition, authorizes payments to children between sixteen and eighteen years of age if they are regularly attending school. Colorado's Aid to Dependent Children Act, as amended, is in accordance with this definition and permits Colorado to receive the additional Federal payments for needy dependent children immediately.

General Assistance

Scope and Problems

The Federal Government gives support to persons under other welfare programs which are not included in the Social Security Act. These persons include the following:

- Those employed on Works Progress Administration projects,
- Those eligible to assistance under Farm Security Administration,
- Youths who are certified to National Youth Administration,
- Youths who are certified to Civilian Conservation Corps,
- Those receiving aid from the Veterans Administration.

Such programs are operated either by the Federal Government alone or jointly with the State, or by State and County authorities with Federal participation. There is a large and growing number of per-

sons who form a residual group, that is, those in need who can be taken care of neither through employment nor by the special agencies now in operation. At present, local authorities provide assistance for this group; the expenditures are made from county funds supplemented by aid from the State Special Relief Fund. The General Assembly appropriates money to the State Special Relief Fund, the amount of which varies with each biennium.

What types of situations cause persons to come within the boundaries of general assistance, and what types of care do they receive? will no doubt be asked.

All those who apply for WPA employment and are found to be eligible must be certified by the County Department of Public Welfare before placement in a job. During the waiting period pending assignment to work, before the first pay roll date

after assignment, or during a layoff from WPA, the family may be without resources to tide them over and be in immediate need. In such cases they are aided temporarily from the general assistance fund. Large families of eight to twelve persons or more have found it extremely difficult to live on the WPA wage exclusive of outside income or help. The County Department is oftentimes called upon for supplemental aid to these larger families on WPA. In case of serious illness it is not usually possible for them to provide medical care and hospitalization, and it sometimes becomes necessary for the county to do so.

Another group which represents a major problem in all of the counties includes those families who, for some definite reason, must be classified as "unemployable." The breadwinner in these families may be unable to obtain or to hold a job because of his handicap such as physical or mental illness, or disability. There is also the handicap which the person of middle age or past faces in obtaining employment because of present conditions in the industrial world. This group would also include the man or the woman who, because of lack of strength or skill, cannot find work, and yet who is not eligible under age or residence requirements for Old Age Pension. It would include potential applicants for other categorical assistance who cannot, for some reason, qualify under the provisions for eligibility. For example, the deserted mother, with her three or four children who have not lived in Colorado a full year, is not eligible for an Aid to Dependent Children grant. The County Department may be trying to verify her residence elsewhere so that she might return to her home, or they may be attempting to reach relatives who can aid her, or to locate the deserting husband and to obtain his support. In the meantime, such aid as the family requires must come from general assistance funds. Further examples might be given of those who are not eligible for Aid to the Blind, Old Age Pension, and Aid to Dependent Children for various reasons and yet who are not employable. The number of these cases is cause for grave concern in those counties which have inadequate funds for general assistance to cover the need.

Other typical groups, much smaller in number, include children for whom the county is providing boarding home care. These are children who are not eligible for Aid to Dependent Children because they are not living in the home of relatives, or children for whom convalescent care or some other special type of care is urgent. In such examples as those given, of course, other sources of possible help are sought before the applicants are accepted for

aid from the very limited funds for general assistance.

It is evident from this brief explanation of the meaning of general assistance, its scope, and the problems involved, that a number of steps are necessary in the proper investigation and handling of such cases. An outline of some of the actual steps which are taken will give a clearer picture.

First, it should be kept in mind that many of the so-called "unemployables" can become employable and self-supporting if they are given proper aid toward rehabilitation. This is especially true of those who need medical care for either acute or chronic illness, and of those who have physical handicaps which could be wholly or partially overcome through vocational training. Obviously, this would mean that particular appliances or equipment are necessary in some cases.

Again, it is important to know that this general assistance group has a much larger percentage of turnover than the other groups under the Public Assistance Division of the Social Security program, namely, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Old Age Pension. The turnover, however, varies with community conditions relative to possible employment opportunities for applicants. The fact is that the giving of help and guidance to many families prevents their need to reapply for further assistance.

Steps in Investigation

A number of the steps in investigation are taken in the office of the County Welfare Department. When an applicant comes to the office, he is given a brief interview in which he explains why he is making application for aid and, in turn, the Intake Interviewer explains the service or aid the welfare office is prepared to give. This is usually called the "intake interview." In larger offices, it is often necessary for the applicant to make an appointment and to return later to see the Intake Interviewer because of the number of people waiting to be seen. The applicant may fill out his application at the intake desk, or he may be given the blank to prepare at home and to bring back at the time he returns for his appointment.

After the application is received at the welfare office, records within the department are checked to learn what this office has previously known about the applicant. A check is then made with Confidential Exchange and other agencies in the community to see if they have any record of the applicant or his family. In some cases the County Department has records which begin back in RFC days or earlier which give information about the applicant or his family. In other cases, it is found that they

have been known to the Farm Security Administration, Works Progress Administration, Re-employment Service, Unemployment Compensation, Veterans Administration, or some private organization in the community. Through the cooperation of such organizations, the welfare office is able to learn the facts relative to their contacts with the family.

It is the responsibility of the County Department to refer to directories for previous addresses which will aid in establishing the applicant's residence. Inquiries to former employers in order to verify the facts given by the applicant about previous employment are also made at this time. In summary, it should be stated that all available information regarding the applicant is procured as a matter of regular procedure.

The first home visit is very important as, at that time, a more complete interview is held with the applicant and his family. The purpose of this visit is to obtain further factual information which may not have been given in the "intake interview", to ascertain his needs, and to learn something of his situation and the attitudes of the various members of the family toward the present problem. It further serves as a "get-acquainted" contact between the family and the visitor from the Welfare Department which should establish a good relationship for working together on the problem of getting the family back on its own feet.

Other visits may be necessary before the full facts concerning the resources of the family are known. For example, a visit might be made to a relative or to a friend in order to learn his attitude toward the applicant as well as his ability to assist or to give advice. A special problem, involving a child or other dependent in the family, may make a visit to a school, a court, or other source of information advisable if the worker is to serve the best interests of the family intelligently.

It may be stated that the purposes of social investigation are:

1. To determine the applicant's eligibility for relief. That is, to determine the extent of his needs and what resources he has for meeting them. The assumption is, of course, that this part of the procedure will also reveal the present possibilities for his obtaining employment.
2. To extend such service to the applicant as the agency has to offer. That is, a further purpose of these visits is to help the applicant to see what use can be made of his resources; likewise, to make available to him other sources of help in the community. For example, he may be referred to clinics or to other agencies which can render special service to him or to members of his family. It may be stated,

parenthetically, that the giving of this service is one of the very important functions of any welfare unit. Very often the giving of such service to the applicant results in his finding a way out of his difficulties without receiving any financial aid from the Welfare Department.

At the time these visits are made, or even before all the facts have been learned by the worker, the immediate needs of the applicant may be such that he is given emergency assistance for groceries, shelter, or clothing, and he may be certified for Federal Surplus Commodities.

In considering the use which the applicant might make of other resources available in the community, it is a matter of regular procedure to refer an employable person immediately to the Re-employment Service if he has not previously registered, or to have him reregister if more than a 90-day period has elapsed since he last contacted that office. The Director or members of the County Department may know of possible jobs available in the community and will refer the person directly to those. Members of his family may be referred to NYA, CCC, or Vocational Rehabilitation, if they appear to be eligible for aid under any of these divisions. It may be that medical attention, either for the breadwinner of the family or for one of his dependents, is the first need to consider. In that case, referral is made to the proper clinic or doctor, or possibly to the State Division of Tuberculosis Assistance.

It may be learned that glasses, braces, or other appliances are of vital necessity to the applicant in order that he may secure work. For that reason, he may be referred to the local Red Cross Chapter, a service club, a church, or other organization which is known to be willing to assist in such instances. The use of the person's own resources, those within his own family group, or within his immediate circle has already been given consideration.

On the basis of the facts obtained from the above mentioned sources of information and from the home visits, a tentative plan with the family is now possible. A skilled visitor should be able to determine, in most instances, whether the applicant will need long or short-time assistance from the Welfare Department. She should be able to answer the following questions with reasonable accuracy:

- How well is the applicant able to use his own resources?
- What encouragement or assistance does he need to get back on his own feet?
- Does he need frequent contacts for advice in order to help him keep active in doing something for himself?
- What are the actual budgetary needs of the family?

(Continued on page 29)

CCC Selection Division

"Dear Dad . . . Life Is Treating Me Great"

DG-2-C Company 806
Grand Junction, Colo.
May 22, 1939

Dear Dad:

I had planned to answer your letter of the seventeenth the next day, but you know what happens to plans.

The last few days I have been working on a poster for the camp superintendent. I am lettering a poem named "Alphabet of Etiquette" on the poster. There are times when I do a little typing, like typing up specifications of the dams the camp is building and such material as that. So far I have drawn up only one map by myself from the surveyor's notes. Most of my work so far has been lettering stuff on maps and tracings. The superintendent and the engineer seem to like my work, but to be a draftsman a fellow has to know a lot of math like algebra and trigonometry. The other day I was sent out with the surveying crew just to watch them work so that I would be able to understand their notes when plotting up the maps.

We work for the division of grazing five days of the week. On Saturday we work in camp half a day for the army, mopping the barracks and cleaning up the camp. The rest of the time is ours.

Lady Luck must surely be with me, because I made the first team in softball. We play our first game under the lights Wednesday night down town. We have played six games and lost three. I have been playing short stop. They are going to buy us new suits and shoes.

I am doing my best to see if I can finish the subjects I was carrying this year in school. If I do finish them by this fall, I can go back to Rocky Ford and finish school and then come back to this same camp. I have been promised a nine months school leave for this fall if I do make them up. There is little doubt in my mind but what I can complete my credit in typing, but making up my stenography, English and bookkeeping is going to be tough.

Playing ball two evenings out of every week and working on my lessons keep me busy all my spare time. I have even done a little drawing. The educational instructor sent one of my cartoons to Washington, D. C., to see if they will put it in a camp newspaper called "Happy Days." I got a pass to the show down town the other day by drawing two posters for the manager of the theatre.

We work about six hours a day. This camp is

building dams and poisoning prairie dogs. Since I got my job in the division of grazing office, I stay in camp all the time. I am going to have to study a lot of math, though, before I can become a real draftsman. Although I am not sure whether I would like to be a draftsman, I am working at it for the experience it will give me and it also gives me a lot of practicing in lettering and handling drawing pens.

We have a new commanding officer now since our old one had to go to Denver on some kind of business. This new officer is pretty strict, but he's fair with everyone. We have been getting better meals since he came, although the meals before he came were quite ok and one could not crab about them. This new gent has really been putting everything on the line. He gives a package of cigarettes every evening to the neatest and best looking man in the company. So far he hasn't given me a second look when he has been choosing the best looking man, but I don't lose hopes. If I ever get one of those packages of cigarettes, I'll take it home with me as a souvenir.

I am glad to hear that you are all well. Life is treating me great. Kisses to "mom" and all the family. Regards to Joe Padilla, Don Josecito, to grandpa and grandma.

I am going to buy my suit the last of this month when I get paid. Wishing you the best of everything, I remain

Your dear son,

(Signed) Martin J. Romero.

Types of Work Opportunities in the CCC

Approximately 7,000 young men in 41 CCC camps in Colorado have the advantages of work, educational, and recreational opportunities described by Martin Romero. Camp life has a great deal to offer those who have the ability and the desire to make the most of these opportunities. Hence, it is increasingly important that the selecting agents give careful consideration to each application for enrollment in the Corps. Only those boys should be selected who will be likely to contribute their best efforts to the program and who will take advantage of the available opportunities.

The map on page 15 shows the locations of the camps in Colorado. The camp name, such as F-64-C, designates the type of work: "F" indicates a forest project; "64" is its identification number on the Forest Service plan; and "C" indicates that the camp is located in Colorado. The following technical agencies supervise and plan the work projects in Colorado camps: Forest Service—F; Soil Conservation

Service—SCS; Division of Grazing—DG; Bureau of Reclamation—BR; National Park—NP; National Monument—NM; and State Park—SP. First Corps Area companies are comprised of enrollees from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In Eighth Corps Area companies, there are boys from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming, in addition to those from Colorado.

In carrying out a program of conservation, forestation, and reforestation, the United States Forest Service employs the CCC boys to protect timbered areas from the three greatest enemies of the nation's forests—fire, insects, and disease.

The purpose of the Soil Conservation Service is to establish demonstration areas to control soil erosion caused by wind and water. The practices employed in this program include strip cropping, artificial reseeding, contour cultivation, terracing, furrowing, corrugation, and pasture management. In addition, the stabilization of irrigation systems and the construction of gully plugs, diversion dams, and diversion ditches are emphasized.

The objectives of the Division of Grazing are: to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range. The work includes the control of erosion; the development and conservation of water through the construction of tanks and stock reservoirs; the digging of wells; dam construction; revegetation; eradication of poisonous weeds; rodent control; flood control; the location, development, and maintenance of waterholes; and the building of bridges, fences, truck trails, driveways, and range corrals.

The work of the Bureau of Reclamation falls into three general classes. The first, of great importance in protecting the Government's large investment in reclamation, is the rehabilitation of existing storage and irrigation systems; the second is the development and construction of supplemental storage facilities for projects in areas seriously affected by the droughts of recent years; and the third is the construction of recreational facilities at irrigation reservoirs. The work of this Bureau includes excavating and shaping canals and lining them with concrete or earth to prevent seepage and erosion; rip-rapping and paving canals and exposed faces of dams to prevent erosion; rebuilding and replacing deteriorated irrigation structures such as headgates, culverts, siphons, and checks; constructing operating roads; and clearing reservoir sites.

The work accomplished in the National Parks

and Monuments and State Parks has greatly advanced recreational facilities and conservation activities. Campgrounds have been enlarged, new picnic areas built, nature trails extended, over-night cabins provided, new parking areas constructed, and new sections of parks opened. As a result of these improvements the public is enabled to visit and to enjoy America's most scenic and historic spots. The work has been aimed at the protection and the conservation of the scenic, historic, archaeological, and geologic resources of the National Parks and Monuments. Work operations have included forest protection; stream and bank protection; grading, seeding, and sodding; erosion and flood control; and the building of certain needed facilities such as service buildings, guard rails and fences, telephone lines, and bridges. Clearing of trails and erection of signs and markers have also been undertaken.

The work projects are designed to conserve and develop the natural resources of the nation. The major objective of CCC training is to develop the skills and earning capacities of enrollees so that they can find permanent and useful employment after they leave the Corps. By performing the tasks in these various projects, the enrollees learn the habit of work. They acquire a knowledge of and attain a degree of skill in masonry; concrete construction; carpentry; road, bridge, dam, and reservoir construction; blasting; blacksmithing; welding; tree planting; surveying; drafting; telephone line construction; and the operation of trucks, draglines, bulldozers, tractors, caterpillar graders, jackhammers, air compressors, and Diesel engines.

Advantages of CCC Open Quarterly to Hundreds of Colorado's Youths

The opportunities and privileges of CCC are extended to Colorado's young men through the State and County Departments of Public Welfare. Enrollments are accomplished every three months to maintain approximately 2,600 Colorado youths in the camps. During the first six months of 1939, 1,615 young men from Colorado have been privileged to enter the Civilian Conservation Corps. In January, 1939, 558 unmarried boys between the ages of 17 and 23 who were unemployed and in need of employment were sent forward for examination—520 were enrolled in the Corps. During April, 1939, 1,192 young men were selected for CCC—1,095 were enrolled and 97 were rejected because of physical disabilities.

Martin Romero had no thought of his letter being used for publication. Martin's father handed the letter to the Director of the Otero County Department of Public Welfare, who sent it to the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare as an interesting description of an enrollee's life and his opportunities in the CCC.

Aid to Dependent Children

The social desirability of providing aid in family homes for children who have been deprived of parental support is becoming more and more generally recognized. The absence of the breadwinner from the home or his inability to provide for the family because of physical or mental incapacity is not accepted as sufficient cause for breaking up the family group. Through the impetus furnished by the provisions of the Social Security Act, Colorado has now accepted the responsibility of providing aid to approximately 12,000 children in their own homes or in the homes of relatives. By means of monthly grants, security is afforded them in addition to the assurance of home rearing—in their own homes whenever possible.

APPLICATIONS

Two hundred and fifty applications made on behalf of 534 dependent children were pending at the end of June. This was a decrease of 7 per cent from the number awaiting action at the end of the previous quarter. No pending applications were reported by 15 counties at the end of these 2 quarters. Of the remaining counties, 19 reported an increased number of applications awaiting disposition, 10 reported no change, and 19 had fewer applications pending at the end of June than at the end of March.

Out of the 695 applications upon which action was taken during the quarter, 538 (77.4 per cent) were approved for monthly payments; the remaining 157 (22.6 per cent) were rejected on the basis of ineligibility or were disposed of for other reasons. Data concerning the reasons for rejecting applications indicate that, in the large majority of cases, the children were not in need of public aid.

RECIPIENTS

There were 4,874 cases with 11,907 children remaining on the rolls at the end of June; the addition of 538 families and the closing of 380 cases during the quarter resulted in a net increase of 158—an increment of 3.4 per cent in the three-month period.

The Aid to Dependent Children pay rolls submitted by the counties for June, 1939, indicated that average payments to child recipients ranged from \$5.00 in 2 counties—one with 3 children on the rolls and another with 4 children—to \$16.00 in one county making payments on behalf of 6 children. Approximately one-half of the counties paid an average award within the range of \$11.50 to \$14.00. Seven out of 10 of the total child recipients in this state reside in this group of counties. The 5 counties in which average awards were \$4.00 to \$6.50 made payments on behalf of 229 children. The 3 counties paying an average award between \$14.00 and \$16.50 made payments on behalf of 6, 31, and 235 dependent children. On the map, page 19, the counties of the state are indicated according to specified average payments to child recipients of Aid to Dependent Children in June.

Inasmuch as the monthly awards may not exceed a stipulated amount based on the number of eligible children in the family, the Aid to Dependent Children payment, in many instances, is not sufficient to meet the budgetary deficiency. The County Departments, therefore, find it necessary to give additional assistance payable from General Relief funds.

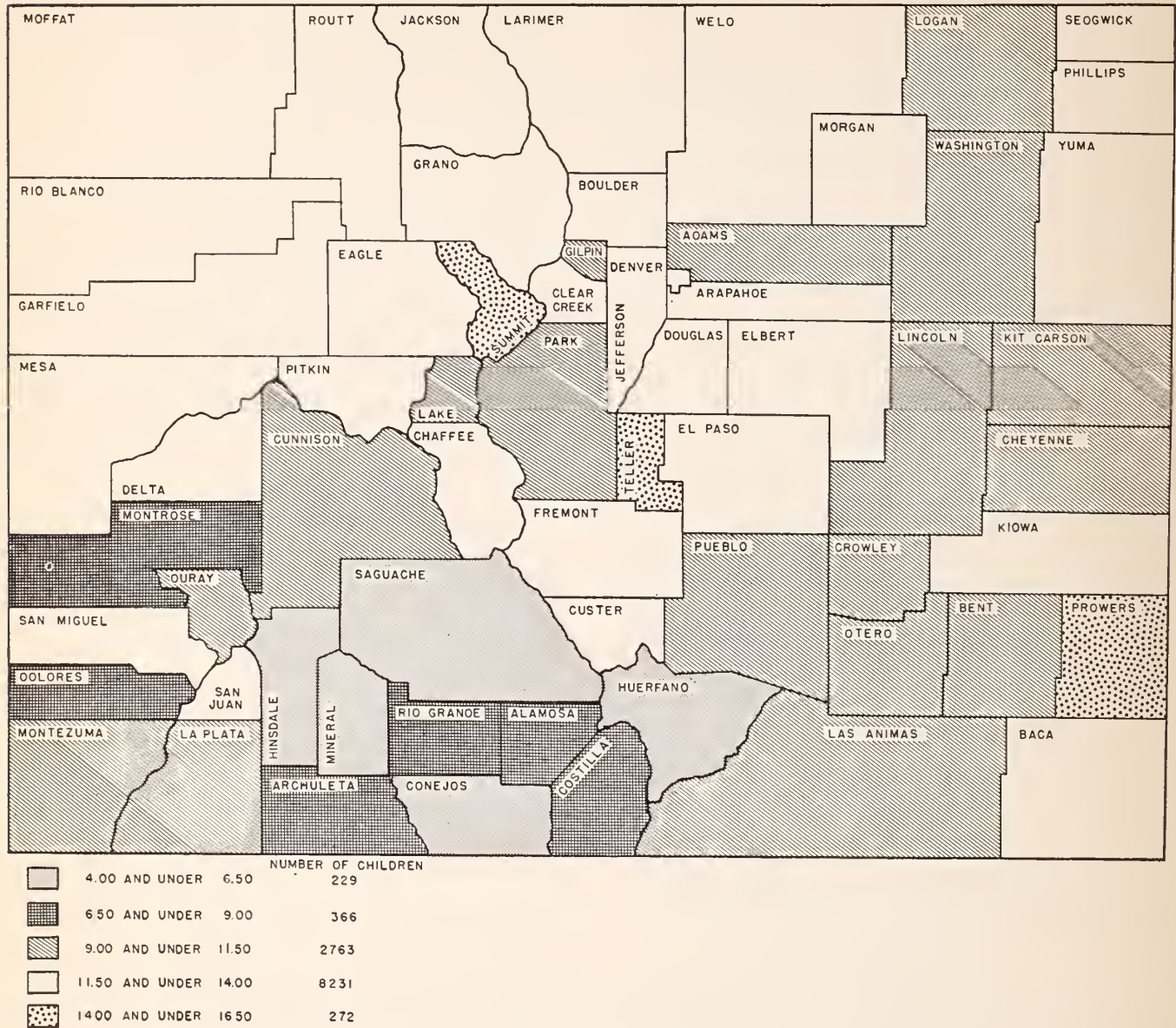
An analysis of reports submitted by the counties for April, May, and June indicated that supplementation to Aid to Dependent Children families aggregated \$44,954.88—an average of \$13.06 to 1,093 families in April; \$14.16 to 1,090 families in May; \$13.90 to 1,097 families in June. Approximately 25 per cent of the total number on the Aid to Dependent Children rolls during these 3 months were shown to have received some form of General Relief in addition to the Aid to Dependent Children grant. Attention should be called to the fact that data relative to obligations incurred for the care of Aid to Dependent Children families in county owned or operated institutions were not included in the items of hospitalization and medical care on the accompanying table.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES

April, May, June, 1939

| Month | RECIPIENTS | | EXPENDITURES | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | Number | | Total | Average | |
| | Families | Children | | Per Family | Per Child |
| TOTAL..... | | | \$429,998.52 | | |
| April | 4,745 | 11,720 | \$142,892.12 | \$30.11 | \$12.19 |
| May | 4,811 | 11,839 | 143,673.94 | 29.86 | 12.14 |
| June | 4,833 | 11,861 | 143,432.46 | 29.68 | 12.09 |

**AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CHILD IN FAMILIES RECEIVING AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
BY COUNTIES
JUNE, 1939**



**SUPPLEMENTATION TO AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN GRANTS
FROM GENERAL RELIEF FUNDS**

April, May, June, 1939

| GENERAL RELIEF FOR: | Total (3 months) | AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTATION | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | April | May | June |
| TOTAL | \$44,954.88 | \$14,275.41 | \$15,435.22 | \$15,244.25 |
| Money Payments | \$24,434.44 | \$ 7,558.87 | \$ 8,004.13 | \$ 8,871.44 |
| Assistance in Kind | 8,533.85 | 3,327.32 | 2,812.59 | 2,393.94 |
| Hospitalization | 6,297.59 | 1,715.93 | 2,301.69 | 2,279.97 |
| Medical Care | 4,363.19 | 1,308.89 | 1,710.67 | 1,343.63 |
| Burial | 546.70 | 210.00 | 286.70 | 50.00 |
| Other | 779.11 | 154.40 | 319.44 | 305.27 |

Characteristics of Families and Children Accepted for Assistance During Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939

Data relative to social characteristics of families and children accepted for Aid to Dependent Children are collected in the County Departments and are forwarded to the State Department of Public Welfare. They constitute the basis for research used for administrative purposes and are summarized for an

annual statistical report to the Social Security Board. The following presentation is limited to 2,240 families with 4,903 children. These families were accepted for monthly awards during the fiscal year and had not previously been approved for this type of assistance in the state of Colorado.

A statutory requirement for eligibility is that the child must be deprived of parental support or care by the death, continued absence, or the physical or mental incapacity of a parent.

REASON FOR DEPENDENCY OF 4,903 CHILDREN ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN July 1, 1938 to July 1, 1939

| Deprived of Support or Care by Reason of— | Number of Children |
|---|--------------------|
| Total | 4,903 |
| Father | 4,557 |
| Continued absence from home..... | 2,070 |
| Dead | 1,224 |
| Physically incapacitated | 1,156 |
| Mentally incapacitated | 107 |
| Both Parents | 271 |
| One dead, one absent..... | 81 |
| Physically incapacitated | 51 |
| Continued absence from home..... | 44 |
| One dead, one physically incapacitated..... | 31 |
| Dead | 29 |
| One absent, one physically incapacitated..... | 17 |
| One absent, one mentally incapacitated..... | 10 |
| One dead, one mentally incapacitated..... | 8 |
| Mother | 75 |
| Dead | 51 |
| Mentally incapacitated | 15 |
| Continued absence from home..... | 9 |

The table above groups these 4,903 children included in the study according to the bases for their dependency—those conditions which make a program for assistance to dependent children essential. A total of 4,557, or 93 per cent of the children, were dependent because of factors involving the father only, and the cause indicated most frequently was his continued absence from the home for reasons such as desertion, divorce, separation, and imprisonment. Continued absence from the home was reported in approximately 42 per cent of all cases. The other 2 conditions which caused the greatest amount of dependency were the death of the father (25 per cent) and the inability of the father to care for the children because of his physical incapacity (23.6 per cent). In the case of 271 children (5.5 per cent of the total), dependency was attributed to factors which involved both parents.

The Aid to Dependent Children grants made it possible for more than 9 out of 10 of the 4,903 chil-

dren to live in family homes with one or both parents. In this group there were 3,576 children who lived with the mother in a home from which the father was absent; 72 motherless children lived with the father; and 1,046 children were with both parents. In this latter group 1,020 were with natural parents, and 26 with a natural parent and stepparent. Sisters, brothers, aunts, uncles, grandmothers, or other eligible relatives maintained homes for 209 children whose parents were both absent. Death had deprived approximately two-thirds of these 209 children of one or both parents.

It was found that 193 applicants with 498 children were accepted for Aid to Dependent Children because one of the parents was confined in an institution. There were 9 mothers shown to be in institutions—2 were in sanatoria and 7 in the State Hospital in Pueblo. Of the 184 fathers in institutions, 52.7 per cent were hospitalized—45 in general hospitals, 37 in the State Hospital in Pueblo, and 15 in sanatoria

for the treatment of tuberculosis. The remaining 47.3 per cent were in penal or correctional institutions—65 in the State Penitentiary in Canon City, 14 in county or city jails, 7 in Federal penitentiaries, and one in the Boys' Industrial School in Golden.

RELATIONSHIP TO DEPENDENT CHILD OF PERSON TO WHOM MONTHLY PAYMENT WAS APPROVED

July 1, 1938—July 1, 1939

| Relationship of Recipient to Dependent Child | Number of Cases | Per Cent |
|--|-----------------|----------|
| Total | 2,240 | 100.0 |
| Mother | 2,021 | 90.2 |
| Father | 89 | 4.0 |
| Other Relatives | 130 | 5.8 |
| Grandfather | 5 | |
| Grandmother | 70 | |
| Brother | 4 | |
| Sister | 17 | |
| Stepfather | 1 | |
| Adoptive or step-mother | 8 | |
| Half sister..... | 1 | |
| Uncle | 6 | |
| Aunt | 17 | |
| Great-aunt | 1 | |

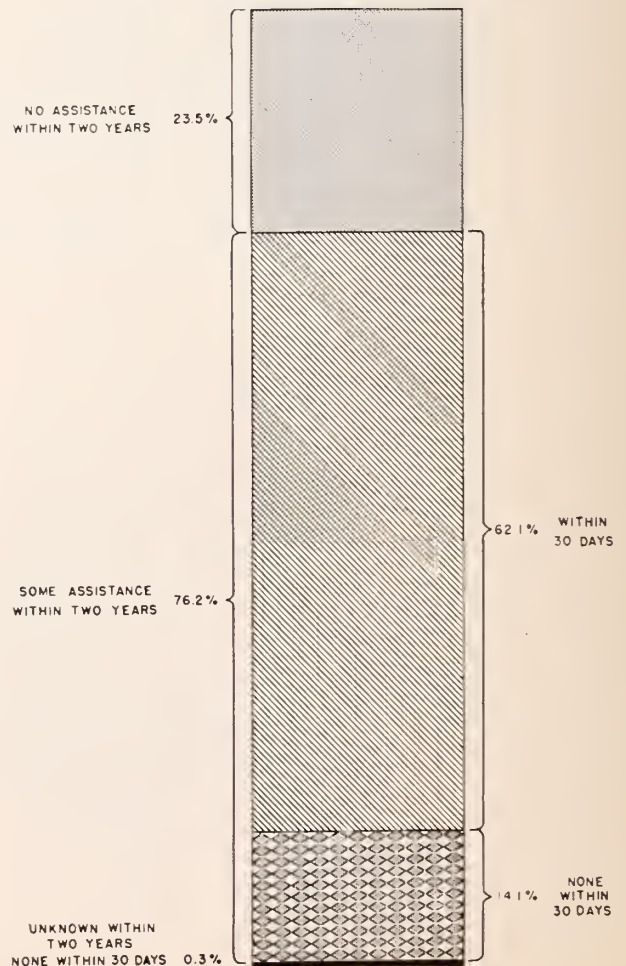
The table above shows the relationship of the applicants to the dependent children included in this study on whose behalf the monthly grants were approved. It will be noted that in 9 out of 10 of the total cases, the grant was issued to the mother; in 4 per cent of the cases, to the father; and in approximately 6 per cent, to other eligible relatives. The ages of these adults at the time of application for Aid to Dependent Children ranged from under 21 years to over 70 years. Slightly less than three-fourths of the children lived with the recipients shown to be 25 to 45 years of age.

The data which were used as the basis for this study indicate, at least in a limited way, the extent to which Aid to Dependent Children has relieved other assistance programs. A large proportion of the families (59 per cent) had previously had WPA employment or had been recipients of General Relief. There were 1,392, or 62.1 per cent, of the families that had been recipients of some type of assistance within 30 days prior to the investigation of their application for Aid to Dependent Children; whereas, after the Aid to Dependent Children grant, there were 784, or 35 per cent, of the households in which other assistance was to be received in addition to the Aid to Dependent Children monthly payment. In the ma-

ajority of these cases, assistance from General Relief funds supplemented the Aid to Dependent Children grant. It was indicated in some cases that the children were living in households in which there were recipients of other categorical grants or of WPA wages.

The study revealed that there were from one to 9 other persons in addition to the dependent child or children in the households of the families accepted for Aid to Dependent Children. The awards granted to 68 per cent of the applicants accepted were for the maximum amount permitted by the Law, i. e., \$18.00 monthly for the first child and \$12.00 monthly for each additional child. The largest percentage receiving the maximum grant were in those families with one or 2 dependent children—88.9 per cent with one dependent child and 72.3 per cent with 2 dependent children.

RELIEF STATUS WITHIN 30 DAYS AND WITHIN 2 YEARS PRIOR TO INVESTIGATION OF 2,240 RECIPIENTS ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1938-39



The number of families living in urban areas—incorporated places of 2,500 or more—was more than double the number living in localities classified as rural. Only 220, or 9.8 per cent of the total, lived on farms. Denver, the only urban center in the state having a population of more than 100,000, was the residence of 792 families, or 34.9 per cent of the number included in the study.

The 4,903 children were almost equally divided between the 2 sexes with 49.2 per cent male and 50.8 per cent female. The ages, which were taken as of June 30, 1939, indicated that 71.8 per cent of the children were of school age. The average age was found to be 9½ years, and the largest single age group, comprising 8 per cent of the total, was 13 and under 14 years of age. A total of 4,781, or 97.5 per cent, were white, 119 were Negroes, and 3 were of other races—1 Indian, 2 Chinese. The families of the white race averaged 2.2 eligible children per family; the Negro families averaged 1.9 children. Five out of 6 of the Negro families had their place of residence in Denver County.

As in previous studies of Aid to Dependent Children recipients, a large percentage of the children were born in the state of Colorado. The states ad-

joining or in close proximity to Colorado were the birthplaces of most of the children who were born outside the borders of this state. It will be noted in the accompanying table that Mexico, the birthplace of one child, was the only foreign country indicated.

BIRTHPLACE OF 4,903 CHILDREN ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

July 1, 1938 to July 1, 1939

| Birthplace | Number | Children | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|
| | | Number | Per Cent |
| Total | 4,903 | | 100.0 |
| Native-born | | | |
| Colorado | 3,851 | | 78.6 |
| Kansas | 196 | | 4.0 |
| Nebraska | 131 | | 2.7 |
| Missouri | 105 | | 2.1 |
| Oklahoma | 105 | | 2.1 |
| New Mexico | 89 | | 1.8 |
| Texas | 61 | | 1.3 |
| Wyoming | 50 | | 1.0 |
| Other States and Hawaii.... | 314 | | 6.4 |
| Foreign-born (Mexico)..... | 1 | | (¹) |

¹Less than .1 per cent.



Clara C. Perley

NEW DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

In February, 1939, Clara C. Perley was appointed Supervisor of District Six, which consists of Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Washington, and Yuma Counties. She received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Colorado College and is a graduate of the Sargent School of Physical Education. Subsequently, she attended the Denver University School of Social Work for four quarters of graduate study. Before entering the field of social work, Miss Perley served as a teacher of physical education for a period of seven years and was Director of the Girl Scouts in Colorado Springs for five years. She acquired extensive experience in social work while employed as a visitor for the FERA in Colorado Springs; as Relief Director of the FERA in Larimer County; and as Case Supervisor for the Larimer County Department of Public Welfare. She is a member of the American Association of Social Workers.

Table 5. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECIPIENTS—AVERAGE AWARD—PER CENT CHANGE IN CHILD RECIPIENTS INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AVERAGE AWARD—JUNE, 1939, COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1938

| DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES | JUNE, 1939 | | | | JUNE, 1938 | | | | CHANGE, JUNE, 1939 FROM JUNE, 1938 | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| | No. for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children | | Average No. of Children in Family | | No. for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children | | Average No. of Children in Family | | Average Award | | Per Cent No. of Children | | Amount in Average Award | |
| | Families | Children | Families | Children | Families | Children | Families | Children | Families | Children | Families | Children | Families | Children |
| COLORADO | 4,833 | 11,861 | 2.5 | \$29.68 | \$12.09 | 3,678 | 9,568 | 2.6 | \$30.98 | \$11.91 | +24.0 | \$-1.30 | \$+1.18 | |
| District I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denver | 1,422 | 3,540 | 2.5 | \$33.40 | \$13.41 | 1,018 | 2,819 | 2.8 | \$36.63 | \$13.23 | +25.6 | \$-3.23 | \$+1.18 | |
| Jefferson | 145 | 396 | 2.7 | 32.63 | 11.95 | 113 | 308 | 2.7 | 34.54 | 12.67 | +28.6 | -1.91 | -72 | |
| Boulder | 136 | 288 | 2.1 | 25.51 | 12.05 | 130 | 275 | 2.1 | 24.93 | 11.79 | +4.7 | +58 | +26 | |
| Adams | 91 | 210 | 2.3 | 25.18 | 10.91 | 54 | 121 | 2.2 | 28.54 | 12.74 | +73.6 | -3.36 | -1.83 | |
| Clear Creek | 17 | 36 | 2.1 | 26.71 | 12.61 | 12 | 23 | 1.9 | 25.67 | 13.39 | +56.5 | +1.04 | -78 | |
| Gilpin | 10 | 24 | 2.4 | 26.90 | 11.25 | 7 | 18 | 2.6 | 34.71 | 13.50 | +33.3 | -7.81 | -2.25 | |
| Summit | 4 | 6 | 1.5 | 24.00 | 16.00 | 3 | 5 | 1.7 | 26.00 | 15.60 | +20.0 | -2.00 | +40 | |
| District II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pueblo | 276 | 754 | 2.7 | 29.15 | 10.67 | 153 | 449 | 2.9 | 32.80 | 11.18 | +67.9 | -3.65 | -51 | |
| Las Animas | 115 | 340 | 3.0 | 28.57 | 9.66 | 125 | 380 | 3.0 | 29.25 | 9.62 | -10.5 | -68 | +04 | |
| Fremont | 106 | 226 | 2.1 | 27.67 | 12.98 | 84 | 193 | 2.3 | 28.31 | 12.32 | +17.1 | -64 | +66 | |
| Chaffee | 51 | 115 | 2.3 | 26.39 | 11.70 | 45 | 111 | 2.5 | 29.60 | 12.00 | +3.6 | -3.21 | -30 | |
| Custer | 12 | 21 | 1.8 | 24.00 | 13.71 | 6 | 9 | 1.5 | 24.00 | 16.00 | +133.3 | - | -2.29 | |
| Huerfano | 1 | 4 | 4.0 | 20.00 | 5.00 | 2 | 7 | 3.5 | 22.50 | 6.43 | -42.9 | -2.50 | -1.43 | |
| District III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weld | 316 | 775 | 2.5 | 31.90 | 13.01 | 264 | 660 | 2.5 | 31.70 | 12.68 | +17.4 | +20 | +33 | |
| Larimer | 164 | 358 | 2.2 | 29.01 | 13.29 | 140 | 310 | 2.2 | 31.39 | 14.17 | +15.5 | -2.38 | -88 | |
| Morgan | 102 | 244 | 2.4 | 28.81 | 12.05 | 71 | 195 | 2.7 | 29.28 | 10.66 | +25.1 | -47 | +1.39 | |
| Logan | 71 | 183 | 2.6 | 27.76 | 10.77 | 62 | 165 | 2.7 | 26.68 | 10.02 | +10.9 | +1.08 | +75 | |
| Sedgwick | 27 | 56 | 2.1 | 25.33 | 12.21 | 19 | 37 | 1.9 | 23.21 | 11.92 | +51.4 | +2.12 | +29 | |
| Phillips | 25 | 48 | 1.9 | 24.68 | 12.85 | 25 | 46 | 1.8 | 24.72 | 13.43 | +4.3 | -04 | -58 | |
| Jackson | 7 | 17 | 2.4 | 30.29 | 12.47 | 5 | 13 | 2.6 | 27.40 | 10.54 | +30.8 | +2.89 | +1.93 | |
| District IV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Paso | 185 | 484 | 2.6 | 34.26 | 13.10 | 146 | 395 | 2.7 | 36.43 | 13.46 | +22.5 | -2.17 | -36 | |
| Arapahoe | 166 | 414 | 2.5 | 31.84 | 12.77 | 129 | 317 | 2.5 | 31.50 | 12.82 | +30.6 | +34 | -05 | |
| Douglas | 25 | 58 | 2.3 | 29.22 | 12.59 | 19 | 41 | 2.2 | 29.53 | 13.68 | +41.5 | -31 | -1.09 | |
| Elbert | 25 | 56 | 2.2 | 28.08 | 12.54 | 22 | 60 | 2.7 | 27.41 | 10.05 | -6.7 | +67 | +2.49 | |
| Teller | 14 | 31 | 2.2 | 31.14 | 14.06 | 6 | 12 | 2.0 | 25.33 | 12.67 | +158.3 | +5.81 | +1.39 | |
| Park | 7 | 15 | 2.1 | 24.11 | 11.25 | 10 | 26 | 2.6 | 21.23 | 8.16 | -42.3 | +2.88 | +3.09 | |

Aid to the Blind

In numerical terms, the blind constitute the smallest assistance group in Colorado, but in terms of opportunities for therapeutic and preventive measures, they present a real challenge to a state committed to a policy of acknowledging responsibility for the welfare of its individual members.

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 travel-

ing 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.

The State Commission for the Blind, established in 1925, renders numerous special services to blind persons in Colorado. If any person, blind or sighted, is interested in securing information relative to these services, see or write to Mrs. Kathryn Barkhausen, Executive Secretary, 100 West 7th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

Table 6.

AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS

April, May, June, 1939

Applications

| | |
|---|----|
| Pending—March 31, 1939..... | 33 |
| Received during April, May, June, 1939..... | 61 |
| Total | 94 |
| Disposed of during the quarter..... | 56 |
| 1. Assistance granted | 41 |
| 2. Assistance not granted..... | 15 |
| A. Voluntary withdrawal | 4 |
| B. Denied | 11 |
| a. Sufficient resources | 5 |
| b. Not blind as defined in Law..... | 4 |
| c. Receiving Old Age Pension..... | 1 |
| d. Transferred property | 1 |
| Pending at the end of June..... | 38 |

Cases Under Care

| | |
|--|-----|
| Continued from March, 1939..... | 618 |
| Added during April, May, June, 1939..... | 41 |
| Total | 659 |
| Closed during the quarter..... | 40 |
| Reasons for closing | |
| 1. Vision wholly or partially restored..... | 15 |
| 2. Death | 7 |
| 3. Transferred to Old Age Pension rolls..... | 7 |
| 4. Became self-supporting for reasons other than restoration of sight..... | 5 |
| 5. Admitted to public institution..... | 2 |
| 6. Admitted to voluntary institution..... | 1 |
| 7. Relatives became able to support..... | 1 |
| 8. Moved to another county in state..... | 1 |
| 9. Moved to another state..... | 1 |
| Continued to July, 1939..... | 619 |

RECIPIENTS OF AID TO THE BLIND AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CARE

April 1, 1939-July 1, 1939

| Month | Number Recipients | Obligations Incurred for | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | | Total | Money Payments | Hospitalization and Treatment | Burials |
| Total | | \$51,519.86 | \$49,711.63 | \$1,608.23 | \$200.00 |
| April | 613 | \$17,237.46 | \$16,649.21 | \$ 388.25 | \$200.00 |
| May | 612 | 17,167.98 | 16,563.71 | 604.27 | |
| June | 611 | 17,114.42 | 16,498.71 | 615.71 | |

FOR THE BLIND

American Foundation for the Blind (1921); 15 West 16th Street, New York; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Activities: The Foundation is a nation-wide organization for the promotion of those interests of the blind which cannot be advantageously handled by local agencies. Its activities include: research in education, statistics, legislation, vocational opportunities, mechanical appliances, and publishing methods for the blind, including the manufacture of talking book records and reading machines; consultation service; assistance to state and community agencies in the promotion of legislation, organization of activities, and education of the public; special services to blind individuals; scholarships for a limited number of promising students with satisfactory vocational objectives; and a special lending library on the welfare of the blind.

Periodicals: Outlook for the Blind, 5 issues yearly, inkprint edition \$2.00 a year, Braille edition 40 cents a year; Teachers Forum (for instructors of blind children), in inkprint and Braille, 5 issues yearly, \$1.00 a year; Talking Book Topics, quarterly, inkprint edition, free to talking book readers.

American Printing House for the Blind (1858); 1839 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky; A. C. Ellis, Superintendent.

Purpose and Activities: To provide literature and appliances for the blind on a non-profit basis. Embossed books for educational purposes, talking book records, and tangible apparatus are provided through a federal appropriation and are distributed on a per capita basis to all of the free public educational institutions for the blind throughout the United States and its territories. A complete phonograph department is maintained for the purpose of manufacturing talking book records.

Periodicals: Reader's Digest, Braille edition, monthly, \$10.00 a year; Current Events, Braille edition, weekly during the school year, \$5.75 a year; My Weekly Reader, Braille edition, weekly during the school year, \$3.00 a year.

Braille Institute of America (1929); 741 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles; J. Robert Atkinson, Manager.

Purpose and Activities: To promote the social and economic welfare of the blind of the nation and more particularly the West. The Institute renders consultation and other special services to blind individuals and organizations, publishes in Braille books designed to aid vocational rehabilitation, conducts research in and development of appliances for the blind and machinery for printing Braille and Moon type, operates a free lending library for the blind, and distributes the King James Version of the Bible in Braille on a non-profit, non-sectarian basis, and free to those unable to pay.

Periodicals: The Braille Mirror, monthly; New Moon, in Moon type, monthly; Light, in inkprint, quarterly, \$2.00 a year.

Ziegler Foundation for the Blind (Matilda Ziegler Foundation for the Blind) (1928); Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, Monsey, N. Y.; Walter G. Holmes, President.

Activities: The continuance of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, which was founded in 1907, and has been sent since that time, free each month, to every blind person in the United States and Canada who can read one of the systems—Braille, New York point, and Moon—in which it is printed. It supplies radios, clocks, and typewriters to the blind at reduced prices and otherwise aids the blind of the United States.

* * * *

The above data appear in the Social Work Year Book, 1939, and are shown here through the courtesy of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Information relative to other agencies rendering services to the blind will be in subsequent Bulletins.

Division of Tuberculosis

The Constitutional Amendment Number 8, which provides for public assistance to indigent residents who are afflicted with tuberculosis, became operative on July 1, 1937. During the two years following this date, 283 applications were approved for hospitalization.

This fine example of humanitarianism should not beget an attitude of complacency. Since new cases of tuberculosis develop from repeated contact with active cases, it is self-evident that the removal of these cases to sanatoria constitutes the first and most important step in preventing the development of other cases. The data furnished by the County Departments of Public Welfare reveal that there were 902 persons living in the homes from which the 283 cases were removed for hospitalization; of this group of 902, 485 were under 18 years of age. (Tuberculosis is yet the principal cause of death between the ages of 15 and 35.) Just how many new cases of tuberculosis will develop as a result of these known exposures, no one can tell; however, it is of the utmost importance that new cases developing in this group are found at the earliest possible time and placed in sanatoria.

Since applications are being received faster than persons can be hospitalized, some necessarily must remain at home for a variable period of time before

they can be accepted for aid by the Division of Tuberculosis. From the above enumerated facts, it is obvious that the control and prevention of tuberculosis is dependent upon adequate means for hospitalizing open active cases.

During the quarter, 162 recipients of Tuberculosis Assistance from 35 counties received hospitalization—some were under care the entire three months and others for only a portion of the period. These 162 patients represented 10,677½ patient days at a total cost of \$26,326.68. The respective counties have been, or will be, reimbursed by the State Department for one-half of this amount. Nine sanatoria and two general hospitals located within the state were used. During the quarter, six patients were transferred to the out-patient department, making a total of 15 patients in this department on July 1, 1939.

There was a total expenditure during the quarter of \$533.38 for surgery; \$299.90 for necessary dental work; \$8.00 for consultations; \$50.50 for transportation; \$211.80 for the out-patient department; and \$200.00 for burials.

Under the surgery program, the following operations were performed on Tuberculosis Assistance patients during the period:

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Pneumolysis | 1 | Tonsillectomy | 1 |
| Appendectomy | 1 | Thoracotomy | 1 |
| Phrenicectomy | 1 | Supra Laryngeal Injection..... | 1 |

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE CASES

April 1, 1939 to July 1, 1939

| | |
|---|-----|
| Cases under care April 1, 1939 (100 in sanatoria; 9 in out-patient department)..... | 109 |
| Applications approved during period..... | 62 |
| New—never previously approved..... | 57 |
| Reopened—previously approved and hospitalized..... | 3 |
| Reopened—previously approved and not hospitalized | 2 |
| Total | 171 |
| Care terminated..... | 27 |
| Death | 13 |
| Left sanatoria against advice..... | 2 |
| Discharge | 12 |
| (a) Apparently arrested..... | 5 |
| (b) Improved | 2* |
| (c) Received maximum benefit without surgery..... | 1 |
| (d) Quiescent | 1 |
| (e) Progressive | 1** |
| (f) Healed | 1 |
| (g) No-clinical | 1 |
| Cases under care July 1, 1939 (129 in sanatoria; 15 in out-patient department)..... | 144 |

*One no longer in need of public assistance.
 **Returned home at patient's request.

Child Welfare Division

"NEW AMERICANS"

"Yah, Katie, think hard on school." Mrs. Delzer shrugged her shoulders and looked at the child welfare worker. She was a short, stocky woman, whose weather-beaten face wore an expression of placid acceptance. It was evident that she would soon be confined. She sat at the end of the kitchen table with her hands loosely folded in her lap and her eyes turned on Katherine, her fifteen-year-old daughter who sat opposite her.

Katherine wore a blue shirt, open at the neck, and a pair of blue overalls. Her face was still flushed from exertion, as she had been working in the beet field when the child welfare worker called. She nervously ran her fingers through her short taffy-colored hair and regarded her mother and the child welfare worker with a defiant stare.

"Katie, why you shut der mouth und not say why you think hard on school?" her mother asked.

"It's no use," Katherine said, breaking her silence.

"But I want to help you," the child welfare worker said. "I have come here as your friend."

"Huh, how can you help me—nobody can, I'm a Russian," Katherine exclaimed as she burst into tears. A large shepherd dog that had followed her from the field whimpered and put his head in her lap. Katherine placed an arm around his neck and, burying her head in his shaggy coat, continued to sob.

Katherine had been referred to the child welfare worker by the teacher in a small country school. The teacher had said that Katherine's attendance was most irregular. The girl used obscene language when angry, and while in school, her conduct was insufferable except when she was receiving the entire attention of the teacher and the class. This had been emphasized the last two weeks of school, since the day one of the pupils lost an expensive stamp collection which he had brought to show to the teacher and the class. All afternoon the children looked questioningly at Katherine, for one of the girls, when the album was found to be missing, had said: "Russians are funny! My father said that he rented a farm to Katie's father and mother when they first came from the old country to Colorado, and that Mr. Delzer 'borrowed' some of his machinery without asking for it. And imagine! That man actually looked surprised when the sheriff came to arrest him."

"I hate this!" Katherine burst forth to the child welfare worker one day in mid-summer as she pointed disdainfully at her family busy in the beet field. Her three-day-old sister lay asleep in the shade under an improvised canopy, and the other

younger children played close beside her. Mrs. Delzer and the older children were working together in a group with Mr. Delzer giving them instructions. The child welfare worker recalled that she had read about the Russian peasant preferring to work in a group after first selecting one of their number as a leader. She had thought at the time that other nationalities also worked in groups and questioned that this was particularly characteristic of the Russians. Now she felt that it might be true of other nationalities, but without a doubt, the Russians did work in groups, and their leader was one of themselves.

"Work, work, work, that's all papa thinks of. Mama shouldn't be working, she should still be in bed." Katherine waited for a few moments and then in a quieter voice, almost as if she were talking to herself, she said: "I don't want to work all my life. I want to go to school." She hesitated a moment, then continued: "I want to go to school. I will go to school, even if I do get blamed for everything that goes wrong, and they do call papa a thief; but he isn't a thief—he's really honest," and she looked at the child welfare worker as if pleading with her to understand.

"I don't feel your father ever intended to be dishonest," the child welfare worker assured her. "You told me of the incident that came up in school, and I can't help but wonder if the event the children referred to might not have been because your father was not familiar with American ways."

"I don't know what you mean," Katherine said. "People that don't know American ways are sometimes dishonest."

"True, Katherine, but I was thinking of certain customs which people follow for generations, and which really become a part of them. For years and years, the laboring classes in Russia, or serfs, as they were called, did not work for wages but worked for a bare existence. They lived under bondage, and the master was entitled to their labors. When a crop was harvested, each man was given his share, and the remainder was given to the landowner. In 1861 Alexander II of Russia introduced a series of reforms, among which was the emancipation of the serfs. Land was given them, and they were allowed fifty years in which to pay for it. Many of them did not have farm machinery of their own so they borrowed the machinery of their former master. The Emancipation was before your parents' time, but it was within your grandparents' time.

Since your father and mother were born and reared in Russia, isn't it possible that they carried over some of the customs of the old country into this new land? Might not your father have felt it was all right for him to 'borrow' from the man he rented from?"

"You do understand," Katherine replied, "but nobody else does—not even my teacher."

The child welfare worker had talked with the teacher who understood more fully than Katherine realized. The teacher knew that Katherine was rejected by the other children, and she had done her best to bring about a better understanding. However, as Katherine and her brother were the only two children in the school having foreign-born parents, it was almost impossible to do so, inasmuch as their customs were so different from the others. The teacher and the child welfare worker thought that it would be much better for Katherine if she were placed in a school where there were other Russian children with whom to associate. Katherine's brother seemed to be better accepted by the boys so it would not be necessary to transfer him.

A new school would mean a different district, and a different district would require tuition. Mr. Delzer would not consider the proposed change when the

child welfare worker first mentioned it, but she had returned later to talk with him concerning its advantages to Katherine. The child welfare worker pointed out that she understood how difficult it had been for him to become accustomed to American people and to American ways, and how difficult it was for Katherine since the customs in their home were different from those in the homes of her schoolmates. Mr. Delzer did understand Katherine's situation, and he finally agreed to send her to a different district.

Before the term opened, the child welfare worker visited the school chosen, talked with the teacher, and explained the difficulties Katherine had been having in school. The teacher had been successful in working with the Russian children and appeared very understanding. She promised that she would exert every effort to help Katherine in making a satisfactory adjustment.

On the first day of school, the child welfare worker accompanied Katherine and introduced her to the teacher.

When the child welfare worker visited the school some months later, Katherine proudly presented her report card and exclaimed: "Oh! This is a much nicer school. I like my teacher and I like the bunch—they're a swell lot."

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 14)

What immediate assistance is needed which this department can give?

On the basis of this evaluation, decision is made by the County Department as to whether the applicant is to be approved for assistance at this time. If approved, the person is certified for a monthly amount which can be allowed within the limitations of the funds available. Practically all counties in the state of Colorado are now giving

cash relief to those who are found to be eligible and are accepted for general assistance.

It will be recognized that the above is only a general outline relative to certain procedures in serving the important group of people who apply for aid from general assistance funds. This is the first of a series of articles in which the problems regarding this particular group will be further explained and interpreted.



Surplus Commodities

Surplus commodities are distributed as supplementary aid; they are not distributed in such quantities as to constitute total subsistence. Persons who are certified as eligible to receive these commodities include: recipients of public assistance, Works Progress Administration aid, and Farm Security Administration aid; and those non-relief families whose income level, nevertheless, places them on the relief border line. Surplus commodities are also used for school lunch programs and for nursery schools.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation Shipments

During the six-month period, January 1-July 1, 1939, the Surplus Commodity Division of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare received 7,330,818 pounds of commodities with a monetary value of \$400,097.30 from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. These shipments included dried beans, butter, wheat cereals, cornmeal, graham and wheat flour, fresh grapefruit, canned grapefruit juice, dry milk, oranges, and plums.

Distribution to Eligible Cases

The County Departments of Public Welfare certified 150,250 cases with 611,620 persons to the Surplus Commodity Division from January 1, 1939 to July 1, 1939, as compared with 110,053 cases with 432,850 persons during the corresponding period of 1938. The monthly average for the six 1939 months was 25,042 cases with 101,937 persons, and for the six 1938 months—18,362 cases with 72,142 persons; the average number of cases per month of 25,042 in the 1939 period was 36.4 per cent greater than the average of 18,362 for the same period in 1938.

The monetary value of the commodities distributed from January 1, 1939 to July 1, 1939, totaled \$1,263,483.13 which comprises \$540,406.68 for food (8,759,787 pounds), \$425,281.35 for clothing (409,534 items), \$47,046.00 for household necessities (86,721 articles), and \$250,749.10 for WPA surplus garments (44,409 items).

Works Progress Administration Sewing Projects

A total of 534,636 household and clothing items were completed from 1,058,166 yards of cotton textiles during the period from January 1, 1939 to July 1, 1939. Of the clothing, there were 199,516 women's and girls' dresses and underclothing, 161,622 men's and boys' shirts, trousers, and underclothing, and 96,368 infants' dresses and layettes; in addition, there were 77,130 miscellaneous items comprising household articles, uniforms, obstetrical bundles, sheets, towels, and pillow cases.

An average number of 1,815 WPA workers were employed in the manufacturing of these articles, and the pay rolls totaled \$577,124.20. In addition to labor costs, the WPA expended \$167,441.04 for Federal textiles, special types of sewing machines, safety supplies, and other necessary items.

Expenditures of Colorado State Department of Public Welfare from the Emergency and Contingent Fund for Commodity Distribution Division

January 1, 1939 to July 1, 1939

| Expenditure | Amount | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | | \$129,806.07 |
| FOR OPERATING..... | | \$ 57,377.42 |
| Freight Charges..... | \$33,697.06 | |
| Packaging Expense..... | 11,108.33 | |
| Warehouse Rentals..... | 5,376.09 | |
| Cold Storage..... | 2,278.57 | |
| Light, Heat, Power, and Water | 2,134.17 | |
| Printing and Binding..... | 1,191.30 | |
| Cotton Processing..... | 619.99 | |
| Supplies | 400.85 | |
| Telephone | 71.90 | |
| Equipment | 17.50 | |
| Miscellaneous | 481.66 | |
| FOR WPA SEWING PROJECTS..... | | 54,618.14 |
| Materials | \$40,777.43 | |
| Findings and Notions..... | 4,607.90 | |
| Rent | 3,487.50 | |
| Light, Heat, Power, and Water | 1,770.84 | |
| Supplies | 1,640.50 | |
| Freight on Material..... | 1,188.12 | |
| Repairs | 1,025.85 | |
| Telephone | 120.00 | |
| FOR WPA CANNING PROJECTS..... | | 6,164.40 |
| Cans | \$ 4,233.60 | |
| Labels and Cases..... | 1,160.06 | |
| Freight | 488.74 | |
| Traveling Expense..... | 282.00 | |
| FOR OTHER WPA PROJECTS*..... | | 2,095.25 |
| Freight | \$ 1,982.93 | |
| Light and Heat..... | 112.32 | |
| FOR MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES..... | | 9,550.86 |
| Wool Blankets..... | \$ 7,485.69 | |
| Manufacture of Mattresses.. | 2,065.17 | |

*Includes surplus clothing, Lunch Projects, NYA Projects, Housekeeping Projects, etc.

Canning Projects

During the period an average number of 136 WPA workers were employed in the three WPA Canning Plants located in Denver, Pueblo, and Greeley. A total of 249,489 pounds of raw material (consisting of beets, beans, carrots, cherries, hominy, peas, spinach, and turnips) were used in the production of 283,903 No. 2 cans of food. The WPA expenditures for these projects were \$39,361.31 for labor costs and \$698.95 for non-labor costs.

School Lunch Program

The objective of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in furnishing commodities for school lunch programs, is not only to fulfill its fundamental purpose of increasing the growers' returns on surplus crops through domestic consumption, but to combat undernourishment and its effect on children and the coming generation. Distributions to lunch programs are regulated by the Corporation in the following ways:

- (1) The State Department of Public Welfare must approve the distribution plan.
- (2) The scale designated by the Corporation for distributing specific items must be adhered to by the dispensing agency.
- (3) Lunches prepared from surplus commodities cannot be sold.
- (4) No discrimination between relief and non-relief children is allowed.

During the six-month period, the school lunch projects served hot lunches to an average of 20,000 children daily in 262 schools located in 31 counties

of the state when the program was in full operation. On these projects, the WPA expended \$32,879.18 in addition to their labor costs of \$189,705.33, and employed an average of 719 persons.

Bedding

The State Department of Public Welfare purchased 3,045 wool blankets during the six-month period. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation furnished enough cotton and ticking for 933 full-size mattresses, which were processed under contract with a commercial mattress manufacturer. In addition, the Corporation provided cotton from which 4,307 cotton batts have been processed, and arrangements have been made for the WPA sewing projects to manufacture comforters from these batts.

Administrative Expenditures for Surplus Commodity Division from Administrative Fund of Colorado State Department of Public Welfare

January 1, 1939 to July 1, 1939

| Expenditure | Amount |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total | \$12,070.42 |
| Traveling Expense..... | \$ 5,089.10 |
| Salaries | 5,065.00 |
| Stationery and Office Supplies..... | 542.00 |
| Postage | 508.50 |
| Telephone and Telegraph..... | 401.05 |
| Printing and Binding..... | 118.56 |
| Miscellaneous | 346.21 |





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