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# Colorado

## State Department of Public Welfare

### Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 3

July, August, September, 1939

No. 3



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



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**Colorado**  
**State Department of Public Welfare**  
Quarterly Bulletin

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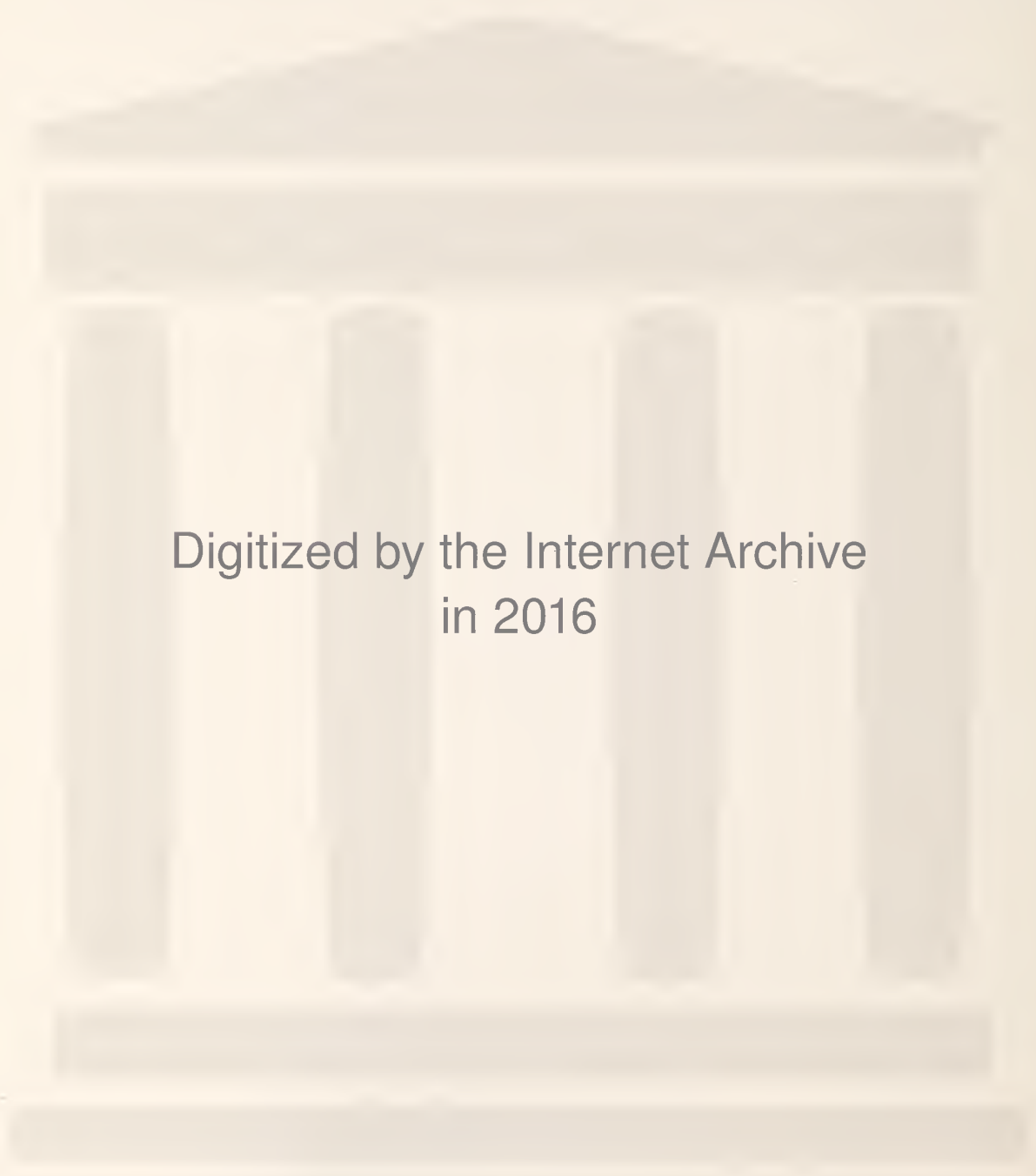
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## C. E. ADAMS

Member

### Colorado State Board of Public Welfare

Mr. C. E. Adams, a man who has manifested active interest in civic and welfare development throughout his life, was appointed by Governor Ralph L. Carr to membership on the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare, July, 1939. When he was still a youth, Mr. Adams, a native of Topeka, Kansas, came to Gunnison, Colorado, with his parents who were early pioneers of the state. A lifelong participation in newspaper work had its origin in Gunnison, Colorado, when Mr. Adams obtained his first job—that of selling newspapers. His advancement in the newspaper field is evidenced in his subsequent promotions to a carrier route, to the position of printer's apprentice, and finally to editorship before he was 21 years of age. During the next few years he purchased a Gunnison newspaper and established papers in Pitkin, Colorado. Since that time, Mr. Adams has purchased and published papers in Montrose, Telluride, Grand Junction, Delta, and Ouray, but he has sold all of these with the exception of the Montrose Daily Press which he continues to publish. He has served two terms as president of the Colorado Press Association. During the time he resided in Gunnison, Mr. Adams sponsored the establishment of the Gunnison State Normal School which is now known as Western State College, was appointed by former Governor Orman to the first board of this school as member and president, and was subsequently reappointed by former Governor Shafroth; he sponsored the establishment of the Gunnison County high school system; and served on the Gunnison board of trustees. From Gunnison, he moved to Montrose, where he served on the Board of Education, as chairman of the County Red Cross, as a member of the volunteer relief committee, and as president of the Chamber of Commerce. As a result of his working with various civic-minded and philanthropic persons, a Montrose church obtained a business building as a gift; a wading pool was constructed for the children of Montrose; and a natatorium was built in Grand Junction. Other community developments which he sponsored in Montrose include a new county high school which is now being built and a city park. As a means of promoting a state-wide oiled road, Mr. Adams organized an association, of which he has been president since its inception, to have U. S. Highway 50 extend west of Pueblo across the state, and this road, built to Federal specifications, has been completed through Royal Gorge and is now nearing completion over Monarch-Agate Pass. He holds membership in all branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows which he has served as grand master and as grand representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge. Mr. Adams has used his newspapers as "community builders," and his contributions to public betterment are well illustrated in the many and varied services he has rendered to the community.

**COLORADO  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

**Earl M. Kouns, Director**

**Honorable Ralph L. Carr, Governor**

**STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Frontispiece—C. E. Adams, Member, Colorado State Board of Public Welfare	
Articles	
Staff Development as a Factor in Effective Administration, by Catherine M. Dunn	1
Old Age Pensions.....	6
Surplus Commodities.....	10
General Assistance.....	11
New District Supervisor	14
Child Welfare Division	15
Aid to Dependent Children.....	16
CCC Selection Division.....	18
New Quarters of the Huerfano County Department of Public Welfare.....	21
Division of Tuberculosis.....	23
Tables and Charts	
Table 1—Receipts, Expenditures, and Unobligated Balances—July 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939.....	3
Table 2—State and Federal Funds Allotted to Counties for Welfare Purposes—July, August, and September, 1939.....	4
Table 3—Analysis of Revenues and Expenditures, Old Age Pension Fund—January 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939.....	5
Table 4—Aid to Dependent Children Statistics—July, August, September, 1939.....	17
Chart I—Huerfano County Department of Public Welfare Floor Plan.....	22

# Staff Development as a Factor in Effective Administration<sup>1</sup>

By Catherine M. Dunn

Training Consultant—Bureau of Public Assistance—Social Security Board

Staff development as used here means the result of conscious planning by an agency to provide through its administrative program for the continuing growth of individual staff members in an efficient and effective performance on the job. Its ultimate purpose is to improve the quality of service rendered clients and community by the agency. It is, therefore, part and parcel of administration and is an administrative responsibility.

The costly effects of poor staff on agency operations are continually evident. Factors such as limiting statutory or constitutional provisions and shortage of money, greatly influence the effectiveness of a program of public assistance. But staff competence, while it cannot be used as a substitute for adequate legal and financial provisions, is largely a determining element in coping with these limitations and in utilizing resources toward realizing the ultimate objectives of the agency.

Too often the real goals of a public assistance program are lost in the maze of organizational structure and eligibility requirements as well as in the enormosity of mass need. Realistically, however, results which contribute to the social and economic well-being of the people are a vital and necessary part of a permanent welfare program. It is the staff which must have the vision, the resourcefulness, and the skill in giving this service to the community. The inseparable relationship of staff development and effective administration is thereby indicated.

Among other things, effective administration hinges upon the policies and provisions which make it possible to employ staff members with as good qualifications as possible; to retain them in the agency through policies and practices which will attract and hold good personnel; and to provide for their continually improved functioning while on the job. Educational preparation for professional practice before employment is assumed as a primary factor in good administration. The increasing aware-

ness of the need for holding good personnel and for the continued growth of every staff member while on the job, whether he has some degree of professional equipment when employed or not, raises the important question of the measures through which this can be accomplished.

Staff development, if it is to be of practical value, takes place through the usual instruments of administration rather than by an artificial and theoretical attempt to impose training apart from the regular agency operations even though these regular avenues of development may, and usually do, require some supplementation. "Miniature schools" of social work as appendages of agencies tend to defeat the purposes both of education for public welfare and of development of individual capacity to perform in relation to the special job functions.

The agency's responsibility, then, for these developmental or training processes becomes primarily one of recognizing and using the widely accepted administrative procedures following the lines of regular administrative and supervisory responsibility in the agency. Some of the recognized elements of sound administration in any organization or field where there is cooperative undertaking toward common ends are a clear understanding of agency purpose and philosophy, a defining of job functions, and an allocation of responsibilities to staff members, so that the organizational and administrative channels are cleared for the smooth and swift flow of work. To this and its bearing upon staff performance, there is only one answer. The supervisory processes which are fundamental to administrative operation can be used effectively only as functions are made clear and responsibilities placed. Otherwise, the result is confusion, duplication, and lowered morale, to say nothing of minimum accomplishment. Furthermore, policies and procedures under which the assistance program is directed must be determined and made available for staff reference. Otherwise with what clarity and purposefulness can staff members function? Good administration also establishes

<sup>1</sup>This article expresses the views of the writer and is not an official statement of the Social Security Board.  
Reprint from "Public Welfare News," May, 1939.

personnel policies which provide some degree of security of tenure, adequate compensation, and opportunity for advancement. A demoralizing effect upon staff morale and efficiency is apparent if undercutting takes place, if case or field loads are too high, if activities are "bottlenecked," and if supervisors or administrators are incompetent.

Good supervision is perhaps the most essential element in the development of staff in effective administration. It is often a misunderstood process emphasizing disciplinary control rather than leadership which develops the strengths and stimulates the growth of individual capacities through which control and constructive progress are a consequence. A recognition of the developmental value of supervision in its truest sense is found in the newer approaches to business management and is seen in some of the business and industrial organizations of this country where plans for training through supervision are being used. Its importance in an effective administration of public assistance is unquestioned. Supervisory responsibilities lie in the hands of the administrative staff as well as in the hands of the staff carrying the more technical aspects of the social service job if there is to be development of the agency's program.

Supervisory tools, such as staff meetings, individual conferences, records and reports, are effective, however, only as they are planned with a purpose based on actual daily problems and individual needs, and as leadership is given which promotes growth of the individuals participating and which clears the way for better performance through knowledge acquired and skills developed. That it also must be a continuing process, constantly relating and interpreting and evaluating principle and practice in terms of individual capacity and agency objectives, is requisite to good administration.

Whether in the area of legal provisions and limitations, of fiscal policies, government organization, or social work practices, knowledge is essential, and a relating of that knowledge to the problems at hand is a required skill in developing staff competence. Lewis Meriam has included in a discussion of the functions of the chief executive the statement, "Intimate knowledge of the subject matter with which an administrative agency is primarily concerned is

indispensable to the effective, intelligent administration of that agency."<sup>1</sup>

The whole field of the public assistance program offers material upon which to draw for discussions, conferences, staff meetings, and upon which to base directed readings. Policies of establishing eligibility, client needs, standards of assistance, medical care, use of community resources, methods of dealing with attitudes toward relief, supervisory skills, and board relationships are common subjects for fruitful discussions leading to better administration. General principles and concepts of good public welfare administration and case work services must be shown in relation to these questions if the result is to be a positive one from the standpoint of growth for the whole agency.

Little has been said here of educational leave as an administrative policy contributing to the development of staff effectiveness. An agency has a concern that individual staff members qualified by personal characteristics and proven potential strengths in agency performance, begin, or further, their educational equipment in order that they may return to the agency to strengthen the program through their increased and enriched store of knowledge and skills. It is considered a justifiable expenditure of administrative funds to continue payment of part or full salary to staff members on educational leave when plans for leave are based upon sound principles of selection and are designed to secure the best interests of the program. With ever-changing situations and the constant challenge to maintain competence on the job, there is need to plan for development of individuals through advanced study of a general or specialized nature if effective administration is to be a continuing and growing thing.

Public assistance is not an emergency program. What we are building today must be sound and enduring. What we do today must be in terms of what we hope for the future in public welfare. With a clarity of purpose and a growing competence in leadership, the objective of better service to the client and community in terms of human rights and human needs can be more nearly realized.

<sup>1</sup>Meriam, Lewis, *Public Service and Special Training*. Four public lectures delivered at the University of Chicago, April, 1936. The University of Chicago Press. (Pp. 2 and 3.)

Table 1.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

July 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, JULY 1, 1939.....\$1,069,341.80

RECEIPTS:

Sales Tax.....	\$1,809,309.87
Liquor Taxes.....	532,501.18
Use Tax.....	62,858.50
Inheritance Taxes (10%).....	42,442.48
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	351.50
Recoveries, Old Age Pensions.....	7,993.18
License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	170,579.09
Appropriations .....	550,916.32
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	1,792,066.68
Miscellaneous Refunds.....	534.36
Total Receipts.....	<u>4,969,553.16</u>

TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....\$6,038,894.96

EXPENDITURES:

Old Age Pensions (Including Burials).....	\$3,608,463.19
Aid to Dependent Children.....	288,684.73
Aid to the Blind (Including Burials and Treatment).....	39,370.95
Child Welfare Services, State Expense.....	3,008.61
Child Welfare Services, Federal Expense.....	4,194.84
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	520,495.50
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	19,969.18
Sponsorship of W. P. A. Projects.....	33,618.21
Tuberculosis Expenditures.....	13,322.44
State Administrative Expense.....	42,400.02
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	166,836.50
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	150.70
Total Expenditures.....	<u>4,740,514.87</u>

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1939.....\*\$1,298,380.09

\*This amount includes September receipts in the Old Age Pension Fund which will be used to pay October Old Age Pensions.

Table 2.

## STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

July, August, and September, 1939

Counties	Unemployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Administration	Tuberculosis Aid	Total
Adams .....	\$ 6,931.50	\$ 50,595.94	\$ 270.00	\$ 4,657.66	\$ 2,107.34	\$ 49.28	\$ 64,611.72
Alamosa .....	4,194.25	21,556.17	333.75	1,281.99	721.26	.....	28,087.42
Arapahoe .....	11,925.00	94,391.65	877.50	10,473.51	3,864.56	600.70	122,132.92
Archuleta .....	1,521.50	14,903.46	67.50	356.00	826.10	.....	17,674.56
Baca .....	3,789.00	30,862.05	.....	1,990.00	1,961.46	.....	38,602.51
Bent .....	2,504.00	29,775.32	360.00	1,184.00	1,766.07	168.42	35,757.81
Boulder .....	13,193.25	111,150.15	1,102.87	6,868.67	5,796.26	1,777.94	139,889.14
Chaffee .....	5,275.00	31,341.14	495.00	2,689.33	1,376.04	.....	41,176.51
Cheyenne .....	1,420.50	15,591.23	218.25	853.00	760.54	.....	18,843.52
Clear Creek .....	1,810.25	9,647.58	303.75	944.01	582.42	.....	13,288.01
Conejos .....	6,207.00	41,464.61	348.75	1,764.00	1,472.98	105.39	51,362.73
Costilla .....	3,197.00	25,057.11	369.00	609.17	1,591.36	.....	30,823.64
Crowley .....	2,452.50	20,476.50	204.75	1,206.00	849.18	178.79	25,367.72
Custer .....	592.00	11,858.61	472.50	568.00	558.06	.....	14,049.17
Delta .....	3,721.25	61,077.83	894.00	5,104.64	2,452.18	432.15	73,682.05
Denver .....	180,963.50	977,168.15	8,363.56	94,983.83	41,999.47	2,128.24	1,305,606.75
Dolores .....	744.50	6,106.26	.....	507.01	439.27	.....	7,797.04
Douglas .....	1,268.75	10,089.25	241.13	1,451.67	663.72	.....	13,714.52
Eagle .....	1,725.00	13,766.41	.....	1,558.17	768.91	.....	17,818.49
Elbert .....	1,590.50	17,647.63	56.25	1,296.67	1,055.15	.....	21,646.20
El Paso .....	24,106.25	209,630.67	3,359.07	12,324.01	8,089.50	1,309.23	258,818.73
Fremont .....	12,632.50	90,508.95	1,147.50	5,920.00	2,127.40	272.81	112,609.16
Garfield .....	3,364.25	40,421.58	453.00	3,228.54	2,065.83	123.08	49,656.28
Gilpin .....	964.50	5,220.79	.....	507.33	440.76	.....	7,133.38
Grand .....	660.00	6,980.64	170.51	204.00	541.77	.....	8,556.92
Gunnison .....	2,757.50	12,892.00	99.37	1,065.33	905.25	101.53	17,820.98
Hinsdale .....	321.50	1,032.47	.....	30.00	107.10	.....	1,491.07
Huerfano .....	16,993.75	77,304.55	765.00	143.99	4,422.71	157.75	99,787.75
Jackson .....	135.25	3,078.26	.....	411.99	220.95	.....	3,846.45
Jefferson .....	12,159.25	81,812.14	1,417.66	9,434.58	3,862.96	359.51	109,046.10
Kiowa .....	2,639.00	15,303.41	65.73	1,107.01	1,160.52	.....	20,275.67
Kit Carson .....	3,245.00	43,591.93	202.50	2,713.66	1,570.22	.....	51,323.31
Lake .....	3,045.00	12,147.71	258.75	1,215.33	732.99	31.90	17,431.68
La Plata .....	4,804.50	53,635.27	537.93	3,315.53	1,828.43	126.25	64,247.91
Larimer .....	18,606.25	136,360.43	1,180.13	9,819.17	7,034.96	721.67	173,722.61
Las Animas .....	24,149.75	130,845.00	2,389.50	6,592.00	7,468.84	406.03	171,851.12
Lincoln .....	2,534.00	27,086.92	423.00	1,714.00	1,261.21	241.47	33,260.60
Logan .....	5,699.75	46,880.89	786.75	3,853.33	1,783.15	170.05	59,173.92
Mesa .....	5,057.50	92,123.05	961.12	3,919.97	3,783.58	301.15	106,146.37
Mineral .....	152.25	2,187.34	.....	96.66	168.75	.....	2,605.00
Moffat .....	1,793.75	16,399.20	67.50	1,176.83	755.82	.....	20,193.10
Montezuma .....	3,314.50	27,990.23	382.50	2,227.33	990.80	88.55	34,993.91
Montrose .....	3,095.00	54,640.38	488.25	1,477.34	1,468.35	.....	61,169.32
Morgan .....	5,615.00	56,564.49	513.00	5,855.35	1,661.73	.....	70,209.57
Otero .....	7,782.25	74,291.92	1,146.00	6,482.00	4,414.14	573.77	94,690.08
Ouray .....	964.75	8,874.37	135.00	719.99	269.04	.....	10,963.15
Park .....	592.50	9,012.42	.....	361.50	576.66	.....	10,543.08
Phillips .....	2,080.50	16,881.92	45.00	1,242.67	391.76	.....	20,641.85
Pitkin .....	1,302.50	10,128.06	127.12	706.00	487.95	.....	12,751.63
Prowers .....	7,459.25	46,903.95	717.68	6,943.41	2,376.72	902.87	65,303.88
Pueblo .....	38,082.75	204,715.84	2,838.86	16,066.00	10,693.09	370.60	272,767.14
Rio Blanco .....	778.25	9,990.27	.....	906.12	561.16	.....	12,235.80
Rio Grande .....	3,383.50	33,205.11	252.38	1,405.66	1,348.51	29.97	39,625.13
Routt .....	1,625.00	28,977.90	490.99	2,790.33	1,314.81	36.06	35,235.09
Saguache .....	1,200.75	19,691.17	131.25	912.67	743.19	.....	22,679.03
San Juan .....	592.50	3,541.50	.....	210.00	342.23	.....	4,686.23
San Miguel .....	1,251.75	8,784.23	168.75	398.00	530.56	151.30	11,284.59
Sedgwick .....	1,234.75	15,238.81	.....	1,372.67	511.03	85.37	18,442.63
Summit .....	778.25	6,114.52	.....	192.00	438.43	.....	7,523.20
Teller .....	1,978.50	22,804.10	501.75	978.67	754.59	119.83	27,137.44
Washington .....	2,249.75	29,119.61	360.00	3,070.83	1,393.72	.....	36,193.91
Weld .....	30,750.00	177,628.45	1,710.00	20,549.99	9,542.06	1,943.54	242,124.04
Yuma .....	3,535.75	43,589.57	393.75	3,856.66	2,108.79	278.70	53,763.22
TOTALS .....	\$520,495.50	\$3,608,659.07	\$ 39,665.86	\$287,865.78	\$164,864.35	\$ 14,343.90	\$4,635,894.46



# Old Age Pensions

The social security of the nation is vitally affected by the problem of ageing persons who are unable to support themselves because of economic changes. It has been shown that only a small percentage of the population is able to save enough during their working years to maintain them during later non-productive years. A few generations ago, age was in such a minority that no serious problem existed. Today, however, the problem is a progressive one, inasmuch as the population is growing older—the birth rate is decreasing, and life expectancy is increasing.

The feasibility of providing aid to older needy persons was demonstrated in various foreign countries and in several states in this country before the passage of the Social Security Act. At the present time under the provisions of this act, every state participates with the Federal Government in approved Old Age Assistance plans. Aged persons who fulfill specified eligibility requirements are no longer confronted with the problem of insecurity.

### Social and Economic Data

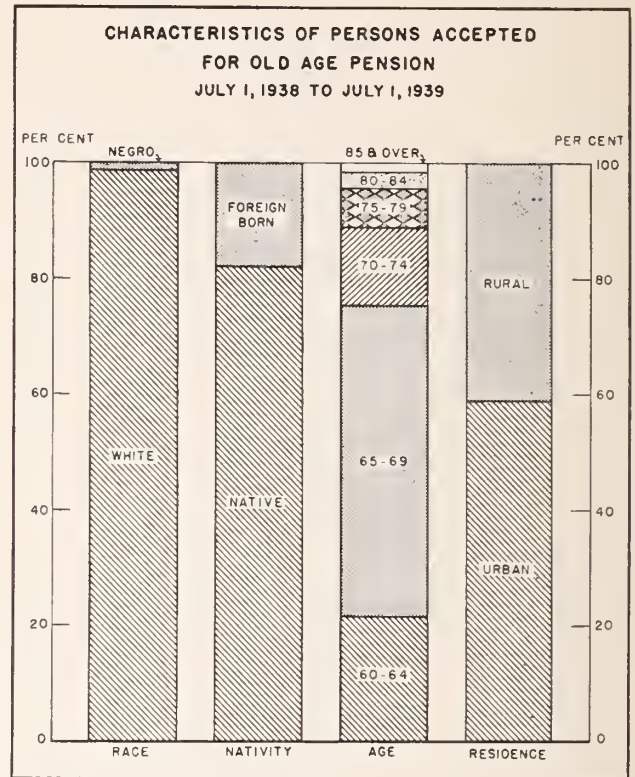
Data, accumulated from social data cards submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare, were analyzed relative to 5,103 applicants who were accepted for Old Age Pension in Colorado during the period from July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939. Only those persons who had never previously been accepted for Old Age Pension in Colorado were included in this study which comprised 5,033 white persons, 69 Negroes, and one Indian. The sexes were divided almost proportionately with 2,484 males and 2,619 females. The data relative to applicants who were accepted during this fiscal year may not be representative of the entire case load and should not be used as the basis for generalization. The stage of development of any program may influence the selection in a given period of individuals with particular characteristics. In a well-established program which has functioned for a period of years, for ex-

### Age, According to Sex, of Persons Accepted for Old Age Pension During the Fiscal Year July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939

Age <sup>1</sup>	Persons Accepted <sup>2</sup>					
	Number			Per Cent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total .....	5,103	2,484	2,619	100.0	100.0	100.0
60-64 years .....	1,114	479	635	21.8	19.3	24.2
65-69 years .....	2,727	1,413	1,314	53.5	56.9	50.2
70-74 years .....	678	328	350	13.3	13.2	13.4
75-79 years .....	354	163	191	6.9	6.6	7.3
80-84 years .....	153	62	91	3.0	2.5	3.5
85 years and over .....	77	39	38	1.5	1.5	1.4

<sup>1</sup>Age as of July 1, 1939.

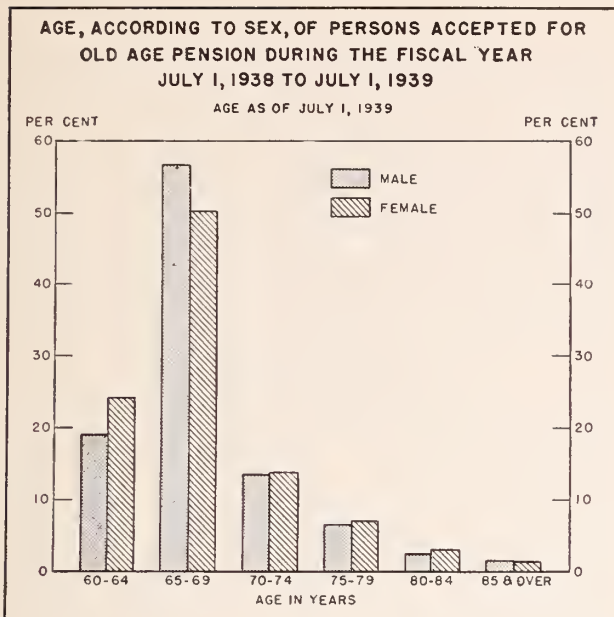
<sup>2</sup>Representing persons never previously approved for Old Age Pension.



ample, a large proportion of the individuals accepted for Old Age Pension will be those who have just reached the eligible age.

### Age

The fact that the Old Age Pension program is becoming better established in Colorado is manifested by comparing the average age of the Class A applicants for the fiscal year 1937-38 with that for the year 1938-39, inasmuch as the persons accepted during the latter period were, to a greater extent, those who became eligible upon reaching the minimum age required. The average age of Class A applicants approved for Old Age Pension during 1937-38 was 71 years, whereas during 1938-39, it was 67 years. (The ages on July 1, of 1938 and 1939 respectively, were used in computing these averages.) It is interesting to note that during the year 1938-39, the average age was the same for both sexes and for the white and Negro races; during the year 1937-38, the average age of the males was 8 years more than that of the females. The ages of the 5,103 applicants ranged from 60 years to 96 years, and, as shown by the accompanying chart, the five-year age group containing the largest number of persons was that from 65-69 years. Approximately 31 per cent of the Class A applicants were 65 years of age, and 27 per cent of the Class B applicants were 60 years of age.



**Award**

The amount awarded to these 5,103 applicants ranged from \$4.00 to \$45.00 monthly; the median grant was \$40.78; 35 per cent were granted the maximum award of \$45.00. The study showed that the amount of assistance varied with the type of living arrangement. The maximum grant was made to 54 per cent of the applicants living alone or in a household group but not with relatives; to 31 per cent of those with the spouse; and to 22 per cent of those with other relatives. Whether living with a spouse receiving a separate grant of Old Age Pension or with a spouse who was not a recipient, approximately 3 out of every 10 married applicants received the maximum award.

In order to relate the statistics of Colorado to those of other states, the Social Security Board requires that the fair rental value of the home is not to be considered as income for the purposes of this study; it was deducted as required by the Colorado law, however, in determining the amount of the authorized award. Slightly less than three-fourths of the total applicants had no other source of income; the remaining 1,352 had some type of income—relatives or friends made regular contributions to 559.

**Relief Status**

The analysis of the relief status of the 5,103 applicants revealed that 7 out of 10 had received no public or private assistance within the 2 years preceding the investigation for Old Age Pension. There were 1,208 applicants who were receiving public or private assistance at the time of investigation for Old Age Pension—759 applicants were recipients of general assistance, and WPA wages were received in 360 cases by the applicant or a member of the household.

Although the above data include only aid granted directly to the applicant except in those instances in which WPA wages were received by some member of the household, the following information relative to other assistance to be received in the household simultaneously with Old Age Pension includes all assistance received in the household of which the applicant is a member. In 72 per cent of the households where the applicants lived, no other assistance was to be received concurrently with the Old Age Pension grant; in 28 per cent, one other type of public or private assistance was to be received—another grant of Old Age Pension was indicated in approximately seven-eighths of these instances, WPA wages were to be received in 84 households, and general assistance in 49 households. Two types of assistance were to be received in only a very few instances.

As previously mentioned, the number of applicants who were receiving general assistance at the time of the investigation for Old Age Pension was shown to be 759; general assistance was to be received in only 49 households simultaneously with Old Age Pension. These data indicate, at least in a limited way, the extent that other assistance programs are alleviated by Old Age Pension.

**Race of 5,103 Persons Accepted For Old Age Pension July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939**

Race	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	5,103	100.0
White .....	5,033	98.6
Negro .....	69	1.4
Indian .....	1	1

<sup>1</sup>Less than 0.1 per cent.

**Marital Status and Living Arrangement**

The study revealed that 52 per cent of the applicants were married, 32 per cent were widowed, 8 per cent were divorced or separated, and 8 per cent were single; these proportions are very similar to those of the year 1937-38. It is interesting to note that, during the year 1938-39, the percentages of widowed, married, and single persons varied considerably for males and females: 20 per cent of the men and 43 per cent of the women were widowed; 59 per cent of the men and 45 per cent of the women were married; 11 per cent of the men and 5 per cent of the women were single. The disparity between the sexes with respect to marital status may be attributed to the fact that men usually marry women younger than themselves; this results in a larger proportion of married men than married women who are 65 years of age and over, and, likewise, a smaller proportion of males than females who are widowed.

Of the 2,648 married persons, 55 per cent were living with a spouse who was not receiving Old Age Pension, 44 per cent were living with a spouse who was also a recipient, and the remainder were not living in the same household with the spouse.

One of the objectives of the Old Age Pension program is to enable needy aged persons to live in their own homes or in the homes of relatives or others without being a burden. It was shown that more than three-fourths of the applicants were living in household groups, 23 per cent lived alone, and the remainder had some other living arrangement such as residence in a private institution. The fact that more than one-half of the applicants were either living alone or with the spouse, only, reveals the extent of independence afforded these needy old persons. The disparities in the living arrangements of the males as compared with the females are in accord with those found in the marital status. Only 13 per cent of the males were living with other relatives as contrasted with 31 per cent of the females; this is to be expected inasmuch as a large proportion of the females are widowed. A slightly higher percentage of men than women, 25 per cent and 21 per cent respectively, were living alone.

#### Location and Length of Residence

The study revealed that the Old Age Pension program is state-wide and reaches rural as well as urban areas. Urban areas include all incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; rural areas comprise farms, all incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants, and all unincorporated places. The chart relative to characteristics shows that urban areas were indicated more frequently than rural areas as the residence of the applicants accepted for Old Age Pension during the fiscal year—58 per cent were living in urban areas, and 42 per cent in rural areas. Denver was the residence of 28 per cent and farms, of 19 per cent.

#### Residence of 5,103 Persons Accepted For Old Age Pension July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939

Residence	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	5,103	100.0
Urban .....	2,986	58.5
Rural .....	2,117	41.5

The length of state residence of the Class A applicants ranged from 5 to 78 years with an average for the group of 25 years; that of the Class B applicants ranged from 35 to 64 years with an average of 46 years. Within Class A, the average length of residence was shown to be one year more for fe-

males than for males; the corresponding data for Class B indicated that the males had an average of 2 years more residence than the females. There were 5 per cent of the Class A applicants who had lived in Colorado for only 5 years—the minimum required by law; 6 per cent had state residency of 60 years or more. Of the Class B applicants, 8 per cent had fulfilled only the minimum requirement of 35 years state residency; 26 per cent had resided in the state for 60 to 64 years.

#### Nativity of 5,103 Persons Accepted For Old Age Pension July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939

Nativity	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	5,103	100.0
Native .....	4,207	82.4
Foreign-born .....	896	17.6

#### Nativity

It was indicated that slightly more than 82 per cent of Class A as well as Class B applicants designated the United States as their birthplace, and the birthplaces of the remainder were distributed among 33 foreign countries. Birthplaces of the 4,207 native-born applicants comprised 45 states and the District of Columbia; the states indicated most frequently were Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado which was the birthplace of 4 per cent of the Class A applicants and 30 per cent of the Class B applicants. Europe was the continent of birth of 9 out of 10 of the foreign-born applicants — Germany, Sweden, England, Russia, Italy, and Austria were the countries most frequently indicated; Asia and North American (including Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico) were the continents of birth of the remainder. All of the Negro applicants were born in the United States; Missouri, Texas, and Kansas were the birthplaces of almost one-half of the 69 Negro applicants; the birthplaces of all but 11 of the remainder were southern states with Alabama most frequently indicated. The one Indian whose application was accepted during this period was born in Oklahoma.

#### Medical Care and Physical Condition

An analysis of the physical condition of the 5,103 applicants showed that 92 per cent were able to care for themselves, 2 per cent were bedridden, and 6 per cent required considerable care but were not bedridden. The latter group comprised those who were so feeble or incapacitated by chronic illness that they required assistance in dressing, eating, and moving about the home.

It was found that approximately 86 per cent of the total were not receiving medical care at the time of application; the remainder were receiving some

type of treatment—641 were under the care of an individual physician. As might be assumed, medical care was received by larger proportions of the persons who were bedridden and by those who required care from others than by persons who were able to care for themselves. Approximately 90 per cent of the bedridden persons and 60 per cent of those requiring considerable assistance from others were receiving medical care, whereas only 7 per cent of those able to care for themselves were receiving treatment.

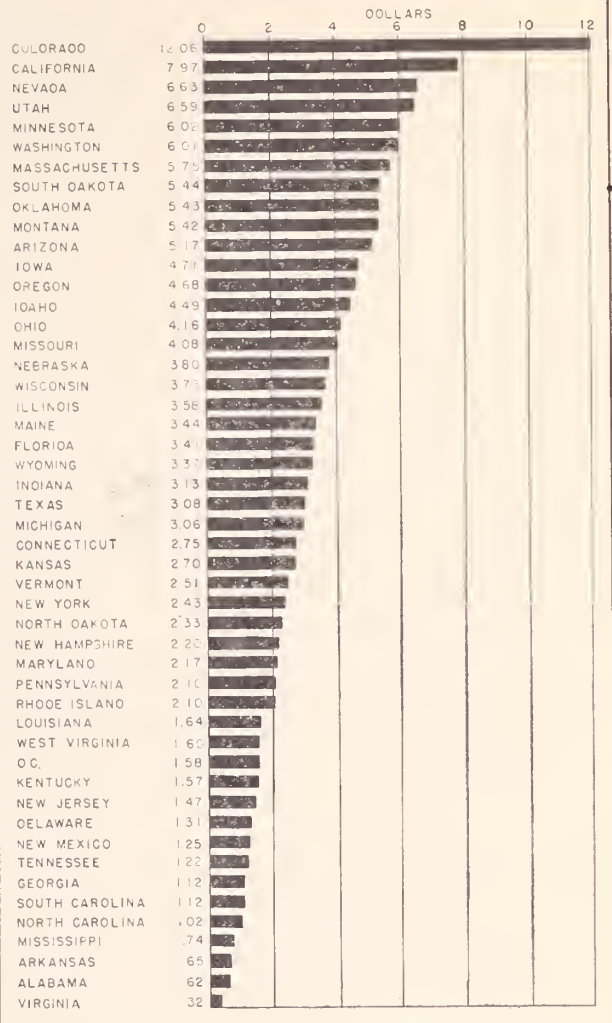
The accompanying chart is adapted from data appearing in the Social Security Bulletin, August, 1939. Within certain limitations prescribed by the Social Security Act, the Federal share of assistance payments is one-half. Special attention is called to statements of the Social Security Board relative to the amount per capita.

- (1) "These figures do not represent total cost . . . , because they exclude cost of administration and of hospitalization and burials."
- (2) ". . . total population as of July 1, 1937, estimated by the United States Bureau of Census."

The states are arranged in the chart according to the amount per inhabitant for Old Age Assistance in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939. The amount per inhabitant for this type of assistance ranged from \$12.06 in Colorado to 32 cents in Virginia where the program is relatively new. In Colorado the age limit for Old Age Assistance is 60 years, whereas the age limit is 65 years in all other states except Missouri, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania, which have established the minimum age at 70 years. The median rate for the continental United States was \$3.06. In addition to variant minimum age limits, variations in state rates may be attributed in part to the lack of uniformity in the definition of need, in the extent of need, in state and local resources available, and in the length of time the program has been in operation.

**AMOUNT PER INHABITANT FOR PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939



Note: These figures do not represent the total cost of the program, because they exclude cost of administration and of hospitalization and burials. Amount per inhabitant based on total population as of July 1, 1937, estimated by the United States Bureau of Census.

Source: "Social Security Bulletin," Vol. 2, No. 8, page 44.

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

July, August, and September, 1939

Month	Number Recipients			Average Per Recipient		Amount Paid		
	Class A <sup>1</sup>	Class B <sup>2</sup>	Classes A & B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Classes A & B
Total						\$3,298,810.62	\$300,460.16	\$3,599,270.78
July	35,750	3,261	39,011	\$32.23	\$32.04	\$1,152,206.36	\$104,489.03	\$1,256,695.39
August	35,926	3,292	39,218	31.26	31.09	1,123,224.72	102,340.80	1,225,565.52
September	36,114	3,326	39,440	28.34	28.15	1,023,379.54	93,630.33	1,117,009.87

<sup>1</sup>Persons 65 and over. <sup>2</sup>Persons 60 to 65. <sup>3</sup>Paid from Federal and State Funds. <sup>4</sup>Paid from State Funds only. <sup>5</sup>Represents gross payments exclusive of those for burial.

# Surplus Commodities

During the third quarter of 1939, a total of 3,865,988 pounds of food, 260,559 articles of wearing apparel, and 18,459 household items were distributed by County Departments of Public Welfare to public assistance families and to those families whose incomes can maintain them at the subsistence level only. The 64,384 cases with 255,809 persons certified to the Surplus Commodity Division by the County Welfare Boards during this quarter, represented a monthly average of 21,461 cases with 85,270 persons. This is considerably greater than the corresponding period of 1938, when an average of 17,332 cases with 68,596 persons were certified monthly. The total estimated monetary value of the commodities distributed was \$483,815.09, which included \$216,026.63 for food, \$251,589.96 for wearing apparel, and \$16,198.50 for household items.

The Surplus Commodity Division of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare received butter, fresh cauliflower, wheat cereal, cornmeal, white flour, oranges, fresh peaches, fresh peas, and plums from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation during the three-month period. A total of 1,769 cases of vegetables (No. 2 cans) were received from the WPA Canning Plants; the vegetables were furnished by the State Department of Public Welfare, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the city of Denver, and Weld County.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation furnished cotton and ticking for mattresses to be processed under contract by the commercial mattress manufacturer submitting the lowest bid to the State Purchasing Department. In addition, batts and coverings for comforters will be assembled by the WPA sewing projects from the cotton provided by the Corporation and the challis coverings purchased by the State Department.

## School Lunch Program

In 1934, the Official Colorado State Relief Committee made a survey of undernourished children of the state. It was found that approximately twelve thousand children were suffering from rickets, scrofula, and similar diseases resulting primarily from improper nourishment. In order to restore the chil-

aren to health, the State Committee purchased two carloads of codliver oil. It was felt that although the codliver oil could partially alleviate the deficiency, sufficient and nourishing food as well as a balanced diet were, in reality, the essential requirements of these children. As an experiment, hot school lunch programs were inaugurated in five schools; commodities were furnished as supplemental to the donations which were made by parents, merchants, and others. Inasmuch as the results of the experiment were successful, the program was extended the following year.

The hot school lunch program is a cooperative project between the Federal Government, the state of Colorado, the Work Projects Administration, the County Departments of Public Welfare, local community organizations, the parents of the children, and many other persons who are interested in their community and in the health of the children. In recognition of the progress in this program and the resultant benefits, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has provided additional food this year. It is necessary that the parents, if able to do so, contribute either money, produce, dairy products, or other available items even though supplies for the lunches are furnished in substantial quantities by others. The cash which is contributed is used for the purchase of pepper, salt, baking powder, sugar, and other necessary items. The sponsors of the local project or individual school are required to furnish the cooking stove and utensils, fuel and lights, space, and other necessary items for the preparation and serving of the lunches. The regulations specify that no charge is to be made for the lunches inasmuch as this would constitute a sale of surplus commodities; in addition, no distinction is to be made between children from relief families and those from self-supported families.

The WPA cooperates in the school lunch program by assigning women to cook and serve these lunches. The WPA school lunch program, which has been approved by the State Department of Public Welfare, is sponsored by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and cosponsored in various counties by local community organizations. In rural schools located in districts where the WPA is unable to assign workers, the hot school lunch program is made possible by the sponsorship of the county superintendent of schools and through the efforts of parents, teachers, and others who prepare and serve the meals. Ef-

(Continued on page 24)

# General Assistance

## A DAY WITH A COUNTY WELFARE WORKER

The discussion in Quarterly Bulletin Volume 3, Number 2, indicated, generally, the scope of general assistance and the problems involved in meeting the needs of the group who are not eligible for categorical assistance and yet are in need of aid from the County Welfare Department. The fundamental steps in investigation were outlined in order to illustrate the work involved in the proper treatment of such problems as these applicants for general assistance present. Perhaps the picture will become more vivid if we spend a day with a county worker in order to see for ourselves what some of the problems are, and how the worker on the job must meet them.

Let us examine some leaves from the notebook of this county worker whom we will call Miss Mills. Obviously, we will not learn the complete stories, but we will have a glimpse of the varied problems revealed in the cross section of one day's work. It happened that seven of the requests made to the County Department of Public Welfare for assistance, which came to the attention of Miss Mills in the course of one day's work, required some form of general assistance or services.

During the same day, other requests also required time and attention. Mr. Jones, who had become 65 years of age during the month, came to the office to apply for Old Age Pension; it was necessary for Miss Mills to interview him, inasmuch as this County Welfare Department does not have an intake worker. Later, she made a thorough investigation relative to his ability to meet eligibility requirements. Mrs. Little, a recipient of Aid to Dependent Children on behalf of her three small daughters, also came to the office with a recent letter from her brother in "Y," an adjoining county. It stated that if she were living near him, he and his wife could help her with the children and that he believed she could get some part-time work. These statements were the basis of Mrs. Little's request for a transfer to "Y" County. Such a transfer would require the approval of the State Department of Public Welfare in the event that correspondence with "Y" County showed that the move would be for the best interests of the children.

Let us scrutinize, now, the leaves of Miss Mills' notebook on which are recorded the seven general assistance requests previously mentioned. The caption, "General Assistance as an Answer to Emergen-

cies," might be appropriately applied to that which follows. Inasmuch as brief summaries, only, are possible here, we will not perceive all of the many steps involved and the difficulties encountered in assisting these people. Names and facts, of course, have been disguised in order to preserve the confidential nature of the relationship between the applicant and the welfare office.

### General Assistance Request Number 1

#### Problem

Mrs. Monroe was in the office to ask aid in obtaining school books for Ed who was in the eighth grade and for Nancy who was in high school. The schools which they were attending did not furnish all of the books for children in these grades. This family had been receiving monthly cash relief grants from the County Department of Public Welfare for the preceding nine months. Mr. Monroe was unemployable as a result of a heart condition which caused him to be bedfast much of the time. Mrs. Monroe was not strong and was unable to do anything in addition to her housework.

#### Action Taken

Miss Mills first visited the school to verify the information relative to the books needed by the children and to learn whether the school could find some means of providing them. This visit also gave her an opportunity to ascertain how the children were progressing in school and if there were other problems known to the school which needed attention. Miss Mills learned that Ed was somewhat backward in making friends with the other children and that he had a tendency to stutter; she made a note of this so that she would remember to discuss the difficulty with the mother when the right opportunity presented itself. Nancy was advancing nicely in her studies; the previous year she had been shy and timid about reciting—apparently because her clothes were noticeably poorer than those of the other children. Recently, the teacher stated, she had appeared better-dressed and participated more readily in the recitations on her own initiative. The school revealed that the required books could be purchased on monthly installments. Later, Miss Mills visited the home in order to formulate a plan with Mrs. Monroe relative to the possibility of "stretching" the family income still further so that it would include small monthly payments for the school

books. The last supply of commodity clothing had included three attractive school dresses for Nancy; Mrs. Monroe expressed her gratitude and stated that, in all probability, she would be able to make small monthly payments on the books inasmuch as the allowance for clothing in the budget could be reduced.

#### **General Assistance Request Number 2**

##### **Problem**

Mr. Gradt appeared at the office greatly disturbed. He explained that he was without funds to meet the cost of medical care which his wife would need almost immediately. This young couple was expecting their first child. Six weeks before this application was made, Mr. Gradt, accompanied by his wife, had come from "X" County to work in the potato harvest; the temporary jobs had provided only enough for their current expenses. Since completing the maximum service of two years in CCC, Mr. Gradt had been irregularly employed at construction labor and at seasonal work in the harvest fields.

##### **Action Taken**

A home visit was made by Miss Mills and immediate hospitalization for the expectant mother was determined necessary. The county doctor was called, hospital arrangements were made, and a wire was sent to "X" County in order to verify residence. Although residence was confirmed, "X" County was unable to authorize medical expense in this emergency, inasmuch as the family had not been known to the County Department of Public Welfare recently, and a further investigation would be necessary. The county in which this emergency arose, therefore, was obliged to meet the hospitalization cost from its general assistance funds until an adjustment could be made with "X" County.

#### **General Assistance Request Number 3**

##### **Problem**

Accompanied by his nineteen-year-old son Fritz, Mr. Rudolph came to the office to request aid. His bill at the local grocery was so high, he feared that his credit might be discontinued at any time. Fritz had been employed temporarily during the potato harvest, but had no further prospects of work. These earnings had immediately been applied on medical and grocery debts which had accumulated prior to the time Mr. Rudolph was accepted for WPA employment. Mr. Rudolph found that his minimum WPA wages were inadequate to supply the needs of his family of eight, four of whom were growing school children. Sixteen-year-old Bessie had been obliged to wear special braces following an attack of infantile paralysis and still required frequent medical care.

##### **Action Taken**

After some discussion, during which it appeared difficult to find a satisfactory solution to this problem, it occurred to Miss Mills that there would be another CCC enrollment period soon. She explained that Fritz would have an opportunity to receive training which would afford him good preparation for future jobs. He would be able to allot \$22.00 monthly to his family during the time of his enrollment. This plan was enthusiastically accepted by Fritz and his father, the application was prepared, and arrangements were made for his certification to CCC.

#### **General Assistance Request Number 4**

##### **Problem**

Mr. Simms, a transient, who had graying hair and a lined face, asked for clothing—the need of which was apparent. During the previous five years, he had been traveling from place to place and, therefore, in all likelihood, did not have residence in any state.

##### **Action Taken**

Miss Mills explained to him that the county did not even have sufficient funds to care adequately for its own residents. Since he desired work and appeared to be able-bodied, she called farmer Dillon, whom she knew had not yet completed his potato harvest. She secured Mr. Dillon's permission to refer Mr. Simms to him for temporary work, and arrangements for transportation were made with a neighboring farmer. Mr. Simms' face brightened with the prospect of obtaining even a few hours of work.

#### **General Assistance Request Number 5**

##### **Problem**

Miss Mills made her first visit that afternoon in response to Mr. Anderson's urgent request that she come soon. She found Mrs. Anderson engaged in her usual household tasks but greatly concerned about their three-weeks-old baby who had a congenital hernia. Mr. Anderson, who had been gassed in France, had attempted to maintain his family of eight on his monthly World War pension of \$70.00. His health had improved after he had established his family on the small truck farm five miles from town, but he was able to add very little to his income through the sale of produce. The season had been unusually dry, and the price offered for beans was low. A fifteen-year-old son was in high school and was eager to continue his studies. This would mean additional expense for books and clothing during the winter.

##### **Action Taken**

After her visit to the home, Miss Mills called on the family physician for advice. He explained that

the baby needed immediate surgical care—if the condition were neglected, the consequences would be serious to the child and, furthermore, it would be more expensive to correct. The Director, after a conference with Miss Mills, obtained approval from the County Board of Public Welfare which agreed that the child should not suffer because of the family's financial handicap. Miss Mills arranged by wire and letter for the baby to be admitted to the Children's Hospital in Denver. It had been agreed that the county would bear that part of the expense which the family was unable to pay.

**General Assistance Request Number 6**

**Problem**

A home visit was made to a new applicant who had asked to be certified to WPA. Mrs. Saunders was separated from her husband and had been working at a cottage camp which had closed at the end of the season. Her nine-year-old daughter, Ruth, had just returned from a visit to an aunt in Nebraska. The aunt had kept her during the summer months in order that Mrs. Saunders might be relieved of some responsibility while she was employed at the cottage camp. Mrs. Saunders stated that she had been unable to obtain any support from her husband—he was out of work and was living with his parents on a small fruit farm.

**Action Taken**

Non-support was established by a visit to Mr. Saunders which disclosed the fact that he had contributed nothing to the support of his child for more than one year, inasmuch as he had been ill and unable to work. Mrs. Saunders' state residence was verified by a statement of her former employer at the cottage camp. He added that he was contributing one of his cottages to her for the winter months. At the time of the home visit, plans were made for Ruth to receive care by a next-door neighbor if Mrs. Saunders were given WPA employment. It appeared that the possibility of re-establishing the home by uniting the father with the family was very remote. On the basis of this investigation, Miss Mills certified Mrs. Saunders to WPA. No immediate aid was required, inasmuch as Mrs. Saunders had shelter and some food supplies; however, she was assured that if aid were needed before her assignment to a WPA project, it would be given to her from the general assistance funds.

**General Assistance Request Number 7**

**Problem**

Mrs. Garcia, an applicant for WPA certification, and her five-year-old twins, Mary and Marie, had been deserted for more than a year. Although Mr.

Garcia was reported to have gone to Old Mexico, his exact whereabouts were unknown. For the time, the family was living with Mrs. Garcia's mother who operated a small boarding-house. They were a well-educated Spanish-American family.

**Action Taken**

After conferring with Mrs. Garcia and her mother as to possible plans, arrangements were made to certify Mrs. Garcia to one of the WPA educational projects in the county; she was well-qualified for this work because of her experience as a teacher before her marriage. Her mother would care for the children while she was working. Miss Mills would have suggested Aid to Dependent Children for Mrs. Garcia, but she knew that funds for this type of assistance were so limited at the time that the county was giving preference to larger families. After January 1, 1940, however, more adequate funds would be available for Aid to Dependent Children.

\* \* \* \* \*

In all of the situations which are briefly sketched here, the steps under "Action Taken" obviously were not completed on the same day. It is a fact that the consummation of many of the indicated steps required several days. However, during this one day, the worker did listen to all explanations of the individual difficulties and offered some immediate counsel to each person. In some cases, she promised a home visit; in others, she planned to see a doctor or a school; and, in still others, she arranged to secure further information.

It is apparent that each of these persons turned to the County Department of Public Welfare when facing a problem which he was unable to solve alone. These situations required prompt decisions, especially those involving the need for medical care.

The county worker, in her service to people in need, is oftentimes limited by inadequate resources or funds and by insufficient time at her disposal. It is obvious, therefore, that a county worker must be ingenious and must have such qualities as an open mind, an unemotional approach to each problem, an understanding of human nature, and an impelling desire to serve impartially.

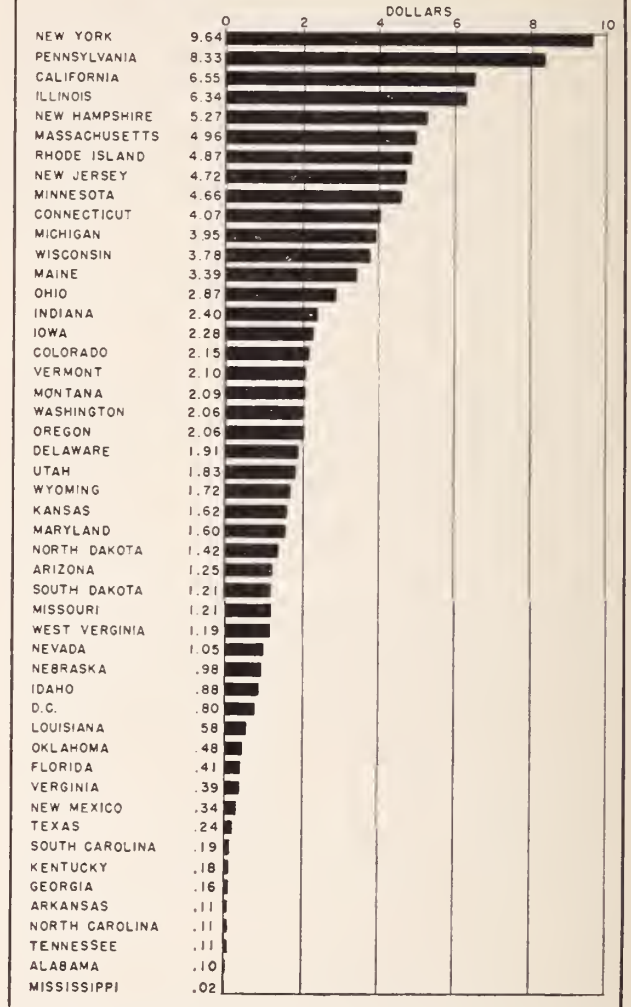
Obligations incurred for general assistance in the third quarter aggregated \$633,036.64 as against \$660,926.92 in the second quarter—a decrease of 4.2 per cent. In 21 counties, larger sums were incurred for general assistance during the third quarter than in the previous quarter, while in 42 counties, there was a decrease in the amount. The median average of the diminutions was 14.7 per cent and that of the increases was 9.2 per cent.

The unit of count for general assistance is the case—either a household or a single individual. In September, the last month in the quarter, 14,709 cases received one or more forms of general assistance, such as cash, assistance in kind, medical care, and hospitalization. An analysis showed that the arithmetic average of assistance per case exclusive of hospitalization and burial was \$13.01 for the state in September; 34 counties were above and 29 counties were below this average. The average amount of assistance per case ranged from \$6.38 in Huerfano County with 871 cases to \$20.62 in Custer County with 13 cases.

The accompanying chart, adapted from the Social Security Bulletin for August, 1939, shows the amount per inhabitant for assistance to General Relief cases during the fiscal year 1938-39 in the continental United States. Examination of the chart shows marked variation between the states in this amount. For this type of aid, which is financed without Federal participation, the amounts varied from 2 cents in Mississippi to \$9.64 in New York. In 1938-39, Colorado, with an amount per inhabitant of \$2.15, ranked seventeenth among the states and was 53 cents above the median (\$1.62) for the United States. When interpreting the chart, consideration must be given to the fact that in determining the amount per inhabitant no account was taken of administrative cost nor of expenditures for hospitalization and burial, and that the population figures employed were those estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1937. In the states surrounding Colorado, the amount per inhabitant in 1938-39 was: Utah, \$1.83; Wyoming, \$1.72; Kansas, \$1.62; Arizona, \$1.25; Nebraska, \$0.98; Oklahoma, \$0.48; and New Mexico, \$0.34.

**AMOUNT PER INHABITANT FOR ASSISTANCE TO GENERAL RELIEF CASES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1939



Note: These figures do not represent the total cost of the program, because they exclude cost of administration and of hospitalization and burials. Amount per inhabitant based on total population as of July 1, 1937, estimated by the United States Bureau of Census.

Source: "Social Security Bulletin," Vol. 2, No. 8, page 44.



Betty Danford

**NEW DISTRICT SUPERVISOR**

Betty Danford was appointed Supervisor of District Eight comprising Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties in July, 1939. After receiving a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Denver, she accepted a position as district visitor in the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare. The successive positions which Miss Danford held in this agency were complaint interviewer, senior intake worker, case consultant, and district supervisor. During the time Miss Danford was employed in these various capacities, she furthered her professional education by attending the University of Denver School of Social Work. She left her last position in the Denver Bureau for full-time attendance in this institution where she fulfilled all of the requirements for a Master of Arts Degree with the exception of one course in individual research. Miss Danford is a member of the American Association of Social Workers.

# Child Welfare Division

## "A MATTER OF UNDERSTANDING"

"I come-a see bouta mine Carmella. She non minda her papa."

Mr. Gerardo, a man in his late forties—short, rotund, and stocky—sat on the edge of his chair. He wore brown corduroy trousers; a brown sweater which buttoned about his corpulent chest did its best to hide a blue work shirt. His hands nervously toyed with a black felt hat.

"Is Carmella your daughter?" the child welfare worker asked.

"Yes. She's-a my keed."

"You said that she disobeys you. In what way?"

In a flow of broken English, punctuated by words in the Italian, he told of Carmella's interest in a divorced man—a man who could never be classed as a gentleman because he had never come to ask him, the father, for permission before taking Carmella out.

In this and subsequent interviews, the child welfare worker learned that Mr. and Mrs. Gerardo were born in Sicily. Carmella and Mike, the eldest of the four children comprising the Gerardo household, were born there also. The Gerardos emigrated from their native land when Carmella was three years old and Mike, a mere infant. They came to Colorado because they had relatives here. Mr. Gerardo, with the help of these relatives, bought and successfully operated a small grocery store.

Until the death of Mrs. Gerardo, in the early part of the previous year, no serious difficulties clouded the Gerardo home. Since that tragedy, Mr. Gerardo had tried to be both mother and father to his motherless children. The task, moderately successful at first, began to become a burden and to be more difficult as the months wore on.

"I'm sick of Papa telling me what I can and can't do," Carmella said when she visited the welfare office in response to the request of the child welfare worker. "He thinks we should do things like they did in Sicily when he was a boy—he gets sore if we don't."

"What are some of the things he expects you to do?"

Carmella hesitated a moment, then said: "He thinks the boys that go out with me ought to ask him first if they can take me out—imagine! He thinks I ought to tell him something about every boy I go out with—you know, all about his family and that stuff; and he expects me to be home every single night. He doesn't like me to stay all night

with Susie, my girl friend. When Joe and I go to a dance, it takes a long time to come home on the streetcar, and I don't see why he fusses about it when I stay with Susie. She's a nice girl."

"Is Joe the young man in whom you are interested?"

Carmella nodded her head in assent.

"Do tell me about him."

"Oh, there isn't much to tell. He's nice looking, he has blue eyes and light-brown hair. He isn't very tall. I think he's only five feet seven, but that makes it nice when we dance together because I'm not very tall either." Carmella paused for a moment. "I guess that's all except his people came from England."

"It seems as if most of the disagreements with your father have been because of Joe. Is that correct?" continued the child welfare worker.

"Yes, that's right. You see Joe was married." Then she hastened to add: "But he's got his divorce a long time ago. Of course, Papa doesn't like that, and he thinks he's too old for me."

"How old is Joe?"

"He's twenty-nine—that isn't old, is it?"

"And how old are you, Carmella?"

"I'm sixteen, but my mother was married when she was fifteen," she said quickly.

"Fifteen is rather young, don't you agree?"

"I don't see why age should make any difference. Just because my mother lived in Sicily, it was all right for her to marry when she was fifteen; but here in America, people say it's too young—even Papa says so. Oh, Papa is awfully good to us kids, but when he tells us to do something, he expects us to do it right now and not answer back. He could boss Mama and get away with it, but he can't boss me."

"Did he 'boss,' as you say, your mother?"

"I'll say he did!"

"And did your mother mind being bossed?" the child welfare worker inquired.

Carmella gave her a surprised glance. "No," she said thoughtfully, after a moment's consideration, "I don't believe she did."

"Well, I don't believe she did either," the child welfare worker mused. In response to the questioning look that appeared in Carmella's eyes, the child welfare worker continued: "The customs in some of the foreign countries are quite different from our customs here. In Sicily, for example, girls marry

very young; they are taught almost from babyhood to be good wives and mothers and to be in subjection to the men whom they marry. And in each instance the husband is boss; therefore, he is supreme in all things. A wife is just as proud of her husband's dominance or 'bossing' as she is of his strength."

"Mama did seem to brag to her friends when she told them how strong Papa was. She would say how he bossed her and us kids. I guess it is hard when you are brought up in one country and have to live in another country, where things are so different. I'm so glad you told me about this 'cause I never thought of it that way before." She was convinced for a moment, and then she became rebellious again. "I still think foreign-born people should try to learn the ways of the people in the new country, but I don't think Papa has tried very hard. Just because Joe isn't as strong as Papa is no reason for me to give him up, and what difference does it make if he is a divorced man?"

The child welfare worker called at the Gerardo home when the family was having a late dinner; they were most hospitable and asked her to join them. She declined their invitation inasmuch as she had already dined, but she did accept an apple which they offered her.

Mr. Gerardo and the children were going to a dance which they were anticipating with much excitement. Carmella, however, evinced no enthusiasm and seemed to be making no preparations with the others. This prompted the child welfare worker to ask Carmella if she and Joe were going. Carmella did not answer but shook her head.

"Carmella non lika her Papa," Mr. Gerardo said mournfully, as tears came to his eyes.

Later while talking with Carmella alone, the child welfare worker learned that the girl was hesi-

tant to take Joe to the type of dance her people and her friends frequented.

"The whole family doesn't go to a dance in this country. He'd think it crazy," Carmella affirmed somewhat indignantly.

The child welfare worker explained to Carmella that marriages are happier if the husband and wife have mutual friends. She suggested that it might be well for her to introduce Joe to her friends if she planned to marry him. At first Carmella did not favor the plan but later she consented to ask Joe to accompany the family when they attended the next dance. "That is, if Papa will let me," she added doubtfully.

During one visit, the child welfare worker talked with the father about inviting Joe to a dance, and, on another visit, about asking him to dinner. Mr. Gerardo was adamant at first in his refusal. She asked him, however, if he would still feel that Joe had failed to do the proper thing if the young man's actions were viewed not from the standpoint of Sicilian behavior but from that of American customs. She suggested that Carmella would be more inclined to discuss her problems with him as she had with her mother if he would show some interest in Joe. And this interest could best be displayed by inviting him to their home. The child welfare worker further explained that continuous misunderstandings over Joe were as difficult for Carmella as they were for him; it was not until he fully realized this fact that Mr. Gerardo decided to invite Joe to dinner and to the dance.

Inasmuch as a better understanding had now been established between the father and daughter, the child welfare worker felt that the possibility for a successful adjustment of the family problem was greater.

## Aid to Dependent Children

Aid to Dependent Children is assistance granted with respect to a dependent child or dependent children; formal action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Aid to Dependent Children Law of 1936 and with the state plan which is approved by the Social Security Board.

The number of cases under care moved upward only slightly during the three-month period—from 4,874 families with 11,907 children in the open case load at the beginning of the quarter to 4,927 families with 12,105 children at the close.

During these three months, Aid to Dependent Children in the form of monthly cash payments to recipients aggregated \$434,627.34. In addition, \$45,732.34 was expended from General Relief funds as

supplementary assistance to Aid to Dependent Children households. This additional aid comprised money payments, hospitalization, medical care, burials, rent, fuel, food, etc.

In August, 1939, Colorado held sixth place in the United States in the proportion of children assisted to the total number of eligible age. The 12,022 Colorado children on the Aid to Dependent Children rolls represented a ratio of 41 per 1,000 estimated population under 16 years of age as compared with a ratio of 24 per 1,000 for the total 42 jurisdictions with plans approved by the Social Security Board. The population was estimated as of July 1, 1938, by the Social Security Board with the advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.

**AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS**

July, August, September, 1939

Applications		Families	Children
Pending—June 30, 1939.....		250	534
Received during July, August, September, 1939.....		605	1,406
Total .....		855	1,940
Disposed of during the quarter.....		639	1,528
	Families	Children	
A. Assistance granted .....	(78.2%) 500	1,246	
B. Assistance not granted.....	(21.8%) 139	282	
1. Need not established—income in home.....	95		
2. Both parents in home—neither physically nor mentally incapacitated .....	9		
3. Residence requirements not met.....	7		
4. Moved out of county.....	7		
5. Child not in the home.....	4		
6. Voluntary withdrawal .....	3		
7. Public assistance in home.....	3		
a. Aid to Dependent Children.....	1		
b. General assistance .....	1		
c. Old Age Pension .....	1		
8. Mother remarried .....	2		
9. No verification of age.....	1		
10. Unsuitable home .....	1		
11. Reason not stated .....	7		
Pending—September 30, 1939.....		216	412
	* * * * *		
Cases Under Care		Families	Children
Continued from June, 1939.....		4,874	11,907
Added during July, August, September, 1939.....		500	1,246
Total .....		5,374	13,153
Closed during the quarter.....		447	1,048
Reasons for closing			
1. Relatives became able to support.....	252		
2. Child reached maximum age.....	41		
3. Mother remarried .....	35		
4. Not eligible for original grant.....	23		
5. Moved to another state.....	20		
6. Transferred to another county.....	15*		
7. Transferred to another form of assistance.....	11		
8. To another county within the state.....	10		
9. Child not in the home of relatives.....	9		
10. Dependent child or children admitted to institution .....	7		
11. Change of payee.....	7*		
12. Recipient deceased .....	5		
13. Father returned home.....	3		
14. Dependent child married .....	2		
15. Unsuitable home .....	1		
16. Death of dependent child.....	1		
17. Not reported .....	5		
Continued to October, 1939.....		4,927	12,105

\*Payments not discontinued to children.

# The CCC Selection Division

## CCC Protects and Develops Recreational Areas in National Parks



Photo by U. S. Forest Service

Forest Fire in Rio Grande National Forest, June, 1939

CCC enrollees spent approximately 17,611 man-days fighting forest fires in Colorado during the 1939 fire season. It is unfortunate that this tremendous effort was made necessary to fight destruction. Happily, the CCC is a constructive program designed to protect, to conserve, and to preserve our natural and human resources. In the letter which follows, Martin Romero's description of his first encounter with a forest fire is typical of the experience of many CCC enrollees in Colorado.

DG-2-C Company 806  
Grand Junction, Colo.  
July 18, 1939

Dear Dad:

I was finally taken to fight a forest fire. We have been having on the average of one fire call a day since the fourth of July. Sunday evening when the call came in many of the boys were in town and our camp already had one crew out fighting another forest fire in Debeque. . . Twenty-eight of us left camp in a technical service truck about five o'clock Sunday evening. . .

The fire was at the head of a creek that empties into the Colorado River at Debeque. We were swallowed by darkness a short time after starting up the canyon. . . There was a bend in the canyon about a mile from the fire. As we neared the bend we could see the reflection from the flames dancing on the

opposite cliff. We turned around the bend and my eyes met the most spectacular sight I've ever witnessed. The whole mountain side from the bottom of the canyon to about two-thirds to the top was aflame. It hurt me deep inside as I saw the tall, dark pines calmly awaiting their doom like some brave soldier standing before a firing squad. The fire would creep along on the underbrush until it came to a pine and after burning on the bottom of the tree a few minutes it would spread all over the tree as if mad and in a hurry to devour it.

We didn't fight the fire that night, but waited until morning. The truck stopped on the upper side of the canyon from the fire. We parked in a position so that the wind was blowing from us to the fire. After gazing until our eyes hurt we bedded down. Each boy had taken a barrack bag stuffed with two blankets, a mess kit, and a jacket or raincoat.

Next morning by four o'clock we were fighting our way up the side of the mountain towards the fire. The first five fellows at the front end of the line carried axes. They cut the scrub oak and small trees. Back of them came a brush thrower picking up the cut trees and throwing them in towards the fire. The next eight or nine boys carried mattocks. With their tools they dug into the ground and cut the roots and still smaller growth. The last boys on the line had shovels. They cleared away all the roots, leaves and

needles. When the last man with a shovel had passed there was left as clean a trail as any hiker could ask for.

After about three hours of hard fighting we had corralled the worst part of the fire. Two times we were right next to the flames. Smoke nearly blinded us and tears mixed with sweat rolled into our mouths. Nobody kicked about the work and after a good rest the gang was as full of life as ever.

At noon we were relieved by a crew from our side camp. We rode into our main camp a very tired and dirty bunch that evening.

I'll have to stop here to save paper for some other time. When I go home I'll tell you a lot more than I can write.

A big kiss for Mom and Sammie.

Your son,

Martin J. Romero.

### **National Parks and Monuments in Colorado**

Recognizing the universal human need for outdoor recreation, the Federal Government established a recreation authority—the National Park Service in the U. S. Department of the Interior. Its major objective has been the promotion of the well-being of Americans through the health-giving qualities of relaxation and recreation in pure air in natural surroundings of inspiring beauty. In utilizing expert technicians and drawing upon its experience as a park management and recreational planning agency, the general development of parks is planned so that each individual project will be put to its highest social use, and, at the same time, will be protected and conserved.

In Colorado under the National Park Service, there are the Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain National Parks and a similar group of reservations known as national monuments: Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Colorado, Great Sand Dunes, Holy Cross, Hovenweep, Wheeler, and Yucca House. The work of the CCC has been aimed at protecting and conserving the historic, archaeological, and geologic resources of these areas.

### **CCC Contributions to the National Park Program**

"Civilian Conservation Corps activities have placed development at least ten years ahead in Rocky Mountain National Park. Enrollees in the high Rockies have worked on jobs so numerous that they include scores of development and maintenance projects for the benefit of present and future visitors."<sup>1</sup>

During the summer months there were three CCC camps located in Rocky Mountain National Park: Camps NP-1-C and NP-4-C in Estes Park, and Camp NP-7-C near Grand Lake. Notable among work projects in the park was the construction of water

and sewer systems for the Fall River Pass Museum on the Trail Ridge Road, located at an elevation of 11,797 feet. These systems are numbered among the highest which have been built in the West. Another outstanding project was the construction of the Big-horn District Ranger Station, a four-room structure built entirely by enrollees under the direction of skilled carpenters and other artisans.

Enrollees stationed in Camp NP-5-C in Mesa Verde National Park have solved one of the primary needs of the park by the construction and improvement of a public campground. Here, as in Rocky Mountain National Park, enrollees have constructed roadways, parking spurs and areas, individual camp sites, truck trails, underground power lines, water reservoirs, and ski trails. They have built checking stations, picnic tables, and fireplaces. Other activities have included field planting and seeding, landscaping, surveying, making and erecting signs and markers, and the maintenance and development of telephone lines.

Camp NM-2-C has been located in the Colorado National Monument. The chief activities have been the obliteration of old abandoned roads, minor road maintenance, development of springs for the buffalo herd and other wildlife, bank sloping, equipment shed construction, and minor road improvement.

### **Metropolitan Areas Benefit from CCC Program**

The work of the CCC in metropolitan parks is under the technical supervision of the National Park Service in cooperation with the local park administrative agencies. In these more easily accessible areas, developments are made so that the parks can be used for more extensive recreational activities.

The Denver Mountain Park System, the first municipally-owned system of mountain parks in the world, is composed of forty-five parks with a total area of twelve thousand acres. At the present time, work is being concentrated on the eight smaller parks within the system: Red Rocks Park, Little Park, Corwina Park, Dedissee Park, Bergen Park, Fillius Park, Genesee Mountain Park, and Lookout Mountain Park. An attendance count during the summer season showed that more than a million people visited these areas.

The enrollees of Camp MA-2-C, located in Genesee Mountain Park, have been employed principally in tree insect control and in the development of picnic areas, roads, and trails. Work activities for the past season were devoted to the construction of a road for the purpose of opening Dedissee Park for public use. When completed, this area will contain approximately one hundred fireplaces, three hundred tables, four comfort stations, and the usual picnic facilities including wells, refuse pits, etc.

<sup>1</sup>National Park Official.



Red Rocks Amphitheater

The Red Rocks Amphitheater, which is one of the largest CCC projects in the United States, is being constructed by Camp MA-1-C, Mt. Morrison. A natural bowl is formed by two huge red sandstone rocks which are three hundred feet apart and lie parallel to each other. The lower rock acts as a sounding board, and the acoustics are nearly perfect. The amphitheater has a seating capacity of ten thousand, a full orchestra pit, and a stage to accommodate three thousand people. Approximately thirty thousand cubic yards of rock and earth have been excavated for the stage and seating area; one thousand cubic yards of concrete containing thirty thousand pounds of reinforcing steel has been placed; and one thousand tons of building stone, which was hauled a distance of sixty miles, has been used. At the present time, approximately one-third of the seats, walkways, stairs, and planting bins have been completed.

Camp MA-10-C, Glenwood Springs, has built a road to the top of Lookout Mountain where a recreational area has been developed. Additional work includes construction of a trail to Hanging Lake, the maintenance of several miles of mountain roads, the construction and landscaping of picnic areas, and the erection of signs and markers.

#### **Training Opportunities in National Park Service Camps<sup>1</sup>**

"The National Park Service offers training to the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee in many skilled fields, together with the appreciation of conservation

of our natural resources and a knowledge of outdoor recreation.

"To enumerate somewhat on the above, the enrollees have the opportunity of learning the following trades under the guidance of competent supervision: Stone masonry, stone cutting, woodworking, timber construction, earth moving, concrete work, steel tying, mechanics, heavy equipment operation, surveying, blacksmithing, drafting and many more too numerous to mention. This training is accomplished through what is known as "On and Off the Job Training." Classes are conducted in the camps by foremen who are particularly qualified to teach certain types of work and trades.

"The conservation of our national resources is brought out very clearly to the enrollees. Perhaps the most outstanding conservation measure comes under the protection of our forests. An intensive fire fighting training course is started in the spring in each camp and is continued until the fire season is over. Along with the methods of suppressing fires, a rigid campaign is carried on in the methods of preventing fires.

"In regard to outdoor recreation, the enrollees in the National Park Service camps have the opportunity of learning how to build certain recreational facilities. They have the opportunity of finding out what the people demand, how to best build for low maintenance and many other features. It is rather surprising but yet gratifying to note the interest that many of the enrollees take in this phase of the work."

<sup>1</sup>F. T. Priester, Regional Administrative Inspector, National Park Service.

## **New Quarters of the Huerfano County Department of Public Welfare**

The Huerfano County Board of Public Welfare has provided new quarters for the County Department on the first floor of the courthouse in Walsenburg, Colorado. These quarters were especially designed for the Public Welfare Department after thoughtful and careful planning. The interior walls are finished in green with ivory woodwork, and the waxed floors, in a soft tone of gray-green. Throw rugs in harmonizing colors are placed in each room; these rugs were designed and woven by the local NYA girls. Adequate lighting and heating equipment was provided; ample ventilation is furnished by numerous windows, all of which have Venetian shades.

The offices of the Department of Public Welfare are indicated by the space enclosed in black on the accompanying floor plan. The offices of the county physician, the county nurse, the American Red Cross, and those of the Department of Public Welfare occupy the same floor which facilitates their cooperation with one another. The main entrance is at street level, and this has proved especially advantageous for aged and sick persons and those who are handicapped otherwise.

The main entrance and reception room of the Department of Public Welfare opens into space 22. The receptionist, who also serves as the PBX operator, receives all persons in 17A and directs them to the proper staff member. Room 17B is a waiting room to accommodate those who desire an interview with a worker in the event the worker is not immediately available. Rooms 7, 8, and 10 are used exclusively by the bookkeeping and stenographic staff. Room 6, the washroom, is used only by members of the Department of Public Welfare.

The intake worker's office, room 5, which has two windows on the north and one on the east, is conveniently furnished with a desk and files to meet the special needs of this office. An interview with the intake worker can be secured only by an appointment which is made through the receptionist. Adjoining this office is Room 11, which is furnished for the comfort of persons who are waiting for an interview. It has two doors—one opens directly into hall A, the other into the intake worker's private office.

The private interviewing rooms of the workers, rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, and 14 open into assembly room 12A. Each of these rooms affords complete privacy and is equipped with a desk, a telephone, a steel file, and two chairs. The desk was designed especially to meet the needs of a worker; the height and width of the desk as well as the size of the drawers were given careful consideration. The workers' schedule provides one day for office interviews, one day for dictation, and three days for visiting. The staff meetings which are held each Saturday morning are devoted to the discussion of current bulletins received during the week, interpretative lectures, and in-service training. All staff meetings are held in the assembly room, which is furnished with chairs and a long table.

The record and file room, room 12B, is in complete charge of the file clerk. It is equipped with a telephone, and the file clerk is thus enabled to render quick, efficient service to all members of the staff who require forms, other necessary supplies, or case records. Room 18, which was designed for the case supervisor and opens directly into hall C, has an outside entrance, 18E, for the use of the staff members only.

Room 19, which opens into hall C and adjoins room 20, the Director's private office, serves a dual purpose—a waiting room for persons who desire to see the Director and an office for the secretary to the Director. It is furnished with comfortable chairs and with a modern type desk which has a disappearing typewriter compartment. The Director's private office is conveniently arranged and is furnished with a desk, chairs, and steel files. It is also equipped with two telephones—one extension which connects the Director's office with that of the Board of County Commissioners, and one extension from the PBX which has two outside trunks. Ventilation and lighting are good, inasmuch as the room has two east windows and one south window.

The arrangement provided in the recently remodeled Huerfano County Welfare Department has been conducive to the rendering of better service by assuring privacy during all interviews; has increased the efficiency in administration; and has, thereby, facilitated the interpretation of the program to the community.

HUERFANO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
FLOOR PLAN

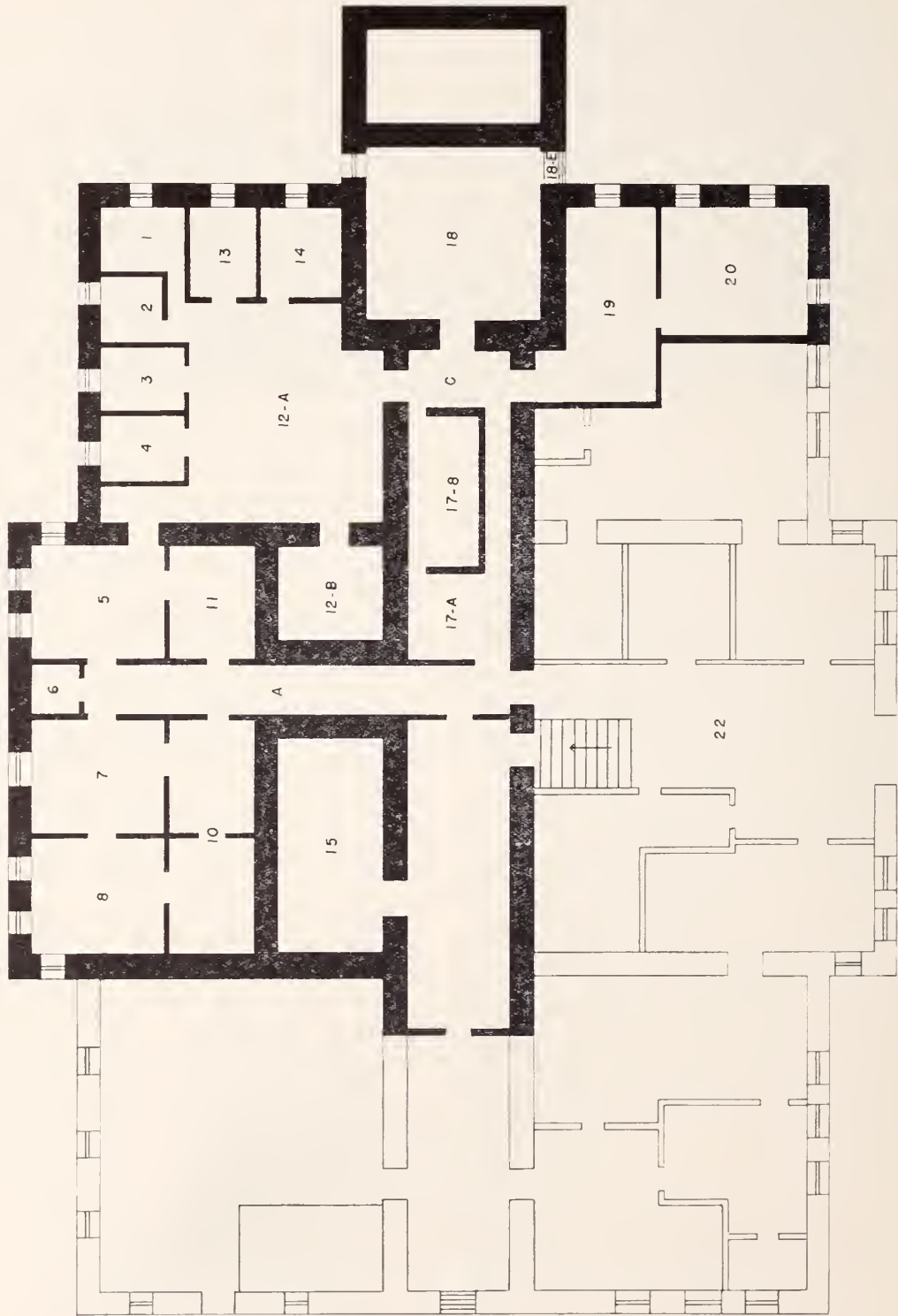


Chart I.

## Division of Tuberculosis

An initiated act, which provides for public assistance to indigent residents of Colorado who are afflicted with tuberculosis, became operative on July 1, 1937. Since that date, 301 applications have been received, and 279 applicants from 38 counties have received hospitalization under this program.

There were 937 other persons, 506 of whom were under 18 years of age, living in the homes from which these 301 applications were received. It is important to anticipate the effects upon this group of individuals, termed "contacts" who have been subjected to repeated exposure to tuberculosis, and to point out the most essential requirements in any program which is intended to prevent the development of new cases.

In order to obliterate tuberculosis, it is positively essential for infected individuals to be hospitalized because (1) the patient has, definitely, a far better chance to regain his health if placed in a sanatorium where he can receive adequate medical and nursing care; and (2) other persons in the home, especially children and adolescents, are prevented from being repeatedly infected with the tubercle bacillus.

During the hospitalization period, the patient is thoroughly instructed and trained in hygienic living. Obviously, doctors and nurses who are professionals in this work are best fitted to give such instruction and training. Although health is not regained in all instances, the patient, by following instructions diligently, is enabled to afford protection to persons with whom he comes in contact.

The length of time any one patient should remain in a hospital cannot be determined by any established criteria. The needs of the individual case is the determining factor in the length of treatment and hospitalization. The earlier the treatment is received, the more likelihood there is of arresting the tuberculosis.

Patients who are ready for discharge may be divided into three groups. The first one of these groups consists of those who have arrested tuberculosis and are no longer a possible source of danger in the development of new cases.

The second group are those who have progressed sufficiently toward the arrest of their disease to continue their convalescence outside the sanatorium.

These patients have been thoroughly trained in preventive measures during their period in the sanatorium and have been placed on a regulated exercise schedule which enables them to wait on themselves. When they return home, they should observe definite hours for rest each day and continue a gradually increasing program of limited exercise. For a considerable period of time, they are not physically able to contribute anything toward their own maintenance. Some of them may have a slight reactivation of their tuberculosis, and a few, no doubt, will find it necessary to re-enter a sanatorium. Many of this group, however, would be able to earn a part or all of their own livelihood in one to three years, if placed under a supervised rehabilitation program. If an attempt is made to keep this group of patients in sanatoria, the funds for the hospitalization program would soon be consumed, and it would not be possible to hospitalize persons who are acutely ill.

Recognizing that the County Departments of Public Welfare can render invaluable assistance in preventing new cases of tuberculosis, the State Department has made the following recommendations relative to the care of cases in the second group.

1. The house should be sufficiently large to permit the former sanatorium patient to have a separate room.
2. Paper tissues and receptacles for their disposal should be furnished in order to enable the patient to follow the rules of hygiene learned in the sanatorium.
3. Individual dishes and linens should be used. Dishes should be washed thoroughly with soap and then rinsed with boiling water; the linens should be boiled when laundered.
4. Adequate, proper food and sufficient clothing should be provided in the budget.

The third group consists of patients who have recovered sufficiently to be returned to their homes, but who, nevertheless, require further medical treatment. These are classified as "out-patients," since they still remain under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Assistance Division of the State Department of Public Welfare and must return to an institution for pneumothorax treatments periodically. The patients included in this group are not a source of infection

to others inasmuch as their tuberculosis is arrested or quiescent. It is necessary for the County Department to make arrangements for sufficient proper food and domiciliary care of this third group of patients. In addition, arrangements must be made for these patients to continue their pneumothorax treatments at intervals of two or more weeks, either by returning to the institution or by going to some other satisfactory place.

"Contacts" refer to those individuals who live in the homes from which active cases of tuberculosis have been removed for hospitalization, and a great deal can be accomplished in controlling tuberculosis by giving adequate attention to this group. Tuberculosis is the principal cause of deaths occurring between the ages of 15 and 35 years. Based on the results of certain surveys which continued over a period of a decade, ten per cent of the "contact" cases of school age may be expected to develop an adult type of tuberculosis before reaching 20 years of age, and another ten per cent before reaching the age of 40. The only way to detect the early stage of the disease in these "contact" cases is by periodic examinations and X-rays.

If an active case in the early stage of tuberculosis is placed in a sanatorium, the average length of time for hospitalization has been found to be from eight to nine months. If the case is in an advanced stage, the average length of time is much longer—five years or more in some instances. If an early case is hospitalized, the treatment produces far better results and the cost is substantially less than for an advanced case because the required hospitalization period is of shorter duration. It therefore follows that it would be the best procedure to have all "contacts" examined periodically—at least once a year for two years and at eighteen-month intervals during the subsequent three years.

An educational program is conducted by the Colorado Tuberculosis Association in its clinics held throughout the state; tests are made in order to find persons in the early stage of the disease, and the source of the infection is determined whenever possible. The State Department of Public Welfare and the State Board of Health cooperate with the Colorado State Tuberculosis Association to the greatest possible extent in this program.

The entire legislative appropriation for Tuberculosis Assistance is needed for hospitalization and medical treatment. In order to obtain this assistance,

the person afflicted with tuberculosis must apply to the Department of Public Welfare of the county wherein he or she resides. Upon receipt of the application for assistance, the County Department investigates the case promptly and completely. A worker makes one or more visits to the applicant's home in order to study the family income and expenditures and to determine if need exists. The investigation also includes observation of the home relative to size, ventilation, cleanliness, furnishings, and heating. She learns the composition of the family—number and age of adults and of children; the habits of the entire family; the attitudes of the members toward each other and toward neighbors. She learns and makes note of the extent to which precautionary measures are taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The State Department utilizes all of this information when considering and making disposition of the case.

After the investigation is completed, the County Department arranges for the applicant's medical examination by a family physician or by the county physician. Following this, the County Department makes its recommendations on the proper blank, which, in addition to the application and all other information obtained, is sent to the State Department. The Director of Tuberculosis and the Director of Public Assistance review the report, and, if it shows that the applicant is eligible for assistance, the State Department approves the case, notifies the County Department, and designates the sanatorium to which the person is to be admitted for treatment.

## SURPLUS COMMODITIES

(Continued from page 10)

fective cooperation has resulted in a gradual increase of the number served—over twenty thousand undernourished children received benefits from these lunches during the 1938-39 school year.

All applications for a school lunch program must be examined and approved by the director of public welfare of the county wherein the school is located. This certification is necessary before commodities can be furnished.

At the present time 15,474 children in 194 schools are receiving the benefits of this program. A sufficient number of applications are now on file to increase the number of schools and children beyond the 1938 program. Only by the continued broadening of the scope of this program will it be possible to attain the desired goal of providing hot lunches to all of the children in the state who are in need of them. The five-year trial period has shown the efficacy of this program as a health measure for those children who will be the future citizens of Colorado.



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