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State Department of Public Welfare

Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 5

January, February, March, 1941

No. 1



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

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RAY McGRATH

Member

Colorado State Board of Public Welfare

Mr. Ray McGrath was appointed to the membership of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare by Governor Ralph L. Carr in February, 1941. He was born in Kansas, but he received his education in New Mexico where his family moved when he was a child. Since 1900, Mr. McGrath has been a rancher and stockman in Lamar, Colorado, where he is recognized as an outstanding citizen—one who is always ready to contribute his time and energy in the interests of the community. As a result of his vital interest in Colorado's irrigation problems, he has been associated with the Fort Lyon Canal Co. for twenty-five years as director and has served on the executive committee of the Arkansas Valley Ditch Association for twenty-two years; he was president of the former organization during eight years and of the latter during eighteen years. In addition, he has served as president of the May Valley Drainage District for twenty-six years and on various other boards as director, president, and secretary. Mr. McGrath has served his community further by representing his legislative district in the State House of Representatives, by serving on the Lamar Union High School Board for eighteen years, and by acting as president of his local school district for twenty-one years. The high regard accorded to him in his community is evidenced by the fact that he has been a County Commissioner in Prowers County for sixteen years—the longest period any man has held the position in the history of the county. In his capacity as County Commissioner, Mr. McGrath was instrumental in reducing county taxes and at the same time making it possible for Prowers County to build and furnish a courthouse without incurring any indebtedness. As a member of the Masonic and Elks organizations, he has been honored for his fraternal activities. The profound interest which Mr. McGrath manifests in civic matters, his readiness to serve when needed, his sincerity, and abundant energy—all of these factors will contribute to the effective administration of the welfare program.

COLORADO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Earl M. Kouns, Director

Honorable Ralph L. Carr, Governor

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

ROY A. DAVIS, Chairman

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DR. A. T. MONISMITH

ALFRED G. BROWN

EARL M. KOUNS, Executive Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Frontispiece—Ray McGrath, Member, Colorado State Board of Public Welfare.

	Page
Articles	
Public Assistance.....	1
Division of CCC Selection.....	3
Merit System.....	6
New Legislation.....	9
The Rehabilitation Service of the State Board for Vocational Education.....	12
Division of Tuberculosis.....	13
Child Welfare Division.....	14
Tables and Charts	
Chart 1—Percentage of Population Receiving Public Assistance in Colorado, January, 1941.....	2
Table 1—Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, State Public Welfare Fund, January 1, 1941, to March 31, 1941.....	17
Table 2—State and Federal Funds Allotted to Counties for Welfare Purposes, January, February, and March, 1941.....	18
Table 3—Old Age Pension Fund—Analysis of Revenues and Expenditures, January 1, 1941, to March 31, 1941.....	19
Table 4—Percentage of Population Receiving Public Assistance in Colorado, by Counties, January, 1941.....	20
Table 5—General Assistance Obligations Incurred for Cases by Specified Kind of Assistance by County, Quarter Ending March 31, 1941.....	21
Table 6—Public Assistance in Colorado Counties for March, 1941.....	22
Table 7—Old Age Pension Statistics, January, February, March, 1941.....	24
Table 8—Aid to Dependent Children Statistics, January, February, March, 1941.....	25
Table 9—Aid to the Blind Statistics, January, February, March, 1941.....	26
Table 10—Summary of Tuberculosis Assistance Cases, January 1, 1941, to April 1, 1941.....	26

Public Assistance

The Social Security Act provides for assisting persons of three categories—the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children deprived of support or care by reason of the death, absence, or incapacity of a parent. Separate provision was made for these groups inasmuch as their needs were recognized as being distinct.

Under provisions of the Social Security Act, Federal funds are granted to implement state plans for public assistance which are operating under the approval of the Social Security Board. All of the states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Alaska have Old Age Pension plans which are approved by the Social Security Board; in January, 1941, eight jurisdictions did not have approved plans of Aid to Dependent Children and eight did not have approved plans of Aid to the Blind. Colorado's plans for Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind are operating with the approval of the Social Security Board.

The Social Security Act stipulates that in order to receive Federal funds, the plan must be operative in all political subdivisions in the state, the state must participate financially, and administration or supervision must be invested in a single agency. Other stipulations are included relative to the right of a denied applicant to appeal to the state agency, administrative procedures necessary for efficient operation, and providing for reports to the Social Security Board. Certain restrictions are also specified relative to the eligibility requirements which any state may require of public assistance applicants.

The proportion of Federal participation in payments to recipients of categorical assistance in states with approved plans is one-half; a maximum limitation is placed on the amount in which the Federal Government will participate, however, and certain conditions of eligibility must be met by the individual recipients for Federal participation in the payments. The Federal Government does not participate in any expenditures other than monthly payments to categorical recipients. In Colorado, any amounts in excess of \$40.00 to Class A Old Age Pension recipients, and any payments to Old Age Pension recipients who are under 65 years of age are paid from state funds.

Inasmuch as there are many needy persons who are unable to fulfill eligibility requirements for any of the categorical types of assistance, it is necessary to provide General Assistance; this program is financed entirely from state and local funds. General Assistance is designed for the care of unemployable

persons, and for emergency needs of persons awaiting verification of eligibility to other forms of assistance or certification to work relief programs. In addition, the counties supplement recipients of categorical assistance in many cases in which the monthly award fails to meet the budgetary deficiency and in other cases in which emergencies arise. Expenditures for medical care and hospitalization predominate in the latter cases.

The tables on pages 23, 24, and 25, show the facts relative to applications and cases under care for the categorical programs during the first quarter of 1941. Transfers from one county to another county within the state have been excluded inasmuch as the case load for the state as a unit is not affected.

A county by county enumeration of the four public assistance programs for March is presented in Table 5. The unit of count is based on the individual recipients for Old Age Pension and Aid to the Blind, on both families and children for Aid to Dependent Children, and on cases—families and singles—for General Assistance.

The number of persons who are dependent on the four types of public assistance has been approximated in Table 4. For the Old Age Pension and Aid to the Blind programs, the basis of computation was the number of individual recipients. In determining the total persons in Aid to Dependent Children cases, cognizance was given to the fact that the parent or relative who received aid on behalf of children was also dependent on the grant; this was accomplished by arbitrarily adding one person for each family case to the total number of child recipients. The figures for General Assistance comprised all persons in the households in which General Assistance was received and included those cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only. Although duplications existing between programs could not be eliminated, it is probable that this number would partially offset the unknown number of persons in Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind households who were dependent on the recipients' monthly grant. Chart I is adapted from the table in order to show any tendencies of similar percentages to be distributed in counties which are geographically related.

Old Age Pensions

During the three-month period from January 1, 1941, to April 1, 1941, obligations incurred for monthly payments to Old Age Pension recipients aggregated \$3,949,850.86 for Class A pensioners and \$370,865.50 for Class B pensioners. This represents an increase

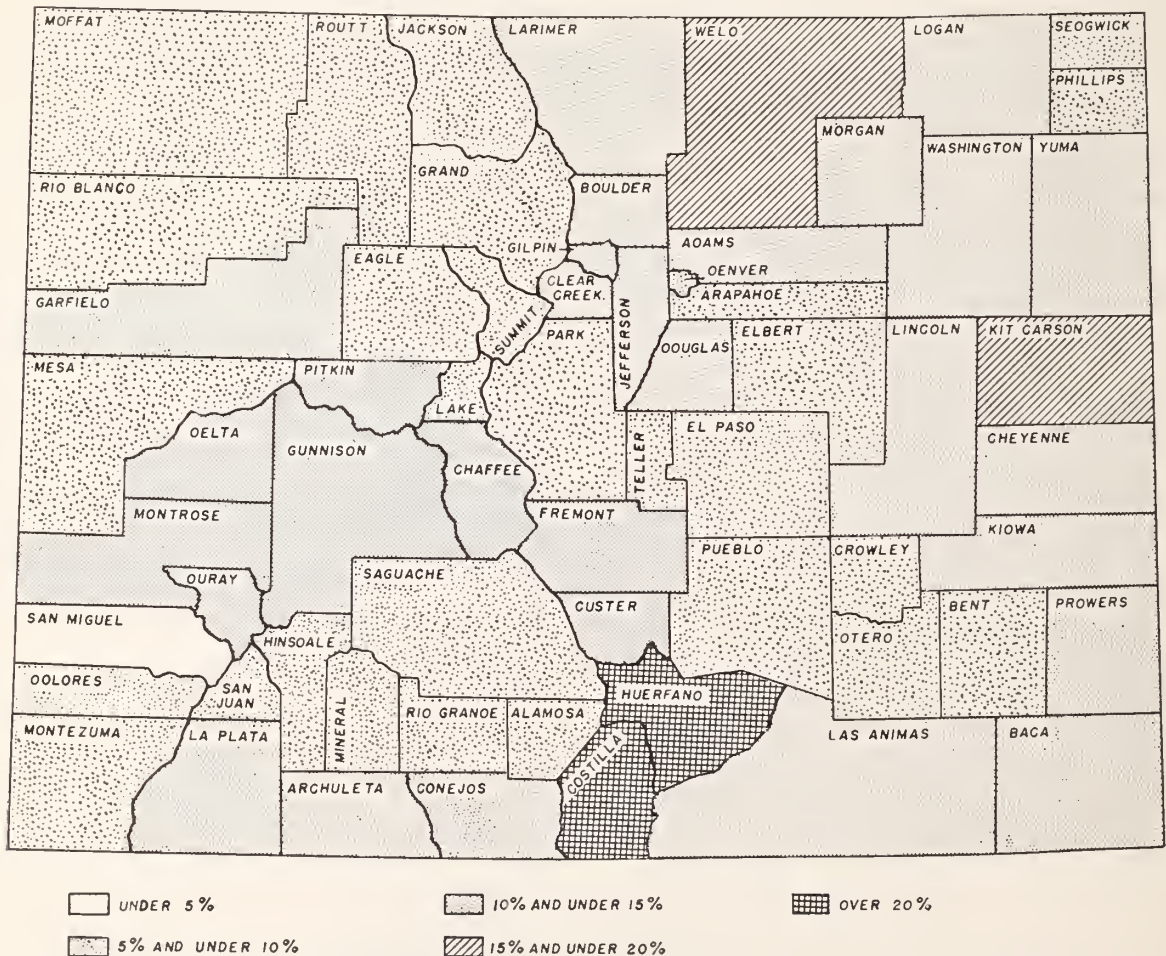
in the total obligations incurred of \$33,677.15 over the same period of 1940. The monthly payments to Class A pensioners averaged \$34.68 in January, \$40.68 in February, and \$27.78 in March; the average payment for Class B pensioners did not vary more than \$0.06 from that for Class A in any one month. The Class A recipients numbered 38,271 in January, 38,238 in February, and 38,427 in March; the Class B recipients numbered 3,593, 3,592, and 3,587 in these respective months. The 42,014 needy aged persons who received payments in March, 1941, represented a 3.9 per cent increase over the 40,427 who received payments in March, 1940.

fifths of the denied applications, and an additional one-tenth of the applicants were unable to establish age.

Slightly more than three-fourths of the 1,140 cases discontinued during the period were closed because of the death of the Old Age Pension recipient. The second largest reason, change in agency policy, accounted for 7 per cent of the closings; the policy involved in all of these instances was the recent ruling that an applicant or recipient of Old Age Pension is ineligible if the spouse owns personal property in excess of \$500 or real property in excess of \$1,000.

Chart I.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN COLORADO
JANUARY, 1941



Of the 297 applications which did not receive approval during the quarter, 245 were denied on the basis of ineligibility; Table 7 shows the reasons for these denials. The applicant was unable to fulfill the residence requirements in 27 per cent of the 245 denials. Resources, including real or personal property in excess of the amount allowable or income in cash or in kind, were responsible for more than two-

The full amount of the authorized awards was paid to Old Age Pension recipients in February, 1941. This was the first month since January, 1938, that sufficient revenues were accrued to the Old Age Pension Fund and a prorated deduction was not necessary. An analysis of the February pay rolls showed that 18,354 recipients, 43.9 per cent of the total, received the maximum award of \$45.00. The prorated

deduction amounted to \$6.00 in January and \$13.00 in March.

Aid to Dependent Children

Obligations totaling \$578,305.06 were incurred for Aid to Dependent Children payments during the first quarter of 1941. This represents an increase of \$87,-758.26 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. In March, 1941, 6,384 families with 15,694 children received payments; this was an increment in the number of families of 16.3 per cent as compared with March, 1940.

Table 8 shows that 164 applicants for Aid to Dependent Children were unable to fulfill eligibility requirements. Two-thirds of these were denied because the investigation showed that no need existed.

The 481 cases which were closed during the quarter are enumerated according to the reason in Table 8. In 37 per cent of the cases, the reason for closing was the receipt of other public or private aid; an employable member of the family received wages under a Federal program in 160 instances. Of the 43 cases which were closed because of the remarriage of the mother, 4 were to receive General Assistance and one WPA. General Assistance was indicated in 12 instances, WPA in 3, other foster home in one, and a voluntary agency in one, as assistance to be received in 17 of the 24 cases closed because the youngest child reached the maximum age. Of the 24 cases closed because the absent parent returned, 9 were to receive General Assistance; 5, WPA; and one, NYA as well as General Assistance.

Reports submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare for March, 1941, indicate the extent of benefits derived from the amendment providing for payments on behalf of children between 16 and 18 years of age if regularly attending school. Of the total child recipients in March, 1941, 1,288 were in this age group; in terms of proportion, this group represented one-twelfth of the 15,694 child recipients.

Aid to the Blind

Obligations incurred under the Aid to the Blind program during the three-month period included \$50,-295.41 for monthly grants, and \$3,579.12 for hospitalization and medical care. As compared with the same period of 1940, there was a decrease of \$2,143.68 in monthly grants and an increase of \$732.51 in hospitalization and medical care. There were 34 persons under the Aid to the Blind program during the period who did not receive monthly payments but received treatment only. A comparison of the number of recipients of Aid to the Blind monthly payments shows that there were less in March, 1941, than in March, 1940—605 and 633 respectively.

The data in Table 9 relate to treatment only applications and cases as well as to monthly payment applications and cases. The predominant reason for rejecting applications was the inability of the applicant to fulfill the requirements of blindness as defined in the law. Of the 48 cases which were closed, 28 had their vision wholly or partially restored—this was the result of treatment received under the Aid to the Blind program in all but one of the 28 cases.

General Assistance

As shown in Table 6, obligations incurred for General Assistance during the quarter from state and county funds totaled \$736,611.33. This amount, however, does not include those obligations incurred for medical care and hospitalization in counties which have a group plan, nor does it include the salaries of county doctors and nurses in those counties which retain such persons on their pay rolls. During the first period in 1940, the corresponding obligations totaled \$713,374.23.

The supplementation from General Assistance funds to families in which some type of categorical assistance was being received totaled \$76,799.78 during the quarter. This total comprised \$21,886.24 to Old Age Pension households, \$54,240.07 to Aid to Dependent Children households, and \$673.47 to Aid to the Blind households.

Division of CCC Selection Enrollees Become CCC Officers Through Training in New Subaltern Schools

The County Departments of Public Welfare under the supervision of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare select young men for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The youths are required to be between the ages of 17 and 23½, unmarried, citizens of the United States, and **unemployed and in need of employment**. An unusual opportunity for advance-

ment within the CCC organization is now being extended to the enrollees. The commanding officer of each camp and his subaltern (the second in command) have been reserve corps officers. Due to the increase in the armed forces of the United States, many of these officers have been called to active duty, creating a serious shortage of officer personnel

in CCC. Recognizing the value of CCC experience, the Director of the Corps has approved of a plan whereby capable enrollees are afforded the opportunity to fill existing camp administrative vacancies. In order to complete their knowledge of camp administration, an intensive training course has been organized under the supervision of CCC officers. Two schools have completed the training course and another is now in progress. The student-enrollees and their instructors at Camp SCS-12-C, Grand Junction, are pictured on page 5. The following description was written by Louis E. Aragon and Forrest S. Holder, who successfully completed the subaltern training course at Camp SCS-12-C.

"During the month of March, 1941, a subaltern training school was conducted under the competent supervision of CCC Sub-District Commander H. E. LeBarron at Camp SCS-12-C, Grand Junction, Colorado. School Director LeBarron was ably assisted by Company Commander Raymond W. Hannah (Camp SCS-12-C), school executive, and Subaltern A. D. Brewer, school adjutant.

"Selected from approximately five thousand enrollees in 24 camps, 23 candidates were recommended by their camp commanders and approved by Lt. Col. Pearson Menoher, U. S. A., Commanding Colorado-Wyoming District, CCC, to take the training course. These men were chosen for their loyalty, integrity, leadership and executive ability, and potential ability to handle a CCC company of approximately two hundred men. They held the most responsible positions in camp, namely, those of a senior leader, a mess sergeant, a company clerk, and a supply sergeant. Because of the nature of their respective duties they were already familiar with the camp administration setup.

"The following were selected for training: Louis E. Aragon, Benton E. Boyd, Marvin J. Coker, Robert E. Cox, Taft F. Crain, Ross C. Darnell, Paul B. Evans, Thomas N. Hatler, Buford L. Hayworth, Forrest S. Holder, Lewis E. Hudson, Alfred J. Lynn, Charles D. McKay, Archie R. O'Quinn, Henry B. Pearce, Homer A. Stockton, Alcibiades G. Skalomenos, Joe Slavin, Jerrell W. Southern, Bulas T. Spraggins, Lawrence B. Watson, Lynn J. Weber, and Pete C. West.

"After careful planning, the instructors conceived and executed the following courses: Mess Accounting and Management, Company Fund Accounting, Camp Exchange Accounting, Company Administration and Reports, Military Correspondence, Welfare and Hygiene of Enrollees, Supply Room Records, and Methods of Investigations. Necessarily the course included a study of regulations governing the CCC. A supplementary course in Business Correspondence was taught by Miss Evangeline Olsen, head of the

Commercial Department of Mesa College in Grand Junction, Colorado.

"Following the intensive instruction, twenty of the twenty-three candidates who passed the course were assigned to camp commanders in the district for an additional month of practical camp experience. During their stay at these camps they were considered officers and were respected as such by the enrollees. They ate with the officers and slept in the officers' quarters. Their duties included all phases of administrative work. The efficiency shown in the performance of their duties was the determining factor in their assignment to camps as full-fledged subalterns.

"From the standpoint of the enrollees, this new policy has been a godsend. Boys who have been in the CCC for years, and who have proven their ability, have risen to leaders, but because of the limited opportunity for further promotion they have, in time, lost interest and left the CCC. In most cases, these boys represent key men in their organizations and their departures cause the camp commanders great inconvenience. The War Department regulations make no provisions for understudies in the key positions. If a new man is unable to undergo the necessary intensive short-time period of training, a new man must again be sought. In many cases an efficient staff has been disrupted for weeks, and in some cases months, because the right man was not available. This new policy has provided an incentive for boys with ability and ambition to remain in the organization in the hopes of being promoted to the position of subaltern and eventually, perhaps, to that of a camp commander."

In describing the training course, Mr. Aragon and Mr. Holder modestly omitted elaborating its exacting nature. The student-enrollees, who were chosen without regard for academic achievement or length of service in CCC, were accorded the status of officers of Camp SCS-12-C and were respected as officers by the enrolled personnel. They were segregated from the company, having their own mess hall, sleeping quarters, and bath house. In the classroom each student-enrollee solved the daily problems and met the responsibilities of the camp commander. With the exception of one hour for lunch, classes continued from 8:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M.; they were resumed at 6:30 P. M. and continued until 8:30 P. M. These young men, earnest and serious, were untiring in their determination to obtain the maximum benefits from the course. They executed the complete operation involved in each part of the courses enumerated above. One minor transaction—the purchase of a box of apples in the open market—necessitated the proper completion of eight forms and the appropriate entry of purchase in six company records, such as: the ac-



counting sheets, the stock record, the financial statement, and the company fund books. In addition, the entire process was audited.

The officers who planned the course realized that book work is only a part of a commanding officer's job. They therefore created imaginary situations through which the students might develop and strengthen their abilities to maintain satisfactory relationships with civilians. The assumption was made that the merchant from whom the apples were purchased returned a receipt incorrectly drawn. The boys were advised in the manner of approaching the merchant to adjust the difficulty. Another instance demanding the ingenuity and tactfulness of the camp commander is noted: While the school was in progress an irate farmer called the camp commander, complaining that an enrollee had left a gate open, letting his horse out of the pasture. After talking with the farmer, the camp commander explained the incident to the students. For practical experience, the students presented their version of imaginary conversations with the farmer. Letters received by the camp commander from parents requesting that their boys be permitted to return home were given to the students for courteous answering.

The students agreed that the subaltern school

supplied stimulating as well as comprehensive training. One of the school directors mentioned that if they had been permitted to do so, the students would have stayed up until three o'clock in the morning discussing the solution of problems which had arisen during the day.

The attitude expressed by Mr. Holder and Mr. Aragon in the last paragraph of their article relative to the previously limited opportunity for advancement within the organization is justified. The base pay of a junior enrollee is \$30 a month. Advancement beyond this status has depended entirely upon the enrollee. If he advanced to the rank of assistant leader he received \$36 a month; if he were further promoted to the rank of leader he received \$45 a month. Prior to this training program, there was no opportunity for advancement beyond the rank of leader regardless of the fine work demonstrated by enrollees. As subalterns the young men have received recognition as potential officers and have been compensated accordingly. In the first school conducted at Camp F-50-C, Red Feather Lakes, 19 enrollees took the course—17 passed the final examinations. Of this number, 15 have been employed by the District Commander as subalterns in the camps in the Colorado-Wyoming District.

Merit System

Announcement of an examination for the position of Merit System Supervisor was made by the State Civil Service Commission, and applications are to be received until May 31, 1941. As soon as the Merit System Supervisor is selected, he will start to prepare examinations for positions in the County Departments of Public Welfare.

Rules and regulations for the administration of the Merit System in the County Departments of Public Welfare were formulated by the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare and approved by the Social Security Board. The section relating to the Merit System Council was published in the 1940 Annual Report of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare. That part of the rules and regulations pertaining to applications and examinations for positions in the County Departments of Public Welfare follows:

"ARTICLE VI—APPLICATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS

"Section 1—Character of Examinations

"Paragraph 1. Examinations for entrance to the service shall be conducted on an open-competitive basis. Examinations shall be practical in nature, shall be constructed to reveal the capacity of the applicant for the particular position for which he is competing as well as his general background and related knowledge, and shall be rated objectively. A practical written test shall be included, except that where peculiar and exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional, or technical nature are required and competition through an assembled examination is impracticable, an unassembled examination may be held. The Merit System Supervisor shall determine when competition through an assembled examination is impracticable and shall present satisfactory evidence to the Council for approval.

"Paragraph 2. Examinations shall also include:

- a. a competitive performance test for stenographic and typing positions and a qualifying performance test for other positions involving the operation of office machines;
- b. a rating of training and experience for the more responsible positions, including all professional, technical, supervisory, and administrative positions;
- c. an oral examination for positions requiring frequent contact with the public, or which involve important supervisory or administrative duties.

"Paragraph 3. The Merit System Supervisor, with the approval of the Council, shall assign definite weights to each part of the examination prior to its public announcement.

"Section 2—Notices of Examinations

"The Merit System Supervisor shall give public announcement of all entrance examinations at least 4 weeks in advance of the closing date of applications, and he shall make every reasonable effort to attract qualified persons to compete in these examinations. Notice of examinations shall be sent to the State Civil Service Commission, to at least 10 of the principal newspapers throughout the State, to at least 100 of the principal postmasters, and to all County Recorders, with a request that the examination notices be posted in their offices. Notice of examinations shall also be sent to radio stations, educational institutions, professional and vocational societies, public officials, and such other organizations and individuals as the Merit System Supervisor may deem expedient. Public announcement of examinations shall specify the title and salary range of the class, information as to the rate of pay at which appointments are expected to be made, the duties to be performed, the minimum qualifications required, the final date on which applications will be received, the nature of the examination, and all other conditions of competition, including the relative weights assigned to the various parts of the examination, the passing grades (to be determined in accordance with Section 7 of this Article), and the fact that failure in one part of the examination will disqualify an applicant.

"Section 3—Residence

"Competitive examination shall, after published notice, be open only to applicants who are bona fide residents and citizens of the State of Colorado.

"Section 4—Filing Applications

"All applications shall be made on forms prescribed by the Council and must be filed with the Merit System Supervisor on or prior to the closing date specified in the announcement or postmarked before midnight of that date. Such applications shall include a statement from the applicant of all pertinent information regarding his training, experience, and age, and, in addition the Merit System Supervisor may require a photograph of the applicant, a certificate of his physical fitness from one or more licensed physicians, and any other information which the Merit System Supervisor may deem neces-

sary. All applications shall be signed by the applicant, and the truth of all statements contained therein shall be certified by such signature.

"Section 5—Disqualification of applicants

"Paragraph 1. Under the supervision and direction of the Council, the Merit System Supervisor may refuse to examine an applicant, or, after examination, may disqualify such applicant or remove his name from a register, or refuse to certify any eligible on a register, if;

- a. he is found to lack any of the preliminary requirements established for the examination for the class of position;
- b. he is so disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the class;
- c. he is addicted to the use of narcotics or the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess;
- d. he has been convicted of any infamous crime or other crime involving moral turpitude;
- e. he has previously been dismissed from any public service for delinquency, misconduct, or other similar cause;
- f. he is found to have falsified records or to have made a false statement of material fact in connection with the performance of official duties, or he has habitually demonstrated an abusive attitude toward applicants for, recipients of assistance, or the general public;
- g. he has intentionally made a false statement of any material fact or practiced, or attempted to practice, any deception or fraud in his application, or examination, or in securing eligibility or appointment;
- h. he has used or attempted to use political pressure or bribery to secure an advantage in the examination or appointment;
- i. he has directly or indirectly obtained information regarding examinations to which as an applicant he was not entitled;
- j. he has taken part in the compilation, administration, or correction, of the examinations;
- k. he has otherwise violated provisions of these Rules and Regulations;
- l. he has failed to submit his application correctly or within the prescribed time limits.

"Paragraph 2. A disqualified applicant shall be promptly notified of such action, and an applicant who is not admitted to an examination because of failure to meet the preliminary requirements shall be notified by letter to his last-known address sufficiently in advance of the examination to allow for an appeal from the rejection as provided for in Article XIV.

"Section 6—Conduct of Written Examinations

"Paragraph 1. Official notice of the time and place of the examinations shall be given to all applicants whose applications have been duly filed and approved. The written tests shall be conducted simultaneously in as many places within or outside the State as are necessary for the convenience of the applicants and as are practicable for proper administration. The Merit System Supervisor may designate such monitors as may be necessary to conduct examinations under instructions prescribed by him, and may also arrange for the use of buildings in which to conduct the examinations. The Merit System Supervisor shall provide for the compensation of monitors in accordance with the approved budget for the purpose.

"Paragraph 2. The identity of persons taking competitive assembled examinations shall not be disclosed to the examiners. An identification number, which shall be used to identify all papers of each applicant, shall be assigned by the Merit System Supervisor to each applicant. Any examination paper bearing the name of the applicant or identification other than an identification number shall be rejected, and specific announcement of this fact shall be made at the commencement of the examination. In cases of such rejection the Merit System Supervisor shall promptly notify the applicant.

"Section 7—Rating Examinations

"Paragraph 1. The Merit System Supervisor shall determine a final score for each applicant's examination, computed in accordance with the weights for the several parts established by the Merit System Supervisor as set forth in the examination announcement. Failure in any part of an examination shall disqualify the applicant in the entire examination and shall disqualify him from participation in subsequent parts of the examination. For this purpose, the term "part of an examination" is defined as any major sub-division of the total examination, such as the written test, performance test, rating of training and experience, or oral examination. All applicants for the same position shall be accorded uniform and equal treatment in all phases of the examination procedure.

"Paragraph 2. The Merit System Supervisor, with the approval of the Council, shall utilize appropriate scientific techniques and procedures in rating the results of examinations and in determining the final scores of the competitors. In determining the system for rating results of the examinations, the Merit System Supervisor and the Council shall give due regard to the number of candidates and to the number of

vacancies which may reasonably be expected to occur during the life of the register.

"Section 8—Rating Training and Experience

"When training and experience form a part of the total examination, the Merit System Supervisor, with the approval of the Council, shall determine a procedure for the evaluation of the training and experience qualifications of the various applicants. The formula used in appraisal shall give due regard to recency and quality as well as quantity of experience and to the pertinency of the training. This procedure shall allow for the substitution of training for experience, and experience for training, within the limits stated in the class specifications.

"Section 9—Investigations

"Before giving a final rating on training and experience and prior to certification from the register, the Merit System Supervisor shall investigate the applicant's training and experience to verify the statements contained in his application form, to evaluate his training and experience in accordance with the formula provided for in Section 8 of this Article, and to adduce evidence regarding his character and fitness. If this investigation produces information which affects the rating of training and experience, the Merit System Supervisor shall rate or rerate the applicant's record accordingly, and make the necessary adjustments in the register. He shall also promptly notify the applicant of such rerating.

"Section 10—Oral Examinations

"When an oral examination forms part of a total examination for a position, the Merit System Supervisor shall, with the approval of the Council, appoint one or more Oral Examination Boards as needed within and outside the State. An Oral Examination Board shall consist of 3 or more members who shall be known to be interested in the improvement of public administration and in the selection of efficient government personnel, and at least one of whom shall be qualified in the professional or technical field of the position for which the applicant will be examined. If any examiner should disqualify himself from rating an applicant, the remaining Oral Examination Board for that applicant shall consist of at least 2 members, one of whom shall be a person qualified in the professional or technical field of the position for which the applicant will be examined. An officer or employee of the State Department or a County Department, or any person holding political office or any officer or committee member of any political organization, or any person actively engaged in the work of any political organization,

shall not serve as a member of any such board. If practicable, all applicants qualifying for the oral examination for the same class shall be rated by the same Oral Examination Board.

"Section 11—Notice of Examination Results

"Each applicant passing all parts of the examination shall be notified by mail by the Merit System Supervisor of his final rating as soon as the rating of the examination has been completed and the register established. An eligible, upon request and presentation of proper identification, shall be entitled to information concerning his relative position on a register. An applicant who fails any part of the examination or the total examination shall be notified of his failure.

"Section 12—Special Examinations

"No applicant shall be given a special examination unless the Council by formal and recorded action finds that the applicant's failure to take or complete an examination was due to an obvious error for which the Merit System Supervisor or one of his assistants was responsible. However, for the first examination program in each class under these Rules and Regulations, the Council may adopt a policy providing for special examinations in cases of real necessity where the applicant has failed to take or complete the examination due to such causes as serious illness, quarantine, or similar emergent circumstances. The Council's findings and recommendations shall be recorded in its minutes. No claim for a special examination shall be allowed unless it is filed in writing with the Council within 10 days after the date of the original examination. Any special examination shall be constructed on a pattern similar to the original examination.

"Section 13—Physical Examinations

"Before appointment applicants may be required to pass a satisfactory physical examination.

"Section 14—Examination Records

"The Merit System Supervisor shall be responsible for the maintenance of all records pertinent to the examination program. Applications and other necessary examination records shall be kept during the life of the register. Examination records of appointees shall be kept permanently, but examination records of other applicants, not appointed, may be destroyed 30 days after the register expires.

"Section 15—Change of Address

"Each applicant, or eligible, shall file with the Merit System Supervisor notice of any change of address."

New Legislation

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

House Bill No. 294

House Bill No. 294 amended Section 16 of the Aid to Dependent Children Act to read as follows:

"Section 16. (a) CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECORDS. The rule making power of the State Department shall include the power to establish and enforce reasonable rules and regulations covering the custody, use and preservation of the records, papers, files and communications of the State and County Departments. Wherever, under provisions of law, names and addresses of recipients of public assistance are furnished to or held by another agency or department of government, such agency or department of government shall be required to adopt regulations necessary to prevent the publication of lists thereof, or their uses for purposes not directly connected with the administration of public assistance.

"(b) MISUSE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LISTS AND RECORDS. It shall be unlawful, except for purposes directly connected with the administration of Aid to Dependent Children assistance, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Department, for any persons to solicit, disclose, make use of, or to authorize, knowingly permit, participate in, or acquiesce in the use of, any lists of or names of, or any information concerning persons applying for or receiving assistance under the Aid to Dependent Children Act, directly or indirectly derived from the records, papers, files or communications of the State or County or subdivisions or agencies thereof, or acquired in the course of the performance of official duties."

Senate Bill No. 313

The former Old Age Pension law provided that Class B pensioners (those between 60 and 65 years of age) must have resided in Colorado for a period of thirty-five years continuously and immediately preceding the date of application. Senate Bill No. 313 amends this residence requirement to provide that, in order to be eligible for a pension, Class B applicants must have resided in this state for a period of thirty-five years continuously and immediately preceding the effective date of this new act and such

residence shall be continuous to the date of application. This act became effective on April 25, 1941; after this date, all Class B applicants must have resided in Colorado continuously since April 25, 1906, to be eligible for Old Age Pension. Although this amendment will not affect the present recipients of Class B pensions, it will limit the number of persons who are eligible to receive Class B pensions in the future.

The former act provided that "The County Department . . . shall suspend the pension of any person when such person is physically outside the state, after his absence therefrom shall have continued for a period of thirty days." Senate Bill No. 313 amends this section to read: "The County Department . . . shall suspend the pension of any person when such person is physically outside the state, after his absence therefrom shall have continued for a period of sixty days; provided, however, in unusual circumstances to be determined by the State Department, the State Department may consider and act upon such absences for a period of more than sixty days in the manner and form prescribed by the State Department." This amendment permits recipients of Old Age Pension to continue to receive their pensions during an absence from the state not to exceed sixty days. In unusual circumstances in which the recipient will be absent from the state for a longer period of time, the County Department must submit the facts to the State Department for consideration before the person has been absent for a period of sixty days.

Senate Bill No. 313 amends the Old Age Pension law further by eliminating a provision that any amount of money paid to the pensioner in excess of \$30.00 must be paid from money other than Federal funds. This section was amended inasmuch as the Federal Government now participates one-half in payments to recipients 65 years of age or over to a maximum of \$40.00.

That section of the Old Age Pension law relating to the confidential character of public assistance records was amended. This amendment reads the same as House Bill No. 294 which pertains to Aid to Dependent Children with the exception that it requires County Boards to publish the list of names, addresses, and awards made to Class B pensioners. This list must be published every six months in the county where the pensioners reside.

Senate Bill No. 47

Under the provisions of the former Aid to the Blind Act, the monthly payment was determined by the difference between the applicant's income and budgetary needs of \$45.00 or less for a person without dependents or \$60.00 or less for a person with dependents; it further provided for a maximum payment of \$30.00. Senate Bill No. 47 amends this section by providing for the monthly payment to be determined by the difference between the applicant's budgetary needs and his income and by providing for a maximum payment of \$40.00. Effective January 1, 1940, the maximum payment in which the Federal Government would participate one-half was increased from \$30.00 to \$40.00.

Senate Bill No. 47 also includes an amendment to that section of the Aid to the Blind Act relating to the confidential character of public assistance records. This amended section reads the same as House Bill No. 294 which pertains to Aid to Dependent Children.

House Bill No. 397

Certain sections of the Welfare Appropriation Act of 1937 are amended by the enactment of this bill. One paragraph in Section 31 of the former act read: "Payments from this fund need not be published in a newspaper but shall be posted monthly in a conspicuous place in the County Court House by the County Director." This paragraph is abrogated in the section as amended.

The annual appropriations from state funds for three programs are increased by amending the former act: The Aid to Dependent Children appropriation is increased from \$500,000 to \$600,000; the Aid to the Blind, from \$50,000 to \$62,500; and the Child Welfare Services, from \$20,000 to \$27,500.

Section 3 of House Bill No. 397 provides for the confidential character of public assistance records. It relates to Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and General Assistance, and reads the same as House Bill No. 294, pertaining to Aid to Dependent Children, with the exception that an additional provision is included for the publication of Class B recipients of Old Age Pension.

House Bill No. 70

House Bill No. 70 appropriated the sum of \$1,950,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and \$1,750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, to the State Department of Public Welfare. This appropriation is to be used for the care and relief of destitute unemployed and unemployable citizens of Colorado and to allay the present widespread distress among the needy citizens of this state.

This appropriation will permit the State Department of Public Welfare to allocate approximately \$150,000 per month to the County Departments of Public Welfare during the next biennium; the counties will thereby be assisted in meeting their relief needs.

The act also provides that a sum not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be used by the State Department as a revolving fund for the operation of the Food Stamp Plan.

House Bill No. 71

An initiated act of 1936 provided a continuing annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the Tuberculosis Assistance program. House Bill No. 71 provides an additional appropriation of \$50,000 annually for the extension of this assistance. When this becomes available on July 1, 1941, the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare will be enabled to hospitalize all cases which are on the waiting list. Whereas it has been possible to provide only 95 beds for the hospitalization of persons under the Tuberculosis Assistance program, the additional appropriation together with the original appropriation will provide approximately 190 beds.

House Bill No. 568

The Thirty-third General Assembly enacted House Bill No. 568 to protect employes of the state of Colorado during periods of service with the armed forces of the United States. Under its provisions, if any employe of the state with a civil service status is inducted into active military service—either voluntarily or involuntarily—he is to retain his civil service status and all civil service rights and privileges. During the period of induction, the employe will not receive any compensation from the state.

Senate Bill No. 289

This amendment pertains to pensions for qualified state employes after retirement from office. One of the amended sections provides for an amount equal to 3½ per cent of the salaries of employes who are under the State Employes' Retirement Act to be paid into the Retirement Fund monthly by the state departments employing these persons.

Senate Bill No. 22

The Thirty-third General Assembly passed the following law, which became effective February 24, 1941:

"Section 1. Any citizen of the State of Colorado wishing to file the record of any birth or death, not previously recorded, or to make any changes in a certificate previously registered that are necessary to provide a correct registra-

tion of the birth or death, may submit to the County Court in the county where the birth or death occurred, a record of that birth or death written on the adopted forms of birth and death certificates, together with a court fee of \$1.50 to cover the costs of handling. The certificate shall be substantiated by the affidavit of the medical attendant present at the time of the birth, or in the case of death, the affidavit of the physician last in attendance upon the deceased, or the undertaker who buried the body. When the affidavit of the medical attendant or undertaker cannot be secured, the certificate shall be supported by the affidavit of some person who was acquainted with the facts surrounding the birth or death, at the time the birth or death occurred, with a second affidavit of some person who is also acquainted with the fact surrounding the birth or death, and who is not related to the individual by blood or marriage. The County Court shall require such other information or evidence as may be deemed necessary to establish the citizenship of the individual filing the certificate, and the truthfulness of the statements made in that record.

"Section 2. The clerk of said Court shall forward the certificate to the State Board of Health with an order from the court to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics that the record be, or be not, accepted.

"Section 3. The State Registrar of Vital Statistics is authorized to accept the certificate when verified in the above manner, and if accepted shall issue certified copies of such records as now provided for in Section 128, Chapter 78, 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated. Such certified copies shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the facts stated thereon. The State Board of Health shall furnish the forms upon which such records are filed, as now provided in Section 125, Chapter 78, 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated, and no other form shall be used for that purpose."

The records provided for above will be accepted by a County Department of Public Welfare as verification of the birth date of Old Age Pension and Aid to Dependent Children applicants, if the County Department does not have other evidence which would tend to disprove the birth date established by the court. If the County Department does have such evidence, other documentary proof of the actual birth date must be secured by the applicant with the help of the County Department.

Senate Bill No. 795

Senate Bill No. 795 which becomes effective July 1, 1941, creates the State Board of Industries for the Blind "for the purpose of promoting the economic education, vocational training, and employment of the blind persons of this state wherever possible, so that they may become self-supporting citizens, and for the purpose of operating industries for the blind which are declared to be educational in nature and not reformatory or charitable in character. . . ."

The board is to consist of five members to be appointed by the Governor and to serve overlapping terms. The terms of the original board members will be for periods of one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, and at the expiration of these terms, the appointments will be for terms of five years.

The State Commission for the Blind is to be abolished; all real and personal property of the State Commission for the Blind and of the "Industrial Workshops for the Blind," with the exception of case records relating to blind persons, will be transferred to the new board. All functions of the State Commission for the Blind relating to the operation of the "Industrial Workshops for the Blind" will also be transferred to the board, and the industries will be known as "Colorado Industries for the Blind."

Under the provisions of the Welfare Organization Act of 1936 and the Aid to the Blind Act, the administration of financial assistance to needy blind persons was vested in the State Department of Public Welfare effective April 1, 1936. Prior to that date, the State Commission for the Blind administered the payment of blind benefits. Under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 795, the State Department of Public Welfare is given additional responsibility which relates to services to all blind persons in Colorado. Section 12 of the new act states: "Immediately when this act becomes effective all rights, powers and duties relating to teachers for the adult blind, welfare and social work functions, home teaching, the investigation of the causes of blindness and the means by which blindness may be prevented, and case records belonging to said functions, which heretofore have been vested in, exercised by or imposed upon the State Commission for the Blind or any officer, deputy, agent or other subordinate or employee thereof under the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 22, 1935 Colorado Statutes Annotated, as amended by Chapter 109, Session Laws of Colorado, 1937, shall be vested in, exercised by and imposed upon the State Department of Public Welfare and the state department shall have power to undertake all such functions and to employ such home teachers of the adult blind and other personnel as are necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act."

House Bill No. 1319

The Thirty-third General Assembly passed House Bill No. 1319, which relates to mutual benefit associations. This law stipulates the requirements necessary for the organization, incorporation, and functioning of such associations whose principal object is to provide benefits upon the death or dismemberment of any member.

One of the provisions of this act prohibits any person or group of persons which engages in the business of providing for the payment of funeral expenses of deceased members or any insurer of lives from designating a funeral director, concern, person, or organization engaged in such trade or business, or any official or designated group of them, as recipient of the death benefits. Such benefits are to be paid to the personal representative or family of the deceased unless their consent is received to do otherwise, and they are not to be deprived of the advantages of competition in procuring funeral supplies and services.

Policies in effect prior to July 1, 1941, which were issued by an association in existence before the effective date of this act and which were approved by previous laws will not be affected.

Senate Bill No. 383

The Thirty-third General Assembly passed Senate Bill No. 383, which is known as the Reorganization Act and pertains to the administrative structure of the state government.

The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare is not affected by the provisions of this act, inasmuch as it states: "The Department of Public Welfare, of which the State Director of Public Welfare shall be the head, shall constitute and be a subdivision of the Division of Public Welfare. The State Board of Public Welfare shall continue as now organized and existing, and shall have all the rights, powers and duties now or hereafter imposed by law."

House Bill No. 1124

House Bill No. 1124 made a deficiency appropriation of \$225,000 for General Assistance for the present biennium which ends June 30, 1941. The counties will continue to be assisted in meeting their relief needs for the remainder of this biennium, inasmuch as this appropriation will enable the State Department of Public Welfare to allot approximately \$143,500 monthly to the County Departments of Public Welfare for May and June, 1941.

THE REHABILITATION SERVICE OF THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Physically Handicapped in a Defense Program

(The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare is publishing this article inasmuch as the functions of the Rehabilitation Service are so closely related to the public welfare program. The Rehabilitation Service is administered by the State Board for Vocational Education and is not a part of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare.)

The rapid expansion of production under the National Defense Program and the necessity for speed has already accelerated the incidence of disablement among workers. It is essential that these disabled be returned to productive work with the minimum loss of time. In addition, others who are unable to meet the physical requirements of our military services must be drafted into industry to fill the gap left by the physically fit who are called to the colors.

The employers of skilled labor realize that the expenditure of effort in training those coming within the draft age may go for naught. Cognizance is now being given to the fact that people having physical impairments limiting them from employment in one field may become very efficient workers in others.

Although the physical requirements in certain defense jobs may be so rigid that the physically handicapped group cannot meet them, the places of other skilled workers going to these jobs must be filled by the handicapped group if a normal flow in the usual business channels is to continue. There is a place and a need for every skill and talent if the nation is to fabricate the vast amount of raw materials into the finished goods so necessary to our National Defense.

To prepare for the shortage in the labor ranks, which is beginning to increase as the entire Defense Program gets under way, the Rehabilitation Service is now training nearly four hundred physically handicapped persons—twice as many more desire some specific type of service.

Of the ninety-three persons rehabilitated under this program for the year ending June 30, 1940, 72 per cent received definite vocational training, whereas 28 per cent were placed in occupations where former skills and training could be utilized. Fifty-five persons from twenty-seven of the counties of Colorado were placed in jobs at an average weekly wage of

\$16.57, and their earnings amounted to more than double the cost of the entire program for the same period. Inasmuch as many of these were on public assistance rolls at the time of contact with the Rehabilitation Service, the saving in public monies is very apparent. The social values that accrue due to

economic independence cannot be measured by any known standard.

All available resources must be utilized to carry out the vast program which is now before us. The physically handicapped are ready and willing to do their share to prove that a democracy can solve its own problems.

Division of Tuberculosis

Since July 1, 1937, the state of Colorado has accepted responsibility for the care and treatment of persons with tuberculosis who have resided in Colorado three years or more, are in need of hospitalization, and are without sufficient means to secure hospitalization.

In order for such persons to receive Tuberculosis Assistance, they must apply to the County Department of Public Welfare in the county where they reside. After the County Department makes the necessary investigation and records the facts on the required forms, they are sent to the State Department of Public Welfare for review and decision.

The law permits applicants a choice of approved sanatoria in the state of Colorado. If the applicant has no preference as to the sanatorium, the State Department assigns him to an approved institution. All cases coming under this program receive the necessary medical and surgical attention from specialists in the treatment of tuberculosis inasmuch as a sanatorium must have such a specialist on its staff in order to be approved by the State Department.

Tuberculosis, if found in its early stages, can be treated successfully, and the patient has an excellent chance to regain his health and return to a gainful occupation. If the case does not receive treatment until it has reached the advanced stages, the results are not so satisfactory and the patient must remain in the sanatorium a much longer time. In fact, many of the far advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are always a source of infection; therefore, the most careful rules of hygiene and sanitation must be observed at all times, whether the patient remains in a sanatorium or returns to his home.

In order to control and prevent tuberculosis, it is necessary to detect tuberculosis in its earliest stages and to place the afflicted persons under treatment immediately. If this is accomplished, the expense of caring for them is less, inasmuch as the required period of hospitalization is shorter.

Because of insufficient funds, it has not been possible to accept cases for Tuberculosis Assistance as

rapidly as the applications have been received. From November, 1939, to April, 1941, it was necessary to place 166 cases on the waiting list. The County Departments have hospitalized many cases and have paid the entire expense until the State Department could accept them for Tuberculosis Assistance; a few cases have been taken care of by local agencies in cooperation with the County Departments or have been admitted to charitable institutions. During this period of seventeen months, approximately one-half of the 166 cases were hospitalized by the County Departments; some of these were subsequently accepted for Tuberculosis Assistance, and others were still receiving hospitalization from the County Departments on April 1, 1941. Inasmuch as it was possible to accept cases for Tuberculosis Assistance only as hospitalization was terminated for other cases under the program, 91 cases remained on the waiting list on April 1, 1941.

The members of the Thirty-third General Assembly and the County Departments of Public Welfare responded to their opportunities by providing for the care of many more cases; this shows that they fully comprehended the urgent need for hospitalizing active cases of tuberculosis—not only as a protective measure for the citizens of Colorado but, also, as a humanitarian effort for the afflicted persons. The Thirty-third General Assembly appropriated \$50,000 annually for the hospitalization of cases coming under this program. This amount is in addition to the \$50,000 continuing appropriation provided in the initiated act of 1936.

With these additional funds available for hospitalization, all of the cases now on the waiting list can be hospitalized in July, 1941. Thousands of Colorado citizens who have waged a campaign against the ravages of tuberculosis and who, at times, have done so at a sacrifice of both time and money, will be more encouraged to continue their efforts until tuberculosis in Colorado is a negligible cause of sickness.

Child Welfare Division

Boarding Home Placements in Colorado Under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act

"The Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act, approved by Congress June 16, 1938, provides a procedure by which a person, seventeen years of age or under, who has committed an offense against the laws of the United States, may be heard informally and committed to the custody of the Attorney General as a delinquent juvenile."¹

This act provides one more step in the slow but progressive march from private to public punishment of crime and from public punishment of crime to treatment of crime on an individual basis. It makes it possible to handle cases of youthful federal offenders with an understanding instead of a judicial attitude; to consider the individual child and his individual needs rather than meting out the punishment usually prescribed for the type of offense committed. If his state of residence has adequate facilities, it makes it possible for the youth to be cared for locally instead of being placed elsewhere in the United States.

For the purpose of considering the individual needs of the young federal offender so that he may have the full advantages of commitment under the act, it is necessary for the United States probation officer, in the district where the juvenile offender becomes involved with the law, to know certain facts; the probation officer shall thoroughly understand the possibilities for commitment under the act, placement resources in the community, and the underlying factors which led to the child's delinquency.

There are numerous possibilities for commitment under the act. According to his needs, an offender may be placed in a boarding home in cooperation with federal, state, and local child welfare services; in federal, state, or local training schools; in non-correctional educational schools; or in medical or psychopathic hospitals.²

The probation officer shall study the total personality of a youth in order to know and understand something of his needs. In studying his total personality, information should be secured regarding his mental capacity, biological and emotional back-

ground, habits and attitudes, as well as the parental relationships, living conditions in the home and in the community, school adjustments, and recreational outlets. With this information as a background, consideration shall be given to the type of placement under which the youth would probably progress most favorably. If the youth is an advanced delinquent, is an adolescent who would not take roots in a foster home because of certain emotional ties in his own family group or because he might resist supervision on an individual basis, or if he is mentally ill or mentally retarded, an institutional placement would, in all probability, be more helpful to him than a boarding home placement. If he is a young child, is in need of individual care and treatment to assist him in working out his emotional problems, or needs encouragement to take his place in the community, a boarding home placement will, in all probability, be more helpful to him than an institutional placement.

When the United States probation officer has secured all of the available information necessary for a recommendation, he is then able to submit a presentence investigation to the court and send a copy to the Bureau of Prisons. If it is thought that the type of treatment afforded by the act would benefit the offender, the act is explained to him; he may then have his choice of being tried under it or under the regular procedure. In order for the youth to receive the fullest benefit from the placement and for the treatment program to be carried to a successful conclusion, it is necessary that the commitment be made for a sufficient length of time.

On August 1, 1940, there were ten federal juvenile offenders in boarding homes in this country, while there were 247 at the National Training School for Boys in Washington and approximately 105 in other training schools and institutions in various sections of the country.³ These figures do not include commitments to the federal reformatories at Chillicothe, Ohio, and El Reno, Oklahoma. Because of the small number of juvenile offenders placed in boarding homes, one wonders if the theoretical approach to the treatment of juvenile delinquency is not in advance of the practical approach.

It is true that the socially maladjusted child is not wanted in the school, on the playground, in community centers, or in parks, and finds his way into these

¹Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Bulletin No. 455 (Washington, 1939), p. 1.

²Arthur W. James, "The Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act After Two Years of Operation," Federal Probation, August, 1940, p. 24.

³Ibid.

places if placed in a foster home. If a program of boarding home care is developed and interpreted by a children's agency, however, the community will accept the child.

In Colorado there are a number of communities which accept such children with an understanding attitude. Before an attempt was made to secure and develop foster homes in these particular localities, however, it was ascertained that there existed a wide-felt interest in children and their problems as well as a desire to work with the agency in helping to correct or alleviate these problems. A child welfare worker has been placed on the staff of the County Department of Public Welfare in each of seven Colorado counties. Each worker has been trained in an approved school of social work and has some knowledge of the psychiatric aspects of social work. In order that she may be able to give intensive service to children needing it, the worker is given a limited case load not to exceed fifty in number.

Inasmuch as strong foster homes are essential in a well-rounded child welfare program, an attempt has been made since the program started to secure foster homes with certain minimum standards. The home must be located in a desirable neighborhood close to a school; the physical arrangements must be such that each child has a separate bed, with boys and girls in different rooms and never with adults of the opposite sex. The father and mother in the home must be respectable and responsible citizens of suitable age who are in good physical and mental health and have another source of income than that derived from the care of children. Including the family's own children, there must not be more than four children in the home under twelve years of age or more than two babies. The mother must devote her time to the care of the children and not be gainfully employed outside the home. Reliable references must be consulted regarding the family. If the home meets the minimum standards, only children who are of the same religious faith as the foster parents may be placed there.

In addition to the physical standards required before a boarding home is accepted and approved by the Child Welfare Division, it is necessary that the emotional values be ascertained. These may be determined by obtaining information relative to the underlying desires, motives, and needs of the foster parents in taking a child. The situation would be detrimental to the child and placement would not be advisable if the boarding parents are striving for affection which they feel could be secured from a foster child; are soliciting the acclaim of the community because of what they are doing; feel the child

might be a physical help in the home or a help in developing a child of their own who is emotionally immature.

A constructive situation for the child would be indicated if an affirmative answer could be given to the following questions: If a child is placed in the home, will the boarding parents be able to accept him if he has certain undesirable habits, such as stealing, lying, or unnatural sex interests? Will they be willing to share him with his own parents, work toward the time of his return home, and not adopt a possessive attitude?

Three of the ten federal juvenile offenders in boarding homes in the United States on August 1, 1940, were Colorado boys who were in boarding homes in Colorado.

The following story is representative of the benefits which are derived by youthful Federal offenders as a result of the operation of the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act. In order to eliminate identification, the names are fictitious and the facts have been altered.

Bill was fourteen years of age when he was referred to the Child Welfare Division by the United States probation officer for stealing an automobile. This was his first major offense, but he had come to the attention of law enforcement officers previously for truancy.

The boy's father died suddenly of heart trouble when Bill was six years of age, and his mother remarried one month later. Bill lived with his mother and stepfather for a while, then with his maternal grandmother, and later with his paternal grandparents. His own father had been a successful business man, and Bill never tired of asking questions concerning him and talking of him to teachers and play-fellows.

Bill was living with his paternal grandparents at the time he stole the car. The reason he gave for stealing was that some boys he knew in school had mentioned taking a car, which they drove about and returned before it was missed. Bill felt he would like to steal a car and see if he too could escape the consequences of his act. When he walked down the main street in the small town where he lived, he wasn't long in finding a car with the keys in it. He was unsuccessful in evading the law, however, for about fifteen minutes after the car was reported stolen, Bill was placed in the county jail. Inasmuch as the town was near the state border, Bill had gone into the adjoining state and, therefore, committed a Federal offense. After the United States probation officer had made a presentence investigation, he

consulted the Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Public Welfare. It was mutually agreed that it would be advisable to place Bill in a boarding home under the supervision of the Child Welfare Division. The United States probation officer made this recommendation to the court, and it was accepted.

The child welfare worker met a very sullen boy when she visited Bill in the jail. He was reading a magazine of wild West stories and was reluctant to lay it aside long enough to talk with her. In the course of her study, the child welfare worker found that Bill had a keen dislike for women. Although he appeared to be extremely fond of his mother, he actually rejected her as well as his stepfather. In school he was interested in the subjects taught by men teachers but appeared disinterested in the subjects taught by women. The same attitude was evidenced at home—he seemed very fond of his grandfather and would follow his direction but became angry and sullen if his grandmother offered him any suggestions or asked for his help.

There were no other children in the boarding home which the child welfare worker selected for Bill. It was located in another county, and the foster parents were about the age of his own mother. Bill appeared to accept Mr. Jones, the foster father, but he did not accept the foster mother. He was very fond of his own mother and resented the supervision exercised over him by the foster mother.

A short time after his arrival he threatened to run away; inasmuch as the foster mother did not appear concerned, he did not follow up this threat. Later he began to tell her obscene jokes and, seeing that it annoyed her, he even went so far as to relate his own sex experiences. The boarding mother became very fearful of Bill, and the child welfare worker, who had been closely supervising the case, decided that

he would never be able to make a successful adjustment in this home.

He was removed and placed in a second boarding home with more mature boarding parents who had been successful in dealing with boys presenting marked behavior problems. After his arrival in this home, Bill became engrossed in books and, if asked to do something, would quietly execute his task so that he might continue reading. Mrs. Hall, the boarding mother, did not comment on his actions; the child welfare worker had anticipated this behavior and prepared her for it.

One day he informed the boarding mother that he intended to run away—not because he did not like the boarding home, but because he had decided to become a hobo. The boarding mother told him that if he weren't satisfied and wished to leave, they would not stop him. She added, however, that both she and Mr. Hall liked him and would feel very badly. Bill looked at her for a moment and said, "But I'm a bad boy. I've told you some of the things I've done." She reassured him by saying that although she knew some of his misdeeds of the past, she still believed that he was an exceptionally fine boy, and told him again that she and Mr. Hall were very fond of him. Tears came to Bill's eyes, and he turned away, saying that he did not want to leave their home, inasmuch as he had grown to be very fond of both of them.

Bill made real progress in the Hall home after that time. Although he continued to present problems, the boarding parents' acceptance and understanding of him resulted in his progressive development.

The focal points in this case are: The United States probation officer's understanding and consideration of the boy's needs; the acceptance and patient understanding of the foster parents; the constant and thoughtful help of the child welfare worker.



Table 1.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND

January 1, 1941, to March 31, 1941

BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1941.....	\$ 1,677,898.95
RECEIPTS:	
Sales Tax	\$ 1,790,067.57
Liquor Taxes.....	496,784.39
Use Tax.....	101,773.44
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	17,350.33
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	247.50
Recoveries—Old Age Pensions.....	5,819.73
License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	284,614.97
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief	460,458.50
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund.....	12,500.00
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	2,201,951.90
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,112.34
	5,373,680.67
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	5,373,680.67
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....	\$ 7,051,579.62
EXPENDITURES:	
Old Age Pensions (Including Burials).....	\$ 4,330,298.76
Aid to Dependent Children.....	431,572.77
Aid to the Blind (Including Burials and Treatment).....	40,428.85
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	4,409.85
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	5,285.15
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	460,458.50
Purchase and Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	41,107.84
Sponsorship of W. P. A. Projects.....	30,044.08
Tuberculosis Expense.....	12,265.81
State Administrative Expense.....	47,894.00
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	180,289.89
Transfers to General Fund.....	†176,414.21
Audit Exceptions	‡49,524.06
Miscellaneous Expenditures	12.90
	5,810,006.67
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,810,006.67
BALANCE MARCH 31, 1941.....	*\$ 1,241,572.95

*Includes \$981,060.20 in Old Age Pension Fund.

†This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen per cent (15%) of Sales, Liquor, and Use Taxes after the appropriation for Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Child Welfare Services and Emergency and Contingent Fund are met, which is transferred to the General Fund to partially meet the appropriation for General Relief.

‡This amount represents Federal share of payments to cases receiving grants of Old Age Pensions, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to the Blind, which were found to be ineligible by the Federal Auditors in prior periods.

Table 2.

**STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1941**

County	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Admin- istration	Tubercu- losis Aid	Total
Adams	\$ 8,442.50	\$ 63,738.42	\$ 324.00	\$ 5,265.93	\$ 2,174.65	\$ 111.55	\$ 80,057.05
Alamosa	3,490.00	26,633.77	236.25	2,298.00	1,146.71	.....	33,804.73
Arapahoe	9,741.25	118,626.06	877.50	15,404.10	4,794.14	117.00	149,560.05
Archuleta	1,714.00	17,363.67	.....	988.50	810.37	.....	20,876.54
Baca	2,982.75	33,047.52	.....	2,034.75	1,849.75	.....	39,914.77
Bent	2,297.50	32,861.53	258.75	1,425.75	1,711.34	.....	38,554.87
Boulder	13,736.75	142,004.58	1,036.30	11,295.75	6,097.73	1,153.61	175,324.72
Chaffee	4,475.00	39,991.40	577.50	3,680.25	1,383.67	.....	50,107.82
Cheyenne	1,715.00	18,292.19	177.75	1,230.18	764.96	.....	22,180.08
Clear Creek	2,043.25	11,373.15	225.00	1,368.75	402.90	.....	15,413.05
Conejos	3,969.00	48,873.95	416.25	3,774.75	1,840.45	115.95	58,990.35
Costilla	4,580.00	31,603.88	385.50	897.57	1,573.14	.....	39,040.09
Crowley	1,640.75	22,036.80	58.50	1,311.75	859.35	71.80	25,978.95
Custer	1,104.00	14,246.42	412.50	670.50	672.66	.....	17,106.08
Delta	3,565.00	76,608.38	739.92	6,422.38	3,026.07	218.39	90,580.14
Denver	156,625.00	1,177,495.21	9,786.07	139,833.43	47,524.18	1,199.74	1,532,463.63
Dolores	522.00	6,845.11	.....	635.63	448.90	.....	8,451.64
Douglas	895.00	11,416.50	240.00	1,963.14	400.80	39.29	14,954.73
Eagle	2,206.75	15,221.66	.....	2,045.25	808.27	.....	20,281.93
Elbert	850.00	21,368.79	67.50	1,542.98	1,021.64	.....	24,850.91
El Paso	21,625.00	244,370.05	2,258.66	18,339.36	7,812.46	929.12	295,334.65
Fremont	9,301.25	108,225.42	1,113.75	8,148.90	2,508.38	.....	129,297.70
Garfield	2,521.00	50,209.68	644.52	5,313.75	2,470.35	112.18	61,271.48
Gilpin	715.50	7,032.56	.....	967.50	502.44	.....	9,218.00
Grand	1,224.00	9,245.77	123.75	445.50	384.81	.....	11,423.83
Gunnison	2,878.00	15,927.50	61.87	1,577.25	867.45	.....	21,312.07
Hinsdale	194.00	956.31	.....	33.75	135.85	.....	1,319.91
Huerfano	15,065.00	88,110.85	1,081.39	7,038.75	4,785.00	.....	116,080.99
Jackson	164.00	4,562.14	.....	605.25	210.83	.....	5,542.22
Jefferson	9,798.75	103,771.58	1,225.12	13,833.27	4,260.16	233.35	133,122.23
Kiowa	1,774.75	16,201.29	133.22	1,308.00	1,192.09	.....	20,609.35
Kit Carson	2,925.75	50,100.88	180.00	3,925.86	1,629.11	.....	58,761.60
Lake	2,685.00	14,168.82	123.75	1,847.65	639.96	34.73	19,499.91
La Plata	5,771.50	63,142.40	683.78	5,053.94	2,092.09	118.11	76,861.82
Larimer	15,377.25	160,568.91	793.88	13,751.58	7,358.25	664.31	198,514.18
Las Animas	19,018.75	157,363.30	2,576.89	13,147.50	7,728.16	562.81	200,397.41
Lincoln	2,194.50	28,793.84	423.00	2,487.75	1,194.46	248.22	35,341.77
Logan	5,143.25	55,729.15	931.50	5,229.00	1,961.09	221.67	69,215.66
Mesa	3,714.50	116,435.47	1,043.33	6,023.10	4,409.66	855.69	132,481.75
Mineral	253.50	2,651.70	.....	201.00	237.00	.....	3,343.20
Moffat	1,386.75	17,463.53	202.50	1,451.25	500.28	.....	21,004.31
Montezuma	2,432.25	37,455.76	270.00	3,862.11	1,126.03	211.98	45,358.13
Montrose	4,265.25	66,985.25	461.25	2,898.00	1,677.34	.....	76,287.09
Morgan	6,562.50	68,842.59	428.15	7,829.25	2,211.59	.....	85,874.08
Otero	6,982.25	88,126.95	1,088.57	9,758.25	4,528.70	693.89	111,178.61
Ouray	1,103.00	10,307.62	202.50	877.50	288.78	.....	12,779.40
Park	746.00	9,524.45	.....	721.11	589.74	.....	11,581.30
Phillips	2,073.25	21,654.48	112.50	1,723.50	446.78	.....	26,010.51
Pitkin	1,432.25	11,337.65	18.00	915.75	504.95	.....	14,208.60
Prowers	6,696.75	57,158.94	405.00	7,911.36	2,687.23	664.63	75,523.91
Pueblo	28,499.75	236,218.94	3,034.75	22,703.77	12,661.68	950.19	304,069.08
Rio Blanco	850.50	11,633.63	.....	1,188.00	444.15	.....	14,116.28
Rio Grande	2,982.50	39,321.55	355.13	2,424.00	1,595.20	.....	46,678.38
Routt	4,012.00	32,576.34	535.13	3,285.75	1,106.58	.....	41,515.80
Saguache	1,118.50	24,046.54	135.00	1,422.00	801.72	.....	27,523.76
San Juan	878.75	4,574.90	.....	240.75	345.75	.....	6,040.15
San Miguel	507.25	9,918.69	270.00	466.20	428.16	.....	11,590.30
Sedgwick	1,327.25	15,919.64	.....	1,606.50	517.76	32.13	19,403.28
Summit	596.75	7,856.92	.....	204.75	619.13	.....	9,277.55
Teller	2,430.25	24,198.90	595.50	1,566.75	938.16	7.50	29,737.06
Washington	3,118.75	36,441.56	187.80	3,800.99	1,316.48	61.18	44,926.76
Weld	27,651.75	215,392.73	2,375.18	31,066.12	10,189.47	1,536.18	288,211.43
Yuma	3,863.50	50,267.56	519.00	5,268.75	2,094.42	112.79	62,126.02
TOTALS.....	\$460,458.50	\$4,324,441.73	\$ 40,413.66	\$426,560.41	\$179,311.36	\$ 11,277.99	\$5,442,463.65

Table 4.

**PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION RECEIVING
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN COLORADO
BY COUNTIES
January, 1941**

County	Population ¹	Recipients of Public Assistance ²	
		Number	Per Cent of Population
Total	1,123,296	117,718	10
Adams	22,481	3,020	13
Alamosa	10,484	930	9
Arapahoe	32,150	2,912	9
Archuleta	3,806	435	11
Baca	6,207	670	11
Bent	9,653	581	6
Boulder	37,438	3,565	10
Chaffee	8,109	946	12
Cheyenne	2,964	401	14
Clear Creek	3,784	384	10
Conejos	11,648	1,654	14
Costilla	7,533	1,832	24
Crowley	5,398	429	8
Custer	2,270	228	10
Delta	16,470	1,831	11
Denver	322,412	28,584	9
Dolores	1,958	161	8
Douglas	3,496	349	10
Eagle	5,361	504	9
Elbert	5,460	460	8
El Paso	54,025	4,688	9
Fremont	19,742	2,150	11
Garfield	10,560	1,133	11
Gilpin	1,625	222	14
Grand	3,587	240	7
Gunnison	6,192	666	11
Hinsdale	349	19	5
Huerfano	16,088	4,024	25
Jackson	1,798	91	5
Jefferson	30,725	3,382	11
Kiowa	2,793	389	14
Kit Carson.....	7,512	1,167	16
Lake	6,883	571	8
La Plata	15,494	1,605	10
Larimer	35,539	4,863	14
Las Animas	32,369	4,679	14
Lincoln	5,882	800	14
Logan	18,370	2,110	11
Mesa	33,791	1,827	5
Mineral	975	62	6
Moffat	5,086	340	7
Montezuma	10,463	807	8
Montrose	15,418	1,596	10
Morgan	17,214	2,309	13
Otero	23,571	2,005	9
Ouray	2,089	268	13
Park	3,272	246	8
Phillips	4,948	438	9
Pitkin	1,836	248	14
Prowers	12,304	1,682	14
Pueblo	68,870	6,297	9
Rio Blanco	2,943	250	8
Rio Grande.....	12,404	1,032	8
Routt	10,525	893	8
Saguache	6,173	547	9
San Juan.....	1,439	116	8
San Miguel.....	3,664	150	4
Sedgwick	5,294	326	6
Summit	1,754	157	9
Teller	6,463	548	8
Washington	8,336	868	10
Weld	63,747	10,733	17
Yuma	12,102	1,298	11

¹U. S. Bureau of the Census 1940 population figures.

²Estimated total number of persons receiving Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and General Assistance; does not include persons aided under Federal programs, such as WPA, NYA, CCC, and other work projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds, nor persons aided under the Farm Security Administration program.

Table 5.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CASES BY SPECIFIED KIND OF ASSISTANCE BY COUNTY

Quarter Ending March 31, 1941

County	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospitalization*	Medical Care*	Burial
TOTAL	\$736,611.33	\$349,772.86	\$205,059.60	\$131,799.83	\$ 40,520.89	\$ 9,458.15
Adams	20,651.00	1,465.00	9,301.61	6,839.73	2,964.66	80.00
Alamosa	3,687.64	1,764.35	745.50	912.13	95.66	170.00
Arapahoe	21,360.56	4,055.50	9,506.60	7,748.44	15.02	35.00
Archuleta	2,119.50	1,315.30	600.33	100.00	103.87	.....
Baca	5,034.04	2,249.00	360.60	2,059.90	199.54	165.00
Bent	2,300.55	1,033.21	430.00	631.70	70.04	135.60
Boulder	19,486.05	8,870.50	4,436.28	3,928.22	1,820.05	431.00
Chaffee	5,041.73	4,295.14	38.74	598.35	29.50	80.00
Cheyenne	3,460.06	619.00	662.94	931.95	1,221.17	25.00
Clear Creek	3,276.73	243.00	1,762.60	1,022.85	69.93	178.35
Conejos	5,547.66	1,625.00	1,491.20	1,235.50	1,080.39	115.57
Costilla	4,552.27	53.46	3,073.39	737.73	649.19	38.50
Crowley	3,086.82	.....	1,881.75	870.25	228.82	106.00
Custer	2,074.72	345.00	248.34	791.64	605.24	84.50
Delta	10,243.36	3,056.49	3,702.66	1,226.20	2,198.01	60.00
Denver	200,819.71	194,707.80	1,722.69	1,942.00	2,447.22	.....
Dolores	813.39	395.00	239.84	86.00	26.55	66.00
Douglas	1,997.78	.....	624.77	1,189.76	123.25	60.00
Eagle	6,254.93	1,528.00	2,283.05	1,819.44	624.44	.....
Elbert	2,992.61	498.75	682.20	1,030.74	730.92	50.00
El Paso	23,854.90	.....	13,495.27	9,530.78	478.85	350.00
Fremont	8,163.12	6,841.35	375.03	501.15	395.59	50.00
Garfield	6,395.91	1,574.00	1,884.23	1,637.40	1,250.28	50.00
Gilpin	2,041.62	1,110.00	655.42	234.80	41.40	.....
Grand	3,326.70	1,186.00	140.81	1,525.69	314.20	160.00
Gunnison	7,822.65	1,228.90	5,714.60	690.25	109.90	79.00
Hinsdale	208.30	135.00	5.00	21.00	6.00	41.30
Huerfano	18,042.89	4,991.00	10,636.68	2,126.16	54.05	235.00
Jackson	945.61	54.93	.....	585.00	305.68	.....
Jefferson	21,575.85	4,685.03	9,317.54	6,901.86	563.92	107.50
Kiowa	3,027.41	1,086.50	400.73	865.74	574.44	100.00
Kit Carson	7,493.91	530.50	3,525.46	1,738.20	1,474.75	225.00
Lake	4,875.59	2,044.00	2,079.25	686.85	65.49	.....
La Plata	11,962.26	4,698.05	1,043.77	5,006.44	589.00	625.00
Larimer	38,960.65	11,289.88	18,912.63	7,188.36	1,077.78	492.00
Las Animas	19,070.66	7,152.50	5,346.65	4,893.13	857.79	820.59
Lincoln	5,442.38	871.00	1,152.33	2,160.79	1,208.26	50.00
Logan	13,679.08	782.00	7,697.96	3,709.53	1,239.59	250.00
Mesa	7,771.65	2,740.50	1,802.83	2,334.73	693.59	200.00
Mineral	276.47	.....	220.00	.....	56.47	.....
Moffat	2,736.56	1,182.50	743.04	695.92	115.10	.....
Montezuma	4,790.32	1,980.00	663.91	1,870.72	39.50	236.19
Montrose	5,110.23	923.95	2,836.75	957.10	377.43	15.00
Morgan	14,459.84	1,550.38	9,842.61	1,923.22	811.63	332.00
Otero	8,653.27	2,376.66	1,377.17	2,911.18	1,765.26	223.00
Ouray	2,279.84	737.00	994.34	139.00	409.50	.....
Park	1,506.78	553.00	799.98	7.50	48.50	97.80
Phillips	2,818.35	.....	1,960.76	536.90	320.69	.....
Pitkin	3,101.11	1,061.00	419.41	1,480.70	40.00	100.00
Prowers	11,734.74	4,560.41	2,673.56	2,486.58	1,886.19	128.00
Pueblo	41,709.45	32,585.40	931.00	6,237.83	1,435.22	520.00
Rio Blanco	1,872.10	769.98	268.89	669.60	88.63	75.00
Rio Grande	4,353.93	1,330.21	1,351.39	757.82	750.51	164.00
Routt	5,803.13	1,364.53	2,435.78	1,639.35	268.47	95.00
Saguache	1,783.53	283.00	384.47	577.50	424.31	114.25
San Juan	1,928.79	.....	985.79	943.00	.....	.....
San Miguel	626.50	45.00	415.00	166.50	.....	.....
Sedgwick	1,860.54	75.00	865.94	481.45	438.15	.....
Summit	1,442.65	.....	868.80	358.85	215.00	.....
Teller	2,781.70	237.00	1,767.13	696.92	80.65	.....
Washington	7,456.93	1,943.65	1,703.91	2,688.92	1,016.45	104.00
Weld	68,801.55	11,444.35	39,061.54	14,263.25	2,494.41	1,538.00
Yuma	9,260.77	3,649.20	3,507.15	1,269.63	834.79	.....

*Does not include obligations incurred for medical care and hospitalization classified as group care nor for salaries of county doctors and nurses.

Table 6. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN COLORADO COUNTIES FOR MARCH, 1941*

COUNTY	Number of Recipients				Amount of Obligations				Average Amount					
	Aid to Dependent Children		Aid to the Blind		Old Age Pension		General Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		Aid to the Blind		General Assistance	
	Families	Children	the Blind	Children	Pension	Assistance	the Blind	Children	Families	Children	the Blind	Children	Assistance	Assistance
STATE	6,384	15,694	605	14,440	\$1,167,002.00	\$194,342.10	\$ 16,810.47	\$177,709.92	\$27.78	\$30.44	\$12.38	\$27.79	\$13.22	
Adams	87	200	4	305	17,017.18	2,314.75	120.00	2,110.94	26.93	26.61	11.57	30.00	10.01	
Alamosa	39	115	5	83	6,991.24	1,081.00	105.00	728.44	26.58	27.72	9.40	21.00	9.22	
Arapahoe	213	497	13	230	32,350.14	7,015.60	390.00	3,860.03	27.65	32.94	14.12	30.00	16.78	
Archuleta	18	40	.....	66	4,651.11	454.00	.....	682.56	29.07	25.22	11.35	.....	11.13
Baca	34	74	.....	71	8,847.26	941.00	.....	836.86	30.09	27.68	12.72	.....	13.02
Bent	26	59	4	51	9,032.49	681.00	115.00	412.09	29.14	26.19	11.54	28.75	8.64	
Boulder	195	431	17	416	37,841.39	5,294.00	472.25	4,356.28	26.56	27.15	12.28	27.78	11.95	
Chaffee	369	148	8	138	10,835.95	1,643.50	240.00	1,650.28	29.37	28.83	11.10	30.00	11.96	
Cheyenne	161	48	3	49	4,873.27	567.75	79.00	461.89	30.27	27.04	11.83	26.33	18.70	
Clear Creek	115	56	4	54	2,995.25	645.00	120.00	565.60	26.05	32.25	11.52	30.00	10.99	
Conejos	460	227	6	112	12,727.74	1,617.00	155.00	657.13	27.67	20.21	7.12	25.83	9.19	
Costilla	347	57	8	385	8,198.26	398.25	186.00	1,061.13	23.63	20.96	6.99	23.25	3.47	
Crowley	200	66	1	42	5,880.05	625.00	16.00	580.95	29.40	25.00	9.47	16.00	15.47	
Custer	132	13	6	25	3,820.64	306.00	150.00	218.71	28.94	23.54	16.11	25.00	18.74	
Delta	771	254	9	220	20,267.69	3,056.54	246.52	1,949.45	26.29	33.96	12.03	27.39	12.39	
Denver	1,912	4,638	148	3,906	319,638.52	63,543.00	4,047.50	65,426.05	27.43	33.23	13.70	27.35	16.94	
Dolores	66	33	.....	18	1,848.37	295.00	.....	217.15	28.01	21.07	8.94	.....	12.43
Douglas	121	27	3	29	2,971.50	868.50	70.00	238.09	24.56	32.17	13.16	23.33	10.12	
Eagle	141	63	.....	71	4,087.75	875.00	.....	1,191.18	28.99	26.52	13.89	.....	20.16
Elbert	201	26	1	34	5,794.56	744.65	30.00	414.34	28.83	28.64	12.21	30.00	16.75	
El Paso	2,374	238	33	294	66,616.94	8,086.49	889.75	3,984.56	28.06	33.98	12.62	26.96	14.46	
Fremont	1,031	128	18	186	28,989.06	3,520.40	500.00	2,119.85	28.12	27.50	13.04	27.78	11.91	
Garfield	491	75	7	112	13,292.62	2,297.00	205.00	1,109.76	27.07	30.63	11.96	29.29	13.49	
Gilpin	68	14	.....	42	1,954.37	434.00	.....	669.90	28.74	31.00	14.00	.....	16.73
Grand	90	5	1	41	2,517.76	186.00	25.00	536.81	27.98	37.20	14.31	25.00	15.17	
Gunnison	167	24	1	121	4,129.00	751.00	27.50	2,023.65	24.72	31.29	10.88	27.50	17.10	
Hinsdale	9	3	.....	4	258.77	15.00	.....	45.00	28.75	15.00	5.00	.....	11.75
Huerfano	822	107	16	704	23,745.50	3,097.00	428.00	4,488.60	28.89	28.94	9.38	26.75	6.41	
Jackson	42	10	.....	9	1,239.13	319.00	.....	54.93	29.50	31.90	13.87	.....	18.51
Jefferson	1,069	173	17	311	27,630.37	6,138.21	495.00	4,210.22	25.85	35.48	13.29	29.12	13.92	
Kiowa	147	21	2	55	4,395.78	614.00	59.21	532.75	29.90	29.24	13.95	29.61	14.15	
Kit Carson	448	56	3	125	13,622.88	1,658.50	90.00	1,499.13	30.41	29.62	12.29	30.00	14.77	
Lake	143	31	2	110	3,782.06	806.54	55.00	1,367.25	26.45	26.02	12.04	27.50	12.49	
La Plata	614	81	9	125	16,983.07	2,470.50	265.00	1,914.79	27.66	30.50	10.21	29.44	16.53	
Larimer	1,537	210	13	660	43,329.56	6,341.15	370.00	9,413.10	28.19	30.20	13.32	28.46	14.91	

Las Animas.....	1,466	201	531	37	746	42,743.00	5,829.00	1,058.00	4,872.38	29.16	29.00	10.98	28.59	6.89
Lincoln	268	38	98	7	77	7,900.97	1,061.00	188.00	591.29	29.48	28.45	11.03	26.86	11.25
Logan	524	81	239	14	277	14,950.44	2,343.00	384.00	3,147.80	28.53	28.93	9.80	27.43	12.90
Mesa	1,173	99	246	20	107	31,398.07	3,074.26	504.00	1,529.93	26.77	31.05	12.50	25.20	15.87
Mineral	26	7	16	.....	6	734.34	118.00	.....	60.00	28.24	16.86	7.38	.....	10.69
Moffat	161	25	49	3	38	4,640.51	669.00	90.00	657.53	28.82	26.76	13.65	30.00	18.49
Montezuma	370	80	148	4	77	10,338.33	1,839.49	120.00	946.83	27.94	22.99	12.43	30.00	12.32
Montrose	646	55	164	7	139	17,752.40	1,262.00	195.00	1,083.58	27.48	22.95	7.70	27.86	9.05
Morgan	638	117	292	4	258	18,827.59	3,529.00	120.00	3,459.00	29.51	30.16	12.09	30.00	14.24
Otero	852	164	440	15	147	23,889.70	4,347.00	418.24	1,135.64	28.04	26.51	9.88	27.88	12.20
Ouray	98	15	33	2	36	2,762.54	422.00	60.00	636.14	28.19	28.13	12.79	30.00	20.87
Park	91	14	33	1	19	2,526.16	364.50	30.00	220.25	27.76	26.04	11.05	30.00	13.72
Phillips	201	26	49	2	54	5,834.37	686.00	50.00	639.80	29.03	26.38	14.00	25.00	14.46
Pitkin	110	18	32	1	41	2,950.05	381.00	8.00	454.08	26.82	21.17	11.91	8.00	11.56
Prowers	519	124	311	6	217	15,354.62	3,642.50	180.00	2,351.06	29.59	29.38	11.71	30.00	13.81
Pueblo	2,311	371	890	50	805	63,980.80	10,223.50	1,462.00	10,760.01	27.69	27.56	11.49	29.24	13.87
Rio Blanco	111	22	45	.....	22	3,160.31	588.00	.....	325.82	28.47	26.73	13.07	.....	15.88
Rio Grande	371	54	120	6	113	10,355.76	1,062.00	142.00	863.91	27.91	19.67	8.85	23.67	9.53
Routt	311	52	124	5	115	8,665.41	1,478.00	145.00	1,287.28	27.86	28.42	11.92	29.00	11.85
Saguache	237	34	80	2	45	6,443.65	688.00	60.00	235.60	27.19	20.24	8.60	30.00	9.68
San Juan	43	6	9	.....	20	1,245.30	107.00	.....	326.20	28.96	17.83	11.89	.....	16.31
San Miguel	98	7	17	5	10	2,601.23	207.20	145.00	151.50	26.54	29.60	12.19	29.00	15.15
Sedgwick	153	22	57	.....	33	4,356.44	676.00	.....	318.12	28.47	30.73	11.86	.....	14.59
Summit	71	4	8	.....	27	2,132.40	93.00	.....	284.25	30.03	23.25	11.63	.....	11.27
Teller	231	27	46	8	77	6,290.20	697.00	238.00	834.63	27.23	25.81	15.15	29.75	11.01
Washington	337	47	136	3	90	9,791.20	1,544.35	90.00	1,257.58	29.05	32.86	11.36	30.00	16.50
Weld	2,079	469	1,150	34	1,466	58,749.46	15,218.97	976.50	15,132.76	28.26	32.45	13.23	28.72	10.91
Yuma	473	82	181	7	174	13,469.52	2,470.00	195.00	2,557.50	28.48	30.12	13.65	27.86	16.32

*Excludes cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only and excludes obligations incurred for these services and obligations incurred for administration. For the Aid to the Blind program, cases receiving medical care only and the obligations incurred for this service have been excluded.

Table 7.

OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS

January, February, March, 1941

Applications

Pending—December 31, 1940.....	893
Received during January, February, March, 1941.....	2,011
Total	2,904
Disposed of during the quarter.....	1,747
1. Assistance granted.....	(83%) 1,450
2. Assistance not granted	(17%) 297
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	42
B. Applicant deceased	10
C. Denied	245
a. Residence requirements not met.....	66
b. Personal property excess \$250.00.....	40
c. Sufficient resources.....	33
d. Age requirements not met.....	25
e. Real property (not home) excess \$500.00	25
f. Transferred property	14
g. Real or personal property of spouse in excess of amount allowed..	11
h. Moved out of county.....	10
i. Not a registered voter (Class B only).....	7
j. Relatives support	6
k. Citizenship requirements not met.....	5
l. In need of continuing institutional care	3
Pending—March 31, 1941.....	1,157

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Cases Under Care

Continued from December, 1940.....	42,434
Added during January, February, March, 1941.....	1,450
Total	43,884
Closed during the quarter.....	1,140
Reasons for closing	
1. Death.....	866
2. Change in agency policy.....	83
3. Other means of support.....	71
4. Moved to another state.....	35
5. Admitted to a public institution.....	26
6. Subsequent information disproves eligibility previously established.....	21
7. Relatives support.....	15
8. Admitted to a voluntary institution.....	6
9. Moved to another county.....	2
10. Receipt of other public or private aid in household.....	1
11. Eligibility not established originally.....	1
12. Miscellaneous	7
13. Not stated.....	6
Continued to April, 1941.....	42,744

Table 8.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS

January, February, March, 1941

Applications	Families	Children
Pending—December 31, 1940.....	269	526
Received during January, February, March, 1941.....	735	1,660
Total	1,004	2,186
Disposed of during the quarter.....	823	1,806
	Families	Children
1. Assistance granted.....	(75.8%) 624	1,447
2. Assistance not granted	(24.2%) 199	359
A. Voluntary withdrawal	35	
B. Denied	164	
a. Need not established.....	109	
b. Residence requirements not met.....	11	
c. Father returned home.....	10	
d. Moved out of county.....	7	
e. Child or children not in the home.....	6	
f. Father employable.....	5	
g. No verification of birth.....	4	
h. Child or children admitted to an institution	3	
i. Child or children not related.....	2	
j. Miscellaneous	7	
Pending—March 31, 1941	181	380

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Cases Under Care

Continued from December, 1940.....	6,294	15,398
Added during January, February, March, 1941.....	624	1,447
Total	6,918	16,845
Closed during the quarter.....	481	998
Reasons for closing		
1. Receipt of other public or private aid.....	178	
2. Increased resources of parents.....	72	
3. Mother remarried	43	
4. Moved to another state.....	34	
5. Increased support from relatives.....	25	
6. Youngest child reached maximum age.....	24	
7. Absent parent returned.....	24	
8. Parent no longer incapacitated.....	15	
9. Change of payee.....	15	
10. Moved to another county.....	8	
11. Child or children admitted to an institution	4	
12. Increased income of dependent child.....	3	
13. No eligible payee available.....	3	
14. Death of dependent child.....	2	
15. Miscellaneous	26	
16. Not stated	5	
Continued to April, 1941.....	6,437	15,847

Table 9.

AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS

January, February, March, 1941

Applications

Pending—December 31, 1940.....	54
Received during January, February, March, 1941.....	75
Total	129
Disposed of during the quarter.....	81
1. Assistance granted.....	51
2. Assistance not granted	30
A. Voluntary withdrawal.....	4
B. Denied.....	26
a. Not blind as defined in law.....	16
b. Operation inadvisable.....	5
c. Sufficient resources.....	5
Pending—March 31, 1941.....	48

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Cases Under Care

Continued from December, 1940.....	641
Added during January, February, March, 1941.....	51
Total	692
Closed during the quarter.....	48
Reasons for closing.....	
1. Vision wholly or partially restored.....	28
2. Death.....	8
3. Refused to comply with medical requirements.....	3
4. Became self-supporting for reasons other than restoration of sight.....	2
5. Relatives became able to support.....	2
6. Subsequent information disproves eligibility previously established.....	2
7. Admitted to a public institution.....	2
8. Transferred to Old Age Pension.....	1
Continued to April, 1941.....	644

Table 10.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE CASES

January 1, 1941, to April 1, 1941

Cases under care January 1, 1941 (101 in sanatoria; 32 in out-patient department).....	133
Applications approved during period.....	10
New—never previously approved.....	6
Readmitted—previously approved and hospitalized.....	4
Total	143
Care terminated.....	15
Death	7
Discharged	7
Apparently arrested.....	3
Quiescent	2
Improved	2*
Left against advice.....	1
Unimproved	1
Cases under care April 1, 1941 (93 in sanatoria; 35 in out-patient department).....	128

*Discharged because of infraction of the rules of the sanatorium.

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