

This letter dated November 17 1932 is from Harry L. Hopkins to Father attached to a compendium of the Unemployment Relief Laws of New York state--that Father organized under the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration in 1931 and that brought Harry into the government and to the attention of FRD for the first time.

THE HARBOR

667 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

*Chambers
Nov - 17 - 1932*

My dear Mr. Stans:-

This little book may remind you in the years to come of the trying times - yet pleasant weeks and months we spent working together. Harry Epstein and I wanted you to have a record of your administration of unemployment relief in New York.

*I do hope you and Miss Stans have a delightful vacation. Very cordially,
Harry L. Hopkins*

**EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT
RELIEF LAWS**

IN THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

1931-1932

**The Interpretation and Application of
Emergency Relief Laws by the Temporary
Emergency Relief Administration**

Established October 1, 1931



ALBANY, N. Y., OCTOBER 1, 1932

*Issued and Published Jointly by the Temporary Emergency Relief
Administration and Attorney General's Office of the State of New York*



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**STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF TEMPORARY EMERGENCY
RELIEF ADMINISTRATION OF NEW YORK STATE**

The problem presented to the members of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration appointed on and since October 1st, 1931, by Governor Roosevelt and the Legislature, was one of making available throughout a commonwealth of 12,000,000 people, of types and conditions most diverse, the original sum of \$20,000,000 plus an additional \$5,000,000 for relief purposes under an entirely novel and untried theory of law and new public policy.

We have devoted our best to the accomplishment of the task assigned us. We learned early that local conditions and traditions, personal idiosyncrasies, and, above all, legal limitations, were factors of prime importance. In the effort to supply the relief provided in the manner laid down for us by the Legislature, at the same time conforming as far as possible to legal precedent, inherited habit, and the predilections of local influence, we were confronted by certain difficulties which, added to the problems of organization on a State-wide scale, at times taxed our capacity.

We have acted with caution, realizing that it was not private funds but the money of the people of the State of New York which we were administering. If we have succeeded in some degree in accomplishing practical good, the credit is due mainly to the Governor, and the Legislature, and the people for whom they speak, for placing the power to do so in our hands, in the form in which they did. We have endeavored to use that money in the way it was meant to be administered,

In such difficulties as we have encountered and met, we have had invaluable assistance from so many sources that it would be quite Impossible to list here our individual indebtedness. May we say that one of our permanent gratifications from this experience is that no one, great or small, who has been called upon for help or cooperation has failed to supply it in unstinted measure.

We believe that we have been enabled to have a part in what seems to us to be one of the greatest social and legal experiments ever undertaken. Doles have been paid in other lands but it was never known before that a great commonwealth should take upon itself the assurance of the sustenance of all its people through their established local authorities without a tinge of beggary in the process. Not only have no such sums ever before been made available, but no such theory has ever before been tried. That it has worked as well as it has is due primarily to the excellent cooperation we have had from the Governor, the Legislative leaders, the State Departments and especially the devoted men and women, comprising the Work Bureaus and the Commissioners of Public Welfare throughout the State, who have sacrificed their own affairs and preferences to assist in meeting dire problems,

Many of the outstanding leaders in business, banking, civic and social work have volunteered their time to assist us. It has been a great privilege to have worked with such enthusiastic and efficient assistance.

Signed by:

JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS,
 PHILIP J. WICKSER,
 JOHN SULLIVAN,
 HARRY L. HOPKINS,
 CHARLES D. OSBORNE

October 1, 1932

October 1, 1932.

**STATEMENT BY HONORABLE JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.,
 ATTORNEY GENERAL**

The Emergency Relief Act of the State of New York, enacted at the extraordinary session of September, 1931, and amended, with accompanying statutes, at the 1932 session, has placed before me, as Attorney-General, problems such as, I believe, have never before been offered to the legal adviser of a government.

We were just in the ordeal of passing over from our antiquated Poor Law, most of the provisions of which dated to the times of King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth, in England, with modifications brought about through the processes of common law interpretation, into the new field of modern welfare as exemplified in our new Public Welfare Law, which, upon the whole, was excellently drawn, when we were called upon to provide legal definitions, instructions, constructions and interpretations upon a set of enactments such as had never before been known.

The Emergency Relief Act is, so far as I know, the first enactment under which a State, as such, has accepted any liability for the support of its population, viewed not as wards but merely as men and women unable temporarily to accommodate themselves to the social scene, without at the same time placing such men and women in the position of recipients of a bounty or a dole. This act has attempted this revolutionary measure in such a manner as to preserve the self-respect of every beneficiary and to keep the primary responsibility upon the local communities where it has always rested, while at the same time providing for assistance to such communities from the State in such measure as would assure, if possible, the absence of absolute want at any point.

In order to accomplish these results the Emergency Act called for a continuance of so-called home relief in every community, but under State direction, and promised a reimbursement thereon from the State of 40 per cent of the audited cost thereof, and it also provided an entirely new sort of relief, to be known as work relief, consisting of wages to be paid for labor on public projects, with assistance toward such payment to be rendered by the State through its Emergency Relief Administration.

I am in a position to say that no law ever passed has called for such a quantity of legal interpretation as has been necessary to make this novel enactment workable in the towns, villages, counties and cities of the State at large, as well as in the vast nucleus of population in and about the city of New York. Each local community has had problems of its own. Local influences have been powerful. There was tradition to be met, and quite excusable confusion as to what a new State policy, to say nothing of a new

statute, could really be held to mean. In this work I have been greatly indebted to the fidelity and acumen of Mr. Henry Epstein, my first assistant, who, while carrying on the burdens of his normal office, has accepted also the task of giving scores of opinions upon welfare subjects never before presented to any lawyer, quite without guiding precedents, and who has at the same time been of large assistance to the Relief Administration in the settlement of matters of policy. It is within mild bounds to say that the opinion work called for by the Emergency Act has been of itself considerably greater than the ordinary opinion work of an Attorney-General's year.

My judgment is that the Emergency Act has done a vast amount of good and has justified itself completely. It might easily have turned out to be a ruinous proposition, but it has been so well handled, by the Governor in its inception, by the legislative leaders of both parties in their whole-hearted, ungrudging cooperation, by the State departments, the Relief Administration and its staff, and by local officials throughout the State, that it stands forth as a monumental success in what an intelligent and modern commonwealth can accomplish in untrodden fields of benefit when all and every influence is bent to a common end of good.

JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.,
Attorney-General.

INTRODUCTORY FACTS

The problem of unemployment and the relief of conditions due thereto has had the primary attention of the Governor and Legislature during the last three years. The principal steps in mitigation have been

(a) The Governor's Committee on Stabilization of Industry for the Prevention of Unemployment.

(b) The Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Unemployment Problem.

(c) Legislation, especially in 1931, speeding up the construction of highways, bridges, parkways, State institution buildings and other public work; also authorizing increased public indebtedness of municipal corporations for the relief of unemployment; also empowering domestic corporations, other than public utilities, to contribute reasonable sums for betterment of social and economic conditions in the communities in which they are operating.

(d) The creation of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

(a) The Governor's Committee on Stabilization of Industry for the Prevention of Unemployment was appointed by Governor Roosevelt in April, 1930, consisting of the Industrial Commissioner, Miss Frances Perkins, ex officio, and five eminent private citizens, who published a report entitled "Less Unemployment Through Stabilization of Operations", issued from the Governor's office in November, 1930. In his annual message, January 7, 1931, the Governor urged not only a system of old age insurance but the creation of his unofficial Commission on Stabilization of Industry as an official State commission, (see below, p. 17), and announced that he had invited the Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio to meet with him on January 23rd to discuss the problem in its broader aspects. March 25, 1931, the Governor, in a special message (see below, pp. 18-19), renewed his recommendation of official status and funds for this committee or similar body, and asked for passage of pending legislation for that purpose, as well as for a report on scientific unemployment insurance. No final action was taken upon these matters.

(b) The joint legislative committee to investigate the unemployment problem was created by a resolution of Assemblyman William L. Marcy, Jr., of Buffalo, for purposes indicated in the resolution (see pp. 20-21, below), which resolution, introduced January 12, 1931, was adopted April 9, 1931. This committee held numerous

hearings, and on March 11, 1932, was continued until March 1, 1933. (See p. 22, below.)

(c) Besides the joint legislative committee to inquire and report relative to future remedial measures, the Legislature of 1931 acted by a joint resolution (January 26th-28th) to spur the State departments to transmit programs of public construction, and expedited its appropriations for highway, building, park and other State construction work, to be available at as early a date as possible. Such appropriations for 1932 were not as liberal, but the Legislature of 1931, by Chapter 284, had amended subd. 8 of Section 188 of the Greater New York Charter to empower New York city to incur a debt of \$10,000,000 for public work to relieve unemployment conditions, and Chapter 787, enacted at the extraordinary session of 1931, provided for the redemption and reissue of the unemployment bonds issued under Chapter 284. Furthermore, Chapters 785 and 786 of 1931, providing respectively for a five-day week and an eight-hour day for public work contracts, were intended to spread such work to a larger number of employees; Chapter 2 of the Laws of 1932 authorized cities in general to borrow to recoup deficits incurred for public welfare purposes during 1931, and Chapter 44 of 1932 empowered New York city to incur an indebtedness of \$25,000,000 during the calendar year 1932 for the purposes of Section 188 of the Greater New York charter.

(d) The creation of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration came at the extraordinary session of 1931, following the special message of the Governor, August 28, 1931 (see pp. 23-30, below), pointing out the need therefor and presenting a detailed and comprehensive plan. Bills were introduced in both houses to carry out the Governor's recommendations, and after some debate the so-called Wicks and Dunnigan bills were combined, retaining largely the procedural features of the Wicks bill but discarding its provision that the Relief Administration should be actually within the Department of Social Welfare, and in the merged form the measure was passed unanimously by both houses and was signed by the Governor on September 23, 1931, as Chapter 798 of the Laws of 1931, the text of which will be found below at pages 31-41.

This epochal measure, briefly, provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of three members, for an emergency period beginning November 1, 1931, and continuing to June 1, 1932. The sum of \$20,000,000 was appropriated, of which \$584,000 was set aside for bonuses to World War veterans (segregated by L. 1931, ch. 799), \$114,000 was earmarked for administrative expenses, and \$1,000,000 was to be used by the Administration directly, and without letting contracts, for labor on State projects. *Home relief*, consisting of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical attendance, etc., was defined and authorized, to be carried on under the direction of city and county commissioners of public welfare in the various city and

county public welfare districts established by the act, subject to the supervision, direction and control of the Relief Administration. "*Work relief*," consisting of wages paid by a municipal corporation, as defined in the act, to needy persons for services or labor connected with work undertaken by such corporation independent of work under a contract or for which an annual appropriation had been made, was likewise defined and authorized, to be undertaken by emergency work bureaus established in each city or county welfare district, and likewise subject to the supervision, direction and control of the Relief Administration. Forty per cent of all approved expenditures for home relief was to be reimbursed to the municipal corporations upon the Administration's order, and the Administration was to make such contributions in aid of "work relief as it might deem advisable. For home relief not more than \$10,000,000 was in any event to be paid or allowed, and contributions to work relief were limited to the balance of the main appropriation still available. To supply these funds and to balance the budget the State's personal income tax for the fiscal year 1931 was increased by L. 1931, ch. 795 (see also L. 1932, ch. 52, for similar action as to 1932).

On October 1, 1931, Governor Roosevelt appointed as members of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., New York City Mr. Philip J. Wickser, lawyer, of Buffalo, and Mr. John L. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor. The Administration organized immediately, Mr. Straus being named chairman and Mr. Wickser secretary. As an initial step the services of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, executive director of the New York City Tuberculosis and Public Health Society, were enlisted as executive director of the Administration, and Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., designated his first assistant, Mr. Henry Epstein as counsel to the Administration. A competent auditor was contributed by a firm of certified accountants, and charitable organizations throughout the State lent the services of skilled social workers as the nucleus of a staff. Every cooperation was likewise given by the Department of Labor, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Audit and Control, and other State and local agencies and bureaus.

The first task of the Administration was to familiarize itself with the law, to which end sessions and conferences were held continuously without regard to time or effort. By the terms of the Act only those cities and counties which had adopted formal resolutions accepting the provisions thereof and filed them with the Administration on or before November 15, 1931, were to participate in its benefits, and much negotiation, by mail, telegraph and telephone, together with a meeting at Albany, October 25th, 1931 attended by most of the city and county public welfare officers and addressed by Governor Roosevelt and Chairman Straus, was necessary in order to report on the date specified that all but a few of the sixty cities and sixty-two counties had complied with the requirements.

The additional requirement of the statute that work relief should be administered, not by public welfare officers, but by emergency work bureaus established for each city and county welfare district, was not complied with so promptly. In the meantime, the Administration had formulated, as the result of untiring effort, a set of Rules concerning Home Relief and Rules Governing Work Relief, which, with companion booklets containing the auditor's explanation concerning the records to be kept in connection with both home relief and work relief, were promptly promulgated. These, as amended in 1932, will be found below in the Appendix. The next step, after the allocation of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for State projects, through the assistance of Mr. Mark Graves, director of the budget, was the formulation of a procedure for the submission and approval of work relief projects, a preliminary appropriation of several million dollars being made available forthwith for all welfare districts, in order that relief might be placed under way immediately. For this purpose a questionnaire was framed, giving essential information, and the Administration remained constantly in session, consulting daily and hourly with representatives of welfare districts throughout the State, in order to expedite such relief by every means.

January 11, 1932, the Administration submitted to the Governor and the Legislature its first formal report. Soon thereafter there was another conference in the executive chamber, attended by welfare officials and work relief administrators generally and by members of the Legislature. To these the Governor and the Administration reported personally. The Governor's views will be found below. (See extracts from his annual message, pp. 42 and 43; also the special messages of February 15th and March 10, 1932, pp. 44 and 45-46.) As a result of this conference and of the Governor's messages the Legislature of 1932 enacted Chapter 564 of the Laws of 1932 (see p. 47), inconformity with section 4 of Article VII of the Constitution, fixing the probable life of public welfare work at twenty years; Chapter 566, authorizing the creation of a State debt to the amount of \$30,000,000, to provide funds, to be available from November 15, 1932, to January 1, 1934, for the relief of hardships and suffering caused by unemployment, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor, to be voted upon at the general election of 1932 (see pp. 48-49); and Chapter 567, amending generally in many respects the original Relief Administration Act (L. 1931, ch. 798), which amended act will be found below at pp. 50-58, its presentation in full, together with the original act, the changes being indicated, seeming necessary in order that the legal situation may be exactly understood.

This amended bill is divided into three parts, as follows:

Part I (Section 1 of the bill) amending Sections 2, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 33 and 35 of the Emergency Relief Act of 1931.

Part II (Section 2 of the bill) appropriating an additional \$5,000,000 for relief prior to November 15th next, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be allocated as the statute directs; namely:

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE ON SIGNING OF THE BILL

For direct grants for home relief and/or work relief, prior to June 1, 1932.....	\$425,00000	
For relief of sick and disabled veterans under Art. 1-A of the Military Law, prior to June 1, 1932, not to exceed.....	50,000 00	
For State improvements (cf. L. 1931, ch. 798, Sec. 18) prior to June 1, 1932, not to exceed	25,000 00	
For personal service, maintenance and operation of the Administration, prior to June 1, 1932.	75,000 00	
	\$575,000 00	\$575,000 00

AVAILABLE BETWEEN JUNE 1ST AND NOVEMBER 15, 1932

For a Reimbursement Fund for home relief and/or work relief (See Sec. 16 as amended). . .	\$3,275,000 00	
For a Discretionary Fund (Set Section 16) for direct grant, for home relief; and/or work relief; for salaries of work bureau personnel, and (not to exceed \$250,000) for State improvements	1,000,000 00	
For personal service, maintenance and operation of the Administration. not to exceed.....	150,000 00	
	\$4,425,000 00	\$4,425,000 00
		\$5,000,000 00

Part III (Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the bill) continuing the Administration and extending the emergency period to February

1, 1933, and appropriating \$15,000,000 for relief from November 15, 1932, to February 1, 1933. Provided, however, the State debt of \$30,000,000 is approved by the people at the next general election, the same, if authorized, to be allocated as follows:

For a Reimbursement Fund, and (not to exceed \$100,000) for personal service, maintenance and operation of the Adminis- tration	\$12,000,000 00
For a Discretionary Fund, and (not to exceed \$750,000) for State improvements, and (not to exceed \$100,000) for salaries of work bureau per- sonnel, and (not to exceed \$50,000) for veteran relief...	3,000,000 00
	\$15,000,000 00

Said Part III further provides (Section 4) that unless the people shall approve the State debt aforesaid the emergency period shall terminate November 15th next; (Section 5) that the Administration and all emergency work bureaus are continued for the duration of the emergency period, and all rules and regulations of the Administration are continued during such period unless revoked or amended by the Administration; and (Section 6) that this Act shall take effect immediately, except that Sections 16 and 17 of the Emergency Act as amended shall not take effect until June 1st, and the money appropriated by Sections 2 and 3 of the act shall be available only as provided in such sections; i.e., not more than \$575,000 of the new appropriation of \$5,000,000 before June 1st, and none of the \$15,000,000 until after November 15th, and then only if the people shall have approved the proposed State debt at the general election.

In connection with current problems, it may be noted that there was signed by the Governor, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, May 31, 1932, a "statement of legislative intent" (see below, pp. 59-60), noting that the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for relief purposes for the period from June 1, 1932, to November 15, 1932, of which sum \$3,275,000 was allocated to a "reimbursement fund," would not be sufficient to meet the demands of the various welfare districts for reimbursement of 40 per cent of their expenditures for both approved work projects and home relief, and testifying, therefore, that it was not the thought of the Legislature that the Relief Administration should be limited in the approval of relief expenditures to the amount thus appropriated and allocated as a reimbursement fund, and that, in the event such claims accrue to an extent greater than such appropriation, "the undersigned believe

that a definite obligation rests upon the Legislature at its next session to cover such excess obligation of the State."

In March, 1932, Chairman Straus felt it necessary to resign, having devoted his entire time since October 1, 1931, to the Administration, to the exclusion of all other business, and Commissioner Wickser, who resigned at the same time to take effect a month later, was appointed chairman for that month, with Mr. Hopkins, the executive director, as the third member of the Administration. Upon Mr. Wickser's retirement, Mr. Hopkins was appointed chairman and Mr. Charles D. Osborne, former mayor of Auburn, was made a member of the board. In the meantime the Administration had chosen as Mr. Hopkins' successor as executive director Mr. Walter W. Pettit, a social welfare expert of wide experience and the highest reputation.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Hopkins and the direction of Mr. Pettit the Administration issued on June 1, 1932, a summary of its expenditures and commitments to that date, showing an outlay of \$16,515,062.65 for relief purposes, of which \$6,809,212.65 was for 40 per cent reimbursements for local expenditures for home relief, and \$8,680,850 was contributed in aid of local work relief projects, while \$1,025,000 went to State projects. And this expenditure was made at a total cost for all expenses of administration and operation of considerably less than one per cent of the amount involved.

Estimates prepared by the Administration indicate that from November 1, 1931, to November 1, 1932, the local communities of New York State will have spent something like \$36,000,000 of their own money for relief purposes. It is further estimated that from November 1, 1932, to November 1, 1933, the relief needs of the State will call for the expenditure, from both State and local funds, of \$150,000,000.

The amendments of 1932 having made the Emergency Relief Act applicable to all city and county welfare districts in the State which do not formally certify their intention not to request or accept the State aid authorized by the act, it is believed that the information presented herewith is sufficient to guide local officials generally in their operations thereunder. Field representatives of the Administration will call, upon request, upon local welfare officers and work bureau chairmen to assist them in setting up their office practice and rendering their accounts in the prescribed form for reimbursement and in settling such problems as may be brought to their attention. The Administration itself is always in readiness to confer and advise with local officers, at its New York office, 124 East 28th Street, to which all communications should be addressed.

As was natural, with a new statute involving an entirely new public policy, to be administered in every part of a commonwealth so huge as the State of New York, numerous legal questions have had to be settled, most of which were entirely novel and some of which were quite perplexing. These have been met by counsel to the

Administration in the spirit which has animated the Administration throughout, namely, that a statute conceived in such magnanimity of purpose and upon so vast a scale must be made by some means to be workable in conformity with constitutional restrictions, and with the employment, to as great an extent as possible with due regard to the intention of its framers, of local, traditional and statutory machinery already in operation. Below, at p. 63ff, will be found the general rulings of the Administration, rendered to October 1, 1932, embodying the opinions of its counsel, with an index, from which it is believed it will be possible to solve many problems which are constantly recurring and to find a basis for the presentation of inquiries as to others less frequently encountered. The Administration invites consultation with itself and its counsel as to all matters in regard to which doubts are felt or difficulties experienced in the operation of emergency relief.

ALBANY, October 1, 1932

HENRY EPSTEIN
AMOS D. MOSCRIP

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE,
JANUARY 7, 1931

Your Honorable Bodies are well aware of the present abnormal situation in regard to unemployment not only in this State but in the Nation. The State is doing and will do what it can in the way of immediate emergency relief. Public works are being speeded to the utmost; all available funds are being used to provide employment; wherever the State can find a place for a man to work it has provided a job. Our course has been found on truthful and accurate statistics. Those charged with the duty of collecting these figures for the State have realized the futility and folly of attempting to gloss over or conceal the real situation. In the long run the truth hurts nobody. Because the information regarding the unemployment situation given by the State Department of Labor during the past year has been accurate, it has been possible for the Administration to take far-reaching steps both to mitigate and relieve the emergency, and also to plan for the future.

Since last spring the Governor's Commission on Stabilization of Industry has accomplished much to prevent the lay-off of workers, to find new employment both through public and private employment agencies, and to coordinate and stimulate local employment efforts. It has worked in close cooperation with local relief agencies. Careful surveys of every part of the State have been made, and individual localities have been greatly aided in establishing comprehensive plans for relief. This commission has been acting under my appointment but without any appropriation. I ask that it be created an official State commission to function for the coming year, and that it be given adequate funds to carry on this emergency work.

The above relates to the immediate present. The great future problems of unemployment call for close study. I have invited the Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio to meet with me in Albany on January twenty-third to discuss the problem in its broader aspects. It is my thought that the industrial States of the northeastern part of the Nation can well cooperate in seeking a joint study of facts and existing or proposed methods of relief both here and abroad so that State legislation in the future may be made more nearly uniform.

I have a definite program to submit to this conference. Thereafter I shall communicate to you such recommendations as may be adopted at the conference which in my opinion will tend to promote a farsighted policy of prevention and relief, a policy carried out as uniformly as possible by neighboring States in which somewhat similar conditions exist.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE, MARCH 25, 1931

To the Legislature: It would be in the public interest if your honorable bodies would, before adjournment, enact legislation affecting two important phases of the unemployment problem. The first relates to the present emergency. I sincerely recommend the passage of legislation, which is being introduced in both houses, making an official commission of the unofficial Committee on Stabilization which I appointed in April, 1930. This committee was created for the purpose of making surveys to obtain accurate data relative to unemployment; stabilization of employment; cooperative organization and supervision of public and private philanthropic activities; active stimulation of small job campaigns in every city and town in the State; establishment of local free employment clearing houses linked up with the State public employment service; and the encouragement of local public works. This committee has been a volunteer unofficial one and I believe that their work should be continued under State auspices in an official manner. It has rendered a fine and useful service.

The second need relates to the broad problem of providing in the future against the results of some new period of economic depression. The serious unemployment situation which has stunned the Nation for the past year and a half has brought to our attention in a most vivid fashion the need for some sort of relief to protect those men and women who are willing to work but who through no fault of their own cannot find employment. This form of relief should not, of course, take the shape of a dole in any respect. The dole method of relief for unemployment is not only repugnant to all sound principles of social economics, but is contrary to every principle of American citizenship and of sound government. American labor seeks no charity, but only a chance to work for its living. The relief which the workers of the State should be able to anticipate, when engulfed in a period of industrial depression, should be one of insurance, to which they themselves have in a large part contributed. Each industry itself should likewise bear a part of the premium for this insurance, and the State, in the interest of its own citizens, and to prevent a recurrence of the widespread hardship of these days, should at least supervise its operation.

Any Nation worthy of the name should aim in normal industrial periods to offer employment to every able-bodied citizen willing to work. An enlightened government should look further ahead. It should help its citizens insure themselves during good times against the evil days of hard times to come. The worker, the industry and the State should all assist in making this insurance possible. The successful experience of several large industrial concerns has shown the wisdom and feasibility of some form of unemployment relief.

I strongly recommend that your honorable bodies create a commission to investigate this whole subject and report to the Legislature of 1932 a plan for accomplishing some kind of scientific unemployment insurance. As to the nature of the commission, I would suggest that it be a small commission of experts, to be appointed by the Governor, with two or three members to be appointed by and from the Legislature. I mean no disrespect when I state my belief that a large legislative committee is not the proper way to investigate this kind of subject, which will necessarily entail minute technical and expert consideration of various economic, financial and actuarial problems and material. Bills have been introduced creating a commission which I think has the most advisable form, namely, two legislators and four laymen—one to represent labor, one to represent employers, and the others to represent the general public.

I hope that your honorable bodies will enact these two recommendations into law.

JOINT RESOLUTION, CREATING MARCY COMMITTEE,
APRIL 9, 1931

21

By Mr. Marcy, Jr.—Whereas, An economic depression of world-wide scope has affected New York State as it has affected all other States of the Union with consequent unemployment and the privations attendant thereon; and

Whereas, With full understanding of the importance of the emergency, this Legislature is unprepared to meet it intelligently because of a dearth of factual data necessary for any really practical and lasting solution of a vital, unsolved, economic problem; and

Whereas, it is the policy and intent of this Legislature to serve the best interests of all the people of the State without hysteria or extravagance or wasted effort; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a joint legislative committee be hereby created, to consist of five members of the Assembly to be appointed by the speaker of the Assembly and three members of the Senate to be appointed by the temporary president of the Senate, to investigate the cause of unemployment in its every aspect, but particularly in relation to

1. Cyclical unemployment, and
2. Seasonal unemployment, and
3. Technological unemployment,

to the end that it may formulate and report to the Legislature a recommendation for a policy, and to make recommendations for such legislation as may be necessary to serve the best interests of all the people of the State with full consideration of the equities of employers and employees, without discrimination; and be it further

Resolved, That such committee shall elect from its members a chairman and other officers and may select three persons, one a known representative of the working people of the State, one a known representative of the employers of the State, and one a known representative of the public, to sit with and advise the committee in its deliberations, to furnish it with information and suggestions and otherwise assist the committee in its investigations; that such committee may sit within and without the State, shall have power to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses, including the production of any books, papers, records or documents pertaining to the subject of the investigation and, in general, have all the powers of a legislative committee as provided by the Legislative Law; that such committee may employ counsel, a secretary, stenographers and all necessary expert or other assistants; and that the committee may incur, within the amounts made available for its expenses, actual and necessary expenses in the

performance of its duties, including personal expenses of its members and the compensation and personal expenses of assistants and persons employed or selected by it pursuant to this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That such committee report to the Legislature on or before the 15th day of February, 1932.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the expenses of such committee, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Legislature, after audit by the Comptroller upon vouchers certified and approved as prescribed by law.

Amended to reduce appropriation to \$25,000; adopted in Assembly, April 9; in Senate, April 9.

JOINT RESOLUTION, MARCH II, 1932, CONTINUING
MARCY COMMITTEE

Whereas, The Joint Legislative Committee created pursuant to a joint resolution of the Legislature adopted on the twelfth day of January, 1931, to investigate the causes of unemployment and to report to the Legislature its recommendation for a policy and for legislation, has submitted its report and its recommendation, and

Whereas, The said committee has conducted numerous hearings, has been attended by numerous persons representing many groups of industry, employment, and the public, and has collected many exhibits and much data, and

Whereas, Said committee has recommended that it be continued, so that it may further study certain causes and certain possible remedies or palliatives as to which there has been a wide difference of opinion on the part of persons appearing before it,

Now, Therefore, be it Resolved (if the Assembly concur) :

1. That the Joint Legislative Committee for the investigation of the causes of unemployment be and hereby is continued and extended with all the powers heretofore granted to it together with the power to investigate: Any method of providing security against unemployment, sickness or disability, or mitigating the effects thereof, by reserve fund, insurance, or otherwise; the feasibility of advance planning of public works by the State and for municipalities; the feasibility of State efforts to initiate, participate in or control the advance planning of private business and employment; the causes and effect on employment and business conditions of the methods of selling and for dealing in securities.

2. That such committee shall make a further report and recommendations to the Legislature on or before the first day of March, 1933.

3. That there be and hereby is appropriated from the contingent fund of the Legislature for the expense necessarily incurred by the committee, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), or so much thereof as may be needed, payable on the audit and warrant of the Comptroller, upon vouchers approved by the chairman in the manner provided by law.

Amended to reduce appropriation to \$15,000; adopted in Senate and Assembly, March 11, 1932.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR, AUGUST 28, 1931

To the Legislature: What is the State? It is the duly constituted representative of an organized society of human beings--created by them for their mutual protection and well being. "The State" or "the government" is but the machinery through which such mutual aid and protection is achieved. The cave man fought for existence unaided or even opposed by his fellow man, but today the humblest citizen of our State stands protected by all the power and strength of his government. Our government is not the master but the creature of the people. The duty of the State towards the citizens is the duty of the servant to its master. The people have created it; the people, by common consent, permit its continued existence.

One of these duties of the State is that of caring for those of its citizens who find themselves the victims of such adverse circumstances as make them unable to obtain even the necessities for mere existence without the aid of others. That responsibility is recognized by every civilized nation.

For example, from the earliest days of our own country the consciousness of the proper relationship between the State and the citizen resulted in the establishment of those often crude and unscientific but wholly necessary institutions known as the county poor houses.

In many messages to your Honorable Bodies I have pointed out that this earlier exemplification of the State's responsibility has been sustained and enlarged from year to year as we have grown to a better understanding of governmental functions. I have mentioned specifically the general agreement of today,--that upon the State falls the duty of protecting and sustaining those of its citizens who, through no fault of their own, find themselves in their old age unable to maintain life.

But the same rule applies to other conditions. In broad terms I assert that modern society, acting through its government, owes the definite obligation to prevent the starvation or the dire want of any of its fellow men and women who try to maintain themselves but cannot.

While it is true that we have hitherto principally considered those who through accident or old age were permanently incapacitated the same responsibility of the State undoubtedly applies when widespread economic conditions render large numbers of men and women incapable of supporting either themselves or their families because of circumstances beyond their control which make it impossible for them to find remunerative labor. To these unfortunate citizens aid must be extended by government--not as a matter of charity but as a matter of social duty.

It is true beyond question that aid must be and will be given in large measure through the agencies of private contribution; and in

normal times these contributions should be regarded as sufficient to meet normal conditions. However, even here the appeal is not alone on the basis of charity, but is laid on the foundation of the civic duty of all good citizens.

Prospect of the Coming Winter, 1931-1932

I would not be appearing before you today if these were normal times. When, however, a condition arises which calls for measures of relief over and beyond the ability of private and local assistance to meet,—even with the usual aid added by the State—it is time for the State itself to do its additional share.

As my constitutional duty to communicate to your Honorable Bodies the condition of the State, I report to you what is a matter of common knowledge—that the economic depression of the last two years has created social conditions resulting in great physical suffering on the part of many hundreds of thousands of men, women and children. Unless conditions immediately and greatly change, this will, we fear, be aggravated by cold and hunger during the coming winter.

The many reports which I have received from municipal officials, from the Governor's Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, from the State Department of Social Welfare, and from many private organizations' for relief and charity, agree that the number of our citizens who, this coming winter, will be in need will, so far as it is possible to estimate, be nearly, if not quite, twice as many as during the winter of 1930-1931.

There are many causes. Many individuals and families, because of prolonged unemployment, have exhausted their savings and their credit. Many who were at work last winter and were enabled to take care of their relatives and friends are now themselves out of work. In the same way, many employers who up to recently, with fine public spirit have continued to use their resources to prevent the laying-off of workers, are finding that they can no longer do so.

Last winter, distress was to a great extent alleviated along three distinct lines: first, through the recommendations of the Commission on the Stabilization of Employment which pointed out the method of staggering employment in order to provide work for more people, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the coordination of relief work of the various municipalities and private agencies throughout the State; second, by the authorization and construction of large additions to public works on the part of the State and the political subdivisions thereof; third, by a generous response by private individuals in the form of contributions for relief.

We could proceed in accordance with the same program and policy used last winter were it not for two facts which, according to the best information obtainable, seem incontrovertible. The first is that the amount of relief needed will of necessity be vastly

greater this coming winter; secondly, the resources hitherto used will not be adequate to meet the additional needs.

There is no escaping the simple conclusions that very large additional funds must be looked for this winter to supplement the lines of assistance given last year.

I am confident that every county, every city and every town will continue their program of public works and add to it wherever possible. Nevertheless, there are many communities in the State who, because they have approached or are approaching their constitutional debt limit or for other equally good reasons, will find themselves unable greatly to add to employment on public works. It is worth while remembering, too, that where these public works are not paid for out of current receipts from taxes, the issuing of notes or bonds by municipalities calls for their subsequent payment out of taxes derived almost wholly from real estate—a form of property which today already bears a heavy load. It is therefore probably correct to estimate that the total of public works giving direct employment to labor will not and cannot be greatly increased during the coming year in the average of the municipalities of the State.

We now come to the source of relief provided by private charity. Even though the generous contributions in previous years of those who appreciate their civic responsibility in this matter should equal the previous sum, it will still fall short of the total needed. Let me make it clear that no individual who can afford it has the right to give one dollar less to private relief work than he has given in the past.

The State Must Supplement Existing Sources

The net result of this survey is that we must recognize these facts: that the local subdivisions of government can in most cases not greatly increase their direct employment of labor and that private charity will prove inadequate to meet the added burden of the next few months.

By a process of elimination, if by nothing else, the responsibility also rests upon the State. It is idle for us to speculate upon actions which may be taken by the Federal Government, just as it is idle, for the purpose for which we are here gathered, to speculate about the causes of national depression. It is true that times may get better, it is true that the Federal Government may take action to eradicate some of the basic causes of our present troubles; it is true that the Federal Government may come forward with a definite construction program on a truly large scale; it is true that the Federal Government may adopt a well thought out concrete policy which will start the wheels of industry moving and give to the farmer at least the cost of making his crop. The State of New York cannot wait for that. I face and you face and thirteen million people face the problem of providing immediate relief.

To supplement and in no way to cut down the existing sources of relief, the State must itself make available at once a large sum

of public moneys to provide work for its residents this winter where useful public work can be found; and where such work cannot be found, to provide them with food against starvation and with clothing and shelter against suffering. To wait until the regular session of the next Legislature would mean that half of the winter would be gone before the necessary legislation was passed and the work of organization set up. This answers the suggestion of waiting until it has been definitely established that local endeavor and private charity have failed to meet the needs of the various communities. It is only by using the next two months for the gathering of the necessary facts, the setting up of the machinery, and the collection of the money, that the needs of the winter months can, beyond a doubt, be met. With my deepest sincerity I believe that the State has an immediate duty and that further delay is impossible and wrong.

No government is infallible; no government can guarantee that every case of suffering or distress will be taken care of by it or by its agents. All that government can do is to act with reasonable foresight and so far as its resources allow, to plan for the fullest measure of relief. At best there will be many individual cases of suffering, but the State should take such reasonable steps as lie within its power to make the number of cases of suffering as small as possible.

Comprehensive Plan

To carry out with the greatest possible effectiveness the high duty which is the State's, I recommend the following program to care for the relief of distress and the alleviation of unemployment:

I suggest that the administration of unemployment and distress relief within the State be placed in the hands of a temporary emergency commission of three persons to be appointed by the Governor to serve without pay. This commission, to be known as the "TEMPORARY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION," should be empowered to recommend to the Governor the appointment of local subsidiary commissions of three or more men and women in such cities and counties as it deems advisable. The sum of twenty million dollars, which I am reliably informed is the estimated amount required to meet the needs of the coming year, should be appropriated, and should be apportioned by this commission among the various counties and cities of the State. The distribution should be based in amount on several factors, such as: (1) The number of people and families unemployed in the locality, requiring assistance; and (2) the amount of local effort and initiative as shown by the money raised in the municipality by public and private means, consistent with the financial ability of the municipality and its people.

Based on the theory that the distribution of relief of the poor is essentially a local function, I believe that the State in supplementing the amounts locally raised should seek so far as possible to encourage local initiative by matching local effort; so that the

larger the amount raised locally, the larger the contribution by the State.

The actual disbursement of this money should be in the hands of the local welfare officer of the municipality, subject however to the approval of the local Temporary Emergency Relief Commission, if one be appointed. The local commission should act in an advisory capacity to the local welfare officer as well as to the State Administration. Such a local commission can do a great deal, not only by coordinating local private relief, but also by inducing people to have as much work done in and about their houses, businesses and farms as is possible in order to provide many additional odd jobs. Much of the strain of the present situation could be relieved if everybody were to engage in an individual, personal, job-furnishing campaign, doing now the work which they might ordinarily postpone for a year or so. The local commission could accomplish much by stimulating this kind of activity. I also contemplate organizing committees throughout the State to encourage this kind of endeavor.

It should be provided by statute that the money be expended as follows: If any form of employment can be found for the public use, prevailing rate of wages should be paid for such work; if, however, it is impossible to locate or provide work of this kind, then the local welfare officer may purchase and give to the unemployed within his jurisdiction necessary food, clothing, fuel and shelter for them and their families. Certain definite restrictions should be embodied within this statute, viz.:

(1) That under no circumstances shall any actual money be paid in the form of a dole or in any other form by the local welfare officer to any unemployed or his family.

(2) That this relief should be restricted to persons who have resided in New York State for at least two years prior to the enactment of the statute.

(3) That no employment or relief be undertaken except in accordance with rules and regulations laid down by the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

The Administration should be given the widest latitude and discretion in the apportioning of this money and in its distribution. It should be permitted to retain out of the twenty million dollars a million dollars or more within its discretion to be expended by the State on such work as the State itself may do in the winter months, such as the grading of State lands, construction and maintenance of roads and parkways in such sections of the State as this is possible.

I have so far considered only the proper organization and the prompt distribution of work and supplies where they will be of the greatest assistance. There is another requirement for a scientific and proper system of relief which experience has shown us has not been hitherto, properly recognized or organized. Experience has shown that many of the most deserving cases not only refuse to apply for relief until actual starvation has set in, but allow the future health of their children to become permanently undermined

by undernourishment rather than seek community help. Any proper relief system must have a thoroughly organized, enthusiastic and tireless department of investigation, constantly seeking out those individuals or families who will not of their own accord come forward. This work must be undertaken by those who are enthusiastic and are sympathetic as well.

I would suggest that this phase of our relief work be laid as a primary duty upon the women of our State; and I shall work in close cooperation with the proposed emergency relief administration to assist in the organization of women as individuals and as groups to carry out this purpose.

Taxable Incomes to Bear the Burden

2. The necessary money for this unemployment and distress relief should be raised by a tax on personal incomes. It seems logical that those of our residents who are fortunate enough to have taxable incomes should bear the burden of supplementing the local governmental and private philanthropic work of assistance. I believe that this tax should fall proportionately on all incomes, over and above existing exemptions. If each person paying an income tax were required to pay merely half again as much, I am informed by the State Tax Commission, the necessary twenty million dollars will be raised. I have had prepared a computation of what these increases will amount to. You will observe that the burden placed upon the man with small incomes is slight indeed; the single man with an income of \$3,000, for example, will pay an additional tax of only \$2.50; the married man with a family, earning \$10,000 a year will pay an additional tax of only \$26.

The following table shows for typical cases the amount of additional tax for individuals having incomes of certain sizes according to family responsibilities:

<i>Net income</i>	<i>Married persons and</i>	
	<i>Single persons</i>	<i>heads of families (two children or other dependents)</i>
\$2,500	\$0.00	\$0.00
3,000	2.50	0.00
4,000	7.50	0.00
5,000	12.50	1.00
10,000	37.50	26.00
20,000	125.00	102.00
50,000	425.00	402.00
100,000	1,162.50	1,128.00

There were approximately 300,000 personal income taxpayers this year. By spreading this burden among those people, few of them will feel it to an appreciable extent and the whole body of our income-making citizenry will be sustaining their fair share of the burden. It is clear to me that it is the duty of those who have benefited by our industrial and economic system to come to the

front in such a grave emergency and assist in relieving those who under the same industrial and economic order are the losers and sufferers. I believe their contribution should be in proportion to the benefits they receive and the prosperity they enjoy.

There are two alternative ways in which this tax could be levied. First it could be imposed upon the 1930 incomes. The advantage of this method is that the exact amount of this tax is known because of the fact that the tax returns are now actually on file. The objection to it is that people having already paid their 1930 income tax, will feel reluctant to pay a further tax additional thereto. Secondly, the tax can be levied next April on the 1931 incomes and the money can be provided immediately by the Comptroller through the issuance and sale of short term certificates. This method would obviate the objections of those who have already paid their income tax for 1930, but interposes another fairly important objection that the exact total of the tax is unknown and is therefore speculative. In this connection, I desire to inform you that the present estimate of the Tax Commission, made however more than seven months before the receipt of the actual returns next April, is that the amount of the net personal returns for the year 1931 will be about the same as for the year 1930.

Cities and Counties Should Be Empowered to Borrow

3. Legislation should be enacted giving to the various cities and counties of the State authority to borrow money and expend it for the employment of its residents on public works. You will recall that Chapter 284 of the Laws of 1931 extended this authority to the City of New York. I am informed that it has been used in that city with great benefit in the amelioration of the unemployment situation; and I commend it to your consideration for enactment for such other municipalities as may desire to have this power. I believe that municipal obligations to be issued for this purpose should be for no greater period than three years.

Five Day Week on Public Works

4. I recommend that for all future contracts on public works by the State or in a municipality thereof, to be let between October 1, 1931, and June 30, 1932, there be inserted a clause providing for a five-day week for all labor, exclusive of supervisory force, under rules and regulations to be established by the Department of Labor. In this way the benefits of employment on public works may be spread somewhat more thinly, but certainly more widely.

Payment of Bonus to War Veterans

5. One of the by-products of the economic depression has been the recent application for the State bonus by a great many World War veterans—a bonus to which they were entitled by legislation

passed in 1924 after approval by the people. These veterans, not needing the money originally voted to them by the State at that time, failed to make claim therefor. Now the exigencies of the present situation force them to seek assistance where they can find it. This is no new bonus but is the bonus already voted for and approved, but not paid out merely because of failure to make claim therefor. I am informed by the Adjutant General that these tardy claims will total about \$548,000 more than the present fund contains.. I therefore suggest that there be allocated out of the twenty million dollar fund hereinabove provided the sum of \$548,000 to be turned over to the Adjutant General for this purpose.

Summary of Recommendations

This program is the result of many months of study and reflection on my part. I am convinced that the time for platitudes as to the necessities of the situation has passed. The time for immediate action is at hand and I trust that your Honorable Bodies will act.

Therefore, in compliance with Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution, I recommend for your consideration the following:

I. The creation of a temporary State agency to carry on the expenditure this winter of State moneys on public State work for the employment of residents of the State.

II. Authorizing such agency to apportion State moneys among the counties and cities of the State to be disbursed by them this winter for employment on local work useful to the public, and for giving necessary food, clothing, shelter and warmth to residents of the State where useful public work cannot be found for them.

III. The appropriation of money out of current revenues to be immediately available for the relief of distress and the amelioration of unemployment and the laying of a tax on personal incomes to provide the necessary moneys.

IV. Authorizing cities and counties in the State for the period of one year to borrow money for a term not exceeding three years, to be used by them for the employment of local residents on local public works.

V. Legislation providing for a five-day week in all future contracts for labor on State and municipal public works other than supervisory labor.

VI. Providing State money to pay soldiers' bonuses due to World War veterans under the provisions of Chapter 19 of the Laws of 1924 but which have not yet been paid because of delay in filing applications therefor.

CHAPTER 798 OF THE LAWS OF 1931, THE ORIGINAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT

An Act to relieve the people of the State from the hardships and suffering caused by unemployment, creating and organizing for such purpose a temporary emergency relief administration, prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation for its work

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SCHEDULE OF SECTIONS

- Section 1. Declaration of emergency.
2. Definitions.
 3. Administrative authority.
 4. Preliminary studies.
 5. Assistance of existing agencies.
 6. Public welfare districts.
 7. Local bureaus.
 8. Administration agencies.
 9. Relief by municipal corporations.
 10. Local funds for relief.
 11. City and county work relief.
 12. Duties of the local bureaus.
 13. Investigation of home relief.
 14. Private contributions.
 15. Records and accounts of relief.
 16. State aid for home relief.
 17. State aid for work relief.
 18. Expenditures on state improvements.
 19. Employees of city and county commissioners.
 20. Reports of commissioners.
 21. Reports by administration.
 22. General powers of administration.
 23. Claims for payments by the state.
 24. Allowance of claims.
 25. Payment of claims.
 26. Blank forms.
 27. Rules of the administration.
 28. Dissolution of administration on completion of work.
 29. Liberal construction.
 30. Violations and penalties.
 31. Inconsistent statutory powers or duties.
 32. Constitutionality.
 33. Appropriation for state aid.
 34. State funds.
 35. Application.
 36. Time of taking effect.

8. Statement of any local emergency action contemplated or which can be taken before December 31, 1932, in each municipality or other political subdivision for which supplementary funds are requested.

III. Information concerning State action for relief.

1. Statement of any emergency action to provide relief funds which has been taken since January 1, 1931, by the State, and which would in any way affect State relief as such as well as that of the municipality or other political subdivision for which supplementary relief funds are being sought.

2. Statement of any emergency action to provide relief funds which is contemplated or which can be taken by the State before December 31, 1932, and which would in any way affect State relief as such as well as that of the municipalities or other political subdivisions for which supplementary relief funds are requested.

FRED C. CROXTON,

Assistant to the Directors.



Temporary Emergency Relief Administration

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE

124 EAST 28th STREET

Telephone-LExington 2-9480

Rules Governing Work Relief

November, 1931

MEMBERS

JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS OF NEW YORK, Chairman
PHILIP J. WICKSER OF BUFFALO, Secretary
JOHN SULLIVAN OF NEW YORK

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Executive Director
DOUGLAS P. FALCONER, Associate Executive Director

RULES GOVERNING WORK RELIEF

1. The duty of providing Work Relief for needy unemployed is declared by the Act to be primarily an obligation of the Municipal Corporations. In order to encourage and stimulate local effort in providing work relief, the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration may assist any locality by providing funds, in whole or in part, for approved work relief projects.
2. A local Emergency Work Bureau, in making application for an appropriation by the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration for work relief, shall submit specific public work projects which may be undertaken by its Municipal Corporation. Such projects may not be for work to be done under contract, nor for work for which an annual appropriation has been customary. Those which have lasting value to the Municipal Corporation are preferable. Appropriations by the Administration for work relief may supplement appropriations for the same purpose by Municipal Corporations. Where such co-operative projects are undertaken, the Rules of the Administration shall govern.
3. Formal application, by a Municipal Corporation for an appropriation for work relief shall be on forms supplied by the Administration and shall include such evidence of the need of State assistance as is indicated on these forms.
4. When a project has been approved, moneys required to pay wages therefor shall be advanced by the Municipal Corporation. As the work progresses, reimbursement will be made by the Administration for wages paid, unless its Rules and Regulations have been violated. Claims for reimbursement shall be submitted at stated intervals, as indicated on the forms provided by the Administration.
5. An appropriation by the Administration for a project implies no obligation on its part to provide additional funds, should such appropriation prove inadequate to complete the project.

6. Work relief shall be given only to persons who are employable. In respect to needy persons not fitted for employment on work relief projects, attention is called to the Home Relief provisions of the Act. Any discrimination on account of race, color, non-citizenship or political connections, in granting relief through employment, is prohibited. Local Work Bureaus will be held strictly accountable in preventing such discrimination.
7. Payment shall be in cash or by check, for work performed; payment in any other form is prohibited. It shall cover day's wages for day's work or hour's wages for hour's work. The hourly or daily rate of wage shall be fixed by the local Emergency Work Bureau on the basis of the prevailing rate of wage in the locality for the type of work performed.
8. Every local Emergency Work Bureau should be provided with sufficient office space to insure privacy in interviewing applicants, and with a properly heated, lighted and ventilated waiting room.
9. The Administration will prescribe and furnish record, account, report and claim forms for the proper enforcement and administration of the provisions of the Act. These forms must be used. Request is made that the forms be filled in by typewriter.
10. The Act provides that work relief shall be given to needy persons who are unemployed or whose employment is inadequate to provide the necessaries of life for them and/or their dependents. This imposes an obligation on the Administration and on each local Emergency Work Bureau, in so far as lies in their power, to see to it that all such needy persons shall receive sufficient work relief to prevent physical suffering and to maintain minimum living standards.

In determining the amount of relief through employment which each applicant and his dependents should obtain weekly from wages paid by the local Emergency Work Bureau, the following items must be considered:

- (a) Estimated weekly needs of the individual or family.

- (b) The total weekly income of the individual or family from all sources, including the ability and agreement of relatives, friends, churches and other organizations to assist.
 - (c) The total number of hours' or days' work shall provide enough weekly income to make up, but not exceed, the difference between the resources of the family and the sum needed to provide the necessaries of life, conformably to estimated family weekly budgetary requirements as published by the Administration.
11. The following Rules are hereby established for the investigation of all applications for work relief:
 - (a) There shall be registration of all applications in the local central index established or adopted by the Commissioner of Public Welfare as provided by the Rules concerning Home Relief.
 - (b) Verification of residence in the State since November 1, 1929.
 - (c) A visit to the home and appropriate inquiry as to the property and other resources of the family.

Where an investigation has been made by the Department of Public Welfare or by another responsible relief agency, its findings may be accepted as to (b) and (c) in lieu of an independent investigation by the local Emergency Work Bureau.

12. Each local Emergency Work Bureau shall have a Chairman, charged with responsibility for the operation of the Bureau and with maintaining contact with the Administration.
13. Each local Emergency Work Bureau should appoint or have available at least one trained and experienced investigator. All untrained investigators should work under an experienced supervisor.
14. An obligation exists to develop a maximum of efficiency in the expenditure of public funds. For this reason, duplication of relief must be prevented. The Chairman of the local Emergency Work Bureau and the Commissioner of Public

Welfare are jointly charged in each district with the responsibility of effecting the co-ordination of relief administered by the local Emergency Work Relief Bureau, and the Home Relief administered under the Act, and relief by private agencies.

15. Every worker on the payroll of a local Emergency Work Bureau shall be covered by Workmen's Compensation Insurance.
16. All persons employed by a local Emergency Work Relief Bureau on, or in connection with, work projects are employees of the Municipal Corporation and are not in any sense employees of the State or of the Administration. The Administration assumes no responsibility beyond authorizing work projects and contributing thereto by reimbursement as herein provided.
17. The local Work Bureau of any Public Welfare District in which expenditures on State improvement projects are being made, under Section 18 of the Act, shall recommend to those in charge of such State improvement project, workers eligible for employment thereon, under the Rules and Regulations of the Administration herein set forth. Where no local Work Bureau exists, the City or County Public Welfare Commissioner of such district shall recommend such workers. Those in charge of such State improvement project must select from such recommendations all of the workers to be engaged upon such State improvement project.



Temporary Emergency Relief Administration

STATE OFFICE BUILDING. ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE

124 EAST 28th STREET

Telephone-LExington 2-9480

EXPLANATIONS GOVERNING RULES ON WORK RELIEF RELATING TO RECORDS

November, 1931

MEMBERS

JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS OF NEW YORK. Chairman
PHILIP J. WICKSER OF BUFFALO. Secretary
JOHN SULLIVAN OF NEW YORK

HARRY L. HOPKINS. Executive Director
DOUGLAS P. FALCONER. Associate Executive Director

**EXPLANATIONS GOVERNING RULES ON WORK RELIEF
RELATING TO RECORDS**

GENERAL

All reports and claims for payment should be sent to the New York City office of the Administration located at 124 East 28th Street.

The number of copies of a particular form as specified hereinafter, represents the requirements of the Administration. As many additional copies as the local offices may desire for their own use may be prepared.

Form 21

WORK RELIEF FINANCIAL DATA CARD

1. A card must be filled out for every person who applies for and is eligible to receive relief under the terms of the Act and the rules of the Administration.
2. Cards must be written in ink or typewritten.
3. Each case must be numbered.
4. A separate file for these cards must be maintained.
5. It is advisable to file cards alphabetically. If cards are filed by case number, an alphabetical index must be kept.
6. The certificate on each card must be signed personally by the investigator and by the person approving same for the chairman of the Local Work Relief Bureau.
7. Indicate work status of each member of household with a check in the appropriate column.
8. The budget of needs and income, based on an actual investigation, must be prepared and entered on the card. Any monthly figures, such as rent, should be reduced to a weekly basis by multiplying by 7/30. The budget of income should not include amounts of work relief to be granted by the Local Work Bureau. Two additional budget columns have been provided for changed conditions disclosed by subsequent investigations.
9. The record of work relief granted, as called for in the lower left corner of the card, should be compiled from the weekly payrolls.

Form 22

WORK RELIEF PAYROLL

1. This form is the weekly payroll of those persons employed on the same project. A separate sheet must be used for each project.
2. The title of the project must be adequate for identification of those projects approved by the Administration.
3. Another record, the form of which is not prescribed, must be kept in order that the amount of time, for which persons are employed, may be filled out on this form.
4. When a person is paid for services rendered, he must acknowledge same by affixing his signature on this form. Insofar as the Administration is concerned, only the copy of the payroll sent to it must bear the signatures of the workers.
5. The person disbursing payrolls must attest to the same by signing the affidavit on the reverse side. If another person disburses part of the payroll for the person signing the affidavit, the former must affix his signature in the extreme right column opposite the signature of the person to whom he disburses the money.
6. This form must be made out weekly, the week to end on Saturday.
7. The total amount of the payroll should be forwarded to the payroll summary on the reverse side of the claim for payment (form 23).
8. This form should only be used for persons receiving work relief and working on work relief projects.
9. This form must be made out in triplicate. The original must be attached to the claim for payment (form 23), the duplicate retained in the Local Work Relief Bureau, the triplicate forwarded each week to the Public Welfare Officer in that Public Welfare District.

Form 23

MONTHLY CLAIM FOR PAYMENT FOR WORK RELIEF

1. This form is a claim for payment as well as a statement of Work Relief granted.
2. It must be prepared for each Work Relief Month and forwarded to the Administration as soon after the conclusion of the work relief month as possible.
3. It has been found necessary to divide the EMERGENCY PERIOD of seven months into periods of either four or five weeks in order to avoid the complications of split weeks. The following is the time schedule adopted:

November	Nov. 1 to Nov. 28 (4 weeks)
December	Nov. 29 to Dec. 26 (4 ")
January	Dec. 27 to Jan. 30 (5 ")
February	Jan. 31 to Feb. 27 (4 ")
March	Feb. 28 to Mar. 26 (4 ")
April	Mar. 27 to Apr. 30 (5 ")
May	May 1 to May 31 (4 1/2")
4. The weekly payrolls for individual projects (form 22) should be summarized on the reverse side of the form.

This form must be prepared in triplicate, two copies of which should be forwarded to the Administration. The first should have attached to it the weekly payrolls (form 22) as summarized on the reverse side; the second copy should not have attached to it any supporting data; the third copy should be retained by the Bureau for its files.
6. The space for "warrant number" and "date paid" is provided for the use of the State Comptroller and should not be used locally.
7. All claims must show in the space provided that payment thereof has been received.

STATE OF NEW YORK



Temporary Emergency Relief Administration

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE

124 EAST 28th STREET

Telephone-LExington 2-9480

Rules Concerning Home Relief

RULES CONCERNING HOME RELIEF

Municipal Corporations may make a claim on the State Administration for a refund to the extent (as hereinafter qualified) of 40 per cent of monies expended for Home Relief granted to persons who are unable to provide the necessaries of life for themselves and/or their dependents and who have resided in the State two years immediately preceding November 1, 1931, under the following conditions and restrictions:

1. Such relief shall be in the form of shelter, fuel, food, clothing, light, heat, medicines and/or medical attendance furnished to needy persons and/or their dependents in their homes.
2. No claim may be made for cash given to needy persons and/or their dependents.
3. Home Relief under the Act must have been given to meet needs existing on and after' November 1, 1931, and not extending beyond May 31, 1932: Only claims for relief to meet needs existing during the specified emergency period will be allowed.
4. Only claims for relief given to persons in their own homes will be allowed. This excludes hospital or other forms of institutional relief:
5. In calculating the expenditures of the Municipal Corporation for Home Relief in which the State is to share, the following items are to be excluded: veteran relief under existing laws, old age relief and allowances to mothers for the care of dependent children where the obligation to furnish such relief is expressly imposed by law upon the Municipal Corporation.
6. The Administration reserves the right to refuse approval in whole or part of claims by municipal corporations in cases:
 - a. Wherein it believes that **bona fide** efforts and appropriations are not being made locally adequately to relieve the emergency actually existing; and
 - b. Where the net expenditure of the Municipal Corporation for Home Relief would fall below an equitable and reasonable appropriation by such Municipal Corporation.

- c. Where there is non-compliance with the rules and regulations laid down by the Administration.
- d. Where there is discrimination in the giving or withholding of relief by reason of considerations of color, race, religion, or political connections or activities.

The above is not intended to limit the right of the Administration to increase the proportion of the total expenditure for Home Relief in any Municipal Corporation to be borne by the Administration as set forth in Section 16 of the Act.

- 7. Administrative expenses incurred by Municipal Corporations in administering Home Relief, as provided by the Act, may not be included in computing the gross amount otherwise subject to proportional reimbursement by the Administration.

OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS

Every Public Welfare Official should be provided with sufficient office space to ensure privacy in interviewing applicants for relief, and satisfactory waiting room facilities, with proper heating, lighting and ventilation.

RECORDS

The Administration will prescribe and furnish records, accounts, reports and claims, designed to effectuate the enforcement and administration of the provisions of this Act.

ADEQUACY OF AND BASIS FOR RELIEF

The Act provides that relief shall be given to needy persons. Those whose employment is inadequate to provide the necessities of life for them and their dependents are included. This imposes an obligation on the Administration and on all Municipal Corporations, insofar as lies in their power, to see to it that all such needy persons shall receive sufficient relief to prevent physical suffering and to maintain minimum living standards. At the same time an obligation exists to develop maximum efficiency and economy in furnishing relief.

In determining the needs of each applicant and his dependents, and the amount of relief to be given, the following items must be considered:

- A. The total weekly income of the individual or family, from all sources, from time to time.
- B. The estimated weekly needs of the individual or family. The relief granted should make up but not exceed the difference between the weekly income and the estimated weekly needs.

Any or all of the following types of relief may be granted:

- (a) Food, in the form of food order, determined by the number, ages, and needs of the individual members of the family in accordance with standard food schedules supplied by the Administration.
- (b) Orders for the payment of current rent, or its equivalent.
- (c) Clothing, or orders for clothing, sufficient for emergency needs only.
- (d) Orders for light, gas, fuel and water, for current needs.
- (e) Orders for medicine and/or medical attendance to be furnished in the home.

Budget forms and food schedules will be supplied by the Administration.

INVESTIGATION AND SERVICE

Section 13 of the Act requires the investigation of all applications for Home Relief. The following rules are hereby established:

- (a) There shall be registration of all local applications in a local central index. Where no such central index now exists, one must be established by the Commissioner of Public Welfare.
- (b) The minimum investigation shall include a prompt visit to the home; verification of residence requirement under the Act; inquiry as to real property, bank accounts and other financial resources of the family; an interview with at least one recent employer, and determination of the ability and agreement of family, relatives, friends and churches and other organizations to assist.
- (c) Investigation shall be made, not only of persons applying directly to the office, but also of those reported to it. In this emergency it is the duty of Public Welfare Officials to seek out

persons in need, and to secure the cooperation of clergymen, school teachers, nurses and other organizations to assist.

(d) There must be contact with each family through visits at least once a month, or oftener if necessary. The local field worker should be in sufficiently close touch with the family situation to avoid the necessity of applicants reapplying to the office for each individual order.

(e) Adequate clerical staff and transportation facilities shall be provided for the investigators.

(f) For each Public Welfare department, during this emergency, the standard should be one hundred cases per worker for the investigation and supervision of relief cases. The Administration disapproves the practice of loading more than one hundred and fifty cases on one investigator.

(g) Each Municipal Corporation should have at least one trained and experienced investigator on its staff; if additional investigators are to be employed to meet this emergency, the first one employed should have had training and experience. In the larger Public Welfare offices, where there are a number of investigators, there should be a case supervisor, thoroughly trained and experienced in the essential elements of family case work and relief administration, to supervise the work of the investigating staff.

STATE OF NEW YORK



Temporary Emergency Relief Administration

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE

124 EAST' 28th STREET

Telephone—LExington 2-9480

**EXPLANATIONS GOVERNING
RULES ON HOME RELIEF
RELATING TO RECORDS**

November, 1931

MEMBERS

JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS OF NEW YORK, Chairman
PHILIP J. WICKSER OF BUFFALO, Secretary
JOHN SULLIVAN OF NEW YORK

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Executive Director
DOUGLAS P. FALCONER, Associate Executive Director

**EXPLANATIONS GOVERNING RULES ON HOME
RELIEF RELATING TO PRESCRIBED RECORDS**

GENERAL

1. All reports and claims for payment should be sent to the New York City office of the Administration located at 124 East 28th Street.
2. Requests for forms should be made only by City and County Commissioners. County Commissioners will supply the Towns with forms to meet their needs and for this purpose should keep a supply on hand.
3. The number of copies of a particular form as specified hereinafter, represents the requirements of the Administration. As many additional copies as the local offices may desire for their own use may be prepared.

Form 1

HOME RELIEF FINANCIAL DATA CARD

1. A card must be filled out for every family which applies for and is eligible to receive relief under the terms of the Act and the rules of the Administration.
2. Cards must be written in ink or typewritten.
3. Each case must be numbered; existing case numbers may be used.
4. A separate file for these cards must be maintained and kept separate from all other case history.
5. It is advisable to file cards alphabetically. If cards are filed by case numbers, an alphabetical index must be kept.
6. The certificate on each card must be signed personally by the investigator and by the person approving same for the Commissioner.
7. Indicate work status of each member of household with a check in the appropriate column.
8. The budget of needs and income, based on an actual investigation, must be prepared and entered on the card. Any monthly figures, such as rent, should be reduced to a weekly basis by

multiplying by 7/30. Two additional budget columns have been provided for changed conditions disclosed by subsequent investigations.

9. Work relief data must be entered weekly from payrolls submitted by the Local Work Relief Bureau in those cases where the family is receiving Home Relief also.
10. The record of Home Relief granted, as called for on the reverse side of the card, should be compiled from the duplicate copies of individual relief orders. The amounts, so posted, should be totalled monthly.
11. Where Home Relief is a town charge, this card must be filled out by the Town Public Welfare Officer and filed in his office except in those cases where relief is administered by the county. Where Home Relief is a county charge, this card may be filed either in the Commissioner's office or in the offices of his deputies.

Form 2 RELIEF ORDERS

1. In view of the fact that practically all Public Welfare Districts have at present their own forms of relief orders which are adequate and suited to their needs, the Administration has decided that these may be used during the emergency period provided such orders meet the following requirements:
 - (a) Orders must be prepared in duplicate, the duplicates to be retained by the issuing office.
 - (b) Orders must be numbered consecutively. The duplicates will, of course, bear the same numbers as the originals.
 - (c) All orders issued to persons who are eligible for relief under the Act must be stamped so as to indicate that such orders are different from those issued concurrently by your office to persons who are not eligible for relief. For this purpose a rubber stamp in the required form has been forwarded to your office. Any additional rubber stamps that you may need should be similar in form and size. Only relief orders issued to eligible persons for food, fuel, light, clothing, shelter and medicine or medical attendance furnished in their home, should bear the stamp prescribed by the Administration.

2. Where existing order forms do not conform with the above requirements, the Administration will supply order forms upon request.
3. Suppliers honoring orders of the types described above must separate all such orders from any others and list such orders together on an invoice or bill. These invoices or bills must be rendered in duplicate.
4. Relief orders should be written in ink. Care should be taken to produce legible duplicate copies.
5. In those cases where the actual amount of relief granted is not determinable at the time of issuing orders, the approximate amount, so labelled, Or the actual amount, taken from the invoice subsequently received, should be entered on the duplicate order.
6. Original orders, upon their redemption, should not be sent to the Administration, but should remain with the municipal corporation attached to the duplicate invoices retained by it.
7. It is advisable to check original copies of orders against the duplicate copies upon their redemption.
8. It is advisable that original copies of orders be stamped or perforated paid when audited or when paid by the municipal corporation.

Form 3 RELIEF ORDER JOURNAL

1. This form is optional. In those Public Welfare Districts which do not at the present time use a similar form or its equivalent, it is suggested that it be adopted. It has the following advantages:
 - (a) It provides at all times during the month the total relief granted by classes of relief.
 - (b) It automatically provides a monthly total for all monthly reports, including the "Statement of Home Relief Granted" (form 4) required by the Administration.

This form should be written up from the duplicate copies of relief orders issued. It is especially valuable if written up daily.
3. The Administration does not require a copy of this form to be submitted to it, but has designed this form for the assistance of the local offices in rendering reports.

Form 4**MONTHLY STATEMENT OF HOME RELIEF GRANTED**

1. This form must be used to show the total of *relief orders issued* during the month to persons who are eligible for relief under the Act *whether or not billed for by the supplier*. This to representing the Home Relief granted, should be compiled from the duplicate copies of relief orders issued during the month. The amount of Home Relief granted may be taken from the "Relief Order Journal" (form 3) if that optional form is used.
2. The number of different individuals or families to whom home relief was granted may be obtained by counting those "Home Relief Financial Data Cards" (form 1) which show that relief orders were issued during the month for which this statement is made.
3. Where home relief is a town charge, the County Commissioner must show in the space provided the amounts of relief granted by such towns as well as the amount of relief granted directly by the county. The Town Public Welfare Officer is required to supply this information to the County Commissioner of Public Welfare.
4. This statement should be prepared in duplicate monthly. The original should be forwarded to the Administration and the duplicate retained in the Commissioner's office.
5. *This statement is not a claim for payment*, but until it has been received by the Administration, no claim for payment covering the same period will be approved.

Form 5**CLAIM FOR PAYMENT-INTERMEDIATE SHEET**

1. This form must be used for listing vouchers which cover only relief orders eligible for refund through the Administration. By vouchers are meant bills or invoices of suppliers which have *been paid during the month and which are supported by affidavits of the suppliers* in the form customarily required by the municipal corporation.
2. Suppliers must render bills or invoices in duplicate to the municipal corporations which must include charges only for

relief orders stamped T. E. R. A. or relief orders issued on the Administration's own form. This regulation applies to all items, including rent.

3. One copy of the bill or invoice must be attached to the intermediate sheet on which it is listed. However, under no circumstances should the relief orders supporting the bills or invoices be sent to the Administration.
4. The numbers and dates of checks or warrants issued in payment of bills or invoices should be noted on the intermediate sheet in the space provided.
5. Each intermediate sheet should be totalled and the total carried forward to the claim for payment (form 6 or form 7 as the case may be).
6. One copy of this form with supporting attested vouchers must be attached to the claim for payment and at least one copy retained locally.

Form 6**CLAIM FOR PAYMENT BY TOWN WHERE HOME RELIEF IS A TOWN CHARGE**

1. This form is a summary of intermediate sheets (form 5) prepared by a town where home relief is a town charge. It should be used by towns only.
2. It must be prepared monthly and completed as soon after the conclusion of the month in which the cash disbursements were made as is possible.
3. This form must be prepared in triplicate. Two copies must, be sent to the County Commissioner who will incorporate them in the County's claim and forward them to the Administration. The intermediate sheets with supporting vouchers must be attached to one of these copies of the claim. At least one copy, i.e., the triplicate copy, must be retained by the town.
4. It will not be necessary for the County Commissioner to keep a record copy of this form, as he will have the detail by towns summarized on the reverse side of his claim for payment (form 7).

Form 7**MONTHLY CLAIM FOR PAYMENT FOR HOME RELIEF**

1. This form which is for the use of cities and counties only is a summary of intermediate sheets (form 5). In counties where home relief is a town charge; it is also a summary of to claims for payment (form 6); in these cases, the county makes the claim for the towns.
2. It must be prepared monthly and completed as soon after conclusion of the month in which the cash disbursements were made as is possible.
3. Two copies of this form must be sent to the Administration:

First copy:

The intermediate sheets with supporting vouchers must attached to one copy of the claim; in counties where home relief is a town charge, the towns claims for payments with supporting intermediate sheets and vouchers must be attached to this copy.

Second copy:

The second copy of the claim should not have attached it any supporting data, except where home relief is town charge; in this case, the claims of the towns with any supporting data should accompany the second copy of the county's claim.

At least one copy must be retained by the county.

4. The space for "warrant number" and "date paid" is provided for the use of the State Comptroller and should not be used locally.
5. All claims must show in the space provided that thereof has been received.

REPORT

OF

Temporary Emergency Relief Administration

PURSUANT TO SEC. 21, CHAP. 798, LAWS OF 1931

JANUARY 11, 1932



MEMBERS

JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS OF NEW YORK, Chairman
 PHILIP J. WIOI:SER OF BUFFALO, Secretary
 JOHN SULLIVAN OF NEW YORK

SUMMARY
Home and Work Relief

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

	WORK RELIEF		HOME RELIEF		TOTALS	
	Local	State	Local	State	Local	State
From November 1, 1931 to June 1, 1932	\$14,400,000	\$11,900,000	\$9,300,000	\$7,400,000	\$23,700,000	\$19,300,000
From June 1, 1932 to November 1, 1932	7,310,000	4,040,000	7,680,000	5,120,000	14,990,000	9,160,000
From November 1, 1932 to February 1, 1933	8,050,000	5,365,000	7,200,000	4,800,000	15,250,000	10,165,000
From February 1, 1933 to March 1, 1933	2,683,000	1,788,000	2,400,000	1,600,000	5,063,000	3,388,000

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Work Relief
APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

	LOCAL APROPRIATIONS				STATE APPROPRIATIONS	
	Counties	Towns	Cities	Total	State	Total
From November 1, 1931 to February 1, 1932	\$1,800,000	\$450,000	\$10,350,000	\$12,600,000	\$9,300,000	\$21,900,000
From February 1, 1932 to June 1, 1932	1,800,000	2,600,000	4,400,000
From June 1, 1932 to November 1, 1932 (to carry 50 per cent of men now working).....	7,310,000	4,040,000	11,350,000
From November 1, 1932 to February 1, 1933 (for number of men now receiving work relief)	8,050,000	5,365,000	13,415,000
From February 1, 1933 to March 1, 1933	2,683,000	1,788,000	4,471,000

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Home Relief
APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

	Upstate	New York city	Total	State reimbursement 40 per cent	Unforeseen personal and 100 per cent allowances	Total
From November 1, 1931 to June 1, 1932	\$11,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$15,500,000	\$6,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$7,400,000
From June 1, 1932 to November 1, 1932	8,500,000	4,300,000	12,800,000	5,120,000	.....	5,120,000
From November 1, 1932 to February 1, 1933	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	4,800,000	.....	4,800,000
From February 1, 1933 to March 1, 1933	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	1,600,000	.....	1,600,000

STATE OF NEW YORK



Temporary

Emergency Relief Administration

STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE
 124 EAST 28TH STREET
 Telephone—Lexington 2-9480

EXPLANATIONS GOVERNING
 RULES ON HOME RELIEF
 RELATING TO RECORDS

May, 1932

MEMBERS
 HARRY L. HOPKINS OF NEW YORK, Chairman
 CHARLES D. OSBORNE OF ALBANY, Secretary
 JOHN SULLIVAN OF NEW YORK

WALTER W. PETTY, Executive Director

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TABLE 1
Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of New York State
Expenditure Statement

A TABLE showing the disbursements from the State unemployment relief funds for Home Relief, Work Relief and State Improvements, pertaining to the period November 1, 1931 to September 15, 1932. Welfare district is defined as either a city or a county beyond the limits of a city, with the exception of Ontario County which includes the cities of Geneva and Canandaigua.

WELFARE DISTRICT	Population per census of 1930		HOME RELIEF		WORK RELIEF		State Improvements	Total to Sept. 15, 1932
			Total paid	Estimated commitments	Total paid	Estimated commitments		
Albany county	45,232		512,470 68	\$5,396 85	\$22,500 00	...	\$55,000 00	\$45,367 53
Albany	127,412		43,246 42	9,338 44	115,237 52	... 3,856 73	30,200 00	201,879 11
Cohoes	23,226		58,357 96	26,550 96	90,697 57	4,666 04	12,000 00	192,272 53
Watervliet	16,083		11,120 11	3,860 91	14,381 25	.....	.....	29,362 27
		211,953						
Allegany county		38,025	11,290 57	11,492 35				22,782 92
Broome county	70,360		31,965 54	5,100 00	50,148 16	... 7,927 7	10,000 00	105,141 46
Binghamton	76,662		34,627 37	33,914 45	102,915 21	1,732 22	5,000 00	178,189 25
Cattaraugus county	41,031	147,022	13,568 31	5,059 28	35,000 00	2,750 86	5,000 00	61,378 45
Olean	21,790		21,021 80	3,893 92	42,141 97	3,384 33	12,500 00	82,942 02
Salamanca	9,577		12,124 56	2,883 34	8,220 60	1,063 86	12,500 00	36,792 36
Cayuga county	28,099	72,398	5,281 18	316 86	12,522 40	3,507 36	9,500 00	31,127 80
Auburn	36,652		33,351 69	7,437 21	55,973 49	15,236 08	.....	111,998 47
Chautauqua county	63,500	64,751	13,247 45	5,885 35	.....	.....	2,000 00	21,132 80
Dunkirk	17,802		35,162 55	45,623 19	40,000 00	1,896 26	7,506 00	130,182 00
Jamestown	45,155		24,847 84	20,262 45	30,000 00	2,824 46	.....	77,934 75
Chemung county	27,283	126,457	17,881 25	8,149 34	35,042 10	1,385 50	2,500 00	64,958 19
Elmira	47,397		42,335 93	16,541 77	51,489 96	1,139 85	.....	111,507 51
Chenango county	26,287	74,680		400 00	30,699 57	4,615 84	00	40,715 41
Norwich	8,378		... 1,618 36	203 09	16,715 79	4,892 75	.....	23,429 99
Clinton county	33,338	34,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600 00	.....
Plattsburg	13,349		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600 00
		46,687						
Columbia county	29,280		4,168 61	725 92			7,750 00	12,644 53
Hudson	12,337		18,358 66	17,631 18	15,877 94	... 3,818 49	43,000 00	98,686 27
		41,617						
Cortland county	16,666		3,763 94	668 68	10,176 84	2,196 97	.....	16,806 43
Cortland	15,043		12,826 59	2,675 14	17,221 00	893 16	750 00	34,265 89
		31,700						
Delaware county		41,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess county	53,241		29,214 33	6,104 37	20,437 50	..... 150 00	13,750 00	69,656 20
Beacon	11,933		6,347 89	1,984 91	8,500 00	.....	15,000 00	16,832 80
Poughkeepsie	40,288		41,869 90	6,160 66	60,192 87	.....	.....	123,223 43
Erie county	152,703	105,462	105,829 28	105,112 45	90,153 36	12,841 62	37,500 00	351,436 71
Buffalo,	573,076		1,295,657 28	555,537 16	439,912 94	79,632 82	10,770 00	2,381,510 20
Lackawanna	23,948		27,781 64	35,941 07	75,000 00	25,795 16	.....	164,517 87
Tonawanda,	12,681		15,535 00	7,470 25	16,157 33	619 03	5,000 00	44,781 70
Essex county,		762,408	6,199 07	2,253 22	6,305 68	3,303 12	15,000 00	33,061 09
Franklin	12,660	33,959	33,377 26	4,302 02	3,610 22	7,045 47	.....	48,334 97
Fulton county,	23,091	45,694	206 78	241 60	.....	.....	.....	448 38
Gloversville	10,801		... 1,491 32	..... 513 95	... 8,225 42	... 2,127 04	.....	10,352 46
Johnstown,		46,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,005 27
Genesee county	27,003		10,820 63	3,951 85	.....	.....	.....	14,772 48
Batavia	17,375		20,447 74	3,934 32	18,000 00	.....	6,500 00	48,882 06
Greene county		44,468	4,882 42	988 81	.....	1,000 00	.....	6,871 23
Hamilton county		25,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer county	52,901		... 85,149 32	23,006 90	38,121 70	... 11,814 26	.....	158,092 18
Little Falls	11,105		1,333 88	525 20	10,760 00	118 60	.....	12,737 68
Jefferson county	51,369	64,006	12,606 30	10,252 73	.....	422 82	.....	23,281 85
Watertown	32,205		80,796 82	16,877 60	27,291 52	367 63	.....	125,333 62
Lewis county,		83,574	198 89	78 86	.....	.....	.....	277 75
Livingston county		23,447	17,525 08	3,356 08	26,105 58	411 60	4,000 00	51,398 34
Madison county	29,232		7,905 42	775 27	11,192 18	1,391 12	.....	21,263 99
Oneida	10,538		5,447 76	1,158 55	4,198 36	572 16	.....	11,376 83
Monroe county	95,749		102,060 91	61,636 31	124,895 40	14,923 95	.....	303,516 57
Rochester	328,132		745,345 12	271,471 34	215,000 00	23,622 53	.....	1,255,439 01
Montgomery county	25,259	423,881	6,895 91	1,517 63	1,685 74	445 20	.....	10,544 48
Amsterdam	34,817		19,971 41	30,845 51	58,206 01	1,613 58	.....	110,636 51
Nassau county	285,806	60,076	108,788 83	126,292 87	330,663 23	26,616 66	175,000 00	767,361 59
Glen Cove	11,430		17,351 32	5,235 24	12,757 93	.....	5,000 00	40,344 49
Long Beach	5,817		2,997 82	7,174 38	20,408 53	... 10,867 51	.....	41,448 24
		303,053						

TABLE 1. Expenditure Statement—Concluded

WELFARE DISTRICT	Population per census of 1930	HOME RELIEF		WORK RELIEF		State Improvements	Total to Sept. 15, 1932
		Total paid	Estimated commitments	Total paid	Estimated commitments		
New York City	6,930,446	\$2,350,133 42	\$1,043,379 67	\$5,073,731 11	\$1,319,758 71	\$45,000 00	\$9,832,002 91
Niagara county	31,690	7,463 81	4,322 61	16,478 08	145 38	7,500 00	35,909 88
Lockport	23,160	24,037 40	5,906 08	30,268 66	2,206 47	30,000 00	62,418 61
Niagara Falls	75,460	148,814 85	26,730 39	114,534 09	5,663 84	5,500 00	325,743 17
North Tonawanda	19,019	64,782 36	6,119 73	45,250 55	3,404 45	5,500 00	125,057 09
Oneida county	62,535	15,931 20	5,387 25	48,074 96	4,595 85	12,240 00	86,229 26
Rome	32,338	15,588 44	3,106 82	42,859 28	2,793 01	.....	64,347 55
Sherrill	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	101,740	39,408 47	55,700 76	172,294 64	15,189 23	35,000 00	317,593 10
Onondaga county	82,280	74,745 21	31,298 39	117,490 32	39,729 51	7,500 00	270,763 43
Syracuse	209,326	234,692 74	211,624 32	175,749 54	88,434 52	98,000 00	808,501 12
Ontario county	291,606	25,024 63	5,520 36	4,777 16	65 60	6,000 00	41,387 75
Orange county	62,517	8,757 19	2,333 87	49,060 01	1,623 63	68,510 00	130,284 70
Middletown	21,276	2,067 16	11,973 29	15,804 41	.....	.....	29,844 86
Newburgh	36,347	31,476 58	6,427 88	58,372 49	11,783 67	.....	108,060 62
Port Jervis	10,243	6,762 56	2,802 24	20,608 95	2,185 56	.....	32,359 31
Orleans county	130,383	.....	.....	2,792 97	3,004 46	.....	5,797 43
Oswego county	34,531	45,724 20	29,249 60	37,855 16	4,620 42	.....	117,449 38
Fulton	12,462	48,092 40	13,706 73	47,418 13	519 79	23,000 00	132,737 05
Oswego	22,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego county	69,645	5,752 10	1,990 45	461 20	3,436 24	.....	11,639 99
Oneonta	12,536	1,577 16	447 98	14,899 68	3,418 41	.....	20,343 23
Putnam county	46,710	5,882 85	1,804 83	.....	.....	15,430 00	23,117 68
Rensselaer county	35,795	4,722 87	1,451 51	27,661 70	3,777 13	2,500 00	40,113 21
Rensselaer	11,223	7,609 50	3,581 80	18,830 83	273 90	.....	30,296 03
Troy	72,763	76,477 50	14,132 98	89,093 30	1,027 22	5,000 00	185,731 00
	119,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland county	59,599	11,732 64	4,508 30	49,936 43	16 00	63,000 00	129,193 37
St. Lawrence	74,045	16,038 70	17,334 03	70,611 00	5,377 11	12,500 00	121,860 84
Ogdensburg	16,915	4,927 43	1,647 52	32,000 00	.....	.....	38,574 95
Saratoga county	90,960	22,098 60	4,051 96	5,502 08	1,052 14	.....	32,704 78
Mechanicville	42,221	9,806 35	1,325 39	17,017 97	2,230 56	5,000 00	35,380 27
Saratoga Springs	7,924	7,055 00	1,035 43	6,867 74	75 00	25,000 00	40,033 17
Schenectady county	63,314	23,306 87	17,468 38	55,917 76	2,558 55	.....	99,251 56
Schenectady	29,329	82,372 13	55,220 15	95,680 93	2,296 44	.....	235,569 65
Schoharie county	125,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler county	19,667	7,128 31	2,271 26	.....	.....	7,000 00	16,399 57
Seneca county	12,909	5,821 43	3,063 92	2,031 24	71 48	.....	10,988 07
Steuben county	24,983	9,457 99	5,606 67	.....	225 00	.....	15,289 66
Corning	50,644	14,544 89	3,485 15	11,370 05	920 57	.....	30,320 66
Hornell	15,777	4,159 63	3,150 85	27,066 84	398 52	5,000 00	39,775 84
Suffolk county	16,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan county	82,671	59,522 45	28,065 14	121,492 86	7,495 66	183,500 00	400,076 11
Tioga county	161,055	2,345 90	467 82	.....	.....	.....	2,813 72
Tompkins county	35,272	3,046 02	1,864 83	.....	.....	.....	4,910 85
Ithaca	25,480	3,048 52	658 46	11,868 54	378 52	5,000 00	20,954 04
Ulster county	20,782	13,464 82	2,669 28	12,538 19	5,235 43	40,000 00	73,907 72
Kingston	20,708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren county	41,490	12,298 20	3,646 19	5,162 50	1,507 53	6,500 00	29,114 42
Glens Falls	52,067	19,205 54	17,595 20	39,141 20	116 80	.....	76,058 74
Washington county	28,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne county	80,155	5,288 82	804 18	5,000 00	.....	.....	11,093 00
Westchester county	15,643	26,659 30	7,336 30	16,140 49	2,735 25	.....	52,871 34
Mt. Vernon	18,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle	34,174	43,188 63	14,788 05	66,417 70	1,054 68	25,000 00	150,449 06
White Plains	46,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers	49,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming county	234,972	120,276 84	98,109 60	219,209 75	68,560 48	65,000 00	571,156 67
Yates county	61,499	18,961 99	8,284 28	49,542 94	7,047 70	.....	83,836 91
	54,000	39,544 51	7,618 06	87,750 75	7,284 07	.....	142,197 39
	35,830	23,191 69	24,260 27	.....	.....	.....	47,451 96
	134,646	162,946 72	68,753 56	221,186 23	3,463 27	10,000 00	466,349 78
	520,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	28,764	9,197 54	823 47	1,400 00	847 47	.....	12,268 48
	16,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12,588,066	7,302,834 85	3,423,525 03	9,879,963 28	1,932,095 70	1,275,000 00	23,813,418 86

TABLE 2
Statistical Report on Home Relief and Work Relief
November 1, 1931–August 31, 1932

WELFARE DISTRICT	Popula- tion, 1930 census	EXPENDITURES.			NUMBER OF FAMILIES ^a RECEIVING RELIEF			EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA OF POPULATION			RATIO OF FAMILIES ^a RECEIVING RELIEF PER 10,000 OF POPULATION ^c	
		Total home relief and work relief	Home relief T.E.R.A. claim cases	Work relief wages to registered applicants	Total ^b	Home relief	Work relief	Total	Home relief	Work relief	Home relief	Work relief
Albany County	45,232	565,647 66	541,290 41	524,357 25	1,113	600	513	\$1 45	\$0 91	\$0 54	133	113
Albany	127,412	391,756 28	123,319 55	268,436 73	5,352	1,622	3,730	3 08	97	2 11	127	293
Cohoes	23,226	193,262 48	71,028 25	122,234 23	2,805	1,000	1,805	8 32	3 06	5 26	431	777
Watervliet	16,083	62,450 60	32,142 89	30,307 71	935	460	475	3 88	2 00	1 88	286	295
Allegany County	38,025	51,738 78	51,738 78	*	455	*	*	1 36	1 36	*	120	*
Broome County	70,360	157,131 35	95,953 39	61,177 96	1,838	925	913	2 23	1 36	*	131	130
Binghamton	76,662	470,297 11	157,047 46	313,249 65	5,231	1,576	3,655	6 14	2 05	4 09	206	477
Cattaraugus County	41,031	105,418 27	48,480 07	56,938 20	1,320	468	852	2 57	1 18	1 39	114	208
Olean	21,790	123,201 98	55,681 63	67,520 35	1,219	625	594	5 66	2 56	3 10	287	273
Salamanca	9,577	60,970 48	35,493 28	25,477 20	1,110	346	764	6 37	3 71	2 66	361	798
Cayuga County	28,099	32,039 33	12,880 28	19,159 05	633	158	475	1 14	46	68	56	169
Auburn	36,652	239,794 79	92,557 48	147,237 31	2,418	1,012	1,406	6 55	2 53	4 02	276	384
Chautauqua County	63,500	45,077 61	45,077 61	*	475	475	*	71	71	*	75	*
Dunkirk	17,802	114,812 85	72,264 05	42,548 80	1,194	636	558	6 45	4 06	2 39	357	313
Jamestown	45,155	153,127 85	101,940 09	51,187 76	1,592	1,122	470	3 39	2 26	1 13	248	104
Chemung County	27,283	133,546 27	59,997 30	73,548 97	1,293	533	760	4 90	2 20	2 70	195	270
Elmira	47,397	211,333 07	123,786 70	87,546 37	2,909	1,395	1,514	4 46	2 61	1 85	294	319
Chenango County	26,287	35,737 28	184 88	35,552 40	566	11	555	d	d	1 35	d	211
Norwich	8,378	26,645 54	4,350 39	22,295 15	300	87	213	3 18	52	2 66	104	254
Columbia County	29,280	8,255 35	8,255 35	*	135	135	*	d	d	*	d	*
Hudson	12,337	48,370 20	21,019 76	27,350 44	1,077	481	596	3 92	1 70	2 22	390	483
Cortland County	16,666	27,493 03	9,024 35	18,468 68	431	176	255	1 65	54	1 11	106	153
Cortland	15,043	72,288 70	34,223 69	38,065 01	556	322	234	4 81	2 28	2 53	214	156
Dutchess County	53,241	107,825 16	78,429 69	29,395 47	1,046	675	371	2 02	1 47	55	127	70
Beacon	11,933	26,784 44	16,072 54	10,711 90	496	199	297	2 25	1 35	1 35	167	249
Poughkeepsie	40,288	238,739 14	111,154 41	127,584 73	3,056	1,235	1,821	5 93	2 76	3 17	307	452
Erie County	152,703	716,680 04	494,689 47	221,990 57	6,986	4,713	2,273	4 69	3 24	1 45	309	149
Buffalo	573,076	4,736,382 92	3,859,907 49	876,475 43	28,825	24,300	4,525	8 27	6 74	1 53	424	79
Lackawanna	23,948	220,493 57	64,621 01	155,872 56	5,380	3,602	1,778	9 21	2 70	6 51	1,504	742
Tonawanda	12,681	70,396 87	41,792 35	28,604 52	815	355	460	5 56	3 30	2 26	280	363
Essex County	33,959	42,324 73	29,800 18	12,524 55	528	350	178	1 23	86	37	103	52
Franklin County	45,694	94,087 48	86,401 05	7,686 43	1,081	117	364	2 06	1 89	17	157	80
Fulton County	12,660	2,697 17	2,697 17	*	150	750	*	d	d	*	d	*
Gloversville	23,099	9,814 20	†	9,814 20	96	†	96	d	43	†	d	†
Johnstown	10,801	4,291 31	4,291 31	*	97	97	*	d	d	*	d	*
Genesee County	27,093	34,213 91	34,213 91	*	210	210	*	1 26	1 26	*	78	*
Batavia	17,375	92,368 02	56,254 56	36,113 46	1,074	475	599	5 32	3 24	2 08	273	345
Greene County	25,808	10,554 67	10,554 67	*	818	818	*	41	41	*	317	*
Herkimer County	52,901	247,745 80	193,501 56	54,244 24	3,806	1,850	1,956	4 69	3 66	1 03	350	370
Little Falls	11,105	24,184 23	3,383 71	20,800 52	549	130	419	d	d	d	d	d
Jefferson County	51,369	54,804 02	54,197 81	606 21	375	350	25	e	1 06	e	68	e
Watertown	32,205	280,271 43	228,352 63	51,918 80	1,783	1,421	362	8 70	7 09	1 61	441	112
Lewis County	23,447	522 30	522 30	*	18	18	*	d	d	*	d	*
Livingston County	37,560	89,973 73	47,568 06	42,405 67	1,423	596	827	2 40	1 27	1 13	159	220
Madison County	29,232	36,821 20	19,951 95	16,869 25	526	276	250	1 26	68	58	94	86
Oneida	10,558	24,678 28	20,242 08	4,436 20	335	185	150	2 34	1 92	42	175	142
Monroe County	95,749	721,117 72	349,301 10	371,816 62	7,024	2,475	4,549	7 53	3 65	3 88	258	475
Rochester	328,132	2,748,854 62	2,451,016 87	297,837 75	21,110	13,288	7,822	8 38	7 47	91	405	238
Montgomery County	25,259	24,293 16	19,013 42	5,279 74	264	181	83	90	2 75	21	72	33
Amsterdam	34,817	163,066 27	74,575 21	88,491 06	2,502	1,036	1,466	4 66	2 14	2 54	298	421
Nassau County	285,806	1,531,651 17	520,935 80	1,010,715 37	13,158	4,762	8,396	5 36	1 82	3 54	167	294
Glen Cove	11,430	94,772 72	44,046 94	50,725 78	1,231	515	716	8 29	3 85	4 44	451	626
Long Beach	5,317	101,775 95	8,017 40	93,75855	446	129	317	17 50	1 38	16 12	222	549
New York City	6,930,446	21,201,172 03	7,347,712 17	13,853,459 86	139,191	92,403	46,788	3 06	1 06	2 00	133	68
Niagara County	31,690	54,848 42	26,490 84	28,357 58	789	350	439	1 73	81	89	110	139
Lockport	23,160	118,294 64	68,446 51	49,848 13	1,801	780	1,021	5 11	2 96	2 15	337	441
Niagara Falls	75,460	669,954 22	409,748 21	260,206 01	6,861	3,500	3,361	8 88	5 43	3 45	464	445
North Tonawanda	19,019	154,632 05	102,500 95	52,131 10	1,803	1,098	705	8 13	5 39	1 57	260	293
Oneida County	62,535	140,295 55	42,131 47	98,164 08	3,457	1,627	1,830	2 24	67	3 43	272	443
Rome	32,338	152,778 00	41,903 34	110,874 66	2,315	881	1,434	4 73	1 30	4 02	323	390
Utica	101,740	612,337 11	203,536 01	408,801 10	7,257	3,285	3,972	6 02	2 00	2 58	186	323
Onondaga County	82,280	461,184 82	249,139 98	212,044 84	4,184	1,527	2,657	5 61	3 03	2 48	427	818
Syracuse	209,326	1,565,057 13	1,045,478 32	519,578 81	15,595	8,930	6,665	7 47	4 99	2 22	143	45
Ontario County	54,276	83,688 15	71,603 91	12,084 24	1,020	775	245	1 54	1 32	22	143	45

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TABLE 2. Statistical Report on Home Relief and Work Relief—Concluded

WELFARE DISTRICT	Popula- tion, 1930 census	EXPENDITURES			NUMBER OF FAMILIES ^a RECEIVING RELIEF			EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.			RATIO OF FAMILIES ^d RECEIVING RELIEF PER 10,000 OF POPULATION ^e	
		Total home relief and work relief	Home relief T.E.R.A. claim cases	Work relief wages to registered applicants	Total ^b	Home relief	Work relief	Total	Home relief	Work relief	Home relief	Work relief
Orange County	62,517	\$142,935 72	\$17,961 01	5124,974 71	1,945	265	1,680	\$2 29	\$0 29	\$2 00	42	269
Middletown	21,276	47,710 50	6,773 68	40,936 82	610	175	435	2 24	32	1 92	82	204
Newburgh	36,347	198,310 26	77,787 13	120,523 13	3,225	1,288	1,937	5 46	2 14	3 32	338	533
Port Jervis	10,243	59,810 21	20,676 84	39,133 37	818	258	560	5 84	2 02	3 82	252	547
Orleans County (Oswego County):	28,795	6,652 57	†	6,652 57	184	†	184	23	†	23	†	64
Fulton	12,462	112,707 78	77,307 75	35,400 03	1,293	778	515	9 04	6 20	2 8	264	413
Oswego	22,652	288,990 30	142,801 84	146,188 46	2,495	897	1,598	12 75	6 30	6 4	396	705
Otsego County	34,174	14,620 22	13,124 62	1,495 60	212	188	24	e	38	e	55	e
Oneonta	12,536	30,648 90	4,809 42	25,839 48	271	72	199	2 44	38	2 06	57	159
Putnam County	13,744	14,936 77	14,936 77	*	106	106	*	1 09	1 09	*	77	*
Rensselaer County	33,795	53,097 89	12,921 69	40,176 20	761	300	461	1 48	36	1 12	84	129
Rensselaer	11,223	54,325 90	23,787 60	30,538 30	432	211	-271	4 84	2 12	2 72	183	241
Troy	72,763	389,868 37	201,366 87	188,501 50	3,901	2,433	1,468	5 36	2 77	2 59	334	202
Rockland County	59,599	128,410 56	29,387 90	99,022 66	2,705	751	1,954	2 15	49	1 66	126	328
St. Lawrence County	74,045	195,140 02	75,892 25	119,247 77	2,125	875	1,250	2 63	1 02	1 61	118	169
Ogdensburg	16,915	57,154 31	14,320 99	42,833 32	968	321	647	3 38	85	2 53	190	382
Saratoga County	42,221	66,871 91	58,826 31	8,045 60	861	662	199	1 58	1 39	1 19	157	47
Saratoga Springs	7,924	38,502 19	16,711 14	21,791 05	606	206	400	4 86	2 11	2 75	260	505
Schenectady County	13,169	30,907 69	15,398 31	15,509 38	723	399	324	2 35	1 17	1 18	246	303
Schenectady	29,329	279,595 70	87,972 89	191,622 81	2,601	1,191	1,410	9 53	3 00	6 53	406	481
Schuyler County	12,909	626,266 79	317,189 43	309,077 36	5,981	3,880	2,101	6 54	3 31	3 23	405	220
Seneca County	24,983	18,741 79	18,741 79	*	200	200	*	1 45	1 45	*	165	*
Steuben County	50,644	16,913 07	16,700 27	212 80	256	256	1	e	67	e	102	e
Steuben	15,777	36,338 07	35,394 42	943 65	446	375	71	4 44	70	e	74	e
Corning	16,250	69,963 22	42,866 76	27,096 46	734	459	275	4 44	2 72	1 72	291	174
Hornell	15,777	47,406 06	10,284 93	37,121 16	1,004	389	615	2 91	63	2 28	239	378
Suffolk County	161,055	658,885 44	191,613 13	367,272 31	7,830	2,600	5,230	3 47	1 19	2 28	1161	32,5
Sullivan County	35,272	7,031 96	7,031 96	*	165	165	*	d	d	*	d	*
Tioga County	25,480	10,118 55	10,118 65	*	221	221	*	d	d	*	d	*
Tioga	20,782	34,546 00	7,795 36	26,750 64	559	170	389	1 67	38	1 40	140	267
Tompkins County	20,782	34,546 00	7,795 36	26,750 64	559	170	389	1 67	38	1 40	140	267
Ithaca	20,708	92,79883	34,618 85	58,179 98	842	289	553	4 48	1 67	2 81	86	60
Ulster County	52,067	38,982 30	29,391 25	9,591 05	760	450	310	7 74	1 56	5 20	240	712
Kingston	28,088	201,696 33	65,573 58	146,122 75	2,673	673	2,000	7 18	1 93	5 25	104	61
Warren County	15,643	22,830 03	14,536 43	8,293 60	257	162	95	1 46	93	2 33	312	262
Glens Falls	18,531	119,143 65	75,875 72	43,267 93	1,065	579	486	6 42	409	2 26	244	366
Washington County	46,482	201,806 81	96,571 87	105,234 94	2,832	1,133	1,699	4 34	2 08	2 48	164	186
Westchester County	234,972	1,087,784 80	505,529 04	582,255 76	8,221	3,845	4,376	4 63	2 15	2 14	106	360
Mt. Vernon	61,499	188,575 49	56,845 30	131,730 19	2,868	653	2,215	3 06	2 04	3 50	287	360
New Rochelle	54,000	298,950 47	110,097 76	188,852 71	3,497	1,552	1,945	5 54	2 94	*	157	*
White Plains	35,830	105,357 04	105,357 04	*	562	562	*	2 94	294	*	309	170
Yonkers	134,646	1,078,844 53	522,346 49	556,498 04	6,457	4,167	2,290	8 01	3 88	4 13	96	e
Wyoming County	28,764	25,560 93	23,211 45	2,349 48	370	275	95	e	81	e	*	*
		\$47,696,595 14	\$23,032,392 39	\$24,664,202 75	399,070	229,179	169,891	\$3 95	\$1 89	\$2 08	188	143

a Including family groups and single and unattached individuals.
b This total does not exclude the duplication of those receiving both Home Relief and Work Relief. In up-state districts this totaled about 20,000.
c Total ratios are not shown because duplication between those receiving both Home Relief and Work Relief can not be excluded for separate districts.
d Cooperating in Home Relief for such a short time that the per capita and ratio figures are not comparable with those of other districts.
e Work Bureau in operation for such a short time that the per capita and ratio figures are not comparable with those of other districts.

* No Work Bureau in operation.
† Not cooperating with T.E.R.A. in Home Relief.
NOTE- Welfare districts not claiming reimbursement from the State fund up to September 1, 1932: Cities - Plattsburgh and Sherrill; Counties - Clinton, Delaware, Hamilton, Oswego, Schoharie, Wayne and Yates. Sherrill reports having made no relief expenditures from public funds.
Since September 1 the city of Plattsburgh and the counties of Clinton, Hamilton, Schoharie and Wayne have notified the T.E.R.A. of their intention to make reimbursement claims.