



# **EMERGENCY RELIEF in NEW JERSEY**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931-APRIL 15, 1936**

**FINAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR  
AND TO THE SENATE  
AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**State of New Jersey  
Emergency Relief Administration**



**JULY 31, 1936**

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**in**  
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**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION**

July 31, 1936.

To the Honorable Harold G. Hoffman, Governor,  
and to the Senate and General Assembly  
of the State of New Jersey:

I am pleased to transmit herewith the Final Report of the New Jersey State Emergency Relief Administration in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 35, P. L. 1935.

In the preparation of this report it has been endeavored to record the salient factors of the entire experience of the Administration in dealing with the problem of general public assistance since that problem was first recognized by the 1931 Legislature. This has been done in the hope that that experience, and the observations and conclusions drawn from it, may prove helpful to those upon whom will rest the duty of effecting a sound permanent policy for the future.

For myself and other members of the Council, I desire to express appreciation for your cooperation and support during the difficult period of liquidation of the work of the administration.

Respectfully submitted,

REEVE SCHLEY, Chairman  
State Relief Council.

July 31, 1936.

Honorable Reeve Schley,  
Chairman, State Relief Council,  
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Schley:

I am submitting herewith the Final Report of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration. This consolidated report contains the statistical and financial record of this Administration since its inception from October, 1931 to July 31, 1936. In this manner there is provided in one document, a complete accounting and a terse history of this Administration. Special mention, however, should be made of the events subsequent to October, 1935, the date of our Fourth Annual Report.

During the early months of our fifth year, we were called upon to aid the Federal Government in their Work Program. We have fully cooperated with the Works Progress Administration and the expeditious manner in which relief clients were transferred to projects was due largely to the fact that this Administration had been well-trained to cope with an ever-changing program.

In January, administrative officials of this Administration, conferred at length with the various relief committees of the Legislature and explained in detail many of the complex relief problems. At the same time, the general public evidenced a real interest in the New Jersey relief situation. Special reports and miscellaneous relief statistics were in constant demand by both the press and those interested in the relief problem. The compilation of this information imposed an additional burden which was cheerfully undertaken by the personnel.

When, on April 15th, this organization was forced to discontinue administering relief, the return of the complete responsibility to the various municipalities was accomplished with a minimum of confusion. A Final Grant, of the then available funds, was allocated to participating municipalities and the services of the entire personnel of this Administration were made available at no cost for a two weeks period.

The entire efforts of the Emergency Relief Administration were then focused on the tremendous task of orderly liquidation. In a brief period of a few weeks, this Administration disbanded one hundred seventeen offices, together with its warehouses; rendered an accurate accounting of at least 35,000 individual pieces of office equipment; distributed some 300,000 garments and over 200 carloads of Federal commodities and in this short time paid more than \$5,000,000. of outstanding obligations.

Every primary record was boxed, indexed and stored in a central location for future reference and, in order to render a proper accounting, a complete inventory of the physical equipment was audited and certified by the State Comptroller's Department and turned over to the proper State authorities.

It is difficult for the general public to comprehend the magnitude of our financial transactions. Commitments were being made at a daily average of \$100,000. by the authorized agents of this Administration and since October, 1931, we have dispensed more than \$185,000,000. of Federal, State and Municipal funds. In conducting such a tremendous business, it was always obviously necessary to operate with a reasonable margin of safety. On April 15th, it was apparent that the State could no longer administer relief on the scale mentioned above, without imminent danger of incurring a deficit. In this connection, the municipalities deserve special mention for having brought their accounts with the Emergency Relief Administration into balance and it is noteworthy that only twenty towns, with total accounts payable, in the sum of \$11,537., are still delinquent. It is a satisfaction, at the final accounting, to be able to release to the State Treasurer, a free balance for future allocation in excess of \$1,750,000.

I cannot commend too highly, the splendid spirit shown by the personnel during the closing weeks of this Administration. Since April 15th, we have terminated the services of more than 3,000 employees, all of whom worked conscientiously and exhibited the same esprit de corps which marked the active life of this Administration.

For more than four and one-half years, the Emergency Relief Administration has been compiling data pertinent to the public relief situation in the entire State. It is to be hoped that our experiences may benefit both the Legislature and future public relief officials in their efforts to more adequately alleviate human suffering among our citizens.

May I take this opportunity in closing to thank personally, the members of the State Relief Council for their unselfish and co-operative leadership in guiding this Administration in its efforts to cope with one of the most difficult problems confronting the State.

Very truly yours,

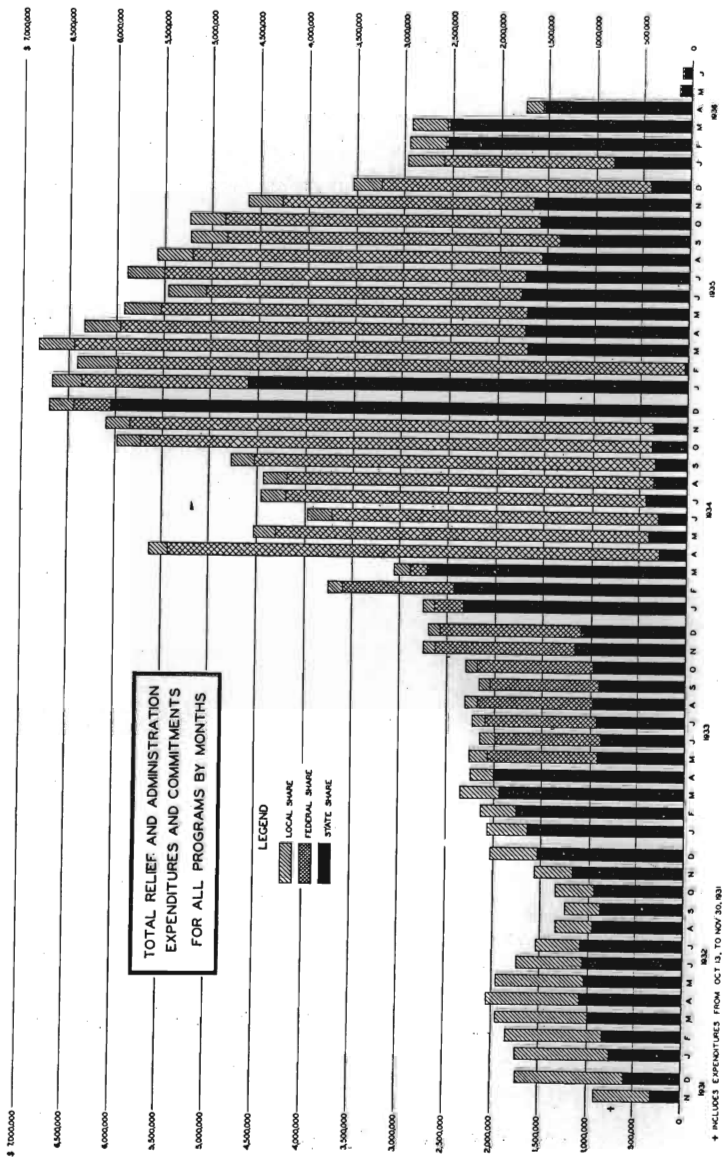
A. H. HEDDEN,  
State Director.

## FOREWORD

This is the final report of the State of New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration. It is the purpose of the administration to give a review of events and conditions leading up to the first legislation creating an Emergency Relief Administration and of the affairs of the administration since that legislation became operative in early October, 1931.

The report has been arranged in the form of answers to the following questions:

- I. Why did we have an Emergency Relief Administration? When and how was it organized? How and why were changes made in its organization?
- II. What did the Emergency Relief Administration do to help the people of New Jersey?
- III. How much money was spent for relief and where did it come from? How was it distributed?
- IV. What kind of persons administered relief? How were they trained?
- V. How many people received relief? How was their eligibility established? What kind of people were they?
- VI. How was the Emergency Relief Administration liquidated?



# I

## WHY DID WE HAVE AN EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION? WHEN AND HOW WAS IT ORGANIZED? HOW AND WHY WERE CHANGES MADE IN ITS ORGANIZATION?

Not since Colonial days have New Jersey's relief laws been static. Frequent revisions then have been followed by equally frequent revisions since New Jersey became a state.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the scope of municipal responsibility for public relief was greatly reduced. Many relief functions such as the care of dependent children, the aged, the feeble-minded, the insane and all other impotent groups of dependents have been transferred to state or county supervision. Modern probation services have relieved the municipal relief officials of much of their former work in the field of domestic relations.

With the changes in law there were of course corresponding changes in practice, but often there were prolonged intervals between the passage of a statute and the adoption of that statute to general usage over the State. Thus, relief devices differed from community to community according to the local understanding and knowledge of the law and the social philosophy of the local relief official.

Then came the Autumn of 1930. An avalanche of new applications descended upon municipal relief officials. Understaffed, untrained local poor departments crumbled under the strain. Offices were crammed high with unread applications, while building inspectors, police officers and firemen, public health employees and clerical workers, loaned by other City Departments, struggled with unfamiliar assignments. Meanwhile dependency on public aid increased continually. These conditions indicated not only the approach of a crisis but also the need for a comprehensive reorganization and establishment of adequate facilities for handling the rapidly growing problem.

### **Citizens' Committees, 1930-1931**

A citizens' committee, appointed by Governor Larson, was organized in November, 1930, to survey the unemployment situation in the State and to stimulate employment under industrial as well as public auspices.

The efforts of this committee resulted in some temporary betterment in industrial employment, largely due to "job sharing," and in the organization of governmental public work projects, particularly in Bayonne, Newark and Bergen County.

However, as funds were limited and the number of unemployed demanding work increased constantly, these efforts became less and less effective.

### **Official Inquiries into Relief Problems**

Efforts to provide adequate relief through home relief and to provide public works employment both failed for the same reasons: lack of funds and lack of planning. Municipal budgets were arranged so as to divert every possible penny to relief purposes and still sufficient funds could not legally be found. Private campaigns produced sums which were larger than ever before collected. These proved entirely inadequate and melted away with discouraging speed as the needy applied for assistance in constantly increasing numbers. Adding to the acuteness of the situation was a lack of devices for making accurate forecasts as to amounts of money needed or for intelligently planning work programs.

Altogether the combination of technological unemployment and unemployment due to the general stagnation of business, added to the normal relief load, placed a burden on local government agencies which they were not able to handle and added costs which they were unable to support. Furthermore, the municipalities' ability to finance relief decreased almost in inverse ratio to the increased need. The communities where poverty was most extreme were least able to raise money for relief either by taxation or by subscription.

In 1930 the Governor and Legislature established a temporary commission, popularly known as the Pension Survey Commission, to study problems of dependency. This commission's activities resulted in legislation which tended to increase state participation in relief and to decrease local relief responsibilities.

The first step was a plan for special assistance to persons 70 years of age and over. Old age relief under this plan was to be administered locally by a County Welfare Board in each County, supervised by a Division of Old Age Relief established in the Department of Institutions and Agencies. This removed from the care of the overseers of the poor the group of dependents which, between the passage of the Mothers' Aid Act in 1913 and the coming of the industrial crisis in 1929, formed the major part of the relief responsibilities of the municipalities. Payments were to be financed one-fourth from county funds and three-fourths from State funds.

### **PLAN FOR PERMANENT COUNTY WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

In 1931 a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the public assistance system was submitted by referendum to the voters of each county. This plan may be considered under two headings, namely: Permanent Relief and Temporary Relief. In both cases administrative responsibility was vested in a County Welfare Board and administrative costs were charged against the County.

In the case of Permanent Relief, such as the care of persons unable to work, either in the Welfare House or their own homes, the cost of relief was also paid in full by the county. The plan called for State-County sharing of the cost of Old Age Assistance, with the State reimbursing the counties to the extent of 75% of relief given under this plan. Care of dependent children, another form of so-called permanent aid, was to be continued as formerly, namely, with the State paying the full cost of administration and the counties the cost of aid given. Later, as the burden of permanent relief costs increased, the State assumed half of the cost of aid given dependent children,

and, after adoption of the Federal Social Security Act, the Counties were further relieved of these costs as a result of Federal aid being received for these categories of relief.

Originally, the Pension Survey Commission, in suggesting county administration of relief, had proposed that since municipal Overseers of the Poor were to be abolished and their powers vested in the County Welfare Board, Temporary Relief grants should also be paid in full from County funds. This plan was suggested because it was believed that many of the 563 municipalities in the State were not equipped to provide a type of relief service which would serve the best interests of the people of the State as a whole. It was also believed that the transfer of authority from the municipality to the county, instead of the State, would provide for more adequately staffed and financed local administration, and would equalize the cost of relief over a larger unit than the municipality. It was further believed that county administration would eliminate friction often experienced when each municipality operates according to its own interpretation of the assistance laws.

The proposed plan met with so much opposition in the Legislature, however, that it was amended to provide that the county should be reimbursed 100% by each municipality for any Temporary Relief granted the citizens of that municipality. The County Welfare Board was thus left in the anomalous position of imposing relief standards on municipalities when it was making no contribution to the direct cost of Temporary Relief.

The program as a whole was adopted by referendum in only two counties, Morris and Warren, but the provisions regarding Temporary Relief have never been enforced in Warren County and in their present state, are not regarded by the Morris County Welfare Board as a practical solution of the problem of Temporary or Emergency Relief.

The Commission also sponsored legislation enacted in 1932 which revised the division of cases under the State Board of Children's Guardians between the Home Life Division (Mothers' Aid) and the Dependent Child Division, to provide greater liberality in the granting of assistance to mothers who were other than widows and who were without support.

## The Inception of the Emergency Relief Administration

In view of the fact that the proposed plan for County Welfare Boards did not prove acceptable to counties as a whole and because of the startling growth in the municipal relief problem, as well as the partial collapse of municipal finances, no local program could reach a high level of efficiency. Furthermore, the inequalities among locally devised standards were creating just dissatisfaction among those in need and citizens at large. Therefore, there was no alternative save the assumption by the State of part of this unprecedented load.

Among the first to recognize the need for special financing and centralized administration was the Department of Institutions and Agencies. A report from its Commissioner to the Governor made in August, 1931, called official attention to the growing inability of the municipalities to cope with their relief problems. Alarmed, the Governor called a series of conferences of citizens and public officials. Out of these conferences, the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was born. Chester I. Barnard, President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, was appointed Director of Emergency Relief. He immediately formed a skeleton organization by drafting executives from industry and commerce without cost to the State. Legislation to make the Administration an actuality was adopted. Under date of October 13, 1931, the State of New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was officially started, antedating the Federal Emergency Relief Administration by eighteen months, and following shortly after the establishment of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration in New York, which was the first state emergency relief organization.

To finance the new relief administration, the legislature set aside approximately \$10,000,000 of the State's money, to be spent within six months in conjunction with municipal and county appropriations, involving additional amounts possibly exceeding \$10,000,000. To insure the proper expenditure of these funds and to lay the basis for coordination of public and private relief efforts, there was developed the following organization:

## State Director

The emergency legislation provided for a State Director, to serve without pay, to whom complete administrative authority was given. As his aides, he was instructed to use State, County and municipal employees where suitable and available, without additional compensation.

## Administrative Council

To assist the Director and coordinate Emergency Relief Administration activities with those of the permanent State Government, an Administrative Council was authorized, consisting of the

Commissioner of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies

Commissioner of the State Department of Labor

Commissioner of the State Department of Municipal Accounts

The Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department also served as a member of the council.

## Headquarters Organization

A Headquarters staff to handle investigation, research, consultation and the work of financial allotment, disbursement and auditing was organized. In addition, the Director had the advice of a small planning board. Later a general council of representative men and women of the State was developed.

## Field Organization

Within one week of the passage of the relief legislation, a County Director was appointed in each of the twenty-one

Counties of the State. Upon these directors devolved the task of representing the Administration with the municipalities and counties, of studying the emergency conditions in their territories, of encouraging all sorts of efforts leading to the proper meeting of the relief needs of the various communities, and of coordinating the work of all agencies in their respective counties. The task which they undertook as a volunteer service was very severe, and in most cases required a great deal of time. The spirit, enthusiasm and intelligence exercised by these directors in the face of the sacrifices required of them was one of the most inspiring experiences of this work.

The County Directors secured the services of a large number of volunteer assistants, as Deputy County Directors, as Municipal Directors, and in a number of cases, of other private citizens as members of County and Municipal Councils and in numerous subordinate positions.

## October, November, December, 1931

Under the original relief legislation, relief was to be given primarily in the form of wages, and unemployed persons were to be put to work on "made work" projects approved by the State Director. The legislation provided two funds for unemployment relief, one to be allotted to municipalities for reimbursement of 50% of their wage expenditures for temporary employment for relief purposes, and the other a county unemployment relief fund to be allotted to counties for reimbursement of wages only, up to 50%, for work relief on county or municipal roads. Maximum allowances of \$1.00 per inhabitant on municipal projects and \$.40 per inhabitant on county projects were established by law.

A fund for dependency relief was set up to be allotted to municipalities for reimbursement of 40% of their expenditures for dependency relief in excess of their expenditures for poor and alms relief in 1929, but not to exceed \$.80 per inhabitant.

There was also a fund for administrative expenditures and for added relief to be dispensed by the State Director at his discretion.

In addition to providing funds for work and dependency relief, the Administration, through its Work Resources Department, made efforts to stimulate work opportunities through normal channels, and thus find new outlets for services of the unemployed.

## 1932

On the expiration of the original legislation in June, 1932, the Emergency Relief Administration was continued, but the basis for allocating State aid funds was left to the discretion of the State Director.

During the Spring of 1932, as the number of unemployed increased, it became apparent that employment relief, if continued, would soon exhaust all funds available or in prospect. Therefore, it seemed wise to the director to discontinue work relief and to concentrate on the development of a comprehensive plan of direct relief for which the State had only one basis of eligibility for giving relief to its citizens: that they be in actual need of food or warmth, a place to live or medical attention.

By October, 1932, the Emergency Relief Administration was assisting, in whole or in part, 72,000 families, representing 300,000 persons, at a cost of around \$1,200,000 per month.

Because it was increasingly difficult to provide sufficient tax funds for relief, the Administration, during the Winter of 1932-33, sponsored numerous campaigns throughout the State, in which private philanthropy was asked to contribute to the municipal share of relief expenditures. The response was generous, although the amount of private funds available for emergency relief purposes at that time was of necessity very small.

## 1933

In March, 1933, the original State Director, Chester I. Barnard, resigned his position and John Colt of Princeton was appointed in his place.

Up to May, 1933, New Jersey carried its entire relief load without outside help. But the economic situation of the municipalities as well as the State itself became such that they were unable to continue to aid in the same degree as previously. This same condition existed throughout the nation.

Congress having authorized aid to the states in connection with their relief work, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in May, 1933, granted New Jersey \$2,000,000. Subsequently, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was created by the Congress and made reimbursement, upon application, to New Jersey on the basis of one dollar of Federal funds for each three dollars spent on relief expenditures permitted under Federal regulations.

In addition to this, grants were made by the Federal Government for special projects such as transient aid, junior colleges, adult education, clothing and Federal surplus commodities.

Federal funds in New Jersey were not administered by a separate Federal relief agency as happened in many states. The existing State Emergency Relief Administration was delegated to handle the administration of Federal funds. Federal grants were authorized upon application of the Governor and were paid to the State Treasurer and administered by the State Emergency Relief Administration as part of its general resources, and were in turn allotted to municipalities either on a matched basis or as direct grants in conjunction with State funds.

During the first two years of the Administration most of its executive positions and many lesser offices were filled by citizen volunteers. With the coming of the Civil Works Administration program in November, 1933, the burden placed upon the volunteer workers in the Administration increased to such an extent that it was not only unreasonable but unfair to expect

them to continue to bear such a burden for a further indefinite period of time. Therefore, Mr. Colt pledged to the volunteer group that he would move toward a more stable form of organization.

## 1934

The legislation under which the Administration functioned during 1933 expired January 31, 1934. This gave an opportunity to reorganize the Administration in keeping with the needs which its previous experience had revealed.

In accordance with proposals made by Mr. Colt, the Legislature enacted into law, Chapter 12, P. L. 1934, which became the enabling act of the Administration.

This legislation transferred basic authority for conducting the Administration's affairs from a volunteer State Director to an Administrative Council of seven persons. The new Administrative Council consisted of the:

Commissioner of the State Department of Institutions and Agencies

Commissioner of the State Department of Finance

Commissioner of the State Department of Labor

Commissioner of the State Department of Municipal Accounts

Three citizens not holding public office.

The Council had authority to set policies and establish procedures of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration and to enforce in New Jersey the policies of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The Administrative Council appointed Lewis Compton as Executive State Director, the chief salaried officer of the Administration.

Within each County a County Advisory Committee was appointed by the Administrative Council. These committees were given large powers in carrying out the program of the Administration. A County Executive Director was nominated by the County Advisory Board, his employment subject to the approval of the Administrative Council, as the chief executive of the Administration within the County.

At State Headquarters, the work of the Administration was divided among the Deputy Executive State Director and five Departmental Directors, each heading a major phase of the Administration's work. These five departments were the Departments of Appropriations and Budget Control, Family Welfare, Finance, Operations, and Personal Service. Each was again subdivided into units known as divisions. During the period of the Civil Works Administration the Works Division of the Operations Department was placed on the same basis as the five major departments.

Organization in the counties was parallel with that of the State, although in the smaller Counties various functions were frequently performed by a single individual.

One of the more interesting developments of the year was the District Office Plan. The general features of this plan were the institution of standard routines in all local offices and the division of each County into districts of one or more municipalities on a basis which sought to equalize the distribution of the case load and make for administrative efficiency. Municipalities which were administering their own relief when the plan was instituted were given the option of using these district offices or operating their own relief units. Financial assistance was available in either case. The majority elected to use the district offices.

## 1935

As the year 1934 waned and 1935 began, the relief legislation again was to expire. It became apparent shortly after the opening of the 1935 session of the Legislature that a satisfac-

tory continuing act would not be agreed upon by the expiration date, January 31, 1935. Accordingly, the life of this Act was extended to February 28, 1935.

During February new emergency relief legislation was devised and became law as Chapter 35, P. L. 1935. This Act provided for the operation of the Emergency Relief Administration until January 31, 1938, a three-year period. The Administrative Council was renamed the Relief Council and its membership was increased from seven to ten. The Relief Council was composed of the

Governor (Ex-Officio) :

Commissioner of the State Department of Finance

Commissioner of the State Department of Institutions  
and Agencies

Commissioner of the State Department of Labor

Commissioner of the State Department of  
Municipal Accounts

Five citizen appointees.

As under the 1934 Act, the Council was given authority to set policies and establish procedures of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration and to enforce in New Jersey the policies of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The Act provided for the appointment by the Relief Council of an executive officer, known as the State Director, who appointed as the executive officer in each County a County Director of Emergency Relief. The County Director was given authority to surround himself with a County Advisory Committee, but no administrative responsibility was delegated to such committees. However, to insure close working relations with the municipalities, the law called for the formation in each municipality of a municipal relief committee. This plan met with varying degrees of enthusiasm from the municipalities. In all 226 such committees were organized.

The new Relief Council took steps to study the functioning of the organization. Mr. Barnard, the new Chairman of the Council, was appointed temporary State Director. Under his guidance further steps were taken to analyze departmental functions and to adjust the line of authority to facilitate the handling of administrative affairs. A new coordinating officer was appointed, designated the General Manager, to whom reported the Departmental Deputy State Directors and certain bureaus, such as personnel, publicity, research and the legal bureau, which could not effectively be made a part of any single department. When these adjustments were made, the Chairman dropped his dual post, and on July 15, 1935, Albert H. Hedden, Deputy State Director of Relief Operations, was advanced to the position of State Director.

In certain rural counties with a scattered relief load, the Administration decided that overhead costs might be reduced by the establishment of regional units comprised of two or more such counties. Two such units operated: Hunterdon-Warren and Burlington-Ocean. In each of these sets of two Counties, a single director served both Counties and certain other administrative employees functioned in both Counties. Independent County headquarters were maintained in each County.

In July, 1935, the Relief Council, having in mind the need to plan for future developments in the administration of public assistance, agreed to an experiment to be operated jointly with the Morris County Welfare Board, the permanent public assistance body in Morris County. Under the terms of this experiment, the County Welfare Board assumed administrative responsibility for all cases whose dependency arose from conditions of a permanent or prolonged nature and segregated them from the "employable group." Special grants of Emergency Relief Administration funds were made available to the Morris County Welfare Board, against which their requisitions for relief and added administrative costs were charged.

In November, 1935, Chester I. Barnard tendered his resignation from the State Relief Council on account of pressing business affairs. He had then completed a term of eight months

as Chairman of the State Relief Council, and a total volunteer contribution of more than two years as directing spirit of the Emergency Relief Administration—a notable record of public service.

In 1935 the basis on which the Federal Government participated in financing relief activities was materially changed. Acting upon proposals initiated by the National Conference of Mayors, the Federal Government agreed to accept responsibility for that part of the relief load which could be attributed to depression causes. In accordance with this theory, the Federal Government, in July, 1935, established the Works Progress Administration which was expected to provide employment to one member of each relief family in which the primary cause of dependency was unemployment. It was understood that the localities and the states would continue to provide for those whose dependency resulted from other primary causes.

In November, 1935, when the Federal Works Progress Administration had assigned to jobs New Jersey's quota of relief clients, Federal assistance for direct relief was withdrawn. Nevertheless, persons transferred to Works Progress Administration projects were given relief by the Emergency Relief Administration until they received their first full pay checks. It was not until the last of December, 1935, that this item ceased to be a heavy expense to the Emergency Relief Administration.

Furthermore, due to the eligibility rules of the Works Progress Administration, and reduction of the scope of its program below that originally planned, the relief load was not reduced by the operation of the Works Progress Administration program to the extent anticipated. This resulted in a much larger financial burden, remaining to be borne by the State and Municipal Governments, than had been expected.

## 1936

On January 1st, 1936, Reeve Schley, a resident of Far Hills, New Jersey, and a Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York City was appointed by Governor Hoffman

to fill the vacancy in the Relief Council caused by Mr. Barnard's resignation. He was promptly elected Chairman of the Council and thereafter guided the affairs of the Emergency Relief Administration through a difficult period.

During the first three and one-half months of 1936, the most important and controversial question was how the money needed for relief was to be raised. Since the New Jersey statutes provide that any money not contributed by the State to relief must be provided by the municipalities and since the State was uncertain about its contribution, the Emergency Relief Administration was unable to make any annual arrangement with the municipalities for their share and the municipalities merely continued to contribute to relief costs the monthly amounts they had paid in 1935.

In addition, the Governor and Legislature made available from time to time State funds but although every economy was practiced, these enabled the Emergency Relief Administration to dispense relief only through April 15, 1936. On April 16, 1936, the Emergency Relief Administration was forced to discontinue the giving of direct relief and distributed a small known surplus to the municipalities, which had assumed the burden of relief in its entirety, on the basis of one-quarter of their April allotment. The Emergency Relief Administration immediately went into liquidation. During the two and one-half months since then, there has been accomplished the payment of over 88,000 bills aggregating \$4,491,000; the transfer of its physical property to the State Surplus Salvage Commission; the orderly filing and transfer of its thousands of cases of records; the dismantling of its offices and the termination of its employees' services. Claims aggregating \$1,084,724 as of July 1, 1936, together with an approximate free cash balance of \$1,750,000 will be turned over to the State Financial Assistance Commission on August 1, 1936.

The spirit of loyalty and devotion shown by the staff of the Emergency Relief Administration cannot be too highly praised. The largest number were employed in July, 1935, when 5,848 persons were required to care for the clients. By January 1, 1936, when the Works Progress Administration program was

in full swing the staff had been reduced to 3,471 persons and when the Emergency Relief Administration ceased giving direct relief on April 15, 1936, its staff consisted of 3,074 persons.

The Emergency Relief Administration has consistently adapted its staff to the changes in the relief situation, disregarding any possible hardship on the members of the staff, approximately 80% of whom would have had a relief status themselves had they not been employed by the Emergency Relief Administration. The understanding of this need for economy by our employees and their uncomplaining acceptance of the loss of their jobs is in marked contrast to the demonstration and protests which have marked similar lay-offs in other States. Particularly to be commended are the employees who worked desperately hard in the last two weeks of April to transfer to municipalities with as little dislocation as possible the relief load existing at that time; and those employees who have speeded the liquidation of the Emergency Relief Administration in spite of the fact that they were thereby working themselves out of their jobs.

The State Relief Council extends to them its sincere appreciation and gratitude, and recommends to employers in private business the consideration of persons who have shown such a fine spirit and whose experience with the Emergency Relief Administration has broadened their usefulness in many fields. Their service records have been carefully preserved and are available to prospective employers. Requests for information regarding family service workers should be addressed to:

DR. ELLEN C. POTTER,  
Department of Institutions and Agencies,  
Trenton, N. J.

and regarding all other former Emergency Relief Administration employees to:

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
State House,  
Trenton, N. J.

## Chapter 83—P. L. 1936

When the Emergency Relief Administration ceased dispensing relief on April 16, 1936, the persons still in need of assistance had to be cared for under the 1924 Poor Law and the amendments thereto. All responsibility for Emergency Relief, both financial and administrative, was returned to the individual municipalities. On May 4, 1936, further relief Legislation was enacted by the passage of Chapter 83, P. L. 1936. Under this statute, administration of relief is continued as a municipal responsibility. However, the hardship imposed by previous municipal settlement laws was modified to such an extent as to provide legal settlement for a great majority of relief clients.

The need of financial aid by the State was also recognized and a State Financial Assistance Commission was created, consisting of the:

Governor  
State Treasurer  
State Comptroller  
Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee  
Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee

Under this statute, likewise, all remaining assets of the Emergency Relief Administration are to be turned over to the State Financial Assistance Commission on August 1, 1936, to be used by this Commission in apportioning funds to the various municipalities.

Chapter 83 P. L. 1936 was hastily drafted and passed. Without commenting on the principles embodied in the Act, the State Relief Council takes the liberty of suggesting certain amendments which its experience leads it to believe would be conducive to more effective operation. They are:

- (1) That the preamble to the Act be amended to make clear that it applies to all persons in need of temporary relief or emergency relief, and not merely to those "not otherwise provided for by law." The present language seems open to controversy.

- (2) That the language of the Act be amended to make clear that the State Financial Assistance Commission has the power to set and enforce adequate municipal standards of relief.
- (3) That the provision limiting the staff of the State Financial Assistance Commission to a State Director and fourteen Assistant Directors be modified in order to permit the Commission reasonable flexibility in its operations.

## II

### WHAT DID THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION DO TO HELP THE PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY?

The program by which the Administration sought to execute its functions fell naturally into four parts:

- I. The Dependency or Direct Relief Program
- II. The Work Relief Program
- III. Relief Through Other State Agencies
- IV. Special Programs

An explanation of each of these four phases of the Administration's work follows:

#### Dependency Relief Program

In formulating policies for the granting of dependency relief, the Administration studied with care both the direct and indirect effects of proposed methods and obtained from voluntary advisors their opinions and guidance.

When commerce and industry are badly disorganized and credit needs all available support, relief agencies must not further disturb the economic equilibrium.

When large numbers of people become dependent upon public or private relief agencies for support, the effect upon trade is devastating. If trade is artificially diverted from normal channels by the issuance of relief orders to selected merchants, in many instances the merchants with whom the clients are accustomed to deal are forced perilously close to bankruptcy, if they are not actually obliged to seek refuge in the courts. Such an event may mean virtual stoppage of neighborhood trade. This is particularly unfair since neighborhood merchants oftentimes, very humanly, have extended credit far in excess of prudent consideration. Hence, it is

most desirable that those receiving aid be allowed to continue their accustomed ways of buying, as freely as relief resources permit, in order that there be a minimum of interference with the trade habits of the community as well as for the preservation of the clients' morale.

Although it is possible to grant relief for a short period without consideration being given to these factors, the more prolonged the period of dependency, the more important it is that purchases from relief funds adhere closely to normal habits. It is likewise true that when relief is needed for a short emergency period of weeks or months the aid given may be limited to food, clothing or fuel, but as time passes, other basic needs have to be met. Therefore, as the program of the Administration developed, new items of direct relief were added.

The following explains the basis on which the Administration furnished the principal elements of relief:

### Food Relief

Since food was the principle item of relief cost, there was at first much experimenting with plans for giving food relief to clients. During the second half of 1932 the Administration made careful appraisal of the methods employed and found that in those municipalities where relief was best administered clients were permitted to trade at stores of their own selection and to buy according to their tastes. In April, 1933, after further consultation with citizens and with representatives of the grocery business, a uniform food relief system for state-wide use was adopted. This included a standard order form to be used by the recipient at any approved store to purchase any of some 150 articles of food. Thus, some of the more demoralizing aspects of a food order were met and the system approximated buying for cash.

The value of the food order was based on a study of the needs and size of the family to which it was issued.

In July, 1934, in order to approximate even more closely normal buying processes, a cash relief plan was adopted under which the relief food allowance was paid in cash. The Cash Relief Plan largely superseded the Relief Order Plan as a device for providing food to those dependent upon the Administration from July, 1934 until March 1, 1936, when cash relief was discontinued and a return to the food order was made, because under this system relief was not dependent upon the immediate availability of cash balances and also because our own work program was stopped.

Fluid or fresh milk was a necessary adjunct to food or cash allowances, especially in families where there were young children. Relief orders for milk might be filled by any milk dealer whose product met the standards of the local board of health.

At the request of the Administration, the State Milk Control Board established special discounts for fluid milk purchased on relief orders.

### Shelter Relief

While it was not financially possible for the Administration to pay current rent for all relief families unable to meet this item, a state-wide policy regarding shelter was defined on June 21, 1935 by the Relief Council, and may be condensed as follows:

Shelter relief might be authorized only when an emergency existed.

A shelter emergency was defined as existing when:  
The client could prove that he was financially unable to meet this expense and was in immediate danger of being deprived of shelter.  
The client could prove that foreclosure of a mortgage was imminent.

Under these circumstances, rent, interest in lieu of rent, or payments on account of tax liens were permissible, but monthly allowances in excess of an established maximum of \$15.00 had to be specially approved. The inability of the Administration to finance from tax funds a comprehensive shelter relief plan compelled the landlords of the State to make the largest of all private contributions to public relief, in spite of the payments that were made to them.

### **Fuel Relief**

In keeping with the Administration's policy of providing relief through normal trade channels whenever possible, relief clients were permitted to purchase coal from any dealer meeting the standards of price and quality set by the Administration, subject to restrictions of a minimum character. However, the Administration, while retaining retail distribution, was able to obtain the price advantages of wholesale buying through an agreement with the Fuel Merchants' Association of New Jersey, first made in the winter of 1933-1934. Under this agreement the Administration obtained coal which met the standards of the Anthracite Institute at a price substantially below the prevailing retail price for such fuel.

### **Clothing Relief**

Clothing for relief recipients became an increasingly important relief item as the period of dependency lengthened. After prolonged study of various methods of clothing distribution, the Administrative Council decided in August, 1934, to test a plan to centralize clothing distribution. It was believed that clothing costs might be cut by this method because clothing donations, articles made in ERA sewing rooms, and Federal Surplus Relief Commodity clothing articles were available for distribution. These could be handled through a centralized distribution system, allowing production units to specialize

instead of manufacturing only for local needs. In addition, the machinery so set up could be expanded by the addition of large scale centralized purchase of articles not made in sewing rooms or donated by the Federal Government. Thus, the advantages of bulk purchase and specialization might be obtained. In operation, the plan was similar to that of a mail order house. There was a central storage warehouse, together with distribution warehouses. This plan proved to be unsatisfactory and was abandoned early in 1935. Since then other methods adapted to varying local conditions were introduced to provide clients with essential articles of clothing.

### **Health Services**

The Administration at first had no general policy regarding payments for medical services and supplies. At the time medical care was usually provided voluntarily by private physicians at the patients' homes, in the physicians' own offices, or in hospital wards or clinics. (It is not generally realized by the public that physicians who work in the hospitals have obligated themselves to treat without compensation the ward and clinic patients of the hospitals regardless of the relief status of the patients. This is an ancient tradition in the medical profession.) In some communities city physicians services were charged against relief funds, but these physicians at best could meet only a small part of the medical needs of the relief population.

In the Spring of 1933 the State Director asked the New Jersey Medical Society to work with him in formulating a state-wide policy which would be financially possible, assure clients of adequate medical care, be acceptable to the medical profession, and distribute the cost equitably over the community as a whole instead of relying upon the physicians of the State to provide free medical treatment as a personal benevolence. As a result, a medical relief plan was adopted. The client might select any physician from a roster provided by the County Medical

Committee, which included physicians in good standing whether or not they were members of the County Medical Society. Professional standards were under the general supervision of a committee appointed by the New Jersey Medical Society to assist the Health Service Division of the Administration. The Administration determined financial eligibility of patients to receive treatment under the plan. A schedule of fees was established from one-half to two-thirds of the prevailing fees within the county.

This plan conformed generally to the program almost simultaneously proposed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in its Rules and Regulations No. 7. There was some resistance to this plan on the ground that it was too costly. However, it is only on superficial examination that any indication of extravagance can be found. The plan did increase the Administration's expenditure for medical care in the home, but it reduced correspondingly the cost to the communities of caring for indigent patients in hospital wards and clinics and, in addition, it provided a more equitable distribution of the medical relief costs. This conclusion is supported not only by statistical estimates of the Administration, but also by the considered opinion of authorities in the field of medical economics and hospital management, based upon analyses of trends in hospital ward and clinic admissions.

A similar agreement was executed in November, 1933, between the Administration and the New Jersey Dental Society through which emergent dental work or dental treatment corollary to medical care might be provided at greatly reduced costs. Clients were granted a free choice of recognized dentists participating in the plan. Professional services were under the close supervision of County and State Dental Advisory Committees.

To insure the continuous functioning of the existing hospital facilities in a manner most economical for the community as a whole, the Administration hospital program

was instituted on May 1, 1933. The plan was an emergency device conducted in conjunction with committees representing the New Jersey Hospital Association. It provided for payments by the Administration to hospitals incorporated under the State Charities Act, when an analysis of the hospitals' finances and services showed that income from all other sources was inadequate to meet operating costs. Under the plan the Administration made payments for services rendered on its authorization at a rate per patient day which, in total, should reimburse the hospital to the extent that it was not supported by other sources. In January, 1936, the plan was modified to permit the payment on a uniform per diem rate to all applying hospitals.

To provide for the maintenance of visiting nurses' service, needed by a large group of clients, arrangements were made in June, 1933, in cooperation with the State Organization of Public Health Nurses, to make payments on a per visit basis to recognized public health nursing agencies that were unable to finance this work from their normal local resources.

Provisions for furnishing medical supplies were made as a part of the medical agreement and by cooperation with the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Society.

The Administration wishes to express formally and publicly, its gratitude and appreciation for the assistance it received from members of the professional societies of the State. Both as individuals and as representatives of their professions, members of the New Jersey Dental Society, the New Jersey Hospital Association, the New Jersey Medical Society, the State Organization for Public Health Nursing, and the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Society have given this Administration unstinting service and advice in the effort to provide clients of the Administration with the best possible care at a minimum of cost to the people of the State.

## Other Relief

Occasionally, the Administration found it necessary to provide for chronically ill or convalescent persons in special institutions or in suitable family homes. Approval of the State Headquarters Family Welfare Division was a prerequisite to the acceptance of such cases.

When necessary, the Administration provided electricity and gas for light and cooking. Other types of relief, such as burial expenses, transportation, carfare, water rents, etc. were given infrequently.

During the period in which the Federal Emergency Relief Administration supplied funds to the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, all items of direct relief except hospital care and institutional or nursing home care, were paid for from combined Federal, State and local funds. Hospital care and institutional and nursing home care were borne by State and local funds exclusively.

Even though the rapid development in the magnitude of the relief problem and a broadening attitude toward our duty to the unemployed resulted in an expansion of relief activities, the bulk of direct relief monies during the period of operation of the Administration was used for the food, shelter, and fuel elements of relief. Of all direct relief costs, food cost approximately 71%, shelter 8.3%, and fuel, 6.7%. Other large items included clothing 3.3%, medical care 2.3%, and hospitalization 1.6%.

Relief given by the Administration was held to minimum requirements. The average family receiving relief had an average income of \$38.20 a month. This amount covered income from all sources; including all relief except unanticipated costs such as medical or hospital care, and part-time earnings or similar non-relief income. Inasmuch as the average relief family contained approximately four persons it is evident the amount on which relief families had to subsist was sufficient only for meager essentials.

## THE WORK RELIEF PROGRAM

### The First Phase—Municipal and County Made Work

The earliest work relief in 1931 took the form of municipal and county wage paid employment on "made work" programs approved by the State Director and the Administrative Council. The rate of wages was established locally, subject to the Director's approval. As of January 16, 1932, programs had been approved in 452 municipalities and 14 counties which provided for approximately 18,000,000 hours of labor at a wage cost of \$8,477,000. It was estimated that in December, 1931, 30,000 persons were employed on relief programs.

From October 13, 1931, to July 1, 1932, the following amounts were expended on work relief programs:

TABLE NO. 1  
Employment Relief Wage Expenditures  
(Partly Estimated)

Total Cost .....	\$ 7,124,967
Streets and Roads .....	2,916,962
Waterworks and Sewers .....	931,946
Recreation Centers and Parks .....	726,034
Construction and Repairs .....	1,243,307
Improvements .....	624,147
Clerical Work .....	555,747
Miscellaneous Work .....	126,824

A total of 15,031,000 man hours were worked under this program.

These amounts for wages earned comprised 51.1% of the total relief expenditures for this period.

The early work program concentrated on street and road work, with construction and repairs to public building and property second in amount of money expended. Nearly 60% of the work done fell into these two classes.

The original legislation contemplated that the made work program would be completed by June 1, 1932. However, some projects were not completed until June 20, 1932.

## The Second Phase—Work-for-Relief

On July 1, 1932, the Administration adopted a policy of asking, in all cases where dependency relief was given and where the recipient was able, that he or she work in return for the relief given. It was held that when people were in need, relief should be given, that those who received relief should, when they could and when the authorities could arrange for it, give some measure of self-respecting return. It was not a device to force people to work for food, or a form of Elizabethan "work-test". This program was known as the Work-for-Relief Program.

The Work-for-Relief Program, although administered by county and municipal units, was under State direction. In this program the emphasis was placed on the need for providing tasks which would allow recipients not only to give value to the community for the relief they were receiving but also to exercise their skills and aptitudes in doing so. It was also a condition that work-for-relief would in no way interfere with normal employment. Work-for-relief projects would not be approved if the work would have been done in due course regardless of the emergency.

With the development of this program the types of work undertaken were expanded. Roads were repaired, projects were set up for the demolition of barges in various harbors of the State, and flood control of small streams, including the construction of many retaining walls, was undertaken. Many community gardens were planted and the produce grown was a welcome supplement to the food orders of clients. Much food was canned on a community basis. Supplies of home-canned fruit and vegetables were made available for distribution to relief families. The program gave an opportunity for work relief employment to many women. Projects which gave interesting employment to many of the women in the State were those of reclaiming second-hand clothing. Clothing reclamation depots set up in many communities helped materially to reduce the cost of clothing for relief clients.

Based on provisions of Chapters 81 and 162 of the Laws of 1933 a plan of caring for accident cases was adopted. When an injury was incurred by a workman on a Work-for-relief project, the necessary medical attention was provided and a weekly cash allowance, based upon the family's need, was made. Since relief was discontinued when compensation was paid these payments were really slightly more adequate relief in the form of cash which continued during the period of disability.

To provide payments to dependents in case of fatal accidents, a special fund was set up known as the Compensation Award Fund. From this fund payments still due after liquidation of the Emergency Relief Administration will continue to be paid by the State Treasurer.

## The Third Phase—Federal Civil Works Program

The President of the United States on November 9, 1933, created the Federal Civil Works Administration, with a \$400,000,000 fund to provide regular jobs on public works for four million unemployed men and women throughout the United States. The underlying purpose was to eliminate, as far as possible, the need for relief on the part of the persons capable of earning their own livelihood on socially and economically desirable public works projects which could be started and completed quickly.

In New Jersey the existing emergency relief organization was pressed into service to form the framework of the organization of the Civil Works Administration. On November 16, 1933, immediately after instructions had come from Washington to start 10,000 men to work the following Monday, an order was issued by the State Administration transferring all Work-for-relief projects and all persons who had been working on these projects to the Civil Works Administration. These projects served as a nucleus of the program while additional projects were being prepared and approved.

A total quota of 120,000 men and women was assigned to the State of New Jersey at the start of the Civil Works Administration program. Approximately half of the jobs were reserved by the Civil Works Administration for the unemployed who were not receiving relief.

The State Director established schedules and hours of work for New Jersey in accordance with Federal Regulations. Later, as the program was being tapered off, hours of work and number of workers were reduced.

Although the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was the agent of the Federal Government in operating the Civil Works Program, disbursements were made by the United States Veterans Facility. Therefore, the tables which follow represent expenditures not included in the accounts of the Administration itself.

The following table shows the county quotas and the allocated costs of approved projects:

TABLE NO. 2

C.W.A. Employment Quotas Assigned to Counties and Cost of Approved Projects

County	Persons	C.W.A. Allocations	To be Contributed by Munc. & State Govts.	Total Allocations
Atlantic	3,107	\$ 1,177,378.56	\$ 166,052.68	\$ 1,343,431.24
Bergen	7,639	2,970,917.19	306,872.14	3,277,789.33
Burlington	1,903	1,146,822.48	68,345.19	1,215,167.67
Camden	6,298	2,058,985.94	293,122.54	2,352,108.48
Cape May	569	486,737.55	69,045.77	555,783.32
Cumberland	1,299	411,199.29	73,633.92	484,833.21
Essex	18,941	6,700,032.34	727,702.04	7,427,734.38
Gloucester	1,739	507,911.65	51,208.96	559,120.61
Hudson	16,336	7,702,689.77	103,695.83	7,806,385.60
Hunterdon	612	446,560.26	41,290.09	487,850.35
Mercer	4,008	2,481,893.20	463,086.82	2,944,980.02
Middlesex	5,283	4,990,466.44	272,756.73	5,263,223.17
Monmouth	2,862	1,030,180.21	97,204.84	1,127,385.05
Morris	2,146	1,422,353.41	394,414.10	1,816,767.51
Ocean	818	960,399.94	91,938.50	1,052,338.44
Passaic	6,321	2,707,690.55	197,433.64	2,905,124.19
Salem	631	232,022.29	30,115.47	262,137.76
Somerset	1,310	720,129.76	79,919.85	800,049.61
Sussex	494	226,756.40	29,434.96	256,191.36
Union	6,717	5,013,088.46	292,853.87	5,305,942.33
Warren	967	315,391.02	33,635.52	349,026.54
State-wide	10,000	869,722.36	42,848.97	912,571.33
Federal	20,000	359,853.37	561.40	360,414.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>\$44,939,182.44</b>	<b>\$ 3,927,173.83</b>	<b>\$48,866,356.27</b>

The following table will serve to show the allocated cost of various projects classified according to type:

TABLE NO. 3

Approved Project Applications According to Type of Project

Classification of Projects	C.W.A. Allocations	To be Contributed by Munic. & State Govts.	Combined Total Allocations
City Streets	\$ 7,750,704.16	\$ 642,936.32	\$ 8,393,640.48
Roads	7,733,480.96	1,031,581.13	8,765,062.09
Pest Control	1,046,750.55	37,833.93	1,084,584.48
Imp. to Public Land	3,980,143.81	265,349.54	4,245,493.35
Public Bldgs. & Equip.	5,255,519.32	527,379.00	5,782,898.32
Parks & Playgrounds	6,340,450.22	391,948.34	6,732,398.56
Schools	2,947,318.95	287,429.37	3,234,748.32
Utilities	230,560.00	43,039.37	273,599.37
Waterways	1,143,357.25	78,762.15	1,222,119.40
Water Supply	1,593,954.17	225,373.60	1,819,327.77
Sanitation	2,912,495.23	263,913.26	3,176,408.49
Administrative	2,712,860.77	49,474.17	2,762,334.94
Service	751,406.17	70,560.40	821,966.57
Tools	540,180.88	11,593.25	551,774.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$44,939,182.44</b>	<b>\$ 3,927,173.83</b>	<b>\$48,866,356.27</b>

During the four and one-half months that the Civil Works program was in operation, approximately 4,700 projects were carried on, involving the employment of 113,688 persons, of whom 109,000 were men and the rest women. Total expenditures on the program fell far short of the expected amounts allocated at the beginning of the program. Many projects were incomplete when the program was terminated.

The following table gives the total expenditures of Federal funds on the Civil Works program in New Jersey:

TABLE NO. 4

Total Expenditures for the Civil Works Program  
(All Federal Funds)

County	Total Expenditures	Payrolls	Materials Purchased	Other
Atlantic	\$ 708,848.97	\$ 655,105.88	\$ 50,162.52	\$ 3,580.57
Bergen	1,751,545.42	1,559,165.40	185,262.36	7,117.66
Burlington	729,660.58	599,027.23	129,548.35	1,085.00
Camden	1,277,093.52	1,215,332.25	58,246.31	3,514.96
Cape May	254,500.29	199,251.14	54,310.65	938.50
Cumberland	337,297.90	289,070.48	46,998.10	1,229.32
Essex	4,236,658.75	3,724,286.35	512,372.40	—
Gloucester	366,641.60	345,722.49	19,858.65	1,060.46
Hudson	4,892,926.43	4,499,929.02	392,164.11	833.30
Hunterdon	229,443.37	179,042.32	49,193.05	1,208.00
Mercer	1,301,338.99	1,083,122.94	212,745.98	5,470.07
Middlesex	2,012,675.55	1,670,818.88	332,507.74	9,348.93
Monmouth	763,623.82	661,192.39	100,051.38	2,380.05
Morris	1,035,307.33	840,283.64	187,677.39	7,346.30
Ocean	480,428.06	409,452.55	69,392.82	1,582.69
Passaic	1,599,090.69	1,437,367.00	157,942.16	3,781.53
Salem	213,309.74	189,759.80	23,308.79	241.15
Somerset	418,110.03	332,642.21	83,514.91	1,952.91
Sussex	179,832.23	168,987.44	9,607.29	1,237.50
Union	2,539,908.28	2,167,585.58	369,948.16	2,374.54
Warren	283,283.94	275,641.58	6,535.05	1,107.31
Headquarters	1,360,613.87	943,627.92	395,678.27	21,307.68
TOTAL	\$26,972,139.36	\$23,446,414.49	\$ 3,447,026.44	\$78,698.43

Civil Works projects were divided into Administrative, Work, Tool and Compensation projects. They were further sub-divided according to the government agency which sponsored them, i. e., federal, state, county and municipal projects.

Administrative projects provided the salaries of administrative employees, secretaries, stenographers, accountants, clerks, technical employees, and expenditures for other services not applied directly in the field.

The works projects group was by far the largest and included all projects directly connected with construction work or which might lead, directly or indirectly, to possible construction work in the future. The largest group of works projects provided for street and road work, the money for these being about equally divided between city street work and State and county road and highway work.

When classified by the amount of money involved, the second largest group of work projects included parks and playgrounds, with work on public buildings following, and public lands, schools, sanitation, administrative, water supply, waterways, pest control, service and tool projects in the order given.

Tool projects provided for the purchase and maintenance of tools and equipment used on construction projects.

Federal projects were operated throughout the State and included two types: works projects on Federal property, and statistical projects. Works projects on Federal property involved work at naval and military posts, government reservations and parks, and Coast Guard stations. Also operated as Federal projects were Dutch Elm disease control projects, and coast and geodetic survey projects.

State projects included work on State owned property and functions normally supervised by State departments. In addition, there were several projects that were State-wide in scope, which were designated as State projects in order more readily to administer them.

State projects covered the demolition, construction, reconstruction and repair of all kinds of State buildings and equipment, grounds, roads, utilities, etc. In addition, such work as mosquito control, forestry, State planning, aerial photography, transient camp construction and supervision and State park surveys occupied an important part of the State projects program.

Local projects included all work done on county or municipal property or under the direct sponsorship of these authorities.

Statistical projects were designed to employ the "white collar" class and to obtain various types of statistical data relating to business and living conditions. Outstanding in this class were the census of American business, the survey of normal tax

delinquency, farm housing survey, and an unemployment statistical survey.

In addition to the Civil Works Administration Program, the Emergency Relief Administration operated with special Federal funds, a Civil Works Service Program which provided opportunities to do types of work not included in the Civil Works Administration plan. Service projects included programs relating to social welfare, nursing, health, museums, libraries, research and special surveys. After February 1, 1934, this program was absorbed by the general Civil Works Administration program.

Projects undertaken in this program included a survey of home industry, a census of school children, survey of vocational education and employment opportunities, social work study, survey of paroled juvenile delinquents, traffic survey and census, analysis of food samples and a study of leisure time habits. Projects were also set in operation to provide work in museums, libraries and schools; for the repair of books, furniture, shoes and clothing; for the preparation of foods, and the manufacture and repair of toys. Many of these projects were among the best conceived and executed in this State, and afforded much needed employment to the "white collar" group of the unemployed.

When the Civil Works Administration in New Jersey was established as an integral part of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, the Compensation Division of the E. R. A. carried on three types of activities in connection with the Civil Works Program. Safety campaigns were developed on a State-wide basis. Accident prevention was promoted through the education of workers and the inspection of equipment for their safety. Compensation payments were made in accordance with Federal regulations.

Activities of the Civil Works Administration reached a maximum about February 15, 1934. From then until its completion on March 31, 1934, the program was tapered off. At the time of cessation many of the tasks undertaken were incomplete.

## The Fourth Phase—Federal-State Work Program

There was no break in the works activities in New Jersey because the Civil Works Administration administrative program had been an integral part of the Emergency Relief Administration. Projects left incomplete when the Civil Works Administration was discontinued could be operated merely by changing the mechanism for payments. It was recognized, however, that funds available did not justify the continuance of a works program on the standards set by the Civil Works Administration.

During April, 1934, therefore, the Emergency Relief Administration curtailed employment on works projects and planned a compromise program which would embody the social utility of the Federal Civil Works Administration without its costliness. This compromise followed the principles upon which the works program in New Jersey had operated prior to the establishment of the Civil Works Administration.

From April 1st, there was a transition period until June, 1934 when the program on its new basis was in full swing. The revised program provided three divisions of work relief.

Professional, non-manual projects, which were wage paid.

Manual and related projects, for which the supervisory service was wage paid.

Manual and related projects for which the non-supervisory service was paid in the same manner as the original work-for-relief program. This now became known as "repayment of relief credits."

Under the Federal-State work program, the type of work undertaken was enlarged in scope to include a greater variety of undertakings than had been included in the previous work programs. The following table illustrates this:

TABLE NO. 5

Approved Federal-State Work Projects According to Type,  
Man Hours Worked and Cost of Projects  
April 1, 1934—December 31, 1935

Classification of Project	No. of Projects	Total Man Hours	Total Cost
Total	4,560	55,150,125	\$32,979,777.
Planning	43	484,448	289,700.
Roads, Streets, Bridges, etc.	997	9,944,970	5,947,092.
Public Buildings	679	7,290,993	4,360,014.
Sewers, Drainage and Public Utilities	403	4,909,033	2,935,602.
Construction and Repair of Recreational Facilities	277	4,084,147	2,442,320.
Conservation of Fish and Game	6	32,775	19,600.
Waterway and Flood Control	92	2,233,536	1,335,655.
Landscaping, Grading, Erosion Control	284	5,180,499	3,097,938.
Eradication of Pests and Disease Bearers	55	1,153,185	689,605.
Other Public Property	328	1,686,188	1,008,340.
Demolition	45	227,879	136,272.
Making of Clothes	152	1,030,141	616,024.
Canning and Preserving Food	18	145,115	86,779.
Cutting Wood for Fuel	93	2,271,608	1,358,422.
Gardens	24	147,431	88,164.
Production of Household Goods	12	142,355	85,128.
Public Welfare	264	3,358,028	2,008,101.
Public Education, Arts, Research	632	7,612,119	4,552,047.
Administrative	134	2,926,551	1,750,078.
Tool and Sundry Equipment	22	289,124	172,896.

Under the Federal-State Works Program, to July 1, 1935 there were:  
Persons assigned and reassigned ..... 253,274  
Men worked ..... 144,421  
Women worked ..... 8,628

Total working ..... 153,049

Projects carried on which had been started under  
Civil Works Administration ..... 1,576  
New projects ..... 2,888  
Total ..... 4,464

The status of these Works Projects as of July 1, 1935, was:  
Completed ..... 2,183  
Still Operating ..... 1,584  
Abandoned ..... 88  
Suspended ..... 583  
Ready to start ..... 26  
Total ..... 4,464

The sum of \$32,979,777.60 was expended on the Federal-State works program from April 1, 1934 to December 31, 1935. An analysis of these expenditures and of the sources of the funds follows:

TABLE NO. 6

Total Expenditures for the Federal-State Works Program  
April 1, 1934—December 31, 1935

County	Total Cost E.R.A.	Federal-State Contributions	Local Contributions	Total Cost Operated Projects
Atlantic	\$ 870,702.34	\$ 42,198.43	\$ 107,368.09	\$ 1,020,268.86
Bergen	1,409,823.46	78,100.10	188,237.69	1,676,161.25
Burlington	459,825.74	32,711.69	73,950.53	566,487.96
Camden	1,317,983.52	200.00	120,600.13	1,438,783.65
Cape May	199,539.50	—	29,475.01	229,014.51
Cumberland	351,788.47	31,773.23	35,728.29	419,289.99
Essex	5,093,642.04	222,467.21	1,015,447.88	6,331,557.13
Gloucester	351,374.47	955.00	62,706.62	415,036.09
Hudson	2,746,094.03	74,512.82	130,445.15	2,951,052.00
Hunterdon	114,462.63	37,274.78	9,864.94	161,602.35
Mercer	1,290,612.45	365,294.44	148,687.49	1,804,594.38
Middlesex	2,032,329.04	177,017.14	253,809.84	2,463,156.02
Monmouth	566,959.99	29,415.44	127,182.53	723,557.96
Morris	668,389.41	48,523.54	156,491.61	873,404.56
Ocean	636,360.82	35,185.88	47,884.75	719,431.45
Passaic	1,212,378.40	35,547.56	101,501.83	1,349,427.79
Salem	186,419.81	29,408.72	56,994.90	272,823.43
Somerset	254,460.73	22,081.53	43,093.94	319,636.20
Sussex	126,228.76	3,957.62	80,262.40	210,448.78
Union	2,627,375.35	164,895.01	180,542.90	2,972,813.26
Warren	165,693.86	5,982.70	42,007.15	213,683.71
County Totals	\$22,682,444.82	\$ 1,437,502.84	\$ 3,012,283.67	\$27,132,231.33
State-Wide	5,350,001.30	497,544.97	—	5,847,546.27
TOTAL	\$28,032,446.12	\$ 1,935,047.81	\$ 3,012,283.67	\$32,979,777.60

Expenditures for this program included \$13,379,103.45 for wages; \$13,188,868.12 for relief credits; including a 20% bonus which was given to those families which participated in the works program in return for food relief; \$265,020.23 for material; and \$1,199,187.66 for other costs. The tremendous value of this work program to the municipalities and the State is clearly evident. Work valued at approximately \$33,-

000,000 was accomplished for the municipalities at a cost of only \$3,000,000 to them.

Special welfare projects relating to health, were carried on only when sponsored or approved by professional agencies. For example, the school nursing projects, through which it is estimated 29,000 persons were aided, was carried on under the sponsorship of the New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Physical and Health Education, with the approval of the Emergency Relief Administration Advisory Committee on Public Health Nursing. The dental project was carried on by the same department, collaborating with the New Jersey Dental Society. This project, which operated throughout the State, affected an estimated number of 371,000 persons.

It is estimated that 253,000 persons participated in nutrition campaigns, 21,000 persons were given visual acuity tests, 8,000 were tested for acuity of hearing, and 1,900 received special tests and examinations, and diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid immunization.

Clothing projects reclaimed 11,600 donated garments and manufactured 109,775 new garments for distribution to relief families.

As in the former programs, much road, sewer, public building and other public property work was undertaken to the permanent benefit of the State and its citizens.

It is to be noted that the types of work done under all these programs has been similar; the great difference is that under the Work-for-Relief systems (Phases 2 & 4) the cost to the taxpayers is much less than on the wage basis involved in C.W.A. and W.P.A. Moreover, the relief given is much better proportioned to the varying needs of the clients under a Work-for-Relief system than it can be under any fixed wage system, where the single man and the man with a wife and six children each get the same monthly pay which is more than the single man needs and less than the large family can live on. A fixed wage is an industrial policy and is supposed to be adequate for reasonable living conditions; but relief should be flexible in accordance with the needs of each case.

## WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

During the Spring of 1935, the Federal Government developed a Works Progress Administration as a distinct entity from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The purpose of this move was to segregate the employable from the unemployable persons by providing useful wage work opportunities for employable persons receiving relief. The Works Progress Administration in New Jersey formed its administrative organization during July and August, and laid the groundwork for the operation of a program which was planned to employ 112,000 persons in New Jersey, of whom at least 90% must have received relief in May, 1935, or subsequently.

As the Works Progress Administration program got under way, the works program of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was tapered off rapidly until all Federal-State work relief was terminated by January 1, 1936.

In order to cooperate with the Works Progress Administration and to facilitate the plans for its work program, an occupational classification of all members of relief families who were able to work was made by the Emergency Relief Administration in the spring of 1935. Persons were also ranked according to whether they were a "first priority" or "second priority". This information was turned over to the Works Progress Administration. The Works Progress Administration planned as far as possible to place on the program one member from each family who had received relief in May, 1935, or subsequently. This person was usually the individual upon whom the family was normally dependent. In some cases the person holding the "second priority" might be assigned to certain supplementary programs, such as projects operated under the auspices of the National Youth Administration.

In the Fall of 1935, after clients had been certified by the Emergency Relief Administration as to eligibility for Works Progress Administration assignment according to specified requirements, copies of this certification were forwarded to both

the Works Progress Administration and the United States Employment Service. Assignments to Works Progress Administration were made by cooperation of the three agencies.

It has always been a requirement of the Emergency Relief Administration that recipients of relief who were able to work enroll with the United States Employment Service, which had been established in New Jersey prior to the establishment of the Emergency Relief Administration.

### RELIEF THROUGH OTHER STATE AGENCIES

In addition to the dependency and work relief programs operated directly by the Emergency Relief Administration, statutes obligated the Administration, beginning in July, 1933, to provide funds to county governing bodies to enable them to maintain the wards of the State Board of Children's Guardians when the counties were unable themselves to finance this responsibility and to pay the State's 75% share of the cost of Old Age Relief to every county.

While no Federal Emergency Relief funds could be used for this type of care, the part of this burden which fell directly upon the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was considered as a part of the New Jersey share of emergency relief costs in the State.

The Administration assumed no responsibility for determining eligibility for such assistance but merely advanced funds upon application of the county governing bodies and certification of the Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies. The State Board of Children's Guardians and the County Welfare Boards provided all administrative services in accordance with statutory requirements and based upon standards set by the Department of Institutions and Agencies.

The data concerning expenditures under this program will be found in Appendix B-4.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Recognizing that long continued idleness and the shock of finding it necessary to apply for public assistance are most destructive to morale, the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration has sought from the beginning to lay emphasis on activities and procedures designed to build a new foundation of self-confidence in its clients. A number of so-called Leisure Time projects had this particular end in view. They were instituted in the belief that they would pay for themselves by shortening the duration of the dependency of those so served.

During 1933 the Administration's activities expanded rapidly; first, because of increased demands for various types of supplemental relief; second, because of increasing appreciation of its social responsibility for transients, for compensating accidents incurred by workers on "Work-for-Relief," and Leisure Time activities; and lastly, because the Federal Emergency Relief Administration instituted programs of a supplemental character. New functions devolved upon the Administration.

### Distribution of Federal Surplus Commodities

To meet the national problem arising from an overwhelming surplus of farm products, the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation was formed in the autumn of 1933 to purchase excess stocks of produce and to provide for their consumption by distributing them to needy persons who would not otherwise be able to obtain them. This assured the use of such commodities by those who needed them without curtailing any normal purchases of these same or comparable commodities. In New Jersey this distribution was supervised by the Emergency Relief Administration. Until April 30, 1936, over 53,190,880 pounds of food stuffs were distributed. In addition 797,242 pounds of cotton and 2,340,795 yards of material were shipped to sewing rooms throughout the State. From these materials, 195,044 articles were fabricated and of these 125,937 units were distributed to New Jersey's relief clients or shipped to relief agencies in other States.

Complete statistics regarding the quantity and variety of commodities received through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are shown in Appendix D-1.

### **Transient Bureau**

The Federal Transient Bureau was established in June, 1933, to provide care for individuals and families who had no legal residence in the state in which they became dependent. Organization of the Transient Division of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration followed one month later. This division operated Central Registration Bureaus in Newark, Elizabeth, Trenton, Camden and Paterson, each bureau charged with the responsibility for transient persons and families in a district of from two to eight counties.

The Transient Division also operated several camps where transient men could live until better provision could be made for them. In addition to providing the necessities of life, a complete work program, a recreational program and educational opportunities were offered.

During the operation of this Transient Bureau program, 69,601 persons from other states received care in New Jersey. Approximately 10,000 of these individuals were in families representing 2,872 cases. Transient activities, with the exception of hospitalization, financed from New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration funds, were financed by special grants from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. In other states, transient persons from New Jersey received care from Federal Transient Bureaus.

### **Recreation Activities**

The Recreation or Leisure Time Division of the Emergency Relief Administration was established in July, 1933, to sustain the morale of relief clients through the constructive use of leisure time and the creation of new interests, after a state-

wide survey by the National Recreation Association demonstrated an urgent need for such a service.

The program gave opportunity for physical, social and educational activities. Art and craft groups were sponsored. Music had a prominent place through choral groups, informal community "sings" and classes in music appreciation. Dramatic activities were consummated in two state "little theater" tournaments. There were athletic leagues, physical education classes, and classes in swimming and life-saving. Hobby groups were formed.

The division sponsored a musicians' project to provide employment to professional unemployed musicians. The units of this project consisting of symphony and dance orchestras, brass bands, and an opera company, gave concerts to an estimated aggregate audience of more than 2,000,000 persons.

The recreation program was carried on in all twenty-one counties and in 296 municipalities. Approximately 300,000 individuals were registered in club and class groups and on summer playgrounds. At its peak, the program employed 650 to 700 workers, the large majority of whom were definitely eligible for relief or were taken from relief rolls. At least 500 volunteers actively served in the program. The Emergency Relief Administration recreation program was terminated on November 15, 1935. A similar program is being continued under the Federal Works Progress Administration auspices.

### **Rural Rehabilitation**

To enable dependent farm families to get off relief and become self-supporting on a plane consistent with American standards, a rural rehabilitation program, supervised by the Rural Rehabilitation Division, was organized on August 13, 1934, at the instance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture.

The purpose of this program was to study the needs of marginal farm families and to extend the particular assistance

needed, whether in loans for seed and fertilizer, stock or equipment, or in advice on crops and marketing, with a view to making the family a self-supporting unit. Experienced farmers were sometimes helped to obtain better land than they were on at the time of application, but inexperienced city workers, who thought they wanted to try farming were not eligible for assistance.

Close relations were maintained with the State Agricultural Extension Service and the State Agricultural College. A state advisory committee consisting of representatives of the Extension Service and the college, together with representatives of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Grange, the State Farm Bureau and various other agricultural organizations, met regularly and passed upon all rural rehabilitation policies before they were put into effect.

As of July 1, 1935, the rural rehabilitation program was transferred to the Rural Resettlement Administration. At that time, 331 loans had been made, totaling \$200,000. The average loan was \$600; the largest \$2,052 and the smallest, \$56.00. These loans were secured by crop and chattel mortgages in most instances, although a limited number were secured by real estate first mortgages.

### Relief Gardens

Although a large proportion of the relief case load in New Jersey is located in congested urban areas, approximately 41,000 families throughout the State operated relief gardens each year during the Summers of 1934 and 1935. More than 1,600 women were among the operators. There were four types of gardens: group, community, farm and backyard.

All produce obtained from these gardens was in addition to the regular relief allowances of the Administration, so that what the workers reaped through their industry was supplementary to the relief they received. The retail value of the produce was more than \$3,300,000.

Interested citizens gathered funds to purchase tools, water-pipe and other equipment to supplement the Administration's aid to the gardeners.

The quality of the produce evoked such interest that in 1935 in four counties and in twenty municipalities, relief garden shows were held. Relief gardeners entered impressive displays in the State Agricultural Fair in Trenton. More than 120,000 persons visited the various shows.

### Adult Education

A special Emergency Education Grant from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration enabled the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration to sponsor a program of adult education which was directly under the supervision of the State Department of Education. Opportunities for cultural development, for training in new crafts and skills, for education of foreign born, for parental education, for nursery school projects and for training in home economics were made available to adults as well as to the youth of the State. Approximately 40,000 people benefitted from this program which gave employment to 1,500 teachers and clerks. The program was operated from November, 1933, through December, 1935.

### Student Aid

To assist students already enrolled in accredited institutions of higher education, who would otherwise be forced to leave school for financial reasons, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration instituted a student aid program.

Recognized colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education received funds with which to provide employment to students who, without such aid, would be forced to abandon their academic careers. The number of eligible students was limited to 12% of the institution's enrollment as of October 25, 1933, and to a maximum allowance of \$20.00 per student per month.

The participation of the Administration in Student Aid was entirely fiscal. Selection of the students to receive aid was a responsibility of the college authorities. Inaugurated in April, 1934, after the inception of the National Youth Administration in June, 1935, the Emergency Relief Administration had no further responsibility.

### **The Junior College Program**

In the Autumn of 1933, the Administration undertook a junior college program, designed to aid recent graduates of secondary schools who could neither find employment nor continue their education without assistance, and to employ some of the many qualified teachers who were in distressed circumstances.

During the first season these colleges operated, the total enrollment was 1,700 which increased to 2,500 in the second year.

The curricula of the Junior Colleges were planned to meet the needs of those who hoped later to attend colleges of liberal arts or technical schools, as well as those who intended to enter business.

At the end of the first year, 78 Junior College students went to other colleges. Inquiries as to the progress of these students resulted in 72 replies; and of this number 70 had excellent records in the colleges which they were attending.

Management and supervision of the colleges was two-fold. Each college had a local board of control, composed of representative citizens and school administrators. The supervision of matters of educational policy was under a State Supervisory Board. This board represented the

State Board of Regents

State Board of Education

The Local Public School Systems

### Established Colleges and Universities in New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration

An executive officer was appointed by this board, with the Administration's approval, to supervise the junior colleges.

All salaries of the teaching staffs and other essential expenses were paid out of a special Federal Emergency Relief Administration grant. The buildings in which the colleges were conducted were provided rent free by the local public school systems and the State Department of Education, while the ERA paid maintenance and operating expenses such as janitor services, fuel, light, etc. Junior Colleges were operated in Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic and Union Counties.

The program was operated by the Emergency Relief Administration from October, 1933, to September, 1935, when the National Youth Administration took over the operation of this program. Funds were provided by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in the amount of \$265,585 until January 1, 1936.

### **New Jersey Educational Camp for Women**

In an effort to meet the needs of unemployed business and professional women, the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, in the Summer of 1934, took advantage of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration's offer of funds, and cooperated with that organization in conducting the New Jersey Educational Camp for Women, located in Palisades Interstate Park.

The project was sponsored by the leading womens' organizations of the State, whose representatives formed the Advisory Committee which, subject to State and Federal approval, shaped all recruiting, educational and follow-up policies.

The purpose of the school was to re-establish the students occupationally by building them up physically; giving them new

poise, interests and hope; retraining their skills where equipment permitted and guiding them to further occupational training where this seemed indicated; and by cooperating with the United States Employment Service in their careful placement and follow-up.

One hundred women attended the camp.

A winter camp in the Somerset Hills was operated from December 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935, with a total registration of 154. Most of the campers attended for a period of eight weeks. The largest number came from clerical, teaching, nursing and commercial occupations.

The camps were financed chiefly by Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds, augmented by contributions from New Jersey State funds.

### **Vocational Rehabilitation**

Special grants of Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds were made to supplement the work of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission to assist physically handicapped persons to become self-supporting. In addition, some part of the relief expenditures classified as "medical supplies" under the dependency relief program, represent expenditures made on the recommendation of the Rehabilitation Commission.

The Emergency Relief Administration, Federal and State, found that it was sound public policy to aid in this work since it materially reduced the number of handicapped persons who otherwise would be long term relief recipients.

### **Drought Area Cattle Program**

To alleviate the distress caused by the prolonged draught in the central western section of the country in the Summer of 1934, the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation purchased cattle and other livestock from western farmers and shipped them

to sections of the country where there was an adequate water supply and adequate pasturage, or where they could be slaughtered and the resulting meat products disposed of in conjunction with the Federal Surplus Commodities.

As part of this program 35,764 head of cattle were received in New Jersey.

From the slaughter of these cattle the administration obtained 721,096 pounds of fresh beef and 3,888,280 pounds of beef which was processed to provide canned roast beef and canned beef stew.

The cost of handling, slaughtering and processing, under the supervision of the administration, was approximately \$975,600, most of which was supplied by special grants of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

### **Civilian Conservation Corps**

In the Summer of 1933, the Federal Government established the Civilian Conservation Corps to provide work opportunities on public lands for able-bodied young men, 18-25 years of age, selected from relief families. The conservation and extension of forests and the prevention of erosion are the principle types of work performed by the C.C.C. This program has operated continuously since that date.

In New Jersey, as in the other states, the Emergency Relief Administration was responsible for the selection of young men to enroll in the C.C.C. Each young man had to agree to contribute a stated portion of his monthly earnings to his family. Such payments served to reduce the relief costs, and in many instances enabled families to subsist without relief. The only expense to this Administration was the very slight added administration cost and the cost of transporting accepted enrollees to designated recruiting stations.

III

**HOW MUCH MONEY WAS SPENT FOR RELIEF  
AND WHERE DID IT COME FROM?  
HOW WAS IT DISTRIBUTED?**

During the period in which the Emergency Relief Administration operated, October 13, 1931-April 16, 1936, it spent \$186,250,723 to alleviate conditions brought on by the abnormal economic situation of the past years.

The following table gives a summary of the amount of money spent for each phase of the Administration's program:

**TABLE NO. 7**

**Total Expenditures (Accumulative) For All Programs**

		Percent Total Expenditures
<b>GENERAL RELIEF</b>		
Direct Relief .....	\$135,613,089.	72.8
Work Relief .....	18,041,143.	9.7
County Welfare .....	8,922,711.	4.8
Other Programs .....	42,677.	.1
Administration .....	17,656,726.	9.4
Sub-total .....	\$180,276,346.	96.8
<b>F.E.R.A. SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b>		
Educational .....	1,256,470.	.7
Other .....	4,717,907.	2.5
Sub-total .....	\$ 5,974,377.	3.2
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$186,250,723.</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE NO. 8**

**COST OF ADMINISTRATION**

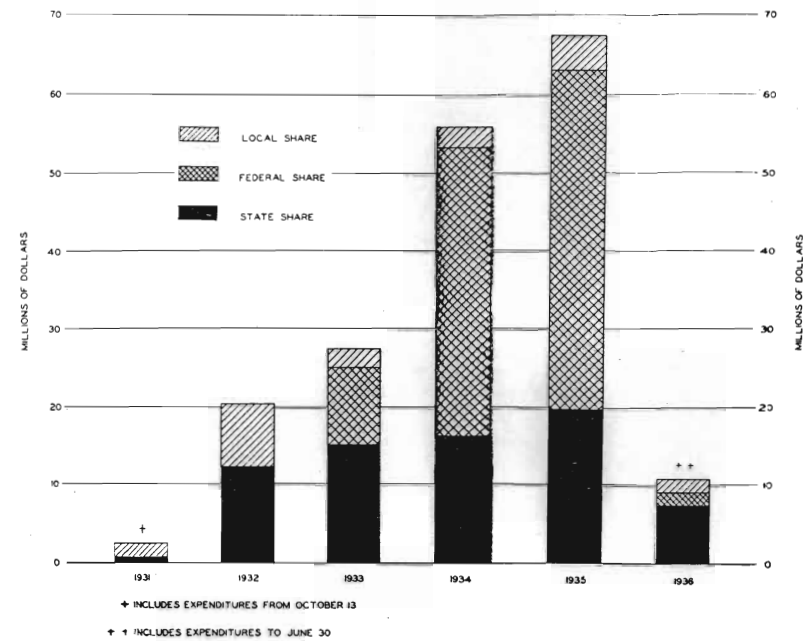
**Ratio of Administrative Expenses to Total Expenditures**

		Percent Total Expenditures
Salaries .....	\$ 14,202,284.	7.6
Other Expenses .....	3,454,442.	1.8
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST .....</b>	<b>\$ 17,656,726.</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Three governmental strata—Federal, State and Local—shared in the financing of Emergency Relief. The distribution of funds from these three sources as applied to the total relief program is shown in Chart 2.

CHART 2

**TOTAL RELIEF AND ADMINISTRATION  
EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS  
FOR ALL PROGRAMS BY YEARS**



Until May, 1933, New Jersey carried its entire relief load without Federal assistance. Prior to that time \$31,768,618 had been expended of which \$20,566,392 was contributed by the State, and \$11,202,226 comprised local contributions.

The original funds appropriated by the State to the Administration came from the cash balances in the State Treasury, the State Highway funds, and unexpended motor vehicle fuel and license tax revenues. Over \$4,000,000 was borrowed from the Teachers' Annuity and Pension Fund. Revenue from the sale of bonds originally intended for highway construction was diverted by referendum to the Emergency Relief Administration. These bond issues, secured by motor vehicle tax receipts, formed the State's chief contribution. A later relief bond

issue, secured by excise taxes, provided further funds. Other funds were furnished by a State sales tax, by diversions from regular State revenues and by the sale of Port Authority bonds. Amounts and sources of all State funds used for relief are shown in Appendix C-1.

Municipal funds were chiefly derived from the real property tax, although in the early days of the Administration a part of the local money came from private contributions.

The Administration made every effort to have each municipality give to the limit to meet its reasonable share of the local relief costs. Nevertheless, State and local municipal units could not continue indefinitely to bear the entire burden of the local effect of a national economic upheaval. Therefore, in May, 1933, the Emergency Relief Administration obtained a grant of \$2,000,000 from the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Subsequently, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration made reimbursement on the basis of one dollar of Federal funds for each three dollars of New Jersey money spent on allowable relief in conformity with Federal regulations. In addition to appropriations to assist in the general program, the Federal Government assumed full cost of the care of transient families and individuals, except for hospitalization and burials, and for other special programs.

From April 1, 1934 through January, 1935, the Administration operated under a ten-month budget agreement with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Under its terms the State was to contribute \$10,000,000 to relief costs. In addition, municipal funds amounting to approximately \$2,500,000 were to be contributed and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration agreed to make up the deficit of relief costs for the period. During February, 1935, relief was financed with Federal funds and municipal contributions.

Early in 1935, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, while realizing that all states did not have the same ability to bear financial burdens, made a nation-wide study to determine how equitably to distribute the burden of the relief problem on the various states. The states were ranked according to

wealth on such factors as the number of persons paying income tax, number of automobiles, number of persons gainfully employed, personal wealth of residents, expendable wealth, total retail sales, amount of insurance premiums, amount raised each year for the operation of local and State governments, and the bonded debt of local and State governments. Another approach was made by considering the revenues each state could raise if they used what was considered a model taxing plan.

Along with gathering such data and studying them in Washington, a representative of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration visited most of the states to size up such intangible factors as public attitude toward relief, the state-wide industrial situation, the effect of the drought during the Summer of 1934, and the nature of State revenue laws.

On the basis of the data collected in this study, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration decided that, beginning with March, 1935, New Jersey should contribute a set amount of \$2,000,00 monthly toward relief, this amount to include municipal contributions. As in the past, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration agreed to make up the deficit of relief costs for the period.

Types of relief handled in New Jersey as a part of the emergency relief program, but which were not provided for by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, could be financed by all or part of this \$2,000,000 per month. This amount included payment of hospital care under the dependency relief program and relief through other state agencies such as the State Board of Children's Guardians and Old Age Relief.

After November, 1935, when the Works Progress Administration was in full operation, no further grants for direct relief were made by the Federal Government to the Emergency Relief Administration.

From the beginning of Federal assistance in May, 1933, until the liquidation of the Administration on April 15, 1936, the Federal Government provided the New Jersey Emergency

Relief Administration with \$92,348,463 for relief purposes, while the State contributed \$52,700,407. The municipalities' share was \$9,433,235.

### Grants

The original legislation of 1931 set up the following basis for allotting relief monies to counties and municipalities.

### Employment Relief Fund

Appropriation \$4,041,334. Allotted to municipalities for reimbursement of 50% of wages paid on approved local work relief programs. Not to exceed \$1.00 per inhabitant.

### Dependency Relief Fund

Appropriation \$3,343,067. Allotted to municipalities for reimbursement of 40% of expenditures for dependency relief in excess of 1929 municipal relief expenditures. Not to exceed \$.80 per inhabitant.

### General Relief Fund

Appropriation \$726,599 plus transfers of unused balances of Employment Relief Fund and Dependency Relief Fund. Used for administration and for grants to municipalities unable to raise their share of money necessary to operate on the Dependency Relief Fund basis. Grants from the general relief fund were discretionary with the State Director. Prerequisites were a formal statement of the municipality's inability to raise adequate money, a review of the social and economic status of the community and a review of the amount of tax collections and indebtedness.

### County Employment Relief Fund

Appropriations \$1,616,033.50. To be allotted to counties for employment on county work (roads, mosquito extermination, etc.) Maximum \$.40 per inhabitant.

### General County Employment Relief Fund

No appropriation—to consist of unused portion of the County Employment Relief Fund for added county unemployment relief at the State Director's discretion.

The legislation of June, 1932, gave the State Director discretion over the methods of disbursement and the allocation of all funds. This authority was exercised by him to establish new bases for reimbursement to municipalities, for dependency relief expenditures. The made-work-wage-plan and the disbursement of state aid through county governments were both eliminated as policies. The principle of using State funds primarily to supplement municipal money was retained. Naturally, the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, in allocating funds received from State and Federal sources, found it necessary to assume responsibility for municipal relief obligations to a greater extent in some communities than in others, according to their respective circumstances. The following schedule was adopted as a basic plan for municipal assistance.

### Normal Grant

Originally reimbursement was made after the municipality first spent a specified minimum amount as follows:

### Municipalities under 10,000 population

Municipal initial share—\$.10 per inhabitant per month.

State share—up to additional \$.10 per inhabitant per month.

Additional State share—50% of additional expenditure not to exceed \$.10 per inhabitant per month.

Additional Municipal share—balance of expenditure.

Maximum State share—not to exceed \$.20 per inhabitant per month.

### Municipalities from 10,000 to 50,000 population

Municipal initial share—\$.15 per inhabitant per month.

State share—up to additional \$.15 per inhabitant per month.

Additional State share—50% of additional expenditure not to exceed \$.10 per inhabitant per month.

Additional municipal share—balance of expenditure.

Maximum State share—not to exceed \$.25 per inhabitant per month.

### Municipalities of 50,000 or more population

Municipal initial share—\$.15 per inhabitant per month.

State share—up to additional \$.15 per inhabitant per month.

Additional State share—50% of additional expenditure not to exceed \$.15 per inhabitant per month.

Additional municipal share—balance of expenditure.

Maximum State share—not to exceed \$.30 per inhabitant per month.

Later this schedule was simplified so that normal grant municipalities could claim reimbursement of 50% of their monthly relief expenditure, not to exceed

\$.20 per inhabitant for municipalities under 10,000

\$.25 per inhabitant for municipalities 10,000 to 50,000

\$.30 per inhabitant for municipalities over 50,000.

### Special "A" Grant

Where a municipality was able to finance only a part of the relief work or where the burden of relief was so extra-

ordinarily heavy that the municipality might claim that exceptional conditions justified more than normal State aid, then Special "A" Grants were made.

In making a Special "A" Grant to a municipality, the State insisted that a municipality first agree to spend, from its own funds, a specific amount, depending on its financial condition. The municipality was reimbursed from State, and later from Federal funds, for any expenditures over and above that amount. To facilitate the payment of bills, as well as to avoid the use of this reimbursement for the payment of other than relief commitments, a new type of grant was devised called the Modified "A" Grant. The only essential difference between this type and the Special "A" Grant was that under the Modified "A" Grant, each month municipal officials turned over to this Administration in cash their share of the estimated expenses and all bills were paid by this Administration.

### Special "B" Grant

Special "B" Grants involved the total financing of the dependency relief program by the Administration. Special "B" Grants were made only when the State Director was satisfied that a municipality could not finance any part of its relief costs without curtailing other essential municipal services and that, at least for the time being, it was not feasible to provide municipal participation by means of private contributions.

Requests for grants were made by resolution of municipal governing bodies accompanied by a forecast from the municipal director of probable expenditures for the month for which aid was being requested. The Administrative Council acted upon these requests after a careful study had been made of the forecasts and the practices and policies in force in the community.

In 1933, with the coming of Federal assistance, three routines were maintained to determine the State and Federal shares of relief expenditures in any municipality. Every month the govern-

ing body of each municipality submitted a certified requisition for the financial assistance it considered necessary during the coming month. This requisition was accompanied by a statement of current financial position, showing tax receipts, cash on hand, other quick assets, and current liabilities, as well as data on funded debt and the steps being taken to improve the current position. Later this requirement was changed when quarterly municipal financial statements were submitted to the State Auditor. Semi-monthly, each municipal relief office submitted a report showing the types of relief given, the charges incurred, cash receipts, and information on the number of families and persons applying for and receiving relief, as well as the number of men working-for-relief, and the hours they worked.

Under "Normal" and Special "A" Grants, the municipalities retained responsibility for administration, subject to State supervision. Under Special "B" and Modified "A" Grants, the State Emergency Relief Administration provided administration.

In 1935 a definite plan was adopted for determining the portion of the relief costs each municipality should bear. The plan had as a basis the co-relation of the municipalities' ability to collect their tax levy with that of a State average. A rating was established in accordance with its relative tax collecting ability and consideration was then taken of other elements which had a bearing on financial standing. The indicative elements were:

The status of State and county taxes, these liabilities having first claim upon taxes collected.

The relation of gross indebtedness to valuation, 15% being considered a normal condition and 30% a dangerous one.

Any default of bond or interest payments or the issuance of scrip.

The relief cost in each municipality was then related to the State average relief cost and adjustments to the request were made so that municipalities were not penalized for excess costs beyond their control.

In order to prevent the municipal share from being excessive, the Emergency Relief Administration request to any municipality for any year was limited so that the municipality would not be required to make an increase of greater than six points in its tax rate. On the other hand, believing that every municipality should contribute something toward its relief requirements, the Emergency Relief Administration required a minimum contribution of two percent of the local relief cost from every participating municipality.

Relief expenditures were further safeguarded by a system of budget control which was put into effect December 1, 1934.

The above data apply exclusively to the dependency relief program. The operation of other programs was made possible by special arrangements which may be described as follows:

The work relief program was financed through funds received from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, plus contributions of material and services by the governmental agencies sponsoring projects.

Expenditures for relief under other State agencies represented New Jersey emergency relief funds. No local or Federal funds were included. It should be noted that the funds reported represented only a part of the relief given through these agencies; that part which the counties and the Department of Institutions and Agencies could not finance from their own resources. It was truly an emergency expenditure caused by the reduction in revenues usually available and by increased demands for these forms of assistance.

Special programs were financed on an individual basis. Some programs, national in scope and sponsored by the FERA, received special earmarked Federal funds; others were operated as work relief projects. Occasionally small grants of State emergency relief funds were made available for special activities.

## IV

### WHAT KIND OF PERSONS ADMINISTERED RELIEF? HOW WERE THEY TRAINED?

In its early days volunteer workers made up the largest portion of the Administration's staff.

The State Director, every county director, practically every municipal director, and most of the deputy county and municipal directors were giving the major part of their time for relief work at no salary cost to the State. Several large corporations gave the full time-services of a number of their executives for protracted periods.

Other volunteer workers made up a large portion of the home visitors for the Administration. These did the actual daily work, and also attended classes to better prepare themselves to make relief decisions. To these men and women, more than 5,000 in all, the citizens of the State owe a real debt of gratitude.

As time went on it became increasingly evident that a staff made up largely of volunteer workers could not be expected to continue indefinitely to conduct the affairs of the Administration. The paid staff increased steadily during 1933, and in 1934 legislation was adopted placing a larger share of responsibility on paid executives. Thereafter, the chief service of volunteers to the Administration was to advise the Relief Council, the State and County Directors and the various headquarters departments on plans and procedures.

Late in 1933 steps were taken to provide more adequate training for employees. The Administration engaged a supervisor of training activities and conducted classes for family visitors in many parts of the State.

During the Spring of 1934 the Administration expanded the training program by establishing a center to which workers from all parts of the State were sent for special training. The workers who attended this school gained field experience by assisting in the work of a nearby relief office. Experienced

workers took more advanced courses which fitted them for supervisory positions.

The classes conducted by the Emergency Relief Administration in the field and at the Training Center were in addition to classes held by Rutgers University and the University of Newark, many of which were arranged for the special benefit of Administration workers. A number of six-month fellowships permitted workers to attend the New York School of Social Work.

Although the training center ceased to operate in November, 1935, the training program functioned in the field until April 15, 1936.

In 1935 the Administration undertook two complementary analyses of personnel. The first centered on the background of the employees. The second was an analysis of every job.

The personnel and the job analyses gave the Administration a measuring stick by which the qualifications of new applicants for work might better be appraised. They also provided means of improving in service training.

These studies revealed that the average weekly salary was \$20.80. Eighty per cent of all employees received weekly salaries of less than \$25.00, 19½% received salaries varying from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per week, and only one-half of one per cent received salaries of \$50.00 or more. The average earnings per week of Emergency Relief Administration employees in previous employment, for persons having experience, was \$44.50, while the average previous wages for all persons in Emergency Relief Administration employ was \$37.34 a week.

The following table shows the average weekly wages of representative classes of Emergency Relief Administration employees:

Executives .....	\$45.18
Department Heads .....	40.91
Assistants to Department Heads.....	32.86
Family Service .....	21.17
Clerks .....	19.28
Miscellaneous .....	17.21

The average employee of the Administration was 33.9 years of age, had a family of 3.6 persons and had lived in New Jersey for 26 years.

The salaries, wages and other administrative expenses incidental to the operations of the Administration totalled \$17,656,726 or 9.4% of the total obligations incurred. It was not possible to segregate entirely the amount expended in administering the several programs because so many facilities and services were shared by all units. This was particularly true of the accounting, purchasing, personnel and staff divisions.

In hiring personnel consideration was given both to ability to perform the duties of the position and the needs of the worker and his family. If we consider as a form of relief salaries paid to employees who otherwise would have been on relief, from 75% to 80% of the total number, the administrative expenses of the organization would have been less than 3% of the total expenditures. In many states such employment was considered as a phase of work-relief.

Shortly before the decision was reached to liquidate the Administration, the Personnel Department established a set of qualifications for practically every position in the organization. Three major classifications were established; the first, positions in the Welfare Department; the second, positions in the Operations or business department; and the third, covering secretarial, stenographic and similar positions common to both departments.

The Emergency Relief Administration had to maintain full accountability for the expenditures it made. It was essential that records be maintained concerning each family applying for aid, to account for every decision to give or withhold relief, as well as for dollars spent.

The ratio of administrative expense to total expense in a relief organization is not a satisfactory guide to administrative efficiency. A very low ratio of administrative expense may indicate that relief eligibility is easily established and easily maintained. Control of eligibility is the focal point. The wise relief administrator seeks to satisfy himself that the immediate

economic status of each applicant for relief is carefully studied, and that the continuing need of each active relief case is frequently reviewed. He assures himself that every reasonable effort is made to have relief recipients become self-supporting with a minimum term of dependency. Such vigilance requires an adequately staffed organization.

In the years prior to 1929, a great many progressive social agencies were looking forward to the time when they would be able to carry this principle to its ultimate conclusion, when their only cost would be administrative, since each applicant would be shown the way to self-support.

There is no prospect now of any such Utopia. The extent to which this Administration could divert applicants for relief to channels of self-support hinged upon economic factors far beyond the Administration's control. The most that it could do was to give relief where there was need for relief, and to stop relief as soon as other resources became available. It is also important to remember that certain administrative departments or divisions, which form a measurable part of the overhead cost of the Administration, are needed in order to obtain direct economies in the relief program. The Life Insurance Adjustment Bureau made over two and one-half million dollars worth of resources available to clients and reduced costs in almost corresponding amounts; and the Fuel Section, with a very nominal administrative expense, procured total savings of approximately \$750,000 in the price of anthracite coal and coke are representative examples of this type of overhead cost which justifies itself in the reduction of other expenditures.

A further example which deserves special mention is the Central Industrial Clearance Bureau program, which operated in a number of counties and which provided a clearing house of information concerning the employment history, past and present, of applicants and recipients of relief. Through the Central Clearance Bureau the Administration was able to have reported to it routinely by the employers of the community much information concerning the re-employment of relief clients, which might otherwise have been discovered only by a costly investigation.

V

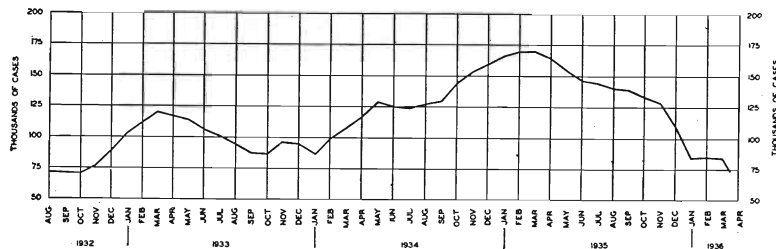
**HOW MANY PEOPLE RECEIVED RELIEF? HOW WAS THEIR ELIGIBILITY ESTABLISHED? WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE WERE THEY?**

**The Clients of the Administration**

At the establishment of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration in October, 1931, it was estimated that there were approximately 60,000 families in need of dependency relief. With some fluctuation, explained in part later, there was a steady increase until a peak of 168,785 cases, 617,176 persons was reached in February, 1935. Since that time there has been a consistent decline, until in April, 1936, when the liquidation of the Administration began, 74,317 cases, 232,810 persons received relief.

CHART 3

STATE RELIEF LOAD — AUGUST 31, 1932 — APRIL 15, 1936



Federal works programs removed many families from direct relief, and the activity of these programs explains, except for seasonal variations, the wide fluctuations in the relief load. From November, 1933, until March, 1934, the Civil Works Administration absorbed many families from relief rolls on a wage paid project basis and supported many thousands of other families who, it is believed, would have otherwise become de-

pendent during that winter. A large number of these families actually did come on relief with the discontinuance of Civil Works Administration. Again during 1935, and up to the present time, the Works Progress Administration program had a similar effect upon the relief load. If the Works Progress Administration program should suddenly curtail its scope, many more families are potentially part of a future relief load. Although the month when the maximum number of cases were receiving relief from the Administration was February, 1935, the combined programs of the Emergency Relief Administration and Civil Works Administration in February and March, 1934, and the Emergency Relief Administration and Works Progress Administration in February and March, 1936, provided aid on a relief basis to approximately as many persons. Table 9 gives the Emergency Relief Administration relief load from August, 1932 to April, 1936.

While there were some families who were continuously on relief, the turnover of families coming on and off relief was substantial. We do not have any data about the number of families who received relief at least once during the total period of the Administration's activity, but during the last six months of 1935, when this point was specifically watched, it was found that 189,869 cases, consisting of 702,515 persons, received relief during one or more months. The largest number in any one month was 145,352 cases, 519,914 persons, in July, 1935.

Even when relief loads are increasing most rapidly, some people are finding work and no longer needing relief. The converse is true. When relief loads are diminishing, there are people who reach the end of their own resources and find

**TABLE NO. 9**  
**STATE RELIEF LOAD**  
**Summary of Opened, Active, and Closed Cases and Persons**  
**By Months**

Months	NEW & RE-OPENED		GIVEN RELIEF		CLOSED	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
<b>1932</b>						
August .....	11,683	49,437	72,004	312,367	9,124	33,968
September .....	10,216	41,440	71,476	312,964	6,491	23,979
October .....	8,827	36,281	71,385	311,213	4,039	16,467
November .....	11,219	45,595	76,590	330,100	4,669	20,163
December .....	17,919	69,969	89,755	382,936	3,271	13,262
<b>1933</b>						
January .....	17,551	73,490	101,775	440,391	4,186	16,903
February .....	17,024	65,207	112,851	478,476	3,740	15,954
March .....	20,318	74,097	120,920	513,289	7,248	21,104
April .....	9,460	37,363	118,183	496,625	7,678	30,523
May .....	9,140	34,643	115,076	485,531	12,479	50,355
June .....	8,305	27,965	107,333	449,040	12,596	48,062
July .....	7,166	25,214	101,321	424,284	12,646	48,645
August .....	7,140	24,086	95,265	399,492	12,829	49,329
September .....	7,309	25,385	88,464	370,681	15,029	56,047
October .....	11,231	39,650	87,799	367,842	10,244	37,790
November .....	16,387	65,046	97,464	400,808	10,575	41,799
December .....	21,607	81,102	96,604	382,132	28,397	119,173
<b>1934</b>						
January .....	20,357	75,741	87,546	337,355	17,938	73,064
February .....	22,327	86,709	99,843	387,553	13,450	53,972
March .....	21,441	77,005	108,106	416,764	12,261	46,307
April .....	24,753	98,158	117,796	457,086	14,000	52,975
May .....	21,806	86,626	128,582	506,941	16,533	58,045
June .....	14,415	52,188	125,055	494,310	18,769	66,073
July .....	13,833	48,296	124,592	490,869	12,717	47,625
August .....	15,158	52,691	127,142	504,514	11,852	43,418
September .....	14,215	50,707	130,032	503,723	9,856	37,762
October .....	16,392	55,402	144,591	541,847	16,838	58,977
November .....	19,009	64,474	153,829	576,115	10,121	35,492
December .....	16,534	55,791	159,840	599,309	9,641	33,678
<b>1935</b>						
January .....	17,216	57,050	166,434	611,997	15,404	55,348
February .....	13,289	43,183	168,785	617,176	11,375	40,055
March .....	10,379	32,422	168,464	611,636	13,274	46,190
April .....	9,835	30,421	163,337	588,317	17,313	59,468
May .....	10,017	32,719	154,034	554,551	20,208	71,467
June .....	10,289	33,962	147,652	529,440	15,853	56,071
<b>1935</b>						
July .....	11,259	37,236	145,352	519,914	14,285	49,932
August .....	10,126	32,958	141,479	504,073	14,068	48,746
September .....	9,240	*32,553	138,923	489,390	21,239	76,316
October .....	12,894	*44,651	133,610	462,698	20,224	74,953
November .....	13,087	*44,457	127,867	434,318	28,229	100,905
December .....	14,672	*48,917	110,467	368,259	43,253	153,649
<b>1936</b>						
January .....	15,768	*50,206	84,778	269,922	18,671	64,412
February .....	11,897	*37,855	85,452	271,684	8,458	27,621
March .....	7,651	*24,154	83,851	264,741	9,883	31,578
April (1-15) ..	3,758	*11,774	74,317	232,810	11,428	36,503

\* Estimated on the monthly ratio of total persons to total cases receiving direct relief.

it necessary to apply for relief. Table 9 shows the number of opened and closed cases.

The eligibility of these persons to receive relief was established by the following rules, quoted from the regulations of the Administration:

"Any applicant shall be eligible for relief if he lacks available means to provide the necessities of life for himself and his dependents in an amount sufficient to insure reasonable subsistence compatible with health and decency. However, a family is not eligible for relief if the legal head of the family has full-time employment, and non-family persons who have full-time employment are not eligible for relief. Due consideration should be given to rights of ownership of a homestead and necessary personal property as well as a reasonable amount of life insurance in favor of dependents."

Facilities were made available locally to permit persons in need to bring their cases to the attention of the Administration. Arrangements were made so that each applicant for relief could present his needs in private.

If immediate need were indicated, the interviewer might give temporary relief until the investigation of the application was made. Only emergent relief was given until a thorough investigation had been completed. Shortly after a person applied for relief, he was visited at his home by a family visitor to amplify information given upon application. The Administration consulted relatives, former employers, banks and others who had intimate knowledge of the family situation, or who might know, suggest, or provide means for support. The Administration maintained a special life insurance adjustment bureau which paid for itself many times over by making available to clients

and to applicants who otherwise would have required relief more than \$2,500,000 of accumulated equity in their insurance policies.

In determining just what relief an individual or family would receive, each applicant's needs were analyzed in accordance with standards set by recognized experts in the field of home economics. From the minimum cost of family maintenance, available income was deducted. The deficit indicated the degree to which family income fell short of minimum self-maintenance.

Although the minimum family budgets were computed for all relief families, it was not possible nor feasible, because of lack of funds and because of administrative tradition, for the Administration to attempt to meet this budget in relief allowances. The average family had only 48.1% of its minimum budget met from relief income, plus income from all other sources.

It became the usual practice to encourage families whose income was not large enough to meet their needs, to use their income to pay rent, buy clothing, and to maintain, in some measure, their normal family responsibilities. If help was needed, in such cases, the Administration would supply first medical service or food and then perhaps other necessities as required.

After relief had been initiated, home visits were made always at least once a month to maintain current information of each family receiving relief, to ascertain if there had been any change in the situation of the client, and to assist in meeting his problem.

This practice enabled the family visitors to make more accurate appraisals of need and helped them to suggest resources or ways and means of self-support which had been overlooked by the applicant.

All data concerning relief applicants were carefully and uniformly recorded and all relief decisions were documented with supporting data to justify the particular decision. In addition, a ledger account was kept to show the amount and kinds of relief each case received.

The Administration considered it extremely important to arrange the process of relief-giving so that it entailed a minimum deviation from normal habits for the clients and did not make them conspicuous in their distress.

In order to plan and execute its program intelligently, the Administration had to know not only definite facts concerning each individual case so that just relief decisions might be made, but also needed to have a broad knowledge of the relief load as a whole and the conditions, both social and economic, which caused the widespread relief problem.

Therefore, this Administration conducted special studies about the various classes of dependents, both temporary and permanent, which comprised the relief group.

From these studies it was found that there were proportionately more persons of extreme age in the relief population than among the general population, and more negroes in the relief population than in the general population. Likewise, the proportion of single persons and couples and families of six or more persons among the relief group was greater than among the general population.

An exhaustive study of 10,000 relief families in 1934 showed that between 70% and 80% of these families would probably become self-supporting if employment was found at wages adequate to meet family needs. Somewhat more than 10% of these families fell into a group in which the family head was not available for employment, but one in which one or more other members of the family were available for employment. Those other members generally were sons and daughters, frequently young and as yet of meager earning capacity. Hence, this group of families was on a border line of extended dependency. The remaining cases were those for whom, it is believed, continued relief will be necessary.

From this same study of 10,000 cases, and from a Federal analysis made early in 1935 of the occupational classifications of all members of relief families in the labor market, the following information was obtained.

The table below is given to indicate the skills and vocations normally practised by persons who received relief.

TABLE NO. 10

Occupational Classification of Members of Relief Families in Labor Market  
(Percentage Distribution)

	Total Workers	Family Heads
Total	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	1.0	1.2
Proprietors, managers and officials	1.4	1.9
Office workers	6.1	4.9
Salesmen and kindred workers	3.1	2.9
Skilled workers and foremen, building & construction	12.3	17.2
Skilled workers and foremen, manufact'g and other	5.1	6.7
Semi-skilled in building construction	5.8	7.6
Semi-skilled in Manufact'g & other industries	17.4	16.9
Sub-total of above	52.2	59.3
Unskilled laborers	20.4	25.0
Domestic and personal service	13.6	10.7
Farm operators and laborers	2.3	2.5
Inexperienced and unknown	11.5	2.5
Sub-total of above	47.8	40.7

Approximately 70% of all families had no income except from relief; 25% had incomes from part-time industrial or commercial employment in addition to relief; while 5% received relief plus income from sources other than industrial or commercial employment.

In approximately 25% of all relief cases, the Administration found it necessary to give relief to families in which the head was currently employed part-time or in which a junior member was employed in industry or commerce, at wages insufficient to maintain the family. From September 18, 1934, families with the head employed full-time were considered to be ineligible for relief from the Emergency Relief Administration.

The need for supplementary relief was fairly constant because of the nature of employment during depressed levels of business activity. Under-employment is a process through which many families pass on their road from independence to total dependency, as well as from total dependency to self-maintenance. As families obtained employment at a return sufficient to eliminate the need for relief, other families were requiring relief because of the exhaustion of resources during under-employment frequently preceding total lack of employment.

Moreover, as the depression lengthened, under-employment as well as loss of employment, frequently meant much more immediate need of relief because, with the years of depression, resources available at the beginning of the depression had been depleted.

Supplementary relief constitutes an extremely significant phase of relief giving. When relief clients obtain part-time work at an insufficient return to enable them to exist adequately, if they are removed automatically from relief rolls, there is a strong and quite natural reluctance to accept such employment. It is essential to encourage relief clients to accept any employment offered them at adequate wage rates, both to foster their will to work and their general morale, as well as to reduce relief costs. Therefore, they were encouraged to take employment by the supplementary relief policy, which made them better off when working and which permitted prompt return to relief when temporary employment ceased. It was the experience of the Emergency Relief Administration, with few exceptions, that relief clients were anxious to work and preferred employment to relief.

It was the policy of the Administration that all clients who were able to accept employment register with the United States Employment Service for any employment opportunities which should occur. It was a further policy that refusal to accept employment would result in a denial of relief, provided the wage offered was approved by the State Department of Labor. This was an important provision. The public is not,

perhaps, aware that in many cases the wages offered for full time work were too low to support even a small family.

As the Commissioner of Labor was a member of the Relief Council, he was in a position to interpret the problems of the Administration and the Employment Service, so that together they offered a service which was the cooperative effort of the two agencies. The Administration provided family maintenance while the employment service sought to provide work and guaranteed the fairness of wage rates.

The establishment of the Federal Works Progress Administration distinct from the relief set-up to provide employment to families receiving relief, was of major significance in an appraisal of the position of relief clients during 1935 and the early part of 1936. Although this program in operation did not attain its ideal of providing employment to one person from every relief family in which there was a member who could accept employment, it did reduce the relief load considerably. As of February 29, 1936, the Works Progress Administration reported 99,284 persons working on the program, of whom 92,190 had received relief in May, 1935, or in subsequent months.

The scarcity of funds during the last few months of the operation of the Emergency Relief Administration and the reduced personnel and short time available for the preparation of this final report have made it impossible to undertake any comprehensive study of changes in the emergency relief case load as a result of the advent of the Works Progress Administration. Nevertheless reliable estimates may be given.

Of the 85,457 cases who received relief during February, 1936, approximately 25% had no member available for work. From these families will probably come the group for whom it will be necessary to provide continued relief.

An estimated 71% of the case load consisted of families in which there were one or more persons in the labor market. This group included those cases where a member had been certified to Works Progress Administration but had not been given employment, and those cases which were ineligible for

certification. New cases, as well as reopened cases closed prior to May 1, 1935, accepted for relief in November and later months were ineligible.

In the remaining 4% of the cases there was an overlap with Works Progress Administration employment. These may be sub-divided into three groups: the majority group, comprising those who were assigned to the Works Progress Administration during the month but received relief pending their first pay; a smaller group who were released by the Works Progress Administration and came back to relief; and a very small number of cases where, due to extraordinary circumstances, the Works Progress Administration wages were supplemented by relief.

The extent of dependency relief subsequent to the liquidation of the Emergency Relief Administration will depend upon the course public relief will take in the State. The absorption of persons now employed on the Federal Works Program into normal industry and commerce is a process of the future. These individuals, as well as those who have not been assigned to the works program but are able to work are still an integral part of the problem of unemployment.

Since the depression period began, skilled and unskilled workers and professional and technical persons have been torn from their normal economic employments and forced to seek public assistance.

The strain of the economic, moral and physical pressure of marginal existence could not fail to make an impression on this group of our population. The uncertainty of the continuance of their relief and the realization that their existence, aside from being precarious, was one apart from their fellow citizens, has been a serious threat to the courage and morale of the dependency group. Advancing years and loss of technical skill from prolonged idleness likewise contributed to this result.

In the integrity and stability of a sturdy people rests the best hope that these men and women who comprise a true cross-section of the American people will soon find a place in a normal society.

## VI

### HOW WAS THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION LIQUIDATED?

On April 16, 1936, the State of New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration was forced to discontinue the actual dispensing of relief because no further state funds were made available to it. The liquidation process began immediately.

At this time the Administration was obligated to pay its employees for the second half of April. The services of employees in District Offices were made available to the municipalities during this period without charge to the municipalities.

An estimate was then made of the cost of closing the Administration's affairs. Two and a half months were allowed, in which time the bulk of the creditors of the Administration were to submit their bills for payment, and for the auditing and the accounting processes.

The outstanding obligations apparent at that time were determined. There was a small known surplus over the amount needed by the Administration during the liquidation. This surplus was apportioned by establishing a reserve for each municipality equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its estimated April cost. This reserve was made available to the municipalities, on formal request, for reimbursement of expenditures made for relief obligations incurred after April 15, 1936.

Because of the loyalty of the employees of the Administration, every effort was made to find other employment, public or private, for them. In this effort, the State Chamber of Commerce and the State Conference of Social Work cooperated. Many county and local office employees were engaged by the municipality in which they resided or in which they had worked. The Administration is happy to report that more than 50% of those who had been released by reason of the liquidation of the Administration, as of June 15, had found employment.

## APPENDICES

New Jersey's relief load usually reached its peak in March of each year. The low point usually occurred in September. Appendices A-1 and A-2 following, show the range of the relief loads each year for the period October 13, 1931, to April 15, 1936.

## APPENDIX A-1

### SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF IN STATE MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

County	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Atlantic	1,495	20,307	12,595	25,955	19,536	30,975	19,937	12,648
Bergen	20,267	34,104	25,518	31,751	28,649	30,822	21,990	12,811
Burlington	4,215	11,327	6,198	7,889	8,204	15,750	10,482	8,763
Camden	33,819	47,814	33,482	33,495	42,194	50,915	46,106	22,840
Cape May	—	2,794	505	5,072	1,863	6,062	1,753	2,111
Cumberland	1,028	5,118	1,922	5,684	7,422	11,430	7,926	6,196
Essex	77,130	113,366	89,723	94,675	115,874	134,226	111,408	58,410
Gloucester	3,268	11,578	8,440	14,386	10,753	14,515	9,874	4,881
Hudson	62,119	90,671	79,445	77,910	117,932	124,891	115,153	50,566
Hunterdon	381	1,246	632	666	874	1,578	970	776
Mercer	17,838	29,033	18,416	17,461	27,391	33,231	27,984	17,047
Middlesex	31,222	41,203	31,357	29,935	35,447	38,562	31,895	12,436
Monmouth	1,934	11,526	4,605	12,609	7,358	17,785	9,538	8,414
Morris	3,827	8,237	4,836	5,413	7,541	12,042	7,622	3,780
Ocean	2,000	7,478	3,126	7,877	5,590	8,559	4,283	2,951
Passaic	18,223	26,076	15,360	15,873	25,858	30,753	28,330	21,410
Salem	—	2,445	263	1,903	1,697	4,290	2,571	2,242
Somerset	3,552	6,829	4,053	4,972	5,065	6,071	3,314	2,061
Sussex	236	872	502	412	769	1,878	885	702
Union	28,797	36,854	27,403	20,865	30,524	32,967	23,861	10,952
Warren	1,883	4,411	2,300	1,961	3,182	4,334	3,508	1,744
STATE TOTAL	313,234	513,289	370,681	416,764	503,723	611,636	489,390	264,741

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN ATLANTIC COUNTY

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Absecon City	—	276	421	466	275	466	311	205
Atlantic City	1,068	11,132	5,840	14,145	10,046	17,441	10,852	7,942
Brigantine City	—	—	—	—	39	46	31	18
Buena Vista Twp.	—	450	324	375	397	721	533	283
Corbin City	—	—	—	58	37	60	20	41
Egg Harbor City	136	1,351	826	621	836	993	834	343
Egg Harbor Twp.	—	754	645	1,357	804	1,126	789	333
Estell Manor City	—	—	—	55	68	71	51	6
Folsom Boro	—	—	—	13	7	37	27	40
Galloway Twp.	—	760	896	569	801	1,150	815	261
Hamilton Twp.	—	520	493	607	692	713	402	252
Hammonton Town	—	1,032	460	929	1,180	1,463	899	593
Linwood Boro	—	313	46	444	197	333	178	91
Longport Boro	—	—	—	—	21	24	17	34
Margate City	—	118	45	151	143	218	147	94
Mullica Twp.	—	250	211	304	388	591	464	217
Northfield City	—	—	248	560	390	585	329	134
Pleasantville City	291	2,370	1,620	3,583	2,258	3,437	2,463	1,278
Port Republic City	—	128	63	62	65	112	35	57
Somers Point City	—	298	235	1,057	375	614	337	168
Ventnor City	—	—	—	—	—	637	336	204
Weymouth Twp.	—	254	111	165	129	137	67	54
TOTAL	1,495	20,307	12,595	25,955	19,536	30,975	19,937	12,648

MUNICIPALITIES IN BERGEN COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Allendale Boro	60	62	29	86	—	90	63	—
Alpine Boro	5	11	3	—	—	32	20	—
Bergenfield Boro	161	720	673	795	695	814	467	290
Bogota Boro	172	300	231	265	247	317	186	113
Carlstadt Boro	40	162	89	390	301	288	210	142
Cliffside Park Boro	676	1,522	1,083	1,070	1,108	1,153	955	531
Closter Boro	43	111	87	61	175	186	116	80
Cresskill Boro	86	223	161	174	211	263	191	99
Demarest Boro	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Dumont Boro	265	485	312	379	411	504	270	197
E. Paterson Boro	854	853	718	548	620	717	597	369
E. Rutherford Boro	200	513	438	739	480	543	510	300
Edgewater Boro	199	381	202	202	186	297	263	186
Emerson Boro	85	141	156	214	206	306	144	135
Englewood City	1,062	1,362	1,136	1,310	1,057	1,340	989	291
Englewood Cliffs Boro	14	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairlawn Boro	225	425	290	289	532	644	480	388
Fairview Boro	1,158	1,580	1,166	1,489	1,489	1,444	1,104	448
Fort Lee Boro	710	1,798	1,060	1,165	1,141	1,139	993	595
Franklin Lakes Boro	3	25	—	—	—	73	29	—
Garfield City	3,185	4,166	3,170	3,385	3,155	2,377	1,634	1,292
Glen Rock Boro	64	200	190	151	103	155	101	73
Hackensack City	2,080	2,662	2,550	4,165	3,070	3,497	2,281	1,182
Harrington Park Boro	28	101	80	47	66	101	59	58
Hasbrouck Heights Boro	29	149	52	62	66	271	151	106

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN BERGEN COUNTY—Continued

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Haworth Boro	9	78	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hillsdale Boro	169	288	264	213	272	390	266	148
Hohokus Boro	19	41	39	—	—	—	—	—
Hohokus Twp.	47	177	—	—	—	—	224	155
Leonia Boro	116	161	69	121	89	179	171	119
Little Ferry Boro	311	586	476	685	565	525	326	216
Lodi Boro	1,798	2,433	1,790	916	1,092	1,119	1,271	1,016
Lodi Twp.	589	661	488	933	336	329	245	137
Lyndhurst Twp.	873	1,554	1,321	2,388	2,080	2,126	1,335	643
Maywood Boro	21	81	36	71	58	131	121	67
Midland Park Boro	130	299	168	486	382	394	157	207
Montvale Boro	35	95	66	32	60	81	59	26
Moonachie Boro	246	369	262	339	149	140	112	95
New Milford Boro	43	224	184	360	254	351	147	156
N. Arlington Boro	814	1,172	943	1,002	896	985	578	418
Northvale Boro	3	67	89	60	131	224	93	72
Norwood Boro	25	132	126	44	130	108	46	35
Oakland Boro	—	41	16	42	14	—	28	80
Old Tappan Boro	7	105	35	1	84	113	82	58
Oradell Boro	—	24	12	32	—	101	69	43
Overpeck Twp. (Ridgefield Pk.)	204	382	183	367	453	664	541	220
Palisades Park Boro	273	843	841	1,199	1,219	633	468	257
Paramus Boro	18	239	—	—	—	—	—	—
Park Ridge Boro	—	295	87	37	157	274	208	89
Ramsey Boro	89	278	237	153	143	193	87	81

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN BERGEN COUNTY—Continued

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Ridgefield Boro	58	214	122	69	125	188	143	121
Ridgewood Twp.	188	300	285	217	236	—	—	—
Riverside Boro	31	76	46	78	95	155	83	65
Rivervale Twp.	50	83	50	156	120	159	105	66
Rochelle Park Twp.	59	123	114	110	88	124	83	60
Rockleigh Boro	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherford Boro	190	444	410	660	523	664	515	172
Saddle River Boro	1	21	14	8	22	46	—	—
Saddle River Twp.	232	372	269	311	271	327	237	164
Teaneck Twp.	617	1,467	1,221	1,404	1,156	1,128	687	318
Tenafly Boro	297	415	220	226	232	450	298	194
Teterboro Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Up. Saddle River Boro	—	24	8	17	—	—	—	—
Waldwick Boro	117	292	190	230	320	322	137	—
Wallington Boro	858	1,119	411	709	644	594	581	—
Washington Twp.	—	33	52	—	—	68	62	50
Westwood Boro	91	102	128	525	463	480	286	143
Woodcliff Lake Boro	55	64	41	93	53	68	40	28
Wood Ridge Boro	100	169	197	224	177	148	132	98
Wyckoff Twp.	75	173	125	247	241	231	140	89
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	59	14	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,267</b>	<b>34,104</b>	<b>25,518</b>	<b>31,751</b>	<b>28,649</b>	<b>30,822</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>12,811</b>

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN BURLINGTON COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Bass River Twp.	—	145	85	163	99	200	144	117
Beverly City	—	606	182	223	227	428	353	276
Bordentown City	336	568	261	312	348	712	479	438
Bordentown Twp.	78	115	149	122	125	208	162	101
Burlington City	593	1,038	682	374	1,133	2,216	1,646	1,104
Burlington Twp.	208	272	126	168	191	377	201	196
Chester Twp. (Maple Shade)	584	1,085	972	602	914	1,209	956	667
Chesterfield Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnaminson Twp.	—	—	—	156	77	256	68	132
Delanco Twp.	93	212	140	230	277	405	289	246
Delran Twp.	142	350	221	297	330	492	306	232
Easthampton Twp.	50	72	—	21	45	108	—	80
Edgewater Park Twp.	—	—	41	42	84	171	108	46
Evesham Twp.	—	247	71	387	140	382	260	237
Fieldsboro Boro	—	150	119	122	78	115	74	63
Florence Twp.	736	741	275	166	355	761	617	244
Hainesport Twp.	141	282	170	221	199	279	219	97
Lumberton Twp.	—	137	—	108	144	248	172	96
Mansfield Twp.	—	83	46	63	64	131	100	95
Medford Twp.	—	332	227	470	260	493	264	383
Moorestown Twp.	—	928	777	749	667	1,071	629	571
Mt. Laurel Twp.	—	502	243	571	269	583	361	289
New Hanover Twp.	—	—	—	—	86	259	223	184
Northampton Twp. (Mt. Holly)	—	—	—	—	—	934	938	1,012
No. Hanover Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	108	57	105

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN BURLINGTON COUNTY—Continued

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Palmyra Boro	296	448	357	130	372	520	411	252
Pemberton Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemberton Twp.	—	277	—	133	14	336	—	237
Riverside Twp.	958	1,413	521	623	787	1,224	981	604
Riverton Boro	—	—	—	55	30	64	29	41
Shamong Twp.	—	93	23	94	49	126	71	86
Southampton Twp.	—	—	—	163	47	315	108	185
Springfield Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—
Tabernacle Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington Twp.	—	284	75	139	—	200	125	166
Westhampton Twp.	—	123	26	95	43	159	42	32
Willingboro Twp.	—	71	—	73	—	—	—	—
Woodland Twp.	—	220	30	196	19	172	66	129
Wrightstown Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	20
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
TOTAL	4,215	11,327	6,198	7,889	8,204	15,750	10,482	8,763

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN CAMDEN COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Audubon Boro	260	472	320	265	361	441	312	168
Barrington Boro	146	298	170	198	240	295	245	80
Bellmawr Boro	285	433	360	358	343	383	324	65
Berlin Boro	72	291	159	188	279	311	206	167
Berlin Twp.	307	511	390	410	631	702	567	218
Brooklawn Boro	83	173	115	110	186	186	161	53
Camden City	21,448	26,362	19,346	19,501	24,270	28,558	27,090	16,392
Chesilhurst Boro	58	135	62	129	103	124	111	19
Clementon Boro	497	589	312	290	540	720	653	189
Collingswood Boro	312	497	444	378	420	528	467	252
Delaware Twp.	1,070	1,597	871	1,028	1,116	1,399	1,020	293
Gibbsboro Boro	104	104	73	91	147	134	116	33
Gloucester City	1,664	3,119	2,754	1,852	2,040	2,716	2,787	844
Gloucester Twp.	647	1,139	702	900	1,161	1,516	1,467	552
Haddon Twp.	299	508	246	191	529	797	653	223
Haddonfield Boro	189	547	178	363	327	490	489	151
Haddon Heights Boro	128	396	110	175	198	186	157	92
Hi-Nella Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	39
Laurel Springs Boro	103	158	102	99	95	138	134	12
Lawnside Boro	333	632	438	419	731	804	732	123
Lindenwald Boro	371	696	587	379	737	869	877	203
Magnolia Boro	154	255	151	100	225	358	310	66
Merchantville Boro	154	119	13	97	90	177	148	72
Mt. Ephraim Boro	397	542	278	325	502	430	477	168
Oaklyn Boro	90	152	96	105	194	197	176	82

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Pennsauken Twp	2,044	3,440	2,419	2,074	2,671	3,177	2,479	801
Pine Hill Boro	494	650	509	545	629	693	681	149
Pine Valley Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Runnemede Boro	309	583	411	275	537	489	581	195
Somerdale Boro	247	423	317	185	370	502	399	99
Stratford Boro	94	188	106	62	164	195	145	72
Tavistock Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voorhees Twp	81	176	148	164	236	462	310	77
Waterford Twp	386	666	303	457	523	779	487	262
Winslow Twp	747	1,447	678	1,433	1,268	1,824	1,001	486
Woodlynne Boro	248	516	334	349	383	335	389	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,819</b>	<b>47,814</b>	<b>33,482</b>	<b>33,495</b>	<b>42,194</b>	<b>50,915</b>	<b>46,106</b>	<b>22,840</b>

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN CAPE MAY COUNTY

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Avalon Boro	—	26	—	57	29	83	14	24
Cape May City	—	—	—	350	38	337	78	109
Cape May Pt. Boro	—	—	—	54	3	27	—	5
Dennis Twp	—	—	—	338	238	463	228	249
Lower Twp	—	—	—	437	116	422	80	186
Middle Twp	—	—	—	745	213	875	231	485
North Cape May Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Wildwood City	—	109	2	427	78	331	31	240
Ocean City	—	961	32	695	381	1,067	372	409
Sea Isle City	—	93	2	196	65	188	26	140
South Cape May Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone Harbor Boro	—	53	—	53	—	57	1	26
Upper Twp	—	163	38	273	224	372	157	285
W. Cape May Boro	—	—	—	263	58	222	64	126
West Wildwood Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	19
Wildwood City	—	1,299	431	1,032	414	1,341	277	630
Wildwood Crest Boro	—	90	—	74	6	61	4	28
Woodbine Boro	—	—	—	78	—	214	152	147
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>6,062</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>3,111</b>

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March	
Bridgeton City	—	2,219	212	1,301	1,793	2,996	1,754	1,886	
Commercial Twp	—	—	—	956	702	792	407	640	
Deerfield Twp	—	119	9	343	139	343	188	135	
Downe Twp	—	—	—	—	124	363	130	218	
Fairfield Twp	—	183	—	—	—	373	—	159	
Greenwich Twp	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	
Hopewell Twp	—	—	—	—	—	152	—	96	
Landis Twp	—	—	*	564	853	1,334	977	624	
Lawrence Twp	—	—	—	290	346	262	—	235	
Maurice River Twp	—	97	86	—	—	663	416	183	
Millville City	1,028	2,500	1,345	1,878	2,886	2,795	3,268	1,342	
Shiloh Boro	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20	
Stowe Creek Twp	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	
Upper Deerfield Twp	—	—	—	—	—	187	18	182	
Vineland Boro	—	—	270	352	579	984	727	469	
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>11,430</b>	<b>7,926</b>	<b>6,196</b>	

\* Figures Included with Vineland Boro.

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN ESSEX COUNTY

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March	
Belleville Town	2,706	5,221	4,498	4,697	5,395	4,928	4,068	1,948	
Bloomfield Town	1,440	2,997	1,876	2,226	2,879	3,298	2,308	1,403	
Caldwell Boro	228	380	292	197	412	457	367	225	
Caldwell Twp	6	70	26	63	95	134	99	59	
Cedar Grove Twp	61	146	97	164	195	169	166	70	
East Orange City	4,600	4,605	2,850	3,700	4,053	4,888	3,901	2,107	
Essex Fells Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glen Ridge Boro	21	123	33	30	—	—	—	—	
Irvington Town	2,430	3,969	2,694	3,268	4,149	5,181	3,339	1,990	
Livingston Twp	126	158	164	311	410	493	354	200	
Maplewood Twp	—	496	404	428	439	494	291	250	
Millburn Twp	294	488	376	396	560	618	409	238	
Montclair Town	3,112	4,416	3,698	4,313	4,186	4,914	4,394	2,155	
Newark City	53,885	79,032	61,716	64,981	80,005	94,045	79,942	42,548	
North Caldwell Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nutley Town	2,373	2,594	2,505	1,700	2,640	2,564	1,961	821	
Orange City	3,603	5,206	5,685	5,843	6,800	7,498	6,291	2,836	
Roseland Boro	52	74	72	62	98	142	118	45	
South Orange Village	397	558	511	469	579	678	626	336	
Verona Boro	228	420	351	343	369	499	287	226	
West Caldwell Boro	108	211	165	221	253	345	179	142	
West Orange Town	1,460	2,202	1,710	1,708	2,357	2,881	2,308	811	
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,130</b>	<b>113,366</b>	<b>89,723</b>	<b>94,675</b>	<b>115,874</b>	<b>134,226</b>	<b>111,408</b>	<b>58,410</b>	

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Clayton Boro	—	320	365	326	289	446	338	213
Deptford Twp	885	1,716	1,201	1,690	1,446	1,815	1,230	607
E. Greenwich Twp	—	84	2	37	8	83	5	59
Elk Twp	61	703	539	848	604	797	532	219
Franklin Twp	347	1,011	1,026	1,403	1,130	1,403	844	454
Glassboro Boro	178	2,012	1,265	2,159	1,484	1,749	1,077	566
Greenwich Twp	—	293	179	256	167	307	206	123
Harrison Twp	—	—	13	49	39	140	33	110
Logan Twp	—	—	—	—	—	92	17	67
Mantua Twp	20	318	109	519	307	595	295	318
Monroe Twp	—	1,131	923	1,595	1,007	1,363	944	445
National Park Boro	362	557	448	624	679	682	653	163
Newfield Boro	—	—	—	290	151	239	158	92
Paulsboro Boro	587	1,018	658	1,101	687	1,027	811	336
Pitman Boro	59	365	139	383	269	494	384	159
South Harrison Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedesboro Boro	—	212	—	247	—	172	—	33
Washington Twp	—	—	—	152	159	326	201	164
Wenonah Boro	—	—	47	16	37	54	36	19
West Deptford Twp	385	913	771	1,305	1,055	1,277	894	317
Westville Boro	384	269	253	385	373	413	446	113
Woodbury City	—	624	495	855	765	904	678	287
Woodbury Hgts Boro	—	32	7	146	97	137	92	17
Woolwich Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,268	11,578	8,440	14,386	10,753	14,515	9,874	4,881

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN HUDSON COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Bayonne City	10,048	13,636	10,922	8,088	13,120	13,862	13,897	4,785
E. Newark Boro	379	548	283	397	409	370	276	101
Guttenberg Town	253	383	363	322	587	692	500	111
Harrison Town	2,324	2,672	1,608	2,072	2,584	2,723	2,454	1,366
Hoboken City	5,758	8,852	8,651	8,319	11,576	12,706	11,622	7,870
Jersey City	26,071	36,140	31,741	28,891	49,201	56,666	52,440	20,608
Kearny Town	3,673	5,051	3,389	3,212	4,238	4,888	3,951	2,267
North Bergen Twp	2,215	5,689	5,762	7,370	8,686	9,334	7,629	1,451
Secaucus Town	975	960	532	603	912	1,265	1,166	347
Union City	6,740	8,870	8,205	11,355	16,680	12,488	11,525	6,015
Weehawken Twp	1,002	1,596	1,399	788	1,532	1,482	1,281	645
West New York Town	2,681	6,274	6,590	6,493	8,407	8,415	8,412	5,000
Total	62,119	90,671	79,445	77,910	117,932	124,891	115,153	50,566

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN HUNTERDON COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

102

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Alexandria Twp	—	—	—	9	19	51	28	29
Bethlehem Twp	—	52	49	24	82	95	71	28
Bloomsbury Boro	—	—	40	16	20	22	—	—
Califon Boro	—	—	—	3	8	19	10	1
Clinton Town	—	—	—	—	9	39	11	18
Clinton Twp	—	88	64	56	55	80	—	20
Delaware Twp	—	55	25	26	45	—	—	—
E. Amwell Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flemington Boro	—	101	34	64	33	68	54	43
Franklin Twp	—	32	—	18	37	71	24	25
Frenchtown Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glen Gardner Boro	—	—	—	—	28	52	31	37
Hampton Boro	98	102	110	61	91	94	87	53
High Bridge Boro	94	162	53	37	31	84	—	—
Holland Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kingwood Twp	—	—	—	21	19	78	61	45
Lambertville City	189	325	78	64	98	340	425	192
Lebanon Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon Twp	—	113	—	46	47	103	—	56
Milford Boro	—	—	—	8	6	21	25	25
Raritan Twp	—	—	—	56	31	65	—	—
Readington Twp	—	158	68	69	134	166	112	72
Stockton Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tewksbury Twp	—	58	84	64	81	111	—	63
Union Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	44
West Amwell Twp	—	—	27	24	—	—	—	—
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>776</b>

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN MERCER COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

103

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
East Windsor Twp	—	—	—	—	57	117	40	64
Ewing Twp	1,449	1,930	967	615	1,758	2,085	1,657	1,114
Hamilton Twp	3,093	4,744	3,069	3,467	3,990	4,177	3,461	2,666
Hightstown Boro	151	306	139	207	288	483	226	297
Hopewell Boro	20	52	14	47	36	123	57	78
Hopewell Twp	165	251	67	205	145	282	184	155
Lawrence Twp	219	512	290	733	829	949	694	474
Pennington Boro	34	82	18	33	53	148	95	34
Princeton Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princeton Twp	490	772	761	689	1,009	1,307	1,222	574
Trenton City	12,207	20,326	13,087	11,408	19,148	23,369	20,256	11,423
Washington Twp	10	58	4	36	—	—	—	—
West Windsor Twp	—	—	—	21	78	191	92	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,838</b>	<b>29,033</b>	<b>18,416</b>	<b>17,461</b>	<b>27,391</b>	<b>33,231</b>	<b>27,984</b>	<b>17,047</b>

MUNICIPALITIES IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

104

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Carters Boro	1,060	1,898	1,305	866	850	888	667	440
Cranbury Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunellen Boro	424	615	396	404	437	502	387	—
E. Brunswick Twp	812	692	432	422	592	750	638	259
Helmetta Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland Park Boro	558	549	392	409	460	740	594	190
Jamesburg Boro	563	728	495	431	360	421	398	100
Madison Twp	840	1,046	905	851	755	830	550	226
Metuchen Boro	886	1,028	930	479	717	831	711	381
Middlesex Boro	688	881	587	629	562	742	577	358
Milltown Boro	215	372	228	227	324	462	446	224
Monroe Twp	80	352	250	320	259	454	358	164
New Brunswick City	3,173	3,902	2,653	2,953	4,767	5,130	5,073	2,392
North Brunswick Twp	410	673	345	411	624	733	640	211
Perth Amboy City	7,754	9,920	7,931	7,672	9,959	10,155	8,065	2,648
Piscataway Twp	1,428	1,981	1,608	1,159	1,362	1,558	1,082	434
Plainsboro Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raritan Twp	2,195	3,016	2,436	2,367	2,625	2,949	2,529	753
Sayreville Boro	1,023	1,361	1,041	1,000	1,089	1,309	1,022	597
South Amboy City	718	946	871	1,158	898	905	703	254
South Brunswick Twp	103	396	153	283	324	513	423	205
South Plainfield Boro	1,001	1,987	1,704	1,338	1,472	1,831	1,496	478
South River Boro	1,090	1,538	775	682	1,072	1,334	1,096	492
Spotswood Boro	134	218	170	173	310	306	187	62
Woodbridge Twp	6,067	7,104	5,750	5,701	5,629	5,212	4,237	1,556
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	12
Total	31,222	41,203	31,357	29,935	35,447	38,562	31,895	12,436

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN MONMOUTH COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

105

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Allenhurst Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allentown Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asbury Park City	84	784	324	3,056	568	2,317	1,380	1,466
Atlantic Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atlantic Highlands Boro	—	—	—	208	121	272	155	97
Avon-by-the-Sea Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
Belmar Boro	—	—	—	—	96	417	96	275
Bradley Beach Boro	35	214	125	193	90	249	90	120
Brielle Boro	—	138	67	117	25	162	61	79
Deal Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eatontown Boro	—	220	89	157	—	—	—	—
Englishtown Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair Haven Boro	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmingdale Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freehold Boro	—	463	105	658	—	—	—	471
Freehold Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlands Boro	—	183	92	474	163	429	212	167
Holmdel Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howell Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interlaken Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keansburg Boro	—	—	—	—	—	587	359	254
Keyport Boro	—	393	185	320	261	496	323	275
Little Silver Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Branch City	709	1,706	638	1,038	1,061	2,426	1,253	822
Manalapan Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manasquan Boro	—	112	45	170	142	294	165	170

MUNICIPALITIES IN MONMOUTH COUNTY—Continued

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Marlboro Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matawan Boro	80	191	34	—	—	—	—	—
Matawan Twp	—	692	480	516	611	874	509	342
Middletown Twp	—	983	524	1,445	1,188	1,720	998	683
Millstone Twp	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Monmouth Beach Boro</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Neptune Twp	160	1,006	150	1,497	772	2,215	1,085	941
Neptune City Boro	—	300	226	230	171	492	211	173
Ocean Twp	54	327	211	261	157	419	222	135
Oceanport Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raritan Twp	—	396	—	236	132	288	206	122
Red Bank Boro	516	1,031	524	874	1,000	1,695	991	697
Rumson Boro	—	172	52	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Bright Boro	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sea Girt Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrewsbury Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrewsbury Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Belmar Boro	12	290	—	—	—	222	149	130
Spring Lake Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring Lk Hgts Boro	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Beach Boro	116	526	254	302	281	571	410	187
Up. Freehold Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wall Twp	—	530	276	530	326	515	261	327
West Long Branch Boro	168	363	206	327	193	390	192	117
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	735	210	283
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>11,526</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>12,609</b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>17,785</b>	<b>9,538</b>	<b>8,414</b>

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APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN MORRIS COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Boonton Town	—	460	140	260	406	660	294	190
Boonton Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butler Boro	268	507	141	179	56	143	34	25
Chatham Boro	—	188	66	45	60	138	44	23
Chatham Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester Boro	—	—	—	—	—	49	23	53
Chester Twp	—	10	—	26	14	97	17	17
Denville Twp	56	245	131	230	242	313	151	73
Dover Town	465	779	501	146	752	1,320	855	100
East Hanover Twp	23	129	27	71	63	144	65	86
Florham Park Boro	—	29	26	19	45	42	33	20
Hanover Twp	192	368	157	53	120	214	126	93
Harding Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson Twp	—	20	6	31	208	361	208	94
Kinnelon Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln Park Boro	30	110	27	83	111	182	67	39
Madison Boro	315	689	176	404	332	651	377	154
Mendham Boro	23	87	52	61	49	92	21	—
Mendham Twp	—	—	—	—	33	45	22	37
Mine Hill Twp	192	176	101	15	85	294	138	110
Montville Twp	25	117	4	59	53	196	128	94
Morris Twp	83	260	164	258	254	386	245	108
Morris Plains Boro	—	—	—	—	—	106	46	37
Morristown Town	360	—	—	—	—	—	1,493	740
Mountain Lake Boro	—	73	47	52	40	36	3	12

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APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN MORRIS COUNTY—Continued

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

108

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Mt. Arlington Boro .....	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. Olive Twp .....	101	179	—	176	176	274	219	85
Netcong Boro .....	—	—	213	253	267	455	296	313
Parsippany Troy-Hills Twp.....	108	184	97	160	169	306	152	122
Passaic Twp .....	148	242	106	161	181	214	155	80
Pequannock Twp .....	39	233	78	177	112	173	99	87
Randolph Twp .....	168	164	176	92	273	335	250	65
Riverdale Boro .....	—	96	28	75	66	115	54	55
Rockaway Boro .....	124	256	161	125	235	521	438	266
Rockaway Twp .....	365	650	475	215	518	720	510	201
Roxbury Twp .....	313	521	329	406	676	882	649	249
Washington Twp .....	18	73	34	86	20	78	17	35
Wharton Boro .....	411	455	336	81	361	500	393	113
County Grant .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Total .....	3,827	8,237	4,836	5,413	7,541	12,042	7,622	3,780

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN OCEAN COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

109

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Barnegat City Boro .....	—	—	—	45	6	48	3	6
Bay Head Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Beach Haven Boro .....	—	166	—	163	14	163	18	—
Beachwood Boro .....	—	65	59	109	95	57	49	22
Berkeley Twp .....	196	374	344	519	366	435	248	103
Brick Twp .....	—	234	135	458	333	562	323	249
Dover Twp .....	58	301	173	584	593	798	435	256
Eagleswood Twp .....	—	162	77	189	61	169	67	86
Harvey Cedars Boro .....	—	—	—	5	1	8	1	13
Island Hgts Boro .....	—	111	6	67	53	103	39	29
Jackson Twp .....	149	348	113	361	491	580	363	230
Lacey Twp .....	—	195	24	233	75	184	142	67
Lakehurst Boro .....	63	151	124	117	204	228	66	46
Lakewood Twp .....	607	1,134	585	952	1,445	1,452	918	496
Lavallette Boro .....	47	96	21	56	67	56	34	24
Lt. Egg Harbor Twp .....	—	238	73	351	75	250	107	81
Long Beach Twp .....	38	116	23	131	11	75	19	22
Manchester Twp .....	—	205	58	264	197	256	138	83
Mantoloking Boro .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Ocean Twp .....	—	—	—	—	—	121	42	76

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN OCEAN COUNTY—(Continued)

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Ocean Gate Boro .....	—	78	48	64	25	48	13	6
Pine Beach Boro .....	—	11	2	20	2	9	—	—
Plumsted Twp .....	243	415	304	516	304	445	271	182
Pt. Pleasant Boro .....	149	828	247	690	456	771	408	285
Pt. Pleasant Beach Boro .....	72	428	96	184	161	343	108	76
Seaside Heights Boro .....	—	142	64	185	43	150	58	37
Seaside Park Boro .....	—	137	74	111	47	92	33	37
Ship-Bottom Beach-Arlington B ..	66	111	24	101	45	83	36	36
S. Toms River Boro .....	103	280	65	132	107	164	81	61
Stafford Twp .....	135	416	146	222	91	274	62	93
Surf City Boro .....	—	56	—	46	5	36	9	—
Tuckerton Boro .....	74	247	120	486	126	349	87	95
Union Twp .....	—	242	104	319	52	238	105	154
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>7,877</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>8,559</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>2,951</b>

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN PASSAIC COUNTY

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Bloomington Boro .....	—	480	157	92	192	285	202	128
Clifton City .....	2,567	4,396	1,827	2,207	2,444	2,947	1,940	815
Haledon Boro .....	—	158	62	48	142	285	213	186
Hawthorne Boro .....	625	945	476	590	754	861	642	598
Little Falls Twp .....	134	360	179	53	137	366	170	145
North Haledon Boro .....	61	101	10	25	74	134	70	102
Passaic City .....	3,401	6,569	3,448	3,999	5,394	6,092	5,604	4,029
Paterson City .....	10,605	10,933	8,034	7,792	15,107	17,248	17,954	14,020
Pompton Lake Boro .....	123	259	110	51	77	235	136	78
Prospect Park Boro .....	216	257	162	116	272	373	262	317
Ringwood Boro .....	150	222	181	172	177	275	155	139
Totowa Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	219	153	179
Wanaque Boro .....	144	612	363	634	604	733	369	231
Wayne Twp .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Milford Twp .....	—	374	108	37	199	330	104	181
<b>West Paterson Boro .....</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>212</b>
County Grant .....	—	—	—	—	—	53	71	50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>18,223</b>	<b>26,076</b>	<b>15,360</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>25,858</b>	<b>30,753</b>	<b>28,330</b>	<b>21,410</b>

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN SALEM COUNTY

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Alloway Twp .....	—	—	—	63	—	194	122	130
Elmer Boro .....	—	46	9	67	66	111	30	81
Elsinboro Twp .....	—	—	—	—	—	75	33	25
Lower Alloway Creek Twp.....	—	—	—	—	3	37	10	43
Lower Penns Neck Twp .....	—	—	—	—	206	436	326	167
Mannington Twp .....	—	316	14	304	175	339	208	175
Oldmans Twp .....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	58
Pennsgrove Boro .....	—	472	103	153	262	693	431	325
Pilesgrove Twp .....	—	—	14	33	66	174	96	122
Pittsgrove Twp .....	—	—	—	146	109	262	81	257
Quinton Twp .....	—	—	—	141	21	149	51	75
Salem City .....	—	1,611	110	930	611	1,120	887	509
Up. Penns Neck Twp .....	—	—	—	—	68	350	160	100
Up. Pittsgrove Twp .....	—	—	13	66	52	205	59	104
Woodstown Boro .....	—	—	—	—	44	124	72	63
County Grant .....	—	—	—	—	—	21	5	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>2,242</b>

## APPENDIX A-2

### MUNICIPALITIES IN SOMERSET COUNTY

#### TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Bedminster Twp .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bernards Twp .....	—	111	30	59	45	146	67	—
Bernardsville Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	453	236	223
Bound Brook Boro .....	799	1,072	405	393	510	480	211	80
Branchburg Twp .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater Twp-Raritan Town..	255	1,027	453	807	669	827	431	414
E. Millstone Town.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Far Hills Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Twp .....	780	1,212	806	1,304	1,269	1,140	637	297
Hillsboro Twp .....	53	212	68	147	124	238	91	—
Manville Boro .....	502	813	311	452	472	508	347	228
Millstone Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomery Twp .....	—	—	44	82	144	197	103	—
No. Plainfield Boro .....	387	902	1,184	862	885	951	623	342
N. Plainfield Twp (Green Brook)	—	18	62	43	32	59	23	26
Peapack-Gladstone Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Hill Boro .....	—	47	26	53	23	55	35	32
<b>Somerville Boro .....</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>278</b>
S. Bound Brook Boro.....	203	328	119	107	184	191	65	57
Warren Twp .....	106	208	126	169	200	263	117	81
Watchung Boro .....	43	91	55	129	119	117	84	—
County Grant .....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>6,829</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>6,071</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>2,061</b>

APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN SUSSEX COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Andover Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Andover Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branchville Boro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byram Twp	—	—	—	—	19	34	8	16
Frankford Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Boro	186	245	153	63	170	250	208	139
Fredon Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamburg Boro	—	91	—	—	59	204	94	63
Hampton Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardyston Twp	—	71	—	—	—	131	—	—
Hopatcong Boro	—	15	14	47	134	125	61	31
Lafayette Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montague Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton Town	—	—	183	154	279	387	335	163
Ogdensburg Boro	—	48	3	2	9	59	11	40
Sandyston Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparta Twp	—	—	—	—	—	117	8	13
Stanhope Boro	50	211	149	107	91	151	95	20
Stillwater Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex Boro	—	67	—	—	—	92	18	23
Vernon Twp	—	—	—	—	—	176	—	76
Walpack Twp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wantage Twp	—	124	—	39	8	134	27	49
County Grant	—	—	—	—	—	18	20	41
Total	236	872	502	412	769	1,878	885	702

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APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN UNION COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932	1933		1934		1935		1936
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Clark Twp.	—	168	190	342	396	419	134	70
Cranford Twp.	550	863	649	389	796	906	555	251
Elizabeth City	13,601	15,051	11,206	4,763	9,407	10,724	8,828	3,897
Fanwood Boro	10	135	115	128	106	97	78	15
Garwood Boro	231	318	207	71	314	368	285	161
Hillside Twp.	696	1,772	1,409	1,927	2,168	1,788	1,288	722
Kenilworth Boro	261	348	229	129	356	456	403	141
Linden City	2,556	3,868	2,248	1,992	3,251	3,063	2,085	1,046
Mountainside Boro	—	—	82	67	66	100	34	18
New Providence Boro	—	113	63	109	179	224	186	41
New Providence Twp.	—	—	—	—	146	226	170	44
Plainfield City	4,033	4,522	3,004	2,593	3,641	4,637	3,446	1,392
Rahway City	1,603	1,880	2,182	2,496	1,663	1,852	1,210	542
Roselle Boro	775	1,292	760	747	1,056	1,042	785	322
Roselle Park Boro	427	719	492	358	551	504	388	167
Scotch Plains Twp.	547	855	753	900	886	874	521	308
Springfield Twp.	251	412	264	396	410	444	278	182
Summit City	1,146	1,503	893	686	1,149	1,031	705	—
Union Twp.	1,389	1,868	1,672	1,752	2,729	3,006	1,691	1,181
Westfield Town	721	1,167	985	1,020	1,254	1,206	791	452
TOTAL	28,797	36,854	27,403	20,865	30,524	32,967	23,861	10,952

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APPENDIX A-2

MUNICIPALITIES IN WARREN COUNTY

TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND SEPTEMBER

Municipality	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
Allamuchy Twp.	—	627	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alpha Boro	—	—	332	334	592	638	601	144	—	—
Belvidere Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blairstown Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	125	137	71	—	—
Frelinghuysen Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenwich Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackettstown Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwick Twp.	—	232	77	140	111	279	148	139	—	—
Harmony Twp.	62	198	42	3	—	45	19	23	—	—
Hope Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knowlton Twp.	—	—	—	—	40	142	68	—	—	—
Liberty Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lopatcong Twp.	57	46	54	46	67	73	58	18	—	—
Mansfield Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford Twp.	74	233	64	38	85	233	173	148	—	—
Pahaquarry Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phillipsburg Town	1,671	2,535	1,410	1,097	1,850	2,205	1,782	997	—	—
Pohatcong Twp.	—	157	81	45	70	116	104	57	—	—
Washington Boro	—	277	148	198	249	341	277	102	—	—
W-shington Twp.	19	38	92	60	47	137	70	5	—	—
White Twp.	—	68	—	—	71	—	71	40	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>4,334</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>1,744</b>		

APPENDIX B-1

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

Months	Total	General Relief	Special Programs
<b>1931</b>			
October & November .....	\$ 915,284.	\$ 915,284.	\$ —
December .....	1,733,294.	1,733,294.	—
Total—1931 .....	2,648,578.	2,648,578.	—
<b>1932</b>			
January .....	1,739,627.	1,739,627.	—
February .....	1,848,112.	1,848,112.	—
March .....	1,952,591.	1,952,591.	—
April .....	2,056,324.	2,056,324.	—
May .....	1,950,307.	1,950,307.	—
June .....	1,741,120.	1,741,120.	—
July .....	1,537,623.	1,537,623.	—
August .....	1,335,624.	1,335,624.	—
September .....	1,244,331.	1,244,331.	—
October .....	1,342,539.	1,342,539.	—
November .....	1,558,002.	1,558,002.	—
December .....	2,030,384.	2,030,384.	—
Total—1932 .....	20,336,584.	20,336,584.	—
<b>1933</b>			
January .....	2,060,293.	2,060,293.	—
February .....	2,129,307.	2,129,307.	—
March .....	2,347,901.	2,347,901.	—
April .....	2,245,955.	2,245,955.	—
May .....	2,261,386.	2,261,386.	—
June .....	2,145,293.	2,145,293.	—
July .....	2,225,003.	2,225,003.	—
August .....	2,309,871.	2,309,839.	32.
September .....	2,160,833.	2,160,086.	747.
October .....	2,295,752.	2,290,762.	4,990.
November .....	2,749,707.	2,738,234.	11,473.
December .....	2,697,736.	2,604,529.	93,207.
Total—1933 .....	27,629,037.	27,518,588.	110,449.
<b>1934</b>			
January .....	2,748,623.	2,448,385.	300,238.
February .....	3,738,767.	2,574,115.	1,164,652.
March .....	3,048,748.	2,875,034.	173,714.
April .....	5,625,795.	5,473,108.	152,687.
May .....	4,533,398.	4,444,025.	89,373.
June .....	3,972,175.	3,904,518.	67,657.
July .....	4,454,904.	4,402,281.	52,623.
August .....	4,434,231.	4,315,900.	118,331.
September .....	4,773,233.	4,655,256.	117,977.
October .....	5,975,265.	5,695,860.	279,405.
November .....	6,090,011.	5,719,563.	370,448.
December .....	6,690,635.	6,300,915.	389,720.
Total—1934 .....	56,085,785.	52,808,960.	3,276,825.
<b>1935</b>			
January .....	6,669,547.	6,266,272.	403,275.
February .....	6,413,481.	6,144,489.	268,992.
March .....	6,817,804.	6,462,843.	354,961.
April .....	6,341,071.	6,032,529.	308,542.
May .....	5,911,785.	5,706,175.	205,610.
June .....	5,457,573.	5,322,777.	134,796.
July .....	5,879,170.	5,521,358.	357,812.
August .....	5,574,217.	5,493,618.	80,599.
September .....	5,222,580.	5,129,980.	92,600.
October .....	5,235,162.	5,139,643.	95,519.
November .....	4,625,812.	4,529,340.	96,472.
December .....	3,529,504.	3,465,206.	64,298.
Total—1935 .....	67,677,706.	65,214,230.	2,463,476.
<b>1936</b>			
January .....	2,958,040.	2,923,250.	34,790.
February .....	2,940,881.	2,923,571.	17,310.
March .....	2,916,517.	2,897,915.	18,602.
April .....	1,730,173.	1,716,846.	13,327.
May .....	133,716.	118,591.	15,125.
June .....	108,982.	84,509.	24,473.
Total—1936 .....	10,788,309.	10,664,682.	123,627.
Outstanding Commitments for prior months	1,084,724.	1,084,724.	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$186,250,723.</b>	<b>\$180,276,346.</b>	<b>\$5,974,377.</b>

**APPENDIX B-1**

**GENERAL RELIEF EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS  
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS**

Month	Total	State Share	Local Share	Federal Share
<b>1931</b>				
October & November .....	\$ 915,284.	\$ 310,590.	\$ 604,694.	\$ —
December .....	1,733,294.	596,442.	1,136,852.	—
Total—1931 .....	2,648,578.	907,032.	1,741,546.	—
<b>1932</b>				
January .....	1,739,627.	754,786.	984,841.	—
February .....	1,848,112.	840,040.	1,008,072.	—
March .....	1,952,591.	987,255.	965,336.	—
April .....	2,056,324.	1,080,651.	975,673.	—
May .....	1,950,307.	1,032,856.	917,451.	—
June .....	1,741,120.	1,066,518.	674,602.	—
July .....	1,537,623.	1,073,164.	462,459.	—
August .....	1,335,624.	953,323.	382,301.	—
September .....	1,244,331.	878,864.	365,467.	—
October .....	1,342,539.	936,681.	405,858.	—
November .....	1,558,002.	1,168,118.	389,884.	—
December .....	2,030,384.	1,537,156.	493,228.	—
Total—1932 .....	20,336,584.	12,311,412.	8,025,172.	—
<b>1933</b>				
January .....	2,060,293.	1,640,664.	419,629.	—
February .....	2,129,307.	1,760,854.	368,455.	—
March .....	2,347,901.	1,940,017.	407,884.	—
April .....	2,245,955.	2,006,415.	239,540.	—
May .....	2,261,386.	920,830.	192,063.	1,148,493.
June .....	2,145,293.	885,360.	155,680.	1,104,253.
July .....	2,225,003.	930,631.	133,654.	1,160,718.
August .....	2,309,839.	968,760.	132,805.	1,208,274.
September .....	2,160,086.	909,873.	115,384.	1,134,829.
October .....	2,290,762.	967,074.	117,518.	1,206,170.
November .....	2,738,234.	1,165,096.	119,988.	1,453,150.
December .....	2,604,529.	1,106,182.	118,675.	1,379,672.
Total—1933 .....	27,518,588.	15,201,754.	2,521,275.	9,795,559.
<b>1934</b>				
January .....	2,448,385.	2,328,696.	119,689.	—
February .....	2,574,115.	2,426,537.	147,578.	—
March .....	2,875,034.	2,714,074.	160,960.	—
April .....	5,473,108.	280,277.	205,357.	4,987,474.
May .....	4,444,025.	402,505.	3,797,409.	—
June .....	3,904,518.	295,845.	253,261.	3,355,512.
July .....	4,402,281.	432,354.	246,998.	3,723,677.
August .....	4,315,900.	352,645.	246,998.	3,716,257.
September .....	4,655,256.	342,299.	242,985.	4,069,972.
October .....	5,695,860.	373,373.	245,466.	5,077,021.
November .....	5,719,563.	357,479.	247,040.	5,115,044.
December .....	6,300,915.	6,045,051.	255,864.	—
Total—1934 .....	52,808,960.	16,351,135.	2,615,559.	33,842,266.
<b>1935</b>				
January .....	6,266,272.	4,610,774.	313,241.	1,342,257.
February .....	6,144,489.	439,744.	36,051.	5,668,694.
March .....	6,462,843.	1,687,097.	373,916.	4,401,830.
April .....	6,032,529.	1,716,581.	382,096.	3,933,852.
May .....	5,706,175.	1,696,396.	384,607.	3,625,172.
June .....	5,322,777.	1,763,308.	399,419.	3,160,050.
July .....	5,521,358.	1,714,072.	378,636.	3,428,650.
August .....	5,493,618.	1,553,224.	371,675.	3,568,719.
September .....	5,129,980.	1,367,938.	383,947.	3,378,095.
October .....	5,139,643.	1,573,781.	367,963.	3,197,899.
November .....	4,529,340.	1,639,584.	360,575.	2,529,181.
December .....	3,465,206.	408,225.	297,182.	2,759,799.
Total—1935 .....	65,214,230.	19,767,031.	4,453,001.	40,994,198.
<b>1936</b>				
January .....	2,923,250.	809,382.	371,805.	1,742,063.
February .....	2,923,571.	2,552,804.	370,767.	—
March .....	2,897,915.	2,535,657.	362,258.	—
April .....	1,716,846.	1,542,768.	174,078.	—
May .....	118,591.	118,591.	—	—
June .....	84,509.	84,509.	—	—
Total—1936 .....	10,664,682.	7,643,711.	1,278,908.	1,742,063.
Outstanding Commitments for prior months .....	1,084,724.	1,084,724.	—	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	\$180,276,346.	\$73,266,799.	\$20,635,461.	\$86,374,086.

**APPENDIX B-1**

**CLASSIFICATION OF GENERAL RELIEF PROGRAM  
BY TYPES OF RELIEF**

Months	Total	*Direct Relief	Work Relief	County Welfare	Other	ADMINISTRATION Salaries	Expenses
<b>1931</b>							
October & Nov. ....	\$ 915,284.	\$ 728,646.	\$ 160,167.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,842.	\$ 6,629.
December .....	1,733,294.	1,465,648.	246,953.	—	—	13,756.	6,937.
Total—1931 .....	2,648,578.	2,194,294.	407,120.	—	—	33,598.	13,566.
<b>1932</b>							
January .....	1,739,627.	1,475,193.	248,246.	—	—	10,965.	5,223.
February .....	1,848,112.	1,687,525.	145,241.	—	—	10,543.	4,803.
March .....	1,952,591.	1,763,731.	167,418.	—	—	13,157.	8,285.
April .....	2,056,324.	1,787,858.	249,521.	—	—	12,980.	5,965.
May .....	1,950,307.	1,688,983.	241,812.	—	—	13,645.	5,867.
June .....	1,741,120.	1,512,093.	192,583.	—	—	28,791.	7,653.
July .....	1,537,623.	1,316,960.	178,250.	—	—	33,995.	8,418.
August .....	1,335,624.	1,130,311.	95,963.	—	—	90,970.	18,380.
September .....	1,244,331.	1,080,454.	42,781.	—	—	102,668.	18,428.
October .....	1,342,539.	1,172,092.	35,108.	—	—	111,338.	24,001.
November .....	1,558,002.	1,407,739.	16,292.	—	—	113,659.	20,312.
December .....	2,030,384.	1,881,642.	8,335.	—	—	112,566.	27,841.
Total—1932 .....	20,336,584.	17,904,581.	1,621,550.	—	—	655,277.	155,176.
<b>1933</b>							
January .....	2,060,293.	1,910,881.	4,084.	—	—	117,442.	27,886.
February .....	2,129,307.	1,974,570.	6,015.	—	—	120,917.	27,805.
March .....	2,347,901.	2,170,880.	5,984.	—	—	137,592.	33,445.
April .....	2,245,955.	2,066,839.	6,520.	—	—	135,246.	37,350.
May .....	2,261,386.	2,068,263.	6,821.	—	—	147,808.	38,494.
June .....	2,145,293.	1,940,278.	1,426.	—	—	154,287.	49,302.
July .....	2,225,003.	1,873,530.	1,584.	148,661.	—	159,911.	41,315.
August .....	2,309,839.	1,937,180.	7,438.	148,971.	—	172,795.	43,455.
September .....	2,160,086.	1,765,535.	5,077.	171,153.	—	175,425.	42,896.
October .....	2,290,762.	1,891,000.	4,183.	168,721.	—	180,834.	46,024.
November .....	2,738,234.	2,236,503.	3,831.	249,212.	—	187,779.	60,909.
December .....	2,604,529.	2,050,479.	8,115.	264,449.	—	192,915.	88,571.
Total—1933 .....	27,518,588.	23,885,938.	61,078.	1,151,167.	—	1,882,953.	537,452.
<b>1934</b>							
January .....	2,448,385.	1,935,522.	4,579.	216,385.	—	196,430.	95,469.
February .....	2,574,115.	2,085,674.	6,910.	210,980.	—	207,900.	62,651.
March .....	2,875,034.	2,358,142.	15,068.	178,658.	—	230,426.	92,740.
April .....	5,473,108.	2,198,526.	**2,724,136.	189,659.	—	268,227.	92,560.
May .....	4,444,025.	2,700,425.	**1,061,322.	296,275.	—	293,249.	92,753.
June .....	3,904,518.	2,667,219.	628,522.	191,936.	250.	320,163.	96,428.
July .....	4,402,281.	2,956,289.	699,805.	324,610.	—	314,029.	107,548.
August .....	4,315,900.	2,941,194.	661,220.	235,696.	176.	351,599.	126,015.
September .....	4,655,256.	3,442,407.	484,111.	233,684.	—	368,586.	126,468.
October .....	5,695,860.	4,163,076.	702,968.	239,187.	—	429,851.	160,778.
November .....	5,719,563.	4,198,377.	670,746.	247,391.	2,338.	489,140.	111,571.
December .....	6,300,915.	4,555,554.	869,540.	257,769.	1,357.	499,233.	117,462.
Total—1934 .....	52,808,960.	36,202,405.	8,528,927.	2,822,231.	4,121.	3,968,833.	1,282,443.
<b>1935</b>							
January .....	6,266,272.	4,665,067.	723,235.	247,834.	363.	497,374.	132,399.
February .....	6,144,489.	4,623,498.	661,760.	260,942.	812.	504,567.	92,910.
March .....	6,462,843.	4,851,246.	716,705.	276,290.	—	507,920.	110,682.
April .....	6,032,529.	4,264,054.	856,310.	270,907.	21,175.	512,439.	107,644.
May .....	5,706,175.	4,044,506.	752,792.	275,080.	784.	520,767.	112,246.
June .....	5,322,777.	3,733,995.	669,004.	281,929.	671.	536,126.	101,052.
July .....	5,521,358.	3,762,048.	774,110.	315,940.	4,976.	553,677.	110,607.
August .....	5,493,618.	3,747,456.	763,419.	332,663.	3,869.	551,315.	94,896.
September .....	5,129,980.	3,585,441.	583,404.	331,553.	1,571.	534,767.	92,844.
October .....	5,139,643.	3,638,633.	555,823.	331,865.	174.	511,591.	101,557.
November .....	4,529,340.	3,311,808.	325,164.	332,936.	70.	474,331.	85,031.
December .....	3,465,206.	2,593,655.	31,793.	345,471.	37.	424,241.	70,009.
Total—1935 .....	65,214,230.	46,821,807.	7,413,519.	3,603,410.	34,502.	6,129,115.	1,211,877.
<b>1936</b>							
January .....	2,923,250.	2,144,428.	2,707.	354,489.	3,690.	354,962.	62,974.
February .....	2,923,571.	2,170,722.	3,162.	352,742.	91.	333,980.	62,874.
March .....	2,897,915.	2,152,593.	1,932.	357,422.	91.	332,786.	53,091.
April .....	1,716,846.	1,047,177.	808.	281,250.	91.	343,137.	44,383.
May .....	118,591.	2,383.	—	—	91.	94,142.	21,975.
June .....	84,509.	2,377.	—	—	—	73,501.	8,631.
Total—1936 .....	10,664,682.	7,519,680.	8,609.	1,345,903.	4,054.	1,532,508.	253,928.
Outstanding Commitments for Prior Months .....	1,084,724.	1,084,384.	340.	—	—	—	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	\$180,276,346.	\$135,613,089.	\$18,041,143.	\$8,922,711.	\$42,677.	\$14,202,284.	\$3,454,442.

\* Includes Municipal "Made Work" Wages for 1931, \$1,074,677 and 1932, \$4,480,834.  
\*\* Figures include Administrative Salaries absorbed by Emergency Relief Administration from Civil Works Administration during liquidation of the latter organization.

**APPENDIX B-2**

**SUMMARY BY COUNTIES**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES IN MUNICIPALITIES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

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County	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Atlantic	\$ 5,954,155.	\$ 21,512.	\$ 242,366.	\$ 803,246.	\$ 1,859,796.	\$ 2,545,600.	\$ 481,635.
Bergen	7,499,567.	145,295.	1,127,233.	1,714,397.	2,093,358.	2,045,986.	373,298.
Burlington	2,218,169.	17,183.	165,544.	302,006.	506,955.	962,889.	263,592.
Camden	11,666,533.	127,289.	1,365,874.	2,009,259.	3,187,985.	4,245,919.	730,207.
Cape May	637,098.	3,301.	37,588.	70,464.	202,885.	251,625.	71,235.
Cumberland	1,400,083.	18,098.	101,224.	94,932.	356,080.	666,094.	163,655.
Essex	36,084,221.	785,481.	5,250,296.	5,889,143.	10,425,674.	11,622,523.	2,111,104.
Gloucester	2,205,708.	6,786.	102,731.	394,496.	752,639.	817,634.	131,422.
Hudson	24,865,311.	302,434.	2,905,821.	4,288,531.	6,881,158.	9,037,971.	1,449,396.
Hunterdon	202,379.	2,210.	50,008.	40,411.	36,241.	54,496.	19,013.
Mercer	7,755,903.	169,710.	1,274,156.	1,343,063.	1,740,318.	2,646,060.	582,596.
Middlesex	9,563,135.	68,043.	1,315,843.	2,351,843.	2,597,573.	2,839,762.	390,071.
Monmouth	2,210,991.	43,642.	192,772.	325,258.	541,540.	882,621.	225,158.
Morris	1,613,484.	59,074.	282,907.	273,092.	337,554.	574,675.	86,182.
Ocean	1,360,549.	7,177.	125,220.	261,510.	435,858.	445,419.	85,365.
Passaic	8,026,522.	155,896.	1,286,383.	1,321,483.	1,735,974.	2,825,928.	700,858.
Salem	450,250.	5,858.	32,181.	22,988.	89,715.	238,315.	61,193.
Somerset	1,096,197.	28,214.	183,877.	240,747.	289,966.	300,319.	53,074.
Sussex	223,397.	2,570.	42,809.	36,139.	45,295.	81,704.	14,880.
Union	8,164,026.	209,774.	1,607,489.	1,872,414.	1,916,440.	2,233,924.	323,985.
Warren	677,235.	9,844.	99,245.	142,406.	153,703.	234,385.	37,652.
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$133,874,913.</b>	<b>\$ 2,189,391.</b>	<b>\$17,791,567.</b>	<b>\$23,797,828.</b>	<b>\$36,186,707.</b>	<b>\$45,553,849.</b>	<b>\$ 8,355,571.</b>

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN ATLANTIC COUNTY**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

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Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Absecon City	\$ 84,224.	\$ 174.	\$ 1,204.	\$ 12,463.	\$ 27,176.	\$ 36,143.	\$ 7,064.
Atlantic City	3,655,510.	4,262.	166,980.	517,218.	1,070,713.	1,571,561.	324,776.
Brigantine City	6,021.	—	—	—	2,447.	3,122.	452.
Buena Vista Twp	82,947.	893.	1,842.	9,309.	24,745.	38,610.	7,548.
Corbin City	4,869.	—	—	—	1,492.	2,428.	949.
Egg Harbor City	221,668.	2,663.	6,196.	36,674.	70,704.	92,242.	13,189.
Egg Harbor Twp.	200,333.	1,938.	5,183.	28,158.	72,500.	79,723.	12,831.
Estell Manor City	7,482.	—	—	—	3,493.	3,758.	231.
Folsom Boro.	3,461.	—	—	—	627.	2,172.	662.
Galloway Twp.	173,612.	854.	5,645.	19,012.	60,333.	78,481.	9,287.
Hamilton Twp.	129,971.	—	2,215.	18,346.	56,849.	44,785.	7,776.
Hammonton Twp.	190,193.	340.	5,241.	18,390.	65,635.	81,729.	18,858.
Linwood Boro	47,957.	483.	1,264.	3,896.	15,470.	23,124.	3,720.
Longport Boro	4,266.	—	—	—	1,300.	2,083.	883.
Margate City	52,510.	2,379.	9,789.	4,973.	12,752.	18,922.	3,695.
Mullica Twp.	74,093.	482.	2,318.	2,841.	22,438.	38,866.	7,148.
Northfield City	88,256.	1,241.	5,245.	6,224.	32,311.	37,818.	5,417.
Pleasantville City	679,492.	3,037.	14,686.	100,283.	230,310.	289,568.	41,608.
Port Republic City	14,639.	244.	530.	1,911.	4,905.	6,151.	898.
Somers Point City	109,801.	1,335.	4,228.	15,354.	38,450.	43,553.	6,881.
Ventnor City	100,186.	628.	8,604.	3,850.	36,510.	44,121.	6,473.
Weymouth Twp.	22,664.	559.	1,196.	4,344.	8,636.	6,640.	1,289.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 5,954,155.</b>	<b>\$ 21,512.</b>	<b>\$ 242,366.</b>	<b>\$ 803,246.</b>	<b>\$ 1,859,796.</b>	<b>\$ 2,545,600.</b>	<b>\$ 481,635.</b>

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Allendale Boro .....	\$ 9,384.	—	\$ 2,851.	\$ —	\$ 403.	\$ 5,760.	\$ 370.
Alpine Boro .....	3,123.	\$ 267.	1,431.	—	—	1,411.	14.
Bergenfield Boro .....	165,995.	3,286.	23,855.	32,121.	44,859.	53,268.	8,606.
Bogota Boro .....	82,864.	1,167.	25,892.	14,904.	17,864.	20,553.	2,984.
Carlstadt Boro .....	50,074.	—	—	5,720.	18,419.	21,479.	4,456.
Cliffside Pk. Boro .....	311,833.	1,334.	28,910.	75,468.	96,393.	94,483.	15,245.
Closter Boro .....	29,950.	1,647.	4,014.	3,261.	7,346.	11,516.	2,166.
Cresskill Boro .....	46,444.	895.	2,594.	10,865.	13,968.	16,165.	1,957.
Demarest Boro .....	1,457.	57.	1,390.	—	10.	—	—
Dumont Boro .....	102,251.	3,651.	10,576.	26,799.	29,727.	27,001.	4,497.
East Paterson Boro ....	182,846.	—	25,534.	48,025.	46,440.	52,102.	10,745.
East Rutherford Boro ..	113,081.	—	1,559.	22,538.	38,589.	43,112.	7,283.
Edgewater Boro .....	86,321.	4,209.	21,461.	18,788.	13,155.	22,641.	6,067.
Emerson Boro .....	51,586.	1,828.	6,158.	10,143.	13,470.	16,235.	3,752.
Englewood City .....	353,124.	27,774.	70,186.	83,980.	81,145.	83,797.	6,242.
Englewood Cliffs Boro ..	2,847.	960.	1,887.	—	—	—	—
Fairlawn Boro .....	140,226.	3,760.	22,559.	18,985.	37,803.	45,985.	11,134.
Fairview Boro .....	341,827.	—	35,514.	87,845.	110,676.	94,380.	13,412.
Fort Lee Boro .....	318,376.	6,364.	22,924.	69,302.	94,434.	103,070.	22,282.
Franklin Lakes Boro ....	5,451.	—	3,183.	348.	129.	1,499.	292.
Garfield City .....	808,715.	—	129,812.	232,311.	249,088.	163,861.	33,643.
Glen Rock Boro .....	50,106.	3,081.	16,715.	9,784.	9,714.	8,617.	2,195.
Hackensack City .....	761,015.	14,878.	72,499.	159,854.	245,279.	217,692.	50,813.
Harrington Pk. Boro ....	22,817.	626.	2,781.	5,722.	5,347.	6,383.	1,958.
Hasbrouck Hgts. Boro ..	34,203.	1,432.	8,426.	2,448.	3,065.	15,695.	3,137.
Haworth Boro .....	2,079.	520.	1,559.	—	—	—	—
Hillsdale Boro .....	76,848.	1,457.	9,806.	14,225.	20,661.	26,499.	4,200.
Hohokus Boro .....	8,453.	664.	4,037.	3,561.	12.	51.	128.
Hohokus Twp. ....	14,289.	1,477.	4,689.	—	494.	4,805.	2,824.
Leonia Boro .....	35,466.	1,753.	11,267.	2,349.	6,044.	11,124.	2,929.

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**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN BERGEN COUNTY—Continued**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Little Ferry Boro .....	\$ 126,179.	\$ 1,363.	\$ 21,487.	\$ 27,343.	39,881.	31,306.	4,799.
Lodi Boro .....	429,670.	21,826.	82,057.	129,362.	79,995.	94,038.	22,392.
Lodi Twp. ....	116,082.	—	23,812.	37,574.	28,226.	22,967.	3,503.
Lyndhurst Twp. ....	450,777.	7,191.	40,216.	94,887.	162,785.	126,613.	19,085.
Maywood Boro .....	17,319.	234.	3,213.	876.	2,049.	9,254.	1,693.
Midland Park Boro .....	60,930.	810.	4,255.	8,901.	22,252.	19,533.	5,179.
Montvale Boro .....	13,082.	358.	3,366.	1,172.	2,194.	5,037.	955.
Moonachie Boro .....	51,755.	—	8,587.	17,610.	14,415.	8,810.	2,333.
New Milford Boro .....	61,767.	1,429.	6,180.	11,066.	18,973.	20,542.	3,577.
North Arlington Boro ..	256,953.	1,963.	39,523.	68,728.	71,247.	64,612.	10,880.
Northvale Boro .....	20,888.	743.	2,537.	1,108.	5,662.	9,407.	1,431.
Norwood Boro .....	20,516.	273.	2,736.	5,058.	5,961.	5,526.	962.
Oakland Boro .....	3,595.	349.	968.	—	—	1,040.	1,238.
Old Tappan Boro .....	14,786.	283.	913.	1,534.	3,048.	7,596.	1,412.
Oradell Boro .....	10,576.	812.	2,026.	—	28.	6,481.	1,229.
Overpeck Twp. (Ridgefield Pk. Vil.) ..	151,862.	4,723.	36,853.	13,779.	33,898.	54,278.	8,331.
Palisades Park Boro .....	148,530.	873.	9,779.	44,286.	47,260.	45,313.	1,019.
Paramus Boro .....	11,189.	1,853.	3,455.	2,039.	339.	1,613.	1,890.
Park Ridge Boro .....	40,062.	1,839.	7,200.	6,769.	6,835.	15,876.	1,543.
Ramsey Boro .....	36,825.	78.	11,729.	6,001.	7,691.	7,905.	3,421.
Ridgefield Boro .....	47,483.	3,685.	8,093.	9,576.	8,018.	12,128.	5,983.
Ridgewood Twp. ....	29,091.	1,963.	26,910.	—	10.	173.	35.
Riverside Boro .....	25,327.	704.	2,906.	4,141.	6,354.	9,250.	1,972.
Rivervale Twp. ....	23,645.	610.	2,106.	1,512.	7,753.	10,059.	1,605.
Rochelle Park Twp. ....	27,349.	—	3,191.	6,591.	6,900.	8,826.	1,841.
Rockleigh Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rutherford Boro .....	125,305.	—	17,696.	29,670.	35,964.	38,373.	3,602.
Saddle River Boro .....	3,295.	—	508.	2,516.	188.	58.	25.
Saddle River Twp. ....	69,888.	—	8,172.	16,701.	20,099.	20,917.	3,999.

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APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN BERGEN COUNTY—Continued

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Teaneck Twp. ....	\$ 385,695.	\$ 3,231.	\$ 71,636.	109,981.	\$ 112,147.	\$ 77,597.	\$ 11,103.
Tenafly Boro .....	86,753.	2,356.	24,021.	16,050.	12,754.	25,102.	6,470.
Teterboro Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Up. Saddle River Boro .....	2,036.	—	2,028.	—	—	8.	—
Waldwick Boro .....	55,993.	52.	8,676.	12,954.	19,046.	15,105.	160.
Wallington Boro .....	168,670.	401.	40,490.	39,845.	43,097.	40,232.	4,605.
Washington Twp. ....	7,542.	—	1,847.	1,011.	108.	3,647.	929.
Westwood Boro .....	83,942.	725.	9,531.	4,952.	34,748.	29,823.	4,163.
Woodcliff Lake Boro .....	14,593.	964.	4,069.	2,898.	2,617.	3,446.	599.
Wood Ridge Boro .....	46,454.	500.	7,382.	11,586.	11,389.	12,463.	3,134.
Wyckoff Twp. ....	40,112.	17.	3,010.	6,974.	14,893.	12,348.	2,870.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 7,499,567.</b>	<b>\$ 145,295.</b>	<b>\$ 1,127,233.</b>	<b>\$ 1,714,397.</b>	<b>\$ 2,093,358.</b>	<b>\$ 2,045,986.</b>	<b>\$ 373,298.</b>

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APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN BURLINGTON COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bass River Twp. ....	\$ 29,181.	\$ —	\$ 2,526.	\$ 3,751.	\$ 7,865.	\$ 11,859.	\$ 3,180.
Beverly City .....	66,403.	704.	4,026.	9,376.	13,818.	29,858.	8,621.
Bordentown City .....	106,225.	4,332.	16,910.	13,257.	16,965.	42,293.	12,468.
Bordentown Twp. ....	28,425.	205.	4,856.	2,835.	5,126.	13,057.	2,346.
Burlington City .....	302,715.	2,320.	18,159.	31,604.	68,513.	148,826.	33,293.
Burlington Twp. ....	55,387.	292.	5,129.	8,978.	13,906.	21,344.	5,738.
Chester Twp. (Maple Shade) ....	234,017.	804.	12,386.	41,416.	57,975.	97,065.	24,371.
Chesterfield Twp. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinnaminson Twp. ....	16,964.	426.	1,467.	—	3,175.	8,139.	3,757.
Delanco Twp. ....	69,809.	1,587.	5,600.	8,446.	19,646.	27,010.	7,520.
Delran Twp. ....	74,000.	—	3,739.	10,724.	18,793.	32,635.	8,109.
Easthampton Twp. ....	9,112.	—	736.	987.	1,941.	3,748.	1,700.
Edgewater Park Twp. ....	17,265.	—	394.	799.	4,800.	9,788.	1,484.
Evesham Twp. ....	46,761.	411.	1,549.	4,007.	11,874.	22,224.	6,696.
Fieldsboro Boro .....	15,901.	—	201.	3,480.	3,818.	6,855.	1,547.
Florence Twp. ....	91,254.	1,706.	9,805.	15,271.	15,624.	41,870.	6,978.
Hainsport Twp. ....	38,963.	324.	2,077.	6,170.	11,063.	15,868.	3,461.
Lumberton Twp. ....	32,667.	134.	1,679.	2,848.	8,687.	15,853.	3,466.
Mansfield Twp. ....	15,735.	—	—	2,207.	3,525.	7,427.	2,576.
Medford Twp. ....	69,096.	—	3,433.	9,554.	17,409.	28,049.	10,651.
Moorestown Twp. ....	166,191.	1,818.	17,349.	33,054.	36,568.	61,098.	16,304.
Mt. Laurel Twp. ....	80,409.	142.	4,345.	11,192.	—	—	—
New Hanover Twp. ....	25,571.	—	2,000.	—	5,689.	34,949.	8,850.
Northampton Twp. (Mt. Holly) .....	180,124.	—	326.	18,625.	41,171.	87,593.	32,409.

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**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN BURLINGTON COUNTY—Continued**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

126

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. Hanover Twp. ....\$	9,857.	\$ 20.	\$ 97.	\$ —	\$ 736.	\$ 5,960.	\$ 3,074.
Palmyra Boro .....	78,702.	1,536.	11,524.	8,021.	9,729.	38,809.	9,083.
Pemberton Boro .....	15,932.	—	163.	4,629.	11,115.	25.	—
Pemberton Twp. ....	25,365.	—	3,351.	3,298.	4,459.	9,203.	5,054.
Riverside Twp. ....	202,650.	—	21,871.	34,141.	47,019.	81,083.	18,536.
Riverton Boro .....	6,478.	112.	235.	—	1,640.	3,313.	1,178.
Shamong Twp. ....	14,533.	—	705.	1,527.	3,737.	6,092.	2,472.
Southampton Twp. ....	24,084.	—	1,108.	181.	5,868.	12,226.	4,701.
Springfield Twp. ....	3,002.	10.	983.	—	266.	1,710.	33.
Tabernacle Twp. ....	2,524.	—	1,488.	757.	279.	—	—
Washington Twp. ....	24,256.	—	1,146.	4,357.	3,860.	10,483.	4,410.
Westhampton Twp. ....	13,911.	116.	444.	1,848.	3,627.	6,613.	1,263.
Willingboro Twp. ....	2,949.	174.	325.	1,149.	1,301.	—	—
Woodland Twp. ....	19,826.	10.	3,240.	3,517.	4,130.	5,902.	3,027.
Wrightstown Boro ....	1,824.	—	202.	—	307.	728.	587.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,218,169.</b>	<b>\$ 17,183.</b>	<b>\$ 165,544.</b>	<b>\$ 302,006.</b>	<b>\$ 506,955.</b>	<b>\$ 962,889.</b>	<b>\$ 263,592.</b>

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN CAMDEN COUNTY**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

127

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Audubon Boro .....	\$ 90,523.	\$ 2,176.	\$ 19,648.	\$ 15,058.	\$ 19,876.	\$ 29,604.	\$ 4,161.
Bararrington Boro .....	49,157.	1,169.	4,188.	9,245.	14,689.	18,014.	1,852.
Bellmawr Boro .....	75,445.	—	6,843.	17,761.	24,186.	24,797.	1,858.
Berlin Boro .....	48,817.	21.	1,220.	8,851.	15,630.	19,735.	3,360.
Berlin Twp. ....	118,282.	1,423.	11,954.	17,236.	35,006.	47,445.	5,218.
Brooklawn Boro .....	32,051.	—	2,335.	5,402.	10,311.	12,682.	1,321.
Camden City .....	7,578,860.	91,365.	946,785.	1,309,554.	2,031,666.	2,652,511.	546,979.
Chesilhurst Boro .....	20,400.	—	1,055.	3,753.	6,338.	8,687.	567.
Clementon Boro .....	128,118.	278.	8,831.	18,474.	38,837.	57,032.	4,666.
Collingswood Boro .....	135,768.	3,778.	23,347.	24,201.	29,276.	46,013.	9,153.
Delaware Twp. ....	254,042.	4,410.	22,737.	45,628.	75,717.	95,501.	10,049.
Gibbsboro Boro .....	24,956.	45.	4,305.	3,906.	7,733.	8,081.	886.
Gloucester City .....	550,644.	2,895.	43,347.	95,320.	149,906.	235,431.	23,745.
Gloucester Twp. ....	269,524.	1,338.	27,954.	34,563.	75,848.	114,831.	14,990.
Haddon Twp. ....	97,872.	550.	7,915.	12,416.	25,427.	45,361.	6,203.
Haddonfield Boro .....	102,120.	6,466.	21,143.	14,666.	20,098.	34,647.	5,100.
Haddon Heights Boro ..	47,345.	943.	10,063.	8,963.	12,274.	13,193.	1,909.
Hi-Nella Boro .....	3,276.	166.	83.	—	—	1,620.	1,407.
Laurel Springs Boro ....	27,643.	—	4,893.	6,665.	6,130.	9,143.	812.
Lawnsdale Boro .....	130,037.	—	5,507.	16,208.	43,697.	59,048.	5,577.
Lindenwold Boro .....	148,211.	314.	9,893.	26,454.	42,878.	62,964.	5,708.
Magnolia Boro .....	48,753.	—	3,185.	7,364.	12,143.	23,543.	2,518.
Merchantville Boro ....	33,987.	710.	10,136.	1,299.	5,964.	13,519.	2,359.
Mt. Ephraim Boro .....	92,393.	—	10,289.	18,468.	25,832.	33,074.	4,730.
Oaklyn Boro .....	34,626.	461.	4,031.	5,634.	9,792.	12,655.	2,053.
Pennsauken Twp. ....	690,094.	5,533.	87,107.	131,915.	200,438.	240,447.	24,654.
Pine Hill Boro .....	45,028.	169.	13,764.	24,743.	42,396.	57,744.	4,772.
Pine Valley Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Runnemede Boro .....</b>	<b>112,701.</b>	<b>832.</b>	<b>9,806.</b>	<b>22,108.</b>	<b>33,224.</b>	<b>41,949.</b>	<b>4,782.</b>
Somerdale Boro .....	80,143.	20.	5,806.	14,488.	21,684.	34,623.	3,522.

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

128

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Stratford Boro .....	\$ 30,899.	\$ 109.	\$ 2,794.	\$ 5,918.	\$ 9,061.	\$ 10,968.	\$ 2,049.
Tavistock Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voorhees Twp. ....	59,843.	509.	4,136.	6,842.	15,816.	30,145.	2,395.
Waterford Twp. ....	100,646.	994.	7,799.	17,744.	28,038.	40,254.	5,817.
Winslow Twp. ....	234,278.	180.	17,050.	43,112.	76,669.	85,828.	11,439.
Woodlynne Boro .....	72,051.	335.	5,925.	15,900.	21,465.	24,830.	3,596.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 11,666,533.</b>	<b>\$ 127,289.</b>	<b>\$ 1,365,874.</b>	<b>\$ 2,009,259.</b>	<b>\$ 3,187,985.</b>	<b>\$ 4,245,919.</b>	<b>\$ 730,207.</b>

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN CAPE MAY COUNTY**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

129

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Avalon Boro .....	\$ 6,302.	\$ —	\$ 655.	\$ 536.	\$ 2,004.	\$ 2,531.	\$ 576.
Cape May City .....	32,850.	175.	6,117.	604.	8,521.	14,570.	2,863.
Cape May Pt. Boro .....	1,721.	—	—	—	844.	657.	220.
Dennis Twp. ....	41,763.	388.	1,612.	110.	14,540.	20,147.	4,966.
Lower Twp. ....	32,988.	448.	2,256.	—	12,644.	13,582.	4,058.
Middle Twp. ....	66,510.	977.	2,497.	1,068.	22,656.	29,690.	9,622.
North Cape May Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Wildwood City .....	32,998.	—	885.	1,017.	12,734.	12,952.	5,410.
Ocean City .....	125,799.	335.	9,136.	15,804.	39,408.	49,909.	11,207.
Sea Isle City .....	17,013.	56.	738.	1,901.	5,116.	7,035.	2,167.
South Cape May Boro .....	190.	—	—	—	—	88.	102.
Stone Harbor Boro .....	3,825.	—	121.	435.	849.	1,726.	694.
Upper Twp. ....	39,461.	159.	2,826.	2,769.	12,358.	15,938.	5,411.
W. Cape May Boro .....	18,968.	—	—	247.	6,583.	9,242.	2,896.
West Wildwood Boro .....	1,294.	—	186.	—	—	697.	411.
Wildwood City .....	190,502.	409.	7,874.	44,362.	60,572.	60,026.	17,259.
Wildwood Crest Boro .....	7,665.	196.	959.	1,611.	1,970.	2,018.	911.
Woodbine Boro .....	17,249.	158.	1,726.	—	2,086.	10,817.	2,462.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 637,098.</b>	<b>\$ 3,301.</b>	<b>\$ 37,588.</b>	<b>\$ 70,464.</b>	<b>\$ 202,885.</b>	<b>\$ 251,625.</b>	<b>\$ 71,235.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bridgeton City .....	\$ 356,291.	\$ 1,595.	\$ 14,027.	\$ 23,739.	\$ 92,383.	\$ 172,785.	\$ 51,762.
Commercial Twp. ....	67,973.	—	—	—	25,788.	29,998.	12,187.
Deerfield Twp. ....	26,963.	—	185.	761.	8,682.	14,240.	3,095.
Downe Twp. ....	24,680.	—	—	—	5,590.	14,494.	4,596.
Fairfield Twp. ....	18,322.	—	—	766.	3,324.	10,847.	3,385.
Greenwich Twp. ....	1,723.	—	—	—	392.	1,286.	45.
Hopewell Twp. ....	6,148.	—	—	—	747.	3,213.	2,188.
Landis Twp. ....	134,342.	—	—	—	37,940.	79,861.	16,541.
Lawrence Twp. ....	11,637.	—	—	—	1,068.	6,401.	4,168.
Maurice River Twp. ....	55,768.	—	494.	2,269.	15,146.	33,394.	4,465.
Millville City .....	545,790.	10,161.	67,221.	63,970.	135,072.	226,264.	43,102.
Shiloh Boro .....	1,809.	—	445.	—	142.	727.	495.
Stowe Creek Twp. ....	634.	—	—	—	86.	545.	3.
Up. Deerfield Twp. ....	9,648.	—	—	—	1,845.	4,374.	3,429.
Vineland Boro .....	138,355.	6,342.	18,852.	3,427.	27,875.	67,665.	14,194.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,400,083.</b>	<b>\$ 18,098.</b>	<b>\$ 101,224.</b>	<b>\$ 94,932.</b>	<b>\$ 356,080.</b>	<b>\$ 666,094.</b>	<b>\$ 163,655.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN ESSEX COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Belleville Town .....	\$ 1,364,813.	\$ 21,946.	\$ 136,853.	\$ 251,715.	\$ 466,201.	\$ 426,527.	\$ 61,571.
Bloomfield Town .....	912,473.	15,861.	147,651.	190,958.	241,837.	266,517.	49,649.
Caldwell Boro .....	126,441.	4,126.	24,506.	23,617.	33,438.	33,405.	7,349.
Caldwell Twp. ....	28,146.	673.	3,176.	2,362.	7,491.	11,687.	2,757.
Cedar Grove Twp. ....	48,878.	443.	5,385.	7,711.	16,835.	15,901.	2,603.
East Orange City .....	1,300,930.	38,260.	222,068.	198,159.	335,898.	424,906.	81,639.
Essex Fells Boro .....	3,015.	—	3,015.	—	—	—	—
Glen Ridge Boro .....	25,173.	5,823.	19,350.	—	—	—	—
Irvington Town .....	1,191,050.	42,567.	128,471.	228,489.	333,775.	389,352.	68,396.
Livingston Twp. ....	112,159.	6,464.	14,379.	13,881.	34,510.	36,681.	6,244.
Maplewood Twp. ....	115,621.	10,026.	26,577.	25,089.	27,421.	22,001.	4,507.
Millburn Twp. ....	137,745.	2,462.	36,072.	29,425.	29,881.	33,146.	6,759.
Montclair Town .....	1,507,438.	38,124.	262,820.	282,889.	385,205.	458,665.	79,735.
Newark City .....	25,254,397.	509,443.	3,652,935.	3,821,226.	7,371,265.	8,333,860.	1,565,668.
North Caldwell Boro .....	2,626.	271.	2,355.	—	—	—	—
Nutley Town .....	676,015.	8,348.	98,689.	141,305.	215,634.	186,424.	25,615.
Orange City .....	2,095,802.	36,116.	275,317.	411,052.	629,074.	642,450.	101,793.
Roseland Boro .....	26,520.	292.	4,385.	4,833.	5,614.	9,833.	1,563.
So. Orange Village .....	206,164.	21,031.	32,577.	44,710.	46,732.	57,614.	3,500.
Verona Boro .....	143,915.	3,181.	26,669.	37,688.	35,196.	34,013.	7,168.
West Caldwell Boro .....	81,936.	2,412.	10,675.	14,995.	24,755.	24,152.	4,947.
West Orange Town .....	722,964.	17,612.	116,371.	159,039.	184,912.	215,389.	29,641.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 36,084,221.</b>	<b>\$ 785,481.</b>	<b>\$ 3,250,296.</b>	<b>\$ 5,889,143.</b>	<b>\$ 10,425,674.</b>	<b>\$ 11,622,523.</b>	<b>\$ 2,111,104.</b>

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

132

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Clayton Boro .....	\$ 53,834.	\$ 71.	\$ 377.	\$ 7,633.	\$ 14,188.	\$ 25,773.	\$ 5,792.
Deptford Twp. ....	278,748.	593.	14,228.	60,043.	95,146.	93,624.	15,114.
East Greenwich Twp. ....	5,600.	291.	717.	1,582.	851.	1,411.	748.
Elk Twp. ....	114,507.	—	2,736.	22,858.	42,552.	40,372.	5,989.
Franklin Twp. ....	214,797.	—	10,296.	43,692.	81,764.	69,667.	9,378.
Glassboro Boro .....	296,518.	470.	9,804.	57,921.	110,422.	103,263.	14,638.
Greenwich Twp. ....	46,537.	969.	986.	10,654.	13,082.	17,463.	3,383.
Harrison Twp. ....	9,618.	47.	493.	248.	2,224.	4,450.	2,156.
Logan Twp. ....	4,891.	315.	541.	—	359.	2,435.	1,241.
Mantua Twp. ....	66,300.	—	912.	7,543.	21,409.	28,100.	8,336.
Monroe Twp. ....	195,342.	508.	2,496.	36,060.	67,522.	75,248.	13,508.
National Park Boro ....	130,481.	—	3,381.	23,319.	46,502.	52,241.	5,038.
Newfield Boro .....	27,994.	—	1,158.	1,820.	11,530.	11,566.	1,920.
Paulsboro Boro .....	190,122.	705.	22,389.	35,827.	48,294.	72,583.	10,324.
Pitman Boro .....	70,276.	640.	5,295.	9,373.	18,836.	29,592.	6,540.
South Harrison Twp. ...	454.	—	454.	—	—	—	—
Swedesboro Boro .....	8,245.	172.	617.	1,259.	2,407.	2,219.	1,571.
Washington Twp. ....	27,009.	—	—	—	7,256.	15,673.	4,080.
Wenonah Boro .....	8,635.	592.	1,649.	865.	1,621.	3,231.	677.
West Deptford Twp. ...	241,995.	—	13,049.	45,099.	89,986.	83,485.	10,376.
Westville Boro .....	70,621.	131.	3,322.	12,201.	25,553.	26,426.	2,988.
Woodbury City .....	123,519.	531.	5,525.	15,500.	43,281.	51,500.	7,182.
Woodbury Heights Boro	17,787.	349.	830.	999.	7,854.	7,312.	443.
Woolwich Twp. ....	1,878.	402.	1,476.	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,205,708.</b>	<b>\$ 6,786.</b>	<b>\$ 102,731.</b>	<b>\$ 394,496.</b>	<b>\$ 752,639.</b>	<b>\$ 817,634.</b>	<b>\$ 131,422.</b>

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN HUDSON COUNTY**

**CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES**

**OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

133

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bayonne City .....	\$ 2,946,259.	\$ 9,047.	\$ 287,410.	\$ 641,625.	\$ 844,899.	\$ 1,029,079.	\$ 134,199.
East Newark Boro .....	88,086.	3,104.	15,293.	17,692.	23,619.	25,724.	2,654.
Guttenberg Town .....	106,216.	1,111.	15,974.	13,542.	33,043.	39,368.	3,178.
Harrison Town .....	787,970.	22,541.	140,817.	123,495.	211,620.	242,806.	46,691.
Hoboken City .....	2,295,472.	45.	134,885.	396,408.	652,961.	892,019.	219,154.
Jersey City .....	11,482,681.	171,625.	1,647,288.	1,895,353.	3,033,592.	4,155,282.	579,541.
Kearny Town .....	1,143,211.	32,004.	174,027.	220,853.	285,439.	361,739.	69,149.
North Bergen Twp. ....	1,419,210.	5,255.	98,389.	221,716.	453,940.	595,547.	44,363.
Secaucus Town .....	216,898.	6,225.	16,780.	25,786.	63,970.	95,235.	8,902.
Union City .....	2,400,261.	10,272.	130,244.	360,411.	791,528.	928,062.	179,744.
Weehawken Twp. ....	358,690.	10,367.	73,105.	78,262.	86,718.	93,639.	16,599.
West New York Town	1,620,357.	30,838.	171,609.	293,388.	399,829.	579,471.	145,222.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 24,865,311.</b>	<b>\$ 302,434.</b>	<b>\$ 2,905,821.</b>	<b>\$ 4,288,531.</b>	<b>\$ 6,881,158.</b>	<b>\$ 9,037,971.</b>	<b>\$ 1,449,396.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN HUNTERDON COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

134

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Alexandria Twp. ....	\$ 4,118.	\$ 421.	\$ 694.	\$ 354.	\$ 553.	\$ 1,522.	\$ 574.
Bethlehem Twp. ....	11,255.	—	1,470.	2,284.	2,201.	4,449.	851.
Bloomsbury Boro .....	3,061.	—	1,473.	827.	431.	269.	61.
Califon Boro .....	1,298.	—	196.	—	224.	766.	112.
Clinton Town .....	3,308.	193.	700.	—	373.	1,332.	710.
Clinton Twp. ....	16,391.	—	4,252.	4,601.	3,694.	3,096.	748.
Delaware Twp. ....	8,085.	—	3,786.	2,038.	2,261.	—	—
East Amwell Twp. ....	432.	—	399.	—	5.	28.	—
Flemington Boro .....	11,630.	680.	3,062.	2,094.	1,708.	2,860.	1,226.
Franklin Twp. ....	3,777.	—	—	392.	811.	1,875.	699.
Frenchtown Boro .....	31.	—	—	—	16.	15.	—
Glen Gardner Boro .....	3,897.	38.	656.	—	665.	1,550.	988.
Hampton Boro .....	22,272.	326.	5,078.	5,631.	4,549.	5,135.	1,553.
High Bridge Boro .....	12,176.	552.	6,080.	3,909.	980.	588.	67.
Holland Twp. ....	771.	—	709.	62.	—	—	—
Kingwood Twp. ....	4,182.	—	—	31.	1,149.	2,104.	898.
Lambertville City .....	40,365.	—	6,862.	8,793.	5,600.	15,139.	3,971.
Lebanon Boro .....	109.	—	—	—	—	—	109.
Lebanon Twp. ....	7,584.	—	2,538.	891.	1,325.	1,760.	1,070.
Milford Boro .....	3,811.	—	688.	—	817.	1,671.	635.
Raritan Twp. ....	6,413.	—	3,655.	96.	1,562.	1,099.	1.
Readington Twp. ....	18,938.	—	2,970.	4,413.	3,929.	5,696.	1,930.
Stockton Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tewksbury Twp. ....	13,777.	—	2,549.	3,210.	3,365.	3,071.	1,582.
Union Twp. ....	3,852.	—	2,191.	—	—	433.	1,228.
West Amwell Twp. ....	846.	—	—	785.	23.	38.	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 202,379.</b>	<b>\$ 4,210.</b>	<b>\$ 50,008.</b>	<b>\$ 40,411.</b>	<b>\$ 36,241.</b>	<b>\$ 54,496.</b>	<b>\$ 19,013.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN MERCER COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

135

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
East Windsor Twp. ....	\$ 9,619.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,098.	\$ 4,885.	\$ 1,636.
Ewing Twp. ....	422,407.	3,870.	56,550.	73,810.	99,282.	153,050.	35,845.
Hamilton Twp. ....	994,712.	12,287.	144,785.	196,835.	250,766.	307,082.	82,957.
Hightstown Boro .....	77,698.	2,464.	13,624.	14,631.	14,568.	23,156.	9,255.
Hopewell Boro .....	12,920.	562.	1,256.	381.	2,580.	5,991.	2,150.
Hopewell Twp. ....	41,068.	—	6,488.	6,527.	9,247.	14,477.	4,329.
Lawrence Twp. ....	146,705.	564.	10,889.	14,026.	43,427.	62,375.	15,424.
Pennington Boro .....	13,685.	443.	2,942.	1,999.	2,223.	4,935.	1,143.
Princeton Boro & Twp. ....	282,737.	3,386.	43,771.	49,689.	65,651.	99,595.	20,645.
Trenton City .....	5,733,534.	145,300.	989,109.	983,931.	1,246,923.	1,962,978.	405,293.
Washington Twp. ....	4,557.	526.	2,176.	1,234.	621.	—	—
West Windsor Twp. ....	16,261.	308.	2,566.	—	1,932.	7,536.	3,919.
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 7,755,903.</b>	<b>\$ 169,710.</b>	<b>\$ 1,274,156.</b>	<b>\$ 1,343,063.</b>	<b>\$ 1,740,318.</b>	<b>\$ 2,646,060.</b>	<b>\$ 582,596.</b>

MUNICIPALITIES IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

136

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Carteret Boro .....	\$ 282,853.	\$ 3,872.	\$ 50,658.	\$ 90,433.	\$ 64,903.	\$ 60,282.	\$ 12,705.
Cranbury Twp. ....	906.	99.	297.	—	—	231.	279.
Dunellen Boro .....	134,286.	1,062.	15,679.	36,917.	37,534.	40,874.	2,220.
East Brunswick Twp. ....	151,547.	—	12,844.	31,912.	46,643.	53,609.	6,539.
Helmetta Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highland Park Boro ....	146,550.	1,317.	24,611.	28,840.	39,455.	46,558.	5,769.
Jamesburg Boro .....	90,203.	553.	13,800.	26,217.	20,446.	26,353.	2,834.
Madison Twp. ....	193,515.	—	25,145.	50,183.	59,410.	52,393.	6,384.
Metuchen Boro .....	228,451.	—	37,048.	59,925.	49,198.	69,238.	13,042.
Middlesex Boro .....	199,779.	2,606.	23,426.	55,499.	54,693.	53,142.	10,413.
Milltown Boro .....	88,532.	3,044.	5,877.	12,570.	20,607.	39,359.	7,075.
Monroe Twp. ....	66,607.	368.	6,214.	12,574.	18,981.	24,958.	3,512.
New Brunswick City ..	1,153,899.	18,676.	142,204.	204,150.	281,851.	429,860.	77,158.
North Brunswick Twp. ....	125,023.	2,464.	10,608.	24,881.	34,496.	47,875.	4,699.
Perth Amboy City ....	2,666,419.	24,373.	389,978.	630,859.	765,704.	764,652.	90,853.
Piscataway Twp. ....	420,834.	784.	56,625.	118,456.	117,353.	114,311.	13,305.
Plainsboro Twp. ....	2,039.	634.	1,297.	—	—	97.	11.
Raritan Twp. ....	721,199.	—	78,455.	207,492.	186,475.	223,130.	25,647.
Sayreville Boro .....	229,998.	—	29,640.	53,182.	63,429.	71,723.	12,024.
South Amboy City ....	207,377.	825.	24,529.	46,199.	63,136.	64,017.	8,671.
South Brunswick Twp ..	73,609.	929.	6,040.	8,901.	21,735.	31,259.	4,745.
South Plainfield Boro ..	338,546.	6,222.	25,988.	82,901.	87,116.	122,089.	14,230.
South River Boro .....	260,722.	—	35,687.	64,931.	69,674.	80,856.	9,574.
Spotswood Boro .....	66,843.	215.	7,217.	13,176.	24,115.	20,415.	1,705.
Woodbridge Twp. ....	1,713,398.	—	291,976.	491,645.	470,619.	402,481.	56,677.
TOTAL .....	\$ 9,563,135.	\$ 68,043.	\$ 1,315,843.	\$ 2,351,843.	\$ 2,597,573.	\$ 2,839,762.	\$ 390,071.

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN MONMOUTH COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

137

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Allenhurst Boro .....	\$ 1,143.	\$ 212.	\$ 852.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 79.	\$ —
Allentown Boro .....	224.	—	122.	—	42.	60.	—
Asbury Park City .....	312,029.	4,867.	15,243.	26,578.	82,150.	137,407.	45,784.
Atlantic Twp. ....	348.	—	—	—	47.	299.	2.
Atlantic Highlands Boro ..	23,345.	536.	321.	—	7,004.	13,114.	2,370.
Avon-by-the-Sea Boro .....	6,327.	3,708.	—	—	38.	773.	1,808.
Belmar Boro .....	42,646.	4,090.	11,876.	—	4,921.	15,501.	6,258.
Bradley Beach Boro .....	31,089.	1,102.	1,610.	7,240.	7,914.	10,058.	3,165.
Brielle Boro .....	17,005.	—	1,717.	3,903.	3,763.	5,854.	1,768.
Deal Boro .....	1,653.	528.	1,125.	—	—	—	—
Eatontown Boro .....	9,491.	—	—	4,847.	2,743.	1,616.	285.
Englishtown Boro .....	1,094.	70.	438.	—	191.	310.	85.
Fair Haven Boro .....	2,874.	268.	1,007.	1,221.	125.	253.	—
Farmingdale Boro .....	744.	—	—	—	134.	555.	55.
Freehold Boro .....	45,710.	2,525.	9,227.	15,519.	10,735.	813.	6,891.
Freehold Twp. ....	1,730.	—	—	—	—	1,451.	279.
Highlands Boro .....	45,797.	—	2,491.	4,883.	17,281.	17,795.	3,347.
Holmdel Twp. ....	119.	—	—	90.	3.	16.	10.
Howell Twp. ....	29.	—	—	—	12.	16.	1.
Interlaken Boro .....	1,306.	301.	1,003.	—	—	2.	—
Keansburg Boro .....	46,809.	—	—	—	5,311.	33,433.	8,065.
Keyport Boro .....	66,554.	780.	5,875.	10,480.	17,057.	24,789.	7,573.
Little Silver Boro .....	278.	—	—	—	180.	88.	10.
Long Branch City .....	316,430.	—	41,960.	50,886.	65,277.	132,190.	26,117.
Manalapan Twp. ....	1,433.	—	1,382.	—	24.	—	27.
Manasquan Boro .....	23,651.	350.	—	—	—	13,575.	4,381.
Marlboro Twp. ....	2,224.	325.	1,670.	—	105.	117.	7.
Matawan Boro .....	7,658.	1,850.	1,973.	3,088.	565.	170.	12.
Matawan Twp. ....	118,587.	867.	3,749.	21,176.	22,004.	40,562.	2,226.

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN MONMOUTH COUNTY—Continued

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

138

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Millstone Twp. ....	\$ 2,950.	\$ 337.	\$ 2,002.	\$ 559.	\$ 2.	\$ 47.	\$ 3.
Monmouth Beach Boro	1,424.	—	609.	809.	—	6.	—
Neptune Twp. ....	209,990.	1,653.	4,761.	16,981.	55,891.	105,176.	25,528.
Neptune City Boro	44,911.	—	2,177.	8,716.	11,769.	18,215.	4,034.
Ocean Twp. ....	62,888.	1,929.	12,714.	12,909.	11,304.	20,025.	4,007.
Oceanport Boro	1,498.	155.	806.	—	166.	344.	27.
Raritan Twp. ....	29,315.	18.	1,290.	1,037.	8,215.	15,279.	3,476.
Red Bank Boro	237,863.	2,950.	26,363.	42,199.	57,677.	89,317.	19,357.
Rumson Boro	10,561.	964.	3,182.	4,180.	1,867.	336.	32.
Sea Bright Boro	1,581.	—	1,282.	250.	—	49.	—
Sea Girt Boro	823.	163.	637.	—	—	23.	—
Shrewsbury Boro	113.	—	—	—	27.	82.	4.
Shrewsbury Twp. ....	241.	—	—	—	60.	174.	7.
South Belmar Boro	25,856.	2,182.	4,480.	6,032.	81.	9,389.	3,692.
Spring Lake Boro	3,665.	1,243.	2,219.	—	48.	108.	47.
Spring Lake Hgts. Boro	2,153.	682.	868.	423.	68.	112.	—
Union Beach Boro	81,812.	2,884.	3,428.	17,670.	20,900.	31,637.	5,293.
Up. Freehold Twp. ....	1,198.	—	—	59.	—	721.	418.
Wall Twp. ....	78,500.	1,062.	7,168.	17,711.	20,443.	23,655.	8,461.
W. Long Branch Boro	52,845.	917.	5,711.	11,326.	13,818.	18,175.	2,898.
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,210,991.</b>	<b>\$ 43,642.</b>	<b>\$ 192,772.</b>	<b>\$ 325,258.</b>	<b>\$ 541,540.</b>	<b>\$ 882,621.</b>	<b>\$ 225,158.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN MORRIS COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

139

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Boonton Town .....	\$ 52,548.	\$ 1,879.	\$ 10,393.	\$ 1,098.	\$ 10,566.	\$ 24,573.	\$ 4,039.
Boonton Twp. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butler Boro	38,823.	2,872.	14,038.	12,318.	4,009.	4,866.	720.
Chatham Boro	17,445.	578.	4,723.	4,798.	3,055.	3,760.	531.
Chatham Twp. ....	1,739.	263.	1,308.	—	46.	122.	—
Chester Boro	2,732.	—	353.	—	—	1,253.	1,126.
Chester Twp. ....	5,011.	—	499.	—	1,105.	2,933.	474.
Denville Twp. ....	44,241.	2,226.	4,840.	8,943.	11,597.	14,876.	1,759.
Dover Town	149,632.	9,144.	11,952.	25,576.	29,455.	71,403.	2,102.
East Hanover Twp. ....	15,347.	795.	1,450.	2,549.	2,537.	6,006.	2,010.
Florham Park Boro	4,637.	537.	586.	185.	1,133.	1,565.	631.
Hanover Twp. ....	33,923.	725.	7,401.	7,174.	6,175.	10,346.	2,102.
Harding Twp. ....	2,246.	265.	1,887.	—	84.	10.	—
Jefferson Twp. ....	28,210.	106.	2,402.	92.	7,022.	16,405.	2,183.
Kinnelon Boro	1,497.	14.	1,373.	—	94.	16.	—
Lincoln Park Boro	19,097.	251.	4,032.	2,771.	4,321.	6,653.	1,069.
Madison Boro	74,737.	5,650.	21,232.	14,903.	11,473.	19,448.	2,031.
Mendham Boro	11,515.	697.	2,413.	3,852.	2,310.	2,202.	41.
Mendham Twp. ....	4,508.	7.	1,027.	—	598.	1,907.	969.
Mine Hill Twp. ....	31,240.	102.	5,525.	5,824.	5,070.	13,056.	1,663.
Montville Twp. ....	11,668.	41.	65.	—	1,291.	7,882.	2,389.
Morris Twp. ....	54,323.	1,340.	19,136.	9,449.	9,601.	12,558.	2,239.
Morris Plains Boro	9,040.	1,553.	2,665.	—	403.	3,523.	896.
Morristown Town	358,689.	8,278.	73,531.	53,973.	82,637.	120,338.	19,932.
Mountain Lakes Boro	12,372.	124.	2,169.	4,307.	3,687.	1,747.	338.
Mt. Arlington Boro	1,217.	751.	447.	—	19.	—	—
Mt. Olive Twp. ....	40,950.	1,428.	2,146.	7,980.	1,222.	16,297.	1,877.
Netcong Boro	48,769.	1,425.	286.	7,145.	3,130.	20,126.	6,959.
Pars. Troy-Hills Twp. ...	36,533.	4,970.	5,257.	4,901.	7,209.	11,913.	2,283.
Passaic Twp. ....	36,851.	1,971.	7,736.	6,606.	8,914.	10,036.	1,588.

### APPENDIX B-3

#### MUNICIPALITIES IN MORRIS COUNTY—Continued

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Pequannock Twp. ....\$	24,664.	\$ 897.	\$ 3,555.	\$ 4,859.	\$ 6,118.	\$ 7,297.	\$ 1,938.
Randolph Twp. ....	43,491.	1,740.	5,665.	6,164.	10,885.	17,731.	1,306.
Riverdale Boro .....	10,584.	71.	1,232.	1,797.	2,943.	3,852.	689.
Rockaway Boro .....	56,414.	772.	6,668.	8,167.	9,320.	26,052.	5,435.
Rockaway Twp. ....	102,770.	1,605.	14,978.	21,496.	24,161.	36,635.	3,895.
Roxbury Twp. ....	120,761.	931.	16,647.	21,628.	29,117.	46,342.	6,096.
Washington Twp. ....	9,611.	133.	3,666.	2,008.	1,622.	1,636.	546.
Wharton Boro .....	93,649.	5,235.	19,624.	22,529.	14,625.	29,310.	2,326.
Morris County Wel- fare Board .....	2,000.	—	—	—	—	—	2,000.
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,613,484.</b>	<b>\$ 59,074.</b>	<b>\$ 282,907.</b>	<b>\$ 273,092.</b>	<b>\$ 337,554.</b>	<b>\$ 574,675.</b>	<b>\$ 86,182.</b>

### APPENDIX B-3

#### MUNICIPALITIES IN OCEAN COUNTY

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Barnegat City Boro ....\$	2,237.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,134.	\$ 972.	\$ 131.
Bay Head Boro .....	1,424.	13.	1,163.	—	17.	231.	—
Beach Haven Boro .....	18,914.	—	4,326.	4,916.	4,997.	4,671.	4.
Beachwood Boro .....	13,226.	—	1,301.	2,246.	4,691.	4,088.	900.
Berkeley Twp. ....	76,055.	684.	4,930.	15,635.	28,643.	22,840.	3,323.
Brick Twp. ....	79,988.	203.	2,768.	10,247.	27,501.	33,271.	5,998.
Dover Twp. ....	119,509.	767.	7,790.	12,363.	42,122.	48,485.	7,982.
Eagleswood Twp. ....	23,484.	—	1,236.	5,635.	6,675.	7,673.	2,265.
Harvey Cedars Boro ....	960.	—	—	—	269.	315.	376.
Island Heights Boro ....	11,454.	—	1,351.	2,233.	2,666.	4,631.	573.
Jackson Twp. ....	62,927.	—	4,417.	7,302.	19,895.	25,244.	6,069.
Lacey Twp. ....	28,813.	309.	3,201.	5,761.	6,600.	10,958.	1,984.
Lakehurst Boro .....	34,568.	—	3,555.	4,980.	13,074.	11,474.	1,485.
Lakewood Twp. ....	290,709.	1,043.	30,155.	47,771.	104,406.	91,795.	15,539.
Lavallette Boro .....	13,002.	—	1,825.	3,461.	4,038.	2,894.	784.
Little Egg Harbor Twp. ....	38,947.	—	2,672.	8,411.	13,101.	11,993.	2,770.
Long Beach Twp. ....	16,916.	340.	2,610.	5,019.	4,528.	3,776.	643.
Manchester Twp. ....	38,849.	—	1,042.	7,649.	13,636.	13,449.	2,471.
Mantoloking Boro .....	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean Twp. ....	18,493.	—	1,670.	5,590.	5,243.	4,560.	1,430.
Ocean Gate Boro .....	10,231.	100.	585.	3,740.	2,825.	2,694.	287.
Pine Beach Boro .....	1,118.	—	150.	—	—	163.	—
Plumsted Twp. ....	4,613.	—	7,330.	16,076.	18,097.	17,920.	5,185.
Pt. Pleasant Boro .....	139,123.	1,211.	14,315.	29,748.	37,722.	47,514.	8,612.
Pt. Pleasant Beach Boro .....	43,919.	876.	4,962.	9,860.	12,222.	14,033.	1,966.

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN OCEAN COUNTY—(Continued)

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

142

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Seaside Heights Boro ..	19,842.	—	1,221.	4,687.	6,589.	6,283.	1,062.
Seaside Park Boro .....	18,805.	597.	3,246.	5,393.	4,261.	4,196.	1,112.
Ship-Bottom Bch.							
Arlington Bor. ....	15,534.	452.	2,736.	2,889.	4,017.	4,312.	1,128.
So. Toms River Boro ....	30,535.	271.	3,301.	5,881.	8,443.	10,726.	1,913.
Stafford Twp. ....	38,754.	—	3,971.	11,246.	10,865.	10,190.	2,482.
Surf City Boro .....	4,393.	—	306.	1,396.	938.	1,409.	344.
Tuckerton Boro .....	47,143.	—	3,884.	11,666.	16,047.	12,968.	2,578.
Union Twp. ....	36,064.	306.	2,601.	9,466.	10,033.	9,691.	3,967.
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,360,549.</b>	<b>\$ 7,177.</b>	<b>\$ 125,220.</b>	<b>\$ 261,510.</b>	<b>\$ 435,858.</b>	<b>\$ 445,419.</b>	<b>\$ 85,365.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN PASSAIC COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

143

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bloomingtondale Boro .....	\$ 52,614.	\$ 3,310.	\$ 8,511.	\$ 10,412.	\$ 9,680.	\$ 17,277.	\$ 3,424.
Clifton City .....	759,696.	26,158.	169,931.	174,377.	172,004.	192,304.	24,922.
Haledon Boro .....	52,152.	59.	14,138.	3,240.	8,149.	22,053.	4,513.
Hawthorne Boro .....	220,585.	14,639.	51,403.	34,505.	42,874.	61,004.	16,160.
Little Falls Twp. ....	49,643.	754.	9,971.	10,667.	7,656.	16,853.	3,742.
North Haledon Boro ....	21,784.	948.	6,821.	1,376.	3,129.	7,173.	2,337.
Passaic City .....	1,697,994.	38,997.	296,577.	287,515.	397,452.	560,515.	116,938.
Paterson City .....	4,793,533.	53,947.	666,425.	734,495.	1,023,182.	1,817,185.	498,299.
Pompton Lakes Boro ..	32,239.	2,167.	4,076.	8,825.	3,464.	11,445.	2,262.
Prospect Park Boro ....	65,040.	4,109.	14,872.	7,724.	11,976.	20,019.	6,340.
Ringwood Boro .....	38,988.	1,168.	9,212.	6,296.	7,537.	11,513.	3,262.
Totowa Boro .....	28,371.	1,783.	8,118.	—	1,168.	12,915.	4,387.
Wanaque Boro .....	99,432.	1,583.	8,987.	16,847.	28,524.	37,791.	5,700.
Wayne Twp. ....	10,280.	2,342.	5,816.	113.	—	1,603.	406.
West Milford Twp. ....	43,294.	1,080.	5,539.	11,170.	8,374.	13,512.	3,619.
West Paterson Boro ....	60,877.	2,852.	5,986.	13,921.	10,805.	22,766.	4,547.
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 8,026,522.</b>	<b>\$ 155,896.</b>	<b>\$ 1,286,383.</b>	<b>\$ 1,321,483.</b>	<b>\$ 1,735,974.</b>	<b>\$ 2,825,928.</b>	<b>\$ 700,858.</b>

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN SALEM COUNTY  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

144

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Alloway Twp. ....	\$ 10,797.	\$ 316.	\$ 316.	\$ 258.	\$ 734.	\$ 6,600.	\$ 2,573.
Elmer Boro .....	9,877.	—	56.	305.	3,028.	4,414.	2,074.
Elsinboro Twp. ....	4,000.	—	382.	—	—	2,835.	783.
Lwr. Alloway Ck. Twp. ....	2,630.	30.	1,004.	—	57.	735.	804.
Lwr. Penns Neck Twp. ....	43,394.	—	2,280.	—	9,264.	26,480.	5,370.
Mannington Twp. ....	37,037.	56.	955.	951.	9,013.	20,892.	5,170.
Oldmans Twp. ....	1,984.	—	—	—	507.	205.	1,272.
Pennsgrove Boro .....	84,665.	2,511.	13,883.	7,252.	12,676.	39,215.	9,128.
Pilesgrove Twp. ....	14,515.	281.	1,019.	230.	3,072.	7,587.	2,326.
Pittsgrove Twp. ....	20,583.	18.	330.	—	3,974.	10,950.	5,311.
Quinton Twp. ....	10,909.	115.	969.	—	2,007.	5,906.	1,912.
Salem City .....	158,625.	2,144.	8,226.	13,562.	36,466.	80,472.	17,755.
Up. Penns Neck Twp. ...	25,648.	95.	1,022.	—	3,378.	18,888.	2,265.
Up. Pittsgrove Twp. ...	13,127.	114.	1,195.	430.	2,785.	5,846.	2,757.
Woodstown Boro .....	12,459.	178.	544.	—	2,754.	7,290.	1,693.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 450,250.</b>	<b>\$ 5,858.</b>	<b>\$ 32,181.</b>	<b>\$ 22,988.</b>	<b>\$ 89,715.</b>	<b>\$ 238,315.</b>	<b>\$ 61,193.</b>

**APPENDIX B-3**

**MUNICIPALITIES IN SOMERSET COUNTY  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936**

145

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bedminster Twp. ....	\$ 5,069.	\$ 95.	\$ 4,903.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 71.	\$ —
Bernards Twp. ....	10,425.	757.	2,031.	1,691.	1,187.	4,668.	91.
Bernardsville Boro .....	46,841.	3,727.	15,683.	—	—	22,053.	5,378.
Bound Brook Boro .....	114,804.	2,192.	29,374.	35,179.	26,005.	19,845.	2,209.
Branchburg Twp. ....	1,793.	985.	712.	—	—	96.	—
Bridgewater Twp. ....	134,705.	—	8,791.	34,043.	39,626.	41,867.	10,378.
East Millstone Town .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Far Hills Boro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Twp. ....	222,018.	1,523.	19,971.	49,435.	81,619.	62,163.	7,307.
Hillsboro Twp. ....	31,613.	768.	5,144.	8,570.	7,461.	8,880.	790.
Manville Boro .....	100,572.	—	20,674.	23,412.	24,566.	26,587.	5,333.
Millstone Boro .....	52.	—	—	—	—	52.	—
Montgomery Twp. ....	19,461.	924.	3,604.	915.	5,908.	7,648.	462.
N. Plainfield Boro .....	195,090.	6,207.	27,697.	40,159.	54,575.	55,725.	10,727.
N. Plainfield Twp. (Green Brook) .....	7,963.	70.	747.	1,814.	2,349.	2,652.	331.
Peapack-Gladstone Boro .....	3,822.	847.	2,975.	—	—	—	—
Raritan Town .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocky Hill Boro .....	6,927.	115.	545.	1,196.	1,268.	2,754.	1,049.
Somerville Boro .....	106,829.	7,280.	29,142.	22,838.	19,903.	21,582.	6,084.
So. Bound Brook Boro ..	31,317.	849.	6,547.	9,902.	7,363.	5,934.	722.
Warren Twp. ....	37,922.	1,662.	3,603.	8,182.	11,254.	11,279.	1,942.
Watchung Boro .....	18,974.	213.	1,734.	3,411.	6,882.	6,463.	271.
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,096,197.</b>	<b>\$ 28,214.</b>	<b>\$ 183,877.</b>	<b>\$ 240,747.</b>	<b>\$ 289,966.</b>	<b>\$ 300,319.</b>	<b>\$ 53,074.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN SUSSEX COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

146

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Andover Boro	\$ 1,182.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 636.	\$ 546.
Andover Twp.	1.	—	—	—	—	—	1.
Branchville Boro	119.	—	—	—	—	10.	109.
Byram Twp.	2,527.	—	884.	—	350.	1,031.	262.
Frankford Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin Boro	69,542.	1,781.	17,095.	16,051.	13,097.	18,261.	3,257.
Fredon Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green Twp.	20.	—	—	—	—	—	20.
Hamburg Boro	12,121.	—	2,120.	900.	1,900.	5,762.	1,439.
Hampton Twp.	81.	—	—	—	18.	—	63.
Hardyston Twp.	3,188.	—	999.	338.	13.	1,355.	483.
Hopatcong Boro	16,906.	—	1,920.	721.	5,837.	7,548.	880.
Lafayette Twp.	98.	—	—	—	52.	46.	—
Montague Twp.	311.	—	—	—	248.	63.	—
Newton Town	51,962.	—	3,151.	5,847.	13,102.	26,159.	3,703.
Ogdensburg Boro	5,858.	447.	2,329.	525.	742.	1,455.	360.
Sandyston Twp.	2.	—	—	—	—	2.	—
Sparta Twp.	4,650.	—	1,906.	—	5.	2,407.	332.
Stanhope Boro	30,643.	342.	4,490.	8,984.	6,330.	9,994.	503.
Stillwater Twp.	7.	—	—	—	4.	—	3.
Sussex Boro	6,833.	—	1,427.	900.	1,138.	2,817.	551.
Vernon Twp.	5,868.	—	2,398.	—	1,358.	926.	1,186.
Walpack Twp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wantage Twp.	11,478.	—	4,090.	1,873.	1,101.	3,232.	1,182.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 223,397.</b>	<b>\$ 2,570.</b>	<b>\$ 42,809.</b>	<b>\$ 36,139.</b>	<b>\$ 45,295.</b>	<b>\$ 81,704.</b>	<b>\$ 14,880.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN UNION COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

147

Municipality	Grand Total	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Clark Twp.	\$ 50,355.	\$ —	\$ 358.	\$ 8,812.	\$ 21,448.	\$ 17,755.	\$ 1,982.
Cranford Twp.	214,081.	8,134.	42,598.	44,871.	51,218.	60,174.	7,086.
Elizabeth City	3,149,093.	62,264.	757,526.	777,425.	613,095.	820,288.	118,495.
Fanwood Boro	22,971.	197.	3,253.	6,471.	6,876.	5,763.	411.
Garwood Boro	73,438.	1,062.	12,948.	16,460.	15,454.	22,872.	4,642.
Hillside Twp.	453,424.	6,556.	35,983.	104,905.	146,163.	134,354.	25,463.
Kenilworth Boro	86,493.	1,143.	9,267.	15,192.	20,542.	35,926.	4,423.
Linden City	844,643.	18,463.	184,767.	194,613.	191,955.	219,501.	35,344.
Mountainside Boro	11,118.	319.	1,569.	1,791.	3,625.	3,369.	445.
New Providence Boro	25,582.	1,045.	2,721.	2,451.	6,650.	11,379.	1,336.
New Providence Twp.	20,219.	—	—	—	7,139.	11,939.	1,141.
Plainfield City	991,936.	20,680.	212,254.	220,881.	219,860.	282,955.	35,306.
Rahway City	434,452.	9,157.	56,245.	96,844.	127,470.	126,686.	18,050.
Roselle Boro	245,876.	18,685.	40,912.	42,853.	64,750.	70,480.	8,196.
Roselle Park Boro	129,260.	3,812.	20,540.	33,847.	33,522.	33,760.	3,779.
Scotch Plains Twp.	156,571.	427.	9,736.	43,019.	54,851.	41,665.	6,873.
Springfield Twp.	86,700.	3,337.	12,708.	19,775.	19,982.	25,995.	4,903.
Summit City	275,731.	30,903.	76,460.	66,907.	53,733.	47,005.	723.
Union Twp.	555,711.	14,656.	58,535.	100,443.	171,797.	178,132.	32,148.
Westfield Town	336,372.	8,934.	69,109.	74,854.	86,310.	83,926.	13,239.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,164,026.</b>	<b>\$ 209,774.</b>	<b>\$ 1,607,469.</b>	<b>\$ 1,812,414.</b>	<b>\$ 1,916,440.</b>	<b>\$ 2,233,924.</b>	<b>\$ 323,985.</b>

APPENDIX B-3

MUNICIPALITIES IN WARREN COUNTY  
CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL DEPENDENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936

Municipality	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
County Total						
Allamuchy Twp. ....	\$ 16,225.	\$ 2,343.	\$ 13,879.	\$ 3,969.	\$ 34,533.	\$ 3,237.
Alpha Boro .....	72,501.	605.	8,762.	—	—	—
Belvidere Town .....	709.	—	—	—	—	—
Blairstown Twp. ....	104.	—	—	1,053.	5,529.	1,237.
Franklin Twp. ....	7,819.	—	—	—	—	—
Frelinghuysen Twp. ....	30.	—	—	30.	—	—
Greenwich Twp. ....	1,810.	1,803.	—	7.	—	—
Hackettstown Town .....	31,757.	3,672.	4,316.	7,770.	11,674.	3,046.
Hardwick Twp. ....	—	—	—	742.	782.	—
Harmony Twp. ....	6,098.	1,798.	2,328.	—	—	412.
Hope Twp. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence Twp. ....	1,298.	966.	—	26.	—	—
Knowlton Twp. ....	7,953.	2,006.	—	1,547.	4,374.	—
Liberty Twp. ....	100.	—	—	—	—	100.
Lopatcong Twp. ....	13,033.	2,666.	2,594.	3,460.	3,906.	407.
Mansfield Twp. ....	3.	—	—	—	3.	—
Oxford Twp. ....	27,682.	2,173.	4,207.	3,523.	14,059.	2,854.
Pahaquarry Twp. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phillipsburg Town .....	417,813.	77,269.	95,408.	89,987.	127,426.	22,076.
Pohatcong Twp. ....	15,076.	—	4,845.	2,853.	6,437.	941.
Washington Boro .....	41,833.	2,433.	3,678.	12,821.	19,216.	2,463.
Washington Twp. ....	3,929.	1,424.	—	1,040.	935.	172.
White Twp. ....	11,566.	87.	2,389.	2,872.	5,511.	707.
TOTAL	\$ 677,235.	\$ 99,245.	\$ 142,406.	\$ 153,703.	\$ 234,385.	\$ 37,652.

APPENDIX B-4  
CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF THROUGH  
OTHER STATE AGENCIES

Months 1933	NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS			EXPENDITURES		Old Age Relief
	Dependent Children	Old Age Relief	Total	Dependent Children		
July .....	28,327	7,773	\$ 148,661.	\$ 63,240.	\$ 85,421.	
August .....	28,276	7,827	148,971.	61,583.	87,388.	
September .....	27,506	8,210	171,153.	81,047.	90,106.	
October .....	26,963	8,777	168,721.	73,845.	94,876.	
November .....	26,708	8,900	249,212.	153,028.	96,184.	
December .....	26,531	9,019	264,449.	166,470.	97,979.	
TOTAL—1933 .....			\$1,151,167.	\$ 599,213.	\$ 551,954.	
<b>1934</b>						
January .....	26,524	9,044	216,385.	117,436.	98,949.	
February .....	26,577	9,111	210,980.	112,294.	98,636.	
March .....	26,735	9,257	178,658.	77,160.	101,498.	
April .....	26,981	9,402	189,659.	86,760.	102,899.	
May .....	27,137	9,455	296,276.	194,563.	101,713.	
June .....	27,159	9,606	191,936.	88,679.	103,257.	
July .....	27,245	9,738	324,610.	219,329.	105,231.	
August .....	27,339	9,869	235,696.	128,173.	107,523.	
September .....	27,133	10,448	233,684.	117,523.	116,161.	
October .....	27,305	10,767	239,187.	120,186.	119,001.	
November .....	27,543	11,054	247,391.	123,355.	124,036.	
December .....	27,707	11,372	257,769.	130,469.	127,300.	
TOTAL—1934 .....			\$2,822,231.	\$1,515,927.	\$1,306,304.	
<b>1935</b>						
January .....	28,110	11,726	247,834.	115,734.	132,100.	
February .....	28,117	12,030	260,942.	125,338.	135,604.	
March .....	28,346	12,400	276,290.	137,870.	138,420.	
April .....	28,425	12,739	270,907.	128,172.	142,735.	
May .....	28,468	12,979	275,080.	127,453.	147,627.	
June .....	28,442	13,204	281,929.	131,667.	150,262.	
July .....	28,579	13,430	315,940.	164,749.	151,191.	
August .....	28,734	13,712	332,663.	175,494.	157,169.	
September .....	28,642	13,954	331,553.	170,235.	161,311.	
October .....	28,743	14,196	331,865.	166,447.	165,411.	
November .....	28,913	14,419	332,936.	166,086.	166,850.	
December .....	29,069	14,599	345,471.	174,975.	170,496.	
TOTAL—1935 .....			\$3,603,410.	\$1,784,220.	\$1,819,190.	
<b>1936</b>						
January .....	29,289	14,715	354,489.	181,551.	172,938.	
February .....	29,513	14,807	352,742.	177,322.	175,420.	
March .....	29,745	15,149	357,422.	180,803.	176,619.	
April .....	—	—	281,250.	138,750.	142,500.	
TOTAL—1936 .....			\$1,345,903.	\$ 678,426.	\$ 667,477.	
GRAND TOTAL .....			\$8,922,711.	\$4,577,786.	\$4,344,925.	

APPENDIX B-5

DIRECT RELIEF ITEMS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

Months	Total	Workmen's Compensation	Additional Cash Relief	Transient Hospitalization-
<b>1932</b>				
November	\$ 60.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
December	128.	39.	—	—
Total—1932	188.	39.	—	—
<b>1933</b>				
January	454.	88.	—	—
February	559.	126.	—	—
March	1,172.	157.	—	—
April	1,018.	241.	—	—
May	6,783.	502.	—	—
June	11,152.	403.	2,174.	—
July	31,031.	569.	27,434.	—
August	42,019.	328.	37,090.	—
September	59,268.	331.	36,506.	—
October	64,397.	344.	50,642.	—
November	39,597.	210.	35,379.	31.
December	20,900.	1,143.	—	58.
Total—1933	278,350.	4,442.	189,225.	89.
<b>1934</b>				
January	1,196.	230.	—	138.
February	1,394.	275.	—	51.
March	1,065.	172.	—	324.
April	2,186.	1,707.	—	334.
May	9,382.	1,966.	—	204.
June	2,021.	782.	—	182.
July	54,260.	1,342.	—	335.
August	12,940.	5,828.	—	458.
September	5,243.	1,862.	—	271.
October	9,184.	4,111.	—	884.
November	(76,511.)	1,796.	—	1,079.
December	(15,114.)	3,336.	—	1,061.
Total—1934	7,246.	22,567.	—	5,321.
<b>1935</b>				
January	91,263.	1,410.	—	1,206.
February	178,156.	3,622.	—	1,171.
March	199,736.	3,782.	—	1,694.
April	199,543.	3,976.	—	1,187.
May	225,204.	3,578.	—	1,504.
June	71,201.	29,192.	—	1,327.
July	28,438.	2,502.	—	807.
August	24,312.	5,104.	—	638.
September	26,066.	3,853.	—	155.
October	72,892.	2,103.	—	15.
November	49,201.	1,918.	—	795.
December	58,756.	504.	—	—
Total—1935	1,224,768.	61,544.	—	10,499.
<b>1936</b>				
January	47,550.	1,357.	—	549.
February	49,730.	544.	—	—
March	39,697.	388.	—	—
April	33,536.	162.	—	—
May	2,386.	98.	—	—
June	2,167.	113.	—	—
Total—1936	175,066.	2,662.	—	549.
Outstanding Commitments for Prior Months	52,558.	2,599.	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,738,176.	\$111,853.	\$189,225.	\$ 16,458.

( ) Parentheses Indicate Credit, to be Subtracted.

APPENDIX B-5

DIRECT RELIEF ITEMS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

Warehouse Commodities	Special County "B"	C.C.C.	Medical Supplies	Morris County Welfare Board	E.R.A. Sponsors' Share	* Other
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 60.
—	—	—	—	—	—	89.
—	—	—	—	—	—	149.
—	366.	—	—	—	—	—
—	332.	—	—	—	—	101.
—	1,015.	—	—	—	—	—
—	777.	—	—	—	—	—
—	6,281.	—	—	—	—	—
—	8,575.	—	—	—	—	—
—	3,028.	—	—	—	—	—
—	4,601.	—	—	—	—	—
—	22,431.	—	—	—	—	—
—	13,411.	—	—	—	—	—
—	3,977.	—	—	—	—	—
—	19,699.	—	—	—	—	—
—	84,493.	—	—	—	—	101.
—	768.	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,068.	—	—	—	—	—
—	569.	—	—	—	—	—
—	145.	—	—	—	—	—
2,894.	625.	4,583.	—	—	—	10.
371.	167.	—	—	—	—	519.
45,966.	6,557.	—	—	—	—	60.
364.	6,168.	5.	—	—	—	117.
206.	2,842.	62.	—	—	—	—
499.	3,459.	211.	—	—	—	20.
(82,633.)	3,148.	6.	—	—	—	93.
(19,935.)	365.	48.	—	—	—	11.
(52,268.)	25,881.	4,915.	—	—	—	830.
18,618.	62,588.	711.	1,353.	—	—	5,377.
34,759.	137,640.	7.	957.	—	—	—
67,437.	125,054.	41.	1,677.	—	—	51.
57,419.	135,398.	914.	569.	—	—	80.
68,968.	150,617.	7.	272.	—	—	258.
31,021.	9,014.	435.	158.	—	—	54.
13,106.	7,313.	799.	318.	3,256.	—	337.
—	12,173.	1,028.	612.	4,199.	—	558.
6,209.	10,560.	5.	991.	4,293.	—	—
33,016.	30,084.	788.	1,316.	5,443.	—	127.
337.	35,513.	286.	1,242.	6,030.	1,082.	1,998.
—	28,252.	—	627.	5,857.	23,515.	1.
330,890.	744,206.	5,021.	10,092.	29,078.	24,597.	8,841.
(700.)	27,099.	3.	1,003.	6,127.	9,241.	2,871.
24.	18,587.	—	1,047.	6,929.	22,292.	307.
—	17,835.	56.	660.	6,903.	13,696.	159.
—	18,157.	1,073.	81.	3,379.	6,708.	3,976.
—	—	—	—	—	2,285.	3.
—	—	—	—	—	2,054.	—
(676.)	81,678.	1,132.	2,791.	23,338.	56,276.	7,316.
—	31,683.	—	152.	—	7.	117.
\$277,946.	\$967,941.	\$ 11,068.	\$ 13,035.	\$ 52,416.	\$ 80,880.	\$ 17,354.

\* Includes Expenditures for County Reservations, Medical Aid Headquarters, ERA for CWA Clothing, Scholarship for Employees, Cod Liver Oil V. Hampton Co-operative Association, Un-reimbursed Advances for Board of Children Guardians, Works Progress Administration, N. J. Salvage Commission, Department of Institutes and Agencies, Home for Disabled Soldiers and Rahway Reformatory, N. J. State Board of Education.

**APPENDIX B-6**

**EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS FOR SPECIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS  
FINANCED ENTIRELY BY FEDERAL FUNDS**

Month	Total	Educational Programs			National	**	X
		Junior College	Adult Education	Vocat. Rehabil.	Re-employment	Transient Relief	Commodities Purchased
<b>1933</b>							
August	\$ 32.	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 32.	\$ —	\$ —
September	747.	—	—	—	747.	—	—
October	4,990.	894.	—	86.	1,687.	2,323.	—
November	11,473.	4,258.	1,398.	211.	1,541.	3,788.	—
December	93,207.	9,506.	15,077.	924.	525.	5,622.	54,173.
Total—1933	110,449.	14,658.	16,475.	1,221.	4,532.	11,733.	54,173.
<b>1934</b>							
January	300,238.	12,645.	43,828.	2,532.	142.	30,761.	95.
February	1,164,652.	11,934.	43,679.	3,513.	—	19,086.	7,207.
March	173,714.	12,621.	52,095.	4,588.	—	15,536.	37,410.
April	152,687.	12,308.	41,537.	3,763.	10.	29,652.	18,705.
May	89,373.	12,809.	396.	4,595.	10,102.	36,008.	—
June	67,657.	10,150.	—	5,318.	9,555.	25,711.	—
July	52,623.	1,855.	—	4,904.	3.	34,340.	2,940.
August	118,331.	1,436.	—	10,748.	—	49,624.	41,697.
September	117,977.	7,852.	474.	5,703.	—	41,560.	—
October	279,405.	13,350.	24,138.	7,726.	—	53,928.	—
November	370,448.	13,850.	41,491.	3,145.	—	65,295.	—
December	389,720.	10,778.	44,621.	3,204.	—	44,197.	—
Total—1934	3,276,825.	121,588.	292,259.	59,739.	19,812.	445,698.	108,054.

\*\* Cash Paid Month Basis.  
X Includes Expenditures for the purchase of Eggs, Ticking for Mattresses, Cotton and Potatoes.

**APPENDIX B-6—(Continued)**

**EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS FOR SPECIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS  
FINANCED ENTIRELY BY FEDERAL FUNDS**

Month	Total	Educational Programs			National	**	X
		Junior College	Adult Education	Vocat. Rehabil.	Re-employment	Transient Relief	Commodities Purchased
<b>1935</b>							
January	403,275.	13,975.	76,222.	2,559.	—	71,985.	—
February	268,992.	13,515.	80,862.	3,974.	3.	50,161.	—
March	354,961.	15,076.	94,446.	7,118.	—	62,123.	—
April	308,542.	12,443.	92,162.	3,859.	—	55,851.	—
May	205,610.	14,921.	86,853.	4,141.	—	67,834.	—
June	134,796.	9,807.	50,025.	4,000.	—	51,017.	—
July	357,812.	916.	19,406.	—	—	70,469.	—
August	80,599.	857.	15,133.	—	—	64,082.	—
September	92,600.	4,610.	25,467.	3,389.	—	58,734.	—
October	95,519.	12,942.	12,506.	5,657.	—	63,375.	—
November	96,472.	13,414.	10,458.	4,650.	—	65,663.	1,505.
December	64,298.	17,339.	14,135.	3,693.	—	27,526.	—
Total—1935	2,463,476.	129,815.	577,675.	43,040.	3.	708,820.	1,505.
<b>1936</b>							
January	34,790.	—	—	—	—	32,699.	—
February	17,310.	—	—	—	—	15,277.	—
March	18,602.	—	—	—	—	15,185.	—
April	13,327.	—	—	—	—	8,818.	—
May	15,125.	—	—	—	—	10,074.	—
June	24,473.	—	—	—	—	16,711.*	—
Total—1936	123,627.	—	—	—	—	98,764.	—
GRAND TOTAL	5,843,727.	251,403.	869,934.	104,779.	19,815.	1,265,015.	\$ 163,732.

\*\* Cash Paid Month Basis.  
X Includes Expenditures for the purchase of Eggs, Ticking for Mattresses, Cotton and Potatoes.  
\* Includes \$12,987. outstanding Commitments for prior months.

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**APPENDIX B-6—(Continued)**

**EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS FOR SPECIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS  
FINANCED ENTIRELY BY FEDERAL FUNDS**

Month	Relief Research	Programs For Women	C.W.A. Activities	Student Aid	Rural Rehabilitation	Cattle	Felo-ship Society	Garden Conservation
<b>1933</b>								
August	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	277.	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	7,380.	—	—	—	—	—
Total—1933	—	—	7,657.	—	—	—	—	—
<b>1934</b>								
January	—	—	210,235.	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	1,079,233.	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	43,234.	8,224.	—	—	6.	—
April	—	—	2,629.	11,023.	—	—	797.	32,263.
May	4,356.	—	4,924.	11,072.	—	—	3,488.	1,623.
June	6,825.	—	708.	5,811.	913.	—	2,314.	352.
July	3,483.	125.	2,094.	—	1,265.	—	1,478.	136.
August	2,099.	5,721.	5.	—	3,023.	2,506.	1,472.	—
September	662.	1,002.	27,870.	6,110.	3,482.	22,980.	282.	—
October	528.	—	34,085.	19,590.	5,540.	120,430.	90.	—
November	2,402.	—	30,209.	20,134.	7,772.	186,112.	38.	—
December	788.	—	8,001.	18,228.	6,006.	253,863.	34.	—
Total—1934	21,143.	6,848.	1,443,227.	100,192.	28,001.	585,891.	9,999.	34,374.

" Includes Expenditures Public Works of Art, Retail Price Survey, Case Load Survey and Relief Research.  
+ Includes Expenditures for Resident Camp for Women, and Household Workers Training Program.  
= Includes Expenditures for CWA Program, CWA Service Projects and Storing and Filing CWA Records.

**APPENDIX B-6—(Continued)**

**EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS FOR SPECIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS  
FINANCED ENTIRELY BY FEDERAL FUNDS**

Month	Relief Research	Programs For Women	C.W.A. Activities	Student Aid	Rural Rehabilitation	Cattle	Felo-ship Society	Garden Conservation
<b>1935</b>								
January	527.	—	7.	18,065.	6,996.	212,909.	30.	—
February	504.	—	1,049.	18,955.	6,788.	92,796.	385.	—
March	630.	—	—	19,886.	107,757.	47,797.	128.	—
April	504.	—	—	18,277.	110,411.	15,035.	—	—
May	1,178.	—	—	19,331.	11,352.	—	—	—
June	1,134.	—	—	8,120.	10,693.	—	—	—
July	548.	—	—	—	266,473.	—	—	—
August	527.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	400.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	1,035.	—	—	—	—	—	4.	—
November	753.	—	—	—	—	—	29.	—
December	1,566.	—	39.	—	—	—	—	—
Total—1935	9,306.	—	1,095.	102,634.	520,470.	368,537.	576.	—
<b>1936</b>								
January	2,091.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	1,980.	53.	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	2,111.	1,306.	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	2,129.	2,380.	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	2,026.	3,025.	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	4,791.	2,971.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—1936	15,128.	9,735.	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 45,577.	\$ 16,583.	\$ 1,451,979.	\$ 202,826.	\$ 548,471.	\$ 954,428.	\$ 10,575.	\$ 34,374.

" Includes Expenditures Public Works of Art, Retail Price Survey, Case Load Survey and Relief Research.  
+ Includes Expenditures for Resident Camp for Women, and Household Workers Training Program.  
= Includes Expenditures for CWA Program, CWA Service Projects and Storing and Filing CWA Records.

APPENDIX B-7

CLASSIFICATION OF HEADQUARTERS, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE—OTHER THAN SALARIES HEADQUARTERS OCTOBER 13, 1931-JUNE 30, 1936.

APPENDIX B-7 CLASSIFICATION OF HEADQUARTERS, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE—OTHER THAN SALARIES COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT OCTOBER 13, 1931-JUNE 30, 1936.

Months	Grand Total	Total Headquarters	General Office	Comptroller	Other
1931					
November	\$ 6,629	\$ 3,563	\$ 3,563	—	—
December	6,937	4,178	4,178	—	—
Total—1931	13,566	7,741	7,741	—	—
1932					
January	5,223	2,844	2,844	—	—
February	4,803	2,685	2,685	—	—
March	8,285	5,501	5,501	—	—
April	5,965	3,253	3,253	—	—
May	5,867	3,048	3,048	—	—
June	7,653	3,866	3,866	—	—
July	8,418	4,639	4,639	107.	—
August	18,380	4,690	4,410	280.	—
September	18,428	4,016	3,736	280.	—
October	24,001	4,043	3,763	280.	—
November	20,312	4,730	4,450	280.	—
December	27,841	8,593	7,620	320.	653.
Total—1932	155,176	51,908	49,708	1,547.	653.
1933					
January	27,886	8,603	7,786	320.	497.
February	27,805	6,228	5,430	325.	473.
March	33,445	4,755	4,184	340.	231.
April	37,350	6,782	5,272	1,510.	—
May	38,494	6,041	5,345	696.	—
June	49,302	16,879	16,182	697.	—
July	41,315	11,547	10,502	1,045.	70.
August	43,455	9,630	8,515	1,045.	53.
September	42,896	10,144	9,046	1,045.	249.
October	16,024	9,197	7,903	1,045.	—
November	60,909	14,739	12,062	1,045.	1,632.
December	88,571	26,906	20,527	1,045.	5,334.
Total—1933	537,452	131,451	112,754	10,158.	8,539.
1934					
January	95,469	30,458	22,983	3,530.	3,945.
February	62,651	12,877	11,551	1,130.	196.
March	92,740	32,999	31,525	1,130.	344.
April	92,560	24,544	23,151	1,130.	263.
May	92,753	27,233	21,859	1,130.	4,244.
June	96,428	25,487	20,172	1,130.	4,185.
July	107,548	35,574	26,290	857.	8,427.
August	126,015	46,355	26,754	2,341.	17,260.
September	126,468	46,036	26,226	1,597.	18,213.
October	160,778	49,095	30,167	1,930.	16,998.
November	111,571	31,845	21,101	1,522.	9,222.
December	117,462	35,661	15,449	1,128.	19,084.
Total—1934	1,282,443	398,164	277,228	18,555.	102,381.
1935					
January	132,399	45,090	27,559	2,193	15,338.
February	92,910	23,820	26,318	2,007.	(4,505.)
March	110,682	29,254	18,669	3,249.	7,336.
April	107,644	29,496	20,987	1,494.	7,015.
May	112,246	34,390	18,656	5,090.	10,644.
June	101,052	30,667	24,001	3,155.	3,511.
July	110,607	36,026	25,028	1,365.	9,633.
August	94,896	20,523	30,741	1,774.	(11,992.)
September	92,844	27,667	20,029	3,224.	4,414.
October	101,557	33,113	24,865	5,970.	2,278.
November	85,031	26,081	19,765	4,897.	3,466.
December	70,009	20,678	17,828	1,977.	873.
Total—1935	1,211,877	356,805	274,446	36,395.	45,964.
1936					
January	62,974	19,105	12,552	5,470.	1,083.
February	62,874	25,154	18,805	1,049.	—
March	53,091	17,307	14,219	2,800.	288.
April	44,383	13,444	11,542	1,650.	252.
May	21,975	11,710	8,587	2,150.	973.
June	8,631	6,452	3,517	2,800.	135.
Total—1936	253,928	93,172	69,222	20,170.	3,780.
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,454,442	\$1,039,241	\$791,099	\$ 86,825	\$161,317

Total County	County Offices	Other	Total Municipal & Districts	Municipal Office	Normal	Special "A"	Modified "A"	Districts
2,589	2,589	—	477.	477.	—	—	—	—
2,183	2,183	—	576.	576.	—	—	—	—
4,772	4,772	—	1,053.	1,053.	—	—	—	—
2,058.	2,058.	—	321.	321.	—	—	—	—
1,874	1,874	—	244.	244.	—	—	—	—
2,420.	2,420.	—	364.	364.	—	—	—	—
2,458.	2,458.	—	254.	254.	—	—	—	—
2,494.	2,494.	—	325.	325.	—	—	—	—
3,441.	3,441.	—	346.	346.	—	—	—	—
3,036.	3,036.	—	743.	684.	38.	21.	—	—
4,439.	4,439.	—	9,251.	2,384.	4,689.	2,178.	—	—
3,431.	3,431.	—	10,981.	2,193.	5,596.	3,192.	—	—
4,952.	4,952.	—	15,006.	2,279.	9,122.	3,605.	—	—
4,214.	4,214.	—	11,368.	2,501.	3,251.	5,616.	—	—
4,977.	4,977.	—	14,271.	3,132.	4,619.	6,520.	—	—
39,794.	39,794.	—	63,474.	15,027.	27,315.	21,132.	—	—
4,617.	4,617.	—	14,666.	3,997.	2,870.	7,799.	—	—
4,517.	4,517.	—	17,060.	4,368.	2,225.	10,467.	—	—
5,499.	5,499.	—	23,191.	5,847.	4,779.	12,565.	—	—
6,401.	6,401.	—	24,167.	11,244.	956.	11,967.	—	—
7,733.	7,733.	—	24,720.	3,513.	1,076.	10,131.	—	—
8,440.	8,440.	—	23,983.	13,645.	630.	9,708.	—	—
8,142.	8,142.	—	21,626.	10,244.	1,432.	9,773.	177.	—
9,886.	9,886.	—	23,939.	13,476.	463.	9,589.	411.	—
9,787.	9,787.	—	22,965.	11,626.	384.	10,581.	374.	—
12,070.	12,070.	—	24,757.	12,942.	456.	10,794.	565.	—
18,469.	14,668	3,801.	27,701.	15,118.	762.	10,444.	1,377.	—
29,483.	14,165	15,318.	32,182.	17,963.	1,110.	12,447.	662.	—
125,044.	105,925.	19,119.	280,957.	133,983.	17,143.	126,265.	3,566.	—
31,861.	17,534.	14,327.	33,150.	19,445.	555.	12,392.	758.	—
18,799.	18,422.	377.	30,975.	18,299.	537.	11,339.	702.	98.
25,242.	24,978.	264.	34,499.	18,593.	578.	12,972.	1,459.	897.
35,078.	35,075	3.	32,938.	5,172.	603.	11,505.	11,232.	4,426.
15,695	15,685.	10.	49,825.	13,012.	199.	10,648.	15,330.	10,636.
29,799	30,838.	(1,039)	41,142.	12,558.	436.	9,470.	139.	18,539.
32,999	32,940.	59.	39,975.	10,334.	248.	7,075.	—	21,318.
46,353	46,082.	271.	33,307.	10,562.	144.	696.	—	21,905.
50,063	49,848.	215.	30,369.	8,489.	226.	556.	—	21,098.
74,152	68,055.	6,097.	37,531.	9,007.	114.	493.	—	27,917.
41,279	31,850.	9,429.	38,447.	10,153.	97.	543.	—	27,654.
47,215	37,373.	9,842.	34,586.	7,072.	206.	639.	—	26,669.
448,535.	408,680.	39,855.	435,744.	142,696.	3,943.	78,328.	29,620.	181,157.
48,793	38,120	10,673.	38,516	10,083.	153.	572.	—	27,708.
34,571.	27,374.	7,197.	31,519	9,775.	86.	495.	(22.)	24,184.
48,116	39,005	9,111.	33,312	7,616.	210.	493.	—	24,993.
45,480	36,959.	8,521.	32,668.	7,045.	127.	483.	—	25,013.
46,109.	34,789.	11,320.	31,747.	6,689.	113.	425.	—	24,520.
41,365	32,452.	8,913.	29,020.	6,699.	142.	407.	—	21,772.
47,256	36,741.	10,515.	27,325.	5,823.	130.	496.	—	20,876.
46,273.	33,668	12,605.	28,100.	6,297.	145.	394.	—	21,264.
39,431.	29,396.	10,035.	25,746.	5,747.	138.	418.	—	19,443.
38,605.	30,424.	8,181.	29,839.	6,277.	129.	441.	—	22,992.
33,794.	30,328.	3,466.	25,156.	6,260.	103.	408.	—	18,385.
26,774.	25,241.	1,533.	22,557.	6,313.	66.	325.	—	15,853.
496,567.	394,497.	102,070.	358,505.	84,624.	1,542.	5,358.	(22.)	267,003.
24,462.	23,517.	945.	19,407.	5,222.	102.	339.	—	13,744.
19,938.	19,590.	348.	17,782.	4,788.	130.	333.	—	12,531.
17,886.	17,506.	380.	17,895.	4,462.	53.	261.	—	13,122.
16,465.	16,157.	308.	14,474.	4,265.	51.	105.	—	10,053.
10,265.	10,252.	13.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,179.	2,178.	1.	—	—	—	—	—	—
91,195.	89,200.	1,995.	69,561.	18,737.	336.	1,038.	—	49,450.
\$1,205,907.	\$1,042,868.	\$163,039.	\$1,209,294.	\$396,120.	\$ 50,279.	\$232,121.	\$ 33,164.	\$497,610.

( ) Parenthesis Indicate Credit, to be subtracted.  
\* Includes Headquarters for coal, relief council, cash relief, works division, leisure time, dental and medical board, warehouse commodities, block and ERA for CWA bonds and ERA for CWA miscellaneous expenses.

( ) Parenthesis Indicate Credit, to be subtracted.  
( ) Parenthesis Indicate Credit, to be subtracted.

APPENDIX B-8

HEADQUARTERS

CLASSIFICATION OF HEADQUARTERS, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1936

Months	Grand Total	Total Headquarters	Executive	General Office	Comptroller	Other*
<b>1931</b>						
November	\$ 19,842.	\$ 3,760.	\$ 1,357.	\$ 2,403.	\$ ---	\$ ---
December	13,756.	3,577.	931.	2,646.	---	---
Total—1931	33,598.	7,337.	2,288.	5,049.	---	---
<b>1932</b>						
January	10,965.	4,305.	932.	3,156.	217.	---
February	10,543.	6,078.	932.	4,929.	217.	---
March	13,157.	7,107.	931.	5,959.	217.	---
April	12,980.	7,689.	931.	6,541.	217.	---
May	13,645.	7,955.	953.	6,785.	217.	---
June	28,791.	9,040.	1,100.	7,723.	217.	---
July	33,995.	12,497.	1,322.	8,613.	2,562.	---
August	90,970.	13,407.	1,322.	9,189.	2,896.	---
September	102,668.	13,599.	1,322.	9,380.	2,897.	---
October	111,338.	13,548.	1,322.	9,330.	2,896.	---
November	113,659.	14,588.	1,321.	10,160.	3,107.	---
December	112,566.	15,012.	1,679.	10,177.	3,156.	---
Total—1932	655,277.	124,825.	14,067.	91,942.	18,816.	---
<b>1933</b>						
January	117,442.	15,886.	1,679.	10,950.	3,257.	---
February	120,917.	16,612.	1,852.	11,398.	3,362.	---
March	137,592.	16,861.	1,852.	11,569.	3,440.	---
April	135,246.	17,842.	2,760.	11,657.	3,425.	---
May	147,808.	18,628.	2,551.	12,013.	4,064.	---
June	154,287.	20,141.	2,605.	13,509.	4,027.	---
July	159,913.	21,800.	2,562.	14,211.	5,027.	---
August	172,795.	22,830.	2,985.	14,819.	5,026.	---
September	175,425.	25,073.	2,887.	17,159.	5,027.	---
October	180,834.	26,004.	2,053.	18,762.	5,026.	163.
November	187,779.	27,324.	2,258.	19,844.	5,027.	195.
December	192,915.	31,712.	2,317.	24,130.	5,027.	238.
Total—1933	1,882,953.	260,713.	28,361.	180,021.	51,735.	596.
<b>1934</b>						
January	195,430.	31,742.	2,700.	22,742.	6,062.	238.
February	207,900.	34,363.	2,700.	25,363.	6,062.	238.
March	230,426.	38,325.	2,726.	29,277.	6,083.	239.
April	268,227.	42,523.	(3,083.)	39,285.	6,083.	238.
May	293,249.	40,206.	2,406.	31,478.	6,084.	238.
June	320,163.	38,737.	3,443.	31,585.	3,471.	238.
July	314,029.	39,820.	3,110.	29,165.	7,103.	442.
August	351,599.	49,188.	3,110.	36,693.	6,143.	3,242.
September	368,586.	54,432.	3,587.	37,813.	6,667.	6,365.
October	429,851.	75,306.	3,587.	40,439.	6,544.	24,736.
November	489,140.	91,866.	3,435.	40,846.	6,543.	41,042.
December	499,233.	91,009.	3,110.	59,451.	6,777.	21,671.
Total—1934	3,968,833.	627,517.	30,831.	424,137.	73,622.	98,927.
<b>1935</b>						
January	497,374.	90,625.	2,948.	58,127.	7,362.	22,188.
February	504,567.	94,514.	3,110.	57,909.	11,140.	22,355.
March	507,920.	93,058.	3,110.	57,209.	10,770.	21,969.
April	512,439.	92,278.	3,110.	58,196.	9,089.	21,883.
May	520,767.	98,622.	2,602.	58,672.	17,964.	19,384.
June	536,126.	102,997.	2,134.	59,285.	11,807.	29,771.
July	553,677.	104,750.	1,298.	57,552.	14,597.	31,303.
August	551,315.	94,710.	1,883.	54,638.	15,144.	23,045.
September	534,767.	92,869.	1,883.	53,724.	15,231.	22,031.
October	511,591.	90,221.	1,884.	52,408.	15,120.	20,809.
November	474,331.	89,265.	2,283.	57,805.	16,187.	12,990.
December	424,241.	86,440.	2,283.	56,074.	15,465.	12,618.
Total—1935	6,129,115.	1,130,349.	28,528.	681,599.	159,876.	260,346.
<b>1936</b>						
January	354,962.	79,591.	2,683.	51,358.	15,376.	10,174.
February	333,980.	75,288.	2,683.	50,802.	15,152.	6,651.
March	332,786.	76,503.	2,683.	50,137.	16,152.	7,531.
April	343,137.	72,273.	2,971.	51,134.	11,537.	6,631.
May	343,142.	72,273.	2,643.	29,246.	12,238.	2,100.
June	73,501.	43,712.	3,044.	27,878.	12,237.	553.
Total—1936	1,532,508.	393,594.	16,707.	260,555.	82,692.	33,640.
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,202,284.</b>	<b>\$2,544,335.</b>	<b>\$ 120,782.</b>	<b>\$1,643,303.</b>	<b>\$386,741.</b>	<b>\$393,509.</b>

( ) Parentheses Indicate Credit, to be subtracted.  
\* Includes Headquarters Salaries for Coal, Cash Relief, Works Division and F.R.A. Sponsor's Share.

APPENDIX B-8

COUNTY

CLASSIFICATION OF HEADQUARTERS, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1936

Months	Total County	Executive	County Office	Other
<b>1931</b>				
November	\$ 15,786.	\$ 250.	\$ 15,536.	\$ ---
December	9,811.	312.	9,499.	---
Total—1931	25,597.	562.	25,035.	---
<b>1932</b>				
January	6,268.	250.	6,018.	---
February	4,029.	650.	3,379.	---
March	5,685.	650.	5,035.	---
April	4,993.	875.	4,118.	---
May	5,362.	700.	4,662.	---
June	8,213.	970.	7,243.	---
July	6,941.	1,255.	5,686.	---
August	9,428.	1,340.	8,088.	---
September	7,761.	1,455.	6,306.	---
October	7,904.	1,835.	6,069.	---
November	10,218.	1,806.	8,412.	---
December	8,878.	2,565.	6,313.	---
Total—1932	85,680.	14,351.	71,329.	---
<b>1933</b>				
January	8,798.	1,652.	7,146.	---
February	9,905.	1,652.	8,253.	---
March	13,281.	1,767.	11,514.	---
April	12,303.	2,441.	9,862.	---
May	14,525.	2,492.	12,033.	---
June	15,540.	2,673.	12,867.	---
July	18,401.	2,958.	15,443.	---
August	20,042.	2,752.	17,290.	---
September	21,201.	2,967.	18,234.	---
October	23,216.	3,257.	19,672.	287.
November	25,685.	2,999.	21,654.	1,032.
December	24,300.	3,249.	20,292.	759.
Total—1933	207,197.	30,859.	174,260.	2,078.
<b>1934</b>				
January	25,998.	3,451.	22,482.	65.
February	29,961.	3,214.	26,682.	65.
March	35,385.	3,233.	32,087.	65.
April	44,631.	3,221.	41,377.	33.
May	47,719.	1,056.	46,663.	---
June	63,351.	3,192.	60,159.	---
July	50,668.	4,271.	46,397.	---
August	49,317.	4,783.	44,534.	---
September	55,337.	7,015.	47,958.	364.
October	89,134.	5,078.	54,308.	29,748.
November	122,350.	5,113.	51,681.	59,490.
December	124,894.	5,386.	66,343.	53,165.
Total—1934	738,745.	49,073.	546,677.	142,995.
<b>1935</b>				
January	122,906.	5,559.	64,049.	53,298.
February	130,892.	5,359.	71,511.	54,022.
March	132,680.	5,511.	72,318.	54,851.
April	136,135.	5,989.	74,051.	56,095.
May	139,220.	5,714.	77,488.	56,018.
June	142,348.	5,508.	79,594.	57,246.
July	153,721.	5,790.	86,111.	61,820.
August	162,906.	5,796.	87,616.	69,494.
September	152,632.	5,953.	85,678.	61,001.
October	138,100.	5,973.	83,711.	48,416.
November	112,261.	5,992.	84,864.	21,405.
December	91,188.	6,094.	74,166.	10,928.
Total—1935	1,614,989.	69,238.	941,157.	604,594.
<b>1936</b>				
January	79,617.	5,925.	66,333.	7,359.
February	72,121.	5,729.	65,164.	1,228.
March	68,170.	5,568.	61,693.	909.
April	70,937.	5,693.	64,387.	857.
May	47,915.	5,305.	42,610.	---
June	29,789.	6,390.	23,399.	---
Total—1936	368,549.	34,610.	323,586.	10,353.
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,040,757.</b>	<b>\$ 198,693.</b>	<b>\$2,082,044.</b>	<b>\$ 760,020.</b>

\* Includes Administrative Salaries for White Collar, State Census, Cash Relief, Works Division and Morris County Welfare Board.

**APPENDIX B-8**

**MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT**

**CLASSIFICATION OF HEADQUARTERS, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SALARIES  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1936**

Months	Classification					
	Total Municipal & Districts	Municipal Office	Normal	Special "A"	Modified "A"	Districts
<b>1931</b>						
November	\$ 296	\$ 296	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
December	368	368	—	—	—	—
Total—1931	664	664	—	—	—	—
<b>1932</b>						
January	392	392	—	—	—	—
February	435	436	—	—	—	—
March	365	365	—	—	—	—
April	298	298	—	—	—	—
May	328	328	—	—	—	—
June	11,538	11,538	—	—	—	—
July	14,557	13,582	975	—	—	—
August	68,135	16,139	37,442	14,554	—	—
September	81,308	14,195	50,248	16,865	—	—
October	89,886	14,401	59,440	16,045	—	—
November	88,853	26,549	22,934	39,370	—	—
December	88,676	23,920	22,052	42,704	—	—
Total—1932	444,772	122,143	193,091	129,538	—	—
<b>1933</b>						
January	92,758	18,734	11,897	62,127	—	—
February	94,400	22,501	7,986	63,913	—	—
March	107,450	30,320	6,651	70,479	—	—
April	105,101	61,051	5,082	38,968	—	—
May	114,655	68,051	4,404	42,200	—	—
June	118,606	71,672	3,290	43,644	—	—
July	119,712	74,498	2,939	40,032	2,243	—
August	129,923	77,196	3,923	44,263	4,541	—
September	129,151	79,127	3,380	42,236	4,408	—
October	131,614	79,163	3,865	42,412	6,174	—
November	134,770	82,859	3,251	35,984	12,676	—
December	136,903	86,291	3,409	35,130	12,073	—
Total—1933	1,415,043	751,463	60,077	561,388	42,115	—
<b>1934</b>						
January	138,690	73,852	2,622	43,711	10,863	7,642
February	143,576	79,896	2,706	41,014	11,400	8,560
March	156,716	83,322	3,422	45,355	13,820	10,797
April	181,073	26,994	2,618	42,610	83,748	25,103
May	205,324	30,049	1,596	44,350	92,582	36,737
June	218,075	84,926	1,555	45,107	—	86,461
July	223,541	89,849	1,528	34,692	—	97,472
August	253,094	143,617	1,323	4,431	(95)	103,818
September	258,817	145,289	1,465	3,669	—	108,394
October	265,411	119,722	991	4,224	—	140,474
November	274,924	123,418	886	4,017	—	146,573
December	283,330	124,651	1,197	4,059	103	153,320
Total—1934	2,602,571	1,125,585	21,909	317,279	212,447	925,351
<b>1935</b>						
January	283,843	124,513	949	3,687	—	154,694
February	279,161	117,588	972	2,798	—	157,803
March	282,182	—	954	2,958	—	278,270
April	284,026	—	998	3,134	—	279,894
May	282,925	—	816	3,724	—	278,885
June	290,781	—	927	2,927	—	286,927
July	295,206	—	1,096	3,195	—	290,914
August	293,699	—	945	3,173	—	289,581
September	289,266	—	913	2,999	—	285,354
October	283,270	—	845	2,643	—	279,782
November	272,805	—	899	2,335	—	269,571
December	246,613	—	918	2,330	—	243,365
Total—1935	3,383,777	242,101	11,232	35,404	—	3,095,040
<b>1936</b>						
January	195,754	—	930	2,215	—	192,609
February	186,571	—	1,067	2,031	—	183,473
March	188,113	—	1,091	1,558	—	185,464
April	199,927	—	524	578	—	198,825
May	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—1936	770,365	—	3,612	6,382	—	760,371
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	\$8,617,192	\$2,241,956	\$ 289,921	\$1,049,991	\$ 254,562	\$4,780,762

**APPENDIX B-8**

**EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION MONTHLY PAYROLLS  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1936**

Month & Year	Total		Headquarters		County **	
	Employees	Amount	Employees	Amount	Employees	Amount
<b>1931</b>						
November	—	\$ 19,842	—	\$ 3,760	—	\$ 16,082
December	—	13,756	—	3,577	—	10,179
Total—1931	—	33,598	—	7,337	—	26,261
<b>1932</b>						
January	—	10,965	—	4,305	—	6,660
February	—	10,543	—	6,078	—	4,465
March	—	13,157	—	7,107	—	6,050
April	—	12,980	—	7,689	—	5,291
May	—	13,645	—	7,955	—	5,690
June	—	28,791	—	9,040	—	19,751
July	—	33,995	—	12,497	—	21,498
August	—	90,970	—	13,407	—	77,563
September	—	102,668	—	13,599	—	89,069
October	—	111,338	—	13,548	—	97,790
November	—	113,659	—	14,588	—	99,071
December	—	112,566	—	15,012	—	97,554
Total—1932	—	655,277	—	124,825	—	530,452
<b>1933</b>						
January	—	117,442	—	15,886	—	101,556
February	—	120,917	—	16,612	—	104,305
March	—	137,592	—	16,861	—	120,731
April	—	135,246	—	17,842	—	117,404
May	—	147,808	—	18,628	—	129,180
June	—	154,287	132	20,141	1,077	134,146
July	1,379	159,913	130	21,800	1,249	138,113
August	1,533	172,795	148	22,830	1,385	149,965
September	1,558	175,425	161	25,073	1,397	150,352
October	1,522	180,834	173	26,004	1,349	154,830
November	1,797	187,779	190	27,324	1,607	160,455
December	1,803	192,915	213	31,712	1,590	161,203
Total—1933	—	1,882,953	—	260,713	—	1,622,240
<b>1934</b>						
January	1,746	196,430	230	31,742	1,516	164,688
February	1,894	207,900	242	34,363	1,652	173,537
March	2,155	230,426	278	38,325	1,877	192,101
April*	5,186	268,227	578	42,523	4,608	225,704
May	4,590	293,249	494	40,206	4,096	253,043
June	4,209	320,163	491	38,737	3,718	281,426
July	4,365	314,029	685	39,820	3,680	274,209
August	5,070	351,599	690	49,188	4,380	302,411
September	5,222	368,586	686	54,432	4,536	314,154
October	4,931	429,851	700	73,306	4,231	354,545
November	5,138	489,140	732	91,866	4,406	397,274
December	5,268	499,233	704	91,009	4,564	408,224
Total—1934	—	3,968,833	—	627,517	—	3,341,316
<b>1935</b>						
January	5,306	497,374	727	90,625	4,579	406,749
February	5,373	504,567	737	94,514	4,636	410,053
March	5,433	507,920	775	93,058	4,658	414,862
April	5,403	512,439	689	92,278	4,714	420,161
May	5,497	520,767	747	98,622	4,750	422,145
June	5,723	536,126	846	102,997	4,877	433,129
July	5,853	553,677	763	104,750	5,090	448,927
August	5,848	551,315	710	94,710	5,138	456,605
September	5,608	534,767	664	92,869	4,944	441,898
October	5,323	511,591	628	90,221	4,695	421,370
November	4,867	474,331	600	89,265	4,267	385,066
December	4,336	424,241	573	86,440	3,763	337,801
Total—1935	—	6,129,115	—	1,130,349	—	4,998,766
<b>1936</b>						
January	3,471	354,962	505	79,591	2,966	275,371
February	3,249	333,980	464	75,288	2,785	258,692
March	3,224	332,786	452	76,503	2,772	256,283
April	3,137	343,137	421	72,723	2,716	270,864
May	621	94,142	225	46,227	396	47,915
June	397	73,501	193	43,712	204	29,789
Total—1936	—	1,532,508	—	393,594	—	1,138,914
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	—	\$14,202,284	—	\$ 2,544,335	—	\$11,657,949

\* These figures include administrative staff absorbed by Emergency Relief Association from Civil Works Administration after liquidation of the latter organization. Salaries for this personnel were paid from Work Division Funds (see Appendix B-1) through September, 1934. Subsequently these salaries were paid from General Relief Funds.

\*\* This item includes County Office, District and Municipal employees and salaries.

APPENDIX C-1

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATE,  
FEDERAL, MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY FUNDS  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1936

P. L. Chapter	Date Approved	Amount Appropriated	Source	RECEIVED	
				Date	Amount
STATE					
1931 394	10-13-31	\$ 1,500,000.	Cash—State Treasury .....	10-13-31	\$ 1,500,000.
394	10-13-31	6,500,000.	Sale Camden-Phila. Bridge Bonds .....		—
394	10-13-31	1,616,033.	State Highway Fund .....	2-15-32	1,616,033.
423	12-31-31	3,000,000.	Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	4- 8-32	1,000,000.
			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	5- 3-32	2,000,000.
424	12-31-31	3,500,000.	Motor Vehicle License Tax .....	6-16-32	3,500,000.
1932—172	6-14-32	357,734.	State Pay Roll Tax Deduction ..	9-30-32	108,813.
			State Pay Roll Tax Deduction ..	11-15-32	154,057.
			State Pay Roll Tax Deduction ..	1- 5-33	91,828.
			State Pay Roll Tax Deduction ..	2-27-33	3,036.
212	6-14-32	4,121,566.	Advance from Teachers' Annuity and Pension Fund .....	7- 1-32	4,121,566.
251	6-14-32	20,000,000.	Emergency Relief Bonds .....	12-16-32	100,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	1- 5-33	4,900,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	5-11-33	100,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	5-19-33	4,900,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	11- 1-33	100,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	11-10-33	4,900,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	2-23-34	100,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	3- 8-34	4,900,000.
251	6-14-32	13,201.	Premium and Interest on Bonds ..	1- 5-33	13,201.
1933—398	11- 7-33	5,000,000.	Emergency Relief Bonds .....	5- 3-34	100,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	5-18-34	4,900,000.
1934—255	11- 6-34	10,000,000.	Emergency Relief Bonds .....	1-10-35	200,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	1-12-35	5,000,000.
			Emergency Relief Bonds .....	1-23-35	4,800,000.
1935— 60	3-12-35	13,101,437.	Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	3-15-35	2,000,000.
			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	4-16-35	2,000,000.
			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	5-10-35	1,104,332.
			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	8-16-35	35,272.
			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	9- 4-35	251,820.
182	5- 7-35	2,525,300.	Port Authority Bonds .....	8-16-35	1,500,000.
268	6-11-35	7,057,179.	Sales Tax .....	9-26-35	1,674,493.
			Sales Tax .....	10-15-35	1,544,179.
			Sales Tax .....	11-13-35	1,365,569.
			Sales Tax .....	12-10-35	1,570,916.
182			Port Authority Bonds .....	1-16-36	1,025,300.
268			Sales Tax .....	1-16-36	470,634.
60			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	1-16-36	141,401.
60			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	2- 4-36	2,000,000.
268			Sales Tax .....	2-19-36	431,388.
60			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	2-19-36	568,612.
60			General State Fund .....	2-19-36	1,000,000.
60			General State Fund .....	2-28-36	2,000,000.
60			General State Fund .....	3- 9-36	1,000,000.
60			Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax .....	3- 9-36	1,000,000.
1936— 23	3-15-36	3,000,000.	Highway Funds Diversion .....	3-31-36	3,000,000.
		81,292,450.			74,792,450.
		6,500,000.	Deduct Appropriations Transferred Camden-Philadelphia Bridge Bonds .....		—
		74,792,450.			
			E.R.A. Miscellaneous Income .....		505,344.
TOTAL STATE PARTICIPATION .....					\$ 75,297,794.
FEDERAL					
			Reconstruction Finance Corporation .....		2,009,291.
			Federal Emergency Relief Administration .....		90,367,923.
TOTAL FEDERAL PARTICIPATION .....					92,377,214.
MUNICIPAL & COUNTY					
			Employment Relief Fund .....		2,844,437.
			Dependency Relief Fund .....		4,159,887.
			General Relief Fund .....		9,001.
			Normal & Special "A" .....		5,737,084.
			Modified "A" .....		7,222,719.
			County Employment Relief Fund .....		645,430.
			General County Employment Relief Fund .....		16,903.
TOTAL MUNICIPAL & COUNTY PARTICIPATION .....					20,635,461.
GRAND TOTAL .....					\$188,310,469.

APPENDIX C-1

STATEMENT RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCES  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1936

RECEIPTS			
Federal .....	\$ 92,377,214.		
State .....	74,792,450.		
Local .....	20,635,461.		
Miscellaneous Income .....	505,344.		
Sub-Total .....		\$188,310,469.	
Unclaimed Vendors Checks .....		10,152.	
Total Receipts .....		\$188,320,621.	
DISBURSEMENTS			
General Relief .....	*\$ 179,191,622.		
Special Programs .....	5,946,855.		
Deferred Charges .....	393.		
Miscellaneous Receivables .....	145,999.		
Inventories—Net .....	36,347.		
Total Disbursements .....		\$185,321,216.	
CASH BALANCE .....		\$ 2,999,405.	
PAYABLE			
Unpaid Bills			
General Relief .....	*\$ 1,084,724.		
Special Programs .....	27,522.		
Special Programs Uncommitted Balance .....	28,751.		
Unclaimed Vendors Checks .....	10,152.		
Sub-Total .....		\$ 1,151,149.	
Less Deferred Charges .....		393.	
Total Payable .....		1,150,756.	
AVAILABLE CASH .....		\$ 1,848,649.	
OTHER ASSETS			
Accounts Receivable .....	\$ 158,357.		
Inventories—Net .....	36,347.		
Total Other Assets .....		194,704.	
NET RESOURCES AVAILABLE .....		\$ 2,043,353.	

\* Total General Relief and Special Programs, Paid and Unpaid Equal \$186,250,723. (See Appendix B-1).

APPENDIX C-2

ANALYSIS OF GRANTS AUTHORIZED AND PAYABLE  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1936

	Authorized	Paid	Payable
Direct Relief			
Dependency Relief			
Normal	\$ 1,842,907.	\$ 1,839,194.	\$ 3,713.
Special "A"	16,743,293.	16,732,124.	11,169.
Modified "A" (including local shares)	77,213,862.	76,529,653.	684,209.
Special "B"	19,729,188.	19,728,896.	292.
County Special "B"	1,021,097.	989,414.	31,683.
Special "C"	1,514,421.	1,514,421.	—
County "E"	810,579.	810,579.	—
County Dependency Reservations	250.	250.	—
Dependency Reimbursement	2,095,006.	2,095,006.	—
Morris County Welfare Board	52,415.	52,415.	—
Municipal Aid Grants	540,793.	220,005.	320,788.
Sub-Total	\$121,563,811.	\$120,511,957.	\$1,051,854.
Other Relief			
Board of Children's Guardians	\$ 127.	\$ 127.	—
Workmen's Compensation	111,854.	91,255.	\$ 20,599.
Additional Cash Relief	189,225.	189,225.	—
Cod Liver Oil	1,957.	1,957.	—
Commodities Distributed	780,788.	780,788.	—
Medical Aid—Headq't's	951.	834.	117.
Clothing Purchases—City of Paterson	2,745.	2,745.	—
Scholarships to Employees	4,461.	4,461.	—
Civilian Conservation Corps	11,068.	11,068.	—
Garden Conservation—Fertilizer	299.	299.	—
Ticking for Mattresses	175.	175.	—
Cotton	1.	1.	—
Processing Cabbage	62,938.	62,938.	—
Medical Supplies	13,035.	12,883.	152.
Elizabeth Shelter	40,610.	39,260.	1,350.
Transient Hospitalization	16,458.	16,458.	—
Transportation and Storage—F. G. C.	126,608.	126,584.	24.
Vocational Rehabilitation	25,411.	21,013.	4,398.
Cattle Program	21,188.	21,188.	—
Canning Federal Gift			
Commodities	89,542.	89,542.	—
Transient Aid	39,512.	34,342.	5,170.
County Relief Services	6,124.	5,411.	713.
Sub-Total	\$ 1,545,077.	\$ 1,512,554.	\$ 32,523.

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APPENDIX D-1

ANALYSIS OF GRANTS AUTHORIZED AND PAYABLE  
OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO JUNE 30, 1936

	Authorized	Paid	Payable
County Welfare			
Old Age Relief	\$ 4,344,925.	\$ 4,344,925.	—
Relief for Dependent Children	4,577,786.	4,577,786.	—
Sub-Total	\$ 8,922,711.	\$ 8,922,711.	—
Total Direct Relief	\$132,031,599.	\$130,947,222.	\$1,084,377.
Work Relief			
Employment Reimbursement	\$ 2,675,165.	\$ 2,675,165.	—
County Employment Reimbursement	623,185.	623,185.	—
General Work and Service Projects	8,923,646.	8,923,646.	—
E.R.A. Sponsor's Share	98,752.	98,745.	7.
Works Division	6,354,528.	6,354,188.	340.
Total Work Relief	\$ 18,675,276.	\$ 18,674,929.	\$ 347.
Total General Relief Program	\$150,706,875.	\$149,622,151.	\$1,084,724.
Special FERA Earmarked Appropriations			
Educational			
Vocational Rehabilitation	\$ 104,000.	\$ 104,000.	—
Junior College	266,061.	257,898.	\$ 8,163.
Adult Education	886,409.	880,884.	5,525.
Total Education	\$ 1,256,470.	\$ 1,242,782.	\$ 13,688.
C.W.A.—Clothing	699,979.	699,979.	—
C.W.A.—Service Project	750,000.	750,000.	—
Transient Relief	1,266,183.	1,252,026.	14,157.
Rural Rehabilitation	548,471.	548,471.	—
Public Works of Art	1,098.	1,098.	—
Relief Research	25,290.	25,290.	—
Resident Camp for Women	6,848.	6,848.	—
Student Aid	202,826.	202,826.	—
Fellowship Society	10,575.	10,575.	—
Egg Purchases	117,590.	117,590.	—
National Re-employment Service	24,347.	24,347.	—
Storage and Filing			
C.W.A. Records	2,000.	2,000.	—
Garden Conservation	34,374.	34,374.	—
Ticking for Mattresses	8,578.	8,578.	—
Cotton Purchases	36,059.	36,059.	—
Cattle Program D.A.C.	954,428.	954,428.	—
Retail Price Survey	1,507.	1,507.	—
Household Workers' Training Program	30,000.	8,914.	21,086.
Federal Research Project—F 48	21,000.	14,514.	6,486.
Case Load Survey	4,000.	3,145.	855.
Potato Purchases	1,505.	1,505.	—
Total Special FERA Programs	\$ 6,003,128.	\$ 5,946,856.	\$ 56,272.
GRAND TOTAL	\$156,710,003.	\$155,569,007.	\$1,140,996.

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APPENDIX D-1

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES IN NEW JERSEY  
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1934 TO APRIL 30, 1936

FOOD STUFFS:

Commodity	Unit	Quantity Received	Quantity Distributed	Quantity On Hand 4/30/36
Apples	lbs.	723,690	636,435	87,255
Barley Broth	lbs.	2,528,805	2,528,414	391
Beans	lbs.	610,060	395,287	214,773
Beef Stew	lbs.	7,439,296	7,408,486*	30,810
Butter	lbs.	341,162	341,162	—
Cabbage	lbs.	1,615,258	1,615,258	—
Cheese	lbs.	520,553	520,553	—
Citrus Fruits	bags	2,813	2,813	—
Eggs	doz.	540,000	540,000	—
Flour	lbs.	2,936,059	2,936,059	—
Fresh Meats	lbs.	785,700	785,700	—
Hamburger (canned)	lbs.	69,600	69,600	—
Jam	lbs.	850,500	366,781	483,719
Lard	lbs.	758,340	758,340	—
Milk (evaporated)	lbs.	1,531,200	1,486,195	45,005
Milk Wheat (cereal)	lbs.	490,122	490,122	—
Mutton (canned)	lbs.	568,836	568,725	111
Oatmeal	lbs.	320,000	96,093	223,907
Onions	lbs.	174,300	14,740	159,560
Peas (dried)	lbs.	302,540	980	301,560
Potatoes	lbs.	9,558,500	9,558,500	—
Prunes (dried)	lbs.	480,000	480,000	—
Rice	lbs.	1,200,144	1,200,144	—
Roast Beef (canned)	lbs.	11,499,293	6,439,906	5,059,387
Salt Pork	lbs.	2,895,346	2,895,346	—
Smoked Pork	lbs.	3,601,191	3,601,191	—
Sauerkraut (canned)	lbs.	1,351,980	1,351,730	250
Sugar	lbs.	300,000	300,000	—
Tongue	lbs.	12,737	11,837	900
Veal (canned)	lbs.	641,367	640,994	373
Vegetable Soup	lbs.	5,180,131	5,149,492**	30,639
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>59,829,523</b>	<b>53,190,883</b>	<b>6,638,640</b>

\*Includes 3,233,718 lbs. shipped to other States.

\*\*Includes 1,427,245 lbs. shipped to other States.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES IN NEW JERSEY  
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1934 TO APRIL 30, 1936

FABRICATED:

Commodity	Unit	Quantity Received	Quantity Distributed	Shipped to Other States	Quantity On Hand 4/30/36
Aprons	one	2,873	1,322	771	780
Infants' Bands	one	600	73	111	416
Bath Robes	one	231	18	114	99
Bibs	one	244	107	34	103
Bloomers and Panties	pair	9,800	1,877	3,540	4,383
Blouses	one	2,814	755	733	1,326
Blouses and Skirts	one	165	31	10	124
Bonnets and Caps	one	136	28	57	51
Booties	pair	382	124	240	18
Brassieres	one	87	8	31	48
Brassiere & Pantie Sets	one	21	17	—	4
Caps (Men)	one	148	—	—	148
Capes	one	21	1	1	19
Coats	one	864	135	314	415
Leather Coats	one	13,565	13,192	—	373
Combinations	one	754	360	227	167
Diapers	one	44,096	5,783	24,774	13,539
Dresses	one	63,574	26,528	16,793	20,253
Dress & Pantie Sets	one	675	54	21	600
Dust Caps	one	16	—	—	16
Gloves & Mittens	pair	24	6	6	12
Handkerchiefs	one	201	24	91	86
Hats & Berets	one	30	1	9	20
Jackets	one	410	41	86	283
Bed Jackets	one	21	20	—	1
Leather Jackets	one	104	38	32	34
Kimonas	one	369	87	44	238
Layettes	one	746	558	12	176
Neckties	one	28	—	5	23
Nightgowns and Nightshirts	one	6,444	1,519	2,290	2,635
Overalls	pair	1,776	151	294	1,331
Overcoats	one	2	—	—	2
Pajamas	pair	6,216	1,152	2,292	2,772
Pants	pair	3,274	670	1,028	1,576
Rompers	one	1,986	349	531	1,106
Saques	one	576	181	275	120
Shirts	one	8,152	2,323	2,149	3,680
Shorts	pair	1,969	296	581	1,092
Skirts	one	3,440	601	920	1,919
Sleepers (Infant and Children)	one	719	108	295	316
Slippers	pair	133	36	14	83
Slips	one	10,195	3,349	2,625	4,221
Smocks	one	185	20	17	148
Suits	one	3,884	1,037	989	1,858
Sweaters	one	62	—	—	62
Undershirts	one	75	—	—	75
Union Suits	one	2,154	131	339	1,684
Uniforms	one	100	—	—	100
Wrappers (Infants)	one	34	3	—	31
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>194,375</b>	<b>63,114</b>	<b>62,695</b>	<b>68,566</b>

APPENDIX D-1—(Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES IN NEW JERSEY  
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1934 TO APRIL 30, 1936

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND MATERIALS:

Commodity	Unit	Quantity Received	Shipped to Sewing Rooms	Shipped to Other States	Quantity On Hand 4/30/36
Cotton	lbs.	3,588,812	797,242	2,791,570	—
Comforter Covering	yds.	1,947,127	479,393	1,158,282	309,452
36-in. Sheeting	yds.	8,654	8,654	—	—
45-in. Sheeting	yds.	371,941	371,941	—	—
63-in. Sheeting	yds.	154,365	154,365	—	—
90-in. Sheeting	yds.	330,315	330,315	—	—
Ticking	yds.	421,408	118,830	302,578	—
Huck Toweling	yds.	693,906	483,732	210,174	—
Terry Toweling	yds.	393,565	393,565	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,910,093</b>	<b>3,138,037</b>	<b>4,462,604</b>	<b>309,452</b>

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS:

Commodity	Unit	Quantity Received	Quantity Distributed	Shipped to Other States	Quantity On Hand 4/30/36
Blankets	prs.	58,480	58,269	17	194
Comforters	one	10,261	7,761	971	1,529
Comforter Covers	one	293	—	—	293
Iron and Pot Holders	one	1,286	182	689	415
Laundry Bags	one	105	29	75	1
Mattresses	one	12,364	12,364	—	—
Mattress Covers	one	11,557	11,557	—	—
Pillows	one	19	6	8	5
Pillow Cases	one	290,362	203,064	10,380	76,918
Rugs	one	167	34	75	58
Bureau Scarfs	one	100	47	6	47
Sheets	one	164,829	147,307	3,549	13,973
Dish Towels	one	340	—	340	—
Huck Towels	one	476,270	307,511	3,113	165,646
Terry Towels	one	378,937	264,380	2,655	111,902
Wash Cloths	one	985	980	—	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,406,355</b>	<b>1,013,491</b>	<b>21,878</b>	<b>370,986</b>

MISCELLANEOUS:

Commodity	Unit	Quantity Received	Quantity Distributed	Shipped to Other States	Quantity On Hand 4/30/36
Bandages (triangular), one		400	—	—	400
Hospital Garments	one	8	—	8	—
Toys	one	261	74	46	141
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>669</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>541</b>

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APPENDIX E-1

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY EMERGENCY  
RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

OCTOBER 13, 1931 TO APRIL 15, 1936.

RELIEF COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

Colonel Charles R. Blunt ..... October 1931-May 1934  
 John Colt ..... May 1934-March 1935  
 Chester I. Barnard ..... March 1935-November 1935  
 William J. Ellis (Vice Chairman) November 1935-January 1936  
 Reeve Schley ..... January 1936-April 1936

RELIEF COUNCIL

October 1931-May 1934

Colonel Charles R. Blunt, Chairman  
 Commissioner, State Department of Labor

Walter R. Darby  
 Commissioner, State Department of Municipal Accounts

William J. Ellis  
 Commissioner, State Department of Institutions and Agencies

Edward E. Reed ..... Assistant State Highway Engineer  
 May 1934-March 1935

John Colt, Chairman  
 Commissioner, State Department of Finance

John J. Toohy ..... Commissioner, State Department of Labor  
 William J. Ellis

Commissioner, State Department of Institutions and Agencies  
 Walter R. Darby

Commissioner, State Department of Municipal Accounts  
 Dr. Joseph G. Coleman

John A. Cullen ..... Citizen Appointees  
 Mrs. George Tash

March 1935-April 1936  
 Harold G. Hoffman (ex officio) ..... Governor

\*Chester I. Barnard, Chairman  
 William J. Ellis, Vice Chairman

Commissioner, State Department of Institutions and Agencies  
 William R. Darby

Commissioner, State Department of Municipal Accounts  
 Bernard Lamb ..... Commissioner, State Department of Finance

John J. Toohy ..... Commissioner, State Department of Labor  
 Dr. Spencer T. Snedecor

Albert R. McAllister  
 Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter ..... Citizen Appointees

Louis P. Marciante  
 \*Succeeded by Reeve Schley—December 31, 1935.

**STATE DIRECTORS**

Chester I. Barnard .....October 1931-March 1933\*  
 John Colt .....March 1933-May 1934  
 Lewis Compton .....May 1934-April 1935  
 Chester I. Barnard .....April 1935-July 1935  
 Albert H. Hedden .....July 1935-April 1936

\*Stanley S. Holmes served as Assistant State Director during this period. The office of Assistant State Director was abolished on March 1, 1933.

**HEADQUARTERS STAFF, JANUARY 1932**

**Executive Staff**

Chester I. Barnard .....State Director  
 Joseph D. Sears .....Deputy Director

F. Milton Ludlow .....Treasurer  
 Harold Braddock .....Manager of Administration & Personnel  
 Channing R. Dooley .....Manager of Work Resources  
 Albert F. Jaques .....Manager of Direct Relief  
 Terry R. Oberg .....Manager of Official Activities  
 Frank J. Price, Jr. ....Manager of Publicity  
 L. A. Sweney .....Counsel  
 Mary P. Wheeler .....Manager of Social Service

**HEADQUARTERS STAFF, OCTOBER 1932**

**Executive Staff**

Chester I. Barnard .....State Director  
 Joseph D. Sears .....Deputy Director

Parvin M. Russell .....Assistant to the State Director  
 Joseph H. Bigley .....Manager of Work for Relief  
 Albert F. Jaques .....Manager of Relief Appropriations  
 F. Milton Ludlow .....Treasurer  
 Terry R. Oberg .....Manager of Administration & Personnel  
 Allen B. Stearns .....Manager of Publicity  
 L. A. Sweney .....Counsel  
 Mary P. Wheeler .....Manager of Relief Service

**HEADQUARTERS STAFF, OCTOBER 1933**

**Executive Staff**

John Colt .....State Director  
 Joseph D. Sears .....Deputy State Director

W. M. Van Deusen .....Assistant to the State Director  
 Arthur Gibb .....Treasurer  
 Joseph H. Bigley .....Manager of Standards & Research Dept.  
 R. P. Walker .....Manager of Relief Appropriations Department  
 C. H. Balfour, Jr. ....Manager of Records & Statistics Department  
 Mrs. Edna T. Kerr.....Manager of Personnel & Family Service Dept.  
 H. E. Wall .....Manager of "Work-for-Relief" Department  
 M. W. Higgins .....Manager of Public Relations Department  
 J. W. Griggs .....Legal Adviser  
 C. B. Braisted .....Manager of Bureau of Transients

**HEADQUARTERS STAFF, OCTOBER 1934**

**Executive Staff**

Lewis Compton .....Executive State Director  
 Joseph D. Sears .....Deputy State Director  
 (On leave of absence)

Joseph H. Bigley .....Deputy State Director  
 John Griggs .....Legal Adviser  
 Michael W. Higgins .....Manager of Bureau of Public Relations  
 Dr. Norman B. Tooker.....Acting Director, Dept. of Operations  
 A. H. Hedden .....Director of Appropriations Department  
 Arthur Mudd .....Director of Finance Department & Treasurer  
 Mrs. Edna T. Kerr .....Director of Personal Service Department

APPENDIX E-1

HEADQUARTERS STAFF, OCTOBER 1935

Executive Staff

Albert H. Hedden ..... State Director  
 Albert F. Jaques ..... General Manager

Joseph H. Bigley ..... Deputy Director, E.R.A. & W.P.A. Liaison  
 F. Milton Ludlow ..... Deputy Director of Department of Finance  
 William R. Ferguson  
     Deputy Director of Department of Relief Operations  
 Ludolph E. Meyer  
     Deputy Director of Department of Works & Material  
 Owen A. Malady ..... Deputy Director of Executive Staff Dept.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF, APRIL 1936

Executive Staff

Albert H. Hedden ..... State Director

Joseph H. Bigley ..... Deputy Director, E. R. A.  
 Frank E. Carr ..... Deputy Director of Department of Finance  
 William R. Ferguson  
     Deputy Director of Department of Relief Operations  
 Ludolph E. Meyer  
     Deputy Director of Department of Works & Material  
 Owen A. Malady ..... Deputy Director of Executive Staff Dept.

APPENDIX E-1— (Continued)

COUNTY DIRECTORS

ATLANTIC

October 1931-May 1933 ..... Walter J. Buzby  
 May 1933-June 1934 ..... J. Howard Buzby  
 June 1934-April 1936 ..... Spurgeon Cross

BERGEN

October 1931-June 1932 ..... J. Ernest Thier  
 June 1932-December 1932 ..... Peter Halsted (Acting)  
 December 1932-April 1936 ..... Mrs. Henrietta H. Hawes

BURLINGTON

October 1931-December 1931 ..... Mrs. Katherine F. Smith  
 December 1931-June 1934 ..... Franklin S. Chambers  
 June 1934-April 1936 ..... W. Rex McCrosson

CAMDEN

October 1931-January 1932 ..... William J. Strandwitz  
 January 1932-November 1933 ..... Wayland P. Cramer  
 November 1933-July 1934 ..... Frank J. Day  
 July 1934-April 1935 ..... William W. Logan  
 April 1935-April 1936 ..... W. Gentry Hodgson

CAPE MAY

October 1931-November 1931 ..... A. C. Hildreth  
 November 1931-November 1933 ..... Alfred Cooper  
 November 1933-June 1934 ..... Edward L. Johnstone  
 June 1934-April 1936 ..... Alfred Cooper

CUMBERLAND

October 1931-March 1934 ..... Harry P. Sayford  
 March 1934-December 1935 ..... Howard I. Branson  
 December 1935-April 1936 ..... Howard H. Melvin

ESSEX

October 1931-May 1932 ..... D. Frederick Burnett  
 May 1932-April 1933 ..... Peter A. Smith  
 April 1933-August 1933 ..... F. Milton Ludlow  
 \*September 1933-July 1934 ..... Peter A. Smith  
 July 1934-April 1936 ..... Arthur Jones

GLOUCESTER

October 1931-June 1934 ..... Wadsworth Cresse  
 June 1934-April 1936 ..... H. Wilbur Baxter

HUDSON

October 1931-April 1936 ..... John F. O'Neill

HUNTERDON

October 1931-May 1935 ..... Major Edward B. Allen  
 May 1935-April 1936 ..... Squire Johnson

\*Deputy County Director served during preceding period.

APPENDIX E-1— (Continued)

COUNTY DIRECTORS

**MERCER**

October 1931-May 1932 ..... Frank D. Schroth  
 May 1932-September 1932 ..... Edward C. Rose  
 September 1932-May 1933 ..... Paul Loser  
 May 1933-June 1934 ..... Frederick R. Sayen  
 June 1934-November 1934 ..... Frederick J. Kroesen  
 November 1934-March 1936 ..... William B. Maddock  
 March 1936-April 1936 ..... Dr. Norman B. Tooker

**MIDDLESEX**

October 1931-April 1934 ..... Lewis Compton  
 April 1934-April 1936 ..... Pascal M. Geronimo

**MONMOUTH**

October 1931-June 1932 ..... Howell VanGerbig  
 June 1932-June 1934 ..... Mrs. Louise M. Bodman  
 June 1934-April 1936 ..... Harold S. Whitney

**MORRIS**

October 1931-June 1934 ..... Mrs. Frederick R. Kellogg  
 June 1934-April 1936 ..... Justus P. Nesbett

**OCEAN**

October 1931-August 1934 ..... Mrs. Evelyn C. Brown  
 August 1934-July 1935 ..... Michael A. Lanzara  
 \*August 1935-April 1936 ..... W. Rex McCrosson

**PASSAIC**

October 1931-September 1934 ..... Bertram H. Saunders  
 September 1934-December 1935 ..... Edward K. Funkhouser  
 December 1935-April 1936 ..... A. J. Doolittle

**SALEM**

October 1931-May 1933 ..... William H. Chew  
 \*\*June 1933-April 1936 ..... Hubert C. Berry

**SOMERSET**

October 1931-May 1932 ..... Dryden Kuser  
 May 1932-June 1932 ..... Rev. Vincent C. Bonnlander  
 June 1932-January 1934 ..... George O. Smalley  
 January 1934-May 1934 ..... Thomas C. Vail  
 May 1934-April 1936 ..... John M. Fasoli

**SUSSEX**

October 1931-February 1934 ..... Samuel T. Munson  
 February 1934-April 1936 ..... Vivian O. Walters

**UNION**

October 1931-May 1932 ..... Francis V. Lowden  
 May 1932-June 1934 ..... Henry G. Nulton  
 June 1934-April 1936 ..... James P. Mitchell

**WARREN**

October 1931-December 1931 ..... A. Lincoln Reilly  
 December 1931-May 1933 ..... Lawrence W. Day  
 May 1933-October 1934 ..... Charles S. Gardner  
 October 1934-May 1935 ..... Shipman R. Pursel  
 May 1935-April 1936 ..... Squire Johnson

\*\*Member of Headquarters Staff served as County Director during preceding period.

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