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**Hand book for county old age assistance boards and  
investigators: including the rules of the Iowa Old  
Assistance Commission.(1934)**

*Old Age Assistance Commission*

State of Iowa  
1934

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
UNIVERSITY, VIRGINIA

# HAND BOOK

FOR

## County Old Age Assistance Boards and Investigators

(Including the rules of the Iowa Old Age Assistance  
Commission)

ISSUE OF JULY 16, 1934

PUBLISHED BY THE  
IOWA OLD AGE ASSISTANCE COMMISSION  
DES MOINES

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# PART 1

## AN EXPLANATION OF THE IOWA SYSTEM OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

### A Radio Address by Byron G. Allen, Superintendent Old Age Assistance Commission

before the Conopus club luncheon at Younker's tea room, Des Moines,  
Monday, June 4, 1934, at 1:00 p. m., broadcast over the  
Central Broadcasting company's station WHO.

### THE IOWA OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT

In midafternoon, March 16th of this year, two Iowa daily newspaper presses began to "roll"; one was the Mount Pleasant News and the other was the Hawkeye-Gazette, published at Burlington. Their respective editions were soon on the streets and later that day the subscribers were reading the news.

Buried on an inside page of each paper, alongside other legal notices, was one, which under the law, was intended to notify all the people of the State that the Forty-fifth General Assembly in extraordinary session had passed, and the governor had signed, a bill known as senate file 42, an act providing for the protection, welfare and assistance of aged persons in need who are citizens of the United States and residents of the state of Iowa.

### Joined Many Sister States

Thus on the eve of St. Patrick's day, Iowa joined twenty-eight of her sister states and the territories of Hawaii and Alaska, in establishing what is popularly known as an "old age pension system." The citizens, through their duly elected representatives, had decided that no oldtimer, man or woman, who had helped to settle and pioneer this prairie state, should, on account of old age, suffer for the lack of food, clothing, shelter and reasonable comfort.

As I view changed economic and social conditions in this state, it seems strange that we Iowans have waited until so very recently to begin to make life easier and more secure for those who may have the ill-luck to reach old age without either earning power

or savings. In fact, we Americans, through our national and state governments, have lagged behind thirty foreign countries in the establishment of a system to safeguard our elderly people. Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Greenland, Iceland, Irish Free State, Italy, Jugoslavia, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, South Africa and Uruguay, all have preceded the states of our union in the establishment of old age pensions, or as most foreign countries term the system, old age insurance.

Our great neighbor to the north, Canada, through its various provincial governments, has had many years of experience with the pensions for the aged. It might be interesting to note that altogether there are about 35,000 old folks on the Canadian old age pension rolls. Only about 5,000 of these were born in Canada and 450 are American born.

Like the United States, Canada was in large part settled and built by those of foreign birth. The Canadians, therefore, believe in the theory that after a person has worked in their provinces and communities for many years of their lives, say fifteen or twenty, and have become citizens of the Dominion, it is no longer civilized to allow them to suffer just because they are too old to work.

In the Oriental countries, China for example, religion teaches folks that they will not prosper in this world, and will suffer in the next, if they do not take care of their old people. So, old age pensions are not needed in China, but it seems that nearly everywhere else in the world, old folks need the power of the state to aid them.

### **Backed by Powerful Lobby**

When the bill was pending before the legislature, two powerful, organized groups of citizens, which had been working for many years to educate public opinion in the cause of security for the aged, had their representatives on hand to work for the interests of the measure. I refer now to the Iowa State Federation of Labor and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The passage of the old age pension bill was a platform pledge of the state Democratic party, and Governor Herring throughout the session held it to be a problem of major importance to be dealt with during his administration. The democratic majority

was joined by an overwhelming number of republicans. The sponsors in the Senate were Republicans Frailey and Kimberly, while the leading House advocates were Democratic Representatives Donlon and Teter. When the bill was on its final roll calls, only nine of the 158 members of the general assembly saw fit to vote against it.

An "old age pension" is not a pension, in the manner which we have come to think of war veterans' pensions. It is not something that everyone is entitled to upon attaining a certain specified age. It is not a uniform amount, set by law, and payable to every eligible person in like amount.

### **Old Age Pension Defined**

Instead, the old age pension is a monthly cash payment to aged persons in amount proportioned to their needs, such needs being due to financial misfortune, economic conditions, or inability to have accumulated a reserve during the earning period of their lives. It is the avowed purpose of the system to assure them, that they will be able to secure the necessities of life without the odium of pauperism and without undue burden to their family and friends. The system is intended to banish the fear of dependency and the county home. It has the avowed purpose of protecting the welfare of little children—grandchildren who under the Iowa law, in force since 1851, might be deprived of many things in order that their grandparents be given even a bare existence.

### **Iowa's Law Comparatively Liberal**

The Iowa law is one of the most liberal that has ever been enacted in the United States. It is based on the needs of the individual. It does not require an investigation of the family skeletons or inquiry into the many questions of moral turpitude. It makes the age of eligibility, 65 rather than 70, as is the case in most states. The Iowa maximum allowance per individual is \$25.00 and not \$20.00 per month, as in some commonwealths, and is available to both man and wife.

The provisions of the property ownership and estate recovery sections of the law, contrary to the belief of many critics, are most liberal when compared to the laws of other states.

The Iowa law is far ahead of the statutes of other states, in my opinion. I am not accusing it of being overly liberal, but I want you to get the record straight. I want you to know whereof you speak when you, as citizens, discuss the Iowa program with your friends and neighbors.

I want you to realize that Iowa has taken a long step away from our medieval public policy in force here since 1851, wherein the children and male grandchildren are made entirely responsible for the care of parents and grandparents, regardless of financial ability and regardless of the suffering oftentimes produced. Some poorly informed persons, who never were concerned about that old statute and who never offered a helping hand during the three sessions in which the Iowa legislature had pending old age pension bills before it, are the most active critics of the day.

### **Provisions of Law Summarized**

Briefly, some of the more important provisions of the Iowa law may be summarized as follows:

To qualify, the applicant for an old age pension shall be 65 years of age or older; shall have been a citizen of the United States for 15 years, a resident of Iowa for 10 years and a resident of the county from which he makes application for at least two years; shall not have an annual income of more than one dollar a day (exclusive of certain exemptions of \$100.00 per year); shall not be an inmate of any jail or penal institution at the time of making application; and shall not be more than three years delinquent in the payment of any of the annual per capita taxes.

### **Application Blanks Being Printed**

Applications for pensions are to be made to the old age assistance boards of the several counties as soon as the necessary forms, now being printed, are delivered and the personnel of the boards has been announced.

The old age pension system is administered by a bipartisan state commission of three members, known as the old age assistance commission. The members of the commission are Mrs. E. R. Meredith of Ames, A. L. Urick of Des Moines and John F. Porterfield of Hamburg.

The state office is under the direction of a superintendent, selected by the commission, and who happens to be this speaker.

The county boards are bipartisan. The members are named by the supervisors of the respective counties. One member of each county board is to be a woman.

Applications for assistance are made to these county boards and final approval rests with the state commission. Where injustice is thought to have been done, an appeal may be made to the district court.

The certificate of the state commission entitling a person to receive an old age pension must be renewed annually.

A person whose application for a pension has been rejected, may again apply 12 months from the date of the rejection.

### **Tax One Dollar This Year**

The \$2.00 per year supporting per capita tax will be paid by all persons 21 years of age or older. The payment which is due now and becomes delinquent July 1, 1934, is \$1.00 per person. The individual payments are to be made to the county treasurer.

The law makes it mandatory for the employer to assist in collecting the per capita tax and he is empowered to withhold the amount of the tax from the salary or wages of the employee. Furthermore, the employer is liable in case the employe is found in arrears in his payments of the tax. The employer remittances are to be made directly to the treasurer of state.

The tax is collected similarly and, after this year, partly in lieu of poll taxes. The funds thus raised accrue to the credit of the state old age pension fund.

The act will not be fully effective until July 1, 1935, but where extreme need is shown, pensions may be paid, beginning with the month of November of this year.

To make application for assistance, the aged person should secure a blank from the county old age assistance board. The board, with whom the aged applicant will have contact, will probably be housed in the various courthouses of the state and will be on hand to conduct the affairs of their office at given intervals during the year. These positions are not full time and are filled by public-spirited citizens who serve without pay.

### **Process Greatly Simplified**

The original application blank is simplified for convenience in handling by the elderly applicants. This is to be filled out, signed by the applicant, and sworn to before a notary public.

A second form is to be sworn to and requires only the signature of the applicant. It is an interview blank containing questions to be answered by the applicant, which answers are to be recorded by a representative or member of the county board. There is no red tape to discourage elderly people and the procedure is made as easy as possible for them.

In this procedure it is the determined purpose of the state com-

mission that the entire process shall be handled intelligently and above all else, in a kindly manner.

Each county board will then act in the manner of a jury to review the claims of the individual applicants in their county. Whether the application is approved or disapproved, it will be forwarded to the office of the state old age assistance commission, which in turn will have an opportunity to review the application from the various counties and make final allowance on pensions. This procedure is necessary in order that some degree of uniformity may be carried out as between the various counties, and as between persons in similar circumstances residing in various sections of the state.

### **Pensions Awarded by Commission**

The county boards are investigating bodies and are empowered to make their recommendations to the state commission, for it is through the commission that pensions are paid.

A part of the old age pension fund will, in effect, become a revolving fund wherever an aged property owner may, because of the lack of cash income, become the recipient of an old age pension. In such case the state will be entitled to a secondary lien against the pensioner's property in the sum of the assistance given plus an interest charge. After the demise of both the husband and wife, the administrator of the estate will be charged with the duty of settling the claim of the old age pension fund against such estate. Should the value of the estate be more than the old age pension fund claim against it, the remainder will go to the heirs. The funds thus recovered are made available for the benefit of other elderly people, who may become similarly situated.

### **Applicant Need Not Deed Property**

Despite a strenuous effort on the part of the state commission to disseminate correct information relative to the provisions of the act, many people seem to be of the opinion that an aged applicant for assistance, who is a property owner, must first deed his property to the state in order to secure that assistance. This misunderstanding of the provisions of the law is unfounded.

Only, when there is evidence of an attempt to defraud the state by the waste or dissipation of an estate, does the Iowa law provide for the conveyance of the property of a pensioner to the state. The current misunderstanding of this feature of the bill originates,



I believe, from reports by those who have not understood the provisions of section 16 of the act which gives the commission power to require a deed of property from anyone receiving assistance, when such action is deemed necessary to protect the interests of the old age pension fund.

It was not the purpose of the Iowa legislature to deprive any aged person, or an aged man and his wife, of their property, particularly their home. Instead it was the thought of the legislators to aid any aged couple now residing in a home of their own, but who, for want of income, are suffering and are being deprived of the mere necessities of life.

It is a sad plight for any aged couple to find themselves in their own property, which they must either sell at a greatly reduced price under present-day depressed conditions, or depend on the bounty of their friends and family. There are many cases where both neighbors and relatives may be having a terrific struggle of their own, to keep the wolf from the door. It is impossible for these elderly folks to take bricks from the chimney of the home they own, and exchange them at the grocery store for food.

### **Heirs Not to be Beneficiaries**

On the other hand, it was not the intention of the Iowa legislature that the assistance system should come to the aid of aged persons merely to enable their heirs to be the recipients of the meagre estate of a parent, a grandparent, or that of an uncle. Such a system would make necessary a financial overhead which would be burdensome indeed! Rather, the Iowa policy is to assure a monthly income, whereby fear and want may be dispelled, and the elderly people may feel secure in their own home, surrounded by their own family and friends and without that haunting injury to their pride which accompanies dependency.

### **Governor Herring's Statement**

Shortly after he had signed the measure, Governor Clyde L. Herring in a radio address, said:

“Independence in old age hinges upon more than the will to save. It hinges upon a wage large enough to permit savings, and a period of employment long enough for the accumulation of a reserve fund. State and federal investigations furnish proof that the wages of millions of men and women in the United States do not allow for reasonably comfortable, or even decent, living. There

.s, therefore, no margin of safety to cover emergencies arising from sickness, accident, and unemployment.

“Even millions who do receive a saving wage while working cannot lay by enough for old age before they are ‘scrapped’ for younger employees. Under the stress of competition, mass production, and new inventions, the earning period has been so shortened that in many industries, men of 45 are considered too old to hold their jobs or to be placed in new ones. Their saving period is ended before they have had time to provide for old age.”

### **President Roosevelt's Statement**

In 1930, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt was governor of New York, he said: “Doesn't it occur to you that saving for old age may sometime, yes, many times, look like utter selfishness on the part of parents? It is easier to spend for better health and higher education and other advantages for your children.”

“Besides,” added Governor Roosevelt, “all this old age pension law does is to carry on what we have already been doing, more or less, ever since this government was founded. We have recognized our obligations to the unfortunate. This law does not mean the spending of many millions on the fortunate aged; it means spending a few millions on the unfortunate aged and making the independence of their old age a secure and certain thing.”

Further in that interview, Governor Roosevelt said:

“Mechanized industry does not seem to need old people. I have a lurking suspicion that our very progress toward permanent prosperity may mean that more security than a mere alms house should be given to the aged.”

### **Removes Some Uncertainty**

The old age assistance system removes some of the uncertainty of life, for what man today can predict, with unerring foresight, what his financial and earning power will be in forty, twenty or even five years.

In proof of this uncertainty, I quote S. H. Winn, in charge of old age pensions in British Columbia, who said recently: “There are many instances of distinguished and prominent people, in good circumstances during middle life, who through misfortune, bad investments and other causes, and outliving their expectancy of life, have reached their declining years without the necessities of life. I can recall the case of the widow of a lieutenant governor of one of the Canadian provinces, the widow of the mayor of one

of Canada's largest cities, a former member of Parliament, a former cabinet minister and others, who through misadventure found the old age pension a source of comfort in the evening of their lives. Eighty per cent of the pensioners, however, are manual workers during their earning period. In the vast majority of cases an honest endeavor was made to provide for old age. Few, however, were able to make sufficient provision to carry them through a prolonged period of inactivity. There are scores of pensioners in their nineties and a few who have passed the century mark."

### **Once Prominent and Wealthy**

In my office at the state house, I can show you hundreds of letters that will bring tears to your eyes. Letters from men and women who were once prominent and wealthy, but who, now in their old age, are in need and on the verge of poverty. One such letter is from a woman who is an immediate member of a family whose name is historic in Iowa.

As has been previously stated the old age pension fund is supported by the collection of an annual head tax. The tax is levied against and is payable by all citizens of the United States who are residents of Iowa and not inmates of any county or state institution. It is due and payable at this time but does not become delinquent until July 1st of this year.

It is eventually collectible, as are the other delinquent personal taxes of property owners, by assessment against their holdings.

### **Employer Liable for Tax**

As a means of assuring collection from other than property owners, the employer is made responsible for the collection of the tax from the employee. Should any person in the employ of another be found to be delinquent in the payment of this tax, it is collectible by the county treasurer from his employer. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every business man, farmer and housewife, who may have in his or her employ a person liable for the tax, to see that such employee pays the tax. To protect the employer the state empowers him to withhold the amount of the tax, from the wages of an employee who has been in the service of the employer for thirty days or more. This deduction from the employee's wages is then to be sent to the Treasurer of State at Des Moines.

### **Taxpayer Will Benefit**

There are about eighty thousand persons living in the poor houses or county homes of this country. Every state has an alms house except New Mexico, and we have a total of fifteen hundred such institutions in the United States.

From the standpoint of a taxpayer it will be of interest to learn of the comparative experience of rural and agricultural Montana with its county home system and old age pension system—the latter plan which they have had during the past eleven years. Statistics from that state prove that under the pension law, it is less than half as expensive to maintain an aged dependent on the pension roll than to care for him in a county home. More than that, it certainly should not take a sociologist to tell you how much happier elderly people are in their own home than in an institution or as a dependent in the home of a grandchild.

Under the county home system, the United States Bureau of Statistics determined, after a nationwide survey, that each inmate cost the state an average of \$334.64 a year. What has the pension system cost Montana? In 1927 the average annual cost per person under the pension system was \$166.52.

Iowa property owners are interested in the fact that the Iowa law for old age assistance does not throw the financing of the project on to the already over-burdened property tax system. The statute here sets up what might be termed an “old age insurance.” Like an insurance policy, the statute stands as a protection against want and suffering for citizens past the age of 65. As in the case of insurance, the insured forfeits his rights to the benefits of the law by being three years delinquent in the payment of any, annual, supporting, per capita tax, which is the equivalent of an annual premium—\$1.00 for 1934 and \$2.00 for each year thereafter. As one writer put it in a recently published national magazine, “Iowa’s law will be watched with interest. It is the first to put ‘teeth’ into the collection of a head tax.”

The state treasurer’s office and the county treasurer’s office are now equipped with simple forms for the making of this remittance.

### **A “Golden Rule” Tax**

In the words of Governor Clyde L. Herring, “the old age assistance head tax is more nearly a ‘Golden Rule’ tax than any other that your state has ever called upon you to pay.”

He directed his remarks further to the young men and young women of the state when he said, “I want you to remember that life’s social and economic bumps and pitfalls have thwarted many of the generation that preceded you in their efforts to gain financial independence for old age. Though it is the hope of all of us that you may never be in desperate need, I urge that you pay your old age assistance tax with the thought that you are doing your part to make this a better state in which to live and at the same time safeguarding your own future from suffering and want in the eveningtime of your life.”

## PART 2

### THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE LAW WITH EXPLANATION OF SECTIONS

The Explanations Are Taken from Rulings of the Attorney  
General and Interpretations of the State Commission.

#### OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT

#### Chapter 19 (Senate File 42) Acts of the Forty-fifth General Assembly in Extraordinary Session

AN ACT to provide for the protection, welfare, and assistance of aged persons in need and resident in the state of Iowa, providing the method therefor, making an appropriation therefor, levying a tax, and prescribing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

#### THE LAW

Section 1. **Definitions.** When used herein:

- a. The term "commission" shall mean the old age assistance commission.
- b. The term "superintendent" shall mean the old age assistance superintendent.
- c. The term "board" shall mean the old age assistance board of a county.
- d. The singular shall include the plural and the masculine shall include the feminine.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 2. **Commission created.** There is hereby created a commission to be known and designated as the old age assistance commission which shall be composed of three citizens of the state, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall within ninety days of the approval of this act, be appointed by the governor for a term of four years, except that of the members first appointed, one shall be appointed for a term of three years and one for a term of two years; provided, however, that the members first so appointed shall be subject to the approval of the executive council. As

the term of a commissioner expires, the governor shall appoint a successor for a term of four years. All such appointments shall be with the approval of two thirds of the membership of the senate, in executive session. Each member of the commission shall receive as compensation, in addition to the necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, ten dollars per diem, while actually engaged in the business of the commission. Vacancies shall be filled in the same way as the original appointment.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 2. Mrs. E. R. Meredith, of Ames, Story county, chairman of the commission, was appointed and received her commission March 29, 1934. Her appointment was for a two-year term. (Democrat.)

A. L. Urick of Des Moines, Polk county, was appointed and received his commission March 29, 1934. His appointment was for a three-year term. (Republican.)

John F. Porterfield of Hamburg, Fremont county, was appointed and received his commission March 29, 1934. His appointment was for a full, four-year term. (Democrat.)

#### THE LAW

Sec. 3. **Superintendent.** The commission shall appoint a superintendent who shall be qualified by character, training and experience. He shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars a year. The superintendent, with the approval of the commission, shall appoint the necessary number of assistants and fix their duties and salaries.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 3. Byron G. Allen of Pocahontas, Pocahontas county, was named superintendent by the commission and took over the duties of his office March 29, 1934.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 4. **Rules and regulations.** The commission shall have authority to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 4. The rules adopted by the commission for the guidance of the state body and for the guidance of the county boards will be found starting on pages 42 and 45, respectively, of this handbook.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 5. **Appointment of boards in counties.** The old age assistance board of a county shall consist of three members, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, of which the overseer of the poor shall be an ex officio member. If any county has more than one overseer of the poor, the board of supervisors of such county shall designate, by writing, filed with the county auditor, the overseer who shall serve as a member of such board. The other two members of the board shall be appointed by the board of supervisors for a term of one and two years, respectively. Upon the expiration of the term of office of a member of the board, his successor shall be appointed by the board of supervisors for a full term of two years. If a vacancy occurs, otherwise than by the expiration of a term, in the office of an appointive member of the board, it shall be filled for the unexpired term. At least one member of the board shall be a woman. Appointments shall be made in writing and filed with the county auditor.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 5. The department of justice, at the request of the commission, has rendered a legal opinion to the effect that it is inadvisable for a board of supervisors to name one of its own members as a member of the county board for the reason that a conflict between the duties of these two boards might arise creating incompatibility, which is prohibited under the laws of this state.

The list of persons who are members of the old age assistance boards of the various counties, together with individual data as to party affiliation, residence, term of office, etc., will be found starting on page 62 of this handbook.

July 1 is that date that has been fixed as the expiration date of the various terms of the appointed members of the boards of the various counties. The law is ambiguous on this point and the commission has selected this date because it is quite uniformly the expiration date for other appointive, term offices. The overseer of the poor serves without term or until replaced by a successor to the office of overseer of the poor or until the office is vacated.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 6. **Compensation.** The members of the board as herein provided shall receive no compensation for their services

as members of such board, but they shall be entitled to the actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred by them in properly discharging their official duties.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 6. This section is clear in that members of the county board are not to receive compensation for their services but are to receive actual necessary traveling expenses which in the case of automobile travel shall be figured on a basis of five cents per mile as provided for in section 1225-d1 of the code of Iowa, 1931. When the board is meeting elsewhere than in the city or town of the residence of a board member, he may be entitled to his actual expenses for meals and hotel room or lodging under the provisions for traveling expense.

The expense of the county boards is to be borne by the county.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 7. **Local investigators.** The board may appoint one or more local investigators, at a salary for each to be fixed by the board. All appointments shall be made from candidates who have passed an examination prepared by the commission as to character, training and experience of the applicant and conducted under the supervision of the superintendent. Examinations shall be given at such times and in such places as the commission shall provide. The board in its discretion may arrange with other public or private relief departments or agencies to use one or more of their investigators who meet the required qualifications.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 7. Pursuant to the provisions of section 7, the commission has held a series of eleven examinations, at various and convenient points in the state, for those who desired to become eligible for employment as local investigators during the ensuing year. Those meeting the required standards in the written examination were submitted to a further test as to "character, training and experience" when inquiries of a confidential nature were made by the commission to persons given as references by the applicants and to others knowing said applicants.

On the basis of the written examination and the inquiries just outlined, certificates setting forth the eligibility of certain persons to conduct investiga-



tions of applicants for old age assistance have been issued to those whose names appear on pages . . and . . of this handbook. From the list thus certified, the various county boards may select their local investigators.

The old age assistance act does not specify any fixed amount to be paid to local investigators as salary, per diem or case fee. The amount and basis of compensation is to be fixed by each county board and agreed to by the person employed.

Based upon inquiries made to the officials of other states having old age pension laws, the Iowa commission recommends the fixing of a reasonable and fair "case fee" (exclusive of mileage and other necessary expenses) to be paid to investigators employed in the average rural county where the work will be of a part time nature.

It is not necessary to employ a resident of the county concerned as a local investigator. In fact it may not always be desirable.

For further information on the subject of "local investigators" see rules 18, 19 and 20 of the rules governing county boards. This will be found on page 48 of this handbook.

The department of justice, at the request of the commission, has rendered a legal opinion to the effect that as the county board has the power of appointment and the fixing of salaries to be paid investigators that the expense of the same should be borne by the county.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 8. **Meetings.** The commission and boards shall meet at such times and places as may be fixed by the rules of the commission.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 8. See rule 8 of the rules governing county boards, page 46 of this handbook. See rule 2 on page 42 for rule governing the state commission.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 9. **Persons entitled to assistance.** Subject to the provisions and under the restrictions contained in this act, every aged person who has not an income of one dollar a day, while residing in the state, shall be entitled to assistance in old age.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 9. See explanation following section 11.

### THE LAW

Sec. 10. **Amount of assistance.** The amount of assistance shall be fixed with due regard to the condition of the individual and community in each case but in no case shall it be an amount which, when added to the income of the applicant from all other sources, shall exceed a total of twenty-five dollars a month.

### EXPLANATION

Section 10. See explanation following section 11.

### THE LAW

Sec. 11. **Income exempt.** In calculating the income of the applicant, earnings or gifts when such do not exceed \$100 in any calendar year, shall not be considered.

### EXPLANATION

Sections 9, 10 and 11. A literal reading of section 9 leads one to believe that anyone receiving an income of less than one dollar a day or \$365.00 per year might be entitled to receive old age assistance, and;

Should Richard Roe earn \$200.00 a year he should be eligible to receive assistance up to \$165.00 per year.

However, should one read and interpret section 10 literally, he will be inclined to the opinion that;

Richard Roe, earning \$200.00 a year, can at most receive old age assistance up to \$100.00 per year and no more.

After reading section 11, one will be puzzled to decide whether Richard Roe should be charged with his earnings of \$200.00 in the calculation of the total amount of assistance he might be eligible to receive annually—either \$165.00 or \$100.00—or whether not to exceed \$100.00 of his income shall be exempted and the total assistance to which he is eligible be fixed at \$265.00 or \$200.00 per year

Sections 9 and 10 are in very apparent conflict probably because section 10 of the originally drafted old age assistance bill, when it was introduced in the recent extraordinary session of the legislature, contained the words "thirty dollars a month" and was amended to read "twenty-five dollars a month."

All this makes necessary an arbitrary ruling, on the part of the state commission, in order that the inconsistency can be clarified, until such time as it is passed upon by the courts or the act is amended by the legislature.

Based upon the provisions of subsection 2 of section 41, "this act shall be liberally construed," the commission's ruling and interpretation of sections 9, 10 and 11, which must be read and interpreted jointly, is as follows:

*Whenever an applicant for old age assistance has, during the year just passed, received earnings and/or gifts, which are of an occasional and uncertain nature, \$100.00 in value of such earnings and/or gifts shall be exempted in the calculation of his total monetary eligibility to the benefits of assistance from the state old age pension fund; his total earnings for the preceding year shall not have exceeded \$365.00, with his exemptions deducted; and in no case shall his certain earnings and/or gifts plus assistance granted by the county board and state commission exceed \$25.00 per month or \$300.00 per year.*

Thus Richard Roe, an aged man with but uncertain and occasional earnings, which happened to amount to \$200.00 last year, will be charged with but \$100.00 of such earnings and he shall be eligible to receive assistance up to and not to exceed \$200.00 per year, which amount plus chargeable earnings of \$100.00 does not exceed \$25.00 per month or \$300.00 per year.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 12. **To whom granted.** Old age assistance may be granted only to an applicant who:

a. Has resided in the county for two years immediately preceding his application.

#### EXPLANATION

Subsection (a) of Section 12. The two year county residence requirement under subsection (a) of section 12 was a part of the old age assistance bill when it carried a county option feature. When the legislature amended the measure making it state-wide in application, they left in the county residence proposition. In the administration of the act, the county boards should be liberal in their interpretation of subsection (a) and not deprive a needy, aged person of assistance on this technicality. For example:

X, a needy and aged person, has resided in Warren county for 20 years. A year ago he came to Polk county to reside. He now seeks to apply for old age assistance. Warren county should accept his appli-

cation if it can be shown that X has not conducted himself as a citizen of Polk county and has not shown conclusively that he has settled his permanent residence as Polk county.

In case of great need to the individual and of very doubtful county residence, the county board should have the applicant, with the aid of an investigator, fill out form OAA-5. (This form will be furnished by the state commission.) When filled out the form should be sent to the commission which will ascertain the county which should consider the application.

#### THE LAW

- b. Has attained the age of sixty-five years.

#### EXPLANATION

Subsection (b) of Section 12. The applicant's mere statement of age is not sufficient proof of age.

The commission will accept as authentic proof the following evidence:

1. A birth certificate issued by a proper and authorized official of this or another state or of a foreign nation. (Only the older eastern states have had compulsory birth registrations over a period of many years.)

2. A copy of a passport from a foreign state, which passport carried a statement of age.

3. A certified copy of a baptismal record.

4. Any two or more of the following evidences of age:

(1) The recording of the birth of the applicant in a family record of births such as is often found in an old family bible.

(2) A life insurance policy now or at sometime carried by the applicant.

(3) The affidavit of two or more old friends of about the same age as the applicant such as old schoolmates or neighborhood playmates.

(4) An old legal document, will, deed or the like, which tells of the age of the applicant.

(5) An old letter or other paper or family docu-

ment setting forth some evidence of the applicant's age.

(6) A copy of a marriage license or marriage certificate stating the age of the applicant at that time.

5. Where the above forms of evidence are unavailable the commission will accept the sworn statement of two physicians that they have examined the aged applicant and from the physical condition and characteristics of the applicant that they are certain the applicant is beyond the age of 65 years based on the physical condition stated in said sworn statement. (This form of proof of age should only be used when all others fail.)

#### THE LAW

c. Has been a citizen of the United States for at least fifteen years before making application for assistance.

#### EXPLANATION

Subsection (c) of Section 12. The mere statement by the applicant that he is a citizen of the United States is not sufficient proof of that citizenship.

The foreign born applicant must be required to show documentary proof of citizenship. He should produce the original or copies of naturalization papers. Often the board or the investigator will have to assist by corresponding with the clerk of courts or other officials in securing copies of naturalization papers.

Where a native born woman married a foreign born man prior to his naturalization and prior to September 22, 1922, she lost her American citizenship. Her husband's subsequent naturalization did not reinstate her citizenship of the United States. It was necessary that she become naturalized under such circumstances. This is not the law since September 22, 1922, but the old law is applicable in the case of most aged persons whose marriage was likely to take place prior to that date.

#### THE LAW

d. Has a domicile in the state and has had such domicile continuously for at least ten years immediately preceding the date of application, but continuous residence in the state shall not be deemed to have been interrupted by periods of absence therefrom if the total of such periods of absence does not

exceed eighteen months and the residence for the last three years preceding the application has been continuous, but absence in the service of the state or of the United States shall not be deemed to interrupt residence in the state if a domicile be not acquired outside the state.

#### EXPLANATION

Subsection (d) of Section 12. The question of domicile and residence is one of the most perplexing that the administrators of the law must face.

Quoting from an Iowa supreme court decision in the case, Fitzgerald vs. Arel, 63 Iowa 104, we find the following definitions:

“‘Domicile’ is the term used to denote a fixed permanent residence to which, when absent, one has the intention of returning.”

“The term, ‘residence’, is used to indicate the place of dwelling whether permanent or temporary.”

For illustrations of domicile and residence, see pages 51, 52 and 53 of this handbook.

#### THE LAW

e. Is not at the date of making application or of receiving aid, an inmate of any prison, jail, workhouse, insane asylum, or any other public reform or correctional institution.

#### EXPLANATION

Subsection (e) of Section 12. This subsection has been frequently misunderstood, some thinking that anyone receiving county aid, like the prisoner in the jail or the inmate of an asylum, cannot apply for old age assistance. Instead, the subsection means that a person cannot apply for or receive old age assistance while a prisoner or inmate.

#### THE LAW

f. For six months or more during the ten years preceding the date of application for assistance, if a husband, has not deserted his wife, or, without just cause, failed to support her and his children under the age of fifteen years; if a wife, has not deserted her husband, or, without just cause, failed to support such of her children as were under the age of fifteen (15) years.

#### THE LAW

g. Has not within two years preceding such application for assistance been a professional tramp or beggar.

#### THE LAW

i. Is found by the commission to be unable regularly to earn an income of at least one dollar per day, on account of age, infirmity or inability to procure suitable employment.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 13. **Improper transfer of property.** No person shall be allowed assistance if the claimant has deprived himself, directly or indirectly, of any property for the purpose of qualifying for old age assistance.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 13. The circumstances of any recent property transfer (since July 1, 1933) should be thoroughly investigated. A bona fide transfer for a sufficient and proper consideration and a proper and fruitful use of the proceeds since that time should not bar the granting of a pension under the terms of this section.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 14. **Annual income of property.** The annual income of any property, which does not produce a reasonable income, shall be computed at five per centum of its value as determined by the board.

The income of the applicant shall be his income for twelve months preceding the date on which his application was made.

The property owned at the date of application for assistance shall be taken as property of the applicant for the purpose of this act.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 14. Since it is not the purpose of the old age assistance act to aid in such a way as to provide an aged person with an income while he retains ownership of a speculative nature, of any piece of property, the provisions of the first paragraph of section 14 must be definitely adhered to.

However, it must be borne in mind by the members of the county board that what constitutes "a reasonable income" is a matter for their *best* judgment. Present day depressed conditions may be but temporarily reducing the income of a property and to hold arbitrarily to the five per cent basis of computation, when the management of the property is prudent for these times, would be to work a great injustice upon the applicant for assistance.

Cases will be found where an aged man or woman, or a man and wife may be living in a home which is

too pretentious for their present-day economical and financial status. It is not the purpose of the old age assistance act to provide such person or persons with an income when they are in a position to perhaps sell their present home and purchase one more nearly within their means, thereby leaving a balance of cash which can be supplemented by a monthly payment of old age assistance.

By way of illustration, A owns his own home, appraised by the county board to be worth \$1,000.00, five per centum of which is \$50.00. The county board has the authority to figure that A has an income of \$50.00 per year from this source and to take this into consideration when he applies for old age assistance.

#### THE LAW

**Sec. 15. Deduction from estate.** On the death of a person receiving assistance under this act or of the survivor of a married couple, both of whom were so assisted, the total amount paid as assistance, together with simple interest at six per centum annually, shall be allowed as a claim of the second class against the estate of such decedent, and neither the homestead nor the proceeds therefrom of such decedent or his survivor, shall be exempt from the payment of said claim, any act or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The proceeds of such claim shall be paid into the old age pension fund. In case of the death of either husband or wife, both of whom have been receiving assistance under this act, the estate of deceased shall not be settled or the homestead sold until the surviving spouse shall die or cease to occupy the homestead as such.

#### THE LAW

**Sec. 16. Recovery of amount of assistance by state.** In any event, the assistance furnished under this act shall be and constitute a lien on any real estate owned either by the husband or wife for assistance furnished to either of such persons. Whenever an order is made for such assistance to any person in whom or in whose spouse the title to any real estate is vested, a copy of such order shall be indexed and recorded in the manner provided for the indexing of real estate mortgages in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the real estate is situated, and such recording and indexing shall constitute notice of such lien.

If the commission deems it necessary to protect the interest



of the state, it may require, as a condition to the grant of assistance, the absolute conveyance of all, or any part, of the property of an applicant for assistance to the state of Iowa. Such property shall be managed by the board which shall pay the net income to the person or persons entitled thereto. The commission shall have power to sell, lease, or transfer such property or defend and prosecute all suits concerning it, and to pay all just claims against it, and to do all other things necessary for the protection, preservation and management of the property.

Upon the death of the applicant, the property shall be disposed of and the proceeds shall be transferred to the old age pension fund of the state.

The attorney general, at the request of the commission, shall take the necessary proceedings, and represent and advise the commission in respect to any matters arising under this act.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 16 goes a little farther than section 15 and provides that the commission *may*, if it deems it necessary, in order to protect the old age pension fund, require a transfer by deed of any property owned by the applicant to the state of Iowa for the benefit of the old age pension fund. However, this action is entirely optional with the commission. It must be understood, however, that whenever this is done, then the commissioners shall come into full control of the property, and they may sell, lease or transfer this property as they deem proper.

Any legal action instituted in connection with this property, shall be under the direction of the attorney general of the state of Iowa. This cannot be done so long as the person or persons receiving assistance live.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 17. **Applicants.** An applicant for assistance shall deliver his claim, in writing, to the board of the county in which he resides, in the manner and form prescribed by the commission.

All statements in the application shall be sworn to or affirmed by the applicant setting forth that all facts are true in every material point.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 17. The commission has had printed and will provide for the use of the county boards, neces-

sary forms on which to make application for old age assistance.

To make application for assistance, the aged person should secure a blank from the county old age assistance board. The board, with whom the aged applicant will have contact, will probably be housed in the various courthouses of the state and will be on hand to conduct the affairs of the office at given intervals during the year. In many counties these blanks will be available, when the county board is not in session, at the county auditor's office. The original application blank is simplified for convenience in handling by the elderly applicants. This is to be filled out, signed by the applicant, and sworn to before a notary public. This is form OAA1.

A second form is to be sworn to and requires only the signature of the applicant. It is an interview blank containing questions to be answered by the applicant, which answers are to be recorded by the investigator provided for in section 7. This is form OAA2.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 18. **Investigation.** Whenever an application is made for old age assistance, the board directly or through an *investigator* shall promptly make investigations, and after hearing the applicant, if he so request, if it approves the application, shall make a recommendation of the amount of the assistance to be allowed, or, if it disapprove, make a recommendation that no assistance be allowed. The board shall send a copy of the application, its recommendation, and the reasons for its decision, to the commission with such supporting papers as the commission may require. The commission may thereupon make investigation as it sees fit through the superintendent or through the board making the recommendation, and may direct a hearing before the board, of which the applicant shall have at least ten days' notice, and at which he may appear and offer evidence. The commission shall decide upon the application and fix the amount of the assistance, if any. An applicant whose application for assistance has been rejected may within thirty days appeal from the decision of the commission to the district court of the county in which the application was filed by serving a ten-days' notice of such appeal upon the superintendent or upon any member of the commission, in the manner required for service of an original notice. Upon service of such notice, the commission shall furnish the applicant a copy of the application, a copy

of all supporting papers, a transcript of the testimony and a copy of its decision. The court shall hear and determine said application on its merits. Upon the allowance of any such application, any taxpayer of the county in which said application was filed may appeal to the district court of such county by serving notice as hereinabove provided, and upon service of said notice the commission shall furnish such taxpayer with a copy of said application, a copy of all supporting papers, a transcript of the testimony and a copy of its decision. The district court may either affirm or reverse the decision of the commission appealed from, and enter such order as may be proper; and said order and judgment of the district court shall be final. An applicant whose application for assistance has been rejected may not re-apply for assistance until the expiration of twelve months from the date of the previous application.

Note: The italicized word "*investigator*" has been placed in the act by the commission and read "investigation" in the enrolled bill. Obviously, this was a legislative error.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 18. All applications for old age assistance shall be investigated under the direction of and by the county board. The applicant may appear before the board. However, this does not mean that an investigator must be used in all cases or that a formal and recorded investigation must be made on form OAA-2. (See rule 19, page 48 of this handbook.)

The county board shall make its recommendations upon forms provided for that purpose. All papers including personal application of the applicant shall then be forwarded to the commission.

The commission may make any further investigation it desires of any matter, in connection with any application or through its superintendent, and this investigation may include another hearing by the county board, after which it may fix the amount to be paid the applicant, or it may disapprove the application.

The right of appeal to the district court of the county is given an applicant if his application is disapproved but such right must be exercised within thirty days from the time the application is acted upon by the commission.

This section provides the method of serving the notice and in like manner, any taxpayer living in the

county may appeal from the action of the commission.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 19. **Witnesses.** For the purpose of any such investigation, the commission and the board shall have the power to compel, by subpoena, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers. All witnesses shall be examined on oath, and any member of the commission or of the board may administer said oath.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 20. **Assistance certificate.** The commission shall issue to each applicant to whom assistance is allowed a certificate for one year, stating the amount of each installment, which may be monthly or quarterly, as the commission may decide; and, on written order of the commission, the state comptroller shall issue and forward warrant, or warrant check, to such recipient in payment of each installment.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 20. The commission will send to each applicant for old age assistance a notice of the approval or rejection of his application. In this way neither the members of the county board nor its employees will have to give out such information. This will help alleviate trying situations in some instances.

The information sent to the commission will be kept confidential unless subpoenaed as provided for sections 18 and 19 of this act.

When the application is finally approved by the commission, the applicant will be sent a certificate as provided for in section 20.

*The words "a certificate for one year" are only applicable to the administration of the law after July 1, 1935. This is the holding of the attorney general who has ruled that the issuance of certificates prior to the above date and after November 1, 1934, must be done under the provisions of the "emergency section" (section 35), which certificates must have a uniform expiration date of July 1, 1935.*

#### THE LAW

Sec. 21. **New certificate annually.** An assistance certificate shall be required for each subsequent year, to be issued by the commission after such investigation as it may deem necessary; and the amount of the assistance may be changed if the commission finds that the applicant's circumstances have changed.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 21. It is not contemplated that so comprehensive an investigation will be necessary for the renewal of a certificate. Forms will be especially prepared for investigation of renewal cases. After July 1, 1935, all certificates and renewal certificates will be issued for one year.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 22. **When assistance commences.** The assistance, if allowed, shall commence on the date named in the certificate, which shall be the first day of the calendar month following that on which the petition was received by the board; provided, however, that no old age assistance payments shall be made before July 1, 1935, except as provided in section thirty-five (35) of this act.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 22. A partial conflict with this section is carried in the act under the provisions of section 35. The interpretation of the commission is that the funds raised by the 1934 per capita tax of \$1.00 are to be used in the more extreme cases of need from November 1, 1934, until July 1, 1935. On the later date the act is intended to be in full force and effect.

It should be borne in mind by the board members and investigators that the granting of assistance before July 1, 1935, is an emergency matter and that the law is not fully operative until that date.

It has been held by the attorney general that under section 35 known as "the emergency section", the first certificates issued shall terminate July 1, 1935, and that thereafter said certificates shall be for a period of twelve months.

All applicants should be warned of this fact for if their applications are finally rejected before the payment of assistance, November 1, 1934, they must await the lapse of 12 months' time before applying the second time.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 23. **To notify board of increase of property or income.** If at any time during the currency or continuance of an old age assistance certificate the recipient, or the wife or husband of the recipient, becomes possessed of any property or income in excess of the amount allowed by this act in respect of the amount of assistance granted, it shall be the duty of the

recipient immediately to notify the board of the receipt and possession of any such property or income, and the board may on inquiry, and with the approval of the commission, either cancel the assistance or pay the amount thereof during the period of the certificate. Any excess assistance paid shall be returned to the state, and recoverable as a debt due the state.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 23. This section provides for any change that may be made in the amount of allowance to any applicant, which will be based upon any change that may have taken place in the financial or physical condition of the recipient of allowance. This section also provides for the return of any moneys paid to the recipient which was wrongfully paid and to which sum the recipient was not entitled. Court action may be taken by the commission, for the return of the money if necessary. Note carefully the duty of recipient.

Board means *county old age assistance board*.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 24. **Recovery in case of assistance from state.** If on the death of any person receiving assistance it is found that he was possessed of property or income in excess of the amount allowed by this act, in respect of the amount of assistance, double the total amount of the assistance in excess of that to which the recipient was entitled may be recovered by the commission as a preferred claim from his estate, and the amount so recovered shall be transferred to the old age pension fund of the state.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 25. **Funeral expenses.** On the death of any person receiving old age assistance, such reasonable funeral expenses for burial shall be paid to such persons as the board directs; provided, such expenses do not exceed one hundred dollars and the estate of the deceased is insufficient to defray the same.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 25. It is the intent of this act to relieve the distress of old age and the relief thus furnished attaches not only to life but to death. Therefore the county board should see to it that old age is respected in death, and they may provide under this section aid, not to exceed \$100 in the burial expense of anyone receiving assistance under this act during their life-time immediately preceding their death. The

amount of this allowance is to be fixed by the county board and approved by the commission.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 26. **Inmate of institution.** While any person receiving assistance is an inmate of any charitable, benevolent, or fraternal institution, the amount of assistance shall be paid to the governing authorities of that institution, and shall be applied toward defraying the actual expenses of such person in such institution; provided, that the commission has approved and that it and its agents are permitted freely to visit and inspect said institution. Any moneys remaining after defraying such expense shall be paid to the recipient. It shall not be lawful for the authorities of any charitable institution receiving public moneys, to refuse admission as an inmate of such institution, or to refuse relief, on the ground that the person is receiving assistance under this act.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 26. See rule 17 on page 48 of this handbook relative to the county to which the aged inmate of a "home" should apply for assistance.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 27. **Recipient not to receive other assistance.** No person receiving assistance under this act shall at the same time receive any other assistance from the state, or from any political subdivision thereof, except for medical and surgical assistance, and hospitalization.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 27. Allowance under this act and assistance of any other kind, or sum paid by the state, county, city or town, such as blind pensions, widows' pensions, etc., may not be received by any person at the same time, except such assistance as shall be for medical aid, surgical aid or hospitalization.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 28. **Incapacity of assisted.** If the person receiving assistance is, on the testimony of reputable witnesses, found incapable of taking care of himself or his money, the board may direct the payment of the installments of the assistance to any responsible person or corporation for his benefit. It shall be within the power of the commission to suspend payment for such period as the board shall recommend.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 28. If anyone receiving an allowance is unable to care for himself or to care for his money,

the county board may direct the payment of his allowance to some other person or corporation, and this may be done upon the testimony of reliable persons. This is for the purpose of protecting the recipient from others as well as himself and under this section, upon the recommendation of the county board, payment of allowance may be suspended for a short period or until such time as proper arrangements have been made to care for recipients.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 29. **Assistance to be inalienable.** All right to old age assistance shall be absolutely inalienable by any assignment, sale, execution or otherwise, and, in the case of bankruptcy, the assistance shall not pass to or through any trustees or other persons acting on behalf of creditors.

#### EXPLANATION

Sec. 29. An attempt to violate the provisions of this section will be interpreted as a violation of the provisions of section 32 of this act, thus making the attempted violation a misdemeanor.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 30. **Assistance certificate improperly obtained.** If at any time the commission has reason to believe that an assistance certificate has been improperly obtained, it shall cause special inquiry to be made by the board, and may suspend payment of any installment pending the inquiry. It shall also notify the board of such suspension. If on inquiry it appears that the certificate was improperly obtained, it shall be canceled by the commission, but if it appears that the certificate was properly obtained, the suspended installments shall be payable in due course.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 30. If it should reliably be reported to the commission that some person had been receiving allowance when in fact he or she was not entitled to receive it, the certificate may be immediately held up or payment stopped until such time as a special investigation of the case is made by the commission. The commission shall immediately notify the county board from which the application was received and certificate was issued, of the action taken.

But, if upon investigation it should be discovered that the person whose payments have been held up pending the investigation was entitled to his allowance, then in due course all back payments shall be paid to the person entitled to receive same.



#### THE LAW

Sec. 31. **Violations.** Any person who by means of a willfully false statement or representation or by impersonation or other fraudulent device obtains, or attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any person to obtain:

- a. An assistance certificate to which he is not entitled; or
- b. A larger amount of assistance than that to which he is justly entitled; or
- c. Payment of any forfeited installment grant; or any person who buys or aids or abets in buying or in any way disposing of the property of a person receiving assistance, without the consent of the commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or both.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 31. This is a penal section and should be carefully read and considered by anyone contemplating applying for old age assistance.

It is intended by this section to set out the conduct of the person in making application for old age assistance, and any person who may aid or influence said person in making an untrue statement in order to obtain assistance is violating the above section.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 32. **Penalty.** Any person who violates any provision of this act for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both. Where a person receiving assistance is convicted of an offense under this section the commission shall cancel the certificate.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 32. This is also a penal section and applies to anyone who violates any of the provisions of this act and provides that if violated by one receiving assistance, the certificate shall be immediately canceled.

See explanation under section 29.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 33. **No assistance during imprisonment.** If any person receiving assistance is convicted of any crime or offense and punished by imprisonment for one month or longer, the board shall direct that payments shall not be made during the period of imprisonment.

### EXPLANATION

Section 33. It provides that no person may receive this assistance while *confined* in a jail or prison for 30 days or longer. This is not left to the discretion of the commission but the section clearly states that *no payment shall be made* to any person during the time of his confinement in such places and neither shall these canceled payments be treated as back payments to be paid at any time.

### THE LAW

Sec. 34. **Pension fund created.** There is hereby created a fund to be known as the old age pension fund to be administered by the commission, the proceeds of which shall be used to pay the expenditures incurred under this act. To provide money for said fund, there is hereby levied on all persons residing in this state and who are citizens of the United States and of twenty-one (21) years of age and upwards, except inmates of state and county institutions, an annual tax of two (2) dollars. From the list certified to the county treasurer under the provisions of section 36 of this act, it shall be the duty of such county treasurer to place the names of all persons subject to said tax on the tax list, and the said annual tax levied by the provisions of this section and act shall be collected in 1935, and each year thereafter, by the county treasurer at the same time as property taxes and subject to the same penalties, and the county treasurer shall make remittance thereof to the treasurer of state who shall credit same to the old age pension fund; provided, however, that said tax, if paid, shall be credited on any poll taxes assessed for street, road, or other purposes against the person paying same. Any person, firm, association or corporation, including municipal corporations and special charter cities, having in their employ continuously for a period of thirty days or more any resident of this state and who is a citizen of the United States, and to whom this act applies and who has not paid the tax provided for in this section, shall deduct said tax from the earnings of such employee and deliver to such employee a receipt for said collection and remit same to the treasurer of state, together with a report showing the amount and name of the person from whom collected; and the treasurer of state shall credit said tax as other taxes provided for in this section and act, and report to the county treasurer of the county from which such remittance was received, giving the name of the employee and the amount of such tax collected; and when said report has been received by the county treasurer, he shall

credit such person on his books with said payment. Any employer failing to collect and so report said tax shall be liable therefor. As a condition for obtaining assistance under this act and from this fund, satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the board or commission that the applicant for said aid has paid all taxes due to said fund. Any one who becomes in arrears more than three (3) years on this tax for any year shall forfeit all claim to old age pensions provided for herein.

All taxes collected under the provisions of this section and act shall be deposited to the credit of the old age pension fund, and shall be kept separate from the general fund of the state. On receipt of written order from the commission, the state comptroller shall draw warrants, and/or warrant checks against the old age pension fund for any and all old age assistance payments and other expenditures provided for in this act.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 34. This section is, undoubtedly, the most important section in the act. The commission has found it necessary to adopt a method of procedure and has requested the department of justice to render numerous legal opinions on phases of this section with the result that the following interpretations have been placed on the act:

1. The tax shall be collected by the county treasurer at the same time (with the exception of the provisions of section 35) as property taxes and subject to the same penalties, thus making the failure to pay the tax a lien on real property.

2. All employers, with the exception of the state of Iowa, are liable for the tax. The exception is made by reason of the fact that the state of Iowa does not come within those persons designated, under the act, as an employer because the state of Iowa is not a municipal corporation.

(The various state departments are cooperating in every way possible to see that their employees pay the tax.)

3. All persons over twenty-one years of age who are residents of the state of Iowa and citizens of the United States are to pay this tax, *the only exception being inmates of county and state institutions.*

4. The assistance is statewide. The receipts from a county can be used for assistance in any county and

do not have to be confined to receipts of each county for its own residents.

5. The purchase of supplies necessary for listing those liable for old age assistance tax is an item of county expense.

6. Men employed under federal contracts and who meet the other provisions of the act shall pay the tax.

7. If an employee is carried for thirty days, whether he works during each day of the thirty-day period or not, he is to pay the tax and the employer is to collect the same.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 35. **Revenue and tax for 1934.** For the purpose of affording old age assistance commencing November 1, 1934, under the provisions of this act prior to July 1, 1935, there is hereby levied on all persons pursuant to section 34, a tax of one (1) dollar, payable on or before July 1, 1934. The board of assessment and review is hereby directed to instruct the auditors of the several counties of the state to have the assessors submit lists of persons over twenty-one (21) years of age, subject to this tax in their respective districts and the said auditor to pass these lists on to the treasurer of such counties for collection. (Frequently referred to as the "emergency section.")

#### EXPLANATION

Section 35. The commission has found it necessary to adopt a method of procedure in this matter. The department of justice at the request of the commission, has rendered a number of opinions relative to this section and they are, in brief, as follows:

1. This section is a special tax levy which allows the act to function during the year 1934. Exemption with reference to poll taxes does not apply as this is a special tax levy of one (1) dollar for the purpose of affording old age assistance commencing November 1, 1934.

2. Residence in the state of Iowa is determined as of January 1, 1934.

3. A person who would become twenty-one years of age after January 1, 1934, should not be assessed for this year.

4. Though the 1934 tax was due before July 1, and became delinquent on that date, the statutory penalty of three-fourths of one per cent does not

attach until April 1, 1935, or at the same date as the delinquency of the 1935 per capita tax.

## FORM FOR MAILING INDIVIDUAL PAYMENTS TO COUNTY TREASURER

When the individual desires to mail his tax payment directly to the county treasurer, he should make certain to give his full name, age, and permanent home address.

A woman should give her name as "Mrs. Mary Belle Jones" and not "Mrs. John H. Jones."

All this makes a positive identification for the treasurer and more nearly assures proper credit being given for the payment of the tax.

## EMPLOYER'S FORM OF REMITTANCE TO TREASURER OF STATE

When remitting to the Treasurer of State, write an ordinary business letter and attach a sheet itemizing the collections made by the employer as per the following specimen.

JONES PRINTING COMPANY  
Fort Madison, Lee County  
June 1, 1934

*(Employee's permanent home address is where he votes.)*

EMPLOYEE	AGE	County	P. O. Address	EMPLOYEE'S PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS St. and Number or township if rural citizen
John Doe* .....	36	Polk .....	Des Moines.....	413 Grand
Mary Roe .....	40	Lee .....	Ft. Madison...	227 2nd
Helen Hicks .....	21	Pocahontas.....	Laurens .....	Swan Lake Twp.

\*In this specimen case John Doe is an itinerant worker whose legal residence, domicile or voting place is in Polk county.

## FORM OF REMITTANCE BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

WINTERSET INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT  
Clyde E. Harlow, Secretary, Winterset, Madison County  
June 1, 1934

*(Employee's permanent home address is where he votes.)*

EMPLOYEE	AGE	County	P. O. Address	EMPLOYEE'S PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS St. and Number or township if rural citizen
John M. Jones.....	45	Madison .....	Winterset .....	
Nellie Smith* .....	37	Jones .....	Wyoming .....	
Hazel Gray* .....	32	Scott .....	Davenport .....	1131 Pleasant St.

\*In these specimen cases the school teachers reside in Winterset during the school year. Their legal residence is elsewhere. Where they vote determines their legal residence.

## EMPLOYER'S RECEIPT TO EMPLOYEE

Most business firms have their own general receipt forms. When deducting the old age assistance tax from the pay of an employee, issue him such receipt. The State receipt for the total remittance will be mailed to the employer, together with individual taxpayers' receipts for distribution to the employees.

### THE LAW

**Sec. 36. Listing taxable persons.** Each assessor shall at the time of listing property for assessment list and return to the county auditor on or before March 15, 1935, and each year thereafter, the names and post-office addresses of all persons subject to the tax provided for in this act; and the county auditor shall certify said list to the county treasurer on or before April 1, 1935, and each year thereafter.

### THE LAW

**Sec. 37. Report of commission.** Within ninety days after the close of each calendar year, the commission shall make a report to the governor for the preceding year, stating:

- a. The total number of recipients.
- b. The amount paid in cash.
- c. The total number of applications.
- d. The number granted.
- e. The number denied.
- f. The number canceled during that year, and
- g. Such other information as the commission may deem advisable.

### THE LAW

**Sec. 37-a. Comptroller's record.** There shall be kept on file in the state comptroller's office an itemized record of all receipts and disbursements showing the money received from each county and the assistance granted to each county. A summary of the said record shall be compiled and published at the end of the tax year.

### THE LAW

**Sec. 38. Procedure.** All methods of procedure in hearings, investigations, recording, registration, and accounting, pertaining to old age assistance under this act, shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations as laid down, from time to time, by the commission.

### EXPLANATION

**Sec. 38.** The handbook is contemplated to embody the rules of procedure for both the state commission and the various county boards. The explanations car-

ried under each section of the act are based either upon rulings of the attorney general's office or interpretations of the law by the commission and should be considered as embodied in the rules governing the commission and boards.

See, also, the rules and regulations governing the county old age assistance boards and the state old age assistance commission, pages 42 and 45 of this handbook.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 39. **Assistance subject to future statute.** Every assistance granted under the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be granted and shall be held subject to the provisions of any amending or repealing act that may hereafter be passed, and no recipient under this act shall have any claims for compensation, or otherwise, by reason of his assistance being affected in any way by such amending or repealing act.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 40. **Appropriation to commission.** The sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated to the commission, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

#### EXPLANATION

Section 40. It has been held by the attorney general that this appropriation is from the general funds of the state.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 41. **Construction of this act.** 1. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing any other act or part of an act providing for the support of the poor except insofar as inconsistent therewith, and the provisions of this act shall be construed as an additional method of supporting and providing for the aged poor.

2. This act shall be liberally construed.

3. If any provision of this act is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby.

#### THE LAW

Sec. 42. **Publication clause.** This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall be in full force and effect after its publication in the Mount Pleasant News, a newspaper pub-

lished at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and the Burlington Hawkeye-Gazette, a newspaper published at Burlington, Iowa.

**EXPLANATION**

Section 42. The act became effective, by publication, at midnight, March 16, 1934.

Senate File No. 42. Approved March 10, 1934.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Burlington Hawkeye-Gazette, March 16, 1934, and Mount Pleasant News, March 14, 1934.

MRS. ALEX MILLER, *Secretary of State.*



# PART 3

## RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE STATE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Adopted by the Old Age Assistance Commission under Chapter 19 Acts of the Forty-fifth General Assembly in Extraordinary Session, 1934

### THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT

RULE 1. The act itself, the "old age assistance act," chapter 19 acts of the Forty-fifth General Assembly, in extraordinary session, shall be and is the first rule regulation and procedure of the old age assistance commission, and all other rules and regulations adopted by said commission are supplementary and in accordance with the provisions in section 4 of the act.

### MEETINGS OF COMMISSION

RULE 2. The commission shall meet at its offices in Des Moines, Iowa, at regularly stated times, to wit: On the first and third Tuesdays of each and every month, at 10:00 a. m., and at any other time on call of the chairman, or upon written request, signed by any two members of the commission, filed with the superintendent of the commission, who shall issue the call fixing the day and hour as requested in said request.

### QUORUM RULE

RULE 3. Any two members of said commission shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting any business that may regularly come before it.

### SUPERINTENDENT MADE SECRETARY

RULE 4. The superintendent of said commission shall meet with the commission at all meetings, regular or special, and shall act as the secretary of said commission and shall keep a record of the minutes of said meetings in a book provided for that purpose. He shall have a voice in the discussion of all matters coming before the commission, but shall not have the right to vote.

## RECORDS OF COMMISSION

RULE 5. All matters of business shall be presented on motion which shall be entered on the records by the secretary and determined by a majority vote.

### APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE

RULE 6. All applications for assistance must be made in writing on the proper form prepared by this commission and sworn to before a notary public. The application shall then be delivered to the board of the county in which applicant has his domicile and no application shall be passed upon by the commission until it has first been acted upon by the county board of the applicant's residence.

### CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

RULE 7. No application for assistance shall be considered by this commission except at its regular meeting and any two members being present shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of passing upon said application.

### CUSTODY OF APPLICATIONS

RULE 8. The application with all papers pertaining thereto received by the county board, including the investigator's report and any other written evidence, shall be forwarded to the commission by the county board for final disposition by the commission. All applications coming before this commission shall be carefully considered and be approved or disapproved by at least two members of the commission. Any one member of the commission may demand a further investigation of any application, the investigation to be made by the local board or any member of the commission, as the commission may direct, or by the superintendent of the commission.

### NO DISCRIMINATION

RULE 9. In the consideration of application for old age assistance, there shall be no discrimination of any kind as to race, color, religion, political affiliation or moral turpitude, except as provided for in the old age assistance act.

### REVERSAL OF COUNTY BOARD'S DECISION

RULE 10. All applications with all papers pertaining thereto with the approval or disapproval of the county board noted thereon, shall be forwarded to the commission for its final determination and if the commission, after careful investigation, should decide that the county board should be reversed, then, in such case, all papers shall be returned to the

county board, from which they came with such recommendations as the commission may make.

#### RECORDS OF HEARING

RULE 11. A record of all investigations shall be reduced to writing and signed by those sitting as representatives of the commission and kept on file in the office of said commission, to be finally passed upon by the commission.

#### PLACE OF HEARING

RULE 12. The commission may for the purpose of investigating any applicant for old age assistance, or for the purpose of making any investigation coming within the purview of this act, hold such investigation in its office at Des Moines, or at any vantage point, covering said investigation, and it may appoint any one or more of its members to sit and determine the issue of said investigation upon its merits, as the commission may direct.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF COMMISSION

RULE 13. All meetings of said commission, at which time applications for assistance or other matters of a personal nature are to be considered and voted upon, shall be in executive session.

#### INSPECTION OF INSTITUTIONS

RULE 14. Institutions receiving assistance from the old age pension fund for the benefit of any person living therein, shall be visited by some member of the commission, or the superintendent of said commission, at least twice a year, who shall make a thorough investigation as to the disposition of said assistance from the old age assistance fund and report the visit in writing, and the commission shall designate the institution to be visited, by whom, and when said visit shall be made. No notice shall be given in advance of said visit.

#### REVISION OF RULES

RULE 15. These rules and regulations may be revised, extended or changed upon written notice being given of said revision, extension or change, said notice setting forth the desired revision, extension, and signed by any member of the commission but said notice shall lay on the table over at least one regular meeting and thereafter approved by any two members of the commission at its next regular meeting.

# PART 4

## RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS

### THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT

RULE 1. The act itself, the "old age assistance act," chapter 19 acts of the Forty-fifth General Assembly in extraordinary session, shall be and is the first rule, regulation and procedure of the old age assistance board in each of the various counties of the state, and all other rules and regulations adopted by the old age assistance commission, for the guidance of the work of said board, are supplementary.

### HAND BOOK SHALL GUIDE

RULE 2. The information contained in the "Hand Book for County Old Age Assistance Boards and Investigators" contains the rules and regulations for all county old age assistance boards and shall be the guide for the proceedings and work of the various county old age assistance boards and all their employees and investigators.

### HAND BOOK REVISIONS

RULE 3. The hand book will be re-issued from time to time by the state commission and the latest of said issues shall govern until replaced, or amended, at a later date.

### DEFINITION OF "BOARD"

RULE 4. The term "board" shall mean the old age assistance board in each of the various counties of the state.

### PERSONNEL OF BOARD

RULE 5. The personnel of the board shall meet the following standards as provided for in section 5 of the old age assistance act:

(A) The board shall consist of three members, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party.

(B) At least one member shall be a woman.

(C) One member shall be the overseer of the poor who shall serve without term.

(a) However, in counties having more than one overseer

of the poor, the county board of supervisors shall designate which one of the overseers of the poor shall act.

(b) In counties having two courthouses and having more than one overseer of the poor, the county board of supervisors shall designate one such overseer to serve as a member of the county board, and designate the second overseer of the poor, whose office is located at the second courthouse, to act in an advisory capacity to said board when it is meeting at or in the vicinity of the second courthouse. (This rule is for the benefit of Lee and Pottawattamie counties.)

(c) In counties having no overseer of the poor, the county board of supervisors should, by resolution, designate some person to serve as such without compensation and with the sole duty of serving on the county old age assistance board. The person so designated shall serve without term.

#### TERMS OF OFFICE

RULE 6. Terms of office of members of the county board, except the overseer of the poor, shall be fixed by the board of supervisors for terms of one and two years respectively, and ending on the first day of July. They shall be so designated in writing and filed with the county auditor and with the state commission.

#### OFFICERS OF BOARD

RULE 7. Immediately following appointment, the old age assistance board shall meet and organize, designating one of their members as chairman, and one as secretary.

#### PLACE OF MEETING

RULE 8. The board shall select a place for meeting, but under no circumstances shall said place of meeting be in connection with the place, room, or office of the county overseer of the poor, county welfare workers, city or county charities, or any other charity or benevolent organization. Said place of meeting shall be separate and distinct from the interests above mentioned.

#### BOARD OFFICE

RULE 9. The office or place of meeting of the board shall be established with a view to the age and frailty of those making application for assistance, as well as the convenience of the board. In buildings without an elevator, the office should be on the first or ground floor, wherever possible.

#### RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

RULE 10. The board shall keep a careful record of all its proceedings in connection with each individual application for old age assistance.

#### SECURING APPLICATION BLANKS

RULE 11. In all counties of less than 30,000, the board shall arrange for and specify the county office at which applicants for old age assistance may secure the form OAA1 on which to make application, and secure free notarial services and help in the filling out of said form, at such times as the board is not in session.

#### OFFICE EMPLOYEES

RULE 12. There are some 17 or more counties in the state of Iowa, having a population of 30,000 and over. It is urged *by* the commission that in these counties the local board, employ at least one clerk, who shall be a stenographer, to assist said county board in the clerical work.

#### OFFICE HOURS

RULE 13. It is further urged by the commission that in all counties having a population of 30,000 and over, the office of the board be kept open for business at least 3 hours each day, except Sundays and holidays, so that any one desiring to do so may be able to contact said office, especially the aged seeking assistance.

#### TIME AND PLACE OF MEETINGS

RULE 14. The county board shall arrange the time, place and frequency of their meetings, but in no case shall they meet less often than once a month.

#### FORM FOR APPLICATION

RULE 15. All applications for old age assistance shall be made on form OAA1 which is supplied by the state commission to the county board. This form is contained in one page, is printed on white paper, and shall be signed by the applicant before a notary public. The applicant may be helped in filling out the form whenever necessary.

#### APPLICANT OUTSIDE HOME COUNTY

RULE 16. Where any board has an application from any resident of the county under its jurisdiction who for some justifiable reason may be temporarily located in another county, in this state, said board shall communicate with the superintendent of the old age assistance commission who will then cause the application to be investigated by such qualified investigator as will be most convenient to make the expense therefor as low as possible. For such service the county board thus benefited shall pay the local investigator, through the office of the state commission, the sum of \$1.50 plus mileage, if any.

#### RESIDENT OF HOME FOR AGED

RULE 17. An inmate or resident in a charitable, benevolent or fraternal home shall make his application for assistance to the board of the county in which he last resided before taking up his abode at such home.

#### INVESTIGATORS' REPORTS

RULE 18. All investigators' reports shall be made on form OAA2 which is supplied by the state commission to the county board. This form is contained in eight pages and is printed on yellow paper. The form is not to be filled out by the aged applicant but by the investigator who will ascertain the information for the filling out of the blanks through an interview with the applicant and by such other means as the investigator deems necessary. The statement and answers arising from the sixteen questions shall be read to the applicant who shall verify the same by signing the form in the presence of a notary public or office legally entitled to take and receive oaths.

#### INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT NOT NECESSARY

RULE 19. If, in the opinion of the board, the applicant has eliminated the possibility of his being eligible to receive assistance by the information furnished on the original application form, form OAA1, it shall not be necessary for the board to go to the expense of causing a further investigation and the filling out and filing of form OAA2. Provided, however, that the original application be sent to the office of the state commission.

#### LOCAL INVESTIGATORS

RULE 20. No person, including members of the board, shall conduct an interview or fill out and certify form OAA2 unless and until said person shall have first taken the examination provided for under section 7 of the old age assistance act and shall have been issued an investigator's certificate by the state commission. Even though qualified as an investigator, a member of the county board is barred from receiving compensation for his services by the provisions of section 6 of the old age assistance act.

#### NO DISCRIMINATION

RULE 21. The board shall take care in considering all applications for assistance that religion, color, nationality, social standing, political affiliation or moral turpitude as referred to in section 12, of the law shall not enter into the consideration, or in the fixing of the recommendation by the board, but that the law only shall be the determining factor

in the approval or disapproval of the application of the applicant, and in the recommending of the amount of assistance.

#### CUSTODY OF PAPERS

RULE 22. The board, after the conclusion of each case, will gather together all papers pertaining to said case and, with application form, investigator's form, and the recommendations of the board, and will forward the same to the office of the old age assistance commission at Des Moines, Iowa.



# PART 5

## MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

### PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY APPLICANT FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

An applicant for old age assistance first obtains form OAA-1 from the secretary of the county old age assistance board, county investigator, county auditor, or any member of the county old age assistance board. This application form is a single white sheet. It is a simple matter to fill it in and the applicant need not employ any one to help him in this work. He may ask the assistance of some member of the old age assistance board or some employee if he so desires. He should not ask the auditor for assistance, for he cannot spare the time from his office duties.

After filling in the blank, the applicant should sign it in front of a notary and file the claim for assistance with the county old age assistance board. The office of the county old age assistance board in most instances, will be located in the court house.

In signing the application, the applicant should sign all names in full. He should not use *any* initials.

Illustration:

Proper way	Mary Elizabeth Jones
Wrong way	Mrs. J. H. Jones
Wrong way	Mrs. M. E. Jones

After filing application, the applicant should dismiss the matter from his mind until such time as a trained investigator shall interview him, or he is notified to appear before the old age assistance board.

In due time, the findings of the investigator will be considered by the county old age assistance board, who will forward the application, together with all supporting papers, to the state old age assistance commission at Des Moines. Accompanying this will be a recommendation to the state old age assistance commission concerning the granting or rejection of the claim. If the claim is approved by the state old age assistance commission, a certificate will be issued to the applicant setting out the amount claimant is to receive and the date of payment.

If the claim is rejected, claimant will be so notified. He has the right, then, to appeal from the decision of the commission to the district court of the county in which the application was filed by serving ten days' notice of such appeal upon the superintendent or upon any member of the commission. The court will hear and determine the application on its merits. The court may either uphold or reverse the decision of the commission and its action is final. An applicant whose application has been rejected may not re-apply for assistance until the expiration of twelve months from the date of the previous application.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF RESIDENCE AND DOMICILE

### 1—DOMICILE:

The place where one takes up his abode with *purpose* and *intent* to remain at the time of so doing.

PURPOSE and INTENT established by the physical acts of the person, either expressed or unexpressed.

The state commission is to be the sole judge of said acts based on *facts* as shown by the investigation.

### 2—RESIDENCE:

Any place where one resides, without regard to time, place, or permanency. It may be either temporary or permanent.

One may have a *residence* without a *domicile*. But one cannot have a *domicile* without a *residency*. *Facts* surrounding the case will determine the question of domicile.

### Domicile:

Illustration under the rule governing domicile:

John Jones was born in Iowa and lived there for 50 years until 1930 when he went to California, bought a home and stated to his new found friends and neighbors, "Yes, I came to California for my health, and to get away from the rigors of the Iowa winters. I expect to remain in California, at least as long as I like it out here."

John Jones has established a domicile in California, even though he stays in California only two or three years, and

lost his right to benefit under the old age assistance act of Iowa. Why?

(a) Because he purchased a home showing intent to stay in California.

(b) Made a statement of intent to his neighbors.

The time he remained in California, therefore, is not the determining factor, but the intent. Should he return to Iowa, he would be compelled to live in Iowa ten years from the date of his return before he could receive old age assistance under this act.

#### Illustration No. 2:

John Jones leaves Iowa where he had lived for 50 years and goes to Illinois; rents a home or moves in with his daughter or son. After he has been there long enough to do so, he registers for the election.

On the election day he goes to the polls and votes for a candidate for governor and the remainder of the candidates on his ticket. By so doing, Mr. Jones establishes a domicile in Illinois and loses his rights under the old age assistance act of Iowa. Why? Because by voting he says, "I am a citizen of Illinois." Before he can benefit under this act he must return to Iowa and live there 10 years from the date of his return.

#### Illustration No. 3:

John Jones leaves Iowa where he has lived for 50 years saying—"I am going to California to live with my children." He does so, and is there at the present time. He has been there now for two or three years. He disposed of what little personal property he had in Iowa, or took it with him. His domicile is in California. Why? Because he left Iowa, intending to make his home in California with his children.

#### Residence:

Illustration under the rule governing residence:

John Jones, a builder and contractor who lived in Iowa for 35 years, in 1932 was compelled to give up his business because of age and failing health, and in 1932 went to Colorado under directions of his doctor.

In conversation with his new neighbors in Colorado he said,

“Oh yes, I am a resident of Iowa; I am here only because of my health, and as soon as I am able I expect to return to Iowa.” His *residence* may be in Colorado, but his *domicile* is in Iowa. Why? Because he is in Colorado only temporarily, and he now expects and always has expected to return to Iowa as soon as his health permits.

Illustration No. 2:

John Jones is in the employ of the Government as an inspector of the Hoover Dam where he has been for the past four years, being appointed from Council Bluffs, Iowa. His *domicile* is in Iowa. Why? Because he is out of the state as an employee of the Government and, though he may stay away from Iowa several years, as the result of this appointment, this does not affect his *domicile* in Iowa.

Illustration No. 3:

John Jones is United States Ambassador to Mexico and has lived in Mexico for 15 years. He went from Iowa after receiving his appointment. His *domicile* is in Iowa, but he has *resided* in Mexico for 15 years. Why? Because he is in the service of the United States government, and his domicile is not disturbed.

# PART 6

## INSTRUCTIONS TO INVESTIGATOR

### INVESTIGATORS! PLEASE READ.

The investigator should remember that his duties are like those of an insurance adjuster. The aged person represents himself as being eligible to receive old age assistance when he makes out form OAA1. The investigator makes out form OAA2 stating fully the essential facts on which the county board is to make its recommendation for the payment of the assistance. In a like manner a property owner, carrying fire insurance and being of the opinion that his insurance policy covers the loss just suffered, files his claim with an insurance company. The company sends its adjuster who learns the conditions and circumstances surrounding the fire and the resulting loss, ascertains the essential facts and figures and turns them over to the officials of the company for final disposition and settlement of the claim.

### HOW TO FILL OUT AN INVESTIGATOR'S INTERVIEW AND REPORT

Those who have taken the investigator's examination will remember the "Story of Martha Jones." With some variations and additions, that story is retold here and an investigator's interview and report, form OAA2, made out in the recommended manner is reproduced as a suggestion and guide to those who are to conduct the interviews and to report on the cases of applicants for old age assistance.

### THE STORY OF MARTHA JONES

Martha Jones was born in Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on July 14, 1865. Her father, a native of England, was naturalized in 1861, and her mother was from France. The parents' marriage took place in Lancaster. They came to Freehold county, Iowa, and settled upon a farm near the town of Countyseat in the spring of 1880.

Both her parents, James and Nanette Blanc Brown, had passed away before Martha's marriage to Henry Mark Jones, June 30, 1886. Her husband was exactly three years her senior and a native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. A few

weeks after their marriage, this couple made their home on a homestead in Exter county, North Dakota, where their two children were born; Harry, who is 45 years old, and Nellie who was born one year later on Memorial day.

A younger daughter, Elizabeth, was born on the 12th day of February following her parents' return to the Brown family home in Iowa, which was in the spring of 1895. Hard times in the Dakotas had driven them back and they occupied the farm just vacated by Mrs. Jones' brother, Charles, who is now a wealthy man and resides in New Iowa, California.

Her husband did not vote in the election that fall, but five years later became an ardent William McKinley supporter. He was naturalized March 20, 1885, at Countyseat, Iowa.

Mrs. Jones and her husband from that time on, retained a great interest in politics and since women have been eligible to vote she has never missed a school, city, county, state, national or primary election without casting her ballot. In 1932 she voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt, voting in Center township in her county.

Mr. Jones, the husband of Martha, passed away December 2, 1928, leaving his wife an unincumbered home, which she now occupies, in Countyseat, worth about \$1,500.00 and \$400.00 in savings which were afterwards tied up in a bank failure. She now has a final, five per cent dividend check coming from the receiver of the Marble Front bank of Countyseat. The legal description of the home occupied by Martha is "Lot 1, Block 2, Boom Addition to the Town of Countyseat, Freehold County, Iowa."

The taxes on the property amount to \$30.00 per year, but Mrs. Jones, who has been largely self-supporting since her husband's death and until a bad fall which caused her arm to be broken, has had the taxes on her property suspended by the board of supervisors for the year of 1934 and the last half of 1933.

The broken arm never healed properly and she was in the Freehold county hospital for exactly four months from the second day of June, 1932. Even now her elbow is stiff and cannot be bent easily and without pain.

The son is a tenant farmer residing in his mother's home county. He is having a struggle making both ends meet, being involved in debt, and having had his crops all but ruined by the drought. Last year he furnished wood, potatoes, vegetables, milk and butter to his mother and his younger sister, Elizabeth, who was married to a man also named Jones, 10 years ago, but whose husband was accidentally killed by a

train. Elizabeth has since lived with her mother. Elizabeth's recent illness has made her into a semi-invalid and she is gradually becoming blind, being at this time able only to distinguish light from dark.

Martha's son, Harry, has a son Harry Jr., just past 21 years of age, who is now in Detroit, Michigan, seeking work. Harry Jr. has two younger sisters who are twins, Nancy and Anne, ages 15.

Mrs. Jones' older daughter, Nellie, and her husband, Owen Black, are both deceased. They left two minor sons, James, a high school student aged 17, and John, aged 14, now living with Nellie's daughter, Charlotte, aged 21, who recently married a very wealthy young man, Charles Muchmoney, of Bigtown, Minnesota.

Mrs. Jones visited her granddaughter for six months, beginning her visit just exactly three years ago today. When Mrs. Jones left for Countyseat, Charlotte and her husband gave her \$150.00 and her return railroad ticket.

The Community Church Ladies Aid society of Countyseat has helped Mrs. Jones and her daughter with clothing and small gifts during the past year and the county has had to furnish a little coal, six tons at \$7.00 per ton, and groceries from time to time.

The county has otherwise aided her in the sum of \$82.00. Mrs. Jones' income from boarding school teachers last year was \$50.00 and she earned \$40.00 by practical nursing in neighbor's homes last year. Her health is quite good, but her little community offers her but small opportunity to earn more than a meager sum.

The budget for Mrs. Jones and her daughter is very modest. The electric bill is rarely over the monthly minimum rate of \$1.00. Their doctor bill last year was \$15.00, nearly all of which was for treatments for Elizabeth. She carries insurance on the home. Mrs. Jones had a new winter coat last fall which cost \$15.00. She bought \$28.00 worth of goods which she made into clothes for Elizabeth and herself. Mrs. Jones carries \$1,300.00 fire insurance on her home and the premium is \$10.40 per year. The expenditures for very necessary repairs and upkeep on her home should amount to about \$24.00 per year.





# HOW TO FILL OUT FORM OAA2

County No. 102

Application No. (State office)

## REPORT OF INVESTIGATOR AND INTERVIEW WITH APPLICANT FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Note: Every question shall be fully answered by applicant and the blanks filled in by investigator.

(Chapter 19, Acts of the Forty-fifth General Assembly in Extraordinary Session).

THE STATE OF IOWA  
County of *Freehold*

**IMPORTANT**  
This form shall not be given out to any one, but shall be kept in the possession of the County Board or County Investigator, to be used only when making an investigation of an application for Old Age Assistance.

1. Full name of applicant *Martha Brown Jones Sex Female Age 69*  
Maiden name if married woman or widow *Martha Brown*  
Present residence *Countyseat, Iowa*
2. Full name of husband or wife *Henry Mark Jones* Present address *Deceased*
3. Date of birth of husband or wife *July 14, 1862* Birthplace *Hamilton, Ontario, Can.*

**The following records or other written evidence are submitted to verify each statement. Any authentic evidence of age will be accepted if the birth certificate is not available.**

Birthdate of applicant *July 14, 1865*  
Birthplace of applicant *Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*  
Citizenship of applicant *United States*  
Evidence of applicant's citizenship *Native born. Her husband naturalized before marriage*  
In case evidence of citizenship is not available: (Women only)  
Year applicant last voted *1934* County *Freehold* City *Countyseat* Precinct or Twp. *Center*  
Date of husband's naturalization *March 20, 1885*

Parents of applicant	Birthplace	Parents of spouse	Birthplace
Father <i>James Brown</i>	<i>England</i>	Father <i>Unknown</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
Mother <i>Nanette Blanc Brown</i>	<i>France</i>	Mother <i>Unknown</i>	<i>Unknown</i>

4. If married more than once so specify, more recent first:
 

Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted
Date <i>June 30, 1886</i>	<i>Dec. 2, 1928</i>			
Place <i>Countyseat, Iowa</i>	<i>Countyseat, Iowa</i>			
Date .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Place .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

5. How long has applicant lived continuously in Iowa? *39 years*  
(Note: Addresses to be given on page 4.)

6. Relatives of Applicant:

Name	Residence	Age	Number of dependent children	Income per week	Able to aid
<b>Children:</b>					
<i>Harry Jones</i>	<i>Countyseat, Iowa</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>very little</i>
<i>Nellie Jones Black</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>no</i>
<i>Elizabeth Jones</i>	<i>Countyseat, Iowa</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>no</i>
<b>Male grandchildren:</b>					
<i>Harry Jones, Jr.</i>	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>James Black</i>	<i>Bigtown, Minn.</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
<i>John Black</i>	<i>Bigtown, Minn.</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
<b>Spouse:</b>					
<i>Henry Mark Jones</i>	<i>Deceased</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....

7. Amount per week applicants is now receiving from public or private sources      If application is approved, will aid continue?

Amount	Name of Organization	
<i>\$ 2.14</i>	<i>Freehold County, Iowa</i>	<i>no</i>
<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Ladies' Aid Society of Countyseat, Iowa</i>	<i>probably not</i>
<i>\$ 3.00</i>	<i>Granddaughter, Charlotte Muchmoney of Bigtown, Minnesota</i>	<i>possibly</i>

8. Living arrangements. Satisfactory? *Seem to be*  
 Present home of applicant: (Check the type of house in which applicant lives)  
 Owned...x... Rented..... Lodging..... Board..... Institutional home....

Amount of rent	Amount of board	Number of rooms	Which floor	Owner's name	Owner's address
.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Martha Jones</i>	<i>Countyseat, Iowa</i>

9. Names of persons such as other members of household or keeper of lodging house, willing to continue interest or some responsibility, financial or otherwise.

Name	Address	Kinship	Interest or Responsibility
<i>Harry Jones</i>	<i>Freehold County, Iowa</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>Will help with food and fuel when possible for him</i>
<i>Elizabeth Jones</i>	<i>Countyseat, Iowa</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Will help with her services</i>

**REAL ESTATE**

10. I hereby affirm that I have not sold, transferred or assigned any real estate or other property during the past five years except as follows: *None*  
 Give description, location and value of any real property owned wholly or in part by applicant or by husband or wife.

<i>Home, Lot 1, Block 2, Boom Addition to the Town of Countyseat, Freehold County, Iowa</i>	Assessed value	\$ <i>900.00</i>
<i>Approximate value \$1,500.00</i>	Mortgages	\$ <i>None</i>
	Applicant's equity	\$ <i>Complete</i>

Name of mortgagee *None*  
 Address of mortgagee .....  
 Rate of interest.....  
 What payments on principal of mortgage are required?.....  
 Taxes per year \$*30.00* Amount abated \$*45.00*  
 Kind of special assessments *none* Amount \$ *none*  
 Amount of policy \$*1,300.00*  
 Fire insurance Income from Rentals \$.....  
 Annual premium \$ *10.40*  
 State of repair *Good*  
 Carrying charges equivalent to approximately how much rental per month? \$*5.38*

**PERSONAL PROPERTY**

Cash on hand or in bank: Other personal property including securities, etc.; Value and/or amount:  
 \$ *Applicant has final 5% dividend coming from the receiver of the Marble Front Bank of Countyseat, Iowa, on \$400.00 deposit in said bank and belonging to her when the bank failed.*

**LIFE INSURANCE, ETC.**

Insurance carried by applicant for self \$ *none* Insurance on applicant carried by others \$..... Carried by whom? .....  
 Insurance on applicant assigned to others \$.....

Sum insured for	Kind	Name of company	Annual payment
\$ <i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>	\$ <i>none</i>
\$.....	.....	.....	\$.....
\$.....	.....	.....	\$.....

**HEALTH**

11. What illness(es) if any, now or during the past year? *Good health during period*  
 .....  
 Duration of illness Name and address of attending physician .....  
 Have you had hospital care during past year? *no*  
 Date of admission..... Date of discharge.....  
 State nature of any physical handicap *stiff elbow*

**BUDGET**

12. Are you employed? *No*. If unemployed, are you able to work? *Yes (Nursing and light house work)*  
 Give reasons for unemployment *Lack of opportunity in small town.*

Applicant's expenses per week (estimated)		Applicant's income per week	
(In case of family expenditures, give only applicant's share)		Source	
		Amount per week	
Food	\$ 3.50	Earnings of applicant	<i>Nursing in homes of the</i>
Rent or property expense	1.35	Neighbors	\$ .76
Fuel	.75	Earnings of husband or wife	<i>None</i> .....
Light	.25	Income from pensions, annuities or funds	<i>None</i> .....
Clothing	1.00	Income from rentals	<i>Boarding teachers</i> .96
Insurance	.20	Income from children and other relatives	<i>Grand-daughter, Charlotte Muchmoney</i> 3.00
Board	<i>none</i>	Income from societies	<i>Ladies' Aid Society</i> .....
Medical care	.20	Income from other sources	<i>Freehold County</i> 2.14
Other expenses	.75		
Total weekly exp.	\$ 8.00	Total weekly income	\$ 6.86

14. Give addresses in Iowa for ten years prior to application (more recent first).

County	City, town or township	Number and street address	Dates there
<i>Freehold</i>	<i>Countyseat</i>	.....	<i>1928 to date</i>
<i>Freehold</i>	<i>on farm in county</i>	.....	<i>1895 to 1928</i>

If absent from the state for 6 months or more at any time during the last 10 years, give the time, place and reason *Visited granddaughter, Charlotte Muchmoney, in Bigtown, Minnesota from August 10, 1931 until January 10, 1932.*

15. Is applicant now an inmate of any state or county institution? *No*  
(if so, what institution?) *None*

16. Has applicant paid all installments of the old age assistance tax? *Yes*

**This application is made under the penalties of perjury**

Date *August 10, 1934*  
Signature *Martha Brown Jones*

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, by *Martha Brown Jones* personally known to me to be the identical person whom he claims to be, this *10* day of *August, 1934.*

*I. M. McKimm*  
Notary Public in and for *Freehold* County, Iowa.

**REPORT OF THE COUNTY INVESTIGATOR**

Have you checked the applicant's answers to the questions? Do you find that the applicant has told all substantial and essential facts sought by the questions? If you find any important additional facts, which may be helpful or otherwise to the applicant's claim, or misrepresentations in the answers, what are they?

- 1. Yes. All statements substantiated. The undersigned has seen a copy of the old family Bible of the James Brown family recording Martha's birth date as July 14, 1865; also, see attached affidavit of two schoolmates now residing in Lancaster, Penn., as additional proof of applicant's age.*
- 6. None of her children are able to help except that Harry, on farm does give the applicant food and fuel when he can—he is having a hard time himself. The male grandchildren are all too young and have no means. Her brother, Charles Jones, New Iowa, California, is well-to-do.*
- 7. Of the help that she received during the last year only that of the Ladies' Aid Society of Countyseat can again be hoped for—and it is rather doubtful.*
- 8. The granddaughter, Charlotte Muchmoney, of Bigtown, Minnesota, might help or be interested in Martha Jones, but this too, is rather questionable.*
- 13. Because of lack of opportunity to earn, and lack of both public and private money due to the hard times and so forth, her income will this year undoubtedly fall far below even her income shown on the budget sheet.*

Signed *Harold P. Chase,*  
Investigator for the Old Age Assistance Board  
of *Freehold* County.

Date *August 10, 1934*  
*Freehold* County

NOTE: Under "Report of the County Investigator" are presented some sample notations of notes added by the investigator.

# **PART 7**

## **THE COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS**

## COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS

Name of Board Member	Party Affiliation	Term Ending	Address	Phone No.
<b>ADAIR COUNTY</b>				
Ernest Freese .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Adair .....	.....
T. A. Doud.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Stuart .....	.....
Mrs. E. E. Beatty.....	Rep. ....	Without Term....	Greenfield .....	.....
<b>ADAMS COUNTY</b>				
Arthur Leonard .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Corning—902 6th St.....	360
James Lyman .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Corning—803 7th St.....	379
Mrs. Helena Johnson.....	Rep. ....	Without Term....	Corning—804 13th St.....	309
<b>ALLAMAKEE COUNTY</b>				
Frank E. Teeling.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Waukon .....	8
Mrs. Anna Deeny.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Waukon .....	316 X
H. G. Ludeman.....	Rep. ....	Without Term....	Waukon .....	32
<b>APPANOOSE COUNTY</b>				
A. H. Stuckey.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Centerville—517 W. State St.....	657 Blue
Perry Hixenbaugh .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Centerville—520 W. Washington.....	.....
Elizabeth Goodson .....	Dem. ....	Without Term....	Centerville—120 N. 13th .....	136
<b>AUDUBON COUNTY</b>				
John I. Hensley.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Exira .....	42
W. D. Sampson .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Audubon .....	7 F 23
Mrs. Ellinore Brawdy.....	Rep. ....	Without Term....	Audubon .....	95 Office 495 Res.
<b>BENTON COUNTY</b>				
Sadie E. Yavorsky.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Belle Plaine .....	.....
Oscar Reinhardt .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Van Horne .....	.....
Irene Carpenter .....	Rep. ....	Without Term....	Vinton .....	240

### BLACK HAWK COUNTY

J. L. Fortunski.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Waterloo—433 Denver St.....	5955 J
J. H. Byers.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Cedar Falls—319½ Main St.....	685
Jane Thompson .....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Waterloo—214 E. 3d St.....	602

### BOONE COUNTY

Charles G. Johnson.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Madrid .....	111
Detlof Clausen .....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Ogden .....	412
Genevra West .....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Boone—Courthouse .....	124

### BREMER COUNTY

August Krueger .....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Tripoli .....	69 W
Mrs. Emma Frank.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Sumner .....	
R. Stephenson .....	Dem.	Without Term.....	Waverly—414 1st S. E.....	116 W

### BUCHANAN COUNTY

Albert Reed .....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Winthrop .....	117
R. G. Swan.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Independence .....	223
Catherine Breidenbach .....	Dem.	Without Term.....	Independence .....	287

### BUENA VISTA COUNTY

H. G. Mittelstadt.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Storm Lake .....	389
H. A. Harvey.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Newell .....	27
Nelle Cullen .....	Dem.	Without Term.....	Storm Lake .....	414

### BUTLER COUNTY

B. F. Hamilton.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Clarksville .....	192-J
Hugh Moser .....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Parkersburg .....	17-W
Mrs. Daisy Care.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Greene .....	7

### CALHOUN COUNTY

Harry C. Pittman.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Lake City .....	375
Mrs. G. V. Cole.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Manson .....	50
Dr. A. C. Norton.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Rockwell City .....	49

COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS—CONTINUED

Name of Board Member	Party Affiliation	Term Ending	Address	Phone No.
<b>CARROLL COUNTY</b>				
John G. Merritt.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Glidden .....	.....
Peter Rix .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Manning .....	.....
Maude Bohnenkamp .....	Dem. ....	Without Term.....	Carroll—Courthouse .....	Ex-5
<b>CASS COUNTY</b>				
Aden H. Hosfelt.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Massena .....	52
J. F. McGovern.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Atlantic—RFD 5 .....	18-F12
Pauline Thrower .....	Dem. ....	Without Term.....	Atlantic—Courthouse .....	793
<b>CEDAR COUNTY</b>				
D. L. Diehl.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Tipton .....	374
Dr. W. A. Grove.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Tipton .....	198
Pauline R. Peters.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Tipton—Courthouse .....	70
<b>CERRO GORDO COUNTY</b>				
Mrs. R. Q. Moore.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Mason City—132 11th St. N. E.....	1940
A. W. Stubbs.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Mason City—1101 19th St. S. W.....	533
A. C. Peters.....	N. P. ....	Without Term.....	Mason City—Old Postoffice Bldg.....	1246
<b>CHEROKEE COUNTY</b>				
Ross Sikons .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Marcus .....	.....
Earl Frasier .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Aurelia .....	.....
Mrs. M. Garner.....	Ind. ....	Without Term.....	Cherokee .....	.....
<b>CHICKASAW COUNTY</b>				
Miss Ida Gardner.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Alta Vista .....	.....
Frank Eichoff .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Lawler .....	.....
W. R. Garland.....	Dem. ....	Without Term.....	New Hampton .....	.....

CLARKE COUNTY

W. F. Boor.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Woodburn .....	
C. W. Hendrick.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Murray .....	
Sarah Throckmorton .....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Osceola .....	316 R

CLAY COUNTY

L. Van Vleck.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Ruthven, RFD .....	3-Black
O. T. Bailey.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Royal .....	85
Miss Lanna Grace Peeso.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Spencer—Courthouse .....	157

CLAYTON COUNTY

John White.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Garber .....	
Mrs. Agnes Carroll.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Monona .....	
C. B. Moser.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Strawberry Point .....	

CLINTON COUNTY

John A. Crook.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Clinton—624 6th Ave. So.....	
Elizabeth B. Kellogg.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Clinton—531 9th Ave. So.....	* 652 M
Sam J. Jordan.....	Dem.	Without Term.....	Clinton—746 6th Ave. So.....	1616 X

CRAWFORD COUNTY

John A. Holland.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Vail .....	
Magdalena Elwell .....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Denison—110 N. Pine St.....	700
Henry Ver Wey.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Denison—Courthouse .....	743

DALLAS COUNTY

J. H. Beveridge.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Woodward .....	
Mrs. Emma Mainland.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Perry .....	
Earle Battershell .....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Adel—Courthouse .....	38

DAVIS COUNTY

F. W. Baumgarten.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Bloomfield .....	Call by name
Thomas A. Small.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Bloomfield .....	Call by name
Margarie Cummings .....	Ind.	Without Term.....	Bloomfield .....	Welfare office



COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS—CONTINUED

Name of Board Member	Party Affiliation	Term Ending	Address	Phone No.
<b>DECATUR COUNTY</b>				
E. B. Saylor.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Van Wert .....	.....
John Howell .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Davis City .....	.....
Gretchen Keshlear .....	Dem. ....	Without Term.....	Leon .....	.....
<b>DELAWARE COUNTY</b>				
James Kehoe .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Hopkinton, RFD 3.....	13F16
Mrs. S. Lulu Hunt.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Earlville .....	.....
Fred W. Hermann.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Manchester .....	240
<b>DES MOINES COUNTY</b>				
Charles Schwinn .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Burlington—504 Summer St.....	3139
Frank A. Hassel.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Burlington—630 So. 7th St.....	3666-W
Miss Evelyn Wilson.....	.....	Without Term.....	Burlington .....	522
<b>DICKINSON COUNTY</b>				
B. A. Webb.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Montgomery .....	22F14 S. Lake
C. McNary.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Terril .....	.....
Mrs. A. L. Groom.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Arnolds Park .....	.....
<b>DUBUQUE COUNTY</b>				
Frank R. Lacy.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Dubuque—Lincoln Bldg. ....	901
J. T. Conlin.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Cascade .....	.....
Mrs. E. M. Ahlfors.....	Ind. ....	Without Term.....	Dubuque—Old P. O. Bldg. ....	1420
<b>EMMET COUNTY</b>				
Merritt Colgrove .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Armstrong .....	.....
Ike Coleman .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Estherville—507 N. 7th St. ....	755
Miss Irene Kohl.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Estherville .....	86

FAYETTE COUNTY

W. E. Anderson	Rep.	July 1, 1935	Arlington	Black 37
H. B. Hough	Dem.	July 1, 1936	Oelwein—37 Second Ave., S. E.	108-W
Harriett M. Campbell	N. P.	Without Term	West Union—Box No. 241	10

FLOYD COUNTY

Seth Cheney	Rep.	July 1, 1935	Nora Springs	
Emil Theno	Dem.	July 1, 1936	Charles City—906 N. Grand Ave.	
Lucie G. Toepfer	Rep.	Without Term	Charles City	13

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Lura C. Roberts	Rep.	July 1, 1935	Geneva	43 F 11
Mrs. S. J. Galvin	Dem.	July 1, 1936	Hampton	296
Elinor T. Sutton	Rep.	Without Term	Hampton	16

FREMONT COUNTY

L. O. Longnecker	Dem.	July 1, 1935	Randolph—RFD	27-F-5
M. M. Thornton	Dem.	July 1, 1936	Sidney	
Irene Herb	N. P.	Without Term	Sidney—Courthouse	

GREENE COUNTY

V. R. Morey	Dem.	July 1, 1935	Grand Junction—P. O. Box 337	Bell 21
H. R. J. Cain	Rep.	July 1, 1936	Scranton—RFD	24-104
Martha Henderson	Rep.	Without Term	Jefferson—P. O. Box 763	Bell 320

GRUNDY COUNTY

H. J. Frerichs	Rep.	July 1, 1935	Wellsburg	29
H. R. Robinson	Dem.	July 1, 1936	Reinbeck	
L. Ann Bender	Ind.	Without Term	Grundy Center	54

GUTHRIE COUNTY

Walter I. Haynes	Dem.	July 1, 1935	Stuart	
Homer Thompson	Rep.	July 1, 1936	Bayard	
Helen Beebe	Rep.	Without Term	Guthrie Center	265

COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS—CONTINUED

Name of Board Member	Party Affiliation	Term Ending	Address	Phone No.
<b>HAMILTON COUNTY</b>				
Miles McPhillips .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Webster City—RFD .....	
J. E. Burnstedt .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Webster City—629½ 2nd St.....	65
A. Gertrude Markey.....	Ind. ....	Without Term.....	Webster City—City Hall.....	363
<b>HANCOCK COUNTY</b>				
O. E. Johnson.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Kanawha .....	
Edith Elling .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Garner .....	153 W. Garner
H. H. Mullin.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Britt .....	321
<b>HARDIN COUNTY</b>				
Fred W. Horton.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Eldora .....	
A. B. Miller.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1937.....	Iowa Falls .....	
Pearl June Tate.....	Ind. ....	Without Term.....	Eldora .....	
<b>HARRISON COUNTY</b>				
La Duska Wood.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Logan .....	520
S. R. Decon.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Woodbine .....	41
Wm. C. Cameron.....	Ind. ....	Without Term.....	Logan .....	43
<b>HENRY COUNTY</b>				
John Wenger .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Wayland .....	
Wm. Rukgaber .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Mt. Pleasant .....	276 Black
Ira G. Holland.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Mt. Pleasant—Courthouse .....	464
<b>HOWARD COUNTY</b>				
Marye Murry .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Elma .....	
Alfred Miles .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Saratoga .....	
C. E. Fields.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Cresco .....	

### HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Ole Lerdal .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Goldfield—RFD .....	
Mrs. J. A. Reed.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Humboldt .....	542-M
W. F. Johnson.....	Dem. ....	Without Term.....	Livermore .....	33

### IDA COUNTY

Louis A. Burow.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Battle Creek .....	
Wm. Weinert .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Holstein .....	381
Dorothy Alice Johnson.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Ida Grove .....	269

### IOWA COUNTY

Matthias J. Hartz.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Marengo .....	381
Henry W. Brandt.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Marengo .....	
June Hamm .....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Marengo—Courthouse .....	

### JACKSON COUNTY

O. H. Kelly.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Andrew .....	
Edward Luckiesh .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Maquoketa .....	77
Lucille Feldkamp .....	None .....	Without Term.....	Maquoketa .....	6

### JASPER COUNTY

J. H. Gribben.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Newton .....	319
F. T. Hammer.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Kellogg .....	14
Lois A. Blanchard.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Newton .....	319

### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Frank Dustin .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Fairfield—RFD 7 .....	
Frank Fourt .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Fairfield—804 E. Burlington.....	378 or 712
Laura Goebel .....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Fairfield—911 E. Adams.....	838 or 664

### JOHNSON COUNTY

D. Tom Daris.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Iowa City—203½ E. Washington.....	6414
Dr. D. F. Fitzpatrick.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Iowa City—109½ S. Clinton St.....	3414
Lucile Bruner .....	Ind. ....	Without Term.....	Iowa City—City Hall .....	5752

COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS—CONTINUED

Name of Board Member	Party Affiliation	Term Ending	Address	Phone No.
<b>MITCHELL COUNTY</b>				
Martha Lana .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Stacyville .....	110
George Gutman .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	St. Ansgar .....	139
Dr. W. S. Osborn.....	Dem. ....	Without Term....	Osage—Courthouse .....	19 Res. 74 Office
<b>MONONA COUNTY</b>				
J. W. Townley.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Moorhead .....	19 W
B. H. Morrison.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Mapleton .....	102 W
Mrs. Hazel Ramige.....	Rep. ....	Without Term....	Onawa—Relief Office .....	37
<b>MONROE COUNTY</b>				
H. Dixon .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Hiteman .....	
Frank A. Thompson.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Albia—RFD 3 .....	
Anna L. Edgerton.....	Dem. ....	Without Term....	Albia .....	578
<b>MONTGOMERY COUNTY</b>				
Lee Blue .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Red Oak—107 Reed St.....	7 W
Ralph Worstell .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Red Oak—617 4th St.....	714
Maude LeFever .....	Rep. ....	Without Term....	Red Oak—Courthouse .....	497
<b>MUSCATINE COUNTY</b>				
John G. Gray.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Muscatine—405 W. 8th St.....	2370
C. G. Ryan..... (not given)	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Muscatine—513 Chestnut St.....	2708
<b>O'BRIEN COUNTY</b>				
Inez Fredericks .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Paullina .....	
E. G. Burns.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Hartley .....	
Margaretta Frisbee .....	Ind. ....	Without Term....	Primghar .....	62

OSCEOLA COUNTY

J. J. Ellerbrock.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Sibley .....	96
A. J. Zalland.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Sibley .....	367
Mrs. H. A. Voss.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Sibley .....	115

PAGE COUNTY

John W. Todd.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Shenandoah—109 E. Clarinda.....	455-Y
Will Anderson .....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Clarinda—RFD 3 .....	Yorktown or College Rural
Estella Hansen .....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Clarinda—Courthouse .....	99

PALO ALTO COUNTY

Mrs. Edith Truog.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Mallard—RFD .....	
J. J. Deneen.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Emmetsburg .....	
J. M. Robinson.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Graettinger .....	

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

T. Kloster .....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	LeMars .....	
W. H. Morse.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Akron .....	
Dorothy Paulin .....	Rep.	Without Term.....	LeMars—Courthouse .....	

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Nis Behrendsen .....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Gilmore City .....	
J. H. McMichael.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Pocahontas .....	
Louise Moorehouse .....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Pocahontas .....	

POLK COUNTY

George Richter .....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Des Moines—Capital City State Bank Bldg. ....	3-0154
Vernon Denman .....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Des Moines—Banner Coal Co., 1219 So. Surety Bldg.....	3-7183
Ethel M. Collins.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Des Moines—E. 1st and Court Ave...	3-5201

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

Dr. S. W. McCall.....	Rep.	July 1, 1935.....	Council Bluffs—134 5th Ave. ....	685
Mrs. Mary V. Macrae.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Council Bluffs—809 5th Ave. ....	218
M. L. Greer.....	Ind.	Without Term.....	Council Bluffs—544 5th Ave. ....	1372

COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS—CONTINUED

Name of Board Member	Party Affiliation	Term Ending	Address	Phone No.
<b>POWESHIEK COUNTY</b>				
J. J. Corrough.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Grinnell .....	
Lola G. Landis.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Brooklyn—Jackson St. ....	
W. H. Stone.....	Ind. ....	Without Term.....	Grinnell .....	368
<b>RINGGOLD COUNTY</b>				
E. A. McPherson.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Delphos .....	
H. C. Beard.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Mount Ayr .....	167
Edithe Clayton .....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Mount Ayr .....	65
<b>SAC COUNTY</b>				
F. G. Hiron.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Early .....	
Mrs. L. P. Beck.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Odebolt .....	
Beryl Cory .....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Sac City .....	3693
<b>SCOTT COUNTY</b>				
Mrs. H. O. Brownlie.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Long Grove .....	
P. F. Dethlefs.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Davenport—1230 Spring St.....	Kenwood 6059
O. E. Klingaman.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Davenport .....	Walnut 3230
<b>SHELBY COUNTY</b>				
Jas. H. Smith.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Harlan—Rt. 4 .....	33 F 23
Geo. H. Hess.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Harlan—Rt. 4 .....	38 F 5
Mrs. J. W. Bailey.....	Dem. ....	Without Term.....	Harlan—Courthouse .....	184
<b>SIOUX COUNTY</b>				
Walter Scott .....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Hawarden .....	147
John Lew Harmsel.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Hull .....	172
Delia Richardson .....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Orange City .....	56

## STORY COUNTY

Mrs. Belle Henrehan.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Nevada—1337 5th St.....	536
B. M. Rasmussen.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Story City.....	
I. E. Walker.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Nevada.....	492

## TAMA COUNTY

D. J. Gallogly.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Buckingham.....	
H. C. Hunnicutt.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Toledo.....	36
Carrie M. Burley.....	Dem.	Without Term.....	Tama.....	46 Toledo

## TAYLOR COUNTY

Frank Connor.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Lenox.....	
Frank Chandler.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Granty.....	
Mrs. J. M. Williams.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Bedford—Courthouse.....	

## UNION COUNTY

Allen Eddy.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Creston—306 N. St.....	
Laura Dixon.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Creston—Over 301 W. Adams.....	360
Alice Sheffield.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Creston—Courthouse.....	350

## VAN BUREN COUNTY

W. E. Michael.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Selma.....	
Walter Miller.....	Dem.	July 1, 1936.....	Cantril.....	29-Red
Ruth V. Morris.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Keosauqua.....	133

## WAPELLO COUNTY

Father Walsh.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Ottumwa—217 N. Court St.....	471
Rev. Eugene Blach.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Ottumwa—216 Gara St.....	2881
Miss Clare Hummel.....	Ind.	Without Term.....	Ottumwa—Courthouse.....	1855 Res. 3760 Office

## WARREN COUNTY

F. G. Zieke.....	Dem.	July 1, 1935.....	Indianola.....	49
Mrs. Geo. W. Newsome.....	Rep.	July 1, 1936.....	Indianola—102 S. 5th Ave.....	162
M. C. Haworth.....	Rep.	Without Term.....	Indianola—Courthouse.....	64 J



COUNTY OLD AGE ASSISTANCE BOARDS—CONTINUED

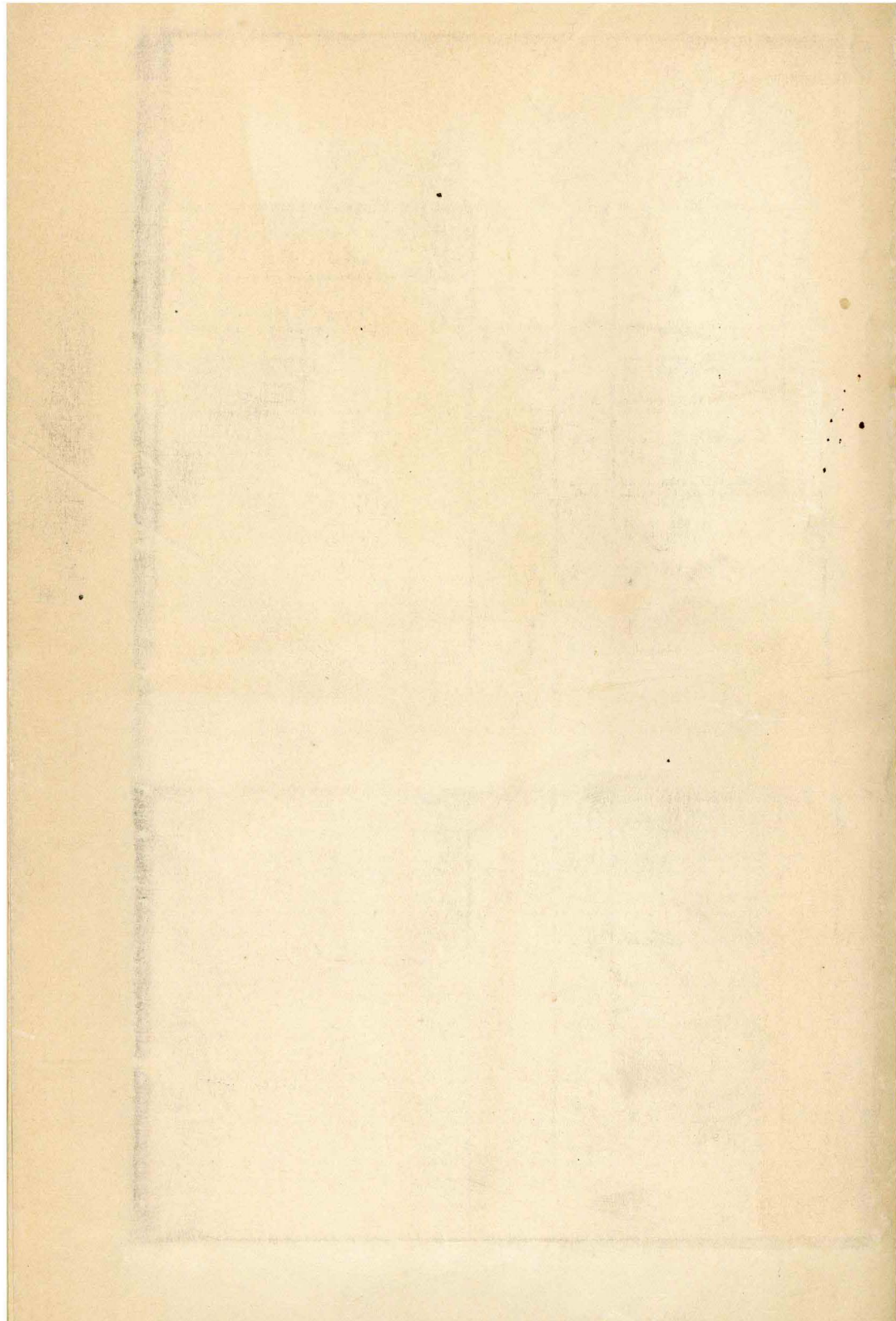
Name of Board Member	Party Affiliation	Term Ending	Address	Phone No.
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>				
R. C. Ferguson.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	West Chester.....	81
H. G. Richardson.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Washington—209 S. Ave., F.....	536-Red
Marian H. Baker.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Washington—615 E. Main St.....	458
<b>WAYNE COUNTY</b>				
Darl Gardner.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Humeston.....	9
D. L. Murrow.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Corydon.....	18
Earnestine Zollman.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Corydon.....	75
<b>WEBSTER COUNTY</b>				
Mrs. S. C. Johnson.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Otho.....	
T. F. Flaherty.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Fort Dodge—201 1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg.....	Walnut 3477
Frank Pence.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Fort Dodge—Municipal Bldg.....	Walnut 1985
<b>WINNEBAGO COUNTY</b>				
Frank Schleifer.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Buffalo Center.....	
M. A. Aasgaard.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Lake Mills.....	
Dr. Blanche Neil.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Forest City.....	
<b>WINNESHIEK COUNTY</b>				
Frank Jewell.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Decorah—117 Winnebago St.....	25 Office 416-J Home
Mrs. Netta M. Brunt.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Decorah—407 W. Main St.....	106-W 580 Office
C. R. Selland.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Decorah—Courthouse.....	554-J Home
<b>WOODBURY COUNTY</b>				
Miss Neva Patterson.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Smithland.....	
Franklin Gill.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Sioux City.....	
Ray C. Allen.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Sioux City.....	

WORTH COUNTY

Mrs. Roy Buechele.....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Grafton .....	31
P. S. Peterson.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Kensett .....	.....
Eleanor Rustad .....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Northwood—Courthouse .....	64

WRIGHT COUNTY

Margaret Thorn .....	Dem. ....	July 1, 1935.....	Eagle Grove .....	.....
Dr. Geo. H. Steele.....	Rep. ....	July 1, 1936.....	Belmond .....	14
Mary E. Way.....	Rep. ....	Without Term.....	Clarion .....	354



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