

L/AM/PH/1/20/1(1)

Office of the City Manager & Town Clerk,
Town Hall,
Limerick.

4th June, 1947.

A Dhuine Uasail,

With reference to yours of the 1st instant Ref:P.10420/47,
B.S. C.B.Luimnighe, the following are the matters which they
City Council desire to form the subject of a discussion with
the Minister:-

1. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The setting up of a Joint Public Assistance Authority
for the County Borough of Limerick, the County of Limerick,
and the portions of the County of Clare contiguous to the
City of Limerick.

The history of the formation in 1921 of the Public Assist-
ance district of the County Borough of Limerick has been
already the subject of two investigations - one by the Poor
Law Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor,
Including the Insane Poor, appointed on the 19th March, 1925,
and whose report was published in August, 1927, and the other
being a Public Sworn Inquiry held by Mr.J.McLysaght, B.L.,
Local Government Inspector, from the 20th to the 29th Sept-
ember, 1932. At both these investigations the inequity of
having made the County Borough of Limerick a distinct Public
Assistance District was stressed.

Briefly, the position was that prior to 1921 the County
Borough of Limerick, the Limerick No. 1 Rural District (which
was situated in the County Limerick), and the Limerick No. 2
Rural District (which was situated in County Clare), formed
one district for Poor Law purposes, the total valuation of
the district being £210,600. As a result of differences of
opinion between representatives of County Limerick, County
Clare, and the County Borough of Limerick, on the question
of the re-organisation of the old Union District (under Dail
Eireann), County Limerick cut away completely for Public
Assistance purposes from the City, and County Clare did like-
wise, which meant that Limerick City ipso facto became a Public
Assistance District with a then valuation of £76,800, which
shows the extent to which Limerick City was penalised. This
is the only case in Ireland where a Public Assistance area
of charge was reduced and was contrary to the fundamental idea
underlying the re-organisation undertaken by Dail Eireann at
that time, which was intended to increase the areas of charge.
The result of this disintegration has been obvious in Limerick
even to the present day, and even though the rate is very
excessive as compared with other County Boroughs, such as Cork
and Waterford, the services are not up to the standard of the
services in these cities, despite the fact that up to the
present the full cost of medical assistance is not borne by the
ratepayers.

The following is a brief summary of the medical services
to-day:-

Limerick is divided into three dispensary districts,
having one central dispensary which is used for all three

districts. This central dispensary is not well equipped and it would appear that the work imposed on the three medical officers is too great. There are two voluntary hospitals - Barrington's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, and for a contribution of £400 each per annum from the Corporation these hospitals treat a very large proportion of the City patients, a proportion which is by no means measured by the contribution given by the Corporation. It is sufficient to say that for the City of Limerick there is no Out-Patients' Department in the City Home and Hospital, to give an indication of the extent of the work which is done by these voluntary hospitals. In fact there is only one doctor and house surgeon available for the City Home and Hospital patients, which means that it would not be possible to have an Out-Patients' Department without increasing the Medical Staff. All accident cases, and all out-patients, in addition to a very large number of in-patients, are treated in the voluntary hospitals. Up to the present, the annual deficit of Barrington's Hospital, which is substantial, has been paid by the Hospitals Trust but they have recently advised that they cannot continue to pay this, and they have requested Barrington's Hospital to approach the Corporation with a view to having these deficits met out of the rates, which request has been refused by the Corporation, owing to the acute state of its finances and the exceptionally high rate in Limerick. As it is the intention to provide a Regional Hospital, it is natural to assume that Limerick patients will tend more and more to go to this hospital rather than to the voluntary hospitals, which means that the provision of the Regional Hospital will impose a very heavy financial burden on the Limerick Corporation.

The following is a brief survey of the structural condition of each of the sections of the City Home and Hospital:-

Acute Hospital: This has been renovated since 1922 but there is still no central heating, except in the operating theatre, and there is a very inadequate hot water system.

Fever Hospital: Also renovated since 1922 but is not centrally heated. Hot water system defective, and the exterior walls are in a much poorer condition than those of the Acute Hospital.

Home for the Aged and Infirm: This Home is to all intents and purposes exactly as it was in 1922 with the exception that a few lavatories etc. have been installed. It is, of course, 25 years older. There is no central heating here at present or for a very long time past but it is understood there was central heating in 1922.

Home for Unmarried Mothers, Orphans, and Destitute Children: This is exactly as it was in 1922, only, of course, 25 years older. No alterations or renewals appear to have been carried out. It is entirely unsuitable for the purpose and should be replaced or completely renovated.

These matters have already been brought to the notice of your Department with a view to getting a Hospitals Trust grant for renovation of the City Home and Hospital buildings, but so far no definite reply has been received.

If the City must now shoulder the deficits of the local hospitals and the increased burden which will be put on it as a result of the establishment of the Regional Hospital, it means

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that any improvements contemplated in services must be abandoned, and even the proper maintenance of the buildings, assuming that improvements were financed out of Hospitals Trust funds, would be impossible unless an extraordinarily high rate for Public Assistance is levied on the City district.

It is submitted that the defects in the present services are a direct result of the disintegration of the Public Assistance district and the reduction of the area of charge to little more than one-third of its former size, and it is also submitted that in order to remedy this state of affairs it is necessary to establish a Joint Public Assistance district, as requested by the City Council.

A statement of costings in relation to this matter, comparing the County Boroughs of Cork and Waterford with Limerick is attached. The costings prior to March, 1944, are contained in Mr. Mclysaght's report. Further information on this matter is also contained in the report of the Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor, appointed on 19th March 1925 - report issued in 1927 (See pages 35 and 80).

2. INCREASED GRANTS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SERVICES: The City Council are of opinion that the grants which are given for Public Assistance Institutions and for certain Public Assistance Schemes are inadequate, and would stress how unfair it is to expect cities, which have heavy obligations in relation to the housing of the working classes and in relation to the development and improvement of their cities, to bear the full costs of the maintenance of institutions, even assuming that Joint Public Assistance districts with proper areas of charge exist.

Substantial improvements are being carried out in practically all hospitals throughout the Country with the aid of Hospitals Trust grants and from the text of the new Public Health Bill, it is obvious that there are further improvements contemplated. These impose, and will impose, a very heavy charge on ratepayers, while a very large number of people as well as ratepayers will benefit substantially, and the Council believes that those people should bear their just share of this burden through grants from central funds.

The Council also feels that central funds should bear the full cost of the Footwear Scheme. This is a scheme which is largely applicable to non-Public Assistance cases, and it has put an additional burden on the ratepayers in respect of these cases, at a time when they could least bear it.

The cost of the administration of other schemes, such as the Free Milk Scheme, Food Voucher Scheme, Footwear Scheme, and School Meals Scheme, should also rank for the appropriate grant from central funds.

3. INCREASED MENTAL HOSPITAL CHARGES:

It is appreciated that repeated requests have been made to different Ministers for Local Government and Public Health in relation to the grant available towards the cost of maintenance in district mental hospitals, of the insane poor.

Even since 1935 this burden has increased so much that the City Council feels that something must be done (from central funds) in order to relieve the extraordinary burden which is being placed on the ratepayers of the County Borough of Limerick.

Here it should be emphasised that while it is appreciated that every County Borough in Ireland must maintain its insane poor in proportion to the number of patients in Mental Hospitals or Joint Mental Hospitals, their maintenance is usually an exceptionally high burden in County Boroughs where the housing conditions, social surroundings, and thickly populated slum areas can naturally be expected to yield more material for mental hospitals than rural districts.

The cost of maintenance for Limerick Mental Hospital patients this year is practically 4/- in the £. A table is attached showing the increased costs since 1935, from which it will be observed that County Limerick, an area which is five times as highly valued as the County Borough, contributes £49,207, whereas the County Borough contributes £22,548.

Having regard to the recent substantial increases which have been given to rural areas by way of Agricultural Grant, my Council feels that the City ratepayers are being unduly burdened, while the burden on rural ratepayers which by no means is heavy at present, is being substantially lightened by Agricultural Grants, and no corresponding relief is being given to City ratepayers.

The Council submits that it was the intention in 1898 that the State should bear 50% of the maintenance costs of mental patients. The average cost of maintenance for years 1896-98 appears to be 8/- approximately. They believe that it is unfair to ratepayers to expect them to bear practically the full costs of all the improvements that have been effected in the mental treatment and the conditions of patients and employees in District Mental Hospitals since that year, and in addition to increased grants they are of opinion that the cost of the maintenance of mental patients should be in proportion to the valuation of the respective districts rather than in proportion to the number of patients maintained in mental hospitals from each district, i.e. the cost of maintenance of patients should be as near as possible to the ability of the people of the various districts to pay, rather than having the poorest district with the greatest number of patients bearing the total cost of its patients.

When a person entitled to Old Age Pension becomes insane and is committed to a Mental Hospital, the Old Age Pension is withdrawn. Similarly people who are entitled to National Health do not get the insurance benefit while maintained in the Mental Hospital. The Council are of opinion that the State should not be relieved of its obligation under Old Age Pension Acts at the expense of the rates, and similarly National Health should not benefit at expense of rates.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACTS:

Finally, the City Council wish to bring to the notice of the Minister certain matters in relation to the giving of Unemployment Assistance Grants and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts 1933-38.

First, the Council wishes to point out that this contribution is entirely inequitable and that no contribution should be expected from rates towards the cost of the administration of these Acts.

Secondly, if the administration of these Acts must be subsidised out of rates, my Council urges on the Minister that the contribution should be from all rates, not from the rates of certain Urban and County Borough districts to the exclusion of County Councils.

While the Council do not agree that these Acts relieved rates under the heading of Public Assistance to any great extent, they would point out that rural districts obtain substantial benefits from the operation of the Acts without any contribution whatsoever from the rural rates, while urban districts benefit to no great extent, if at all. Even taking into account the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote (Relief Grants), it appears that the City does not benefit to the extent to which it should benefit. For instance, this year a Relief Scheme of £17,400 has been allocated to the City of Limerick, which means that a local contribution of £2900 must be given to supplement a grant of £14,500. These schemes require to have a high labour content, which is only 75% efficient. This would mean that the total amount of work which would be accomplished for a scheme of £17,400 would be only £15,225, assuming 50% local contribution, so that for a works of £15,225, the total local contribution given is £2900 plus £7525, making a total contribution of £10,425 from the City, which means a net gain to the City of £4800, on work of a type which is not absolutely essential, but it means a very substantial gain to the State, as all the labour for these schemes are recruited through the Employment Exchange from those who are in receipt of Unemployment Assistance, etc., and no facility is afforded to the Corporation for the employment of people on Home Assistance who are not in receipt of assistance from the Exchange. It means in fact that all the contributions which are given by the Corporation are given towards the relief of State expenditure and do not effect any relief on local expenditure.

My Council believes -

- (a) that a contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts should not be necessary.
- (b) that in view of the contribution towards Relief Schemes which is given by the Local Authority, i.e. £2900, those who are on Home Assistance should take priority for employment over those who are in receipt of assistance from the Employment Exchange.

The Council appreciates that there may be no connection between the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, but they wish to stress that the effect of the former is to relieve State expenditure on the latter; in fact to a great extent, it is giving employment instead of Unemployment Assistance - but that the local rates are not relieved by the Schemes at all. It must not, however, be understood that the Council are unmindful of the fact that a good deal of work, particularly public amenity schemes, is being accomplished; but they wish to stress, above all, the fact that they are, when the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts is taken into consideration, paying a very substantial contribution towards these works which might not be undertaken at all had the Local Authority a free hand in the matter, as public expenditure on these schemes might not be warranted in view of the high rate.

Certain other anomalies make themselves apparent from the point of view of the administration of Unemployment Assistance Acts, which operate only to cast a further burden on the Public Assistance Authority. These are:-

(a) If a person is convicted of an offence in any Court of Justice, for instance the stealing of a donkey, or larceny of any description, and is committed to gaol for any period, in addition to the punishment inflicted by the Court the Employment Exchange disqualifies him for three months and his wife and family become a burden on the local rates.

The same obtains in a case where a man is convicted in Court for over-drawing Unemployment Assistance.

(b) If a man is adjudged by the Employment Exchange as not genuinely seeking work, he is disqualified from obtaining assistance under the Unemployment Acts indefinitely, and he, his wife and children, become a burden on the local rates, but what is worse still, if there is an Unemployment Scheme, he will not be offered work from the Exchange, which means in many cases that his wife and children become practically a permanent burden on the local rates.

(c) Further, if there is a strike involving a particular category in the City, say for instance Carters, payment of Unemployment Assistance is stopped to these carters, even though they themselves may not be on strike and they become a temporary burden on the rates.

(d) Finally, those who are drawing U.I.B. are not notified in time by the Employment Exchange before the U.I.B. ceases, as regards the period which they are required to have their application lodged for Unemployment Assistance before that Assistance can be given. The result is that people who are not aware of the procedure find that, when they have drawn all the U.I.B. to which they are entitled, they have several weeks to wait before they get Unemployment Assistance, which means that for these weeks they must be maintained at the expense of the rates.

(e) As regards National Health Insurance Benefit, it appears that those who are not in benefit with the National Health Insurance Society get Unemployment Assistance while they are able to work but immediately they become ill they have no State assistance to get at all and are absolutely penniless, with the result that they become a complete burden on the local rates.

The City Council are of opinion that when a person is convicted of an offence by a Court of Justice, no additional penalty should be imposed on him by the State to the detriment of the rate-paying community, and that the State should accept full responsibility for the assistance of those people who are qualified to obtain benefit under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, and any action which the State takes in order to enforce the regulations governing that benefit, and to prevent abuses, should not be done at the expense of the rate-paying community.

Mise, le meas,


City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

Office of the City Manager & Town Clerk,
Town Hall,
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My Council believes -

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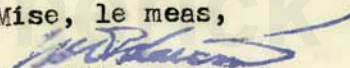
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City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

Office of the City Manager & Town Clerk,
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The setting up of a Joint Public Assistance Authority for the County Borough of Limerick, the County of Limerick, and the portions of the County of Clare contiguous to the City of Limerick.

The history of the formation in 1921 of the Public Assistance district of the County Borough of Limerick has been already the subject of two investigations - one by the Poor Law Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor, including the Insane Poor, appointed on the 19th March, 1925, and whose report was published in August, 1927, and the other being a Public Sworn Inquiry held by Mr. J. McLysaght, B.L., Local Government Inspector, from the 20th to the 29th September, 1932. At both these investigations the inequity of having made the County Borough of Limerick a distinct Public Assistance District was stressed.

Briefly, the position was that prior to 1921 the County Borough of Limerick, the Limerick No. 1 Rural District (which was situated in the County Limerick), and the Limerick No. 2 Rural District (which was situated in County Clare), formed one district for Poor Law purposes, the total valuation of the district being £210,600. As a result of differences of opinion between representatives of County Limerick, County Clare, and the County Borough of Limerick, on the question of the re-organisation of the old Union District (under Dail Eireann), County Limerick cut away completely for Public Assistance purposes from the City, and County Clare did likewise, which meant that Limerick City ipso facto became a Public Assistance District with a then valuation of £76,800, which shows the extent to which Limerick City was penalised. This is the only case in Ireland where a Public Assistance area of charge was reduced and was contrary to the fundamental idea underlying the re-organisation undertaken by Dail Eireann at that time, which was intended to increase the areas of charge. The result of this disintegration has been obvious in Limerick even to the present day, and even though the rate is very excessive as compared with other County Boroughs, such as Cork and Waterford, the services are not up to the standard of the services in these cities, despite the fact that up to the present the full cost of medical assistance is not borne by the ratepayers.

The following is a brief summary of the medical services to-day:-

Limerick is divided into three dispensary districts, having one central dispensary which is used for all three

districts. This central dispensary is not well equipped and it would appear that the work imposed on the three medical officers is too great. There are two voluntary hospitals - Barrington's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, and for a contribution of £400 each per annum from the Corporation these hospitals treat a very large proportion of the City patients, a proportion which is by no means measured by the contribution given by the Corporation. It is sufficient to say that for the City of Limerick there is no Out-Patients' Department in the City Home and Hospital, to give an indication of the extent of the work which is done by these voluntary hospitals. In fact there is only one doctor and house surgeon available for the City Home and Hospital patients, which means that it would not be possible to have an Out-Patients' Department without increasing the Medical Staff. All accident cases, and all out-patients, in addition to a very large number of in-patients, are treated in the voluntary hospitals. Up to the present, the annual deficit of Barrington's Hospital, which is substantial, has been paid by the Hospitals Trust but they have recently advised that they cannot continue to pay this, and they have requested Barrington's Hospital to approach the Corporation with a view to having these deficits met out of the rates, which request has been refused by the Corporation, owing to the acute state of its finances and the exceptionally high rate in Limerick. As it is the intention to provide a Regional Hospital, it is natural to assume that Limerick patients will tend more and more to go to this hospital rather than to the voluntary hospitals, which means that the provision of the Regional Hospital will impose a very heavy financial burden on the Limerick Corporation.

The following is a brief survey of the structural condition of each of the sections of the City Home and Hospital:-

Acute Hospital: This has been renovated since 1922 but there is still no central heating, except in the operating theatre, and there is a very inadequate hot water system.

Fever Hospital: Also renovated since 1922 but is not centrally heated. Hot water system defective, and the exterior walls are in a much poorer condition than those of the Acute Hospital.

Home for the Aged and Infirm: This Home is to all intents and purposes exactly as it was in 1922 with the exception that a few lavatories etc. have been installed. It is, of course, 25 years older. There is no central heating here at present or for a very long time past but it is understood there was central heating in 1922.

Home for Unmarried Mothers, Orphans, and Destitute Children: This is exactly as it was in 1922, only, of course, 25 years older. No alterations or renewals appear to have been carried out. It is entirely unsuitable for the purpose and should be replaced or completely renovated.

These matters have already been brought to the notice of your Department with a view to getting a Hospitals Trust grant for renovation of the City Home and Hospital buildings, but so far no definite reply has been received.

If the City must now shoulder the deficits of the local hospitals and the increased burden which will be put on it as a result of the establishment of the Regional Hospital, it means

that any improvements contemplated in services must be abandoned, and even the proper maintenance of the buildings, assuming that improvements were financed out of Hospitals Trust funds, would be impossible unless an extraordinarily high rate for Public Assistance is levied on the City district.

It is submitted that the defects in the present services are a direct result of the disintegration of the Public Assistance district and the reduction of the area of charge to little more than one-third of its former size, and it is also submitted that in order to remedy this state of affairs it is necessary to establish a Joint Public Assistance district, as requested by the City Council.

A statement of costings in relation to this matter, comparing the County Boroughs of Cork and Waterford with Limerick is attached. The costings prior to March, 1944, are contained in Mr. McLysaght's report. Further information on this matter is also contained in the report of the Commission on the Relief of the Sick and Destitute Poor, appointed on 19th March 1925 - report issued in 1927 (See pages 35 and 80).

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Substantial improvements are being carried out in practically all hospitals throughout the Country with the aid of Hospitals Trust grants and from the text of the new Public Health Bill, it is obvious that there are further improvements contemplated. These impose, and will impose, a very heavy charge on ratepayers, while a very large number of people as well as ratepayers will benefit substantially, and the Council believes that those people should bear their just share of this burden through grants from central funds.

The Council also feels that central funds should bear the full cost of the Footwear Scheme. This is a scheme which is largely applicable to non-Public Assistance cases, and it has put an additional burden on the ratepayers in respect of these cases, at a time when they could least bear it.

The cost of the administration of other schemes, such as the Free Milk Scheme, Food Voucher Scheme, Footwear Scheme, and School Meals Scheme, should also rank for the appropriate grant from central funds.

3. INCREASED MENTAL HOSPITAL CHARGES:

It is appreciated that repeated requests have been made to different Ministers for Local Government and Public Health in relation to the grant available towards the cost of maintenance in district mental hospitals, of the insane poor.

Even since 1935 this burden has increased so much that the City Council feels that something must be done (from central funds) in order to relieve the extraordinary burden which is being placed on the ratepayers of the County Borough of Limerick.

Here it should be emphasised that while it is appreciated that every County Borough in Ireland must maintain its insane poor in proportion to the number of patients in Mental Hospitals or Joint Mental Hospitals, their maintenance is usually an exceptionally high burden in County Boroughs where the housing conditions, social surroundings, and thickly populated slum areas can naturally be expected to yield more material for mental hospitals than rural districts.

The cost of maintenance for Limerick Mental Hospital patients this year is practically 4/- in the £. A table is attached showing the increased costs since 1935, from which it will be observed that County Limerick, an area which is five times as highly valued as the County Borough, contributes £49,207, whereas the County Borough contributes £22,548.

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The Council submits that it was the intention in 1898 that the State should bear 50% of the maintenance costs of mental patients. The average cost of maintenance for years 1896-98 appears to be 8/- approximately. They believe that it is unfair to ratepayers to expect them to bear practically the full costs of all the improvements that have been effected in the mental treatment and the conditions of patients and employees in District Mental Hospitals since that year, and in addition to increased grants they are of opinion that the cost of the maintenance of mental patients should be in proportion to the valuation of the respective districts rather than in proportion to the number of patients maintained in mental hospitals from each district, i.e. the cost of maintenance of patients should be as near as possible to the ability of the people of the various districts to pay, rather than having the poorest district with the greatest number of patients bearing the total cost of its patients.

When a person entitled to Old Age Pension becomes insane and is committed to a Mental Hospital, the Old Age Pension is withdrawn. Similarly people who are entitled to National Health do not get the insurance benefit while maintained in the Mental Hospital. The Council are of opinion that the State should not be relieved of its obligation under Old Age Pension Acts at the expense of the rates, and similarly National Health should not benefit at expense of rates.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACTS:

Finally, the City Council wish to bring to the notice of the Minister certain matters in relation to the giving of Unemployment Assistance Grants and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts 1933-38.

First, the Council wishes to point out that this contribution is entirely inequitable and that no contribution should be expected from rates towards the cost of the administration of these Acts.

Secondly, if the administration of these Acts must be subsidised out of rates, my Council urges on the Minister that the contribution should be from all rates, not from the rates of certain Urban and County Borough districts to the exclusion of County Councils.

While the Council do not agree that these Acts relieved rates under the heading of Public Assistance to any great extent, they would point out that rural districts obtain substantial benefits from the operation of the Acts without any contribution whatsoever from the rural rates, while urban districts benefit to no great extent, if at all. Even taking into account the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote (Relief Grants), it appears that the City does not benefit to the extent to which it should benefit. For instance, this year a Relief Scheme of £17,400 has been allocated to the City of Limerick, which means that a local contribution of £2900 must be given to supplement a grant of £14,500. These schemes require to have a high labour content, which is only 75% efficient. This would mean that the total amount of work which would be accomplished for a scheme of £17,400 would be only £15,225, assuming 50% local contribution, so that for a works of £15,225, the total local contribution given is £2900 plus £7525, making a total contribution of £10,425 from the City, which means a net gain to the City of £4800, on work of a type which is not absolutely essential, but it means a very substantial gain to the State, as all the labour for these schemes are recruited through the Employment Exchange from those who are in receipt of Unemployment Assistance, etc., and no facility is afforded to the Corporation for the employment of people on Home Assistance who are not in receipt of assistance from the Exchange. It means in fact that all the contributions which are given by the Corporation are given towards the relief of State expenditure and do not effect any relief on local expenditure.

My Council believes -

- (a) that a contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts should not be necessary.
- (b) that in view of the contribution towards Relief Schemes which is given by the Local Authority, i.e. £2900, those who are on Home Assistance should take priority for employment over those who are in receipt of assistance from the Employment Exchange.

The Council appreciates that there may be no connection between the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, but they wish to stress that the effect of the former is to relieve State expenditure on the latter; in fact to a great extent, it is giving employment instead of Unemployment Assistance - but that the local rates are not relieved by the Schemes at all. It must not, however, be understood that the Council are unmindful of the fact that a good deal of work, particularly public amenity schemes, is being accomplished; but they wish to stress, above all, the fact that they are, when the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts is taken into consideration, paying a very substantial contribution towards these works which might not be undertaken at all had the Local Authority a free hand in the matter, as public expenditure on these schemes might not be warranted in view of the high rate.

Certain other anomalies make themselves apparent from the point of view of the administration of Unemployment Assistance Acts, which operate only to cast a further burden on the Public Assistance Authority. These are:-

(a) If a person is convicted of an offence in any Court of Justice, for instance the stealing of a donkey, or larceny of any description, and is committed to gaol for any period, in addition to the punishment inflicted by the Court the Employment Exchange disqualifies him for three months and his wife and family become a burden on the local rates.

The same obtains in a case where a man is convicted in Court for over-drawing Unemployment Assistance.

(b) If a man is adjudged by the Employment Exchange as not genuinely seeking work, he is disqualified from obtaining assistance under the Unemployment Acts indefinitely, and he, his wife and children, become a burden on the local rates, but what is worse still, if there is an Unemployment Scheme, he will not be offered work from the Exchange, which means in many cases that his wife and children become practically a permanent burden on the local rates.

(c) Further, if there is a strike involving a particular category in the City, say for instance Carters, payment of Unemployment Assistance is stopped to these carters, even though they themselves may not be on strike and they become a temporary burden on the rates.

(d) Finally, those who are drawing U.I.B. are not notified in time by the Employment Exchange before the U.I.B. ceases, as regards the period which they are required to have their application lodged for Unemployment Assistance before that Assistance can be given. The result is that people who are not aware of the procedure find that, when they have drawn all the U.I.B. to which they are entitled, they have several weeks to wait before they get Unemployment Assistance, which means that for these weeks they must be maintained at the expense of the rates.

(e) As regards National Health Insurance Benefit, it appears that those who are not in benefit with the National Health Insurance Society get Unemployment Assistance while they are able to work but immediately they become ill they have no State assistance to get at all and are absolutely penniless, with the result that they become a complete burden on the local rates.

The City Council are of opinion that when a person is convicted of an offence by a Court of Justice, no additional penalty should be imposed on him by the State to the detriment of the rate-paying community, and that the State should accept full responsibility for the assistance of those people who are qualified to obtain benefit under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, and any action which the State takes in order to enforce the regulations governing that benefit, and to prevent abuses, should not be done at the expense of the rate-paying community.

Mise, le meas,


City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

other bundles of local
documents.
Tins budgets etc 1940
Hydration Act 6th for Act
for Insurance Co
Municipal Scheme.
Limerick. L/AH/PH/1/20/1(19)

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Population of District Limerick, Cork.	50 000
Limerick.	19 000.
Wolfeboro.	10 000

Pressure in half Capacity. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 16.8%
 $3\frac{1}{5}$ lb. — 16.6%
 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. — 15.9%

Grants of $\frac{1}{8}$ in £ for U.A.
" " $\frac{1}{7}$ " " " Public Assistance.

Density of total area - including proposed
added area. 5.3 i.e. greater than 3.41 for
Galway or Shj. 4.28

June of May. in U.A. $\frac{2}{5}$ 9-10-0 — $\frac{2}{5}$ 10

Year.	Enrolled	21/3/18	L.
"	"	" 29	8658
"	"	" 30	11462
"	"	" 31	8913
"	"	" 32	6803
"	"	" 33	10298
"	"	" 33	19935

Total for 6 years £ 66 069 Average Per Year. £ 11 011

Jan	Edw.	31/3/34	23513
"	"	" 35	12259
"	"	" 36	99571
"	"	" 37	8798
"	"	" 38	8102
"	"	" 39	7254

Total for 6 years £ 70327 Average for year £ 11729
 Increase of 87.8 p. c.

Schemes which it is contended should be supported entirely from Government Fund but which at present local authorities have to contribute :-

Regional Sanatoria.

A. R. P.

Yerf.

Industrial Schools.

Health Visitors Act.

Vocational Education.

Alms.

Combined Funding - Expenses &

Administration.

Officers & Employees (Local Commissioners) Act.

Unemployment Assistance Act.

War Damage (Neutralities) Act.

Footwear Scheme.



L/AM/PH/1/20/1(22)
21665

In any further
correspondence
on this matter
quote the number

AN ROINN SLÁINTE,
(Department of Health)

TEACH AN CHUSTAIM,
(Custom House)

P.10420/4/47....
C.B.Luimneach.

BAILE ATHA CLIATH.
(Dublin)

24th Meitheamh... 1947.

Bainisteoir na Cathrach
Luimneach.....

Subject ~~Proposal to set up a~~ Joint Public
Assistance Authority etc.

A Chara.

I am to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter (~~reference no.~~)
of ~~the 4th June~~..... 1947.
and to inform you that it is receiving
attention.

Mise, le meas,
TOMÁS MAC LRDGHAIL

R.S.4.

L/AH/PH/1/20/1 (23)

21st June, 1947.

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 19th instant transmitting a copy of a Resolution passed at the last meeting of your Board regarding stoppage of payment of Old Age Pensions and National Health Insurance from persons committed to Mental Hospitals, and in reply to inform you that I will arrange to include this matter for discussion between the Deputation appointed by the Corporation and the Minister for Health.

Yours faithfully,

City Manager.

P. Cox, Esq.,
Chief Clerk,
Mental Hospital,
Limerick.

L194H/PH/1/20/1 (24)

Teach Meabhair-Galair Ceannair Luimnige

DISTRICT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Sután 58
Telephone 58

Limerick, 19th June, 1947.

M. O'Maicein Esq.,
City Manager,
City Hall,
Limerick.



21611

C/M

Dear Sir,

At the last meeting of the Board of this Hospital the members had under consideration the payments received from state funds and semi-state funds towards the maintenance of patients.

The Board noted that the payment of Old Age Pension and National Health Insurance ceased when patients in receipt of any of these monies were admitted to Mental Hospitals' and in view that a deputation from Limerick Corporation to the Minister for Health is under consideration on the matter of state grants given to Local Authorities, the Joint Board at their recent meeting passed the following resolution:-

"On the proposal of Mr. Dillon seconded by Mr. Hayes it was unanimously resolved that the matter of the payment towards maintenance of National Health Insurance and Old Age Pensions in respect of patients in Mental Hospitals (less any grant at present being paid to Mental Hospital in respect of such persons) be a matter for inclusion in the forthcoming discussion between members of Limerick Corporation and the Minister for Health.

I have been directed by the Joint Board to forward this resolution to you for your information.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Clerk.

1/10/1901/1/25

CORPORATION OF LIMERICK.

TOWN HALL,
LIMERICK.



.....19

They would like to do.

- (a) Plant trees.
- (b) Erect lampposts in Parks.
- (c) Grant names. & accommodation.
- (d) all night lighting.
- (e) Very much better for Limerick.

COPYRIGHT LIMERICK CITY COUNCIL ARCHIVES



Seán 456-7
(TELEPHONE 456-7)

21/4/47/1/20/1(26)
ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΤΕΛΕΥΣ,
(OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER AND TOWN CLERK)

Η ΑΛΛΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ,
(TOWN HALL)

ΛΙΜΜΕΝΑΚ.
(LIMERICK)

4th June, 1947.

A Dhuine Uasail,

With reference to yours of the 1st instant Ref:P.10420/47, B.S. C.B.Luimnighe, the following are the matters which they City Council desire to form the subject of a discussion with the Minister:-

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L/AH/PH/1/20/1 (29)

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First, the Council wishes to point out that this contribution is entirely inequitable and that no contribution should be expected from rates towards the cost of the administration of these Acts.

Secondly, if the administration of these Acts must be subsidised out of rates, my Council urges on the Minister that the contribution should be from all rates, not from the rates of certain Urban and County Borough districts to the exclusion of County Councils.

While the Council do not agree that these Acts relieved rates under the heading of Public Assistance to any great extent, they would point out that rural districts obtain substantial benefits from the operation of the Acts without any contribution whatsoever from the rural rates, while urban districts benefit to no great extent, if at all. Even taking into account the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote (Relief Grants), it appears that the City does not benefit to the extent to which it should benefit. For instance, this year a Relief Scheme of £17,400 has been allocated to the City of Limerick, which means that a local contribution of £2900 must be given to supplement a grant of £14,500. These schemes require to have a high labour content, which is only 75% efficient. This would mean that the total amount of work which would be accomplished for a scheme of £17,400 would be only £15,225, assuming 50% local contribution, so that for a works of £15,225, the total local contribution given is £2900 plus £7525, making a total contribution of £10,425 from the City, which means a net gain to the City of £4800, on work of a type which is not absolutely essential, but it means a very substantial gain to the State, as all the labour for these schemes are recruited through the Employment Exchange from those who are in receipt of Unemployment Assistance, etc., and no facility is afforded to the Corporation for the employment of people on Home Assistance who are not in receipt of assistance from the Exchange. It means in fact that all the contributions which are given by the Corporation are given towards the relief of State expenditure and do not effect any relief on local expenditure.

My Council believes -

- (a) that a contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts should not be necessary.
- (b) that in view of the contribution towards Relief Schemes which is given by the Local Authority, i.e. £2900, those who are on Home Assistance should take priority for employment over those who are in receipt of assistance from the Employment Exchange.

The Council appreciates that there may be no connection between the Employment and Emergency Schemes Vote and the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, but they wish to stress that the effect of the former is to relieve State expenditure on the latter; in fact to a great extent, it is giving employment instead of Unemployment Assistance - but that the local rates are not relieved by the Schemes at all. It must not, however, be understood that the Council are unmindful of the fact that a good deal of work, particularly public amenity schemes, is being accomplished; but they wish to stress, above all, the fact that they are, when the contribution under the Unemployment Assistance Acts is taken into consideration, paying a very substantial contribution towards these works which might not be undertaken at all had the Local Authority a free hand in the matter, as public expenditure on these schemes might not be warranted in view of the high rate.

L/94/P4/1/20/1 (3)

Certain other anomalies make themselves apparent from the point of view of the administration of Unemployment Assistance Acts, which operate only to cast a further burden on the Public Assistance Authority. These are:-

(a) If a person is convicted of an offence in any Court of Justice, for instance the stealing of a donkey, or larceny of any description, and is committed to gaol for any period, in addition to the punishment inflicted by the Court the Employment Exchange disqualifies him for three months and his wife and family become a burden on the local rates.

The same obtains in a case where a man is convicted in Court for over-drawing Unemployment Assistance.

(b) If a man is adjudged by the Employment Exchange as not genuinely seeking work, he is disqualified from obtaining assistance under the Unemployment Acts indefinitely, and he, his wife and children, become a burden on the local rates, but what is worse still, if there is an Unemployment Scheme, he will not be offered work from the Exchange, which means in many cases that his wife and children become practically a permanent burden on the local rates.

(c) Further, if there is a strike involving a particular category in the City, say for instance Carters, payment of Unemployment Assistance is stopped to these carters, even though they themselves may not be on strike and they become a temporary burden on the rates.

(d) Finally, those who are drawing U.I.B. are not notified in time by the Employment Exchange before the U.I.B. ceases, as regards the period which they are required to have their application lodged for Unemployment Assistance before that Assistance can be given. The result is that people who are not aware of the procedure find that, when they have drawn all the U.I.B. to which they are entitled, they have several weeks to wait before they get Unemployment Assistance, which means that for these weeks they must be maintained at the expense of the rates.

(e) As regards National Health Insurance Benefit, it appears that those who are not in benefit with the National Health Insurance Society get Unemployment Assistance while they are able to work but immediately they become ill they have no State assistance to get at all and are absolutely penniless, with the result that they become a complete burden on the local rates.

The City Council are of opinion that when a person is convicted of an offence by a Court of Justice, no additional penalty should be imposed on him by the State to the detriment of the rate-paying community, and that the State should accept full responsibility for the assistance of those people who are qualified to obtain benefit under the Unemployment Assistance Acts, and any action which the State takes in order to enforce the regulations governing that benefit, and to prevent abuses, should not be done at the expense of the rate-paying community.

Mise, le meas,

City Manager.

The Secretary,
Department of Health,
Custom House,
DUBLIN.

Llan/24/1/20/1/32

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand £	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Limerick Corporation	
			Proportion of Demand £	Number of County Patients.	Proportion of Demand £	No. of Patients.
1935	21,608	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	28,356	648	19,764	451	8,592	197
1937	27,976	658	19,816	465	8,160	193
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	8,593	197
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,150	239
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	238
1941	46,380	860	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	48,440	853	34,618	610	13,822	243
1943	50,430	826	35,722	595	14,708	241
1944	55,200	808	38,419	559	16,781	249
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,589	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243

L/AH/p4/1/20/1, (33)

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand £	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Limerick Corporation	
			Proportion of Demand £	Number of County Patients.	Proportion of Demand £	No. of Patients.
1935	21,608	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	23,356	648	19,764	451	8,592	197
1937	27,976	658	19,816	465	8,160	193
1938	29,065	645	20,472	468	8,593	197
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,150	239
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	236
1941	46,380	860	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	48,440	853	34,618	610	13,822	243
1943	50,430	826	35,722	585	14,708	241
1944	55,200	808	38,419	559	16,781	249
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,589	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243

2/4/24/1/20/1 (34)

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Limerick Corporation	
			Proportion of Demand	Number of County Patients.	Proportion of Demand	No. of Patients.
1935	21,608	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	28,356	648	19,764	451	8,592	197
1937	27,976	658	19,818	465	8,160	193
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	8,593	197
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,130	239
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	238
1941	46,380	860	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	48,440	833	34,618	610	13,822	243
1943	50,430	826	35,722	585	14,708	241
1944	55,200	808	36,419	559	16,781	249
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,569	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243
1947	71,755	795	49,207	532	22,548	243

L1111/24/1/20/1(35)

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council Proportion of Demand	Number of County Patients.	Limerick Corporation Proportion of Demand	No. of Patients.
1935	21,603	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	28,356	648	19,764	451	8,592	197
1937	27,976	656	19,816	465	8,160	193
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	8,593	197
1939	34,220	660	25,070	621	9,150	239
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1941	46,360	860	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	48,440	853	34,616	610	13,822	243
1943	50,430	826	35,722	585	14,708	241
1944	55,200	808	36,419	539	16,781	249
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,589	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243

1/4/41/20/138

SUMMARY OF MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

Year Commencing 1st April	Total Amount of Demand £	Total No. of Patients.	Limerick County Council		Limerick Corporation	
			Proportion of Demand. £	Estimated No. of County Patients.	Proportion of Demand. £	No. of Patients.
1935	21,608	637	14,470	434	7,138	203
1936	28,356	648	19,764	451	8,592	197
1937	27,976	658	19,816	465	8,160	193
1938	29,065	665	20,472	468	8,593	197
1939	34,220	860	25,070	621	9,150	239
1940	40,850	864	29,821	626	11,029	238
1941	46,380	860	33,872	623	12,508	237
1942	48,440	853	34,618	610	13,822	243
1943	50,430	826	35,722	585	14,708	241
1944	55,200	808	38,419	559	16,781	249
1945	62,016	780	41,427	535	20,589	245
1946	61,470	786	41,189	543	20,281	243
1947	71,755	795	49,207	552	22,548	243

L1AH/PH/1/2C/1(37)

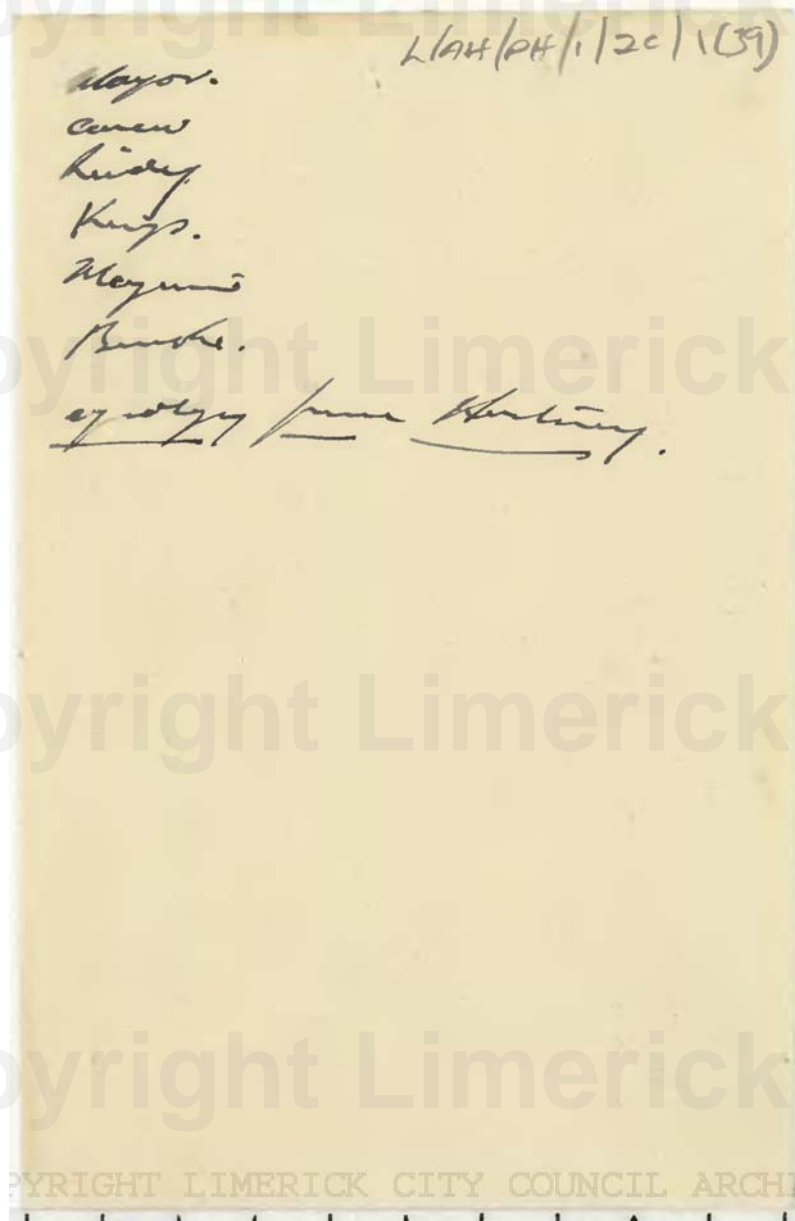
Developed against
re O.A.P. by query
no 2 having
in unusual stoppage
also on over 70

Table re Home
Commission &
for 1971/72

LAH/AT/1/20/1(38)

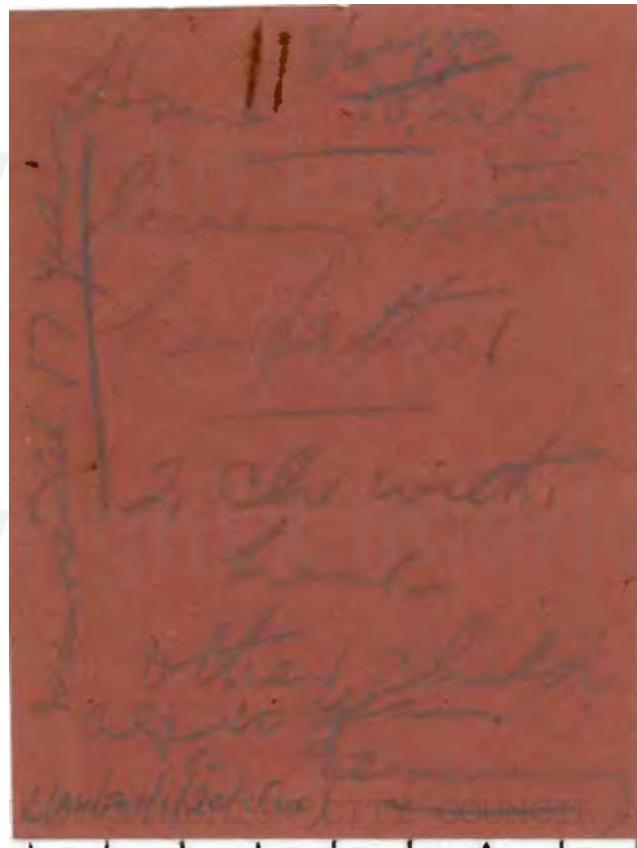
Other Matters for Signature

- 1) Traffic Lights whole signed
and to. ~~State~~
- 2) Sanctions $\frac{1}{3}$ of signatures as
Local authorities
- 3) Children Act 1908
- 4) A.R.P.
- 5) Franco Portuguese Maritime
- 6) Land Taxes



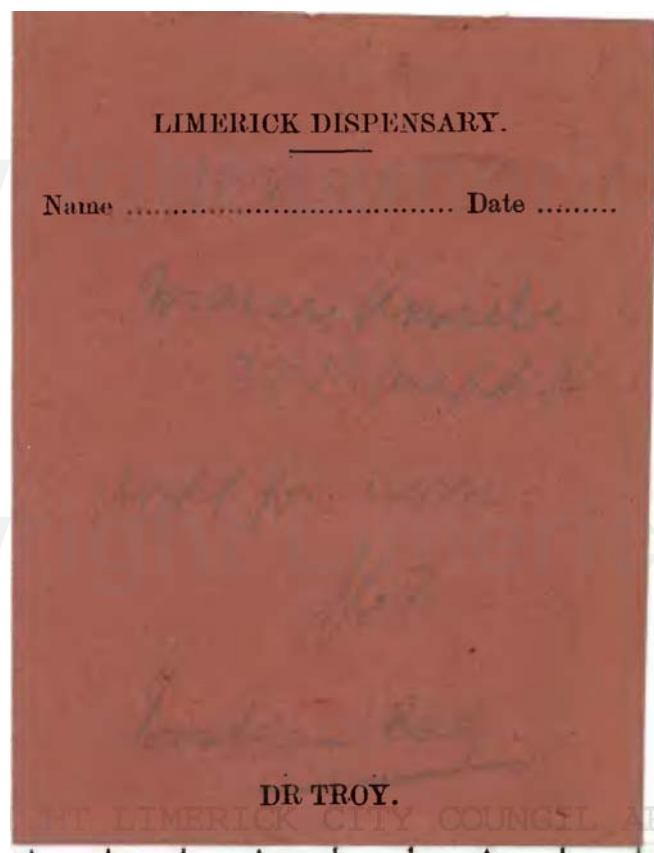
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L/AH/PH/1/2C/1(41)

Miss Hester.

Father 7-15-0

Brother $\frac{2-18-6}{10=13-6}$

Young woman who
able to write & English.

She has only 2 children
the 2nd in Germany.

Father is able to support
her with her American
friends.

L/AM/PH/1/20/1 (42)

Want be offered work by the
Labour Exchange, while disqualified
for employment he will
not be put-on again until,
he gets stamps.

Not notified to apply for
a qualification Certificate
6 weeks before 11.9.13 Close

ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRACHTALA
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE)

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
LIMERICK.

LOCAL OFFICE.....

Date..... 15/5 1937

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935. SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT..... Edward Hughes

ADDRESS..... 5 Ellen St.

Qualification Certificate No..... MM 7430 Classification No..... L. 4.

A dhuine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of..... per diem in respect of..... days in the period from..... to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until.....

Applicant sub. S. S. W.

Mise, le meas,

To..... Mr J Keane..... blbrian for Manager.
H. A. O.

City Sweeney

U.A. 86.

*Delete if inapplicable.

[P.T.O.]

*The Manager,
Local Office,*

*Insert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *.....

.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of.....in respect of the
period from.....to.....
was paid to.....
of.....
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

*Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance
Authority* }

Date.....193.....

ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRACHTALA
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE)

LOCAL OFFICE.....

Date..... 15/5/47

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935. SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT..... James Rymer

ADDRESS..... Clanny's Lane

Qualification Certificate No. M 1030 Classification No. L5

A dhuine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of..... per diem in respect of..... days in the period from..... to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... James Rymer..... has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until..... 9/7/47.....

Mise, le meas,

To..... Mr J Keane.....
Home Assistance Officer.....
Blbrian for Manager.

U.A. 86.

*Delete if inapplicable.

[P.T.O.]

The Manager,
Local Office,

*Insert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *.....
.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of.....in respect of the
period from.....to.....
was paid to.....
of.....
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance }
Authority

Date.....193.....

Filed 40/- on 2/5/47
L194104/1/20/1 (45)
for working 2 days (6/2) in 2 wks.
ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRÁCHTALA
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE)

LOCAL OFFICE.....

LIMERICK

Date.....

15/5/47 19*47*

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935. SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT.....

David Hanley

ADDRESS.....

9 Walsh Lane

Qualification Certificate No.....

MM 5425

Classification No.....

L415

A dhuine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by.....has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of.....per diem in respect of.....days in the period from.....to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by.....*David Hanley*.....has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until.....*2/8/47*.....

Mise, le meas,

To.....

Mr J Keane

Director

Manager.

Home Assistance Officer

C. J. Dineen

U.A. 86.

*Delete if inapplicable.

[P.T.O.]

The Manager,
Local Office,

*Insert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *.....

.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of.....in respect of the
period from.....to.....
was paid to.....
of.....
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance
Authority }

Date.....193.....

ROINN TIONNSCAIL AGUS TRACHTALA
(DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE)

LOCAL OFFICE..... LIMERICK

Date..... 15/5/1947

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1935, SECTION 16.

NAME OF APPLICANT..... Patrick Hogan

ADDRESS..... 36 Sennan St.

Qualification Certificate No. M4455 Classification No. L485

A dhuine uasail,

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... has now been allowed, and Unemployment Assistance at the rate of..... per diem in respect of..... days in the period from..... to.....

is due in his (her) case. As he (she) is reported by you to be a person to whom you have granted Home Assistance in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance and you have applied under Section 16 of the Unemployment Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1935, for the payment to you of whole or part of any Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the period in question, I shall be glad if you will complete the certificate at the back of this form and return it to this office within the next four days. In the meantime it is not proposed to pay Unemployment Assistance to the applicant for the above period but Unemployment Assistance will be paid to the applicant thereafter provided that he (she) continues to fulfil the statutory conditions and remains free from statutory disqualification.

*I have to inform you that the application for Unemployment Assistance made by..... Patrick Hogan..... has been finally disallowed and no Unemployment Assistance is therefore payable in respect of him (her) for any part of the period for which it is understood that he (she) has been granted Home Assistance by your Authority in excess of the amount which would have been granted if he (she) had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance. This disallowance will continue until..... 9/7/47

Mise, le meas,

To..... Mr. J. Keane..... Clerk for Manager.
Home Assistance Office
City Dispensary

U.A. 86.

*Delete if inapplicable.

[P.T.O.]

*The Manager,
Local Office,*

^aInsert name
of authority.

I HEREBY CERTIFY on behalf of the *.....

.....that Home Assistance
to the amount of.....in respect of the
period from.....to.....
was paid to.....
of.....
in excess of the amount which would have been paid if he (she)
had been in receipt of Unemployment Assistance for that period,
and I beg to apply for the payment to them of the amount of
Unemployment Assistance allowed in respect of him (her) for the
period in question, or of such part thereof as equals the amount
above stated.

Signature.....

*Name or Stamp of
Public Assistance
Authority* }

Date.....193.....



Corporation of Limerick.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

FOR THE

**LOCAL FINANCIAL YEAR FROM 1st APRIL, 1946,
TO 31st MARCH, 1947.**

**ADOPTED AT THE RATES MEETING OF THE
LIMERICK CITY COUNCIL,**

**HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, RUTLAND STREET, LIMERICK,
ON FRIDAY, 5th DAY OF APRIL, 1946.**

**MICHAEL F. DONNELLAN,
Acting City Manager and Town Clerk.**

**LIMERICK:
PRINTED BY GEORGE McKERN & SONS, LTD.**

1946



Corporation of Limerick.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

FOR THE

**LOCAL FINANCIAL YEAR FROM 1st APRIL, 1946,
TO 31st MARCH, 1947.**

**ADOPTED AT THE ESTIMATES MEETING OF THE
LIMERICK CITY COUNCIL,**

**HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, RUTLAND STREET, LIMERICK,
ON FRIDAY, 5th DAY OF APRIL, 1946.**

**MICHAEL F. DONNELLAN,
Acting City Manager and Town Clerk.**

**LIMERICK:
PRINTED BY GEORGE McKERN & SONS, LTD.**

1946

Valuation—£104,634 (1st April, 1945).
ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1947.

NATURE OF SERVICE		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Estimated receipts of the Corporation in respect of each financial year		Estimated expenditure on each service during the financial year	Net expenditure on each service, being difference between sums in Columns 2 and 3	Estimated balance in favour of (if any) against (if any)	Estimated balance in respect of each service at close of preceding year	Amount to be raised by Rate in respect of each service	Rate in £ in respect of each service		
Construction & Maintenance of Roads	£ 9218	£ 849	£ 8369	—	£ 895	£ 9264	Pence 22.00	80.76	22.00
Public Assistance	46121	12576	33545	—	457	34002	43.88	80.76	43.88
Mental Hospital Joint Committee	20865	2394	18471	—	—	18471	18.56	43.88	18.56
Unemployment Assistance Acts, 1933/38	8180	299	7881	67	—	7814	5.27	18.56	5.27
Libraries	2500	256	2244	26	—	2218	9.17	5.27	9.17
Vocational Education Committee	3971	108	3863	2	—	3861	80.80	9.17	80.80
Public Health	48720	15426	33294	—	721	34015	39.72	80.80	39.72
Housing	81456	67763	13693	—	3030	16723	38.84	39.72	38.84
All Other Purpose	24689	6180	18509	2158	—	16351	339.004	38.84	339.004
Totals	£ 245720	£ 105851	£ 139869	2253	5103	142719			
TOTAL MUNICIPAL RATE—28/3 in £									

NOTE—Details of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure in respect of each of the above services are shown in the attached Schedules.

MICHAEL F. DONNELLAN,

Dated this 14th day of March, 1946.

Acting City Manager and Town Clerk.

SCHEDULES. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

No.	Estimate, 1945-'46	Amount (actually and estimated) 1945-'46	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£	EXPENDITURE	£
1	600	1150	Wages	800
2	330	750	Materials (Broken Stones, etc.)	400
3	—	—	O'Connell Avenue Footpath	—
4	50	—	Dangerous Buildings	50
5	30	—	Sundries	30
6	4000	4000	Special Works (State-aided, for relief of unemployment).	4000
	5010	5900		5280
7	1546	1546	Capital Debt Charges	1490
	1546	1546	Loans	1490
8	660	660	Salaries (Proportion)	752
9	490	490	Pensions (Proportion)	475
10	151	151	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	157
11	150	150	Insurance (Proportion)	150
12	88	98	Discount if Rates Paid (Proportion)	98
13	816	816	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	816
	2355	2365		2448
	8911	9811	Total Expenditure	9278
			RECEIPTS.	
14	506	500	Estate Duty	500
15	239	242	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	242
16	138	140	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	107
	877	882	Total Receipts	849
	8034	8929	NET EXPENDITURE.	8369
	600	—	Balance in favour	—
	—	—	Balance against	895
	7434	—	Rate Levy	9264

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

No.	Estimate 1945-'46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945-'46	Particulars.	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£		£
17	9000	8500	EXPENDITURE. CITY HOME AND HOSPITAL--	
18	4000	4500	Provisions	8500
19	250	250	Fuel and Light	4000
20	500	426	Washing, Cleansing & Polishing Material	250
21	6500	9708	Clothing and Bedding	400
22	900	961	Salaries of Officers	10000
23	250	250	Medicines, Medical & Surgical Appliances	900
24	—	—	Institutional Burials	250
25	5000	1600	Cash to Officers in lieu of Rations	—
26	300	665	Other Expenses	1600
27	700	150	Repairs and Renovations	950
28	—	600	Extra Medical Assistance	—
	27400	27611	Provision of Footwear	—
29	1400	1475	CITY DISPENSARY--	26850
30	800	800	Salaries of Officers	1500
31	50	50	Medicines, Medical & Surgical Appliances	800
32	150	148	Lanacy Fees	50
33	450	470	Registration Fees	150
	2850	2943	Other Expenses	450
34	600	802	OTHER EXPENDITURE--	2950
35	10000	10403	Superannuation	600
36	1000	1000	Home Assistance	10000
37	250	250	Extern Institutions	1000
38	585	571	Law and other Expenses	250
39	27	27	Repayment of Loans	560
40	330	307	"	8
41	340	340	"	307
42	130	130	Pensions to Ex-Union Officials	387
43	335	335	Salaries (Proportion)	126
44	2400	2400	Pensions (Proportion)	349
45	195	212	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	2400
46	120	122	Irrecoverable Rates Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	212
	16322	16869	Discount on Rates Paid 10 per cent. (Prop)	122
	46572	47453	Combined Purchasing and Officers and Employees Acts	16321
			Total Expenditure	46121

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£		£
47	9000	9707	ECEIPTS	9000
48	1500	1200	Repayment of Assistance	1500
49	470	470	Other Receipts	470
50	280	280	Grant—Medical and Educational	280
51	813	824	Grant—Estate Duty	824
52	20	20	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	20
53	476	482	Rent, City Dispensary	482
	12559	12983	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	12576
			Total Receipts	
	34013	34470	NET EXPENDITURE	33545
	—	—	Balance in favour	—
	5439	5439	Balance Against	457
	39452		Rate Levy	34002

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

No.	Estimate 1945/46 £	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46 £	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47 £
			EXPENDITURE.	
54	20889	20589	Amount Demanded by Committee	20981
55	440	440	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc., (Prop)	440
56	54	54	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	56
57	81	88	Discount if Rates Paid, 10 per cent. (Prop.)	88
	21164	21171	Total Expenditure	20865
			RECEIPTS.	
58	1900	1900	Capitation Grant	1900
59	339	344	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	344
60	183	195	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	150
	2432	2439	Total Receipts	2394
	18732	18732	NET EXPENDITURE	18471
	—	—	Balance in favour	—
	63	—	Balance Against	—
	18795	—	Rate Levy	18471

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACTS.

No.	Estimate 1945/46 £	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46 £	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47 £
			EXPENDITURE.	
61	7608	7541	Proceeds of 1/8 in £	7541
62	58	58	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	60
63	520	520	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc., (Prop)	520
64	54	59	Discount on Rates Paid (Prop.)	59
	8240	8178	Total Expenditure	8180
			RECEIPTS.	
65	204	207	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	207
66	118	120	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	92
	322	327	Total Receipts	299
	7918	7851	NET EXPENDITURE	7881
	—	67	Balance in favour	67
	175	—	Balance against	—
	8093	—	-Rate Levy	7814

LIBRARIES.

No.	Estimate 1945/46 £	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46 £	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47 £
			EXPENDITURE.	
67	1949	1949	Proceeds of Rate	2150
68	150	150	Contribution to Art (Gallery Committee)	350
69	—	—	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	—
70	—	—	Discount on Rates Paid (10 per cent. Prop)	—
71	—	—	Pensions (Proportion)	—
	2099	2059	Total Expenditure	2500
			RECEIPTS.	
72	37	38	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Proportion)	38
73	23	23	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	18
74	200	185	Subscriptions, Fines, etc.	200
	260	246	Total Receipts	256
	1839	1813	NET EXPENDITURE	2244
	—	92	Balance in favour	26
	1931	—	Balance Against	—
			Rate Levy	2218

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

No.	Estimate 1945/46 £	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46 £	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47 £
			EXPENDITURE.	
75	3727	3727	Amount Demanded by Committee	3806
76	128	128	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	128
77	17	17	Discount on Rates Paid (10 per cent. Prop.)	17
78	17	17	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop)	20
	3889	3889	Total Expenditure	3971
			RECEIPTS.	
79	73	74	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	74
80	44	45	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	34
	117	119	Total Receipts	108
	3772	3770	NET EXPENDITURE	3863
	—	13	Balance in favour	2
	3785	—	Balance Against	—
			Rate Levy	3861

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
			SANITARY SALARIES, FEES, WAGES, &c.	
81	151	174	Secretary and Typist	175
82	150	150	Supt. M. O. H.	150
83	90	90	M. O. H.'s	90
84	74	76	Nurses	107
85	491	492	S. B. O.'s	523
86	15	15	Inspection of Dairies	15
87	1349	1349	Veterinary Inspectors	1462
88	50	50	Infectious Diseases Acts	50
89	320	336	Analyst (Food and Drugs Act)	350
90	170	161	Cattle Disease & Warble Fly Acts	170
91	800	756	Child Welfare	800
92	5000	3402	School Meals	4000
93	114	102	Vaccination Act	—
94	1200	1300	Medical Treatment of Children	1200
95	200	25	Immunisation Scheme	200
96	400	390	Welfare of the Blind	400
97	450	237	Veneral Disease	300
98	1000	1140	Prevention and Treatment of Disease	500
99	50	55	Burial Grounds—Killeely & St. Lawrence	50
100	50	50	Free Milk—Administration Expenses	50
101	150	927	Office Expenses	150
102	40	40	Disinfecting Materials	40
103	700	1689	A. R. P.	—
104	329	325	do. Loan	311
	13343	12631	Carried forward	11063
			CLEANSING DEPARTMENT—	
105	10700	11183	Wages and Pensions	10670
106	100	61	Depots	100
107	200	141	Machinery	200
108	250	68	Carts	100
	11250	11453	Forward	11070

PUBLIC HEALTH—Contd.

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£	Brought Forward	£
	13343	12631		11093
109	11250	11453	Harness	11070
110	100	73	Horses	50
111	100	104	Vet. and Farrier	100
112	200	200	Brushes, etc	400
113	1000	1000	Forage and Petrol	1000
114	45	50	Rent and Rates	50
	12795	12880		12720
			OTHER EXPENDITURE—	
115	420	447	University Education (limited to 1d. in £)	420
116	505	404	Secondary Education	500
117	360	360	Tourist Traffic C'ntion (limited to 1d in £)	360
118	620	620	Salaries (Proportion)	706
119	200	200	Pensions (Proportion)	194
120	252	252	Commission to Collectors (Proportion)	261
121	100	100	Insurance (Proportion)	100
122	1771	1771	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	1771
123	206	224	Discount if Rates Paid (Proportion)	224
124	4000	4681	Street Lighting	5000
125	1300	1800	Parks	1800
126	370	470	Childrens Playgrounds	400
127	230	5	Town Planning	230
128	150	90	Public Bathing Place and Island Bank	100
129	1863	2195	Sewerage and Public Conveniences	1900
130	40	54	Band Performances in Public Parks	50
			Capital Debt Charges:—	
			Sewerage and Public Conveniences:—	
			Loans	358
			Stock	571
			Parks—Loans	574
			Forward	15519
				38332

PUBLIC HEALTH—(Continued).

No.	Estimate 1945/46 £	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46 £	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47 £
	40148	40716	Brought Forward	39332
			WATER SUPPLY—EXPENDITURE—	
			Secretary	
133	383	376	Engineer (Water Works)	386
134	280	281	Apprentice Fitter—Waterworks	290
135	150	157	Engine Men (night)	157
136	537	529	Labourers (Clareville)	529
137	300	266	Cartmaker:—	266
			Garryowen	
138	28	28	Newcastle	28
139	35	35	Ennis Road	35
140	36	36	Pipe Layer	36
141	173	188	Labourers	180
142	350	374	Plumbers	375
143	260	348	Labourers, Emergency Work	350
144	100	77	Waste Water Inspection	75
145	200	208	Pensions	208
146	—	—	Repairs to Plant and Fittings	—
	2832	2903	Alumina	2915
147	350	430	Electric Current	400
148	3000	2105	Plant Extension	2000
149	200	257	Coal	250
150	—	422	Mains—Alterations and Renewals	—
151	20	—	Rates, Taxes, etc.	—
152	—	—	Printing and Stationery	—
153	1500	1639	Incidentals	1640
154	30	10	Electricity Supply Board	10
155	20	40	Samples of Water for analysis	20
156	200	200	Proportion of Salaries, Rate Collectors' Remuneration and Rate Arrears	200
157	50	25	Capital Debt Charges:—	25
			Stock	
158	815	815		815
	6185	5943		5360
159	1126	1114	Total Expenditure	1113
	10143	9960		9388
	50291	50676		48720

PUBLIC HEALTH—(Continued).

No.	Estimate 1945/46 £	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945/46 £	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47 £
			RECEIPTS.	
			Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop.)	
160	840	832	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	852
161	475	431	Sanitary Salaries	368
162	200	200	Child Welfare	200
163	400	378	Medical Treatment of School Children	400
164	600	650	School Meals	600
165	2386	1701	Veneral Disease	2000
166	340	180	A.R.P.	225
167	—	—	Sale of Manures, etc.	500
168	20	20	Public Convenience	20
169	190	236	Public Bathing Place	290
170	5	3	Diseases of Animals and Warble Fly Acts	5
171	26	44	Sundries and Inspection of Cattle	26
172	230	631		250
	5712	5376		5676
			WATER SUPPLY—	
			Meter and Other Rents	
173	9750	9750	Other Receipts	9750
174	—	—	Total Receipts	—
	9750	9750		9750
	15462	15126		15426
			Net Expenditure	
	34829	35550	Balance in favour	33294
	—	—	Balance Against	—
	2508		Rate Levy	721
	37387			34015

HOUSING.

No.	Estimate 1945-'46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945-'46	Particulars	Estimate 1946-'47
175	5164	4955	Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts— Capital Debt Charges :— Stock	4836
			Housing of the Working Classes Acts— Capital Debt Charges :— Loans	...
176	12983	14383	...	14397
177	36643	36195	Stock	36111
	54790	55533		53344
178	200	150	Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	...
179	75	100	Rent, Eden Terrace	150
180	2500	4750	Repairs and Other Expenses	100
181	17000	17431	Rates on Council's houses,	4000
182	600	600	Insurances, Rents, Rates and other Exps.	17431
183	1200	1216	Commission to Rent Collectors	600
184	1520	1530	Salaries (Proportion)	1348
185	53	58	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	1731
186	263	263	Pensions (Prop.)	60
187	400	400	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc, (Prop)	257
188	32	35	Discount if Rates Paid (Proportion)	400
	23848	20523		35
	78638	82056	Total Expenditure	26112
				81456

HOUSING—Contd.

No.	Estimate 1945-'46	Amount (Actually and Estimated) 1945-'46	Particulars.	Estimate 1946-'47
		£	RECEIPTS.	£
189	38300	39030	Receipts from Dwellings (less irrecoverables)	39000
190	200	150	Head Rents	200
191	5700	5500	Repayment of Loans—Small Dwellings	5500
192	100	65	" " Building Facilities	100
193	120	122	Contribution in lieu of Rates	122
194	74	75	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	57
195	240	180	Miscellaneous	180
			GRANTS—	
196	65	65	Housing	65
197	145	145	Purchase of Land Act	145
198	22394	22394	Housing Subsidies	22394
	67338	67726	Total Receipts	67763
			NET EXPENDITURE	18693
	11300	14330	Balance in favour	—
	885		Balance against	3030
	10415		Rate Levy	16723

ALL OTHER PURPOSES.

No.	Estimate 1945-46	Amount (Actually Estimated)	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£		£
199			FIRE BRIGADE—	
200	2400	455	Salaries, Chief Officer and	
201		2208	Second Officer	4460
202			Brigade Men	
203	200	877	Pensions and Accident Pay	310
204	100		Sundries,	208
	577	577	Ambulance	590
	3277	4117	Loans	5566
205	6000	6800	Tuberculosis	6000
206	125	130	Widows' Alms Houses	100
207	1300	1000	Printing, Stationery and Stamps, etc.	1000
208	160	160	Audit Fee	160
209	200	180	Town Hall and Rates Office—Rent, Rates	200
210	300	350	Repairs, Telephone, etc.	350
211	350	380	Wages	350
212	213	238	Land Allotments—Compensation for Damage to Lands	...
213	100	100	Corkanree—Maintenance	100
214	18	18	Stock	18
215	150	363	Emergency Cooked Meal Scheme	150
216	326	316	Workmen's Compensation	316
217	1024	1024	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc. (Prop)	1024
218	97	104	Discount if Rates paid (Proportion)	104
219	710	710	Salaries (Proportion)	809
220	730	951	Salaries (Mayor and Sergeants)	1030
221	960	960	Pensions (Proportion)	931
222	155	155	Commission to Rate Collectors (Prop.)	162
223	40	40	Insurances (Proportion)	40
224	180	120	Courthouse	150
225	915	915	City Hospitals	915
	17330		Carried Forward	19505

ALL OTHER PURPOSES—(Continued).

No.	Estimate 1945-46	Amount (Actually Estimated)	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
	£	£		£
	17330	18831	Brought Forward	...
226	25	13	Neutrality (War Damage to Property Act, 1941)	15
227	200	220	Inquests and Coroner's Salary	200
228	3000	2750	Industrial Schools	2890
229	40	40	Revaluation	40
230	940	915	Register of Electors	940
231	565	527	Municipal Elections	...
232	482	434	Bridges—Repayment of Loans	59
233	78	78	Malicious Injuries	32
234	120	70	Weights & Measures & C'veyance of P'ners	75
235	100	45	Legal Expenses	50
236	...	40	Expenses Corporation Property	50
237	400	420	Motor Registration Expenses	400
238	300	300	Refund of Rates	300
239	50	50	Pounds	50
240	...	500	Bank Overdraft Interest	...
241	56	56	Transfer from Library Fund:—	56
242	16	17	Irrecoverable Rates, Vacancies, etc (Prop)	17
243	20	...	Discount on Rates paid (10% Prop)	20
	23722	25456	Other Expenses	...
			Total Expenditure	24689

ALL OTHER PURPOSES—Continued.

No.	Estimate 1945/46	Amount (Actually and Estimated 1945-'46	Particulars	Estimate 1946/47
				£
			RECEIPTS.	
244	180	260	FIRE BRIGADE	1000
245			Ambulance	350
				1350
246	45	45	Grazing Rent—Corkanree	...
247	—		Rent from Markets	...
248	257	257	Contribution in lieu of Rates (Prop)	...
249	144	144	Fisheries (Rates Refund)	...
250	25	20	Licences	...
251	150	80	Fines, Costs, etc.	...
252	130	120	Rent and Wayleaves	...
			REGISTER OF ELECTORS—	
253	185	180	Government Recoupment	...
254	305	309	Fees repayable by City Manager and Town Clerk	...
255	3000	3300	Tuberculosis	...
256	80	80	Audit Fee—Refund by Gas Dept.	...
257	250	250	Motor Reg. Exs. Recoupable	...
			Reformatories and Industrial Schools	
258	25	57	Contributions by Parents	...
259	45	55	Miscellaneous (Telephone Calls, etc)	...
	4821	5157	Total Receipts	...
	18901	20299	NET EXPENDITURE	18509
	3763		Balance in favour	2158
	—		Balance against	—
	15138		Rate Levy	...
				16351

Dated this 14th day of March, 1946.

MICHAEL F. DONNELLAN,

Acting City Manager and Town Clerk.

Setting up of Joint Public assistance authority

- (a) (1) Brief his proposed Survey
- (2) Descriptions of services
- (3) Statement of costs.

(c) Increased Mental Hospital Expenditure Grant.

(d) Increased Grants for Public assistance Cases. + City houses.

100% Grant for features scheme.
Relief from Anomalous of
~~Public~~ Unemployment assistance act. Agri Grant

- 1) Disqualification for grant for one offence.
- 2) do. for endorsing H.A.
- 3) Disqualified indefinitely if not G.C.W. + want be offered work by labour Exchange.
- 4) Disqualification of certain telephonists even though they may not be on strike.
- 5) Relief Grants + Contributions given out of rates.

(6) Not notified to apply for U.G.B.

(7) People who are not in N.H.
Benefit are left absolutely penniless when the get ill while they can get U.A while they are well

National Education

a large proportion.

Wheat

Before the end of the year, an actual
fairly accurate the conditions generally were
which all these factors

Louis

and garden, gardens with very small
except the building, which is very
by the Corporation, but the things, the water
of the water, the water, the water

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County
New York

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I do not propose to enter too deeply into a matter which has already been so closely & thoroughly treated and the problem of which all wish that several groups have been discussing or recommending beyond going a long period of the ~~past~~ efforts which 25 years of the Lumber Industry has wrought. I recall City Home, 1892's.

X After today up only one city has got one of the first places I wanted was the City Home I was truly amazed at the condition of the town & feel ashamed of Mother's & Ch. Calm. The home for the orphan & to a house agree the time the case Hospital as it the fund hospital. The T.B. Hospital which was built out of grant was in a second story of Hyman, but few reasons of Economy & one a home better than Conventions had not been possible for many years if at all since its creation. The ante War in four States of Hyman but two are central heating except H. Quality Water. The walls of the floors are damaged & little or no work seems at a hand can expanded on repairs for many years there is no Central Heating and the sleeping is at the minimum.

All the best of the Institution as it was in 1922 only 25 years older having too no maintenance worth while & definitely no improvements. The place where the chronic patients are kept is equally

While the children quarantined are a
obstacle to modern conceptions of
public health, these quarantines appear
to be wiser by rote which have been
access than the portland also Unim
After

72 (Get out of staff)

22 (Get details of Staff)
The non-urgent portion of the Hospital provides accommodation for food and a beds of various kinds. It is obvious that adequate funds was not forthcoming for the maintenance of the institution & due to the heavy rate. Even the amount paid by the patients ^{in the T.B.} 13/- per week. The actual cost of maintenance while the Government spent for city hospitals was giving out on the average cost of the institutions which did not represent the cost of the T.B. patients who got a separate system. But, this added to the same Government already struggling to progress of the Institution & was in fact the last straw. It was obvious that the financial position was so heavily about the neck of the institutions of this institution that it was never concerned that it could reach the standard of other institutions throughout the country. Here I may remark that appreciation has been made for a long time that Government the other appropriate portion of the Hospital for the children home that even if the records available I cannot see that the institution can be maintained as it stands & maintain

Under the area of change is
increased very substantially
In the of July a census of
Patents was taken in the City House
& the following are the results of
the investigation (Insert table) From
Verify by [signature]

From this it is obvious that the
~~depraved~~ debauched and down at
heel invariably drift to the city
& under the Public Assistance laws
become a burden on the rate payers
who get practically no relief from
this burden. There is appropriate
to add that there is considerable
habituage adopted recently by prospective
immigrants ^{who are not living in the city} to avoid the Army
Regiment. I have heard of one of Regent
another from the Country who came
into the city & took up residence there
in lodging houses in order to get into
the city. These are the people who
are being kept outside the Borough they
take up residence with friends within the
Borough. While in many cases it is
repulsive to them whether natives and
from the Borough or Country. This is the
administration of the Public Assistance
acts more difficult & hardly a day
passes but some embarrassing situation
arises all the time emphasizing the
unworkable & harsh system imposed on
the city

3 April

footpath or the complete absence.

An example of the difference between the rural and town & urban areas can be noted from the fact that the County Council some years ago removed the footpaths on some roads to facilitate the passage of traffic. This can be also emphasising the fact that a city should be controlled by a City Council not by a County Council & the City Council's jurisdiction should extend a considerable distance from the centre of the city.

Here I might add that the important things schemes are usually not available to a City Council for the repair of the footpaths owing to the fact that the bulk of the people are living in the town & consequently the main road is the subject to be maintained. While across the boundary there are many unemployed that might acceptably be employed in the work, which is a further proof that the city council should have jurisdiction over the area & so be able to develop the city & provide appropriate amenities for its citizens.

Take the example of the payment of the burned fuel tax ^{& industrial heating} costs to the ratepayers of Limerick City of £4200 pounds ^{not} per year for the past number of years. During all this time it seems the City Council has not got the contribution from the County for the year. This year they agreed to pay 500 for a high area Company the No 1 & 2

I have thought (have some portions
of the Green) & all the Contribution except
the \$500 plus \$500 but for the last year
the Council have well that I have a hundred
part of them. The Council have the right to
not take any & I can see that they will
contribute to the last year. But not come
& let the Council. For the purpose of
the right to have a part of the
It is worth of note that let the
when the Council are in the
the purpose of the Council
very apparent. I see that
the Council will cost 7000
the other members of the Council, even good

Now it is surely necessary for me to
show the importance of obtaining truly
efficient instructors at cutting rates.
John Wesley's Cost of Discipleship
tells me that we must ascertain the
highest grade of teaching such study
in this country, & pay accordingly to keep one.
There many times some double the professor's
salary would justify the gift of a substantial
Contribution, but the help of the
budgetary says the Center of the Unit
along but all we have obtained in place
is £500 per month & have suffered from
close. I think only half the balance of
£500 all we ask is an increased salary
over which we may do better some degree
with them also get the greatest benefit
I feel that such Contributions will be

eligibility due to him to the entry of himself
adjoining the Coats will be prohibited.
The same is which are convenient to
the two Coats will differ in offering

2/

General in relation to proposed
Area

- 1) The idea in creating a Co. Board is to give the people of the city an opportunity of developing their city to the advantage of its citizens & for the better government of its citizens. ~~How is this to be done?~~ ~~Why?~~ ~~Because it is in the interest of the~~ (a) ~~to ensure~~ in the interest of the nation that its cities should develop and that trade & commerce should flourish. It is particularly in the interest of Ireland that cities like Limerick should develop so that trade & commerce should flourish between these cities & Dublin with consequent benefit to the Irish Community. Both Agricultural Boards & Urban & Rural District Councils of Limerick & the Limerick Harbour Board have among all the development taking place in an Unworldly Capital whose main trade relations are with outside countries.
- 2) There is this development to take place (b) by having sufficient space for the development & expansion of the city & by (a) by the unification & control of the City Local Administration ~~of the city~~ over the whole city & its suburbs. (c) By Encouraging the power in relation to town planning so that the development of the city will take place on the one hand to the advantage of its

Cyprian are whole & ~~perfect~~ beautiful
planning of its services so that the
city will have the maximum of
Public services at the least possible
cost.

(d) My opinion that it is greatly to
Sydney's credit over all these other
demerits, profits from the existence of
the city.

What also the position largely that

(1) Limerick is a city situated at the mouth
of the Shannon. It has some very fine
views of the sea & the Shannon as they flow
from the sea to the Shannon as they flow
from the sea to the Shannon as they flow

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X The whole of the city to be considered
in this paper is not to be considered
as a different authority with
different views on the future of the
city.

present through a large way, great area
of land was had to be included so as
to include a relatively small area
of land for building purposes & for
future buildings may within the next 20
or thirty years. The area which the
Council agreed to be added to the present
city area requires — area of which
only — one suitable for building
of the area which is unsuitable for building
I will have more to say later.

As a result of the unsuitability for building
purpose of such large parts of land a good deal
of ribbon development took place & it is
now absolutely essential to Council that the tendency
to that public services can be planned with
an assurance that they will give reasonable
satisfaction. This can only be done by the
Council of public services but as it is a large
light. It is by the rigid adoption of a
green belt beyond which the limits
of the city will not go. Further
development beyond that belt taking the form
of compact villages & towns with the
own services.

It is therefore essential that the development
of the city within the green belt should
be in the hands of one body & that that
body of the green belt itself should be the
Council. To the cost of the administration of
the city, as the last but not of the
benefits of sufficiently from the revenues of
the city to contribute towards its government.
A restriction in land valuation to be the
means of generating these contributions.

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2 Contd

L104/PH (1/20/1) (53)

Modern transport has brought the city
into contact with a large number of those
living a good distance from its centre.
Consequently there has grown up a tendency
for the wealthy merchants, professional &
Wage-earners better paid Wage-earners to
reside outside the Borough & to be
thus swayed in their responsibility to the
city when they see their daily bread
& throw a heavy weight the burden of
the wage-earner who is not sufficiently
well paid to afford such transport as when
some of his wages are not paid he has to
such distance from his work and all those
who have their residence within the city.

It follows therefore that of the development
of the city is to be properly controlled &
lets cost equitably. The tendency that it must
be sufficient enough to prevent serious
inconvenience to those of its citizens who
evade their duty by living outside
its boundaries (including the Green fields) & thus
discourage them to go outside & keeping the centre
in harmony with surrounding authorities.

This is one of the reasons why the City Council
has asked to have the area of jurisdiction
enlarged. Above the main road & below the
creeks including such other land as is suitable
for development.

Particulars of area & location of the station are
included here in

1) Statement of the collected water
also for the past five years.

2) Public Assistance Details
Re Cost per head of the population
for P.A. & C.A.

Work and the details of Limerick No. 1
& 2 Burials & also Limerick No. 2
in County.

Return of city Home patients by return.

3) Details Re length & where the
footpaths go beyond the boundary on
each road.

4) The area within the City limit
for Building.

5) The area fit for Building ~~and~~
in the proposed addition to the city.

(B)

County

basically obtained & perhaps left abandoned
 here it to alterations in the drainage as a
 result of the development of Ballyvaughan
 which I will have had considerable influence
 development.

According to evidence of Mr. Cunningham at
 the Enquiry of 1932 page 1 of report
 the County Council refused to join with
 the city for the provision of a drainage
 & sewerage was provided by the city
 with the aid of Imperial Bank Grant &
 the County Council refused to provide the
 then parties are now as a result of the
 but one point for an a far capital town
 up to the present under the contribution was
 at the rate of 75% when actually the cost
 of maintaining the County T.B. parties are
 the City. With the aid of the Imperial Bank
 however the position is now accepted & the
 County Council pay one year local tax
 at the rate of 45% p.w. I should like to say that
 the position was in no way due to
 any fault on the part of the County Council
 officials. I would mention it as a further
 burden on the city which appears to have continued
 for a good number of years without any
 complaint.

The public are generally confused as regards
 responsibility defects in drainage & I have
 numerous enquiries from the installation of
 sewer & water mains from people in the
 County. Similarly the water supply is
 given by the city & water rates collected
 Greater difficulty in being experienced in

Roads.

The main power of the county is over family
good but some of the County Board are
both very one in a poor state of affairs. This
is due to the neglect to the war. But
I will hope to see further progress of the
roads all around the county. ¹⁸⁹¹
I hope today that there are no further
neglect of the County Board in the following
roads.

In the following Remarks for Capital & Interest
only the following being the terms beyond
the Co. Boro. & ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ & only to
the extent of the said loan.

1 Name of Road.	2 Good Footpath on the Side.	3 Good foot path.	4 Very Inferior Footpath.

Now I should also like to refer
to another matter which gives rise
to difficulty & that is the Agricultural
labourer who comes into the city seeking
employment is not eligible for the
domestic servant benefit in the City & becomes
a burden on the H. R. funds also the
person who lives inside the City &
works outside & vice versa.
Many of these difficulties arise as regards
public health also & embrace not
only the educational arrangement as
regards the colonisation of these towns
but the educational arrangement of being
porters of the same City administered
by different Authorities ~~with~~ comparing
~~of the cities~~ ~~to~~ in fact being
different laws & regulations applying
to ^{each} ~~the~~ parts of the same town
which cause not only confusion & difficulty
in the administration of the laws affecting
both Authorities.

It follows therefore that the boundaries of local government areas should follow well defined + natural lines so that any and every intelligent member of the public can know not once which authority to approach in relation to any service or problem. The Corporation therefore have reported the same defined with resolutions of the ~~Assembly~~ ^{Assembly} necessary for the development of the town + for the growth + efficient administration of its laws for the benefit of its citizens.

LIAH/AH/1/20/1 (57)

Survey of Population.

Exclude Mental Hospital Patients
from the Carbonic Light.

Count the number of people
Mental Hospital & Cottages.

L/AH/PH/1/2C/1(58)

Shannon Row Ave.
Wheaty. Shunne

Val. - £20000
total rates paid (4 yrs) £40000.

~~less~~ total rates payable in City over 4 yrs on Val. £20000.
60000

$\frac{2}{3}$

4

~~Report~~ The following ~~is~~ are the names
persons to be provided assuming that
the same persons would be given as that
afforded at present by the County Census

Currency	Expenditure	Receipts	Net Expenditure
Main			
Sub			
Total			
Public Health	Expenditure	Receipts	Net Expenditure
Sanitation			
Water Works			
Public Health			
T.B.			
Other			
Total			
Public Order	Expenditure	Receipts	Net Expenditure
Police Forces			
Other			
Total			
Municipal Corporation	Expenditure	Receipts	Net Expenditure
Municipal Charges			
General Purposes			
Total			

Grand Total Estimated Receipts Payments also for Proposed
year 1 + 2 = Note Last 3/3
Note that adjustment we made for loss of 40000 lbs.
has done not effect the rate it is same as a
Commonwealth basis
Note - Unemployment Insurance

Check
date 1936
figure.

①

[Handwritten signatures and notes on lined paper]

City Manager Report as Proposed
To Submit the City Manager

Linnæus City as it is being
 Linnæus has a population of 42070
 the other day the number was 2386
 census of Linnæus Aug 2386
 head of the population.

The following table shows the population per acre of British Blue Langhorns born with and without European 25 or 75 mm per acre.

	European	25 or 75 mm per acre
Birthplace	9.5	"
Summer	16.8	"
Winter	10.8	"

I have not included Lamb in the question of the intensity of the breeding as under consideration has a lot.

It will be observed that Lamb is 50% more than population than in the case of an average of and the average of the large area of average of

maps for building labels for within
 the area.
 2 10 mi. from present city limits in
 the north direction No 1
 do " " No 2
 do " " in the country
 do " " the other

(2)

The following Table shows the density of population of the City of Limerick if the Boundary was extended to include the following Town lands the population would be _____ per acre.

If the Boundary was extended to include the following Town lands in addition the density above the density would be _____ per acre.

Charges. Roads

The road charges are low in the city due to the fact that they have been almost completely concreted and consequently the maintenance charges are low. It is significant however that no special grant is given for the maintenance of the city road despite the large amount of money collected by way of tax in the city. There are grants available from year to year out of the road fund for the improvement of roads and the fact that these have been put to such good use accounts for the relatively low maintenance costs of the roads at present. ~~The~~ The extension of the boundary even to the full extent of the contiguous area will not bring any increased burden on the city but will in fact make the maintenance much lower on the ^{present city} ~~road~~ rate payer. The excellent city road service is awarded of to the very fullest extent by the inhabitants of the adjoining area & it is only right that they should contribute towards the cost of maintaining these roads. X

can be attributed to the fact that the assistance afforded by the Unemployment Assistance Acts is greater in the city than the County.

It is therefore obvious that there is a serious disparity between the burden of the city and that of the County despite the greater ability of the County to pay. Add. to this the fact that the poor and down at heel invariably drift to the city and ~~are~~ thus become a burden on the ratepayers of the city on their fellow poor. As the law stands these poor people must be ^{by the local authorities} relieved where they are not by the local authority of the place whence they come. Similarly the insane are chargeable to the area where they were apprehended or certified. This can be observed from the very magnitude of charge on the city for its mental poor in spite of the fact that the population of the County is 100,000 and the city 112,000. The same is true of the City home costs. Before the city can make progress either socially or industrially the area of charge must be reduced.

Unemployment Assistance Charges.

I do not know if these charges will be levied on any area which may be annexed to the present city. But I have included ~~the~~ a sum equal to that sum which would be levied so that this table might be more in the line of prudence. It is difficult to understand the ~~philosophy~~ ^{principle} underlying this charge especially since the extension of unemployment benefits to rural areas. and strong representations should be made to the Government to exempt this charge to the present Borough area if not abolish it altogether. There would be no good reason for extending it to the new area.

Libraries. - The present library service is sufficient to serve any annexed area & in fact is serving a substantial number of the residents of the contiguous area.

Vocational Education. No alteration would be necessary for the ~~new~~ annexed area.

Public Health. The total cost of Public Health (outside health district charges such as sewer works etc.)

for the city for the current year is estimated at £11,043. The costs for County Limerick is £14,800.

~~The~~ ^{about more} ~~are~~ ^{than} ~~three quarters~~ ^{the} ~~of the city~~ ^{of the city} ~~the~~ ^{County} ~~even though~~ ^{even though}.

The Capacity of the County is five times as great as the city. There is an indication of the ill effects of bad housing, limited resources, and area of charge and the overtaxing of the capacity of the city wage earners. It is obviously a heavy

Hanover, N.H.

modesty and with the much known name of Hanover, N.H. before the President's name. Now, it was the time in which the large portion of the ~~the~~ ^{the} expenditures were allocated in making available the provision of almost as much as the Commission of the City's larger the area. Comparisons to 10 city and that area should contribute towards the maintenance. These I may mention that County patients have been accommodated since the P.B. Station for the city some for 1/2 per month as the present cost of maintaining this patients is 400/yr. or perhaps approximately. which involves a sum of \$1000.00. Similarly the T.B. grant paid is paid only of the average cost of the other institutions instead of the average cost of the T.B. patients. The County makes no contribution towards the city fire tugboat which serves the area. Comparisons to the city and the only revenue is the cost of fire attended in that area. It is obvious that it is not tried to maintain a fire tugboat on the ~~the~~ except for fire calls we could hardly pay the salary of the Captain. Therefore, the sum made to right the matter will be just sufficient that the matter will be just right shortly.