

Reviewing

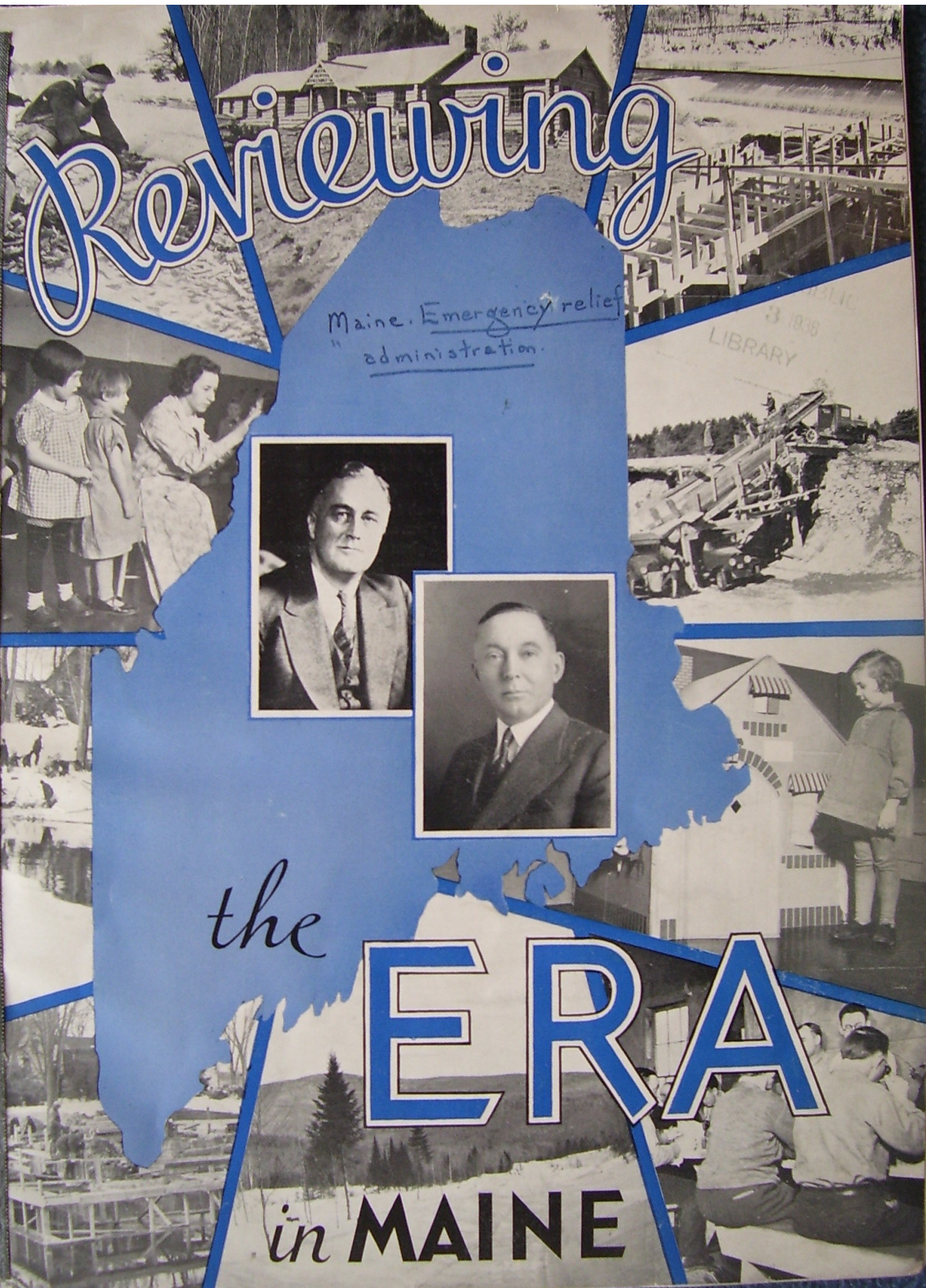
Maine. Emergency relief
"administration."



the

ERA

in **MAINE**



FOREWORD



IN order that the people of Maine may have reliable information as to the activities, policies, and procedure of the Maine Emergency Relief Administration, I have had this resume compiled. I feel that it will also serve to give the Federal Emergency Relief Administration a more vivid picture of activities in Maine than can be obtained from formal financial and statistical reports.

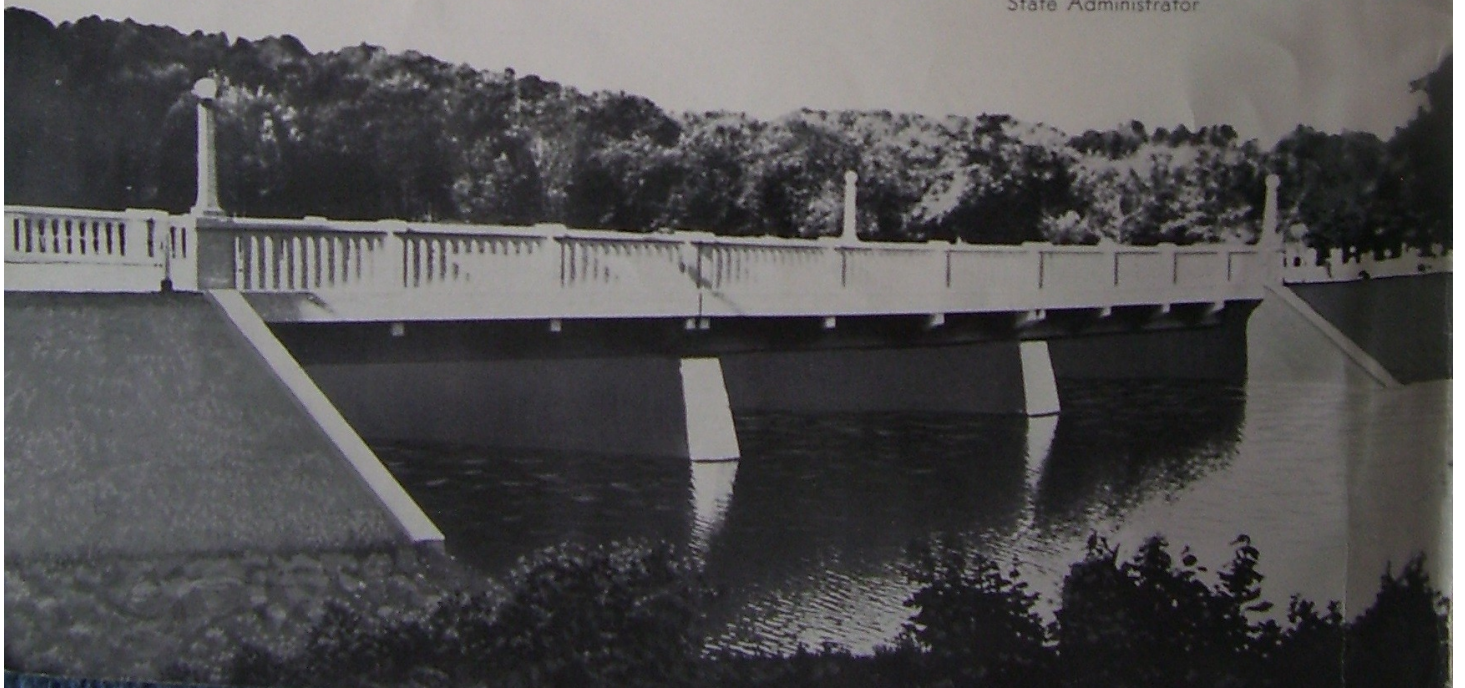
Governor Louis J. Brann's untiring work to obtain funds making possible relief projects and the distribution of commodities in the many towns and cities of Maine has been a most important factor in the success of the Maine Emergency Relief Administration program.

I wish to express to the municipal officers in the State my sincere appreciation of the splendid cooperation they have given me in carrying out the policies of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. They have given unsparingly of their time and energy, without compensation or personal reward.

To them, the municipal officers of the cities and towns of Maine, this **Review** is dedicated.

John A. McDonough.

JOHN A. McDONOUGH,
State Administrator

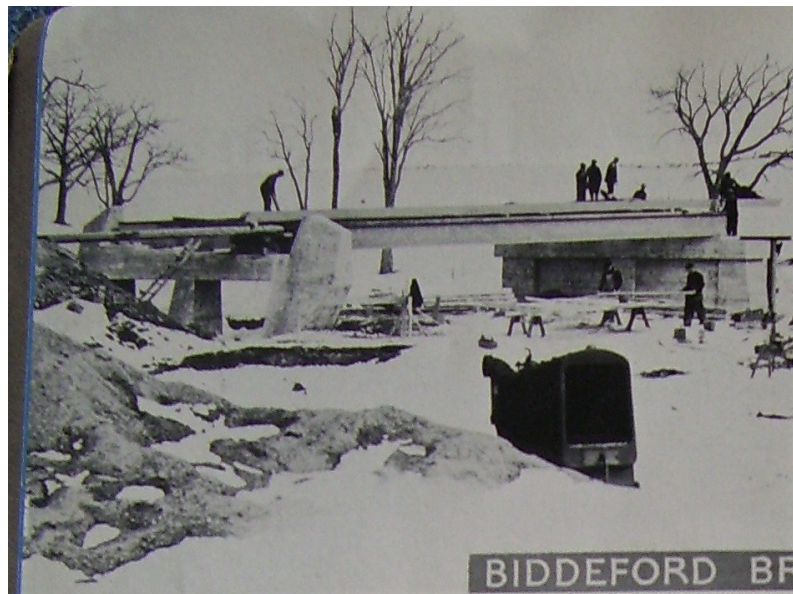


Reviewing the ERA in Maine

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BIDDEFORD BRIDGE



CONSTRUCTION



PORTLAND B ST. EXTENSION





Scope of Review

SUMMARY of activities of the Maine Emergency Relief Administration during the period April 1 to December 31, 1934, is the purpose of this **Review**. In addition the reports of some Divisions deal with plans for 1935, and with projects conducted during the winter 1934-35.

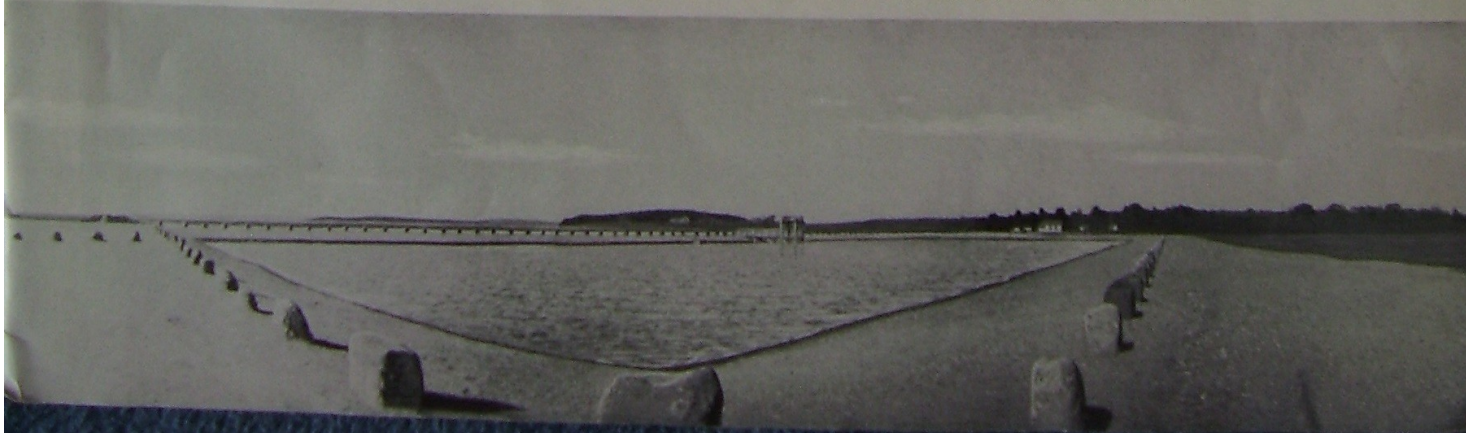
From April 1 to the end of 1934 the MERA expended more than four and a half million dollars for the relief of 80,000 persons. In this **Review** will be found comprehensive though necessarily brief accounts of the spending of this money.

In the report of the Division of Statistics will be found an analysis, by means of charts and tabulations, of this expenditure.

Prior to organization of the MERA, the Civil Works Administration with John A. McDonough as Administrator, expended four and a half million dollars from November 25, 1933 to March 31, 1934. This expenditure was fully reported in a summary made public at the conclusion of CWA activities. So it is not dealt with in this **Review**, except in a few instances where accounts of MERA Work Division projects would not be complete without mention of initial work under CWA.

When available, photographs have been used to illustrate the reports here submitted. More complete illustration would be desirable, but was not practical due to the long distances between projects in so large a State, to the difficulties incidental to winter travel and photography.

WORK RELIEF LABORERS CONSTRUCTED THIS SALT WATER SWIMMING POOL AT CASTINE





Harry L. Hopkins
Administrator
Federal Emergency Relief
Administration

ADMINISTRATORS

John A. McDonough
Administrator
Maine Emergency Relief Ad-
ministration, previously Civil
Works Administrator.



ADMINISTRATION



FOR the administration of relief by the Maine Emergency Relief Administration, the State is divided into sixteen Areas, each with its Area Supervisor responsible directly to State Administrator John A. McDonough through his assistant, William J. Salter. These Areas are:

Augusta, Bangor, Belfast, Calais, Caribou, Cherryfield, Farmington, Houlton, Kennebunk, Lewiston, Milo, Portland, Rumford, Van Buren, Waterville and Wiscasset. In each instance the Area Office is located in the city or town by which the Area is designated.

The State Administrator is responsible to Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins through the New England Regional Administrator, R. C. Branion, located at the Regional Office of the FERA at Boston.

At the present time an office of Field Examiners is being created to act as a coordinating agency operating with the Area Offices in Maine and under the immediate jurisdiction of Assistant Administrator Salter. It will be the duty of these Examiners to see that the program outlined for Maine by State Administrator McDonough is carried out as contemplated and on schedule.

The personnel of an Area Office consists of the Area Supervisor; one or two assistants in charge of Work Division activities; a case work supervisor with the necessary number of case workers to investigate the applicants for relief; in Areas where the Rural Rehabilitation program is in force, a Rural Rehabilitation worker to interview Rehabilitation clients and prepare plans to be submitted to the Division's State

Office; and the Local Administrators, who have no function other than to propose projects to care for relief clients in the town or city for which they are individually responsible. In addition each Area Office maintains a force of clerks and typists adequate to attend to required filing and to prepare reports for the State Office.

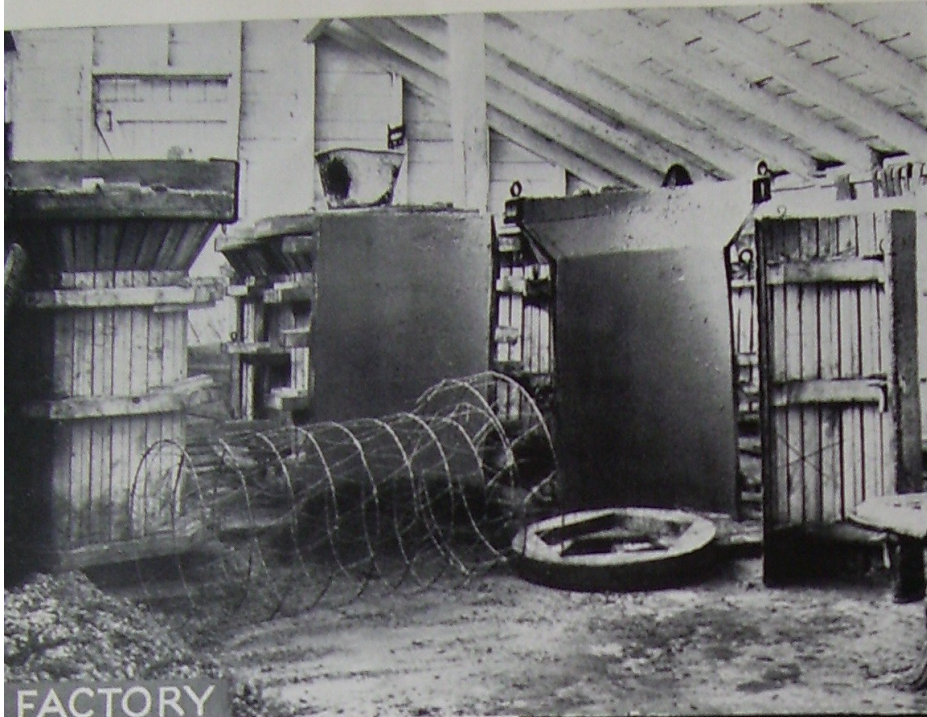
The offices of the State Administrator, his Assistant, and Division heads are located in a building purchased by the State of Maine, leased by the MERA, on State Street, Augusta, less than two hundred yards from the State Capitol.

William J. Salter

Assistant Administrator

Maine Emergency Relief
Administration





FACTORY

Sewer Pipe

Construction and installation has become one of the more unusual and complete projects conducted by the MERA.

These photos show the process from manufacture to installation as completed in the winter of 1934-35 in the city of Waterville.



TO



SEWER SYSTEM



HENRY W. CAMPBELL

DIRECTOR

AN outline of the major accomplishments of the Maine Emergency Relief Administration shows that practically every possible type of project on public property has been constructed by labor paid from MERA funds, under supervision of the Work Division.

On May 1, 1934, the first projects were submitted by local authorities. Approval was given, and projects were designed or redesigned with two objectives in view:

First, to fit the class of people on relief in the localities in which the projects were to be constructed; secondly, to derive for the public as much value as possible for the money expended. A further consideration was the operation of a program that would not make work relief attractive enough to induce people to stay on relief rather than take jobs at their regular professions when they could be obtained. Each worker was assigned work that would provide him with enough money to make up his bare **budgetary deficiency**. (See report of Social Service Division, page 23.)

The work program as conducted by the MERA has proven that people on relief who constitute the same classes of people who have employment, skilled and unskilled, would far rather work to tide themselves and their families through the depression than accept direct relief in the form of food, clothing, and so on.

One thousand miles of town roads have been reconstructed and repaired, 180 miles have been constructed; 30 miles of streets have been constructed and 20 miles repaired. According to a recent estimate, 40 miles of sidewalk construction have been completed.

Construction and reconstruction of recreational projects have been given preferred consideration, as a large percentage of the towns and cities of Maine have had little or no opportunities for recreation for children and young men and women. The following has been achieved:

Construction of 21 playgrounds, reconstruction of 10; construction of 25 athletic fields, reconstruction of 39; construction of 10 skating rinks; construction of 6 swimming pools; construction of 15 parks, reconstruction of 22.

One hundred and sixty towns and cities have, with MERA assistance, constructed sewer systems or extended old systems that had become inadequate.

Cities and towns have been encouraged to manufacture concrete sewer pipe with relief labor, thus both keeping the labor at home and reducing pipe cost.

Forty water reservoirs have been constructed for rural fire protection. Brooks and streams where water could be obtained the entire year were excavated and dams were constructed to keep the reservoirs full. There have already been several cases where valuable farm buildings and rural settlements have been saved by use of the new reservoirs. During the winter these frozen pools become skating rinks.

Projects for the construction and repair of public buildings have also been given preferred consideration. Twelve hundred schools have been repaired and 69 have been constructed. Eighty other public buildings for various uses have been built, and 337 have been repaired. Repairs have included interior and exterior decorating and painting, shingling, installation of toilets, general plumbing, refinishing furniture, grading grounds, providing and improving drainage, addition of windows, installing electric lights and drinking water facilities. To quote the State Department of Education:

"School buildings in the State have never been so well painted inside and out, or in so good general repair as at the present time."

The airport program has provided 21 airports distributed over the state from Sanford to Caribou. (See Aviation, page 15.)

Projects of other types include:

One seawall project; five dams constructed; 22 bridges reconstructed; 3 wharves constructed; 38 cemeteries constructed or repaired; 5 State Forts repaired; 5 stock yards and 5 slaughter houses constructed.

Twenty-one bridges have been constructed, twelve of them under the State Bridge Act. These bridges are normally financed by the State, County, and Town, and have been needed for several years, but it was impossible to construct them because the towns were not financially able to contribute their proportional share. The town's share on these projects has been financed by MERA furnishing the labor, and the State and County the balance, which is largely for the equipment and materials.

Women have been employed on projects such as

(To Page Eleven)



RURAL



400 Farming Buildings

Were repaired in 1934 through loans made to Maine farmers by the Farm Rehabilitation Corporation of the MERA.

REHABILITATION

The same corporation, which is a subsidiary of the Rural Rehabilitation Division, also made \$29,000 available for livestock purchases.



RURAL REHABILITATION



RICHMOND A. SARGENT

DIRECTOR

DURING 1934 the Rural Rehabilitation Division has been principally occupied in laying the foundations of a program for the complete rehabilitation of deserving and needy farm families in Maine. Four hundred farm buildings have been repaired at an expenditure of \$83,000, over 100 families have received livestock worth \$29,000, the advances being made through the Division's subsidiary, the Farm Rehabilitation Corporation.

Funds for the temporary support of needy persons were made available through work relief in 330 rural towns, the labor expenditure totaling \$450,000.

Laborers received over \$60,000 and tractor owners were paid \$33,154 during a project for apple tree removal. Orchard owners in Maine lost 300,000 trees during the severe winter of 1933-34, and to aid those proprietors, the Rehabilitation Division directed the pulling of 132,618 trees. So injurious pests, finding harborage in the dead trees, were eliminated and laborers were given work relief.

For the pasturage of cattle from the drought lands of the West, farmers received \$120,000 in grazing fees and \$90,000 for hay and straw. Men with trucks were paid \$40,000 and the railroads received \$50,000 in freight charges. Laborers employed during the project were paid \$70,000 in 1934 and supplies purchased for use in construction included items totaling \$22,500 for lumber and hardware.

The Division Director was in the fall of 1934 employed in the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation purchase of potatoes in Aroostook County. There a quarter of a million dollars was paid for Maine potatoes to be shipped to Atlantic and Gulf states for relief use. Expenditures during the purchase and shipment included one item of \$59,000 for bags.

Further work in Aroostook, where nearly one-fifth of the 5,600 potato growers are financially crippled due to an all-time record crop and below cost prices, will include an effort to reconstruct the farming principles of that country. In cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and Extension Service, the Rehabilitation Division will attempt to build up for its clients a farm operating income based upon sound diversified farming practices.

It is estimated that 1000 Aroostook growers will become Rehabilitation clients this year. The present emergency is their inability to support their families until the 1935 crop is harvested.

Through recent conferences the Rehabilitation Division has coordinated its program with those of the other agencies to operate in the potato belt this year. The following conclusion, to govern the Division's operations, was reached:

"No person can receive help from the Farm Rehabilitation Corporation unless he qualifies as specified under general relief policies. Assuming that a man has qualified under these policies, we must then ascertain whether or not he has received, or is about to receive, a loan from the Aroostook Production Credit Association, or whether or not he will become a client of the Emergency Seed and Crop Loan.

"If he is to become a client of either of these agencies, Rehabilitation Division advances will be for purposes other than the production of potatoes.

"If cases are found where a person has been refused loans by the Aroostook Production Credit Association and the Emergency Seed and Crop Loan, it will be attempted, if he qualifies as a Rehabilitation client, to rehabilitate him under the general policies of the Division with the understanding that any subsistence crop of potatoes he will raise with the Division's assistance will be limited to five acres in extent."

Purchases by the AAA of sub-marginal land in Maine will require the rehabilitation of some 300 farm families.

Work Division

(From Page Nine)

sewing, nursing and welfare work, library work and research, and the production of various articles for distribution to the unemployed. (See Women's Work, page 13.)

In the fall of 1934 five hundred apple orchards were improved by the pulling of 132,618 winter killed or infected trees. This work was done in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and helped save one of Central Maine's largest industries. (See Rural Rehabilitation, page 11.)

The State-Wide Music project, approved by the Work Division, has furnished relief for musicians who have been unemployed for the past few years.

Surveys, the largest of which has been a project supplementing the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey,

(To Page Thirty-four)



WORK FOR

6500 Mattresses

Are being manufactured in MERA factories. Over 600 women are making towels, sheets, pillow slips and comforters. Twenty-three sewing rooms were in operation at the end of 1934. All types of wearing apparel have been made for relief distribution.



WOMEN IN

Employees include many mothers who are the only wage-earners of their families. One worker is a grandmother with ten grandchildren.



ERA FACTORIES

WOMEN'S WORK



MRS. ANNIE F. LOCKE

DIRECTOR

DURING a four month period in 1934, 306,891 cans of fruit and vegetables were canned at sixteen community centers under the direction of the Women's Work Division.

The project, organized in June, had as its double purpose the assistance of persons on relief or near the point of becoming relief clients, and the saving for winter use of surplus garden produce from other sources.

A total of 173,095 cans were returned to garden owners, who paid a small fee to cover the cost of equipment and cans. Relief clients worked in the centers to pay for city grocery orders and MERA clothing, and when such payment had been made continued work for "wages" of two cans of produce an hour. Such workers received 32,612 cans for labor. The balance of 101,184 cans were retained for relief use by the MERA, to be distributed in the 120 towns and villages served by the centers.

Cost of the more than 300,000 cans of vegetables and fruits was approximately nine cents a can.

Plans for the summer of 1935 include a more intensive gardening and canning project than was carried on in 1934.

A contrasting function of the Women's Division was research covering the activities of the State Bureau of Social Welfare since its inception. The project, which was designed to employ twenty-one women, included compilation of statistics and descriptive writing.

It is being attempted: "Consecutively to assemble every fact, condition, angle and beginning, on record in the development of relief in Maine, with the hope of reproducing it in such form as to make it readable and understandable to the average person, as well as of possible value to the department for the purposes of reference and to serve, in part, as a basis of future planning."

Last summer a resident school for unemployed girls desirous of reviewing their business education was established at Manchester. A small summer hotel, on the shores of Lake Cobbosseecontee, was acquired and furnished accommodations for 75 girls. So a total of 98 young women were for various lengths of

time given the opportunity to study Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Business English, Penmanship, Art and Drawing, Physical Education, History (including Government), and Science.

During the present winter seven Home Economics Department workers are in the field, four working with Rural Rehabilitation clients and the remainder with relief cases. Their program includes both home visits and classes in cooking and sewing for women on the relief rolls.

At this time twenty-three sewing rooms are in operation in various parts of the state, producing garments of all descriptions for people on relief. Though the present program is perhaps small when compared to that in effect from December 15, 1933, to March 31, 1934, during which period 171 sewing rooms were in operation for the production of 64,000 garments, it nevertheless is of utmost importance. Garments that have been made include winter mackinaws, hand knit stockings and sweaters, mittens, underwear, pajamas, jackets, blouses, dresses, coats, skirts, night gowns, layettes, quilts, bed spreads, sheets and pillow cases.

Approximately 180 women are employed in three mattress factories, having completed to December 31, 1934, 3244 mattresses for distribution to needy. Two comforter factories employ a total of 150 women.

Last April a Pre-School Census, sponsored by the Maine Congress of Parent-Teachers, was conducted in nearly all of the communities having Parent-Teacher organizations. Names of children entering school in the fall were obtained in order that they might be given the summer roundup examination, a National Congress of Parent-Teachers project including a physical examination and follow-up work to correct remediable defects.

Fourteen nurses were employed on a state wide survey of under-nourished children, the objective being determination of the extent of malnutrition in school children. Now the same number of nurses are working with infants, children of pre-school age and pre-natals.

(To Page Seventeen)

NERA Construction

Projects

On 21 airports have resulted in installation of a comprehensive airways system.

BANGOR

AUGUSTA



CAPT. HARRY M. JONES

AIRPORT ADVISOR

ESTABLISHMENT of a statewide airways system second to none in the country and expenditure for labor of nearly half a million dollars in ERA funds have been the joint objectives of the MERA aviation program.

The cooperation of cities and towns, which have expended approximately \$200,000 for land, equipment and materials, has made possible ERA construction projects on twenty-one airports.

Present plans call for the dedication of the completed ports early this summer.

Following a survey made by the Airport Advisor in January of 1934, showing only three existing airports and none flyable the entire year, airways were laid out connecting the largest centers of population and recreational centers including Rangeley, Jackman, Millinocket, and Greenville as well as coastal points. Completion of the airports at these interior recreational centers will make it possible for sportsmen to reach the heart of the hunting country in approximately three hours from New York or Philadelphia.

Extension to Bar Harbor and Calais of the present daily passenger and mail service connecting Portland, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor with Boston is regarded as an important step to come in the near future as the result of the program.

The following cities and towns have airports now being developed by MERA labor:

Augusta, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Biddeford, Brunswick, Calais, Caribou, Farmington, Greenville, Houlton, Jackman, Kennebunk, Lewiston-Auburn, Millinocket,

Pittsfield, Portland, Presque Isle, Rangeley, Sanford, Skowhegan, and Waterville.

As the result of the survey mentioned above, two airport chains were developed for Maine. They are: A complete chain taking in all the large cities and summer resorts on the coast; a chain running from 15 to 30 miles inland to serve the inland cities and coastal points in event of fog. (See Airways Map, page 26.)

The first, so-called Coast Chain, is 201 miles long and extends from Kennebunk to Calais. Airports are being developed at Kennebunk, Biddeford, Portland, Brunswick, Rockland, Bar Harbor, Eastport and Calais.

The inland route begins at Sanford on the west, then to Lewiston-Auburn, Augusta, Waterville, Pittsfield, Bangor, Millinocket and to the Aroostook county airports at Houlton, Presque Isle and Caribou.

Other airports that have been developed, not necessarily on any proposed airline, include those at Rangeley, Jackman and Greenville, famous interior recreational centers.

The MERA airport program has included considerable work on the airport sites at Portland, Augusta, Waterville, and Bangor, the present Air Mail stops. The result is that these ports are now flyable the entire year. Fine gravel runways have been constructed.

Plans for sea planes visiting Maine for fishing, hunting and business purposes call for officially approved and designated floats in the following chains of lakes: Belgrade, Grand, Moosehead, Rangeley, and Sebago. Coastal bases will be located at Bar Harbor, Boothbay Harbor, Eastport, Portland and Rockland. Hundreds of other lakes and harbors are available.

FINE GRAVEL RUNWAYS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED AT MANY MAINE AIRPORTS





STUDY

(Above) A drafting class at Camp Gray

(At right) Recreation of various types is available. Here's the Gray basketball five.



PLAY



HOME

Transient Camp

Men of all ages find an opportunity to engage in healthful work in the Maine transient camps at Gray, Dry Mills and Kokadjo.

Comfortable barracks house workers, who receive food, clothing, medical attention and nominal pay. It's a wholesome life for men of all types.



GEORGE V. GREELEY

DIRECTOR

ASSISTANCE of the State of Maine in the construction of the largest trout and salmon rearing pools of their kind in the world has been the achievement of the Transient program in Maine.

Four hundred transients are now working on the four mile long pool project at Gray. There 6,000,000 six inch trout will be reared annually.

At Kokadjo more transient workers are constructing the largest landlocked salmon rearing pools in the world, to be completed late in the coming fall and to have an annual output of 1,000,000 six inch salmon.

Plans are now being made for the construction of a salmon hatchery and rearing pools in Aroostook County. The project as proposed would bring about the installation of a 200 man camp and would result in the construction of facilities for the rearing of one or two million six inch salmon annually.

Unsettled conditions during depression years caused a great increase in the number of people traveling aimlessly over the land. Increasing demands for the relief of local unemployed resulted in a drain upon public and private resources that left the homeless person without adequate care.

To preserve human and economic values the Federal Government applied its funds for the care of transients. The Federal Emergency Relief Act declared that: "the Administrator may certify out of the funds made available by the Act, additional grants to States applying therefor to aid needy persons who have no legal settlement in any one State or community." All persons in need of relief who have resided within the borders of a state for the twelve months prior to registration may be considered as proper claims on the Federal Emergency Relief Administration under the section that provides relief for transients.

Through the efforts of State Relief Administrator John A. McDonough, it was possible for Maine to be one of the first states in the Union to operate a Transient Relief Program. A city shelter was furnished in Portland as an intake bureau for the men and a camp was built at Gray, where the men were to work in constructing trout rearing pools.

Later the program was expanded until at the present it has over 2000 transients a month under its care. Transient Relief Bureaus are located at Portland, Bangor and Augusta. A Treatment Center for

convalescents is located at Manchester. The three camps, at Dry Mills, Gray and Kokadjo, now care for 600 men, all of whom are working for the State, all labor being paid out of Federal funds.

Maine has benefited greatly financially and socially from the Transient Relief Program. It has been an experiment that has met with the favor of even our most conservative taxpayers. Each man has worked thirty hours a week at a nominal wage, building rearing pools for the State Fish & Game Department.

The value realized from careful medical examination and treatment can not be passed over too lightly. These people were socially neglected. Many were diseased. Many only needed the proper diet and simple life of the camps to enable them to once more take their place in the world, once more to be able to do a good day's work.

Finally, an indirect effect has been the raising of wages by keeping these men off the labor market. This was not an aim of ours in any sense, but nevertheless it had its effects towards insuring jobs for hundreds of Maine men with dependents.

Women's Work

(From Page Thirteen)

Smaller projects have included Home Service and bedside nursing in several communities where the need was great, a laundry project employing three women to handle the family washings of homes where sickness prevented mothers from carrying on their full duties.

Three women were employed for four weeks in the making of a pictorial record of activities at the Resident School at Manchester. Their work has been sent to Washington.

Compilation of a handbook of the Maine Indians is now underway.

At Houlton another research project was set up at the public library.

A woman worker unearthed a valuable book on British naval achievements, worth, according to an authority, about \$100. In the same attic a long forgotten envelope was found to contain a \$1000 bond with thirty unclipped coupons and a sheaf of \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills—Confederate money, but of historical value.

State of Maine
EMERGENCY RELIEF
ADMINISTRATION
1934 - 1935

STATE ADMINISTRATOR

Chief Clerk Secretary

Emergency Education Bureau of Investigation College Student Aid

Ass't. State Administrator

Work Division Field Administration Fishermens Relief Corp. Finance Division Farm Relief Corp. Transient Division Social Service Division

Engineering Department Safety Department White Collar Projects Womens Work Department

Tools & Equipment Construction Approval of FRI Compensation Statistics & Reports Local Safety Directors

Purchase Order and Contracts Check Writing Bank Reconciliation Disbursing Statements

Records and Mailing

FERA Reports Budgets Special Research Statistics Registrar Camp Supervisors Medical Department Center Directors

Supplies and Materials

Warehouses Distribution

Plans Purchasing Advice

Area A AUGUSTA Area B BANGOR Area C BELFAST Area D CALAIS Area E CARIBOU Area F CHERRYFIELD Area G FARMINGTON Area H HOULTON Area I KENNEBUNK Area J LEWISTON Area K MILO Area L PORTLAND Area M RUMFORD Area N VAN BUREN Area O WATERTVILLE Area P WISCASSET

CHART OF ORGANIZATION
Prepared by
Dept.-Research and Statistics



SURPLUS



Maine Potatoes

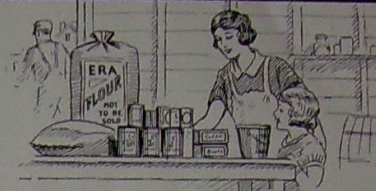
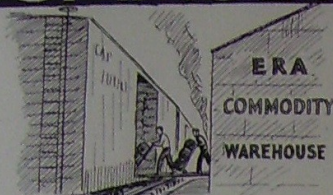
To the number of 2,300 cars were purchased for relief distribution. Here is some of Aroostook's surplus crop on its way to the starch factory.

Cars of potatoes in a railroad yard on their way to the Atlantic and Gulf States. Fifty-four of the cars purchased were distributed in Maine.



DISTRIBUTION

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION



THOMAS E. FLAHERTY

DIRECTOR

ONE and a half million pounds of potatoes and nearly one and three-quarters million pounds of beef and pork were distributed during 1934 to needy families in Maine by the Commodity Distribution Department of the MERA.

Other commodities distributed in the same period included 429,240 pounds of flour, 297,420 pounds of butter, 123,015 pounds of rice.

In slaughter houses established at Portland, Auburn, Randolph, Newburg, Cherryfield, Houlton and Presque Isle 700 men were employed during the slaughtering of 18,000 head of cattle from the drought lands of the West. So 25,000 Maine families were fed more than 500,000 pounds of fresh beef, and 2,225,000 pounds of beef were canned at Bangor, Portland and Yarmouth. Of the beef canned 120,000 pounds went to Maine needy in 1934. Before June 1, 1935, 600,000 pounds more will be distributed in the state, the balance of that canned being held here for shipment to other sections of the country. Beef canned in the West and distributed here during 1934 totaled 210,000 pounds.

Six thousand cases of beef soup have been canned for distribution by schools to under-nourished children.

Under an allotment of funds from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Maine potatoes were purchased for free distribution in Maine and in the states of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico. To quote from the January 1935 issue of **The Project**, published by the Work Division, the Transient Division, the Educational Division of the FERA and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation:

"Purchases (of food surpluses) are being made by the various State Emergency Relief Administrations, and where the quantity is in excess of what can be consumed by the State Relief load, distribution of the extra quantity is made to other states. This is somewhat of a double-barreled relief measure for the purchases are made primarily from farmers who might otherwise go on relief, and of course, the commodities are distributed only to relief clients.

"The largest purchase of this nature, and now in progress, is that of the State Relief Administration in Maine, where 2,000 cars are being purchased. There was an extraordinarily large crop of potatoes in Maine this season: so large, in fact, that insufficient storage was available. Unless the potatoes were removed quickly, a considerable quantity would have been frozen and wasted. These were potatoes which had

been dug and stored in barns and sheds, which would not withstand severe frost. Since there is not a sufficient quantity of potatoes available for the United States as a whole, it was considered desirable to conserve this non-storageable supply. Apparently the only way to do this was to have the Maine Emergency Relief Administration buy up potatoes at a rapid rate and ship them out for relief purposes to those states normally supplied by Maine.

"The purchase in Maine was made a Work Relief Project, and organized almost overnight. Within a week after the plan started, the Maine Emergency Relief Administration was purchasing and shipping potatoes at the rate of 100 cars a day, and was much the largest buyer of potatoes in the United States.

"The purchases were made from farmers, and first from those farmers who were on relief or in danger of going on relief. Shippers throughout the district were authorized to make the purchases from the farmers and the shipper was allowed \$20 per car for grading, sacking, sewing and loading the potatoes aboard the cars. As the shipper bought the potatoes he paid the farmer for them, and on presentation of the farmer's receipt plus a certificate of inspection that the potatoes had been certified as U. S. No. 1 Grade, the shipper was reimbursed for his payment to the farmer and paid his \$20 fee for handling.

"The project was so organized that the potatoes could be paid for immediately and many carloads were paid for on the same day on which they were loaded. In fact this whole purchase became an f. o. b. cash operation, and the money was paid out faster than is usual by commercial buyers. At the height of this operation as many as 150 cars of potatoes were purchased, billed out over the rail, and paid for in one day."

Since **The Project** for January went to press funds for the purchase of 300 additional cars have been made available. Of the total of 2,300 carloads of 40,000 pounds each, 54 cars were given to Maine for distribution, 39 of them in 1934.

In cities from Biddeford to Eastport 600 women are employed on projects for the manufacture of 6,500 mattresses, 24,000 comforters, 60,000 sheets and pillow slips and 150,000 towels for distribution to needy folk in Maine.

Families in the northern part of the state will receive 1,000 cords of wood now being cut on wood cutting projects there.



ADULT



MERA Educators

To the number of 361 have taught common school and cultural subjects to 5,000 adults. Community singing, as illustrated, was included.



SOCIAL SERVICE RECORDS

Investigators are now at work on a complete occupational classification of the unemployed.



EDUCATION



SOCIAL SERVICE



CHARLES S. BROWN

DIRECTOR

THE work of the Social Service Division is the basis upon which ERA projects are allocated.

Before a man or woman is placed at work his need of relief is fully investigated by a Social Service Division case worker or interviewer. The budget that a family needs to supply itself with the necessities of life is determined, with the following allowable items:

Rent or taxes et cetera in lieu of rent, food, fuel, clothing, light, medical care, and the necessary household supplies.

The weekly income of the family is ascertained by the case worker and the difference between the budget and the income is determined and becomes known as the **budgetary deficiency**. Then the case worker recommends to the Work Division head in her Area that the man or woman be assigned to a work project for the number of hours necessary to earn an amount sufficient to take care of the **budgetary deficiency**, except that this number must not exceed thirty hours, the maximum allowable in any one week.

Should this maximum be insufficient to take care of the **deficiency**, the case worker must arrange for the family to receive direct relief from state, local or federal funds, or, as is done in many instances, from private sources.

In event the worker finds that some member of the family is eligible for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, it is her duty to arrange for the filing of an application with the CCC selecting officer, an executive in the Social Service Division. At the present time over 1600 young men are employed in the Corps' camps in the State of Maine, receiving more than half a million dollars annually.

The Division now has over 200 interviewers, investigators and case workers as compared with five when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was established in 1933. From sixteen Area offices in Maine, workers cover their designated sections of the State. Each has a certain number of cases and is expected to visit each one at least once a month, checking for any increase or decrease in the **budgetary deficiency**.

During the first few months of its existence under the MERA the Social Service Division was employed

in an effort to relieve an emergency. Families were given temporary assistance in whatever form was available. It was attempted to place the family wage earners on work projects where they could earn enough to supply the necessities of life to their dependents.

Now the Division is reorganizing, adopting a new plan of classification of workers, the object being to place employables in the positions to which they are best suited by education, talent and training.

Much immediate distress has been relieved by the distribution through the Social Service Division of clothing and surplus commodities including fresh and smoked meats, canned vegetables and fish.

After authorization by the State Administrator, direct relief for employables in Aroostook County is handled by the Social Service Division Auditor. Applications for such aid, for food, rent and other necessities, are forwarded by Area Supervisors to the State Office at Augusta, are then approved by the Division Auditor for payment by the State Controller from the funds set aside for that purpose.

Civilian Conservation Corps

SELECTION of personnel for the thirteen Civilian Conservation Corps in Maine is a function of the State Emergency Relief Administration.

At the present time thirteen camps offer employment to more than 1600 young men between the ages of 18 and 25, and to 208 older men, experienced woodsmen.

Work at the camps, which includes the building of fire trails, gypsy moth extermination, road building, and camp site construction, is under the direction of the State Forestry Department, and the United States Army is responsible for discipline and care of the youths.

The camps in Maine are located at Princeton, Patten, Millinocket, Moosehead Lake, Lewiston, Flagstaff, Rangeley, Alfred, Bar Harbor, Southwest Harbor, Gilead, Fryeburg and Ellsworth.



Twelve Schools

In Maine for pre-school age children had 300 pupils this winter. Competent instructors were employed.

NURSERY



SCHOOL

From needy families, these children enjoyed fine training, good food and healthful recreation. Medical attention was available.



DAYS

STATISTICS



JOHN J. MALONEY, JR.

DIRECTOR

IN the administration of any business, particularly a governmental agency which has expended approximately \$4,500,000 during nine months, it is essential that constructive statistical analyses be currently maintained. In the following pages, we have attempted to set forth as clearly as possible, for the benefit of the reader, the relief situation as it actually exists in the State of Maine; the portion of the relief burden which has been assumed by the Maine Emergency Relief Administration; and an analysis of the disbursement of Federal funds which have been allotted to the State of Maine to make possible the assumption of such a burden.

Our first concern is the relief problem which confronts us, and as of February 1, 1935, we find that there are 84,994 unduplicated persons, or more than 10% of our population, benefiting by the general relief program conducted for residents by the public agencies in the State of Maine. For every dollar expended by our State government, the local cities and towns have contributed five dollars, and the Federal government, through the medium of the MERA, has expended approximately between ten and fifteen dollars per month to meet this problem.

Of the total obligations incurred for relief purposes, 53% is extended in the form of cash payments. The remaining 47% is disbursed in the form of payments in kind and may be analyzed as follows:

Food and Household Necessities	58%
Fuel	13%
Shelter	10%
Medical Care	7%
Clothing	6%
Feed for Livestock	2%
Public Utility Services	1%
All Other Costs	3%

The following data for the month of January, 1935, indicates the share of the relief burden being borne by the respective governmental agencies. Inasmuch as work relief provisions are not sufficient to meet the needs of many families, direct relief is also provided in those instances thus bringing into being what is known as a "duplicated case." In order to picture the relief situation as accurately as possible such duplicated cases are regarded as a single case in the unduplicated totals.

LOCAL FUNDS:

	Number of Families	Persons Represented	Single Residents
Work Relief	654	3,011	102
Direct Relief	8,367	39,538	1,981

STATE FUNDS:

Work Relief	16	62	5
Direct Relief	1,565	7,428	380

MERA FUNDS:

Work Relief	8,153	37,872	490
Direct Relief	283	1,580	58

ALL FUNDS: (Recapitulation)

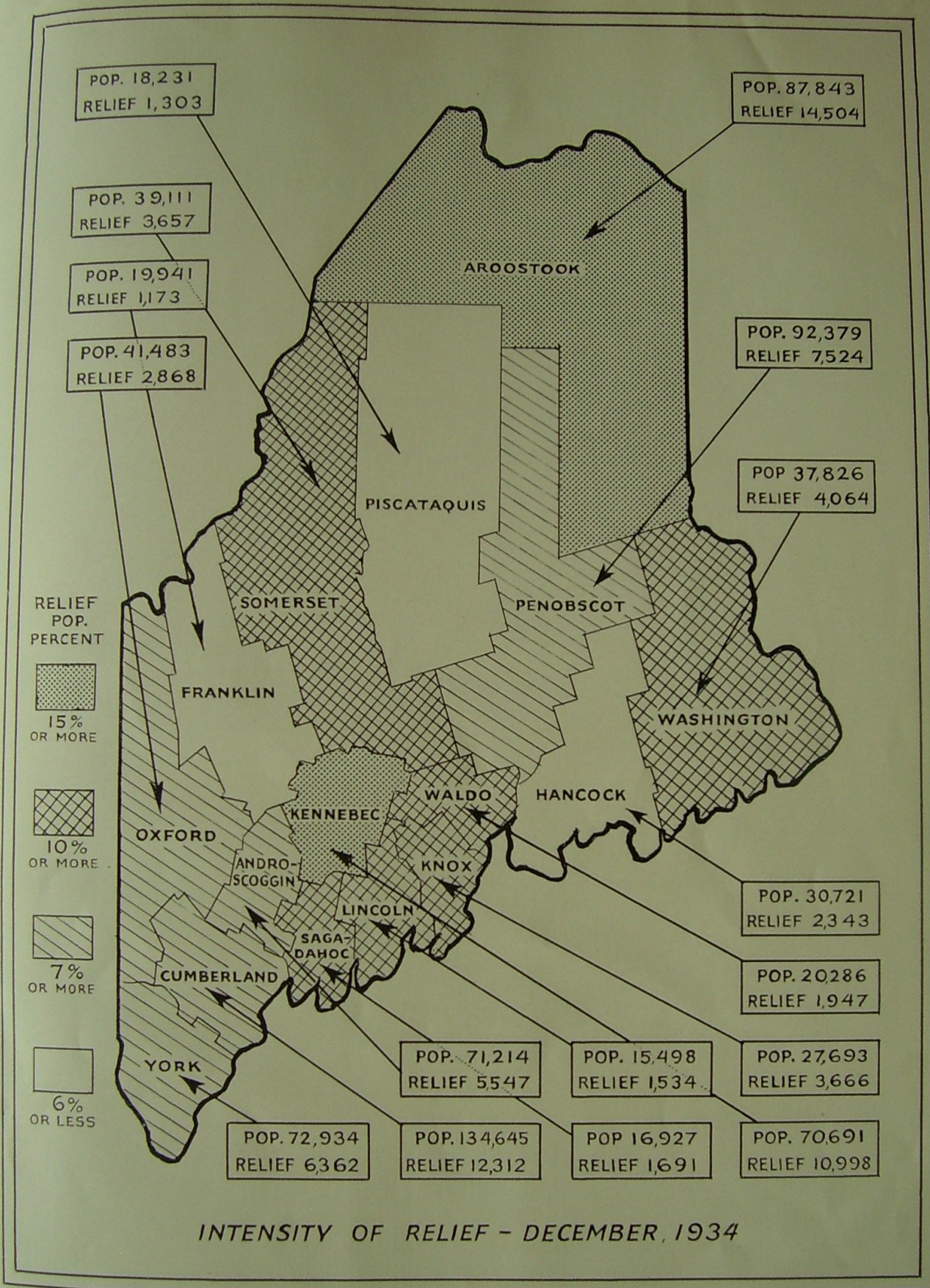
Work Relief	8,823	40,945	597
Direct Relief	10,215	48,546	2,419
Unduplicated Totals	17,587	81,995	2,999

Surplus Commodities Distributed in Maine in 1934

Pork	887,269	lbs.
Beef (fresh)	500,000	"
" (canned)	330,000	"
Potatoes (Maine)	1,560,000	"
Flour	429,240	"
Butter	297,420	"
Cheese	139,625	"
Lard	56,100	"
Cereal Food	80,064	"
Rice	123,015	"
Sugar	30,000	"
Oranges	1,806	bags
Cotton	387,749	lbs.
Toweling (Huck & Terry)	130,946	yds.
Sheeting	105,897	"
Comforter Covering	236,510	"
Ticking	49,936	5/8 yds

**Persons Benefiting By Relief Funds and Obligations
Incurred For Same**

County	July	August	September	October	November	December
ANDROSCOGGIN	1,610 \$18,277.82	1,739 \$33,150.08	1,803 \$31,216.00	1,755 \$44,905.61	2,010 \$52,726.17	2,519 \$47,204.17
Lewiston	2,439 \$28,682.54	2,179 \$24,947.85	2,259 \$24,983.55	2,797 \$26,299.02	2,868 \$27,121.54	3,028 \$28,912.08
AROOSTOOK	10,944 \$93,975.73	10,930 \$98,834.53	8,606 \$103,560.21	10,284 \$116,928.33	13,060 \$139,201.24	14,504 \$103,123.28
CUMBERLAND	4,115 \$43,720.19	3,328 \$59,800.88	3,392 \$56,728.38	4,214 \$84,619.94	5,057 \$65,727.30	5,682 \$80,514.71
Portland	7,349 \$87,974.70	6,940 \$77,940.28	6,013 \$62,543.55	6,181 \$61,579.20	6,312 \$64,073.91	6,630 \$70,729.88
FRANKLIN	836 \$9,590.47	762 \$7,870.26	899 \$17,208.05	1,266 \$22,009.75	1,464 \$20,460.10	1,173 \$16,121.27
HANCOCK	1,758 \$19,412.32	1,606 \$14,352.33	1,898 \$23,730.64	2,479 \$36,642.39	2,699 \$37,086.53	2,343 \$25,539.42
KENNEBEC	8,745 \$86,801.64	6,974 \$70,737.57	7,359 \$78,889.26	8,573 \$111,543.90	11,130 \$124,575.76	10,998 \$97,506.47
KNOX	2,553 \$31,543.34	2,331 \$25,344.67	2,679 \$24,922.14	3,038 \$36,255.08	3,583 \$37,427.98	3,666 \$34,643.74
LINCOLN	648 \$7,599.64	670 \$7,774.60	581 \$11,586.37	1,274 \$18,659.80	1,164 \$20,713.32	1,534 \$13,519.12
OXFORD	2,354 \$22,149.39	2,183 \$32,392.06	2,188 \$37,385.62	2,817 \$54,227.14	3,248 \$42,613.61	2,808 \$35,086.24
PENOBSCOT	4,216 \$39,880.99	3,493 \$51,139.56	3,989 \$56,620.22	3,167 \$76,065.05	6,212 \$74,662.71	5,730 \$69,486.27
Bangor	1,171 \$18,998.82	1,557 \$25,085.18	1,556 \$15,294.90	1,794 \$34,063.27	1,794 \$14,852.48	1,794 \$19,856.08
PISCATAQUIS	1,089 \$11,552.99	995 \$11,624.44	1,381 \$14,795.67	1,498 \$23,153.64	1,519 \$19,293.21	1,303 \$20,064.65
SAGadahoc	1,444 \$16,933.57	1,301 \$14,771.62	1,309 \$13,439.97	1,683 \$21,697.49	1,825 \$22,530.75	1,691 \$17,796.16
SOMERSET	2,678 \$26,204.53	2,180 \$29,012.83	2,748 \$32,913.07	3,738 \$46,838.40	4,253 \$53,470.32	3,657 \$39,871.22
WALDO	952 \$9,390.05	1,018 \$9,702.44	1,919 \$24,228.19	2,383 \$41,822.52	2,043 \$27,770.78	1,947 \$21,743.61
WASHINGTON	3,831 \$32,333.64	2,852 \$26,305.77	3,931 \$28,139.11	4,017 \$52,365.01	4,758 \$50,045.51	4,064 \$64,539.57
YORK	3,492 \$39,724.64	3,435 \$37,451.91	4,128 \$49,950.75	4,714 \$69,808.29	5,859 \$71,127.14	6,362 \$75,733.49

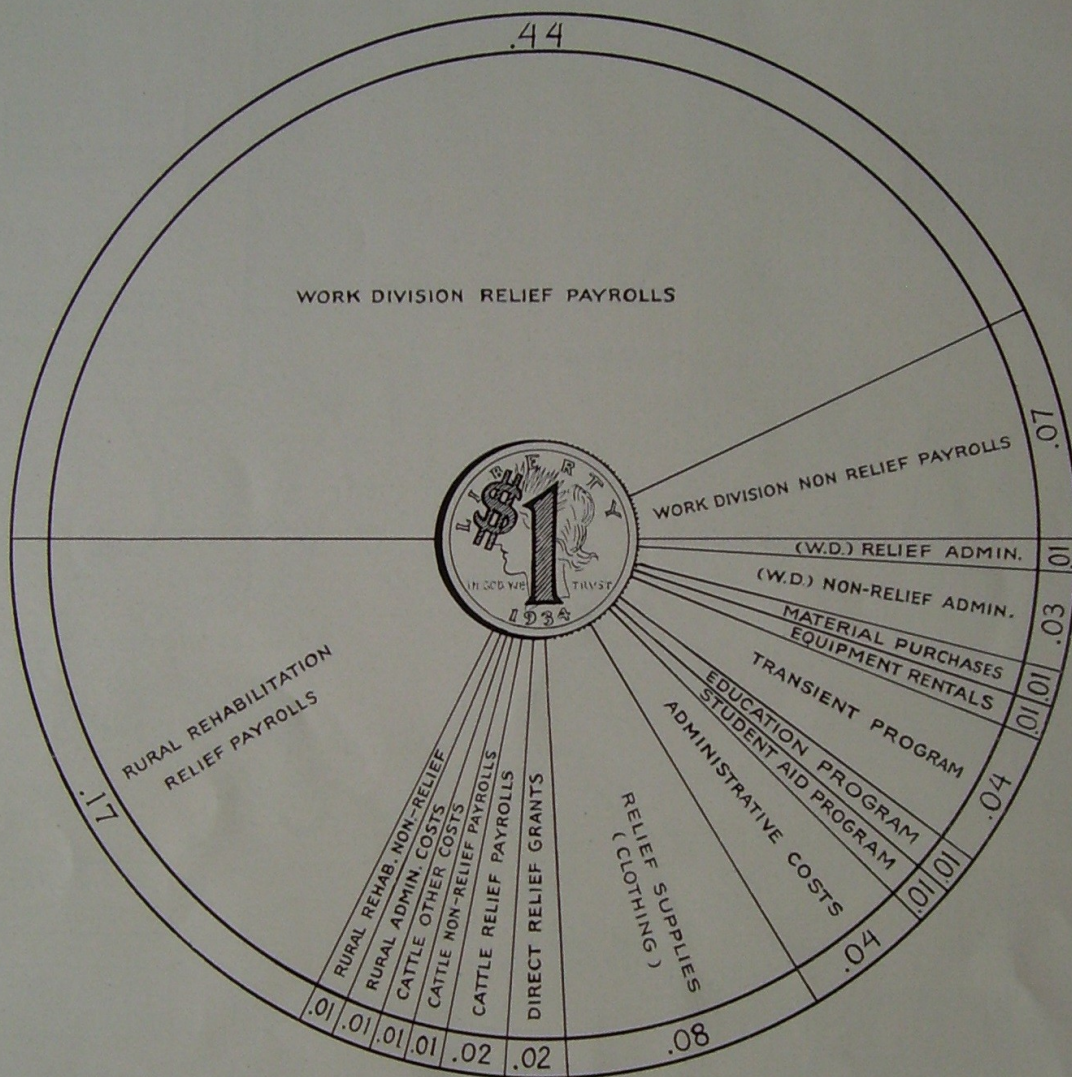


INTENSITY OF RELIEF - DECEMBER, 1934

EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL DOLLAR — 1934

by

MAINE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION



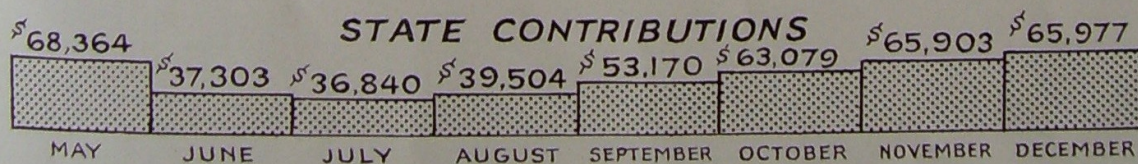
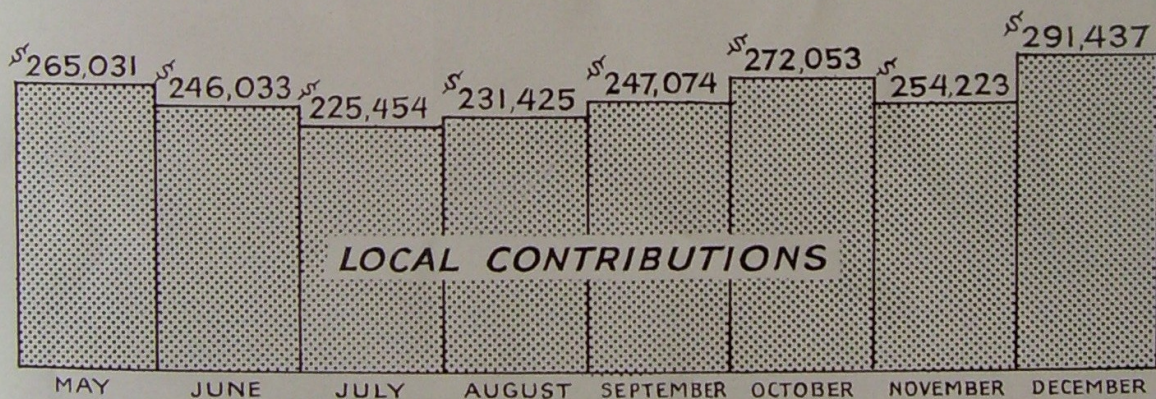
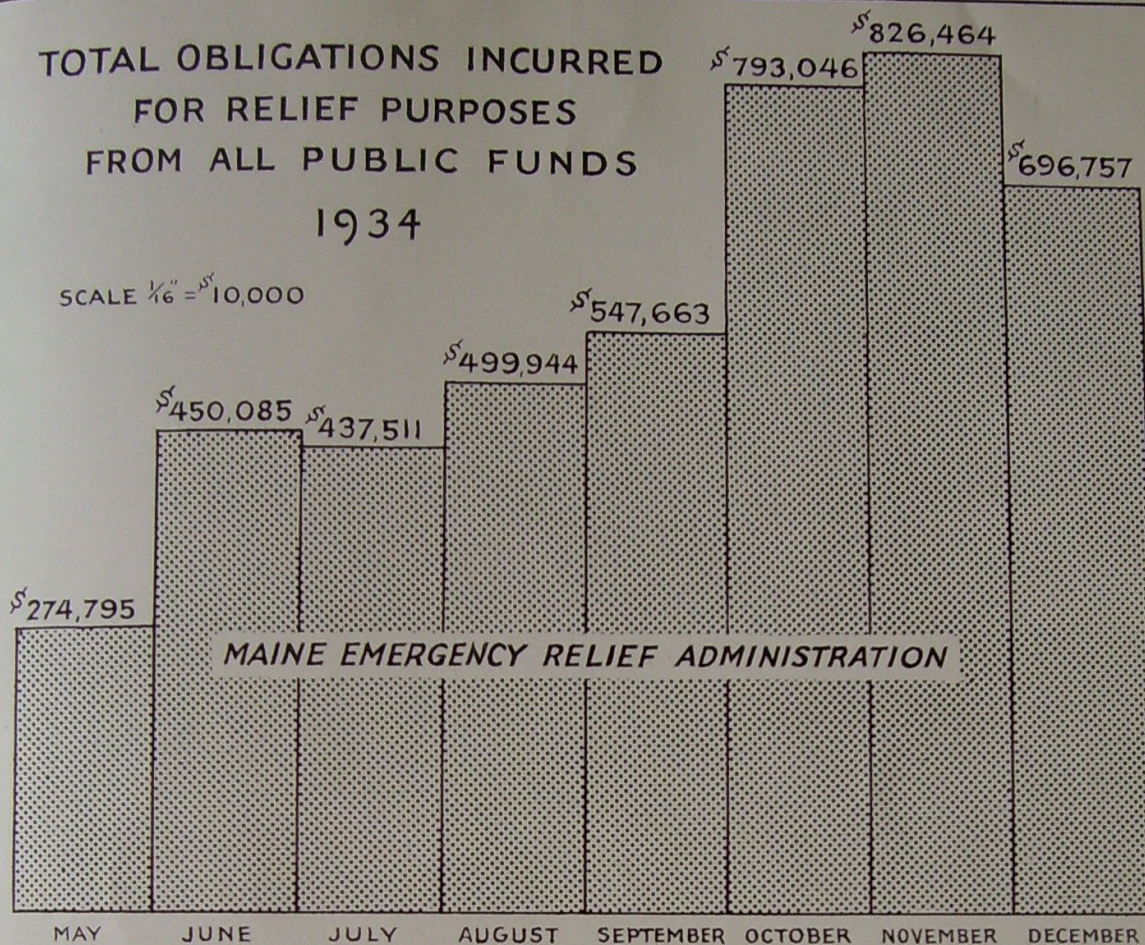
Prepared by

DEPARTMENT of RESEARCH and STATISTICS

TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR RELIEF PURPOSES FROM ALL PUBLIC FUNDS

1934

SCALE $\frac{1}{16}'' = \$10,000$



Resident School

At Manchester 98 unemployed women were given the opportunity to review their business education.



DRAMA

Plays and pageants were included in the curriculum.



SHORTHAND

Here's a class in Shorthand, taught in the out-of-doors.



HOME

Accommodations for 75 were available in this lakeside home.



DESIGN

At right is a class in Art, with expert instruction.

ACCOUNTING



NORMAN H. MERRILL
Auditor, Work Division

CLEON Y. DeWOLFE
Chief Accountant

JOHN L. DUERR
Accountant, Work Division

WILLIAM H. DOHERTY
Auditor, Social Service

THE Accounting Division of the MERA is divided into four Sections operating under the direction of Chief Accountant Cleon Y. DeWolfe, who is charged with the general bookkeeping of the Administration.

Federal funds "earmarked" for specific purposes and allocated to Maine are placed on deposit with the State of Maine Treasurer to be expended only at the order and by the authority of State Administrator John A. McDonough and Assistant State Administrator William J. Salter.

The procedure of disbursement employed by the MERA is entirely different from that used by the CWA. Then funds were expended by means of disbursing offices, fifteen in number and so distributed geographically as to cover all sections of the State. Now all obligations incurred by the MERA are paid from the office of State of Maine Controller William A. Runnells. Registers are maintained by appropriation and program, both by the MERA and by Controller Runnells.

To compensate the State of Maine for cost incurred on Emergency Relief Administration work, certain employees in the office of the State Controller are paid in part by the MERA. The actual cost of disbursing Federal funds for the MERA has been found to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per check.

The facilities of the State of Maine Bureau of Purchases are also employed by the MERA. During 1934 a part of the supplies purchased by the Administration was obtained through that Bureau, but in 1935

practically all orders are being placed through the State of Maine Purchasing Agent.

The Payroll Section of the Accounting Division, under the direction of Norman H. Merrill, Work Division Auditor, is charged with the proper auditing and approval of both Relief and Non-Relief payrolls. Time sheets are submitted by local foremen to the Area Supervisors. From the Area Offices payrolls are forwarded to the Payroll Section to be audited according to approved estimates of projects, no approval for payment by the Controller being given unless the payrolls contain the same classification of workers and rate of wage as shown on the approved estimates.

Purchase order vouchers are forwarded by local administrators, and others duly authorized to incur obligations, to the Auditing and Vouchering Section, with James G. Donahue and Ralph Ingraham (Work Division) in charge, for auditing and approval before payment by the Controller.

Work Division Project Registers are maintained by John L. Duerr, Work Division Accountant.

Direct Relief Auditing is the responsibility of William H. Doherty, Social Service Division Auditor. Upon allocation and authorization from the State Administrator, Local Administrators issue supply orders to relief clients, who present them to merchants for required supplies. In turn, the merchants send sales slips and invoices to Auditor Doherty for approval before payment through the usual channels.

The Accounting Sections of the MERA are located in the Administration building on State Street, Augusta.

Maine Coast Fisheries

RUFUS H. STONE

DIRECTOR

FROM the time of its organization last spring to December 31, 1934, Maine Coast Fisheries, Inc., fishermen's cooperative, purchased 1,394,448 pounds of fish and 13,338 gallons of clams from its membership of over 500 Maine fishermen.

Purchased in turn by the MERA, the sea products have been shipped for distribution to the local officers of 152 Maine cities and towns. An estimated 15,000 unemployed have so received food.

Shipments from the cooperative have run as high as 30,000 pounds a week.

Members sell their catch to depots at Eastport, Cutler, Jonesport, Milbridge, Prospect Harbor, South Gouldsboro, Port Clyde, Vinalhaven, Swan's Island and Stonington. Trucked to Portland for processing, the clams and some fish are canned into chowder. The greater part of the fish is filleted for fresh or frozen distribution, smoked or salted. Some mackerel is canned.

Though sale of the products is primarily to the MERA, orders for fish and fish and clam chowders have been received from the Connecticut SERA.

Work Division

(From Page Eleven)

second order arcs of triangulation and lines of levels; and a project for the collection and tabulation of manuscripts pertaining to Maine historical data, have also been conducted by the Work Division.

Seventy-five per cent of the cost of the Maine State Planning Board, an organization created for the planning and programming of public work, transportation, land utilization, conservation and recreation, for the stabilization of local industry and employment in the state, has been borne by the MERA. This Board, a "white-collar" project of the Work Division, prepared for Governor Louis J. Brann's Passamaquoddy Bay Commission the technical report on the Passamaquoddy Bay Tidal Power Project which was submitted to President Roosevelt. On the back cover of this *Review* appears a Planning Board artist's conception of the completed Tidal Power system.

Safety Department

CLOSE scrutiny of work on all projects and a constantly maintained campaign to educate the MERA worker in the ways of safety has been the double mission of the Safety Department, Maine Emergency Relief Administration.

An accident prevention program has been carried on as an inherent part of work relief, made necessary by the employment of thousands of unskilled and untrained workers on projects where hazards of greater or lesser degree existed. And at the same time MERA workers became safety-minded.

The success of the safety program on CWA-ERA projects at Rumford, lasting from November 1933 to the present time, has been widely quoted as an example of achievement by safe practices. There about \$100,000 was paid in wages for over 200,000 man hours of labor. There were **no lost time injuries**.

SCHEDULE OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUNDS

Available to the State of Maine, January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934

Federal Emergency Relief, general relief and work program as follows:

General Relief and Work Program, January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		\$3,458,000.00
Professional Workers Project, July 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		37,000.00
Airport Program, September 1934		35,000.00
Relief Research Project, June 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		7,425.00
Completion of Public Works of Art Project, June 1934		325.00
Part Time Aid to College Students, May 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		21,960.00
Reimbursement for purchase of Surplus Commodities:		
Eggs and butter, March and April 1934	\$ 6,861.00	
Cotton for mattresses, November 1934	18,655.00	
Potatoes, November 1934	300,000.00	
Surplus Commodities	500,000.00	\$825,516.00
Total General Relief and Work Program, January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		\$4,385,226.00
Transient Relief Program, January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		260,675.00
Educational Relief Program, February 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		117,900.00
Fisherman's Relief Program, May 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		210,000.00
Rural Rehabilitation, July 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		500,000.00
Drought Area Cattle, October 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		365,600.00
National Reemployment, May 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934		9,871.00
Students Social Work Training Program, December 1934		9,390.00
Civil Works Administration		4,554,742.45
Total Unemployment Relief Funds Available		\$10,413,404.45



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Happy harbor safe to win;
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BIRDS' EYE VIEW
QUODDY TIDAL POWER PROJECT

MAINE STATE PLANNING BOARD
STATE HOUSE - AUGUSTA
DECEMBER, 1954

W. H. Beck

LAND PLANE PORTS

1	AUGUSTA	N.S. ● 2000x80 Gravel Runway □ H E-W. ● 1600x80 Gravel Runway □ H NE-SW. ○ 2500x80 Gravel Runway □ H
2	BANGOR	E-W. ● 1400x100 Gravel Runway □ S NW-SE ● 1500x100 Gravel Runway □ S
3	BAR HARBOR	N.S. ● 2000x100 Gravel Runway □ S E-W. ● 2000x100 Gravel Runway □ S
4	BIDDEFORD	SW-NE ○ 2000x100 Gravel Runway □ S open about July 1.
5	BRUNSWICK	N.W.-S.E. ● 1800x50 Gravel Runway □ S E.W. ○ 1800x100 Graded Runway □ S
6	CALAIS	NW-SE ○ 2300x300 Graded Runway □ S open about June 15.
7	CARIBOU	N.S. ● 3000x250 Graded Sod □ H E.W. ● 2000x300 Graded Sod □ H NW-SE ○ 1500x200 □ S
8	FARMINGTON	N.S. ○ 2000x100 Graded Runway □ S open about June 15.
9	GREENVILLE	NW-SE ○ 1800x200 Graded Runway □ S open about June 1
10	HOULTON	E.W. ○ 1800x75 Graded Runway □ S N.S. ○ 1800x100 Graded Runway □ S open about June 15.
11	JACKMAN	N.W.-S.E. ● 1400x100 Gravel Runway □ S 600x100 Additional feet under construction □ S
12	KENNEBUNK	NW-SE ● 2000x100 Graded runway □ S NE-SW ○ 2000x100 Graded runway □ S
13	LEWISTON-AUBURN	NW-SE ○ 2000x100 Graded runway □ S SW-NE ○ 2000x100 Graded runway □ S
14	MILLINOCKET	NW-SE ● 2400x110 Graded Cinder Run □ S E.W. ○ 2000x100 Graded Cinder Run □ S
15	PITTSFIELD	N.S. ● 2400x100 Gravel Runway □ S E.W. ○ 2000x100 Gravel Runway □ S
16	PORTLAND	N.S. ● 2000x100 Gravel Runway □ S E.W. ○ 1500x100 Gravel Runway □ S
17	PRESQUE ISLE	N.S. ● 2100x100 Graded Sod Run □ S NS-SE ● 2000x100 Graded Sod Run □ S
18	RANGELEY	N.S. ● 1750x150 Graded Sod Runway □ H E.W. ● 1600x150 Graded Sod Runway □ H
19	ROCKLAND	E.W. ● 2000x100 Gravel Run. Rough □ S
20	SANFORD	E.W. ○ 3000x300 Graded Sod Runway □ S N.E.-S.W. ○ 2000x200 Graded Sod Runway □ S N.S. ● 2000x100 Gravel Sod Runway □ S
21	SCARBORO	SW-NE ● 3100x250 Graded Sod Runway □ S N.S. ● 2900x300 Graded Sod Runway □ S E.W. ● 1400x300 Graded Sod Runway □ S
22	SKOWHEGAN	NW-SE ● Graded Soil Runway □ S NE-SW ○ Graded Soil Runway □ S
23	WATERVILLE	N.S. ● 2000x80 Gravel Runway □ S E.W. ● 2000x80 Gravel Runway □ S NE-SW ● 2000x80 Gravel Runway □ S

- completed runway
- uncompleted runway
- completed shoulder
- uncompleted shoulder
- H Hard shoulders
- S Soft shoulders

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