

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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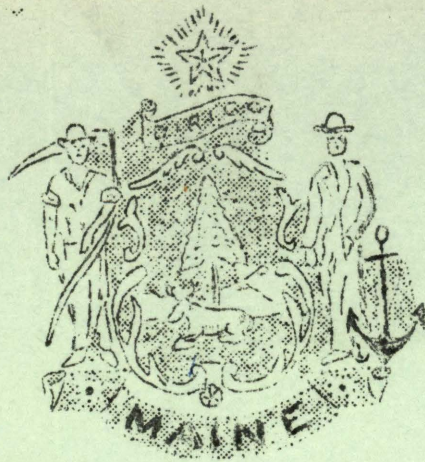
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MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

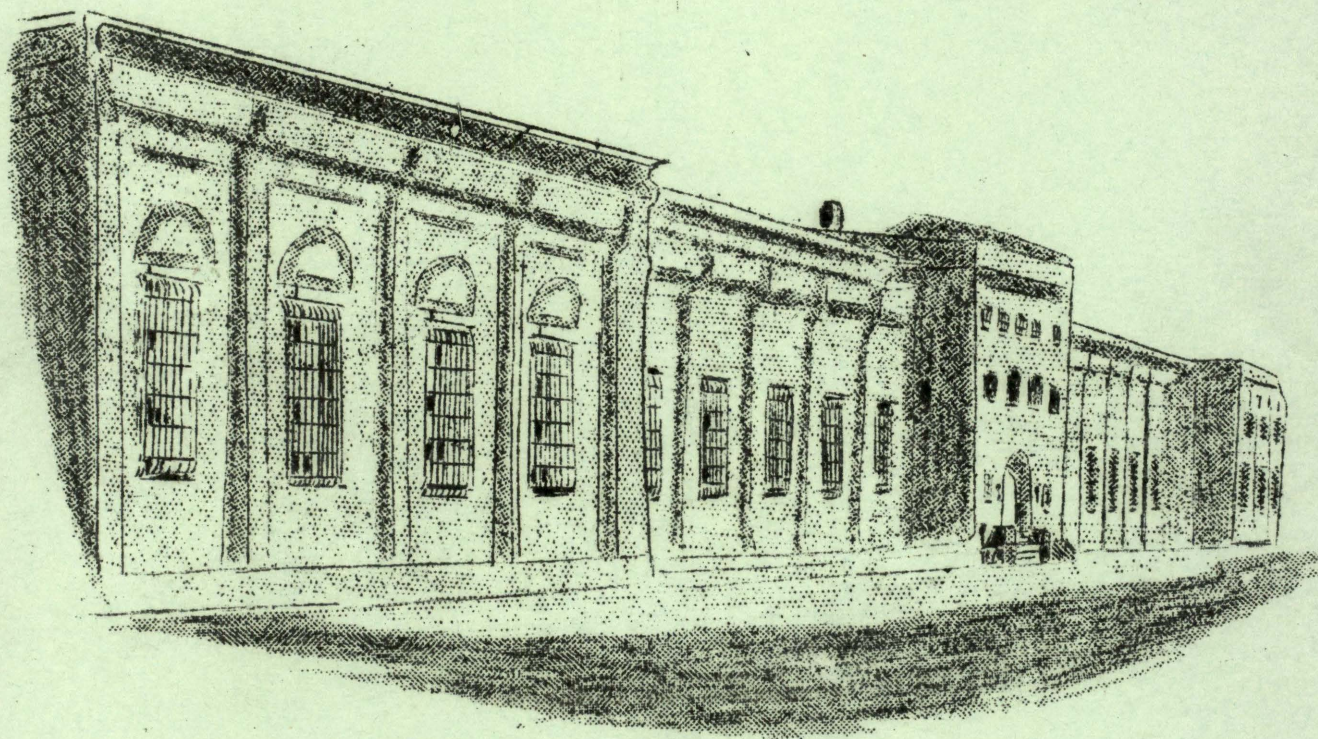
1950- 52

IN THREE VOLUMES

Volume III



STATE PRISON



1950 ~ 1951 ANNUAL REPORT

Submitted
by
ALLAN L. ROBBINS
Warden

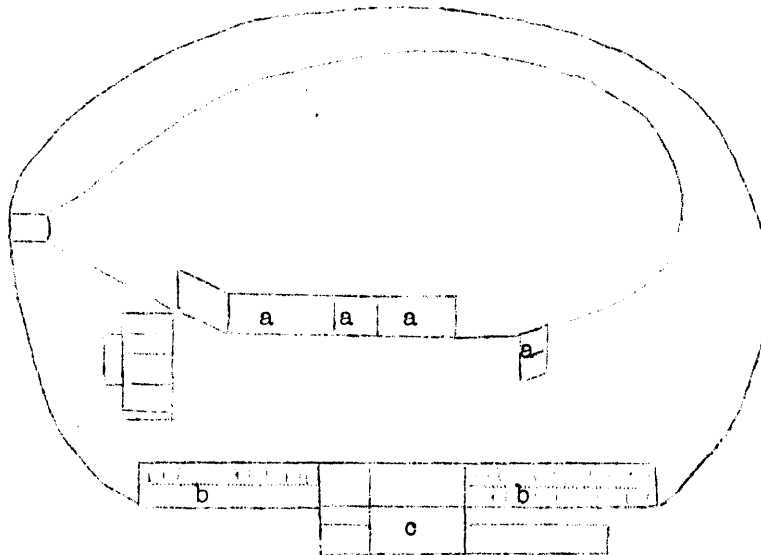
INTRODUCTION

The Maine State Prison was originally constructed in 1824, shortly after Maine achieved statehood. Dr. Daniel Rose, the first warden and prime mover in the establishment of the prison, wrote at that time:

"State prisons should be so constructed that even their aspect might be terrific, and appear like what they should be, dark and comfortless abodes of guilt and wretchedness. No mode or degree of punishment which ever has been made or which ever can be adopted, is in its nature so well adapted to purposes of preventing crime and reforming a criminal as close confinement in a silent or solitary cell, in which, cut off from all hope of relief during the term of his sentence, the convict shall be furnished with a hammock on which he may sleep, a block of wood on which he may sit, and with such coarse, though wholesome food as may be best suited to a person in a situation designed for grief and penitence..... There his vices and crimes shall become personified, and appear to his frightened imagination as co-tenants of his dark and dismal cell. They will surround him as so many hideous spectres, and overwhelm him with horror and remorse."

In the 125 years or so which have elapsed since that time, penological thought has come a long way - solitary confinement, except in special disciplinary cases, is prohibited by law. A person is sentenced to serve hard labor at the state prison, and he must work diligently unless he is excused by the Prison Physician. Firm discipline has replaced Dr. Rose's harsh brutality; a constructive rehabilitation program has replaced the original destructive months and years of solitary confinement.

During these same 125 years, however, the physical layout of the prison has changed but little, as can be seen from the following sketch:



GROUND VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL MAINE STATE PRISON - 1824

a - small shops, some one and some two stories; b - cells about 9 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and ten feet high, sunk into the ground; c - keepers' quarters and administration building.

In 1924 a fire gutted most of the institution buildings, and when the time came for reconstruction, very little provision was made for expansion. Thus it became necessary in the late 1930's to add another cell block, now known as the West Wing. This year it again became necessary to provide additional cells and 66 new cells were added to the East Wing.

It is easily seen that all construction within the last hundred years has been aimed at only one goal - the housing of more and more inmates. Almost no provision has been made for future expansion of living quarters, nor for the additional room that is needed for feeding, administering and employing this continuously growing inmate population. (See Figure I, page 7)

The major recommendations contained in this report are made with a view toward alleviating this unfortunate situation.

Since the Maine State Prison has three major components - the main prison itself, the Prison Farm (at Warren), and the Prison Industries (located within the main prison) - this report is likewise divided into three major parts, one for each of these components.

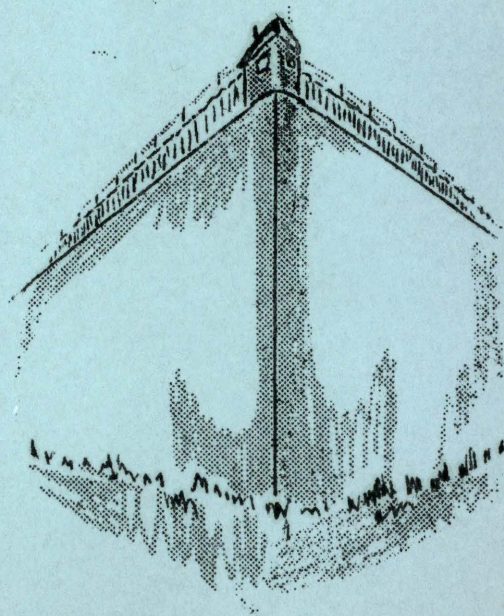
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'T' BIDE
M MINE S'TA'TE
P R I S O N



M A I N E S T A T E P R I S O N

ALLAN L. ROBBINS
Warden

RESIDENT STAFF:

Deputy Warden	Percival C. Pierpont
Captain of the Guard (day)	Albert M. Welch
Captain of the Guard (night)	Daniel A. Noonan
Farm Superintendent	Otto R. Irvine
Industrial Supervisor	Lionel Cooper
Chief Industrial Clerk	E. Samuel Dow
Chief Finance Clerk	Zenas W. Melvin
Stenographer-Clerk #2	Nellie M. Tibbetts
Clerk-Typist #2	Enos Verge
Classification Officer	Donald B. Chase
Physician	David V. Mann, M. D.

Established	1824	Area of Grounds - acres	1144
Inmate Capacity	426	Area under cultivation	374
Average Population	493	Number of buildings	55
Average Employees	65	Plant value (cost - buildings & contents)	\$1,175,223.09

OPERATING STATEMENT

(Fiscal year ending on June 30, 1951)

Appropriation	\$310,090.00
Appropriation cash forward	34,148.21
Appropriation from unappropriated surplus	7,800.00
Appropriation from surplus (Salary Fund)	3,861.00
Interdepartmental transfer	47,249.00
Income	840.29
TOTAL AVAILABLE	\$403,988.50

Expenditures:

Personal services	\$137,103.58	
Contractual services	34,504.36	
Commodities	182,885.46	
Capital expenditures	1,469.83	
Inventory	12,449.85	
		\$368,414.08

Balance:

Lapsed	\$ 1,254.11
Appropriation cash forward	\$ 34,320.31
	<u> </u>

P O L I C I E S A N D O B J E C T I V E S

The statutes setting up the State Prison say merely that it shall be a place within which inmates "shall be confined, employed and governed" as provided by law. The type of confinement, the means of employment and the method by which these men are to be governed, is largely a matter of policy set up by the Department of Institutional Services, under which the State Prison is organized.

Some of the basic policies which give the administration of the prison direction are as follows:

1. The primary responsibility of the State Prison is the custody and discipline of the men committed thereto.
2. Secondary policies of major importance are:
 - a. The humane treatment of the inmates on a just and impartial basis at all times.
 - b. To provide sanitary, healthful and decent living conditions through appropriate feeding, clothing, housing and care of all inmates.
 - c. To maintain a program of efficient and businesslike administration in order that economy commensurate with a sound program of correctional institution administration may be maintained.
 - d. To provide a well-rounded program of work and other worthwhile activities as enjoined by the above mentioned statutes.

In addition, present-day penologists have come to realize that the state prison is a part of the entire law enforcement picture - that it is a means for preventing crime, not merely an end in itself.

Therefore two primary objectives have been established, concomitant with the above-listed policies, as follows:

1. To conduct programs of classification and segregation of inmates for the purpose of maintaining security and individualized treatment.
2. To provide a specific program of rehabilitative activities, including religion, education, psychiatry, recreation, and medical service for the purpose of preparing inmates for return to society as law-abiding citizens.

It hasn't always been possible for the administration of the State Prison to achieve every one of its objectives, nor to adhere strictly to all of its policies. There are always certain factors which tend to disrupt or prevent the full achievement of these goals, such as overcrowding, unavailability of professional personnel, scarcity of certain supplies and equipment, lack of adequate funds, and other cogent reasons.

The administration will continue to discharge its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the foregoing policies and objectives. In this report is contained the steps which have been taken during 1950-1951 to achieve these objectives, as well as recommendations for immediate and future improvements.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The primary responsibility of the Maine State Prison is the security and custody of the inmates committed to its charge. During the past fiscal year there were 286 admissions from all sources, as against 258 releases, leaving a net increase of 28 inmates.

These men were received from the following sources:

Courts	207
On discharge from previous sentence . . .	23
On transfer from other institutions . . .	9
Returned for violation of parole	47
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	286

The breakdown of releases are as follows:

Paroled	177
Discharged	40
Discharged to new sentence	20
Discharged by writs	3
Deceased	2
Released after medical treatment	1
Released by transfer	15
TOTAL RELEASES	258

The average daily population for the fiscal year was 493.2835. The monthly averages range from a low of 475.5 (which is higher than the peak of most previous years) to a high monthly average of 513. Toward the latter part of January, 1951, the population established a new record when the count reached 522.

The monthly breakdown of admissions and releases follows:

Average Monthly Population 7-1-50 to 6-30-51 inclusive

July, 1950	487.4	November, 1950	491.5	March, 1951	494.8
August	479.48	December	494.5	April	492.
September	475.5	January, 1951	507.645	May	493.677
October	487.9	February	513.	June	502.

Inmates Admitted from Courts between 7-1-50 and 6-30-51, incl.:

July, 1950	9	November, 1950	17	March, 1951	5
August	1	December	21	April	15
September	24	January, 1951	34	May	14
October	24	February	10	June	33

Inmates Admitted on Discharge from Previous Sentence:

July, 1950	1	November, 1950	1	March, 1951	0
August	1	December	1	April	1
September	0	January, 1951	1	May	0
October	3	February	0	June	9

Received on Transfer from Other Institutions - 7-1-50 to 6-30-51, incl.:

July, 1950	0	November, 1950	2	March, 1951	1
August	0	December	2	April	3
September	0	January 1951	1	May	0
October	0	February	0	June	1

Transferred Out to Other Institutions - 7-1-50 to 6-30-51, incl.:

July, 1950	0	November, 1950	0	March, 1951	0
August	1	December	2	April	4
September	1	January, 1951	2	May	1
October	1	February	0	June	3

Inmates Released on Parole between 7-1-50 and 6-30-51, inclusive:

July, 1950	14	November, 1950	19	March, 1951	21
August	13	December	17	April	9
September	12	January, 1951	8	May	15
October	15	February	16	June	18

Inmates Released at Expiration of Sentence, 7-1-50 - 6-30-51, incl.:

July, 1950	2	November, 1950	4	March, 1951	7
August	4	December	3	April	1
September	2	January, 1951	2	May	6
October	2	February	3	June	4

Inmates Discharged to New Sentences, 7-1-50 - 6-30-51, inclusive:

July, 1950	1	November, 1950	1	March, 1951	0
August	2	December	1	April	1
September	0	January, 1951	1	May	0
October	4	February	0	June	2

Inmates Returned for Violation of Parole, 7-1-50 - 6-30-51, incl.:

July, 1950	6	November, 1950	1	March, 1951	3
August	2	December	1	April	4
September	7	January, 1951	7	May	5
October	4	February	1	June	6

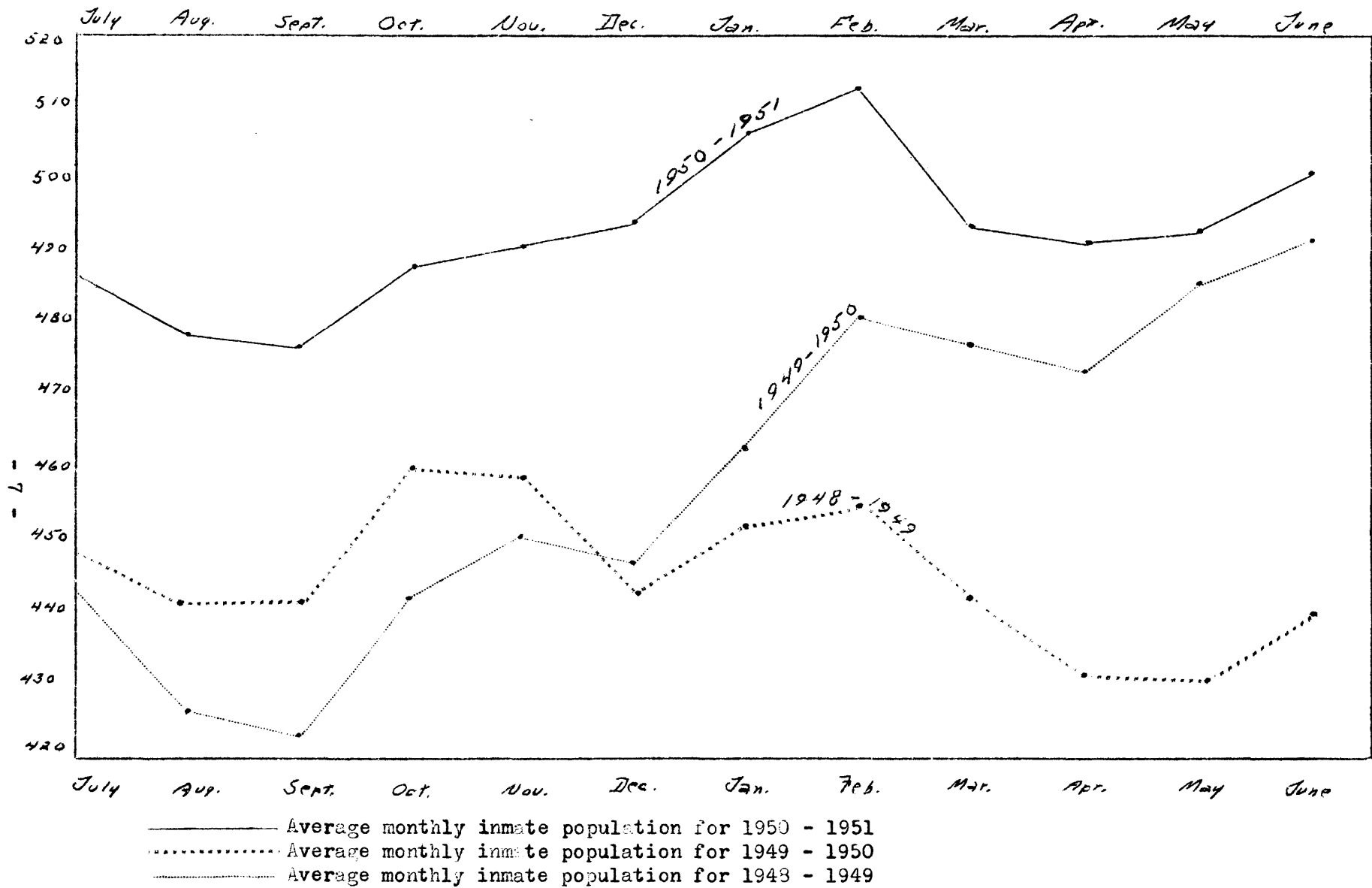
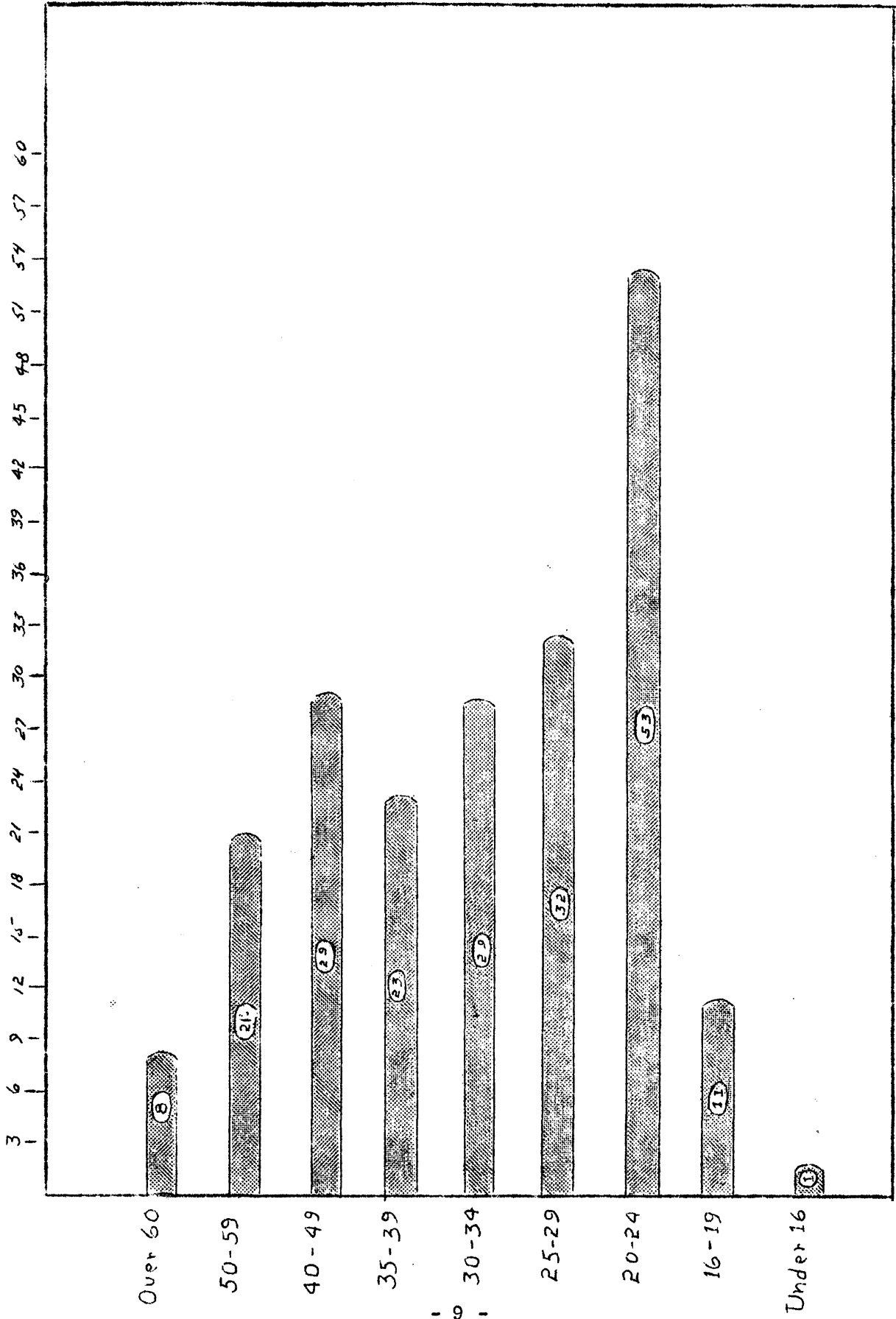


FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

AGE GROUPS AT TIME OF COMMITMENT



Education at Time of Commitment:

No education	3	6th grade	23	4th yr. high	9
1st grade	4	7th grade	32	1st yr. college	1
2nd grade	5	8th grade	55	2nd yr. college	1
3rd grade	5	1st yr. high	18	3rd yr. college	1
4th grade	7	2nd yr. high	19	4th yr. college	0
5th grade	20	3rd yr. high	4	College graduate	0

County From Which Committed:

Androscoggin	10	Knox	12	Somerset	10
Aroostook	21	Lincoln	3	Waldo	7
Cumberland	53	Oxford	13	Washington	5
Franklin	3	Penobscot	21	York	18
Hancock	0	Piscataquis	2	Transferred from	
Kennebec	22	Sagadahoc	5	Men's Refty.	2

Offenses for which Committed:

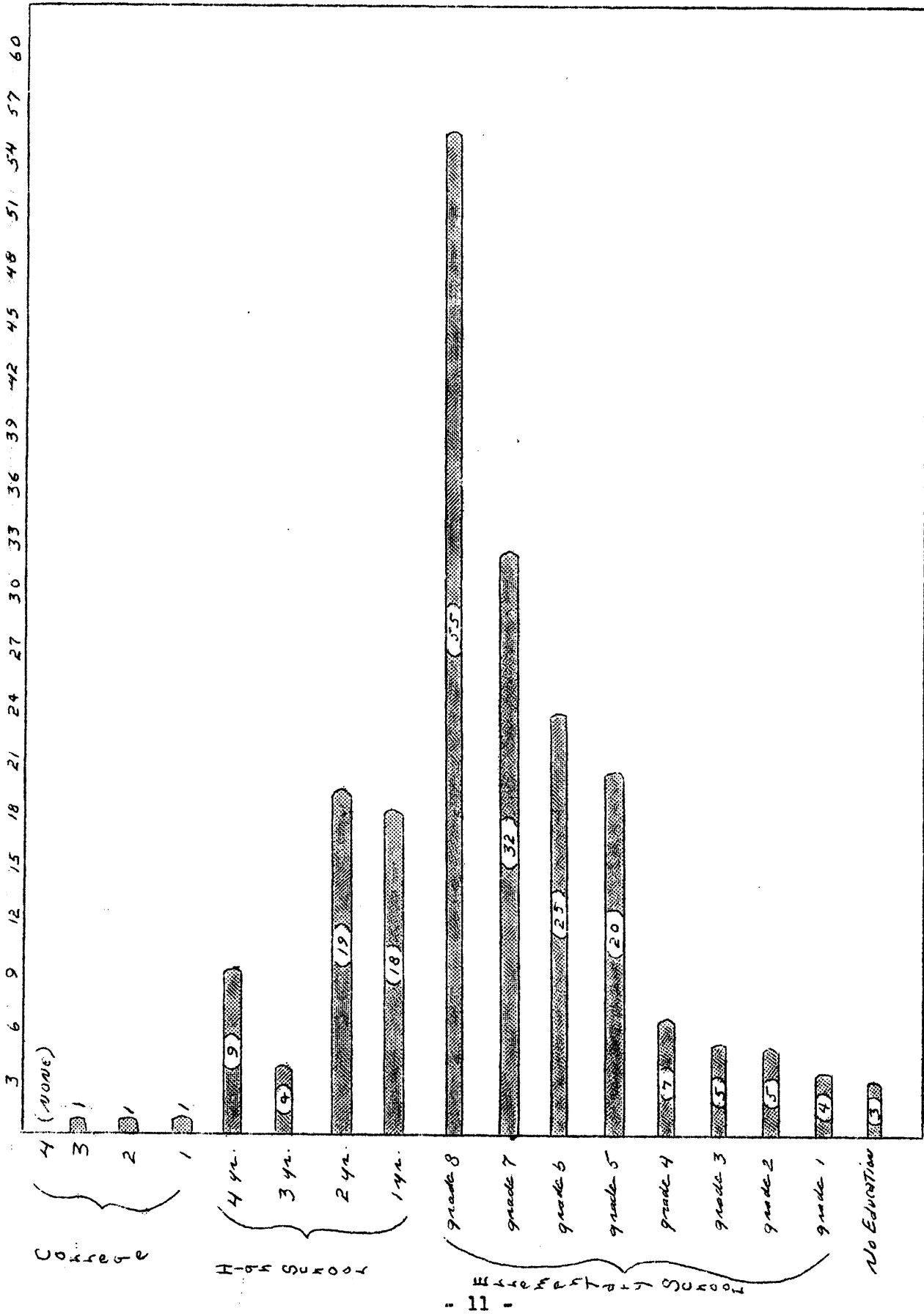
Breaking, entering & larceny	48	Forging and uttering	26
Larceny	24	Indecent liberties	18
Conspiracy to commit a crime	13	Rape (statutory & actual)	5
Sodomy	5	Incest	5
Assault with intent to rape	2	Robbery	8
Murder	2	Manslaughter	6
Adultery	2	Escape	2
Embezzlement	3	Being a common thief	3
Killing domestic animal	1	Assault and battery	5
Assault with intent to kill	4	Assault with intent to rob	4
Burglary	1	Pool selling	5
Having carnal knowledge	2	Aggravated assault	3
Crime against nature	3	Cheating by false pretenses	1
Felonious assault	1	Receiving stolen property	1
Attempt to commit buggery	1	Perjury	1
Operating a motor vehicle under influence of liquor	1	Taking a car without the owner's consent	1

Terms to which Sentenced:

Life imprisonment	2	2½ to 5 yrs.	3	6 years	1
6 mos. to 2 yrs.	1	3 years	2	6 to 12 years	1
1 year	4	3 to 5 years	2	7 years	2
1 to 2 years	74	3 to 6 years	11	7½ to 15 years	1
1 to 5 years	1	4 years	3	10 years	1
1½ to 3 years	11	4 to 6 years	1	10 to 15 years	1
2 years	6	4 to 8 years	4	10 to 20 years	1
2 to 3 years	1	4½ to 9 years	1	15 years	1
2 to 4 years	51	5 years	5	20 years	1
2½ years	1	5 to 10 years	13	25 years	1

FIGURE 3

EDUCATION AT TIME OF COMMITMENT



Number of Previous Sentences Served at Maine State Prison:

42 men who have served one previous sentence at the M. S. P.
8 men who have served two previous sentences at the M. S. P.
6 men who have served three previous sentences at the M. S. P.
1 man who has served four previous sentences at the M. S. P.

Marital Status of Inmates at Time of Commitment:

Single	87
Married	73
Divorced	40
Widowed	5

Inmates or their family on relief at time of commitment - 101

Prior Penal Institutionalization (other than M. S. P.):

Former inmate of Maine State Reformatory for Men	58
Former inmate of Maine State School for Boys	41
Former inmate of State School - other than Maine	9
Former inmate of Reformatory - other than Maine	22
Former inmate of Prison - other than Maine State Prison	36

P E R S O N N E L

During the 1950 - 1951 fiscal year, eleven employees resigned and seven were hired. Three of the eleven resigned to enter the Armed Services, but returned and were rehired. These personnel changes are as follows:

EMPLOYED:	William W. Gilchrest	8-3-50
	Harold A. Sawyer	8-7-50
	Lawrence B. Daley	10-1-50
	Norman Cogan	10-25-50
	Roy H. Emerson	1-17-51
	Enos D. Verge	2-7-51
	Clayton F. Stewart	4-20-51
RESIGNED:	Raymond E. Hamilton	7-8-50
	Edward L. Estes	8-5-50 (*)
	Victor Daniello	8-5-50 (*)
	Raymond L. Emerson	9-23-50
	Amos A. Garrison	9-23-50 (*)
	Nester Niemi	11-11-50
	Alwin A. Gates	1-24-51
	Lawrence B. Daley	1-27-51
	Beverly C. Geyer	1-27-51
	J. Wallace Lovell	1-27-51
	Leona F. Daley	2-10-51

(*) Returned and were rehired.

On January 27, 1951, J. Wallace Lovell resigned as Warden, and Allan L. Robbins, Deputy Warden, was appointed to the post of Warden. Percival C. Pierpont was promoted to Deputy Warden.

With one exception, all of the personnel hired are employed as custodial officers. One of these custodial officers has had previous medical training and has been assigned as Hospital Officer.

In the past, due to the lack of qualified personnel, an inmate has been assigned to assist the Prison Physician, which has proven to be an extremely unsatisfactory arrangement.

Efficiency and morale has improved immensely under the new arrangement.

Steps are being taken to establish In-Service Training for all custodial officers. To this end discussions were held with a representative of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Warden, Classification Officer, and Night Captain attended a three-day refresher course at the University of New Hampshire. Training films are being secured from the Federal Bureau of Prisons and will be shown to all custodial officers.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that provision be made for the employment of at least four more custodial officers at an annual salary of \$2,194.00 plus merit increases.

It has always been felt that there should be a ratio of at least one officer to every ten inmates in a maximum security prison of this type, and with the present large inmate population, at least four more custodial officers are needed to achieve this ratio.

As a matter of comparison, Federal maximum security prisons operate at a ratio of one officer to every three or four inmates, and the national average of state prisons is a ratio of one officer to every six or seven inmates.

P H Y S I C A L P L A N T

HOUSING (New Construction):

During the past fiscal year the inmate population has reached a new peak and has maintained that peak consistently throughout this period, as is shown in Figure 1, page 7. It therefore became necessary to add 66 new cells in the East Wing. These cells were so urgently needed that, even while they were in the process of completion - during January when our count went up to 522 - it became necessary to put men into them. At that time, although the cells themselves (walls, floor, door, etc.) were complete, the plumbing had not been installed and it was necessary to supply water, etc., by the use of pails.

All of these cells are now completed and are occupied. However, the installation of these new cells makes the present system of ventilating this wing inadequate and a mechanical ventilating system will have to be installed.

It must be pointed out that even with these new cells, if the present commitment-discharge ratio continues, it won't be long before it will again become necessary to make provision for the housing of more inmates.

It might also be interesting to note that Maine is not unique in this situation - California is 125 per cent of normal operating capacity; Arizona, with a normal population of 600, recently had 1240 inmates; Ohio, whose normal capacity is 2400, had over 4000 inmates.

In former years the Radio Control Room occupied the space in which two tiers of the above-mentioned cells were constructed. A new Radio Control Room was constructed in the East Wing, and is discussed in more detail later in this report under "Recreation".

HOUSING (Repairs):

Ever since the East Wing was constructed many years ago, there has been a dirt floor in the utility corridors between the cells on the first floor of that wing. The plumbing in this wing is in very bad shape, caused by normal deterioration over the years. This plumbing is so antiquated that the fixtures have been declared obsolete by the company which originally manufactured them, and parts have not been available for almost twenty years. The leakage and seepage into this dirt floor caused an unsanitary, malodorous condition effecting the entire East Wing.

This year our maintenance crew put cement floors in these utility corridors, and while this does not solve the problem of obsolete plumbing, it goes a long way towards making this cell block sanitary and habitable.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING:

During the past fiscal year there has been no constructional changes in the administration building. This section of the main prison is badly in need of several repairs such as wall repointing, painting, new floors, etc., all of which are cover later in this report (page 17).

The administration building is the center section of the main institutional building fronting the highway, and consists of the Front Office, Warden's Office, Guard Room, and Officer's Quarters. Since every person entering and leaving the prison must pass through this building it is, from many standpoints, the most important part of the prison; yet, when considered from a security viewpoint, it is the weakest link in the entire institution. This will be discussed more fully later in this report, under "Security".

Recommendations:

All of the rooms in the administration building need painting badly. The Guard Room was painted last year, but the bricks which form the outside walls of this room are so porous and have deteriorated to such an extent, that when there is a heavy driving rain, they leak - which, of course, has ruined the paint.

The rubber-tile flooring in the Guard Room needs replacing. Many sections are worn out completely and the remainder is so old that it has cracked and split and is rotting. It is impossible to clean this type of flooring when it reaches this advanced stage of deterioration and it has a constant dirty appearance.

The walls of all of the buildings need pointing up badly. As is the case of the Guard Room, whenever there is a heavy driving rain it seeps through the walls causing considerable damage to the interior of the buildings.

OUTER WALL, LEDGES, ETC.:

The building containing the Hospital, Kitchen, Dining Room, etc., is built atop a stone ledge overlooking the recreation yard. The face of this ledge is so badly eroded that it has become a safety hazard, not only to persons in the yard, but to the foundation of the building itself. A careful survey of the face of the ledge was made and all loose fragments and sections behind which water could accumulate and cause further damage are being chipped off. All cracks will be cemented.

One section of the outer wall - the section at the rear of the prison - is crumbling and needs replacement urgently. During a strong wind this wall is visibly effected, and the Fog Post which surmounts it, is unsafe. During the unusually heavy windstorm last November this section was considered so insecure that it was necessary to keep the inmates in their cells until the storm died out, for fear that the wall might blow down.

The roof of the Fog Post leaked so heavily that it was necessary to reshingle it.

Recommendations:

Engineers from the nearby cement plant have surveyed the rock formation of the above-described ledge and have strongly recommended pilasters for this ledge.

The outer wall should be relocated. Portions of the wall have deteriorated badly; the wooden fence along the top of this section is rotting and pieces often fall

out of it. The wiring along the top of this wooden fence is bare in many spots and should be replaced.

Relocation of this wall should also include re-locating the vehicle entrance, which now enters into the most congested area in the prison.

New wall towers should be included in this plan as the present towers are definitely antiquated, having no plumbing or toilets, and relying on wood stoves for heat. Since the towers themselves are constructed of wood, this is obviously a hazard. Relocation of the wall, with concomitant relocation of the towers, would allow room for expansion, as well as effecting a long-range economy through the elimination of at least one tower. The present placement of these guard towers is inefficient in that they are nearer together than would be necessary if the wall were relocated.

PERSONNEL QUARTERS:

The roofs on three of the houses assigned to officer personnel were reshingled and repaired. The land back of the Warden's house was re-landscapped at no cost to the institution.

Recommendations:

All of the officer's houses need painting and general repair. This should be taken care of in the near future as it will help prevent further general deterioration.

PHYSICAL PLANT - GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

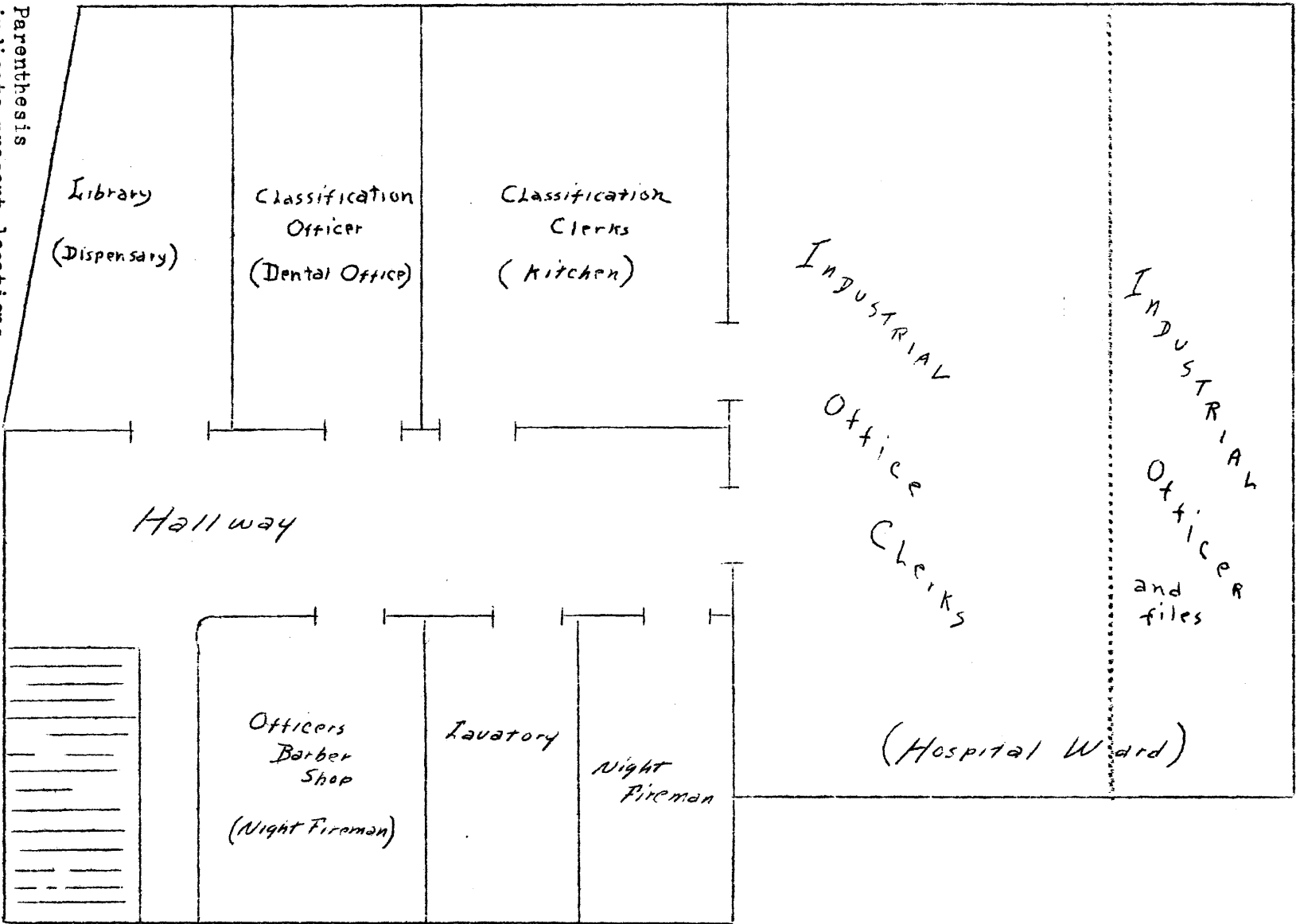
It is the policy of the prison administration, that before asking for new construction, a complete survey should be made so as to determine whether or not the most efficient use is being made of existing facilities. A survey of this type has been completed and the following recommendations are based on extensive study of existing and future needs, economical and efficient operation, and security:

1. It is recommended that the Hospital be moved to the administration building, and that the Classification Office, Industrial Office, Library, and Officers' Barber Shop be moved to the space now occupied by the Hospital.

The Dispensary and Dental Office would be placed at one end of the room now occupied by a dormitory. See Figure 4 and Figure 5 on pages 21 and 22 respectively.

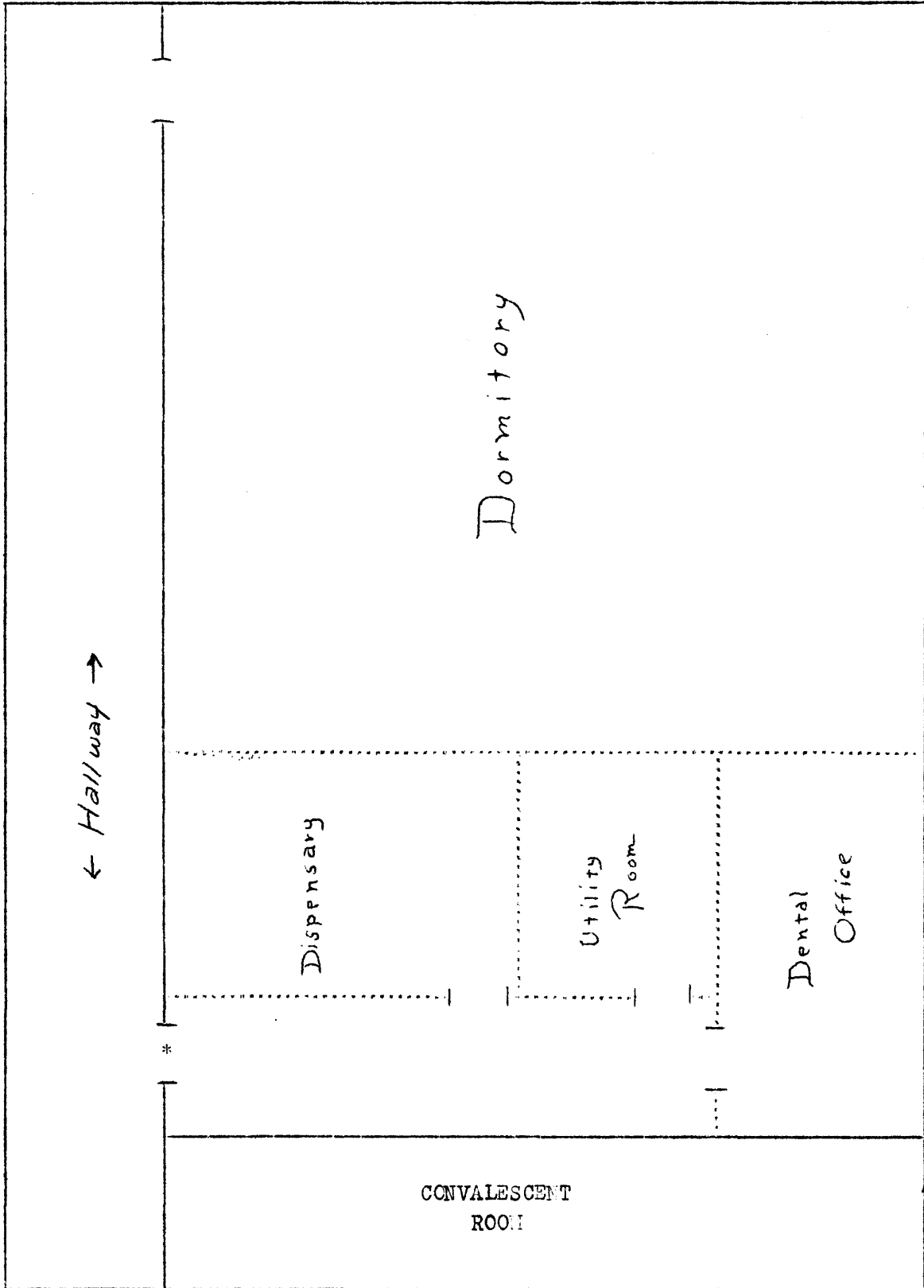
This reallocation would beneficially effect the efficiency of all the offices concerned, and would promote security and economy of operation.

The Hospital would be moved to the space now occupied by Officers' Quarters and it is recommended that a sanitary operating room and an x-ray room be added to the Hospital's facilities. These functions are now performed at nearby medical institutions and the economies which would result from performing them within the prison would more than pay for the necessary equipment.



Parenthesis
 indicate present locations.
 Dotted line indicates
 suggested construction.

FIGURE 4



Dotted lines and asterisk indicate suggested construction.

FIGURE 5

2. It is recommended that a combination garage-industrial storage building be constructed outside the walls of the main institution.

Two of our policies call for "economy commensurate with a sound program of correctional institution administration" and "a well-rounded program of work" for our inmate population. The acceptance of the above recommendation will go a long way toward achieving these two goals.

One of our largest economic assets is the material purchased from the Prison Show Room by tourists during the summer months. The manufacture of these items provides gainful employment for our inmates. During the tourist season the volume of sales far outdistances production and it is necessary that we accumulate a large store of finished products in order to adequately meet the demand during the summer months. At the present time the Show Room is the only place available for the storage of our manufactured products, and the capacity of this Show Room is too limited for our needs.

Our trucks are now kept in a garage inside the prison walls and are continually subjected to having foreign matter placed in their gas tanks, oil spouts and radiators, since it is presently impossible to keep these vehicles under constant supervision. Motor vehicles stored within the walls of a penal institution form an always-present security hazard. A combination garage - industrial-storage building would be the solution of this problem.

3. It is recommended that all maintenance units be combined under one roof in an area now known as the "Open Archway".

At the present time the various components of our Maintenance Department (Pipe Shop, Electrical Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and Tin Shop) are haphazardly located in various portions of the institution. This dispersion makes supervision of these shops difficult, and since maintenance shops, by their very nature, are security weak points in any penal institution, this wide dispersion should be corrected as soon as possible.

All of these units could be combined by blocking up one end of this Open Archway and putting in two floors. It is estimated that the economies which would result within five years from this move would pay the cost of the initial outlay.

4. It is recommended that the Dining Room be enlarged so as to accommodate the entire inmate population. At the present time it can accommodate only 270 inmates at one time.

The Blacksmith and Tin Shop are currently at one end of the Dining Room-Kitchen building. If recommendation #3 above is approved and accepted, the expansion of the Dining Room could be accomplished at a minimum cost.

5. The roads within the institution should be tarred.

During each rain storm the surface of these roads are washed away - plugging sewers and making it necessary to repair both the roads and sewers. The dust which forms the surface of these roads constantly filters throughout the institution, causing damage to machinery as well as being distinctly unhealthy and unsanitary.

E Q U I P M E N T

There have been two major installations of new equipment during the past fiscal year.

For many years our intra-institutional telephone system has been outmoded and a security hazard. All calls between shops had to go through a central switchboard located in the administration building. This necessitated personnel to man the switchboard, and since all incoming and outgoing calls had to clear through this switchboard, if it were ever sabotaged during an escape (as happened recently in a Delaware prison) the institution would lose all contact with the outside. Since all shops were connected to this switchboard, there was always a possibility, small as it may have been, of inmates getting calls either from or to the outside - definitely a security hazard.

All of this has now been eliminated through the installation of a dual-dial telephone system. One system is purely intra-institutional, the other (Warden's Office, Deputy's Office, and Guard Room) has contact with the outside.

The second major installation was the expansion of our recreational radio system which is discussed in more detail later in this report under "Recreation". This expansion of our recreational radio hookup was paid for by the Inmate Benefit Fund which is supported solely by profits from the Inmate Canteen.

In addition to the foregoing, we obtained for the laundry, a washing machine which had been declared obsolete by another institution. Although far from satisfactory, the condition of our laundry equipment was such that even this addition of an obsolete, worn-out machine was a great improvement.

Recommendations:

LAUNDRY: We need at least one new two-section washing machine. In addition to our latest acquisition, our laundry equipment consists of two washing machines, one of which is over forty years old and the other was a second-hand machine when we secured it more than twenty years ago, both of which have been in constant use over these extended periods.

Our present clothes dryer, a steam-pipe affair, runs under eighty pounds of steam the year round, and with our present population, will not adequately dry the laundry. The installation of a new dryer would handle the clothes faster and would increase efficiency and economy by cutting down the monthly cost of operation. (See recommendations concerning the Boiler Room, immediately following.)

BOILER ROOM: At the present time, during the winter months, both of our boilers are kept going at the peak of their capacity. One of these boilers was retubed and repaired two years ago and is in fairly good condition. The other needs retubing badly and arrangements have been made to have this done in the near future.

It is recommended that another boiler be installed in the Boiler Room. Since the above two boilers, now working at the limit of their capacity, barely fill the needs of the institution, it becomes readily apparent that if ever one of these should break down during the winter months, serious damage could result, the cost of which could well surpass the price of the additional boiler.

KITCHEN: Actually the kitchen should be completely renovated. The present range is an ancient, wood-burning affair and it is not only inefficient and unsanitary, but, because of the fluctuating temperatures associated with any wood-burning stove, preparation of satisfactory meals is difficult to say the least.

One of our 40-gallon steam kettles is completely worn out and should be replaced immediately. It has been repaired several times and further repairs are not economically feasible. Several of the other boilers are fast reaching this same stage.

A Hobart mixer is needed for the preparation of meals. A mixer of this type, with attachments, can grind meat and perform many other useful tasks which are now performed by hand. All food is now mixed by hand with long wooden paddles - a patently unsatisfactory condition.

The present refrigerator is too small for institutional needs and creates a serious economic and health problem. Enlargement of this refrigerator would contribute to the more efficient and economical operation of the kitchen.

MOTOR VEHICLES: It is recommended that the three trucks which we now have, be replaced in the immediate future before the present shortage makes replacement impossible. All three of these vehicles are 1941 models. Naturally, at the end of nine years of constant use these trucks are worn out and need replacement. However, experience has shown that the three types of vehicles now in use are not satisfactory for our over-all needs.

Two of these vehicles are $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, stationary-body type Fords. These are too light for our heavy hauling, and too heavy for our light hauling.

It is recommended that the following trucks be purchased:

One heavy duty truck, such as the large Ford F-8. It has become increasingly necessary for us to make a choice of over-loading our present trucks or making additional trips with furniture, farm produce, canned goods, etc. A truck of this type would alleviate that situation.

One three-quarter-ton truck. There are many times when it is necessary to make light hauls to nearby communities, the farm, etc. At the present time we have only the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks available and their use for this type of work is uneconomical. A $3/4$ -ton truck would solve this problem.

One $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ton dump truck. This vehicle is needed for general maintenance around the institution.

M A S S T R E A T M E N T
(Security, Custody and Discipline)

During the past fiscal year there were no escapes or major disturbances within the main prison. There were two "run-aways" from the Prison Farm, but both were apprehended almost immediately, were returned to the main institution, and received additional sentences from the Knox County Superior Court.

It has been felt for some time that security arrangements at the Prison were far from satisfactory, and in order to confirm this impression, the Federal Bureau of Prisons was asked to send a security expert to examine the various security measures in force at this institution. This they did. The results of this survey confirmed the conclusions of the present administration and are embodied in "Recommendations" below.

The In-Service Training Program for custodial officers will go a long way toward improving custody and morale. This is discussed under "Personnel" on page 14 of this report.

Recommendations:

It is axiomatic, and easily apparent, that the larger the inmate population in a maximum security prison, the greater the danger of escapes. Every penal expert who has entered the Maine State Prison has been astounded by the weaknesses inherent in our Guard Room-Pedestrian entrance.

It is no exaggeration, deplorable as it may be, to say that one, armed-individual could "take over" and release every inmate in the Maine State Prison!

It is recommended that a gun and metal detector be set up inside the front door of the main prison and that the Guard Room-Pedestrian entrance be reorganized to remedy the above-described situation.

It is further recommended that two custodial officers be hired for use in strengthening this custodial weakness.

It is recommended that heavy-gauge metal screening be placed over all the windows in the front of the institution facing the main highway. There is nothing to prevent the passage of contraband (arms, ammunition, narcotics, etc.) right into the institution through these open windows.

I N D I V I D U A L T R E A T M E N T

As the primary responsibility of the Maine State Prison is the custody and security of the inmates committed thereto, so the primary objective is the rehabilitation of these inmates. Whereas custody and security must deal with the inmates as a group or mass, rehabilitation can only succeed through individualized treatment.

CLASSIFICATION:

The correlation of all individual treatment is the responsibility of the Classification Department and includes, in addition to the preparation of case histories and the actual classification of inmates, the handling of athletics, recreation, education, inmate welfare, etc.

No field of endeavor is so fraught with frustration as is the rehabilitation of adult delinquents. Yet some effort must be made to halt the rising spiral of penal commitments. Although still in its neophytic stage, our Classification Department, hampered as it is by lack of space and the unavailability of professional personnel, has made enormous strides in the right direction during the past fiscal year.

The Classification Office has expanded its activities so as to compile a complete social and criminal case history on every new inmate. This entails an interview with the man immediately after he is admitted to obtain leads on his background, and then verifying this data through correspondence with persons and agencies who have had contact with him prior to his commitment.

It is felt that the Maine State Prison should be more than merely a place to store prisoners during the period to which they are sentenced to stay behind bars; that some definite constructive steps should be taken to make the man want to be a law-abiding citizen. Thus an attempt is made to get at the causative factors which brought and which will normally continue to bring about the individual's conflict with the law.

Such a study is most rewarding when the man first enters the prison and before he has had contact with the inmate population. For this reason all new inmates are now kept in Quarantine for two weeks after their admission instead of the three or four days previously allotted.

Within 48 hours after a man's commitment a letter goes to the closest member of his family assuring him that the inmate is receiving adequate care, and informing him of the rules pertaining to visits, correspondence and packages. An attempt is made to obtain the family's cooperation at getting to the root of the inmate's problem.

In one instance this brought about a re-union between an aged father (who was an inmate) and his estranged, married son. Thus the elderly inmate has someone to care for him following his release which obviously would tend toward a much more favorable rehabilitative prognosis.

Letters of inquiry go to social agencies, the arresting authorities, the County Attorney who prosecuted the case, the local police, and whomever it is believed will

be able to furnish material concerning the subject's childhood, adolescence and adult life prior to this offense. His birth, marriage, education, military service, employment and residences are verified.

This verification of birth and childhood recently unearthed the fact that a "24-year-old" was in reality a 16-year-old youth who had run away from home, a fact of which the court was totally unaware at the time it sentenced him. Upon learning these facts the Court asked for the lad's return and placed him on probation to his mother.

If the subject has been previously confined in either a penal or mental institution, complete medical or criminal case histories are obtained from these sources, so that we have the benefit of their experience with him.

When all of this material is received, it is studied, correlated, and whenever applicable a treatment program is worked out for the individual. The Admission Summary is normally completed within the first 30 days after a man is received.

Education:

While the therapeutic value of education cannot be minimized, we are so overcrowded that our school room has had to be converted to a dormitory.

To offset this lack of resident instruction, the men have been encouraged to take correspondence or cell-study courses. Up to the present time all veterans who are interested are able to receive this instruction through funds

made available by the Veteran's Administration. However, since this source becomes unavailable after July 25, 1951, a study is being made of provisions offered by the International Correspondence School for penal institutions.

Several men are now enrolled with the International Correspondence School, one is enrolled with the Magazine Institute, one with the Bible Correspondence School, one with the American Technical Society, and one with Cook's School.

Recreation:

(All funds for this activity come from the Inmate Benefit Fund which is supported solely by profits from the Inmate Canteen.)

The gainful use of leisure time is one of the most important factors in keeping either a juvenile or an adult from becoming delinquent. It is therefore clearly apparent that a guided recreational program is an important part of any rehabilitative plan.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that just as crime itself is a problem which should concern each individual of the community, so too, the penal institution which represents the community's effort to eradicate crime should be of primary concern to each member of the community.

The Saturday afternoon movies, instituted last year, have proven so successful that we have purchased a DeVry 16MM motion picture projector (we had been using a

borrowed projector) and have installed this activity as a regular part of our recreational program. As pointed out in last year's annual report, the primary purpose of this Saturday afternoon movie is to relieve the congested condition of our Recreation Hall.

This cannot be stressed too heavily. Our Recreational Hall is an ill-lit, ill-ventilated room in the basement of our industrial building. While it might adequately accommodate some 150 inmates, it is totally inadequate for the accommodation of the 400 or so inmates who are forced to seek its shelter on days of inclement weather when they are not working.

Inmates are confined to their cell approximately 16 hours a day, and inasmuch as many are not able to read or write sufficiently well to pass the time constructively, a radio system has proven to be a boon to everyone. That "The devil finds work for idle hands" is truer in prison than any place else, and the radio system has eliminated many custodial and security angles that would exist if it were not for this activity.

It has been found that the one-channel radio hook-up which has been in operation for several years is unsatisfactory considering the wide range of intellectual, cultural and social backgrounds represented among our large inmate population.

We are therefore in the process of installing a three-channel radio system in all the cells and dormitories.

As mentioned previously, with the installation of the 66 new cells it became necessary to move the old Radio Control Room. This has been completed, and was immediately followed by the installation of the three-channel radio system. The wiring and radio installation was performed entirely with inmate labor and will compare favorably with the system in use in any penal institution in the country. The new radios, wire and fittings were all purchased out of the Inmate's Benefit Fund.

Recommendation:

It is urgently recommended that provision be made for the enlargement and improvement of our Recreation Hall. The acceptance of the previous recommendation concerning the consolidation of our maintenance units will make a small amount of space available for this expansion.

It might be well to point out that some time in the near future a chapel, school, and recreation hall should be built. The institutional facilities could easily erect such a building at only material cost. There is a definite need for a building of this type.

Athletics:

(All funds for this activity come from the Inmate Benefit Fund.)

Athletics form a major part of our therapeutic-recreational program. During the summer months the heat makes it impossible to use the auditorium for any length

of time and in place of the motion picture shows we have baseball games in which inmates vie with teams from "the outside".

In addition to "the varsity" baseball team, we have various intramural teams which compete for league honors. The winner of the league plays the varsity at the end of the season.

Basketball, horseshoes, handball, boxing and paddle tennis round out our athletic program.

The Prison Farm has its own athletic program similar to the above, with the exception that they play softball instead of baseball.

Library:

(The entire cost of this activity is borne by the Inmate Benefit Fund.)

During the past fiscal year we purchased 700 new books for our library, which brings our total to some 4,500 volumes. Reading in the cell, next to the radio, is the major source of release for the majority of inmates and the library has an annual circulation of over 30,000 volumes.

While the heaviest demand is for fiction, with westerns being the most popular, the library also contains books on history, philosophy, biography, autobiography, travel, ethics, religion and literature.

A 100-page catalog, listing all the books in the library, is furnished the inmate in his cell. From this catalog he may choose the book he desires and it is delivered to his cell.

In the event an inmate desires books for constructive study which are not available in the Prison Library, these are secured for him from the Maine State Library. Over 60 such requests have been handled during the past fiscal year. We have also received excellent cooperation along this line from the University of Maine Library.

Novelties:

Due to the fact that there is no provision for the payment of inmates working in our shops, they are encouraged to earn spending money by making novelties which are sold for them in the Prison Show Room across the street from the institution proper.

These novelties include lamps, croquette sets, tie-racks, various types of ornamented boxes, paintings, trays, household knick-knacks, and a host of other items.

The material is purchased by the inmate and all work on the novelties is performed on the inmate's own time. It is felt that this is an excellent, gainful use of leisure time.

Canteen:

An Inmate Canteen is operated in the institution from which the inmate may purchase shaving equipment, ice-cream, candy, cookies, etc. Any profit which might accrue from this venture is accredited to the Inmate Benefit Fund which provides all the athletic and recreation equipment, including the movies, books for the library, the new radio system, etc.

Spiritual guidance:

Religious services are held at the Maine State Prison every Sunday morning.

Father George Goudreau supervises the religious program for the inmates of Catholic faith. Confessions are held on the third Thursday of each month and mass is served on the following Sunday. Father Goudreau visits the prison regularly to tend the spiritual needs and welfare of Catholic inmates.

Father Ernest O. Kenyon renders a like service to inmate Episcopalians.

Protestant Services were under the direction of Miss Bertha Luce who was assisted by Mrs. Ruth Sanborn. A well-rounded schedule of speakers - ordained ministers of various denominations - was prepared by Miss Luce and went a long way toward filling the spiritual needs of the men of Protestant faith.

The Salvation Army conducts a service on the first Sunday of each month, and, in addition, gives spiritual advice and solace to many inmates throughout the year.

Each Christmas the Salvation Army donates packages for distribution among the inmates, a service which too often is taken for granted. This organization deserves high praise for the wonderful work they are doing.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that a Protestant Chaplain be secured for permanent assignment to the Maine State Prison.

This is a difficult and important post which has been vacant for too many years. The excellent job that Father Goudreau is doing only emphasizes the need for someone to minister to the spiritual needs of our inmates of Protestant faith.

An examination of the graph on page 9 will give some indication of the large number of inmates who are in their late teens or early twenties. It is of extreme importance that these lads not only receive spiritual training and guidance, but that they have someone divorced from custodial and security duties to whom they can go with their problems. A Protestant Chaplain is definitely needed!

M E D I C A L D E P A R T M E N T

Due to the paucity of trained medical personnel who are interested in institutional employment, we do not have a full-time, resident physician at the prison. David V. Mann, M. D., serves as Prison Physician and visits the prison three or four times a week to take care of sick call. He is also available to handle any medical emergency which might arise.

This year we employed a custodial officer who has had some medical training and he has been assigned as Hospital Officer. The assignment of a trained employee to this post has already shown dividends in economy, efficiency and heightened morale.

The primary recommendations concerning the Hospital are covered on page 20 of this report.

During the past fiscal year there were 9,251 requests for treatment at the Hospital. Of this number, 8,846 were treated on the spot and returned to work, 322 were treated and confined to their cell sick, and 83 were hospitalized.

Each new inmate is given a thorough physical examination shortly after he is received, and a blood sample is analyzed. In addition to the 286 new inmates, there were 12 additional blood tests taken, for a total of 298 blood tests taken during the past fiscal year.

The only infectious or contagious disease was one case of active tuberculosis. This man was segregated and is awaiting transfer to a sanatorium. The Field X-ray unit of the State Health Department took 104 chest plates. These included all new inmates, and all those whom it was deemed wise to recheck.

Venereal Diseases:

None of the syphilis cases now in the prison are infectious to others. This year no therapy was given to the long-standing cases who have had years of arsenical therapy and who have low titers, and no clinical manifestations of activity.

At the beginning of this fiscal year there were 15 old cases of syphilis, two of whom have been released from the prison. Two of the remainder are still under observation. There were no new admissions with positive tests. Penicillin in oil with procaine is the usual treatment given.

Medical Statistics:

During the past fiscal year there were 29 major and minor surgical operations. The financial breakdown of the Medical Department, including these operations, are as follows:

Skin specialist	16 trips to Bangor @ \$5.00	\$ 80.00
Neuro-Surgeon	1 Neurological Exam	10.00
	Debridement & Decompression	<u>175.00</u>
		185.00
Eye specialist	Examination	10.00
	Eye operation	<u>100.00</u>
		110.00
Prison Physician	Regular salary	1,899.00
	Assisted in 19 operations	<u>267.00</u>
		2,166.00

Surgeon	3 Hernia operation	300.00	
	3 Appendectomies	300.00	
	Plastic, on finger	10.00	
	Ingrown toe-nail	25.00	
	Reamputation	50.00	
	Suturing fingers	50.00	
	Suturing lacerated feet	60.00	
	Exploration of hand	10.00	
	Excision of Cyst	15.00	
	Colostomy	100.00	
	Transverse	100.00	
	Colon Resection	100.00	
	2 Amputations of leg	200.00	
	Circumcision	25.00	
	Excision of tumor on neck	<u>25.00</u>	\$1,370.00
Anesthetist	Intestinal Resection	20.00	
	Colostomy	20.00	
	Evisceration-endotracheal	20.00	
	2 Hernia	30.00	
	Amputation	10.00	
	Lumbar sympathetic block	10.00	
	Hernia	15.00	
	Orchidectomy	15.00	
	2 Appendectomies	20.00	
	Neurosurgery	25.00	
	Regional block	10.00	
	Cystostomy	15.00	
	Hand	<u>5.00</u>	<u>\$ 270.00</u>
			\$4,181.00

In addition to the foregoing, it was necessary to take minor surgical measures in 56 cases for wens, ingrowing nails, removal of foreign bodies, repair of lacerations, etc.

The inmates of the prison stand ready to donate blood whenever it is needed. In a few instances they are paid for it, but in the majority of the cases they donate the blood to persons who would be unable to afford it. This year the men donated 189 pints.

There were two deaths in the Prison Hospital during the past fiscal year.

DENTAL REPORT:

The same situation which exists regarding the availability of medical personnel holds true for dental personnel. We do not have a full-time, resident dentist at the prison, but R. L. Stratton, D. D. S., visits the prison once a week to take care of the dental sick call and is available for any dental emergency which might arise.

During the past fiscal year the following work was performed by Dr. Stratton on inmates of the Maine State Prison:

Treatments	4	\$ 8.00
X-rays	5	10.00
X-rays (full mouth)	1	10.00
Office calls	4	8.00
Extra days worked	3	75.00
Sunday calls	1	5.00
Night calls	1	5.00
Full lowers	1	35.00
Full uppers	4	140.00
Full uppers and lowers	3	210.00
Full uppers and lowers	1	50.00
Full uppers	2	50.00
Partial uppers	1	35.00
Rebase full uppers	7	84.00
Rebase full lowers	1	20.00
Rebase upper acrylic	1	20.00
Repairs	4	30.00
Repairs full upper fracture lucitone	1	12.50
Repair full lower acrylic fracture	1	10.00
Repair full uppers	2	15.00
Repair full upper and add one new tooth	1	5.00
Repair full lower fracture and add 2 new teeth	1	9.00
Repair partial upper acrylic	1	10.00
Add two new teeth to partial upper acrylic	1	10.00
New clasp, new tooth to partial	1	20.00
3 new clasps, 8 new teeth to partial lower acrylic	1	50.00
Built over partial up. acrylic, new clasp, 3 teeth	1	25.00
Full upper vulcanite	1	25.00
Rebuilt lower new front and added 6 new teeth	1	16.75
Full lower vulcanite fracture and 1 new tooth	1	9.00
Repair and one new tooth to acrylic partial	1	12.00
New front and reline full upper acrylic	1	20.00
Full lower and upper partial	1	80.00
Extractions	17	51.00
Extraction	1	4.00
Extraction	1	5.00
	Total	\$1,184.25
	Salary	1,540.00
		<u>\$2,724.25</u>

Regular, routine dental work - 1950-1951:

Number of days dental office open	44
Extractions	421
Amalgum fillings	105
Porcelain fillings	9
Kadon fillings	59
Adjusting plates	17
Repairs to plates	16
Treatment of teeth and gums	18
Penicillin	1
Work on crowns	5
Treatment of trench mouth	2
Abcess lanced	1
Full denture (upper and lower plates)	6
Partial denture (either an upper or lower plate)	16
Scale lower anteriors	8
Teeth relined	3
Examinations	47
Impressions for plates	14
Adding teeth to plates	11
Acrylic fractures	2
Treating of exposed nerves	3
Partial scaling	3

OPTOMETRIST'S REPORT:

Approximately twenty-five percent of the inmate population wear glasses. Fittings and treatment is furnished any inmate with obvious visual defects, or to any inmate who is assigned to a job where good eye-sight is required to properly perform his assigned task.

During the past fiscal year 119 men received fittings and/or treatment by the local Optometrist who visits the prison.

In addition, several inmates who desired special fittings, or glasses other than those furnished by the institution (such as sun glasses, special frames, etc.) were also treated and/or fitted by the Optometrist at their own expense.

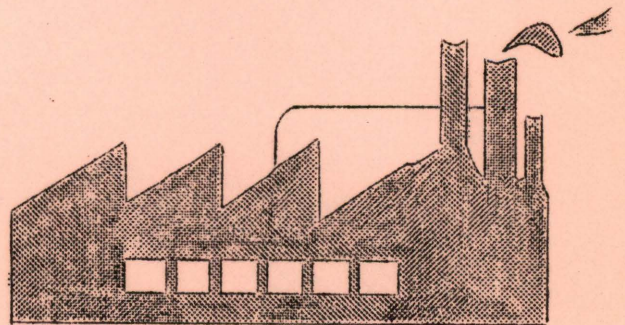
The breakdown on institutional work performed by the Optometrist during the past fiscal year is as follows:

Bifocal lens	3	\$ 22.00
Examination and one lens	8	58.50
Examination and two lens	10	114.00
Examination and one bifocal lens	1	10.25
Examination and two bifocal lens	9	107.30
Examination and glasses, complete	36	538.50
Examination, one lens, one pr. temples	1	8.50
Lens	19	69.25
Examination and bifocal glasses, complete	2	41.00
Examinations	5	15.00
Frames	13	73.50
Temples	7	12.00
Frame and one lens	2	15.75
Frame and lens with color	1	9.25
Shell Frame, changing lens	1	5.00
Rims, front	1	6.00
		<u>\$1,105.80</u>

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

CONTENTS

- Section I General Information
- Section II . . Comparative Departmental Reports
and Financial Statements
- Section III . Major Improvements and Acquisitions
Realized During 1950 - 1951
- Section IV . Major Improvements and Acquisitions
Proposed for 1951 - 1952



GENERAL INFORMATION

PHYSICAL SET-UP:

The structure of the Maine State Prison Industries includes eight distinct departments which directly employ more than 50% of the inmates of the institution in the production of various goods and services which are described in detail elsewhere in this report.

With the exception of the Cannery - which is located on property of the Prison Farm at South Warren - all of the Maine State Prison Industries are situated within the walls of the institution in buildings employed exclusively for industrial operations.

On June 30, 1951, the cost value of Maine State Prison industrial equipment was \$56, 723.46, whereas the book value was only \$16,068.70; thus it can easily be seen that most of our industrial machines are obsolete. Replacement parts are often difficult to secure and repair expense continues to rise annually, increasing from an identifiable total cost of \$3,033.73 for the 1949-1950 fiscal year, to \$3,772.16 in equipment repair charges during the 1950-1951 fiscal period covered by this report.

It can be presumed that much additional accumulated annual expense, applicable to the maintenance of many of these fully depreciated machines, is concealed in everyday minor charges to such departmental overhead accounts as Plant Operation Supplies, and Miscellaneous Supplies.

The present administration has undertaken a definite and vigorous program of identifying the most inefficient industrial machines and replacing them with new equipment. This program must be a long-range one because of a limited surplus fund which places great restriction on capital expenditures which should be made to give any semblance of modernization to the industrial plant.

It is proposed that a large percent of future industrial profits be employed, immediately upon realization, for acquisition of new machinery.

FINANCIAL SET-UP:

Operating on the basis of a working capital fund, the Maine State Prison Industries are financially separated from the general operations of the Prison and the Prison Farm. Complete records of account are maintained for all elements of industrial operations; from expenditures for inventories and overhead costs, to income from sales and services.

A simplified cost accounting system is employed. Monthly Profit and Loss Statements and other reports are prepared for each cost center as a constant guide for the administration relative to departmental activities.

SUPERVISION:

Each department is constantly supervised by a civilian instructor-foreman specifically trained or experienced in the particular activity under his supervision.

The entire industrial organization is under the general direction of a civilian Industrial Supervisor.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the Maine State Prison Industries are considered by the current administration to be three fold:

1. Vocational training and rehabilitation of inmates.
2. Revenue and savings for the State of Maine.
3. Occupation of the prisoner population.

The first purpose of the industrial program relates to giving all available instruction to as many inmates as possible in some form of legitimate occupation at which they might become employed following their release from the institution.

It is recognized that some of our industries are not conducive to the type of trade experience which has been in demand during recent years. The harness manufacturing department was a good example of the type of shop from which little worthwhile vocational training could be expected. Therefore, the operation of that center has been drastically reduced to repair work and the production of small strappings, from which good profits can be obtained.

The greater portion of the area formerly used for harness manufacture has been converted into a modern furniture shop. Thus, an up-to-date vocational center has been established to replace a department employed in a trade rapidly becoming extinct, without relinquishing those elements

of the old occupation from which the State may continue to realize a profitable income.

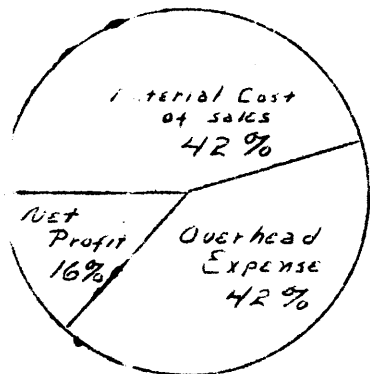
The above example of constructive conversion is indicative of the studies and intentions of this administration towards betterment of rehabilitative potentials of the Maine State Prison Industries, without sacrifice of revenue.

The importance of the large income for the State of Maine, which is made possible by the existence of the Prison Industries, is at least paralleled in significance by the great reduction the industrial departments permit in current institutional costs for general maintenance, and such supplies as clothing and canned goods, as well as in capital expenditures for structural improvements or new equipment, such as desks, tables and chairs - not only for Maine State Prison, but for many other state institutions and departments.

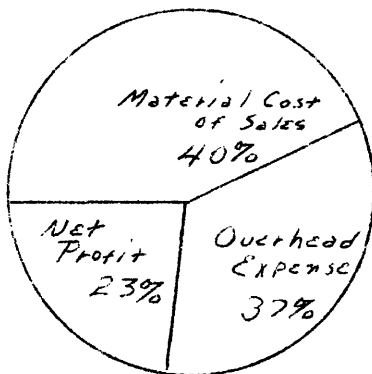
The third objective of the Prison Industries - occupation of inmates during those periods when they are not confined in their cells or enjoying recreational hours - is of special importance within any penal or correctional institution. As pointed out previously in this report, idleness breeds discontent and creates security problems.

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION FINANCIAL GRAPHS
 1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Wood Shop

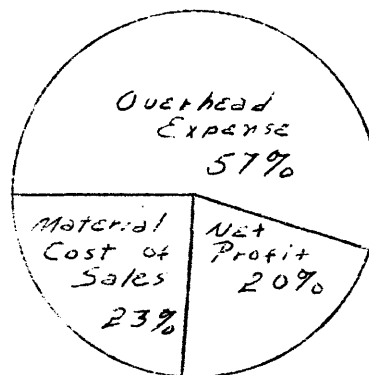


1949-1950

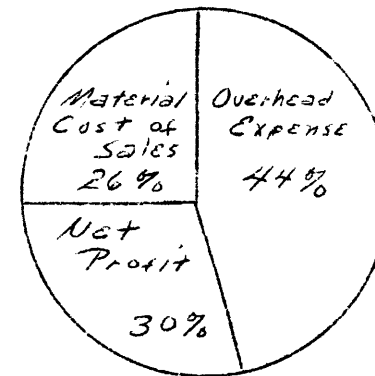


1950-1951

Upholstery Shop

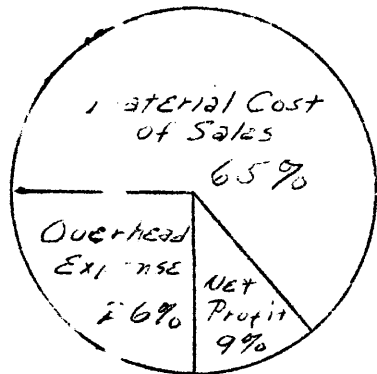


1949-1950

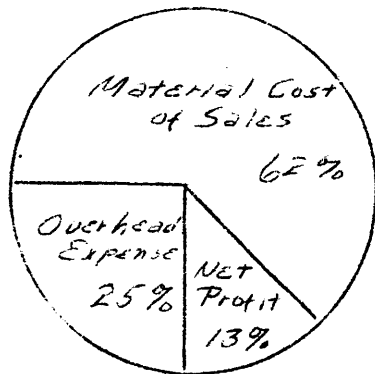


1950-1951

Tailor Shop



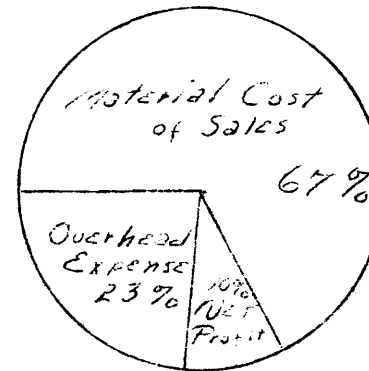
1949-1950



1950-1951

Harness Shop

Material Cost of Sales 63%
 Overhead Expense 90%
 NET LOSS - 53%



1950-1951

1949-1950

FIGURE 6

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION FINANCIAL GRAPHS
 1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Plate Shop

Material Cost of Sales 20%	:	Material Cost of Sales 12%
:	:	:
Overhead Expense. . . 81%	:	Overhead Expense. . . 89%
:	:	:
Net Loss. 1%	:	Net Loss. 1%

1949-1950

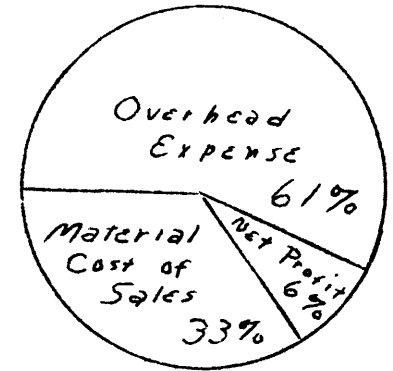
1950-1951

Road Sign

Material Cost of Sales 39%	:	Material Cost of Sales 39%
:	:	:
Overhead Expense. . . 75%	:	Overhead Expense. . . 75%
:	:	:
Net Loss. 14%	:	Net Loss. 14%

1949-1950

1950-1951



- 54 -

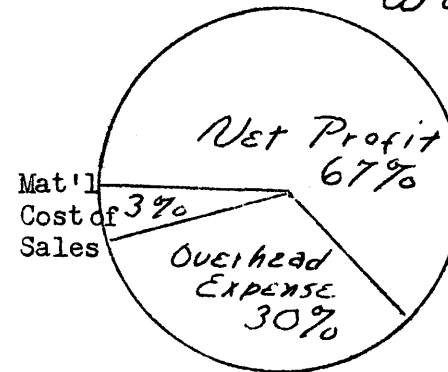
Cannery

Material Cost of Sales 73%	:	Material Cost of Sales 66%
:	:	:
Overhead Expense. . . 31%	:	Overhead Expense. . . 44%
:	:	:
Net Loss. 4%	:	Net Loss. 10%

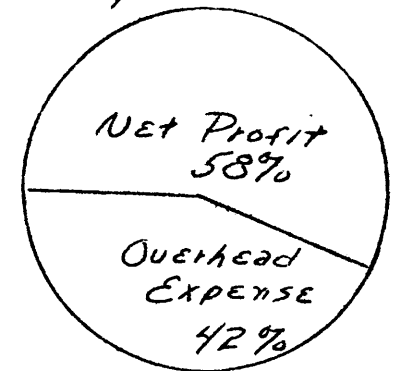
1949-1950

1950-1951

Wood Sign



1949-1950



1950-1951

FIGURE 7

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES

Dollar Value of Sales

1949 - 1950

1950 - 1951

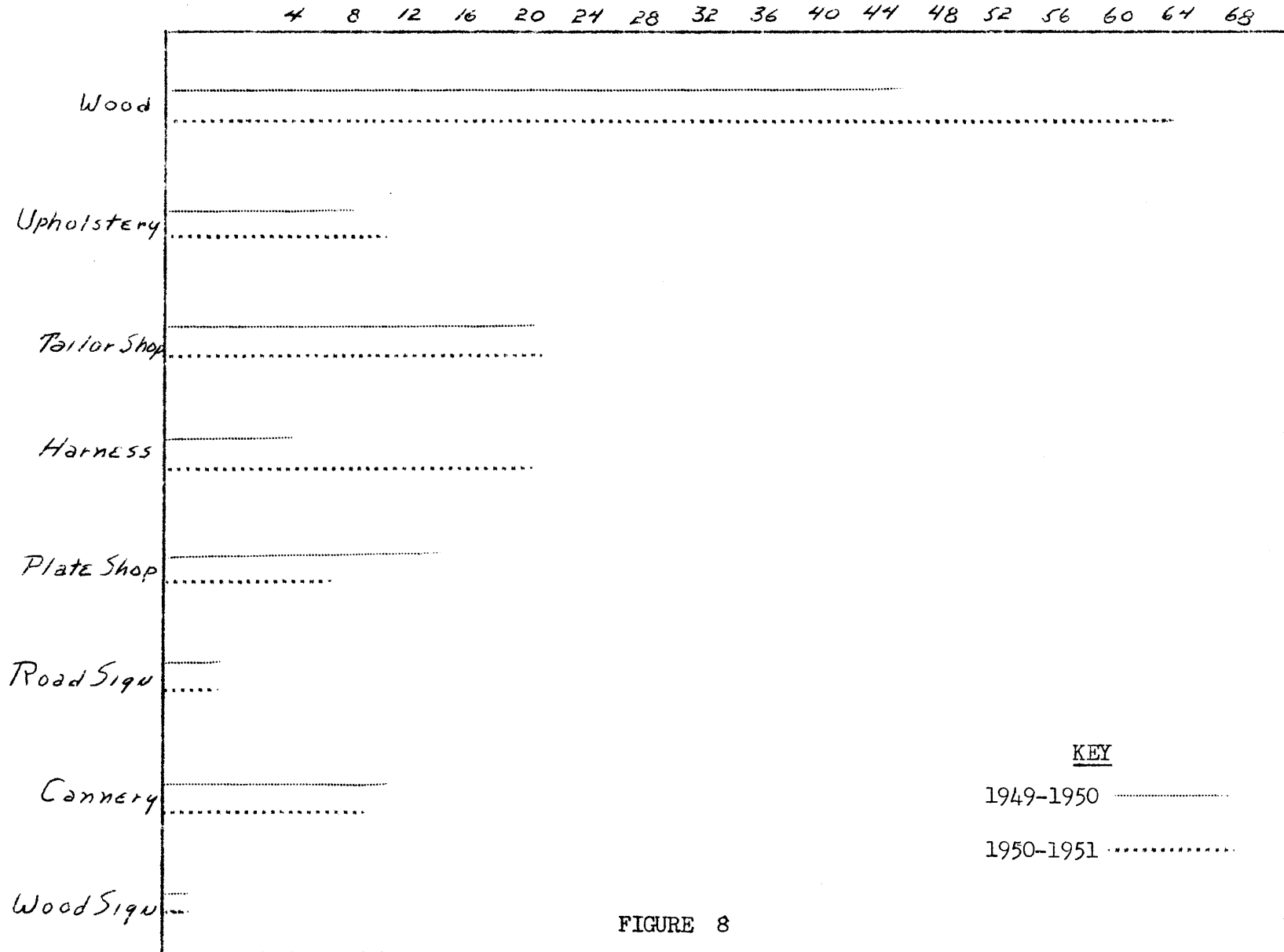


FIGURE 8

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
for

Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: WOOD

Foreman: Mr. Garrison

Average Inmate Crew: 70

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Many types of household and other common furniture, for sale through the Maine State Prison Show Room; varied special furniture for other State Institutions and Departments; considerable repair, maintenance and construction work for Maine State Prison and Maine State Prison Farm.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 11941.05	(26%)	\$ 8922.70	(14%)
To General Public	34270.31	(74%)	55100.75	(86%)
Total Sales.....	\$ 46211.36		\$ 64023.45	
Material Cost of Sales.....	19270.15	(42%)	25600.11	(40%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 26941.21	(58%)	\$ 38423.34	(60%)
Overhead Expense (Personnel Salaries \$5844.63	19356.94	(42%)	23543.81	(37%)
NET PROFIT..... and \$8240.96)	\$ 7584.27	(16%)	\$ 14879.53	(23%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 19626.25	(42%)	\$ 24830.17	(39%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory	\$ 5161.03	(11%)	\$ 4786.53	(7%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ 7366.59	(16%)	\$ 6089.39	(10%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: Plate

Foreman: Mr. Parent

Average Inmate Crew: 15

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

All State of Maine automobile registration plates and plate tabs; special plates for the Maine Department of Agriculture and other State Departments.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 15211.19	(100%)	\$ 8895.41	(100%)
To General Public	-----	--	---	--
Total Sales.....	\$ 15211.19		\$ 8895.41	
Material Cost of Sales.....	2967.61	(20%)	1063.08	(12%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 12243.58	(80%)	\$ 7832.33	(88%)
Overhead Expense (Personnel Salaries: \$5595.63 and \$3990.54)	12329.40	(81%)	7920.91	(89%)
NET PROFIT.....	\$ 82.82	(1%)	\$ 88.58	(1%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 2967.61	(20%)	\$ 1093.16	(12%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	-----	--	-----	--
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	-----	--	-----	--

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: Tailor

Foreman: Mr. Richardson

Average Inmate Crew: 40

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Most of the clothing for inmates of Maine State Prison; much of the clothing for inmates and patients of other State Institutions and Departments; sheets, aprons, and other household articles for use by MSP; uniforms for MSP officers and various other uniformed State of Maine employees.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 20945.47	(100%)	\$ 21696.75	(100%)
To General Public	42.28	(-1%)	115.78	(-1%)
Total Sales.....	\$ 20987.75		\$ 21812.53	
Material Cost of Sales.....	13680.72	(65%)	13469.33	(62%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 7307.03	(35%)	\$ 8343.20	(38%)
Overhead Expense: Personnel Salaries: \$3234.03 and \$3224.64	5436.29	(26%)	5556.61	(25%)
NET PROFIT.....	\$ 1870.74	(9%)	\$ 2786.59	(13%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed....	\$ 12667.73	(60%)	\$ 15300.22	(70%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ 5085.32	(24%)	\$ 6570.33	(30%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	\$ 650.26	(3%)	\$ -- --	(---)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: Harness

Foreman: Mr. Jackson

Average Inmate Crew: 60

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

The operations of this department, which formerly produced all types of horse harnesses and parts, is now restricted to harness repair work, and the production of small harness strappings such as reins, lazy straps, and straps. The main shop has been converted for repairing, scraping, and sanding of furniture.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 376.61	(9%)	\$ 519.77	(2%)
To General Public	3773.58	(91%)	21288.30	(98%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 4150.19</u>		<u>\$ 21808.07</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	2627.81	(63%)	14618.10	(67%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 1522.38	(37%)	\$ 7189.97	(33%)
Overhead Expense: Personnel Salaries: \$2963.40 and \$2962.44	<u>3727.65</u>	(90%)	<u>5026.81</u>	(23%)
NET PROFIT.....	\$ 2205.27	(53%)	\$ 2163.16	(10%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% Of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 1787.52	(43%)	\$ 12102.17	(56%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ 2957.74	(71%)	\$ 75.85	(-1%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	\$ 1036.38	(25%)	\$ -----	--

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
for
Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: UPHOLSTERY

Foreman: Mr. Ingraham

Average Inmate Crew: 45

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Painting and finishing furniture produced by the Wood Department; reconditioning of antique furniture; upholstering of chairs and divans; caning and rush-seating chairs; mattress and cushion manufacture.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 247.10	(3%)	\$ 643.28	(6%)
To General Public	8149.47	(97%)	10478.22	(94%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 8396.57</u>		<u>\$ 11121.50</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	1933.67	(23%)	2927.40	(26%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 6462.90	(77%)	\$ 8194.10	(74%)
Overhead Expense: Personnel Salaries \$3234.03 and \$3232.14	4791.52	(57%)	4865.80	(44%)
NET PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 1671.38</u>	(20%)	<u>\$ 3328.30</u>	(30%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 1933.89	(23%)	\$ 3027.15	(27%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ - - - - -	- - -	\$ 18.55	(-1%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	\$ 9.15	(-1%)	\$ 1.45	(-1%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
for

Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: Road Sign

Foreman: Mr. Parent

Average Inmate Crew: 10

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TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Many various types and sizes of road signs for the State Highway Commission; special signs for towns, cities or private individuals.

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DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 2337.13	(98%)	\$ 2582.15	(100%)
To General Public	52.75	(2%)	7.34	(-1%)
Total Sales	\$ 2389.88		\$ 2589.49	
Material Cost of Sales	931.10	(39%)	841.86	(33%)
Gross Profit	\$ 1458.78	(61%)	\$ 1747.63	(67%)
Overhead Expense (Personnel Salaries \$ 249.00 and 441.44)	1790.12	(75%)	1580.15	(61%)
NET PROFIT	\$ 331.14	(14%)	\$ 167.48	(6%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 931.18	(39%)	\$ 856.90	(33%)
Material Cost of June 30th Finished Goods Inventory	\$ 20.13	(1%)	\$ 20.13	(1%)
Material Cost of June 30th Work in Process Inventory	\$ 28.46	(1%)	-	(%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: Cannery

Foreman: Mr. Smalley

Average Inmate Crew: 15

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Canning of various MSP Farm produce such as string beans, carrots, corn, beets, greens, peas, squash and tomatoes for consumption by MSP and other State Institutions and Departments; also the canning of produce raised at other State Institutions and brought to MSP for processing.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 12485.55	(100%)	\$ 8975.67	(99%)
To Schools	-	-	64.44	(1%)
Total Sales.....	\$ 12485.55		\$ 9040.11	
Material Cost of Sales.....	9098.60	(73%)	5962.56	(66%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 3386.95	(27%)	\$ 3077.55	(34%)
Overhead Expense (Personnel Salaries \$1389.48 and \$1276.64)	3899.84	(31%)	4022.32	(44%)
NET PROFIT.....	\$ 512.89	(4%)	\$ 944.77	(10%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed...	\$ 11307.54	(90%)	\$ 6413.71	(71%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ 4236.75	(34%)	\$ 4445.57	(49%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	- - - -		- - - -	

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Department: Wood Sign

Foreman: Mr. Ingraham

Average Inmate Crew: 5

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Special wooden and metal signs of many styles and sizes, according to individual specifications of customers; general lettering work; various small "novelty" items for sale through the Maine State Prison Show Room.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)...	\$ 254.03	(16%)	\$ 139.68	(16%)
To General Public	1371.68	(84%)	724.01	(84%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 1625.71</u>		<u>\$ 863.69</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	42.52	(3%)	4.02	(-1%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 1583.19	(97%)	\$ 859.67	(100%)
Overhead Expense (This Dept. not charged with any salaries.)	489.89	(30%)	360.56	(42%)
NET PROFIT.....	<u><u>\$ 1093.30</u></u>	(67%)	<u><u>\$ 499.11</u></u>	(58%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed...	\$ 53.08	(3%)	\$ 3.02	(-1%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ 11.18	(1%)	\$ 10.18	(1%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work In Process Inventory.....	\$ -		\$ -	

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED REPORT
FOR
Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1949 - 1950 and 1950 - 1951

Civilian Personnel: 8

Supervisor: Mr. Cooper

Average Inmate Crew: 260

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Furniture manufacture; furniture repair; upholstering; caning and rush-seating; staining, painting and varnishing of furniture; clothing manufacture; harness repairs and strappings; State of Maine registration-plate manufacture; production of metal road signs, special wooden signs and other lettered items; processing and canning of farm produce; special work of many types.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 63798.13	(57%)	\$ 52375.41	(37%)
To General Public	47660.07	(43%)	87778.84	(63%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 111458.20</u>		<u>\$ 140154.25</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	50552.18	(45%)	64486.46	(46%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 60906.02	(55%)	\$ 75667.79	(54%)
Expenditures.....	51821.65	(47%)	52876.97	(38%)
Net Operating Profit.....	\$ 9084.37	(8%)	\$ 22790.82	(16%)
Other Income: Miscellaneous Income	\$ 609.98		\$ 553.72	
Profit or Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	55.12		99.84	
Total Other Income	<u>\$ 665.10</u>		<u>\$ 453.88</u>	
NET PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 9749.47</u>	(9%)	<u>\$ 23244.70</u>	(16%)

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1949 - 1950	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 51274.80	(46%)	\$ 63626.50	(45%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory	\$ 17472.15	(16%)	\$ 15927.14	(11%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ 9090.84	(8%)	\$ 6090.84	(4%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
at
June 30, 1950 and June 30, 1951

A S S E T S

Title of Account	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951
Cash.....	\$ 42768.07	\$ 57897.94*
Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 2487.41	\$ 3055.16
Less Reserve for Other Accounts Receivable	<u> -</u>	<u>160.08</u>
Due from Other Funds.....	2487.41	2895.08
Raw Materials Inventory.....	391.00	1123.11
Work in Process Inventory.....	53862.70	64011.76
Finished Goods Inventory.....	9090.84	6090.84
Equipment.....	17472.15	15927.14
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	\$55077.45	\$56723.46
	<u>39106.50</u>	<u>40601.78</u>
Structures and Improvements	15970.95	16121.68
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	\$ 151.34	\$ 151.34
	<u>22.72</u>	<u>52.98</u>
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -	<u>\$142171.74</u>	<u>\$164165.91</u>

L I A B I L I T I E S A N D C A P I T A L

Title of Account	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1951
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 1183.35	\$ - - - -
Reserve for Other Accounts Receivable.....	67.18	- - - -
Capital.....	122406.80	122406.80
Surplus.....	8764.94	18514.41
Net Profit for Current Fiscal Year.....	9749.47	23244.70
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL - - - - -	<u>\$142171.74</u>	<u>\$164165.91</u>

*This figure is \$3104.85 less than Controller's Records, and is suspended in Accounts Payable.

MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS
REALIZED DURING 1950 - 1951

The following major improvements and acquisitions were made during the past fiscal year relative to the Maine State Prison Industries:

SHOW ROOM:

The front of the Show Room, facing the highway, was repainted **white with a red trim**. Many minor repairs were completed within the Show Room.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP:

A very practical machine - with the trade name of "Shopsmith" - was purchased for use by the furniture repairing departments. This new machine is a combined table saw, drill press, lathe and disc sander, with many other smaller but useful attachments. Possession of the machine by the furniture reconditioning departments should prove to be of tremendous benefit. Previously these departments had to depend on the Wood Shop for the greater part of the milling and machining which they required. This was a most unsatisfactory arrangement and led to frequent delays in the completion of Upholstery Shop jobs.

The cushion making machine mentioned in previous annual reports was finally purchased this past fiscal year and has enabled the shop to produce greatly improved cushions.

TAILOR SHOP:

A new cutting machine was purchased for use at the Tailor Shop. This item has been badly needed for many years,

and has been mentioned in a number of previous annual reports.

The Tailor Shop has this year been thoroughly repainted, including equipment, walls, girders and ceiling. An outside ladder was installed on the southern end of the building which will permit rapid exit from the Tailor Shop to the ground in the event of fire. Before the outside ladder was erected the Tailor Shop was a potential fire trap.

HARNESS SHOP:

The old Harness Shop, which was located on the same floor as the Tailor Shop, had become increasingly inactive as a result of a steady decline over the past several years in the demand for harnesses and harness parts. As mentioned in an earlier section of this report, the shop had also long ago lost any value it might at one time have had as a vocational training department.

It was therefore decided that the old shop should be discontinued except for a very small area that will continue to be employed for the manufacture of small harness strappings, such as hame straps, and such harness repair work as can be conveniently handled within the reduced space.

All the old benches and harness manufacturing equipment in the main shop was removed. Two new double benches, extending the length of the shop, were constructed to permit the use of the room as an area for the sanding, scraping and repairing of furniture. Ample lockers were

installed beneath the new benches for the storage of inmates' personal items and novelty-making supplies. The shop was completely cleaned and repainted. A new partition with windows was constructed across the building to prevent the dust of the new furniture room from sifting into the adjacent Tailor Shop.

The Cobbler Shop (which is not one of the Prison Industries but which was set up in the old Harness Shop) was relocated on the ground floor of the same building. This new location is more satisfactory as it is right next to the Commissary where all inmate applications for taps or other shoe repairs must be approved.

Prior to this relocation of the Cobbler Shop it was necessary for the inmate to go to the Commissary from their work area, secure approval for the work to be performed, and then go up to the Harness Shop on the next floor to get the work done. This permitted an undesirable amount of inmate movement within the shops with a resultant sacrifice of security control.

PLATE SHOP:

The "Scotchlite" applicator, and the machine's attachments, which the Plate Shop has been using for several years in the production of State of Maine registration plates, was purchased from the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.

ROAD SIGN SHOP:

As the result of the purchase of a machine for binding metal road signs together with metal tape preparatory to shipment, great savings have been realized by the Road Sign Shop during the past fiscal year. Previously, the signs had been packed in wooden crates which, besides being expensive, had been a source of inconvenience to the Wood Shop whenever it became necessary to devote time to the manufacture of crates - time which could be much more profitably employed in the production of furniture.

CANNERY:

Three urgently needed machines were purchased during the past fiscal year for use at the Cannery - an American Can Company can-closing machine, a pea viner, and a pea clipper-cleaner. The acquisition of the two latter machines is expected to allow the Cannery to produce a large pack of peas during the coming season. In past years the pea pack has been greatly restricted because of the need to pick and shell the crop by hand.

The institution has also obtained the use of a corn-shaking machine which has been put to continuous use at the Show Room basement where the stock of canned goods is stored.

The labels for this coming season's production of canned goods were printed at the institution's Print Shop. These labels had been supplied in previous years by outside printers at considerable expense.

PRINT SHOP:

The Print Shop (which is not classed as one of the Prison Industries) has been completely renovated during this past fiscal year. The principal improvement was the construction of a partition with windows across a side of the shop which had previously been open to the Machine Shop except for heavy screening.

The new partition keeps most of the dust out of the Print Shop, as well as the fine spray from paint guns used in the Machine Shop. This drifting paint spray had created a serious problem in the Print Shop.

MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS
PROPOSED FOR 1951 - 1952

The following improvements and acquisitions relative to the Maine State Prison Industries have been carefully considered, and it is hoped that action can be taken on them during the coming - 1951-1952 - fiscal year:

WOOD SHOP:

It is intended that a new dust-collecting system be purchased and installed in the Wood Shop during the fall of 1951. This would replace a blower system which is completely inadequate for our present requirements and which permits excessive amounts of fine sawdust to remain within the shop to an extent that is both unhealthy and potentially dangerous due to the ever-present possibility of an explosion where fine dust accumulates.

At the same time that the new dust-collecting system is being set up, it is planned to completely paint and recondition the Wood Shop in the same manner that the Tailor and Harness Shops were renovated during the past fiscal year. New benches would be constructed beneath which individual inmate lockers would be installed, allowing the destruction of the assortment of unsightly and secretive cupboards and drawers now in use.

It is also being considered that the Wood Shop office be moved from its present location to a raised position against the opposite wall. This move would make available a lot more floor space for machinery, and a more

practical storage area (beneath the proposed new office) for plywoods and dowels, which are now stored within the Wood Shop office.

Much new machinery is urgently needed by the Wood Shop and it is hoped that during the next fiscal year a new 42 inch, three drum sander and another band saw may be purchased.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP:

It is planned to thoroughly clean out and repaint the Upholstery and Paint Shops during the next fiscal year. Such renovation would include the entire floor on which these shops are located.

TAILOR SHOP:

It is imperative that at least six new sewing machines be purchased for the Tailor Shop at the earliest possible time. This very essential department is operating under a handicap because of obsolete equipment for which it is almost impossible to even secure repair parts.

A new buttonhole machine is also badly needed.

PLATE SHOP:

One of the most necessary improvements that could be made during the coming fiscal year would be the installation of some type of heating system in the Plate Shop. In past years this shop was heated during the winter months by

the dryers which were in almost constant operation. The new "Scotchlite" registration plates, however, have made it unnecessary to use the dryers for extended periods.

GENERAL:

The possibility of moving the Industrial Office from its present location is discussed in detail earlier in this annual report. The Industrial Office takes up space which is urgently needed by the Wood Shop. The location of a new Industrial Office in the present Hospital Ward would have a beneficial effect on the economy and efficiency of Prison Industries.

It is our hope to construct during the coming (1951-1952) fiscal year, a building outside the northwesterly walls of the institution. This building would serve as a garage for the institution's vehicles and as a storage loft for furniture which cannot be accommodated at the Show Room. A building of this type is urgently needed by both the main institution and Prison Industries, as is pointed out earlier in this report.

If materials can be obtained, it is intended to continue with the installation of fluorescent lights in those industrial departments which are not already so equipped.

Although the Show Room was repainted and repaired during the past fiscal year, this building has been condemned for many years and should be replaced just as soon as funds become available.

'T' B I D E

P R I S O N F A R M



GENERAL INFORMATION

This year the Maine State Prison Farm has been confronted with more than normal handicaps. Farming is an unpredictable venture no matter how carefully plans are laid and no matter how determinedly these plans are carried out. Obstacles arise which constantly necessitate changes in any preconceived course of action. A sudden frost, a drop in market conditions or the outbreak of disease in either animals or the farm crop can wipe out the best laid plans.

In our Piggery, the ever increasing meat prices and the scarcity of pork on the open market made it necessary to discontinue the sale of young pigs in order to meet the food requirements of the prison. In past years the breed of pigs has been built up to the point where there was an ever-increasing demand for young pigs. This was new revenue for this activity, but although the sale of young pigs was discontinued, this activity still revealed a net profit from operations.

Another unforeseen farm handicap was the fire of August 29, 1950, which destroyed most of the Barrett Farm buildings. The hay barn, dairy and silo were completely destroyed, and some other nearby buildings were damaged. Although these buildings were covered by insurance, much indirect expense resulted which wouldn't have appeared had there been no fire, such as the problem of housing cattle.

A temporary shed was constructed at the Bucklin Farm as rapidly as possible in order to place the herd within shelter, but it was not completed in time to prevent the slowing of milk production through exposure of the herd to the weather. It was not necessary, however, to dispose of the herd and it is now back in good condition.

All of the lost dairy equipment has been replaced and a new dairy erected. The erection of a silo followed. The new dairy was completed and put to use by April 12, 1951. As soon as the dairy and silo were completed, work on a new and improved hay barn was started and is progressing well. It should be ready for the 1951 hay crop.

The fire resulted in the eventual rewiring of a considerable portion of the Barrett Farm house, plus a new lead in. Although this expenditure was capitalized, it still depleted the cash condition and this expense, naturally, had not been anticipated.

In spite of the reverses affecting the dairy division, this department produced the farm's greatest revenue, both in dollar value and in the volume of products supplied for institutional needs.

The investment in crops this season amounted to \$14,661.53. Although the greatest amount of physical effort and planning is utilized in crop activity, it yielded the least in dollars and cents. Nevertheless, the institution and cannery were amply supplied with vegetables. The lack of any means of irrigation to combat dry seasons makes crop activity a definite gamble.

The hennery operations revealed good results for the past fiscal year. The institution was amply supplied with eggs and dressed fowl during the seasons they required it. Eggs were produced in excess of institutional requirements and were disposed of through sale to a wholesale source.

The activity designated as "General" is a non-revenue activity designed to assemble the barracks expenditures peculiar to this institution - salaries of personnel, repairs to farm buildings, and other expenditures not directly applicable to farm earning activities. It should be observed that the total expense of the general activity is applied to the total net profit of all earning farm activities in order to determine the final net profit or loss from operations.

The lumber and wood activity produced 84,000 feet of lumber this season in addition to meeting the requirements of firewood for the farm, cannery and institution. The greater part of the lumber produced was utilized for the construction of the dairy barn and hay barn.

Improvements made to buildings this year, beyond those necessitated by the fire on the Barrett Farm, was principally to the Counce Farm barn buildings. The barn was completely remodeled and resingled, new barn doors installed, and a completely new hip roof annex added. New wiring was also installed. This was a long range investment and these buildings are now in condition to serve the needs of the farm.

Equipment added this season in addition to fire replacements, consisted of a bulldozer and brush rake, a harrow, plow, and tractor disk. The bulldozer and brush rake amounted to an approximate \$8,000.00 investment. It was intended to use this primarily in the development of a 400 acre new land project. However, it also proved valuable in the area of the fire, as well as on other occasional farming activities.

There has been a net increase in assets of \$25,477.14 as compared with one year ago, showing that a considerable portion of the farm earnings have been reinvested to increase the plant value.

On the next page is a chart showing the increase or decrease in balance sheet accounts for the past fiscal year.

		Increase or Decrease as Compared with <u>June 30, 1950</u>
Cash		\$ 6,017.40
Accounts Receivable		\$ 13.33
Inventory - Livestock:		
Piggery	\$ 137.00	
Dairy	2,830.00	
Hennery	2,209.73	
Horses	<u>250.00</u>	4,926.73
Inventory - Supplies		195.24
Inventory - Finished Goods:		
Lumber and Wood		646.56
Work in Progress:		
Crops	1,093.01	
Land Clearing	1,160.08	67.07
Inventory - Equipment:		
Piggery	none	
Dairy	774.14	
Crops	721.58	
Hennery	none	
General	<u>7,026.53</u>	
	8,522.25	
Less Inc. in Reserve	<u>1,988.26</u>	6,533.99
New Construction:		
Dairy Barn & Silo	18,961.49	
Hay Barn	<u>8,872.42</u>	27,833.91
Land		1,480.74
Buildings		<u>6,851.07</u>
		<u><u>\$25,477.14</u></u>
NET INCREASE IN ASSET ACCOUNTS		

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

The following paragraphs are devoted to future plans - plans, which if carried out, it is felt would better the service which the Prison Farm could render the main institution, as well as greatly improving the Farm as a separate entity.

PERSONNEL:

At least two more officers are needed for the satisfactory operation of the Prison Farm, one for the supervision of the inmate crews which will take part in the clearing of new land (see the section of this report headed "DEVELOPMENT") and the other to assume the duties of herdsman and Assistant Farm Superintendent.

BUILDINGS:

It is recommended that the following additions and improvements be made to the buildings which are the responsibility of the Prison Farm:

Barrett Farm:

- (a) Erect a new silo like the one set up last year.
- (b) Build a new bull pen.
- (c) Grade an area around the new farm buildings.
- (d) Paint the new barn, cow tie-up, and house.
- (e) Remove the old carriage shed between the barn and the house, and build a new structure.
- (f) Build a vegetable storage cellar under the new hay barn. There has never been sufficient storage space for keeping vegetables and it is desired that a bin be constructed in this area.

Barrett Farm (contd.):

(g) Repair manure shed. This building was damaged in the fire of August 29, 1950.

Bucklin Farm:

The barn on the Bucklin Farm is in need of a complete remodeling. New sills, new floor, and repairs to the sides of the barn are necessary. It is also desirable to have new cow and horse stalls made, the roof repaired, new wiring installed, and the whole barn painted.

Machine Shed:

It is urgently desired that a new machine shed be built. It is recommended that this shed, which would be used to house the farm machinery, be built 150 feet long and 36 feet wide. The present garage or storage shed is badly in need of repair and much of the farm machinery has to stay outside.

Counce House:

This building needs reshingling and it is also recommended that the two sheds be torn down. The silo which was destroyed in the fire should be salvaged and re-erected at the Counce Farm to provide ensilage for livestock. An estimate of \$2,000.00 has been submitted by the Grange Silo Company, but it is believed that the job could be performed for approximately \$1,000.00

Piggery:

The main part or center building is rotted out and is badly in need of repairs. It needs new sills, new timbers and reshingling.

Barracks:

This building should have outside weatherproofing and complete repainting inside.

D E V E L O P M E N T

Land:

Although a bulldozer and brush rake have been purchased for the clearing of the new land, little work has been completed this season because of the lack of sufficient custodial officers. It is planned to renew operations on this project this Fall after the crops have been harvested. Work has been started on about a quarter of the half-mile road to the new land. All materials for completing the road are presently available on the Farm.

This development area consists of approximately 400 acres. The completion of this development would eliminate the renting of farms at distant points, which in turn would mean considerable saving in time and money wasted transporting inmates back and forth from these scattered, rented farms, to say nothing of the money which would be saved from the present rental fees and the improvements to these different properties.

The Prison Farm should be growing 100 acres of grain yearly for feeding young stock and hogs. We are now raising 50 acres of grain on rented land. The eventual development of this new acreage will release for pasture land,

the acreage belonging to the Prison Farm which is now being used for crops.

Livestock:

The Prison Farm, with the development of the above-mentioned 400 acres, could take care of 200 head of cattle, and thereby serve the meat demand of the institution. Sufficient grain crops, root crops and grass could easily be produced to care for the feeding of these 200 head of either dairy or beef cattle.

This development would be a boon to the institution, not only by increasing the value of the Prison Farm, but to the institution itself which is already finding it difficult to secure and pay for required meat products.

The Prison Farm has a good strain of Yorkshire hogs. By increasing the number of hogs, the Farm could take care of the demand from other institutions for young pigs, and, at the same time, supply all of the pork needs of this institution.

The present flock of hens consists of approximately 3,400 units, of which 1,300 are replacements for winter layers. Facilities are available to increase the flock to 5,000 units, which would be a good investment. We have an outlet for any quantity of eggs produced over and above the needs of the prison. Red meat prices for the past several months have shown that fowl are more economical for consumption, especially since we are able to utilize the services of the freezer locker in nearby Waldoboro.

Equipment:

The general condition of present equipment is good. However, the farm is in need of one more tractor and an ensilage cutter.

It is often difficult to estimate just when a piece of machinery will reach the point where it can no longer be repaired. Much time is lost through tie-ups during the time it takes to make repairs, and any equipment reaches a point where it is false economy to continue to repair it.

At the present time the Prison Farm is handicapped by the lack of trucks. One truck was purchased this past year. This is the first truck purchased since 1942. Another truck is urgently needed in order to enable us to adequately handle the harvest.

Time is a very important factor in all phases of a diversified farming program such as that carried on at the Prison Farm. It is therefore of the utmost importance that plans be carefully mapped out for each phase of this program - livestock breeding, pasture program, home-grown feed, labor and machinery requirements.

Thus our stress on the proper maintenance of all Prison Farm equipment and for our request that it be replaced with new equipment when it is no longer economically feasible to repair it, especially when it has already served its life of usefulness.

MAINE STATE PRISON FARM

Dollar Value
of
Income and Expenditures

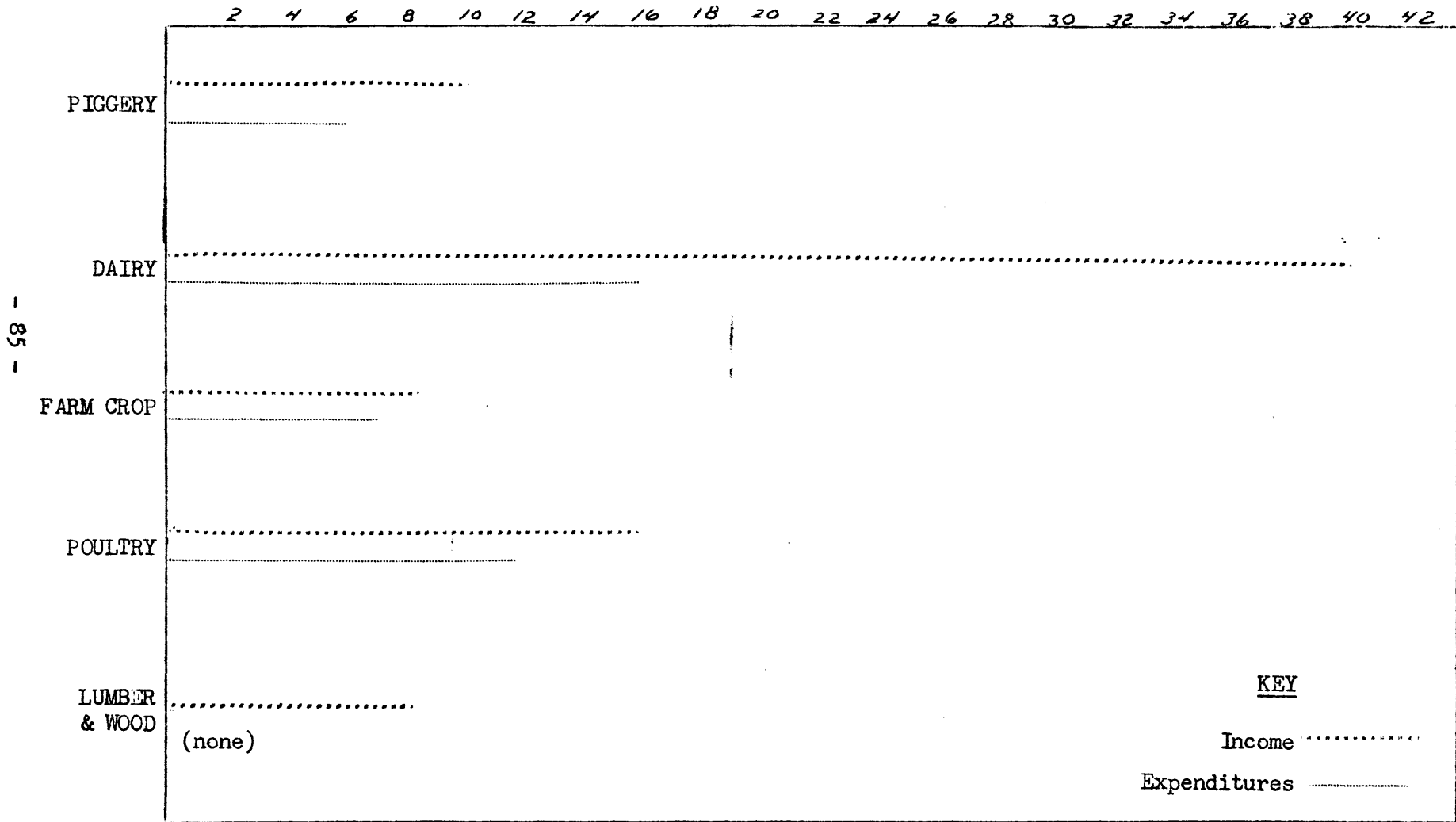


FIGURE 9

B A L A N C E S H E E T
 JUNE 30, 1951
MAINE STATE PRISON FARM

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 13,995.55*
Accounts Receivable	34.15
Due from other funds	- - -
Inventory - Livestock:	
Piggery	2,356.00
Dairy	13,740.00
Hennerly	4,594.60
General (Horses)	500.00
Inventory - Supplies	732.94
Inventory - Finished Goods:	
Lumber and Wood	2,048.82
Inventory - Work in Progress:	
Crops	12,939.93
Land Clearing Project	1,160.08
Inventory - Equipment:	
Piggery	146.92
Dairy	1,779.05
Crops	20,285.10
Hennerly	92.50
General	10,252.08
Land	6,619.26
Buildings	69,442.90
Structures and Improvements	437.82
New Construction:	
Dairy Barn and Silo	18,961.49
Hay Barn	8,872.42
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$188,991.61</u>

*Controller's Cash is \$613.30 greater as
 this amount was suspended in accounts payable.

LIABILITIES & CAPITAL

Working Capital Advance	\$ 9,500.00
Reserve for Depreciation:	
Equipment	9,778.88
Buildings, Structures, Improvements	6,335.88
Donated Surplus	119,752.52
Surplus	43,624.33
TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL	<u>\$188,991.61</u>

SCHEDULE A

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT MAINE STATE PRISON FARM
FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES:

State	\$78,423.40	
Retail	6,909.19	
Farm Internal	<u>6,027.22*</u>	
TOTAL SALES		\$91,359.81
Cost of Sales		<u>26,885.40</u>
GROSS PROFIT ON SALES		\$64,474.41

EXPENDITURES:

Barracks Expenditures	\$19,964.01	
Salaries	12,480.00	
Farm Coordinator	1,064.57	
Counce Farm	2.94	
Barrett Farm	397.72	
Bucklin Farm	464.58	
Bldg. Maintenance & Repairs	554.39	
Equipment Maintenance	531.19	
Feed for Animals (Purchased)	26,958.29	
Feed & Bedding for Animals (Farm Raised)	<u>6,027.22*</u>	
Depreciation (Bldgs & Equip)	4,501.48	
Other Expense	<u>8,485.62</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$81,432.01

Net Operating Profit. \$16,957.60

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$13,495.77	
Less Mortality	606.50	
Net Increase	<u>\$12,889.27</u>	
Miscellaneous Income:		
Net Insurance Recovery	25,691.92	
Rents and other	<u>3,853.55</u>	
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		<u>\$42,434.74</u>

NET PROFIT. \$25,477.14

*Income and expense includes sale and consumption of farm-grown feed and bedding for animals.

SCHEDULE A-1

ACTIVITY 10

PIGGERY DEPT.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES:

State	\$ 9,171.22	
Retail	<u>725.00</u>	
TOTAL SALES		\$ 9,896.22
Cost of Sales		<u>2,609.00</u>
GROSS PROFIT		\$ 7,287.22

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	\$ 337.62	
Equipment Maintenance	21.46	
Feed for Animals (Purch.)	3,914.38	
Feed & Bedding for Animals (Farm Raised)	1,192.30*	
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	11.40	
Other Expenses	<u>698.09</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 6,175.25

Net Operating Profit. \$ 1,111.97

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$ 2,915.00	
Less Mortality	<u>169.00</u>	
Net Increase		\$ 2,746.00
Miscellaneous Income:		
Rents and other	<u>34.60</u>	
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		\$ <u>2,780.60</u>

NET PROFIT. \$ 3,892.57

*Income and expense includes sale and consumption of farm grown feed and bedding for animals.

SALES COMPOSITION:

Dressed Pork (108 head) 26,655½ lbs.	\$ 9,171.22	
Livestock (60 head)	<u>725.00</u>	
		\$ 9,896.22

SCHEDULE A-2

ACTIVITY 20

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES:

State	\$34,724.15	
Retail	462.89	
Farm Internal	<u>1,917.20*</u>	
TOTAL SALES		\$37,104.24
Cost of Goods Sold		<u>2,365.00</u>
GROSS PROFIT		\$34,739.24

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	\$ 43.31	
Equipment Maintenance	13.57	
Feed for Animals (purch'd)	11,408.54	
Feed & Bedding for Animals (Farm Raised)	3,847.55*	
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	141.56	
Other Expenses	<u>1,027.65</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$16,482.18

Net Operating Profit. \$18,257.06

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$ 5,535.00	
Less Mortality	<u>240.00</u>	
NET INCREASE		\$ 5,295.00

NET PROFIT. \$23,552.06

SALES COMPOSITION:

Milk	192,605	qts.	\$28,890.91
Milk fed to stock (& skim)	6,150	qts.	1,917.20
Butter	459	lbs.	321.30
Cream	271½	qts.	190.05
Livestock (4 head)			90.00
Beef (20 head)	12,008	lbs.	5,456.29
Hides (22)			<u>238.49</u>
			\$37,104.24

*Income and expense includes sale and consumption of farm-grown feed and bedding for animals.

SCHEDULE A-3

ACTIVITY 30

FARM CROP DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES:

State	\$12,968.06
Retail	3,349.75
Farm Internal	<u>4,110.02*</u>
TOTAL SALES	\$20,427.83
Cost of Sales	<u>14,659.28</u>

GROSS PROFIT \$ 5,768.55

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	\$ 81.89
Equipment Maintenance	362.46
Feed & Bedding for Animals (Farm Raised)	987.37*
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	1,516.31
Other Expenses	<u>4,093.31</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,041.34

Net Operating Profit \$ 1,272.79

OTHER INCOME:

Miscellaneous Income - Rents & Other \$ 3,607.95

NET PROFIT \$ 2,335.16

SALES COMPOSITION:

Potatoes (553,918 lbs.)	3,357 bbls.	\$ 7,979.25
Potatoes (To livestock)	577 bbls.	268.95
Lettuce	92 bu.	92.00
Radish 2,800 ea. and 2 bu.		32.00
Hay (To livestock)	163 tons	1,956.00
Straw (To livestock)	1,206 bales	241.20
Peas	5,792 lbs.	403.80
String Beans	14,472 lbs.	620.38
Beets	10,435 lbs.	521.75
Cow Beets (To livestock)	147½ bbls.	73.75
Beet Greens	12,852 lbs.	651.80
Oats (To livestock)	1,427½ bu.	1,427.37
Carrots	18,130 lbs.	362.60
Turnips	13,747 lbs.	549.88
Turnips (To livestock)	205½ lbs.	102.75
Dry Beans	21,872 lbs.	2,453.63
Pumpkins	5,310 lbs.	106.20
Spinach	215 bu.	194.20
Cabbage	2,317 lbs.	50.57
Ensilage Corn	8 tons	<u>40.00</u>

SUBTOTAL (Continued on Page 91) \$18,128.08

*Income and expense include sale and consumption of farm-grown feed and bedding for animals.

SCHEDULE A-3 (Cont'd)

ACTIVITY 30

FARM CROP DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES COMPOSITION:

Balance brought forward		\$18,128.08
Squash	14,682 lbs.	378.96
Cucumbers	338 dozen	236.19
Tomatoes	19,148 lbs.	203.95
Sweet Corn (5,135 ears)	23,474 lbs.	1,099.05
Swiss Chard	618 bu.	381.60

TOTAL SALES

\$20,427.83

SCHEDULE 4

ACTIVITY 40

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES:

State	\$12,447.57	
Retail	<u>2,371.55</u>	
TOTAL SALES		\$14,819.12
Cost of Sales		<u>3,340.54</u>
GROSS PROFIT		\$11,478.58

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	\$ 77.49	
Equipment Maintenance	29.56	
Feed for Animals (Purch.)	11,635.37	
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	8.04	
Other Expenses	<u>538.95</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<u>\$12,289.41</u>

Net Operating Profit. \$ 810.83

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$5,045.77	
Less Mortality	<u>197.50</u>	
NET INCREASE		<u>\$ 4,848.27</u>

NET PROFIT. \$ 4,037.44

SALES COMPOSITION:

Eggs	23,443 doz.	\$11,934.84	
Dressed Poultry (512)	2,916 lbs.	1,165.86	
Live Poultry (1,165)		<u>1,718.42</u>	
			\$14,819.12

SCHEDULE A-5

ACTIVITY 50

FARM BARRACKS

COST OF OPERATING FARM
BARRACKS AT MAINE STATE
PRISON FARM YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1951

Food (Inmates and Officers)	\$18,513.86
Average Number of Officers & Men	69.3
Cost of Food Per Day	\$50.7503
Cost of Food Per Capita	.732
Clothing and Shoes	3,325.21
Towels and Bedding	499.27
Tobacco, Matches, etc.	1,327.28
Fuel	2,849.97
Sundry Supplies	1,050.22
Office Supplies	4.73
Building Maintenance	51.32
Equipment Maintenance	204.07
Miscellaneous Expense	43.44
Light, Power, and Telephone	<u>790.33</u>
TOTAL BARRACKS COST	\$28,659.70
Credit for housing additional inmates	<u>8,695.69</u>
NET BARRACKS EXPENSE FOR YEAR	<u><u>\$19,964.01</u></u>

SCHEDULE A-5A

ACTIVITY 50

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES:

State	(none)	
Retail	(none)	
TOTAL SALES	(none)	
Cost of Sales	(none)	
GROSS PROFIT		(none)

EXPENDITURES:

Barracks Expense (See Page 93)	\$19,964.01
Salaries	12,480.00
Farm Coordinator	1,064.57
Counce Farm	2.94
Barrett Farm	397.72
Bucklin Farm	464.58
Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	14.08
Equipment Maintenance	104.14
Depreciation on Bldgs. & Equip.	2,824.17
Other Expenses	2,127.62
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$39,443.83</u>

Net Operating Profit. \$39,443.83

OTHER INCOME:

Miscellaneous Income:	
Net. Insurance Recovery	\$25,691.92
Rents and other	211.00
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	<u>\$25,902.92</u>

NET PROFIT. \$13,540.91

SCHEDULE A-6

ACTIVITY 60

LUMBER & WOOD DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

SALES:

State	\$ 9,112.40	
Total Sales		\$ 9,112.40
Cost of Sales		<u>3,911.58</u>
GROSS PROFIT		\$ 5,200.82

EXPENDITURES

- - - - -

NET PROFIT \$ 5,200.82

SALES COMPOSITION:

Lumber	75,135 bd. ft.	\$ 4,404.65	
Cordwood	433½ cords	<u>4,707.75</u>	
			\$ 9,112.40

SCHEDULE B

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY INVENTORY AS OF JUNE 30, 1951

DAIRY:

45 Cows	@ \$200.00	\$9,000.00	
21 Heifers (1 yr.)	@ 60.00	1,260.00	
28 Heifers (2 yr.)	@ 85.00	2,380.00	
19 Heifer Calves	@ 25.00	475.00	
15 Bull Calves	@ 15.00	225.00	
8 Steers	@ 50.00	400.00	
		<hr/>	
			\$13,740.00

PIGGERY:

1 Reg. Boar	@ 75.00	\$ 75.00	
1 Reg. Sow	@ 20.00	20.00	
34 Brood Sows	@ 20.00	680.00	
69 Hogs	@ 20.00	1,380.00	
33 Young Pigs Over 4 wks.	@ 5.00	165.00	
18 Young Pigs under 4 wks	@ 2.00	36.00	
		<hr/>	
			2,356.00

HENNERY:

982 Hens (Old)	@ 2.00	\$1,964.00	
1,129 Hens (Lot #1)	@ 2.00	2,258.00	
1,380 Chicks (Lot #2)	@ .27	372.60	
		<hr/>	
			4,594.60

HORSES:

4 Horses	@ 125.00	\$ 500.00	<u>500.00</u>
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TOTAL LIVESTOCK VALUE - JUNE 30, 1951 \$21,190.60

JUNE INVENTORY OF GRAIN ON HAND

	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>UNIT PRICE</u> <u>(Per Bag)</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>
Twin Mix	9 Bags	\$ 5.32	\$ 47.88
Calf Starter Meal	5 Bags	6.06	30.30
14% Fitting Ration	22 Bags	4.21	92.64
16% Record Ration	44 Bags	4.09	179.96
Mineraltone	19 Bags	7.75	147.25
Pig and Hog Feed	20 Bags	4.68	93.60
Pig and Hog Feed	21 Bags	4.93	103.53
Complete Growing Mash	<u>5</u> Bags	4.36	<u>21.80</u>
TOTAL	145 Bags		\$732.94

FARM PRODUCE IN INVENTORY

Dry Beans	600 Lbs.	@ \$15.00 cwt.	\$ 90.00
Oats	300 Bu.	@ \$1.00 bu.	300.00
Hay	845 Bales		

MISCELLANEOUS INVENTORY

Oil Drums (Empty)	4	@ \$4.00	\$16.00
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SCHEDULE B-1

CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INVENTORY FROM JULY 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1951

	<u>Unit Value</u>	<u>On Hand 7-1-50</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Slaughtered</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Sold</u>	<u>Trans To</u>	<u>Trans From</u>	<u>On Hand 6-30-51</u>
Heifer Calves (un 1 yr)	25.00	650.00	625.00			100.00			700.00	475.00
Bull Calves (un 1 yr)	15.00	195.00	285.00		15.00	45.00			195.00	225.00
Cows	200.00	6600.00			1600.00			4000.00		9000.00
Heifers (1 yr)	60.00	1140.00						1680.00	1560.00	1260.00
Heifers (2 yr)	85.00	2125.00			255.00			2210.00	1700.00	2380.00
Steers (1 yr)	50.00	200.00			450.00			650.00		400.00
Boars (Reg)	75.00	75.00								75.00
Sows (Reg)	20.00	20.00								20.00
Brood Sows	20.00	660.00			260.00	80.00		440.00	80.00	680.00
Hogs	20.00	1420.00			1980.00	20.00	200.00	2160.00		1380.00
Young Pigs (Ov 4 wks)	5.00					25.00	115.00	935.00	630.00	165.00
Young Pigs (Un 4 wks)	2.00	44.00	464.00			44.00	54.00		374.00	36.00
Hens (Lot #1) 1949	2.00	215.04			560.00	75.36	880.00	1512.00	211.68	
Hens (Lot #2) 1950	2.00	277.83			36.00	35.51		2032.00	274.32	1964.00
Hens (Lot #3) 1950	2.00	1892.00			404.00	38.00	1450.00			
Hens (Lot #1) 1951	2.00			324.00	10.54	43.23		2298.00	310.23	2258.00
Chicks (Lot#2) 1951	.27			378.00		5.40				372.60
Horses	125.00	750.00					250.00			500.00
		16,263.87	1374.00	702.00	5570.54	466.50	2994.00	17917.00	6035.23	21190.60

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A P P E N D I X

P R I S O N I N V E S T I G A T I O N

On the 27th of December, 1950, George W. Wood, Jr., a Rockland, Maine, attorney, wrote to Governor Frederick G. Payne, requesting an investigation of "inhumanities" which were being committed at the Maine State Prison.

It appears that an inmate who had escaped from the Prison Farm on May 17, 1950, and had been recaptured on May 18, 1950, had retained this attorney to represent him at his trial before the Knox County Superior Court where he was being tried on this escape charge. Upon being questioned by his counsel, the inmate told the attorney a tale about being "thoroughly beaten and abused" by three of the prison custodial officers.

Attorney Wood thereupon conducted an investigation of his own and then wrote the letter mentioned above to the Governor, 'asking for the investigation by an impartial board because he had learned of several other cases in which inmates had been beaten and abused by prison guards.'

As a result of this letter, Governor Payne appointed Rev. Alfred Hempstead, former Rockland pastor, Rev. Rensel Colby of Wiscasset, Maine, and Colonel Stanley G. Waltz of West Waldoboro, Maine, to examine the allegations and to make a thorough and impartial investigation thereof.

On January 4, 1951, this committee started its investigation, interviewed inmates, custodial officers, the Prison Physician, and others, and upon completion of their

investigation reported to the Governor that "they found no evidence that State Prison inmates are being abused".

This investigating committee made the following specific recommendations to the Governor:

1. That the Warden's position would be less difficult if he were appointed for a definite term as is the case with the Commissioner of Institutions.
2. That the Warden have full authority to administer minor matters without supervision from Augusta.
3. That qualifications for prison officers should include reasonable educational standards, aptitude for dealing with penal population and a reputable character.
4. That the legislature should be asked for sufficient money to provide for the security of inmates, and a program of rehabilitation. This would include more personnel and more adequate wages.
5. A long-term program of improving the physical plant.
6. That an independent committee be set up to meet semi-annually at the prison to screen complaints by inmates and report directly to the Governor.

On January 17, 1951, the Governor released the following statement:

"It must be remembered that the Maine State Prison is a penal institution where discipline must be maintained at all times, yet abusive treatment of an aggravated nature will not be tolerated. There is no evidence that such treatment has been afforded them."

It must be pointed out that on June 3, 1950, some six months prior to the entry into the case by Attorney Wood, Commissioner of Institutional Services Norman U. Greenlaw (presumably as a result of a rumor concerning the above alleged incident) conducted an investigation into this matter and took definite steps to see that nothing of this type

could occur at the prison except in the case of an extreme dereliction of duty by an officer which would be dealt with severely.

An interesting aftermath of this affair was a purely voluntary letter which the inmate involved sent to the Governor on March 14, 1951. In this letter he apologized "for the mess that my lawyer and I have caused". He went on to say "I know and will admit that there was an awful lot of make-believe. I'm also very sorry about the prison officials and guards whose names were dragged in mud. On the whole these are a pretty good bunch of guys. If I'd used my head this would never have happened. I guess I was just a wise guy trying to beat the law".

The names of the guards and inmates involved in this affair have been omitted from this report for obvious reasons. However, if these names are desired for any cogent reason, they may be obtained upon written request to the Warden of the Maine State Prison.