

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

1950- 52

IN THREE VOLUMES

Volume III

MAINE  
STATE PRISON

ANNUAL REPORT

1951 - 1952

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
MAINE STATE PRISON.....	1
Report of the Warden.....	2
Staff.....	5
Operating Statement.....	5
Cost of Operations Graph.....	6
General Administration.....	7
Personnel.....	10
Classification.....	13
Medical Department.....	16
Dental Department.....	18
Optometry Department.....	19
Welfare and Recreation.....	20
Physical Plant - Recommendations.....	29
Security - Recommendations.....	34
PRISON INDUSTRIES.....	37
Sec. I General Information.....	38
Sec. II Comperative Departmental Reports and Financial Statements.....	42
Sec. III Major Improvements and Acquisitions Realized During 1951-1952.....	52
Sec. IV Major Improvements and Acquisitions Proposed During 1952-1953.....	59
Sec. V Maintenance.....	68
PRISON FARM.....	73
General Information.....	74
Financial Report.....	78

## QUESTION

1. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2010 to 2014. The number of people who attended the concert in each year is given by the number of dots in the corresponding row.

Year	Number of people
2010	100
2011	150
2012	200
2013	250
2014	300

2. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2010 to 2014. The number of people who attended the concert in each year is given by the number of dots in the corresponding row.

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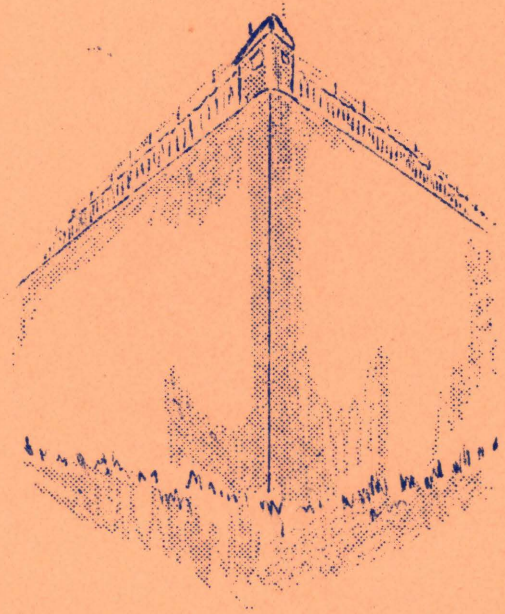
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REPORT OF THE WARDEN

To: Norman U. Greenlaw, Commissioner  
Department of Institutional Service

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit the annual report of the Main State Prison for the period ending June 30, 1952.

Statistical tables relating to the crimes of inmates, showing the number received, pardoned, paroled, discharged and removed to other institutions are hereto appended. Financial reports are also submitted as a part of this report.

Reports of the Superintendent of Prison Industries and the Farm as well as reports on all prison activities are made a part of this report and to these your attention is called for detailed information concerning the institution.

Numerous projects, both major and minor, were undertaken and completed during the past year. In addition, several other projects were under consideration and study at the close of the period.

Major projects completed were: A new cement cap on retaining wall outside of kitchen. This capping was done to prevent the retaining wall from disintegrating through action of frost and water.

A new Medical Center (Hospital Ward, Doctor's Office, Store-room, and Dental Office) was set up to better care for our sick and injured. The former Medical Center was on a second floor and this, of course, was a great drawback. The entire new Medical Center is on the ground floor and accessible from the cell blocks without the necessity of going out of doors.

The area over the kitchen, formerly the Medical Center, is now the Industrial Office, Classification Office and Library. A

REPORT OF THE WARDEN (Cont'd.)

new wall installed in one of the rooms, created an office for the Industrial Supervisor which doubles as a temporary Maintenance Office.

A new Armory has been constructed in the former washroom off the Main Office. It was a necessary security project inasmuch as it has taken all firearms "outside" the prison itself. A system of intercommunication has been established between the Armory and Guard Room. This new Armory has not been put into use yet because of a lack of personnel.

A new Guard Room Cage was installed with an electric lock on the outside door, controlled from either the Guard Room or the Armory. This also was a security measure.

A new Garage was erected outside the wall just to the west of the parking area. In addition to providing garage space for five trucks, a grease pit and work bench, the building will also be used for canned goods storage in the cellar and furniture storage on the second and third floors.

A new Conference Room has been located off the Chapel, in the space formerly occupied by the Classification Office.

When the Medical Center was built it was necessary to alter the Dormitory. Double-deck bunks were installed as well as three-channel radios at each bunk, new writing tables and lights and a coat of paint.

Work has been started on the new Maintenance Department and it is hoped the Archway will be closed in before cold weather arrives.

We received a new washer for our laundry during 1951; however our laundry facilities are still inadequate.



REPORT OF THE WARDEN (Cont'd.)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

School facilities are urgently needed. The fact that a school is a must in a workable rehabilitation program cannot be stressed too strongly. Since the average educational attainment of our inmates is only the 8th Grade, it is quite evident that "schooling" would be a tremendous help to them in becoming law-abiding citizens upon their release.

A pasteurization system to process raw milk at the Prison Farm is urgently needed.

"Gate money", which is the allowance an inmate receives upon his discharge or parole should be increased from \$10.00 to \$25.00. Even the increased amount would scarcely be enough to allow a man to make both ends meet until he receives his first pay check.

The salary scale for our custodial officers remains too low. The present salaries for these officers are not, in our opinion, commensurate with the long hours of continuous duty or the responsibility.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLAN L. ROBBINS

Warden

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).v. . . . .	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 . . . . .	Richard D. Waterman, M.D.

Established . . . . .	1824	Area of Grounds-acres- . . .	1111
Inmate Capacity . . . . .	426	Area under cultivation . . .	335.7
Average Population. . . . .	488	Number of buildings . . . . .	55
Average Employees . . . . .	65	Plant Value . . . . .	\$1,494,563.10
		(cost, buildings & content)	

OPERATING STATEMENT  
(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1952)

Appropriation	\$354,504.00
Appropriation cash forward	34,320.31
Appropriation from surplus (salary fund)	13,959.00
Interdepartmental surplus	6,220.98
Income	<u>1,416.20</u>

TOTAL AVAILABLE \$410,420.49

EXPENDITURES

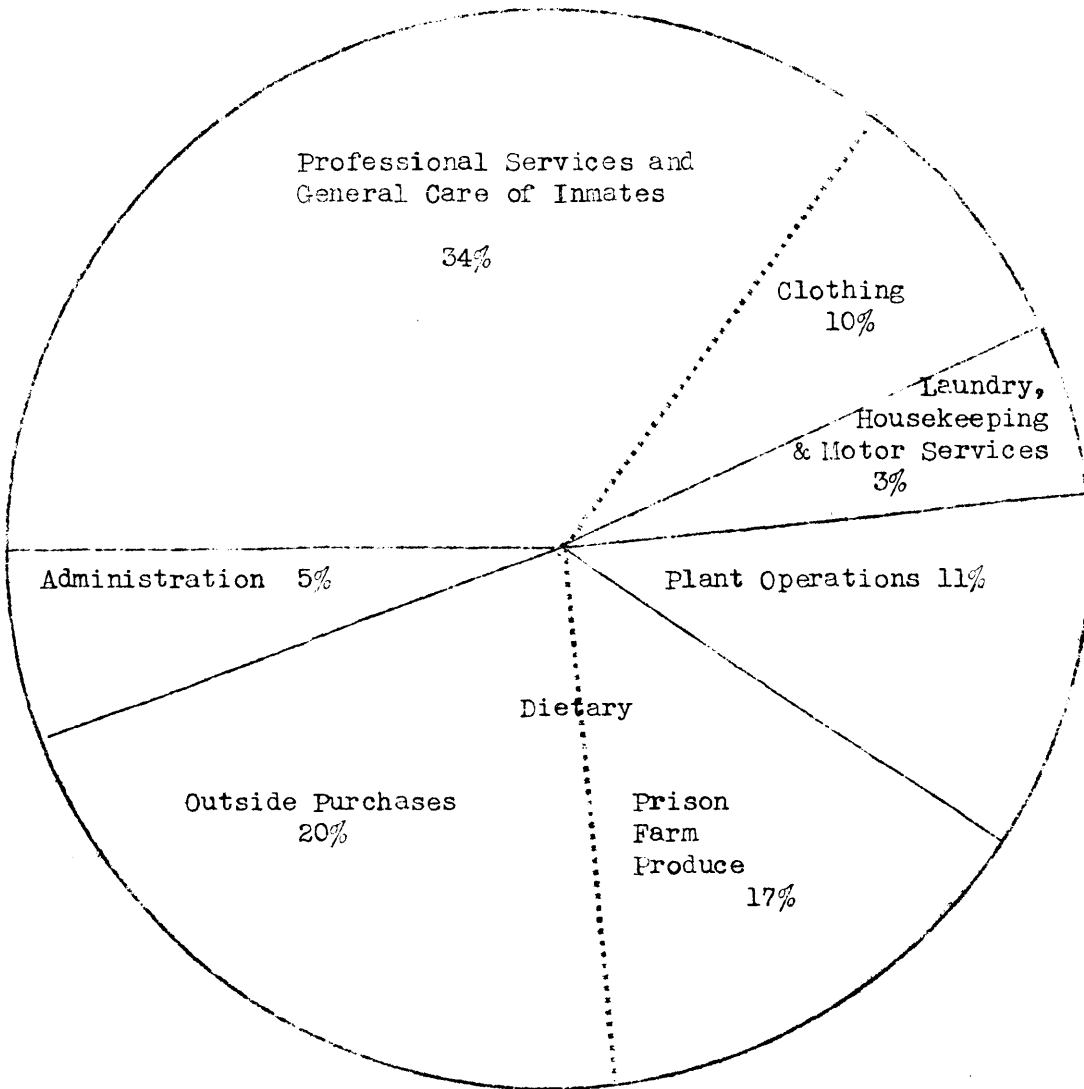
Personal services	\$149,904.31	
Contractual services	29,464.58	
Commodities	191,475.55	
Grants, subsidies	656.25	
Capital expenditures	2,259.78	
Inventory	(4,407.49)	\$369,352.98

Adjustment of 1950-51 balance forward 392.93

BALANCE

Reserve for encumbrances	40,674.58
	<u>\$410,420.49</u>

COST OF OPERATING MAINE STATE PRISON DURING FISCAL YEAR 1951-1952.



GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
Inmate Population  
Admissions

Courts . . . . .	.163
Received from Previous Sentence. . . . .	20
Parole Violators Returned. . . . .	50
Transferred from Augusta State Hospital. . . . .	7
Transferred from State Reformatory for Men . . . . .	2

Releases

Paroled. . . . .	.162
Discharged . . . . .	57
Discharged to New Sentence . . . . .	20
Released by Writ . . . . .	1
Committed to Augusta State Hospital. . . . .	12
Transferred to State Reformatory for Men . . . . .	11
Transferred to Central Maine Sanatorium. . . . .	1
Deceased . . . . .	2

The average daily population for the fiscal year (1951 to 1952) was 488.65. The monthly averages ranged from a low of 468.33 to a high of 507.7.

Average Monthly Population 7/1/51 to 6/30/52, inclusive.

July, 1951	507.7	November, 1951	499.67	March, 1952	478.5
August	497.19	December	484.87	April	468.33
September	494.3	January, 1952	489.84	May	470.19
October	499.64	February	497.8	June	475.11

Inmates admitted from Courts between 7/1/51 and 6/30/52, incl.

July, 1951	4	November, 1951	7	March, 1952	1
August	0	December	12	April	20
September	40	January, 1952	18	May	14
October	21	February	6	June	20

Inmates admitted on Discharge from Previous Sentence

July, 1951	1	November, 1951	3	March, 1952	4
August	1	December	4	April	1
September	1	January, 1952	2	May	2
October	1	February	0	June	0

The statistics following were compiled by the Classification Department on inmates admitted during the fiscal year 1951-52.

OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED:

<u>Offense</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>No.</u>
Larceny	29	Incest	2
Breaking, entering & larceny	26	Common thief	2
Indecent Liberties	21	Assault and battery	2
Forging and Uttering	15	Receiving stolen goods	2
Robbery	11	Carnal knowledge	2
Sodomy	9	Conspiracy to defraud	2
Manslaughter	9	Assault, intent to rape	2
Murder	5	Wanton & Lascivious Behavior	1
Cheating, false pretences	5	Operating Motor vehicle	
Assault w/intent to kill	5	under influence	1
Aggravated assault	5	Obscene letters	1
Rape	3	Attempted bribery	1
Arson	3	Cohabitation	1
Crime against nature	3	Adultery	1
		Maintaining house of ill fame	1

TERMS TO WHICH SENTENCED:

<u>Terms</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Terms</u>	<u>No.</u>
1 to 2 years	69	10 years	2
2 to 4 years	32	5 to 8 years	2
3 years	9	10 to 15 years	2
3 to 6 years	7	8 years	2
1 year	7	1 to 5 years	1
1½ to 3 years	5	3 to 5 years	1
10 to 20 years	5	4 years	1
Life	5	4 to 8 years	1
5 years	4	7½ to 15 years	1
2 years	3	6 mos. to 2 years	1
2½ to 5 years	3	3½ to 7 years	1
5 to 10 years	3	1 to 3 years	1
4 to 6 years	2		

INMATES RELEASED ON PAROLE:

July, 1951	9	November, 1951	12	March, 1952	19
August	20	December	15	April	13
September	16	January, 1952	8	May	12
October	12	February	12	June	14

INMATES RETURNED FOR VIOLATION OF PAROLE:

July, 1951	2	November, 1951	3	March, 1952	3
August	3	December	4	April	4
September	5	January, 1952	9	May	3
October	4	February	5	June	3

AGE AT TIME OF COMMITMENT:

16 to 19 years-	9	30 to 34 years-----	20	50 to 59 years---	13
20 to 24 years-	40	35 to 39 years-----	21	Over 60 years----	5
25 to 29 years-	37	40 to 49 years-----	25		

STATISTICS COMPILED BY CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT (Cont'd.)

EDUCATION AT TIME OF COMMITMENT

No education	4	6th grade	23	4th year High	9
1st grade	0	7th grade	30	1st year College	1
2nd grade	3	8th grade	50	2nd year College	2
3rd grade	1	1st year High	14	3rd year College	0
4th grade	9	2nd year High	9	4th year College	0
5th grade	11	3rd year High	3	College Graduate	1

COUNTY FROM WHICH COMMITTED

Androscoggin	14	Knox	8	Somerset	7
Aroostook	15	Lincoln	3	Waldo	7
Cumberland	36*	Oxford	4	Washington	4
Franklin	1	Penobscot	23	York	19
Hancock	2	Piscataquis	5	*Trans. from	
Kennebec	21	Sagadahoc	1	Men's Refty.	2

NUMBER OF INMATES WHO HAVE SERVED PREVIOUS SENTENCE AT MAINE STATE PRISON:

30 inmates have served one previous sentence  
 9 inmates have served two previous sentences  
 2 inmates have served four previous sentences

PRIOR PENAL INSTITUTIONALIZATION (Other than Maine State Prison)  
 (Committed 7/1/51 to 6/30/52)

Former inmate of State Refty. for Men (Me.)	50
Former inmate of State School for boys (Me.)	24
Former inmate of State School for boys (other)	6
Former inmate of State Refty. for men (other)	4
Former inmate of State Prison for men (other)	20

INMATES OR THEIR FAMILIES ON RELIEF AT TIME OF COMMITMENT: 95

MARITAL STATUS OF INMATES AT TIME OF COMMITMENT:

Single:	65
Married:	75
Divorced:	25
Widowed:	5

## PERSONNEL

During the 1951-1952 fiscal year two employees resigned and two were hired.

Employed:	Eric J. Busch	1-28-52
	Carroll T. Tiffin	6-2-52
Resigned	Elmer H. Lindsay	1-20-52
	J. Frank Wilson	5-16-52

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

In our next Budget a request will be made for additional Guards because of a serious Personnel shortage as well as in the interest of better institutional operation.

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

At the present time vacations are spread out over a period from March to January, and with the new law allowing three week vacations for men with over 15 years service, there will be vacations the year round. Two of these Guards are needed to replace men who are on vacation.

A new secure front entrance has been constructed to fill a badly needed deficiency in our security network, but cannot be operated without an additional officer.

There has never been any provision made for replacement of officers while they are ill. Consequently, when there is sickness, the acute shortness increases to a point where it actually becomes a security hazard. Last year there was an average of more than one Guard absent each day from the Institution on account of sickness.

The Night Guard Detail has been operating without any guard steadily assigned to one of the cell blocks. This is a serious situation as every major section of the sleeping quarters should have a guard in attendance at all times.

## PERSONNEL - RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont'd.)

A Guard assigned as a full time Maintenance Officer in the Institution could save more than his salary each year. It is proposed that a guard be hired to handle a regular crew devoted entirely to maintenance throughout the prison. A remodeled area is being arranged to assemble all the maintenance shops under one roof with a common stock room. The maintenance officer could supervise this entire arrangement.

### BUSINESS MANAGER-STEWARD:

A Business Manager-Steward is needed as at the present time the storekeeper has the overwhelming duties of running the large Commissary, issuing clothing, supervising the kitchen, supervising the laundry, overseeing the shoe-repair shop, ordering supplies of all types, handling the processing of clothing for new men, and handling the issuance of clothing to inmates being released. It was possible for one man to handle these myriad tasks when the inmate population numbered only 200, but now that the population has spiraled to over twice that number, it is impossible for any one man to properly perform them. A Business Manager-Steward could take over a substantial portion of these duties and could operate our administrative program more efficiently and economically. He would be invaluable in the correlation of all of our business affairs.

### RANKS FOR OFFICERS:

The Officials of this Institution have long felt that the morale of the officers and the efficiency of the prison personnel would be greatly benefited by the adoption of ranks for officers. Ranking officers would have charge of all vital areas and any confusion as to who is in charge would be eliminated. It is recom-



PERSONNEL - RANKS FOR OFFICERS (Cont'd.)

mended that there be the ranks of Assistant Deputy Warden, three Lieutenants and three Sergeants. Each promotion would warrant a pay raise; this would apply to Guard personnel only. The chain of command theory has proven most successful in all law enforcement agencies and would undoubtedly be the same here.

PSYCHIATRIST:

The Institution is still suffering from the lack of a psychiatrist. It is felt that even a part time psychiatrist, who could visit periodically, would benefit the Institution both from the standpoint of expense and better service to those inmates requiring psychiatric aid. Under the present set-up, only a small percentage of our inmates receive psychiatric examinations, while many that could be helped by recommendations from a psychiatrist are neglected.

It definitely affects the security of the Institution to send our questionable mental cases, the sex and arson cases (who are to be considered by the Parole Board) to the Augusta State Hospital or the Bangor State Hospital for examinations. This is especially true when they have to be taken by two guards whose services are lost for that day. Since we average thirty trips a year to the State Hospitals, it is evident that 60 Guard work days are lost annually in this manner.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT:

A new man is barely settled in his cell before he begins to feel the effect of our Classification Program. Immediately upon reaching his cell he is given a questionnaire which seeks to elicit background information from him. Right from the start he is impressed with the fact that his rehabilitation entails his cooperation, that he has not been dumped into a storage bin to await the completion of his sentence but that he is a part of an individualized program looking toward his eventual return to his community as a normal, law-abiding citizen.

Leads are developed from this questionnaire which bring to bear on his case all of the facilities of the social and law enforcement agencies in the country which are applicable to his individual circumstances.

Correspondence is conducted with the community in which the man resided at the time of his offense, with the community in which he was reared, the schools he attended, his former employers, and mental, medical or penal institution in which he may have been confined, the law-enforcement officials concerned with his arrest, the county attorney who prosecuted his case and with any person or agency which might throw some light on any of the interrelated factors from which the man's criminality has developed.

The assistance of the inmates's immediate family is enlisted in this effort to bring about his improvement as a social being. Immediately following his arrival a letter is sent to his closest relative reassuring them that the man will receive adequate food, clothing and medical care, and informing them of the rules regarding visits, correspondence, etc. They are informed of our desire to work out a program for the man, and are asked for assistance in

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT (Cont'd.)

getting at the causative influence which brought about his incarceration.

The man himself is interviewed by the Supervisor of the Classification Department. He receives a thorough physical examination from the Medical Department. He is interviewed by either the Protestant or the Catholic Chaplain.

Following his two-week quarantine period, he is assigned to an Orientation Detail for 30 days, performing routine chores around the Institution. During this time he is carefully observed by the Officer to whom he is assigned, and at the end of that period the Officer submits a detailed report to the Classification Department on the inmates's behavior, attitude, work habits, abilities, etc.

At the same time, Parole Officers of the State Division of Parole, have been conducting a social, case-work investigation of the individual, and their report is also submitted to the Classification Department through the Chief Parole Officer.

After his thirty days on the Orientation Detail he is considered for transfer to a shop, the Farm, an Office, the Kitchen, etc., for whichever activity he appears to be most suited in the minds of the Institution Officials. In deciding where he will be placed the Officials take into consideration his temperament, needs and capabilities. Regardless of assignment, work and behavior reports are made on all inmates at least twice a year. However, in case of transfer, a report is made after each change and all work and behavior reports are submitted to the Classification Department.

All of this material is correlated, studied and analyzed by

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT (Cont'd.)

the Classification Supervisor and a Case History is compiled therefrom for the use of the Governor and his Executive Council (Pardon Hearings), State Board of Parole (Parole Hearings), Psychiatric Examinations, Transfer Board (transfer to Men's Reformatory), and the Institution Officials.

The Case History covers the man's whole social and criminal background and contains a summary of all the material the Classification Department has received on the man through correspondence, personal interviews, observation, Institution Reports, etc. Thus it can be seen that the Classification Department is the correlating and coordinating center of the entire rehabilitative program.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

On September 30, 1951 our Prison Physician, Dr. David V. Mann, MD, resigned and was replaced by Dr. Richard Waterman.

The Prison Physician visits the prison daily to take care of sick call and is also available to handle emergency cases.

The assignment of a trained employee as Hospital Officer has shown unexpected dividends in economy, efficiency and heightened morale.

In April 1952 the Hospital was moved to its present location in the Administration Building. Due to its central location, this move has proved a wise one, both from the point of view of Administration and patient. The only disadvantage is the lack of recommended sunshine. However, due to overcrowded conditions throughout the Institution, nothing can be done about it at the present time.

During the past fiscal year there were 9,305 requests for treatment at the Hospital. Of this number 8,853 were treated and returned to duty; 365 were treated and confined to their cell; and 87 were hospitalized.

Each new inmate is given a thorough physical examination and a blood sample is analyzed shortly after he arrives at the Prison.

Blood Tests were made on 239 new inmates plus 16 others.

## TUBERCULOSIS:

There was one case of active tuberculosis during the year and he was transferred to a sanatorium.

The Field X-Ray Unit of the State Health Department took 175 chest plates. These included all new inmates and all those it was deemed wise to recheck. There were 8 plates for recheck and these were sent to the Augusta State Hospital.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (Cont'd.)

VENEREAL DISEASES:

At the present time there are no infectious cases of syphilis at the Prison. One man received therapy of penicillin in oil for ten days because of a doubtful titer.

BLOOD DONATIONS:

During the year the Red Cross Bloodmobile visited the Prison receiving 109 pints of blood for Korea. In addition to this, 66 pints were donated to various cases at Knox County General Hospital.

DEATHS:

There were two deaths during the fiscal year - one by suicide and one from Hemorrhagic purpura.

MEDICAL STATISTICS:

There were 26 emergency cases and the Doctor was called for dressing of 2nd and 3rd degree burns, suturing lacerations, removal of foreign bodies, etc.

OPERATIONS:

Closure of Colostomy	Hernia
Hemorrhoidectomy (2)	Prostatectomy (3)
Exploration of finger	Eyes, Ears, Nose and Throat
Vein ligation	Prostate Treatment
Finger amputation	Cystoscopy
Puncture wound	Eudoscopies
Excision tumor of the chest	Thyroidectomy

SERVICES:

Support for back	Consultations
Neurological Examinations	

EXPENSES:

OPERATIONS AND SERVICES:	\$1152.85
ANESTHETIST:	230.00
SALARIES: Dr. Richard Waterman:	\$1416.00
Dr. David V. Mann :	474.00
KNOX COUNTY HOSPITAL:	1890.00
EXTRA MEDICAL EXPENSE (FEES):	430.14
	168.00
TOTAL	<u>\$3870.99</u>

DENTAL DEPARTMENT:

Dr. R. L. Stratton, DDS, is the resident dentist at the Prison. He visits the Prison periodically to take care of dental sick call, and is available for any dental emergency which might arise. The Dental Office was open 50 days during 1951-1952.

In 1951-1952 the following work was performed by Dr. Stratton on inmates of the Prison:

Extractions	268	Full denture (Upper & Lower)	4
Amalgum fillings	90	Part. dent. (either upr or lwr)	12
Kadon fillings	77	Scale lower anteriors	10
Adjusting plates	4	Examinations	46
Repairs to plates	14	Impressions for plates	7
Treatment of teeth and gums	18	Adding teeth to plates	6
Penicillin	2	Acrylic fractures	5
Work on crowns	3	Treating of exposed nerves	2
Treatment of trench mouth	3	Partial scaling	1
Abscess lanced	1	Teeth cleaned	5
Bridge refaced	2		
Treatments	3	Repair full upr and vulcanite	1
X-Rays	5	Repair break, add tooth and vulcanite full lower	1
Full uppers	2	Repair upr acrylic-new clasp	2
Full uppers and lowers	2	Two new clasps to acrylic	1
Rebase full uppers	1	Rebase and add new teeth upper acrylic	1
Repairs	2	Built over partial upr acrylic	1
Repair full lower acrylic	5	Repair full lower	1
Repair full upper and add one tooth	4	Repair to bridge	1
Repair partial upr acrylic	1	Facing on bridge	1
Repair partial lwr acrylic	1		
Extractions	12		

MISCELLANEOUS:

Office calls	1	Telephone calls	3
Extra days worked	11		

EYPENSES: \$ 526.78  
SALARY: 2100.78

TOTAL DENTAL EXPENSE: \$2627.56

OPTOMETRIST'S REPORT:

Approximately twenty-five percent of the inmate population wears glasses. Fittings and treatment are 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 79 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.

TOTAL EXPENSES:       \$902.75



## WELFARE AND RECREATION - RECOMMENDATIONS:

A building is vitally needed which could serve the combined function of an Education Building (School Rooms), Library, Recreation Hall, Gymnasium, Auditorium, and Chapel.

When the present institution was rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1924, it was felt to be the epitome of penal development. However, since that date, the inmate population has climbed from 200 to over 500. This spiraling population has been met by a constant increase in the number of cells including the construction of an entire new wing in the late 1930's.

There was a steady demand for more and more sleeping space. When cell construction lagged, available rooms were pressed into service as dormitories, until finally even our school room was crowded out of existence by this urgent need for beds.

Our present Auditorium-Chapel has a maximum capacity of 250, making it necessary to hold all of our mass indoor activities in two shifts, a decidedly unsatisfactory arrangement. In addition, this Auditorium is located in such a manner that all traffic to and from the cell blocks must pass through a corner of the Auditorium, causing constant interruptions to whatever activity is being conducted therein.

Every annual report submitted by Wardens of the Maine State Prison in recent years has castigated our indoor recreational facilities. Our "Recreation Hall" (and this must be placed in quotes) is an ill-lighted, ill-ventilated basement room in the cellar of our industrial building. While it might physically accommodate some 150 inmates, the reek of perspiration, tobacco smoke and damp clothing when it becomes necessary to crowd some 400 or 450 inmates into this dark, damp room on days of inclement weather,

WELFARE AND RECREATION - RECOMMENDATIONS - NEW BUILDING (Cont'd.)

borders closely on the inhumane. It is a hazardous security situation and definitely undesirable. Prevailing conditions make it impossible to provide adequate lighting and the entire appearance of this room (ludicrously called our "Recreation Hall") is the antithesis of every policy and objective laid down by the State Department of Institutional Service.

It would be superfluous to go into the need for a definitive, organized educational program at this time. Suffice it to emphasize that there is a direct ratio between the effectiveness of rehabilitation and the scope of the institution's educational program. This is recognized by every outstanding penologist in the country, as evidenced by the large sums being appropriated for the construction of entire school buildings at San Quentin, Joliet, etc. Education is universally conceded to be the only answer to our ever-increasing problem of conventional crime. Our largest age group is in the early 20's and our average educational group is the upper 5th grade. A School is a veritable must.

This building would also include the Prison Library, Offices and Supply Rooms for our Educational and Recreational programs, as well as lavatories, a shower room, etc. The present shower room is badly needed for expansion of laundry facilities.

Provision could be made to use the Auditorium as an indoor gymnasium, which would bring our recreational program up to par with that of any comparable institution in the country.

REPLACEMENT OF MOTION-PICTURE PROJECTORS (35 MM):

The 35 MM motion picture projectors which we have on hand at the present time are entirely obsolete and repair bills on them are making them definitely impractical. These two projectors have

REPLACEMENT OF MOTION-PICTURE PROJECTORS (35MM) (Cont'd.)

been in the Institution for over 15 years and were originally declared obsolete and discarded by another institution. In addition our projection booth burned down about four or five years ago and both projectors went through that fire and were once again salvaged. They are of ancient vintage, are an ever-present fire hazard, and often damage film which we receive from national distributors. All of our contracts include a clause which makes the institution pecuniarily responsible for this film and the damage could very easily surpass the cost of the requested replacements.

It will be possible for us to obtain two reconditioned 35 MM motion-picture projectors for approximately \$625.00 each.

## EDUCATION:

Due to overcrowding, our school room had to be converted to a dormitory some time ago. We do not have any formalized educational program in the Institution. A few men are taking correspondence Bible Study Courses. Some few are studying the educational volumes contained in the Inmate Library. It is possible for inmates to obtain, with official permission, educational books from the Maine State Library and from the University of Maine. Those institutions have been very cooperative, but very few men take advantage of this opportunity, due, we suspect, to their not having a definite course of study in mind.

## SPIRITUAL GUIDANCE:

Religious services are conducted Sunday mornings from September to June in the Auditorium of the Institution. These services are held in accordance with arrangements made by the Prison Chaplain and are sometimes conducted by outside groups. Once each month they are conducted by the Salvation Army. It should be noted here that the Salvation Army performs many services throughout the year for our inmates. At Christmas time every man is given a gift of candy and fruit containing a message of faith and hope. In addition, the Salvation Army grants personal interviews and often renders personal services to the inmates or their families.

A Roman Catholic Priest ministers to the religious needs of inmates of that faith. In addition to the religious services, the Priest visits the Prison each week and talks with any inmate who desires to see him. Each new inmate of the Roman Catholic Faith is interviewed and comforted by the Priest. The Protestant Chaplain renders similar services to Protestant inmates.

### ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS:

Regular meetings of this group are held each week and are regarded as an important part in our Rehabilitative Program. The very principles of Alcoholics Anonymous can well be applied to the rehabilitation of all inmates who need a Power greater than themselves to completely conquer their particular problems.

Our group has an average of fifteen active members, and has been the deciding factor in helping many former inmates find their way back to a better way of life in their respective communities.

Outside groups are permitted to visit the Prison every other week, whenever possible, and take part in the Alcoholics Anonymous program. In this way, members who have never heard of Alcoholics Anonymous previous to their incarceration, get a first hand account of what Alcoholics Anonymous can do for them after release. Other members who have made the grade are living symbols of successful rehabilitation. These men can most effectively carry the message to despairing alcoholics.

Nearly every large community in the State of Maine has an active Alcoholics Anonymous group. All of our members are urged to contact their local groups upon release. The members of those groups are always willing to help any and all who have a sincere desire to quit drinking and realize their own inadequacy. Thanks to Alcoholics Anonymous, inmates who have been victims of alcoholism now have new hope.

### INMATE CANTEEN:

A well-stocked canteen is maintained within the Institution and is run by inmate personnel. The men may purchase such items as shaving equipment, pipes, tobacco, cigarettes, ice cream, fruit, candy, some types of canned goods and other articles. Any profit

INMATE CANTEEN (Cont'd.)

that accrues from this venture is transferred to the Inmates' Benefit fund. It has been mentioned before that all books and recreational material used by the inmates are purchased from this fund.

NOVELTIES:

Contrary to the practice in all Federal Prisons and in many State Prisons, the State of Maine does not pay inmates of its penal and correctional institutions for work performed on articles for sale. To make some recompense for this omission our inmates are allowed and encouraged to earn spending money by the production of novelties for sale in the Prison Show Room. This is a building separate from the Institution proper and is patronized by the general public. Most of the inmates, after they have been here at least ninety days, do produce some novelty such as lamps, croquet sets, pipe racks, picture frames and numerous types of ornamented boxes. Raw materials for novelties are bought by the inmates at our Novelty Canteen and all work done on the projects is on the prisoner's own time. It is felt that this work is an excellent, gainful use of leisure time.

## ATHLETICS:

Athletics forms the major part of our recreational program. During the summer months the heat makes it impossible to use the Auditorium comfortably for any long period of time. In lieu of the movies we have intra-mural baseball games and games in which the inmates match their skill against teams from the "outside". The various intra-mural teams make up a league and the winner of the league title is matched against the "Varsity" for our own version of the World Series. There is participation in other sports also - basketball, hand-ball, paddle tennis, horseshoe pitching and boxing.

The Prison Farm has its own athletic program which is very similar to the above except that the farm teams play softball instead of baseball.

## LIBRARY:

"It was stated in the 1830 (Fifth) report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society that a Sabbath School was established during the year and the Warden wrote that the legislature had appropriated \$75 to purchase books for the use of the prisoners. He added that he noted the convicts 'had become more industrious and obedient' because of it."\*

Although the Legislature ceased appropriating funds for Recreation and Education of inmates several years ago, this Library has grown to some 4,500 volumes (a far cry from its small beginning in 1830). This growth has been made possible through contributions by public spirited citizens and through purchases by the Inmate Benefit Fund.

\*EARLY DAYS OF THE MAINE STATE PRISON AT THOMASTON by Negley Tecters, as published in the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology of Northwestern University. Vol. 38, No. 2, July-August, 1947.

LIBRARY (Cont'd.)

Fiction, biography, autobiography, books on travel and adventure, classical literature and religious literature - all may be found on the shelves of the library or in the men's cells. Last year over 34,000 withdrawals were made from this small library.

An attempt is made to add at least 400 new books each year, paid for entirely by the Inmates' Benefit Fund. In addition this Fund purchases current popular magazines-Colliers, Saturday Evening Post, Life, etc.-for the men's perusal, education and entertainment.

It should be noted that Readers' Digest, Inc. has shown admirable interest in the rehabilitation of prisoners and furnishes this Prison with 30 copies of their magazine each month, free of charge. They have also sent several books to be placed in the library.

The Maine State Library in the State House, Augusta, has also cooperated with the prison to the fullest extent in providing books for inmates, as has the Library of the University of Maine.

A one hundred five page library catalog is furnished for approximately every fifteen men. From this list the men mark their selections on their own library cards. These cards and books to be returned are collected twice a week from the men and new selections are then issued.

LIBRARY CIRCULATION:

<u>FISCAL YEARS</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>	<u>FISCAL YEARS</u>	<u>CIRCULATION</u>
1942-1943	6,210	1947-1948	26,634
1943-1944	9,473	1948-1949	31,408
1944-1945	13,014	1949-1950	26,721
1945-1946	16,809	1950-1951	31,706
1946-1947	19,275	1951-1952	34,222
	<u>64,781</u>		<u>150,691</u>

TOTAL TEN YEAR CIRCULATION: 215,472



## RECREATION:

(All the funds for the following listed activities are drawn from the Inmate Benefit Fund which accrues from the profits of the Inmate Canteen)

The Saturday afternoon movie is now a popularly accepted part of our recreational program. We have purchased a DEVry 16 MM projector and are able to secure current releases of movies for its use. This activity has helped immensely in relieving the congestion in our so-called Recreational Hall during week-end and holiday periods. Again this year, we want to point out that the "Recreation Hall" is wholly inadequate to accommodate 400 some odd men, as it was originally planned to accommodate comfortably around 150. This is especially true during inclement weather or non-work days. After the regular Church services and the meetings of the Alcoholics Anonymous Group, two showings of a movie are made on Sundays.

In our "Recreation Room" the inmates are allowed to play non-gambling card games. We have one ping-pong table. This is inadequate to provide entertainment for the number of men who are interested in playing the game. We could very easily secure additional equipment to satisfy this demand, but have no room for its use. Some men use their leisure hours in the "Recreation Hall" for talk, working on novelties and just plain sitting.

## RADIO:

Inmates are confined to their cells for approximately 16 hours out of each 24 hour period. "The Devil finds work for idle hands" is a truism that is especially apropos in prison. Our 3-channel radio headphone system in each cell helps pass away many a tedious hour for the inmates. This is a double blessing inasmuch as it is enjoyed by the inmates and lessens custodial and security risks.

## PHYSICAL PLANT GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

### NEW EQUIPMENT

#### DENTAL EQUIPMENT:

The present dental equipment dates from the late 1800's and is therefore totally out of line with present day dental practices. This equipment should at least be supplemented with up-to-date equipment in the form of a complete chair unit, light, and x-ray machine.

#### HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT:

The x-ray machine, obtained, from another institution, is in very poor condition and will have to be repaired before it can be used. This machine, after being reconditioned, will pay for the repairs in about a year. In the last year, over \$500.00 was spent for x-rays, excluding the cost of trips to the Augusta State Hospital and the loss of services of the two Guards necessary for the transportation of inmates, plus depreciation of transportation equipment.

#### OPERATING-ROOM LIGHT:

An Operating-Room light is needed to complete the equipment for an Operating-Room in our newly-equipped Hospital.

#### MICROSCOPE:

At the present time we do not have any medical laboratory equipment as part of our Hospital. All of our blood tests, urinalyses, sputum tests, etc., must be sent to either the Department of Health and Welfare Laboratory or, in case of an emergency, to a local laboratory.

An institution of this type must be kept free from any contagious or infectious disease in order to prevent an epidemic, and the delays resulting from the use of an outside laboratory

PHYSICAL PLANT GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS - NEW EQUIPMENT -  
MICROSCOPE (Cont'd.)

could be very serious. In addition, the savings in fees would pay the cost of the microscope in about one year, i.e., last year \$180.00 was spent for microscopic examination by local laboratories.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT-POSTAGE METER:

This is desirable for security reasons as it would eliminate the use of postage stamps by the Institution. At the present time all stamps must be affixed by hand and for obvious reasons inmates cannot be used on an assignment of this kind. This means the tying-up of paid personnel. When one considers that there are about 500 inmates who are permitted to write two letters per week each, one can readily see the large number of paid man hours lost on a relatively trivial task.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT:

Our present laundry equipment is totally inadequate. Although we will receive a new washing machine in September, 1952, and we received a washer in 1951 which had been discarded by another institution as obsolete, we still urgently need a mangle, an extractor, and two dryers.

This requested equipment is a vital need and not a desirable addition. Struggling along with our present equipment is false economy, since we are continually called on to repair these old machines and clothing is often damaged or torn in them.

NEW BUILDING - FACTORY BUILDING ADJACENT TO PRISON:

Our Show Room has been condemned for many years and should be replaced. Purchase of the above-mentioned building would permit us to relocate the Show Room. (It is rather apparent that having a privately-owned industrial building existing a few feet from the

PHYSICAL PLANT GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS - NEW EQUIPMENT - FACTORY BUILDING ADJACENT TO PRISON (Cont'd.)

outer wall of the Prison and overlooking same, is a definite security hazard). Purchase of this building would therefore accomplish a two-fold purpose, elimination of the condemned Show Room and elimination of a security weakness. If this recommendation is not considered favorably, plans should be made for the construction of a new Show Room and Storage Building. This building would be constructed on the left side of the Prison, between the New Garage and Maine Street on the site of house #6.

ELECTRICAL WIRING - DEFICIENCIES:

It is recommended that all wiring and switches be checked and replacement made where it is deemed necessary.

The wiring and switches installed after the fire in 1924 were considered as being of ample size to take care of the power loads at that time. In the last 27 years the Institution has grown considerably and very little wiring and very few switches have been replaced to take care of the increased usage and heavier electrical demands. Therefore we have a very dangerous condition existing throughout the Institution with the present wiring and switches being badly overloaded.

Spotchecking has revealed lines with a drop of over 30 amperes. Overloading is a fire menace and unless this situation is corrected we could have a fire of catastrophic proportions. For example: in the Woodshop, where the wiring and switches are considerably overloaded, a short circuit could cause a flash fire in which many inmates would be in danger of serious injury or death.

It is believed that the new wiring and switches would soon pay for themselves by using less electricity as well as the motors saved.

## PHYSICAL PLANT GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

### REPAIRS TO ROOFS:

The roofs of the Boiler Room, Administration Building, Cell Blocks and Industrial Buildings are in such bad repair that after every heavy rainstorm men have to be assigned to mop water from the floors. Paint will not stay on the walls and the windows are rusting from the inside.

### PAINT FOR CELLS AND CELL BLOCKS:

The paint on all of the cells, (except the 66 new cells completed in 1952), cell bars and the inside of the cell blocks is in very poor condition. The paint is in such poor condition that a number of the inmates have bought paint themselves and refinished their own cells. Paint on the walls of the cell blocks has peeled and many of the cell bars have no paint at all. They were last painted in 1941 and 1942.

### REMODELING KITCHEN, DINING-ROOM AREAS AND FACILITIES:

The present dining room has a capacity of 270; 56 men are being fed in an old storage room; over 70 are fed in the kitchen, and 35 to 40 men are normally fed in their cells, which is certainly far from an ideal feeding arrangement. Our present dispersed facilities also make it necessary for us to use a number of officers for supervisory purposes when they could be used to better advantage on other assignments.

The present Dining Room should be extended through the present Bakery and Blacksmith Shop. The Bakery could be moved to the present Vegetable Cellar and this latter facility could be relocated in the present Sub-Dining Room. The Blacksmith and Tin Shops could be relocated in the present Yard Archway.

This rearrangement and extension would permit the feeding of

PHYSICAL PLANT GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS - REMODELING KITCHEN,  
DINING-ROOM AREAS AND FACILITIES:

over 500 inmates in one large room. The present table-waiter system of feeding is obviously unsatisfactory, and a cafeteria-style arrangement would increase efficiency and reduce operating costs since an inmate would take only the amount of food he could eat. This arrangement would be more sanitary and would eliminate waiters, thereby freeing inmates for productive employment and/or rehabilitative training.

NEW FLOOR COVERING FOR THE DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE:

New floor covering is needed for the Deputy Warden's Office since the present one is badly worn. Traffic is extremely heavy in this office as it is the focal point of inmate administration.

PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS:

Attention is invited to the 1950-1951 Report for information on the following recommendations which appeared therein and on which no action has been taken:

EQUIPMENT:

New Dump Truck  
New Complete 150 HP Boiler with stoker and vacuum pump  
New Kitchen Equipment

MAINTENANCE:

Reinforcement of Walls supporting Kitchen and Dining Room  
Prison Houses to be painted  
New Floor Covering for the Guard Room  
Tarring of Roads in Front of and Within the Institution

SECURITY:

EXPANSION OF INTRA-INSTITUTIONAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM:

It is desirable that we change our present telephone system in order that we may secure sufficient telephones to cover all vital areas in the Institution. There is a definite correlation between severity of damage in any disorder, riot, fire, etc. and the length of time needed to alert those who must combat the disorder.

NEW WEST POST:

At the present time there are two officers on the West Wall, (West and South Posts). This wall could be properly supervised by one officer on a post halfway between the present two posts, thereby freeing one more officer for duty within the walls.

This Post should be so constructed that there would be a stairway to the ground, eliminating a walk of over a quarter of a mile along the top of the wall for the officer on the new post. The Fog and Yard posts on the present wall have only one point of entrance. The additional entrance would also strengthen our security network.

TWO-WAY RADIOS FOR TWO VEHICLES:

This would be an extremely desirable security feature and would be of incalculable assistance in the event of an escape, riot or other custodial problem. Crime has kept up with all modern means of transportation and communication, and it is only logical that the State Prison, as a vital part of law-enforcement, should also keep pace with the times. This would be a strong safety and security addition to the Institution while transporting prisoners as well as in the event of a disturbance or an escape.

## SECURITY (Cont'd.)

### NEW FENCE ON TOP OF WALL AND REPAIRING:

This fence, which is very weak and rotting in places, should have the old sections replaced immediately as many of them have already been blown over by the wind.

The walk on the old wall from the East Wing to the Gate Post is in dangerous condition with sections crumbling and falling off, and officers walking over this portion of the wall must exercise extreme care to keep from falling off.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT:

We do not have any photographic equipment in the Prison and it is therefore necessary for us to call upon the State Police in Augusta to send a photographic crew to Thomaston whenever new men are received from the various courts. This often necessitates a wait of several weeks from the time the man enters the prison until we actually receive prints. This is a very poor security situation inasmuch as we have no picture of a man in the event of an escape prior to our receiving these prints. In addition, this retards our Classification and Rehabilitation program since it is impossible for us to assign a man on a minimum security assignment without having a picture of him in our files.

There would also be an incidental saving on the various pictures which always have to be taken in an institution of this type.

This unit could also handle photostatic work which is becoming increasingly desirable and necessary.

Purchase of this equipment would increase efficiency greatly and security would be strengthened considerably.

### NEW VEHICLE ENTRANCE:

It is axiomatic that the entrance or exit from any institu-



SECURITY - NEW VEHICLE ENTRANCE (Cont'd.)

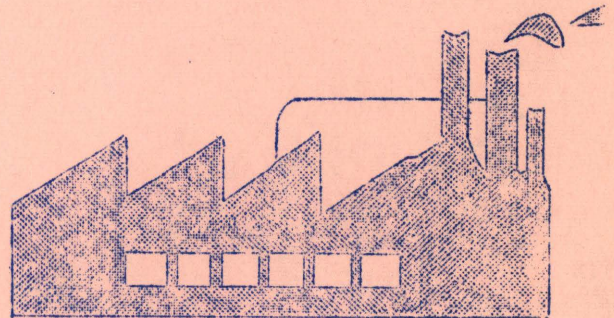
tion of this type is the spot which must be most heavily guarded and reinforced against any attempted escape. A vehicle entrance is a natural custodial weakness in any institution.

Our present vehicle entrance was constructed many years ago, and while it might have been suitable for the safe passage to and from the Institution of horse-drawn vehicles, it is an inadequate part of our security net-work. Attention is invited to the recent affair in the Vermont State Prison in which two inmates commandeered a truck in the prison yard, smashed through the gates and made good their escape. They committed at least one murder before they were apprehended. Certainly the cost of maintaining a tight security network is inexpensive when weighed against the life of a law-abiding member of the community. Our own vehicle entrance could very well be susceptible to the same sort of affair as it is of the same type Vermont had.

# THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

## CONTENTS

- Section I . . . . . General Information
- Section II . . . Comparative Departmental Reports  
and Financial Statements
- Section III . Major Improvements and Acquisitions  
Realized During 1951 - 1952
- Section IV . Major Improvements and Acquisitions  
Proposed for 1952 - 1953
- Section V Maintenance Department



# THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section One)

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### PHYSICAL STRUCTURE:

The Maine State Prison Industries directly employ fifty per cent of the institution's inmate population in the performance of diversified services and the production of various goods. Detailed, descriptive outlines regarding the services rendered, and the merchandise manufactured by the Prison Industries, can be found on ensuing pages of this report.

The Prison Industries consist of eight separate departments which - with the exception of the Cannery - are all located within the walls of the institution proper in buildings used exclusively for industrial operations. The Cannery is situated on property of the Prison Farm at South Warren.

At the June 30, 1952 accounting period, a total of \$78,832.09 was determined as the cost value of Maine State Prison industrial equipment, with a book value computed as being \$35,180.53. Although these figures show a \$22,108.63 increase in cost value and a \$19,111.80 increase in book value over those of the June 30, 1951 accounting period; it must again be stated that many of our industrial machines are obsolete - besides being somewhat the worse for wear. It is very difficult to obtain replacement parts

for these old machines and as a result, our annual repair expense continues to rise.

Reasonable assumption can be made, relative to the fact that much additional accumulated annual expense which would be applicable to maintenance of numerous of these fully depreciated machines, is hidden in daily minor charges to varied departmental overhead accounts, such as Miscellaneous Supplies, etc.

A definite program of classifying the most inefficient industrial machines and securing new equipment to replace same, is actively being undergone by the present administration. A limited surplus fund, however, places a great restriction on the capital expenditures which should be made in order to effect any facsimile of modernization insofar as the industrial plant is concerned. Consequently, the aforementioned program must of necessity continue to be a long-range proposition.

It has previously been proposed that a large percentage of future industrial profits be employed, upon immediate realization, in the acquisition of new machinery.

FINANCIAL DATA:

The Maine State Prison Industries are financially separated from the other institutional activities, and those of the Prison Farm. They are operated on the basis of a working capital fund, with complete records of account being maintained for all the elements connected with indus-

trial operations. These records of account range from expenditures for inventories and overhead costs, to income from sales and services.

A simplified cost accounting system is utilized, with Monthly Profit & Loss Statements, and other reports, being prepared for each cost center - to be used as a constant guide by the administration in regard to individual departmental activities.

#### SUPERVISION:

Each industrial department is supervised at all times by a civilian instructor-foreman who has been specifically trained or experienced in that particular field of endeavor which comes under his supervision.

The entire industrial organization is directed by a civilian Industrial Supervisor.

#### OBJECTIVES:

Ultimate objectives of the Maine State Prison Industries are considered by the administration to be:

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

It is recognized that some of our industries are not conducive to the types of trade experience which have been in demand during recent years. However, one of the main

purposes of the industrial program is to thoroughly instruct as many inmates as possible in some form of legitimate occupation at which they may become employed following their release from the institution. Intent and aims of the administration are bent directly toward bettering the Maine State Prison Industries' rehabilitative potentials, without sacrificing revenue.

As has been set forth in previous reports - 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 occupation of inmates during those periods when they are not confined in their cells is a matter of especial importance within any penal or correctional institution. Idleness is always a prime breeding ground from which problems of security and other hazards are cultivated; a point that, needless to say, has been reiterated many times in the past.

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED REPORT  
FOR

Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30  
1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

Civilian Personnel: 8

Supervisor: Mr. Cooper

Average Inmate Crew: 260

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

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

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 52375.41	(37%)	\$ 60148.80	(47%)
To General Public	87778.84	(63%)	67582.01	(53%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 140154.25</u>		<u>\$ 127730.81</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	64486.46	(46%)	54060.57	(42%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 75667.79</u>	(54%)	<u>\$ 73670.24</u>	(58%)
Expenditures.....	52876.97	(38%)	60205.38	(47%)
Net Operating Profit.....	<u>\$ 22790.82</u>	(16%)	<u>\$ 13464.86</u>	(11%)
Other Income: Miscellaneous Income.....	\$ 553.72		945.38	
Profit or Loss on Sale of Capital Assets..	99.84		79.99	
Total Other Income.....	<u>\$ 453.88</u>		<u>\$ 865.39</u>	
NET PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 23244.70</u>	(16%)	<u>14330.25</u>	(11%)

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 63626.50	(45%)	\$ 54004.59	(42%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory .....	\$ 15927.14	(11%)	\$ 15188.90	(12%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory .....	\$ 6090.84	(4%)	\$ 5735.77	(4%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT  
FOR  
Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30  
1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

Department: WOOD

Foreman: Mr. Jackson

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 Showroom; 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 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 8922.70	(14%)	\$ 8173.68	(14%)
To General Public	55100.75	(86%)	50646.68	(86%)
Total Sales.....	\$ 64023.45		\$ 58820.36	
Material Cost of Sales.....	25600.11	(40%)	24540.94	(42%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 38423.34	(60%)	\$ 34279.42	(58%)
Overhead Expense (Personnel Salaries \$ 8240.96 and \$10739.14)	23543.81	(37%)	28339.28	(48%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	\$ 14879.53	(23%)	\$ 5940.14	(10%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 24830.17	(39%)	\$ 25376.14	(43%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory .....	\$ 4786.53	( 7%)	\$ 5327.25	( 9%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory .....	\$ 6089.39	(10%)	\$ 5707.46	(10%)





MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT  
 FOR  
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30  
 1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

Department: TAILOR

Foreman: Mr. Richardson

Average Inmate Crew: 40

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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 officers and various other uniformed State of Maine employees.

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DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (Including MSP)	\$ 21696.75	(100%)	\$ 19339.84	(100%)
To General Public	115.78	( -1%)	16.73	( -1%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 21812.53</u>		<u>\$ 19356.57</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	13469.33	( 62%)	11949.27	( 62%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 8343.20</u>	( 38%)	<u>\$ 7407.30</u>	( 38%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$3224.64 and \$3593.84)	<u>5556.61</u>	( 25%)	<u>6035.21</u>	( 31%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 2786.59</u>	( 13%)	<u>\$ 1372.09</u>	( 7%)

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GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 15300.22	(70%)	\$ 11476.32	(60%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory .....	\$ 6570.33	(30%)	\$ 6128.92	(32%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory .....	\$ - - - -	- -	\$ - - - -	- -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT  
FOR  
Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30  
1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

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, are 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 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 519.77	( 2%)	\$ 307.61	(12%)
To General Public	21288.30	(98%)	2346.94	(88%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 21808.07</u>		<u>\$ 2654.55</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	14618.10	(67%)	1592.84	(60%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 7189.97</u>	(33%)	<u>\$ 1061.71</u>	(40%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$2962.44 and \$ 7.00)	<u>5026.81</u>	(23%)	<u>705.04</u>	(27%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u><u>\$ 2163.16</u></u>	(10%)	<u><u>\$ 356.67</u></u>	(13%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 12102.17	(56%)	\$ 1528.60	(58%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory .....	\$ 75.85	(-1%)	\$ 17.24	(-1%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ - - - -	- -	\$ - - - -	- -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT  
FOR  
Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30  
1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

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 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
┆ To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 8895.41	(100%)	\$ 7954.41	(100%)
┆ To General Public	None		None	
┆ Total Sales.....	\$ 8895.41		\$ 7954.41	
Material Cost of Sales.....	1063.08	( 12%)	1222.33	( 15%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 7832.33	( 88%)	\$ 6732.08	( 85%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$3990.54 and \$2925.24)	7920.91	( 89%)	6858.01	( 86%)
<b>NET OPERATING PROFIT.....</b>	<b>\$ 88.58</b>	<b>( 1%)</b>	<b>\$ 125.93</b>	<b>( 1%)</b>

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 1093.16	(12%)	\$ 1218.57	(15%)
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  
1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

Department: ROAD SIGN

Foreman: Mr. Parent

Average Inmate Crew: 10

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.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 2582.15	(100%)	\$ 3246.38	(98%)
To General Public	7.34	( -1%)	63.75	( 2%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 2589.49</u>		<u>\$ 3310.13</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	841.86	( 33%)	805.75	(24%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 1747.63</u>	( 67%)	<u>\$ 2504.38</u>	(76%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$ 441.44 and \$1155.44)	<u>1580.15</u>	( 61%)	<u>2442.78</u>	(74%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 167.48</u>	( 6%)	<u>\$ 61.60</u>	( 2%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 856.90	(33%)	\$ 804.36	(24%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory .....	\$ 20.13	( 1%)	\$ 22.49	(-1%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory .....	\$ - - -	- -	\$ - - -	- -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT  
 FOR  
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30  
 1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

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 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 8975.67	(99%)	\$ 20409.81	(100%)
To Schools	64.44	( 1%)	None	- -
Total Sales.....	\$ 9040.11		\$ 20409.81	
Material Cost of Sales.....	5962.56	(66%)	10732.44	( 53%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 3077.55	(34%)	\$ 9677.37	( 47%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$1276.64 and \$1657.34)	4022.32	(44%)	6285.90	( 30%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	\$ 944.77	(10%)	\$ 3391.47	( 17%)

ADDITIONAL GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 6413.71	(71%)	\$ 10417.99	(51%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory .....	\$ 4445.57	(49%)	\$ 3687.41	(18%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory .....	\$ - - - -	- -	\$ - - - -	- -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT  
FOR  
Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30  
1950 - 1951 and 1951 - 1952

Department: WOOD SIGN

Foreman: Mr. Ingraham

Average Inmate Crew: 5

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

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

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 139.68	( 16%)	\$ 5.05	( 1%)
To General Public	724.01	( 84%)	559.83	(99%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 863.69</u>		<u>\$ 564.88</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	4.02	( -1%)	4.59	( 1%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 859.67</u>	(100%)	<u>\$ 560.29</u>	(99%)
Overhead Expense..(This Dept. not charged with any salaries)..	<u>360.56</u>	( 42%)	<u>277.33</u>	(49%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 499.11</u>	( 58%)	<u>\$ 282.96</u>	(50%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1950 - 1951	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed ....	\$ 3.02	(-1%)	\$ - - - -	(---)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory .....	\$ 10.18	( 1%)	\$ 5.59	( 1%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory .....	\$ - - - -	- -	\$ - - - -	- -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES  
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET  
at  
June 30, 1951 and June 30, 1952

A S S E T S

Title of Account	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1952
Cash.....	\$ 57897.94*	\$ 51382.91
Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 3055.16	\$ 1258.64
Less Reserve for Other Accounts Receivable.....	<u>160.08</u>	<u>128.05</u>
Due from Other Funds.....	2895.08	1130.59
Raw Materials Inventory.....	1123.11	3536.36
Work in Process Inventory.....	64011.76	74925.54
Finished Goods Inventory.....	6090.84	5735.77
Equipment.....	15927.14	15188.90
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	\$56723.46	\$78832.09
Structures and Improvements.....	<u>40601.78</u>	<u>43651.56</u>
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	\$ 151.34	\$ 2108.59
Buildings.....	<u>52.98</u>	<u>83.24</u>
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -	<u>\$164165.91</u>	<u>\$191483.80</u>

-(51)-

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, 1951	June 30, 1952
Accounts Payable.....	\$ - - - -	\$ 11231.48
Capital.....	122406.80	122406.80
Surplus.....	18514.41	43515.27
Net Profit for Current Fiscal Year.....	23244.70	14330.25
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL - - - - -	<u>\$164165.91</u>	<u>\$191483.80</u>

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



## THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section Three)

### IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS WHICH WERE REALIZED DURING 1951 - 1952

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

#### SHOWROOM:

(A) Three novelty display racks were installed in the Showroom during the past year. These additions were quite badly needed in order to alleviate the previous condition of having to display inmate novelties on State furniture and from the floor, for lack of other suitable facilities. The new racks make the novelties more accessible to customers, plus providing additional room for the display of State merchandise.

(B) The old cash box used in the past has been replaced with a cash register, thus aiding and expediting the efficient handling of money. This register is also available for use as an adding machine - an article which was very much needed.

(C) The old softwood floor in the Manager's Office was replaced with one of hardwood construction and the office space was reduced to increase the display room for State merchandise.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP:

(A) A reconditioned typewriter was installed in this department's office as a means of providing neater and more legible "paper" work.

(B) Racks were constructed for use in storing bed parts - (heads, footboards, side rails). This enables the beds to be stored out of the way, besides keeping the sections apart so they will not become stuck together and have to be refinished.

(C) A room was cleaned and painted for utilization in the storage of finished furniture. This helps in keeping the furniture free of dust and dirt while awaiting delivery, either to the owner or to the Showroom. An air hose was also installed in this storage room for use in thoroughly dusting the various articles of furniture before loading for delivery.

(D) A new sewing machine was obtained as a replacement for the old one, which was completely worn out.

TAILOR SHOP:

(A) Four Singer Sewing Machines, #31-15 (with motors) were obtained for this department. The acquisition of these machines has increased the shop's work output. Three #31-15 Singer Sewing Machine Heads were also obtained to replace those being used on the old machines. These replacements resulted in the increased operational efficiency of the machines involved, and in turn, gave the shop a greater yield

of work output.

PLATE SHOP:

(A) During the past year, removal of the old wooden tanks in this department was effected. More room for other Plate Shop operations was made available by this action, plus a sizeable savings insofar as the use of water is concerned.

WOOD SHOP:

(A) A new Sander was purchased and installed as a replacement for the old machine, which had been in use by the prison for a period of over thirty years. Although this new machine was a rather expensive acquisition; it was definitely a very badly needed one. At the time it was purchased, the old Sander was a second-handed affair which was continually breaking down and produced work of a very poor quality. The new machine cuts down repair expense tremendously on Portable Sanders and reduces sandbelt expenditures a great deal. It is believed that this new Sander will pay for itself in eight or ten years on just such savings as these.

(B) Installation of a new dust-collecting system (described in the 1951 Annual Report) was effected. This new system has been a great improvement over the old blower system previously in use.

(C) A new Swing-Saw Gauge was obtained and installed as a means of eliminating much waste, and saving time in the process of cutting lumber. With this gauge, many different lengths of wood can be cut in one operation. The lumber does

not have to be handled as much as was the case previously, and changing over for stops was also eliminated. New Pulleys and V-Belts were installed in place of the old ones. These acquisitions eliminate slipping and give the saw more cutting power. They also were installed on the shop's Horizontal Sander in order to give it more power and eliminate overhead shafting.

(D) To insure the satisfactory operation of sanders, drills, and grinders; an Armature Undercutter was obtained. This undercutter is necessary for the proper maintenance of armatures. Installation of an Armature Growler was also effected. This implement is used as a means of checking and testing armatures for defective windings, poorly soldered connections, and short-circuits.

(E) As an aid in the prevention of accidents; safety guards were installed on all machines needing them.

(F) Relocation of the Wood Shop Office (described in the 1951 Annual Report) was culminated during the past fiscal period. This improvement enables the shop foreman a clearer view of his department from one end to the other. The new office also provides facilities for storing small supplies in bins provided with locks.

(G) The sink, which was formerly situated along the smoking room's wall, was relocated in the center of the room as a means of providing a more sanitary condition. The space that was formerly wasted in this room is now being utilized

for storing component parts overhead. These parts were previously piled up in the shop proper.

(H) Surplus stock has in the past been piled on the shop's floor, taking up valuable space which could be used for productional activities. Therefore, a stockroom was constructed at the rear of the shop for use in storing these surpluses out of the way.

(I) Storage bins were built in the Wood Shop Cellar as a means of storing various machine parts that have been collecting throughout the years. These assorted machine parts are valuable because of the fact that they can still be used as replacements in some of our machines which are classified as obsolete.

(J) As a means of saving time, a pattern room was constructed in which patterns for all items manufactured by the Wood Shop can be kept. Previously, these patterns were scattered around everywhere and much valuable time was lost in the search for needed ones.

(K) Three new locker units were installed in the center shop for use by the inmates working on machines in storing their personal articles. This avoids having the things piled on the floor around the machines.

(L) A pipe guard railing was installed in the outer shop as a means of preventing trucks loaded with lumber being pushed against the machinery. This guard rail also protects the machine operators.

(M) The old double doors leading into the shop from outside were replaced with new ones, constructed in three sections. These new doors make the shop more accessible as far as deliveries of lumber, etc., are concerned - and conserves heat by not having to open a large door to enter and leave the shop.

(N) New toilet facilities were built to take care of the large number of men who are currently employed in the shop. The old facilities were entirely inadequate.

(O) The old airline pipe was constructed in various sizes and sections which tended to cut down on the air pressure. This old pipe was hung overhead. It has since been re-installed under the floor with one standard size pipe which has stations that project through the floor at points near machines where they are most needed.

CANNERY:

(A) During the past fiscal year, a new pea-washing machine and an inspection table with endless belt was added to the Cannery's equipment. These acquisitions make the job of cleaning peas much faster and cleaner. The inspection table is used for picking out pieces of dirt in the peas and for discarding any discolored ones.

(B) The entire inside of the Cannery was painted, and an office is currently in the process of being constructed. There has never been a Cannery office. This new office will contain space for storing valuable machine parts and canning

materials.

(C) The drilling of an artesian well has considerably improved the Cannery's water system as there is now ample pure water for the Cannery and the Farm.

(D) The pea cleaner was set on cement posts, and also turned around so as to make the handling of peas both faster and easier. The bean snipper and cutter was relocated in order to provide more space for the handling of peas. The blanching box was relined with heavy sheet steel in order to stop leakage.

(E) A road was built around the Cannery and the surrounding grounds were graded.

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section Four)

IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS  
WHICH ARE PROPOSED FOR 1952 - 1953

During the coming (1952-1953) fiscal year, it is hoped that action can be taken on the following improvements and acquisitions - relative to the Maine State Prison Industries.

SHOWROOM:

(A) Fluorescent lights should be installed on the ground floor of the Showroom in order to provide for a more economical lighting system. At the present time, there are at least seven 100 Watt Bulbs being used daily.

(B) The section of roof situated over the display window should be repaired.

(C) Removal of lathes and plaster from the second and third floor ceilings should be effected in order to stop the old plaster from falling on State furniture.

(D) It is hoped that eventually a new Showroom will be built on the site of House No. 6. Such a building would be connected to the furniture storage area in the new garage and would completely replace the present building - which has been condemned many times. The proposed location would allow off the street parking for all customers.



UPHOLSTERY SHOP:

(A) A new office should be constructed in this department in order to alleviate the very crowded working conditions found in the present one. The new office should have cupboards or shelves for use in storing stock. Stock is currently spread over the shop floor because of a lack of storage space, with little or no way to keep an accurate count. This proposed new office should also provide very badly needed facilities (cabinets) for filing - something which the present one does not have in its current situation.

(B) The entire shop should be thoroughly cleaned and painted as an aid in keeping it free of dust, thereby enabling the men to get better finishes on the furniture. The acquisition of a Tank Type Vacuum Cleaner should be made as a further means of combating the dirt problem. A cleaner of this sort would also be very helpful in dusting the furniture before delivery.

(C) Fluorescent lights should be installed throughout this department. At the present time there are very few lights in the shop - which makes it very difficult for the men to see their work properly, especially on cloudy days. Installation of these lights would definitely improve the quality of the work done here.

(D) The mattress room - which is also used as a storage and picker room - is a fire hazard in its present con-

dition. Needless to say, cotton and tow will burn very readily. Therefore, this room should be closed in and made fire-proof.

(E) A new Cotton Picker should be acquired to replace the present machine (which was purchased in 1930). The old picker has outlived its usefulness, does not do the work as it should, and continually needs repairing.

(F) New work benches should be installed throughout the department. The old furnishings are composed of all sorts of old tables and boxes which have collected over many years. Now covered with old paint and glue (and falling apart), they are a distinct fire hazard. These benches are not worth repairing, although some of the lumber contained in them could be employed in the construction of new ones which would be of proper area and height for the operations involved. The new work benches would include locker space underneath for the storage of paints, fabrics and other materials that now have to be scattered all over the shop.

TAILOR SHOP:

(A) This department is in need of a new Buttonhole Machine. The one currently in use is worn out and not a type of machine suited to adequately serving the shop's diversified needs. The present machine is so obsolete that replacement parts can no longer be purchased. In order to keep it operating, efforts have been made to use parts from other old ma-

chines. This procedure, however, is not satisfactory and only temporarily successful.

(B) The roof over the storage room is badly in need of repairs.

SANDING ROOM (HARNESS SHOP):

(A) Fluorescent lights are needed for installation over the work benches in this department. Currently, the only lights in the room are a few incandescents located along one wall. During cloudy or overcast days, no fine sanding or scraping can be done at the benches.

(B) An enclosed office for the department foreman should be constructed in one corner of the shop. At present, extra tools, reports, etc., are out in the open and subject to damage, pilfering, and dust.

PLATE SHOP:

(A) Nearly every item of equipment in this department is obsolete. Replacement parts are very costly - when we are able to locate them. As a result, many of the machines are being operated with parts so worn that there is constant danger to inmate workers. We feel that this shop should be completely re-equipped and that the cost should be met by the Department of State, for which the Plate Shop is almost exclusively maintained. (Some few plates are manufactured for the MPUC and Department of Agriculture. No goods are produced here for use or public sale by Maine State Prison.)

(B) In order to provide for more efficient operation and better lighting; all of the machinery in this shop should be re-arranged. For example, the Conveyer Dryer cuts off the light from other parts of the department in its present center of the shop location. It should be placed against the outside wall where there are no windows. The other machinery should be placed in front of the dryer.

(C) The Plate and Sign Cutter should be removed from the Road Sign Shop and installed in the Plate Shop at the end of the Scotchlight Applying Machine. This action would produce savings in materials costs.

(D) New lockers should be constructed and installed where the wooden tanks were taken out. These lockers would be used for storing inmates' belongings.

(E) A new office is needed as a replacement for the old one - which was dismantled. This proposed new office would provide facilities for the storage of paint and envelopes. At the present time, it is very hard to keep a close check on these articles.

ROAD SIGN SHOP:

(A) The machinery in this department should be re-arranged so that it would be kept separate from the machinery used by the Plate Shop. Under the current set-up, it is difficult to do a satisfactory job of painting signs because of the crowded conditions.

WOOD SHOP:

(A) This department's Edger (or Ripsaw) is a belt-driven machine which has been in use for a period of 29 years. Because of its age and lengthy service, maintenance expenditures on the machine are high. Its efficiency is limited as belts are continually breaking, bearings become over-heated, and slipping belts result in power shortages. These unexpected power shortages are dangerous as far as the man operating the machine is concerned, due to the fact that lack of drive from a slipping belt causes the material being sawed to "kick back". Belts have to be replaced every twelve to eighteen months at a cost ranging from \$45.00 to \$55.00 per set. At the present time, new belts are again needed and the machine's arbor bearings are in need of re-babbitting. In view of the disadvantages and expense connected with the continued use of this machine; it is hoped that the acquisition of a new direct drive, 10 h.p. motor might be realized during the coming fiscal year. This would enable us to convert the present belt-driven machine into a direct motor-driven saw. Some of the advantages of such a conversion would be:

1. Eliminate the problem of slipping belts.
2. Eliminate danger to operator caused by above.
3. Elimination of belt replacement expense.
4. Speed production by eliminating belt breakage.
5. Reduction in bearing replacement costs.
6. Reduction in other high maintenance expenditures.
7. Produce a better quality of work.

A precision, 10 h.p. saw-arbor motor, with direct drive, can be

purchased at a cost of approximately \$360.00. This type of motor has an average life span of 20 years. It is estimated that a saving of \$1500.00 in general maintenance expenditures alone (over a like period of time) would be realized by this acquisition.

(B) A new Bandsaw is another badly needed machine in this department. The present one was purchased second-hand in 1936 at a cost of \$100.00. Maintenance expenses on it are extremely high due to bandsaw breakage, caused by vibration, plus worn out bearings and parts that cannot be replaced. The present saw would bring \$100.00 or more now as trade-in value on a new machine. It is one of the most used implements in the Wood Shop.

(C) The purchase of a rebuilt Jointer should be effected in order to eliminate production "bottlenecks" such as are now in existence because of the fact that the shop has only one old, used Jointer which is in need of major repairs. Acquisition of a rebuilt Jointer, and repairing of the present one, would alleviate the situation of encountering these production "bottlenecks".

(D) The Wood Shop's present lighting system is inadequate and a definite fire hazard. The installation of fluorescent lights throughout the department would alleviate this condition, besides being beneficial to the workers on the machines and benches, by providing better vision and con-

sequently eliminate many of our accidents.

(E) It is hoped that the entire Wood Shop can be repainted and new work benches constructed during the coming fiscal period.

(F) It is proposed that expansion of the Wood Shop Dryer be effected by converting the Road Sign Shop into a modern kiln, which would have a capacity of 50,000 ft. and a drying schedule of six to eight days (with lumber having 20% moisture content) - or a schedule of twelve to fifteen days with green lumber. This department currently is using approximately 30,000 ft. of lumber per month, with the present kiln having a capacity of 22,000 ft. per month. Costs of installing a modern kiln would be null to the savings to be realized in coal and lumber degrade. Working on an eight day drying schedule, the kiln would only have to be operated six months a year - with the possibility of renting to other mills at \$12.00 to \$14.00 per thousand. Incorporating this conversion with the other expansion plans; the Swing Saw could be relocated in the cellar where the present kiln is situated. The stock would then be trimmed to length there and delivered to the main floor via conveyor belt. This procedure would also alleviate the crowded conditions on the main floor and reduce the handling of lumber.

CANNERY:

(A) During the coming year, it is hoped that a co-

ment floor can be laid throughout the Cannery, and that its boiler and closing machine can be given necessary repairs.

(B) A machine for washing greens is a needed implement, as an aid in cleaning the produce.

(C) It is hoped that new toilet facilities can be installed during the coming year.

(D) It is urged that an attempt be made to persuade the Bureau of Purchases to change the date of their request for bids on canned goods from August to November, so that the prison may be able to bid on the current inventory. As it is now, the prison finds it almost impossible to estimate in August what the crop will yield for canning in September and October. The result often is that the prison is not able to completely fill orders on which it has bid, or else finds itself with an unexpected surplus (which might have been sold direct from the Cannery) that has to be transported to the prison and stored until the next year's bids. Aside from the fact that this practice necessitates the use of much valuable space for storage of surplus canned goods; we find that other State institutions hesitate to purchase a former year's production.



## THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section Five)

### MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

During the past year we have tried, with fairly good results, to create a Maintenance Department within the institution. Future plans call for the housing of all the different shops under one roof and in charge of one Maintenance Officer with possibly one assistant. The shops to be included will be: Blacksmith, Sheetmetal, Carpentry, Mason, Machine, Pipe, Electrical, Paint, Window Repair, Welding, and Cement Block Manufacturing. It will also include a Tool Room and Stock Room. This department will be located on two floors to be constructed in the present so-called Archway.

In the past year it has been necessary to "borrow" inmates from the other shops and departments in order to accomplish the work that has been done. This has not worked out very satisfactorily. The acting Maintenance Officer has not been able to give his full time to the job because of other duties assigned.

Job order slips were kept part of the year in a few of the shops and it is estimated that the Blacksmith Shop alone did approximately four hundred odd jobs during the year. This job order system has proved very satisfactory and will be incorporated when the Maintenance Department is actually set up and a reality.

There were nine major jobs started or completed during the past year. They are as follows:

1. CEMENT CAP ON RETAINING WALL OUTSIDE OF KITCHEN:

This job was done to preserve the retaining wall from disintegrating. The entire top, cracks and crevices were covered with from four to twelve inches of concrete and pitched so that no water would remain on top. New gutters and down-spouts were installed by the Sheetmetal Shop on the necessary buildings. Approximately 150 bags of cement went into this job.

2. NEW MEDICAL CENTER:

A new hospital ward, doctor's office, storeroom and dental office was created by this change. The walls are of cement blocks (prison manufactured) with the storeroom being made sound-proof in case it is needed for any other purpose. The doctor's office has been used for surgical operations and from all reports is very satisfactory. The whole project has been declared a success and proved a very much needed alteration.

3. DORMITORY AND CORRIDOR:

It was necessary to alter this room when the Medical Center was created. Double-deck bunks were installed, with three-channel radios to each bunk, new built-in writing tables and new lights were installed. Completely painted, the entire atmosphere of this, our only dormitory, has been changed. The corridor was thoroughly scraped and chipped,

pointed and given two coats of paint over the masonry sealer.

4. NEW ARMORY:

This Armory has been constructed in the former wash room off the main office. It has been done for security and was a very, very necessary project as it actually will take all the firearms "outside" the prison itself. A system of inter-communication has been established between the Armory and the Guard Room. This combination Armory and new security post has not been put into use yet because of a lack of personnel.

5. GUARD ROOM CAGE:

Another measure for security. This job was prefabricated "inside" at the Blacksmith Shop from unused window bars and then installed. An electric lock controls the outer door and is operated either from the Guard Room or the Armory. After erection, the entire front hall and stairway were painted.

6. NEW GARAGE:

All plans were drawn up by this department during the winter. Mr. Ed Reed from Waldoboro was secured to supervise the actual construction of this much needed building. It is located outside the wall just to the west of the parking area. It is estimated that when complete, the building will cost approximately \$12,000.00. Canned goods will be stored in the basement. Five spaces are available for truck storage and a work area consisting of grease pit and work bench compose the

first floor. The second floor and the third floor (which was floored over at the eaves, providing additional space) will be used for furniture storage, no place having been available previously. Construction of an elevator or loading platform will be effected, from the garage proper to the second floor, so that trucks may be loaded or unloaded entirely under cover. The entire building, ninety-four feet long and thirty feet wide, has a poured concrete foundation and basement with the rest of the structure of concrete blocks. The basement floor is of concrete, the other two floors being of wood except the work area and grease pit which are of concrete. Steel casement windows and an asphalt shingled roof complete the building. At this writing, we have just started to go "up" from the second floor. It is hoped the building will be complete late this Fall. All inmate help is being used, with the exception of the supervisor.

7. NEW INDUSTRIAL OFFICE:

The space over the kitchen, formerly the hospital, is now the new Industrial Office, Classification Office, and Library. A new wall was installed to create an office for the Industrial Supervisor. It also serves as a temporary Maintenance Office, having ample room and lights for the drafting board. New cabinets were constructed and considerable work was done on the walls and ceilings before they were painted. New fluorescent lights were installed throughout.

8. NEW MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT:

This project is still on the drawing board, but the "green light" is on and it is hoped to get the Archway closed in before cold weather arrives.

9. NEW CONFERENCE ROOM:

The old Classification Office, off the chapel, is the location of the new Conference Room. For security purposes, a cement block wall was erected on the east side of this room. The room has been completely painted, new fluorescent lights installed and a beautiful, made-to-order table built. This semi-circular table is really a thing of beauty and a credit to the Wood Shop.

All in all, the Maintenance Department has had a very good year. Much more and much better work can be accomplished when the following proposals are culminated:

1. The actual creation of a Maintenance Department with all the shops under one roof.
2. Inmate personnel assigned to this Department.
3. The assignment of a full time Maintenance Officer.
4. Recognition by the Institutional Administration as a department, and operated under the same rules and regulations as the other departments.

'T' BIDE

P' DRIS OD NY F' M DR M



FARM:

The investment in farm crops this season amounted to \$14,980.06 which was more than the investment for 1950-1951. The usual amount of planning and effort was expended to produce the types of vegetables needed to supply the Institution and also to provide enough produce for the Cannery to take care of the winter requirements.

The pea acreage was increased to eight acres instead of the usual two or three acres. This was done with the expectation of a larger pack for winter use due to the installation of a pea viner in the Cannery. It proved a very worthwhile venture as the yield amounted to 557.4 bushels and so the pack was sufficient to greatly increase the use of peas on the tables. The quality of the pack was the best the Prison ever had due to the speed of the pea viner.

In spite of an exceedingly dry season, the crop yield was generally good. The potato yield is especially worthy of mention as the production was not only sufficient for the needs of this Institution, but many of the other institutions were also supplied in considerable quantity of a good grade product.

A four-year produce report is attached which will better give interested persons a knowledge of the quantities of products that are supplied by the Prison Farm.

The Hennyery production started out this season to be normal; however, we had a considerable set-back because of the Newcastle disease infiltrating the flocks as it did in many other parts of the State. Because of this the mortality rise was very noticeable as compared with the prior year.

This disease also seriously hampered the egg production as

## FARM (Cont'd.)

each bird affected was non-productive for a period of several days. In addition to the loss of income through the loss of production an added expense was presented through the need of medication and special feeding in an effort to retard the disease and preserve as many birds as possible. It was also necessary to vaccinate unaffected birds in an effort to render them immune to the disease providing they had not reached advanced stages.

The Dairy reached a state of development which proved to be very beneficial to the Institution. Milk production reached proportions beyond the requirements of the Institution and outlets were found in other State Institutions. Also the production of beef reached a point this year where, in addition to meeting some of the Institutional needs, it was desirable to sell a considerable number of head to make way for younger stock following. The quality of stock in the Prison Farm Dairy is still being maintained as manifested on the Profit and Loss Statement.

The Piggery Department has operated to meet the requirements of the Institution. No increase in production was concentrated upon with thought of the sale of young pigs as it was felt desirable to conserve for Institutional use because of anticipated meat shortages.

The Lumber and Firewood operations were normal. Firewood was produced to accommodate the needs of the Prison proper, the Farm and the Cannery during their seasonal operations. A nominal amount of lumber was produced to provide a sufficient stockpile from which to draw as general repairs are made.

Under the heading of building improvements it should be mentioned that another new silo was erected this fiscal year. The



## FARM (Cont'd.)

installation of this second silo has done much toward fulfilling the needs of silo feed for the animals at the Barrett Farm. It was also planned this year to build a new bull pen and grade the area around the new Farm buildings. This work has been accomplished. Also the new barn, cow tie-up and Barrett Farm House have been painted. Another worthwhile accomplishment has been the building of a vegetable storage cellar in the basement of the new hay barn. Heretofore, the regular potato house offered the only facilities for potato storage. Increased production in recent years has presented somewhat of a problem because of this lack of storage space.

Another step in building improvements has been made through the remodeling of the Bucklin Farm Barn. This structure was badly in need of repair for some time and its use was greatly needed to house the increase in livestock. The building was provided with new sills, new floor and new tie-ups and calf pens. Major repairs have also been made to the scaffold and the outside has been painted.

The condition of the main portion of the Piggery structure was such that it became urgently necessary to make repairs. Major repairs were made on the roof; new sills were installed and new floors were laid. The plumbing system has been repaired and replacements installed where necessary. The structure has also been reshingled.

Under land development it should be mentioned that the new road to the new land area has been completed so that the land is now accessible by vehicle. More effort has been concentrated on the clearing of the land and a small amount of the area was suf-

FARM (Cont'd.)

ficiently cleared by spring to allow the planting of turnips, string beans, squash and pumpkin. As mentioned before, it is desirable to utilize this area so that gradually the custom of renting neighboring farms may be terminated. It is expected that considerable progress will be made this summer so that much more of the land may be planted for crops in 1952 and 1953.

As recommended in past annual reports the need of two officers has been partially filled by temporarily employing an extra guard to supervise the inmate crew in the development of 400 acres of new land. This guard is also used on other duties which are deemed of more importance due to the time elements involved in farming, which in turn causes a delay on the development of the new land project.

Additions to the farm equipment inventory this year have been a new truck, a two section 25-tooth harrow, a John Deere Tractor, one root brusher and a winnower.

SUMMARY:

To summarize the accomplishments of the fiscal year it is well to note that in addition to the net profit shown on the Profit and Loss Statement, the Farm has made permanent improvements to several of the buildings and has added several pieces of productive and useful equipment. All of these investments add up to better service and production for the Prison and other State Institutions in years to follow.

B A L A N C E   S H E E T  
 JUNE 30, 1952  
MAINE STATE PRISON FARM

ASSETS

Cash		\$ 9,882.75*
Inventory - Livestock:		
Piggery	\$ 1,955.00	
Dairy	10,835.00	
Hennery	3,790.51	
General	250.00	
	16,830.51	
Inventory - Supplies		1,259.42
Inventory - Finished Goods:		
Lumber and Wood		1,224.02
Work in Progress:		
Crops	\$ 14,885.39	
Lumber and Wood	166.16	
Land Clearing Project	1,952.58	
	17,004.13	
Inventory - Equipment:		
Piggery	\$ 146.92	
Dairy	1,779.05	
Crops	25,136.08	
Hennery	167.50	
General	10,325.39	
	\$ 37,554.94	
Less Reserve for Depreciation	\$ 12,307.34	25,247.60
Buildings	\$ 107,830.69	
Structures and Improvements	437.82	
	\$ 108,268.51	
Less Reserve for Depreciation	8,413.86	99,854.65
Land		6,619.26
 TOTAL ASSETS		 \$177,922.34

\*Controller's Cash is \$540.16 greater as this amount was suspended in accounts payable.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Working Capital Advance		\$ 9,500.00
Donated Surplus		119,752.52
Surplus		43,624.33
Net Profit		5,045.49
		99,922.34
 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		 \$177,922.34

M.AINE STATE PRISON F.ARM

B.A.L.A.N.C.E SHEET  
June 30, 1952

ASSETS	1951-52	PERCENT	1950-51	PERCENT
Cash - - - - -	\$ 9,882.75	5.5	\$ 13,995.55	8.
Accounts Receivable - - - - -			34.15	
Inventory - Livestock				
Piggery - - - - -	\$ 1,955.00		\$ 2,356.00	
Dairy - - - - -	10,835.00		13,740.00	
Hennery - - - - -	3,790.51		4,594.60	
General - - - - -	250.00	16,830.51	500.00	21,190.60
Inventory - Supplies - - - - -	1,259.42	9.4	732.94	12.2
Inventory - Finished Goods:		.8		.5
Lumber and Wood - - - - -	1,224.02	.6	2,048.82	1.1
Work in Progress:				
Crops - - - - -	\$ 14,885.39		\$ 12,939.93	
Lumber and Wood - - - - -	166.16			
Land Clearing Project - - - - -	1,952.58	17,004.13	1,160.08	14,100.01
Inventory - Equipment		9.5		8.1
Piggery - - - - -	\$ 146.92		\$ 146.92	
Dairy - - - - -	1,779.05		1,779.05	
Crops - - - - -	25,136.08		20,285.10	
Hennery - - - - -	167.50		92.50	
General - - - - -	10,325.39		10,252.08	
	\$ 37,554.94	21.1	\$ 32,555.65	18.9
Less Res'v. for Dep. - - - - -	\$ 12,307.34	25,247.60	\$ 9,778.88	22,776.77
Buildings - - - - -	\$ 107,830.69	60.7	\$ 97,276.81	56.3
Structures and Improvements	\$ 437.82	.2	437.82	.2
	\$ 108,268.51		\$ 97,714.63	
Less Res'v for Depreciation	\$ 8,413.86	99,854.65	\$ 6,335.88	91,378.75
Land - - - - -	6,619.26	-4.7	**	-3.6
		3.8		3.9
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -	\$ 177,922.34	100.	\$ 172,876.85	100.
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Working Capital Advance - - - - -	\$ 9,500.00	5.3	\$ 9,500.00	5.5
Donated Surplus - - - - -	119,752.52	67.2	119,752.52	69.3
Surplus - - - - -	43,624.33	24.5	18,147.19	10.4
Net Profit - - - - -	5,045.49	3.	25,477.14	14.8
Total Liabilities and Capital	\$ 177,922.34	100.	\$ 172,876.85	100.
RATE OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT	2.83%			

FARM PRODUCTION REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1948 - 1949 - 1950 - 1951

	Acres	Units of Production	Acres	Units of production	Acres	Units of production	Acres	Units of production
Potatoes	50	14,244 bu	40	21,036 bu.	34.5	12,420 bu.	33	13,304.5 bu.
Corn	4	17,019 ears	8	19,164 lbs. +6,420 ears	8	23,474 lbs. +5,136 ears	6.5	30,669 lbs. +6,804 ears
Peas	2	189½ bu.	3	293 bu.	2	206.9 bu.	8	557.4 bu.
Beans								
Dry	12	184 bu.	44	854 bu.	20	240 bu.	22	226.6 bu.
Shell	None		none		none		none	
String	2	506 bu.	2	514 bu	2	603 bu.	2	749.8 bu.
Beets	2	49 bu.	3	225 bu.	3	174 bu.	2	377.8 bu.
Tomatoes	.7	115 bu.	2	422 bu.	3	67.5 bu.	3	315.9 bu.
Beet greens	.8	213 bu.	5	1904 bu.	3	1071 bu.	1	1149 bu
Carrots	1.4	95 bu.	2	519 bu.	1	362.6 bu.	.5	301.6 bu.
Cabbage	3	4.6 ton	3	26 ton	.125	1.2 ton	.25	15.8 tons
Cukes	.2	403 doz.	.125	125.75 doz.	.125	375 doz.	.125	258.5 doz.
Spinach					1	134 bu.	.25	261.7 bu.
Swiss chard					.5	618 bu.	.125	609 bu.
Cauliflower	.1	65 head	.125	145 head				
Lettuce	.1	66½ bu.	.125	23 bu.	.125	70 bu.	.125	67 bu.
Pumpkin					.125	5310 lbs.	1.5	13,120 lbs.
Squash			3	23,146 lb.	2	13,368 lbs.	.125	9,228 lbs.
Turnip	4	798 bu.	6	1374 bu.	2	181.6 bu.	1.5	390 bu.
Oats			75	2058 bu.	57	2280 bu.	45	1,545 bu.
Hay		276 ton	176	20,561 bales	195	16,507 bales	122	17,435 bales

SCHEDULE A

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT                      MAINE STATE PRISON FARM  
FOR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

SALES:

State	\$97,722.05	
Retail	15,582.57	
Farm Internal	<u>8,632.81*</u>	
TOTAL SALES		\$121,937.43
Cost of Sales		<u>35,343.34</u>

GROSS PROFIT ON SALES                      \$86,594.09

EXPENDITURES:

Barracks Expenditures	\$24,126.99	
Salaries	15,093.27	
Barrett Farm	1,125.61	
Bucklin Farm	-58.71	
Bldg. Maintenance & Repairs	270.21	
Equipment Maintenance	590.53	
Insurance	2,699.19	
Feed for Animals (Purchased)	30,529.10	
"    "    " (Farm raised)	8,632.81*	
Depreciation (Bldgs. & Equip.)	5,338.44	
Other expense	<u>8,228.79</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$96,576.23

Net Operating Profit . . . . . -\$ 9,982.14

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$14,025.54	
Less Mortality	<u>1,139.78</u>	
Net Increase		\$12,885.76

Miscellaneous Income:

P. or Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	\$ -67.56	
Rents and Other	<u>2,209.43</u>	

TOTAL OTHER INCOME . . . . . \$15,027.63

NET PROFIT . . . . . \$ 5,045.49

\*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, 1952

SALES:

State	\$ 7203.07	
Retail	<u>32.50</u>	
TOTAL SALES		\$ 7235.57
Cost of Sales		<u>- 2320.00</u>
GROSS PROFIT . . . . .		\$4915.57

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint & Repairs	.63	
Equipment Maintenance	2.41	
Feed for animals (Purch.)	2642.28	
Feed & Bedding for		
Animals (Farm Raised) *	1878.40	
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	11.40	
Other expenses	<u>655.92</u>	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES . . . . .		\$5191.04

Net Operating Profit . . . . . \$ 275.47

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$ 2212.00	
Less Mortality	<u>- 293.00</u>	
Net Increase		\$1919.00
TOTAL OTHER INCOME . . . . .		\$ 1919.00

NET PROFIT . . . . . \$ 1643.53

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

-----  
SALES COMPOSITION:

Dressed Pork (109 head) 23, 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	\$7203.07	
Livestock (1 head)	<u>32.50</u>	
		\$ 7235.57

SCHEDULE A-2

ACTIVITY 20

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

SALES:

State	\$ 39,507.47
Retail	12,708.45
Farm Internal	<u>2,184.81 *</u>

TOTAL SALES \$ 54,400.73

Cost of Goods sold - 9,405.00

GROSS PROFIT \$ 44,995.73

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	\$ 144.03
Equipment Maintenance	97.33
Feed for Animals (Purch'd)	14,496.43
Feed & Bedding for Animals (Farm raised) *	6,008.41
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	194.59
Other Expenses	<u>2,302.93</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES -23,243.72

Net Operating Profit . . . . . \$ 21,752.01

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$ 6,635.00	
Less Mortality	<u>135.00</u>	
NET INCREASE		<u>\$6,500.00</u> <u>6,500.00</u>

NET PROFIT . . . . . \$ 28,252.01

SALES COMPOSITION:

Milk	201867½	qts.	\$ 32,682.87
Milk fed to stock and skim	9241	qts.	2,184.81
Butter	408	lbs.	285.60
Cream	255	qts.	178.50
Livestock (head)	70		11,200.00
Beef (22 head)	14,764	lbs.	7,725.34
Hides (21)			<u>143.61</u>

\$ 54,400.73

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



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

SALES:

State	\$ 30,174.67	
Retail	4.60	
Farm Internal	6,448.00	
TOTAL SALES		36,627.27
Cost of Sales		<u>14,980.06</u>

GROSS PROFIT. . . . . \$ 21,647.21

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	10.37
Equipment Maintenance	396.04
Feed for animals --(Purch)	129.26
Feed & Bedding for Animals (Farm Raised)*	452.50
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	2,051.71
Other expenses	<u>3,292.42</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$ 6,332.30

Net Operating Profit . . . . . \$ 15,314.91 -

OTHER INCOME:

Miscellaneous Income - Rent and Other	\$ 1,766.19	<u>1,766.19</u>
---------------------------------------	-------------	-----------------

NET PROFIT . . . . . \$ 17,081.10

SALES COMPOSITION:

Potatoes (615,410 lbs.)	3,730 bbls.	\$ 20,167.47
Potatoes (to livestock)	556 bbls.	333.00
Lettuce	46 bu.	46.00
Radish	500 ea.	5.00
Hay (to livestock)	256 tons	3,072.00
Peas	33,449 lbs.	2,071.38
String Beans	17,978 lbs.	948.91
Beets	22,699 lbs.	516.98
Beet greens	13,790 lbs.	587.74
Oats (to livestock)	2,001½ bu.	2,001.50
Carrots	15,382 lbs.	296.18
Turnips	13,206 lbs.	660.40
Turnips (To livestock)	83 bbls.	41.50
Dry beans	10,740 lbs.	1,530.55
Pumpkin	13,120 lbs.	131.20
Spinach	1,976½ lbs.	144.58
Cabbage	10,861 lbs.	309.48
Ensilage Corn	100 tons	500.00

SUB TOTAL (Cont'd..... \$ 33,363.87

\* 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, 1952

SALES COMPOSITION:

Balance brought forward		\$ 33,363.87	
Squash	8,332 lbs.	263.79	
Cucumbers	3,102 ea.	185.02	
Tomatoes	17,692 lbs.	552.70	
Sweet Corn (6806 ears)	30,669 lbs.	1,368.39	
Swiss Chard	6,308 bu.	391.50	
	TOTAL SALES . . . . .		\$ 36,125.27
Ensilage Grass (to live-stock) 100 tons		\$ 500.00	
Misc. ....		2.00	
			\$ 502.00
			\$ 36,627.27

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SCHEDULE ---- 4

ACTIVITY 40

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

SALES:

State	\$ 15,016.45	
Retail	<u>2,837.02</u>	
TOTAL SALES		\$ 17,853.47
Cost of Sales		<u>6,237.35</u>
GROSS PROFIT		\$ 11,616.12

EXPENDITURES:

Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	\$ 108.71	
Equipment Maintenance	76.15	
Feed for Animals (Purch.)	13,118.63	
Feed for Animals (Farm grown)	293.50	
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equip.	15.54	
Other expenses	883.22	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<u>\$ 14,495.75</u>

Net operating Profit ..... \$ 2,879.63

OTHER INCOME:

Livestock Birth & Growth	\$ 5,178.54	
Less mortality	<u>711.78</u>	
NET INCREASE		\$ 4,466.76      \$ <u>4,466.76</u>

NET PROFIT ..... \$ 1,587.13

SALES COMPOSITION:

Eggs	23,342½ doz.	\$ 11,659.34
Dressed poultry		
(1683)	10,312½ lbs.	3,960.14
Live poultry		
(1478)	9,797 lbs.	<u>2,233.99</u>
		\$ 17,853.47

SCHEDULE A -5A

ACTIVITY 50

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

SALES:

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

EXPENDITURES:

Barracks Expense (see pg.93)	\$ 24,126.99	
Salaries	15,093.27	
Farm Coordinator		
Counce Farm		
Barrett Farm	1,125.61	
Bucklin Farm	58.71	
Bldg. Maint. & Repairs	6.47	
Equipment Maintenance	18.60	
Depreciation on Bldgs. & Equip.	3,065.20	
Other expense	3,935.99	
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<u>\$ 47,313.42</u>

Net Operating Profit . . . . . \$ 47,313.42

OTHER INCOME:

Miscellaneous Income:	
Net. Insurance Recovery	
(Profit & Loss on Sale of Assets)	\$ 100.00
Rents and other	475.68

TOTAL OTHER INCOME . . . . . \$ 375.68

NET PROFIT . . . . . \$ 46,937.74

SCHEDULE A-5A

ACTIVITY 50

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHARGES TO GENERAL  
ACTIVITY, OTHER THAN  
BARRACKS EXPENSE FOR  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

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Charges to Bucklin Farm	\$ -58.71	
Charges to Barrett Farm	1,125.61	
Salaries Paid by Farm	15,093.27	
Charges to Counce Farm		
General Travel Expense	5.61	
Small Tools and Supplies	164.12	
Gas, Oil and Grease	740.35	
Repairs and Maintenance of Vehicles	373.60	
Repairs and Maintenance of General Equipment	18.60	
Building Maintenance	6.47	
Miscellaneous Expense	2,652.31	
Depreciation of Buildings and Equipment	3,065.20	
TOTAL EXPENSE	<hr/>	\$ 23,186.43

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME:

Rent from Buildings	\$ 475.68	
Profit and Loss on Sales of Assets	<u>100.00</u>	
		<hr/> 375.68
NET EXPENSE FOR YEAR -		\$ 22,810.75

SCHEDULE A-6

ACTIVITY 60

LUMBER & WOOD DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

SALES:

State	\$ 5,820.39	
Total Sales		\$ 5,820.39
Cost of Sales		<u>-2,400.93</u>
GROSS PROFIT		\$ 3,419.46

EXPENDITURES:

NET PROFIT . . . . . \$ 3,419.46

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SALES COMPOSITION:

Lumber	21,218 bd. ft.	\$ 1,392.89	
Cordwood	287 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords	<u>4,427.50</u>	
			\$ 5,820.39

SCHEDULE B

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY INVENTORY AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

DAIRY:

41 Cows	@ \$ 200.00	\$ 8200.00	
15 Heifers (1 yr.)	@ 60.00	900.00	
9 Heifers (2 yr.)	@ 85.00	765.00	
18 Heifer Calves	@ 25.00	450.00	
18 Bull Calves	@ 15.00	270.00	
5 Steers (1 yr.)	@ 50.00	250.00	
		<u>          </u>	\$ 10,835.00
			\$ 10,835.00

PIGGERY:

1 Reg. Boar	@ \$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	
38 Brood Sows	@ 20.00	760.00	
50 hogs	@ 20.00	1,000.00	
16 Young pigs over 4 weeks	@ 5.00	80.00	
20 Young Pigs over 4 weeks	@ 2.00	40.00	
		<u>          </u>	\$ 1,955.00

HENNERY:

1,663 Hens (Lot #1)	@ \$ 2.00	\$3,326.00	
1,523 Chicks (Lot # 2)	@ .305	<u>464.51</u>	
			\$ 3,790.51

HORSES:

2 Horses	@ \$ 125.00	\$ 250.00	
			<u>          </u>
			\$ 250.00

TOTAL LIVESTOCK VALUE - JUNE 30, 1952 . . . . . \$ 16,830.51

MAINE STATE PRISON FARM  
 PHYSICAL INVENTORY  
 SUPPLIES  
 JUNE 30, 1952

	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (per bag)	TOTAL VALUE
Twin Mix	3 Bags	\$ 5.38	\$ 16.14
Calf Starter Meal	3 "	6.40	19.20
14% Fitting Ration	38 "	4.32	164.16
16% Record Ration	149 "	4.30	640.70
Mineraltone	5 "	7.75	38.75
Pellets	20 "	4.58	91.60
Complete Growing Mash	20 "	4.56	91.20
Complete Growing Mash	30 "	4.58	137.40
TOTAL . . . . .			\$ 1,199.15

GASOLINES AND OILS

Oil Drums	4 each	\$ 8.00	\$ 32.00
Gasoline	190 gals.	.2014	<u>38.27</u>
TOTAL GASOLINE AND OILS . . . . .			\$ 70.27
Less Socony Vacuum invoices not entered 6/23/52			<u>\$ 10.00</u>
NET GASOLINE AND OILS . . . . .			\$ 60.27
			\$ <u>60.27</u>
TOTAL SUPPLIES VALUE . . . . .			\$ 1,259.42



SCHEDULE B-1

CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INVENTORY FROM JULY 1, 1951 to JUNE 30, 1952

	Unit Value	On Hand 7-1-51	Born	Pur Chased	Slaugh-tered	Died	Sold	Trans To	Trans From	On Hand 6-30-52
Heifer Calves (un 1 yr)	25.00	475.00	750.00			75.00	325.00		375.00	450.00
Bull Calves (un 1 yr)	15.00	225.00	540.00				285.00		210.00	270.00
Cows	200.00	9,000.00			2,600.00		4,600.00	6,400.00		8,200.00
Heifers (1 yr)	60.00	1,260.00				60.00		900.00	1,200.00	900.00
Heifers (2 yr)	85.00	2,380.00			170.00		425.00	1,700.00	2,720.00	765.00
Steers (1 yr)	50.00	400.00			200.00		350.00	700.00	300.00	250.00
Steers (2 yr)	75.00				225.00		225.00	450.00		
Bears (Reg)	75.00	75.00								75.00
Sows (Reg)	20.00	20.00			20.00					
Brood Sows	20.00	680.00			180.00			260.00		760.00
Hogs	20.00	1,380.00			2,120.00	120.00		2,120.00	260.00	1,000.00
Young Pigs (ov 4 wks)	5.00	165.00				105.00		550.00	530.00	80.00
Young Pigs (un 4 wks)	2.30	36.00	292.00			68.00			220.00	40.00
Hens (Lot #2 '50)	2.00	1,964.00			1,930.00	34.00				
Hens (Lot #1 '51)	2.00	2,258.00			660.00	198.00	1,400.00			
Hens (Lot #2 '51)	2.00	372.60			685.35	413.12	1,556.00	2,638.00	356.13	
Chicks (Lot #1 '52)	.29			478.50	6.00	43.17		3,354.00	457.33	3,326.00
Chicks (Lot #2 '52)	.305			488.00		23.49				464.51
Horses	125.00	500.00				125.00	125.00			250.00
			1,582.00		8,796.35		9,291.00		6,628.46	
		21,190.60		966.50		1,264.78		19,072.00		16,830.51