

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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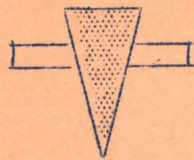
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MAINE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

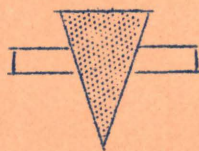
1952 - 1954

(in four volumes)

VOLUME IV



MAINE
STATE
PRISON



BIENNIAL REPORT

1952-'53

1953-'54

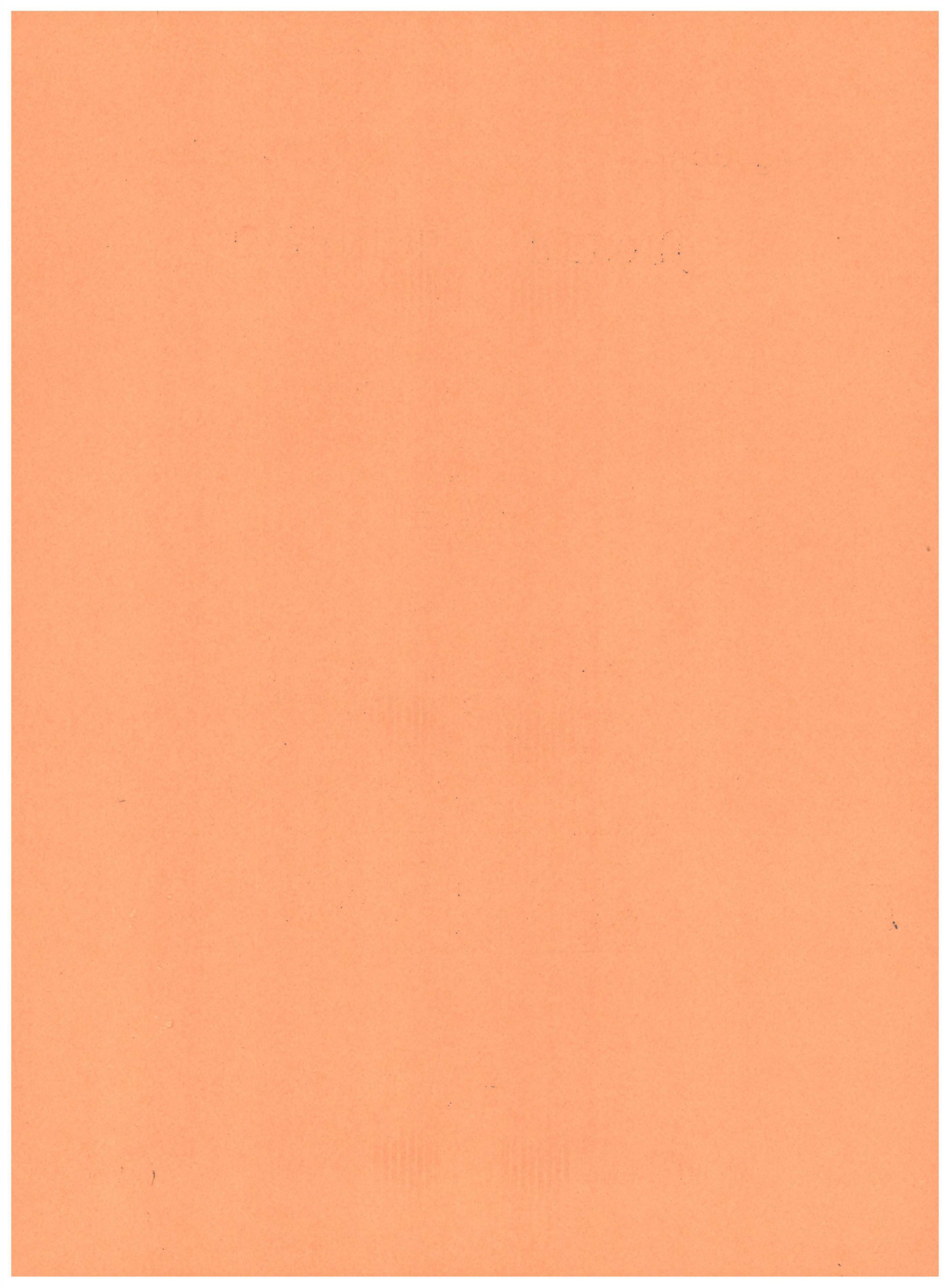


TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAINE STATE PRISON

Report of the Warden -----	1
Staff -----	2
Operating Statements -----	3
Cost of Operations (Graphs) -----	4
General Administration -----	6
General Comparative Survey -----	8
Personnel -----	15
Classification Department -----	18
Statistics on Inmate Population -----	22
Welfare and Recreation -----	31
Spiritual Guidance -----	35
Medical Department -----	36
Dental Department -----	37
Optometry Department -----	38
Introduction to Recommendations -----	39
Capital Outlays Other Than Major Equipment -----	40
Contractual Services -----	42
Capital Expenditures -----	44
" " Replacements -----	46

PRISON INDUSTRIES

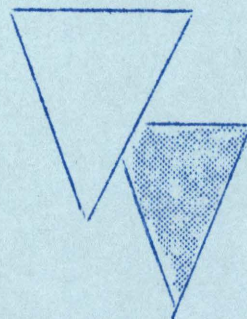
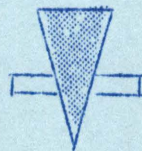
Sec. I	General Information -----	48
Sec. II	Comparative Departmental Reports and Financial Statements -----	56
Sec. III	Major Improvements and Acquisitions	
Part 1	Realized During 1952 - 1953 -----	75
Part 2	" " 1953 - 1954 -----	79
Sec. IV	Major Improvements and Acquisitions Proposed During 1954 - 1955 -----	90
Sec. V	Maintenance -----	104

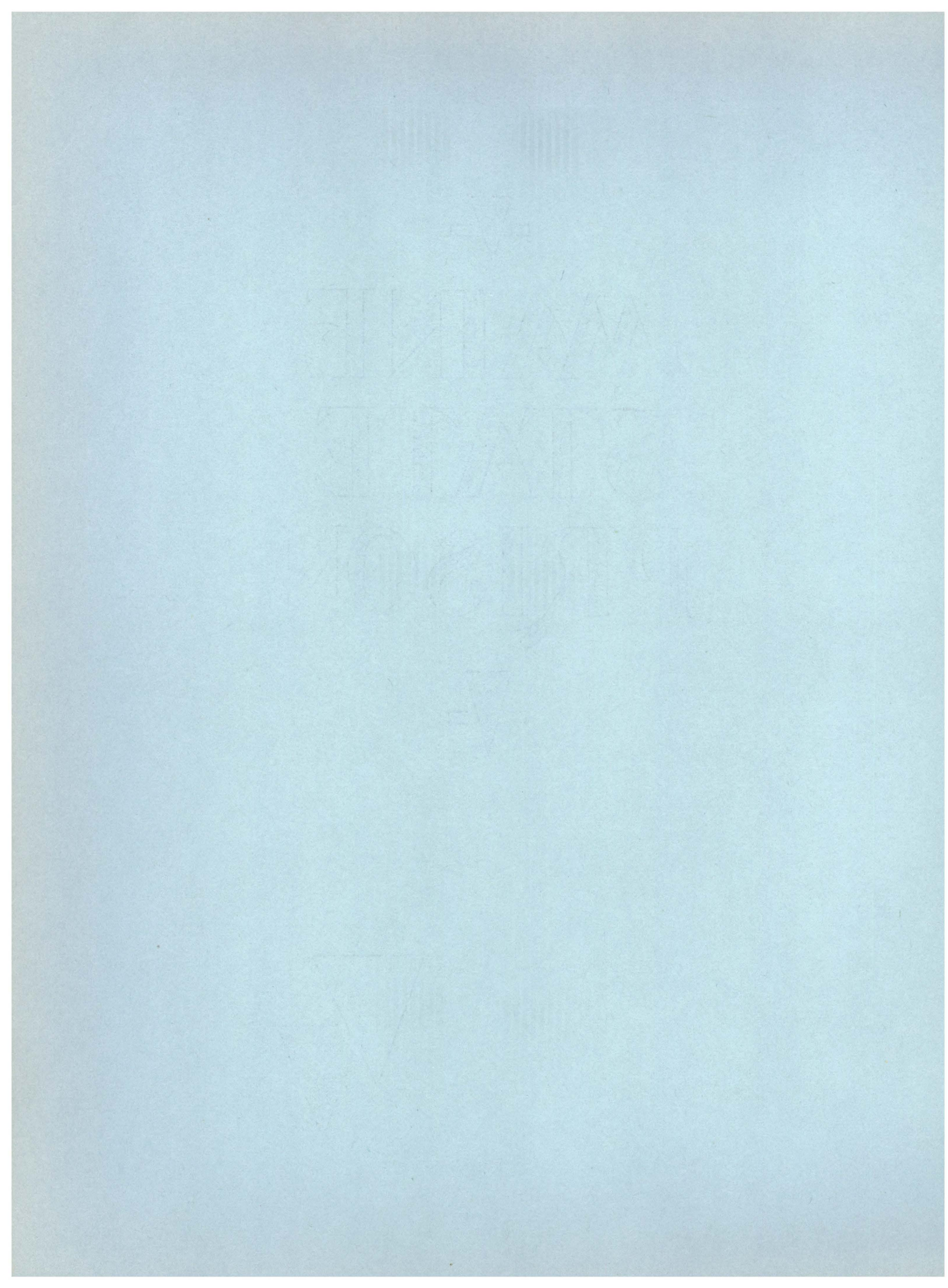
PRISON FARM

General Information -----	110
Comparative Production -----	114
Comparative Livestock Inventory -----	115
Comparative Financial Reports -----	116



MAINE
STATE
PRISON





REPORT OF THE WARDEN

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

Dear Sir:

The accompanying report will acquaint you with all the vital information concerning the Maine State Prison for the period beginning July 1st, 1952 and ending June 30th, 1954.

The report contains statistical data relating to the crimes - their number, classification, etc. - and additional data concerning the inmates themselves, showing number received, pardoned, paroled, discharged or transferred to other institutions.

Concerning the inmates the report also sets forth information on such matters as average age, average level of formal education, and other pertinent information that helps in arriving at conclusions concerning their present welfare and future outlook.

You will also find rather detailed departmental reports concerning the Prison proper, the Industrial Division, and the Prison Farm Division.

In addition you will find a list of recommendations relating to our physical plant with its maintenance needs and its improvement program.

Also urgently needed additional personnel will be adequately explained.

Certain recommendations concerning the education and rehabilitation of our inmates are listed. This program is, after all, one of the two overall prime objectives of all our other endeavors.

You will note a schedule of projects currently in progress or already completed as a result of our previous budget allocations.

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)	Daniel A. Noonan
Farm Superintendent	Otto R. Irvine
Industrial Supervisor	Lionel C. Cooper
Accountant #1	E. Samuel Dow
Accountant #1	Zenas W. Melvin
Stenographer - Clerk #2	Nellie M. Tibbetts
Clerk - Typist	Enos Verge
Classification Supervisor	Donald B. Chase

D A T A

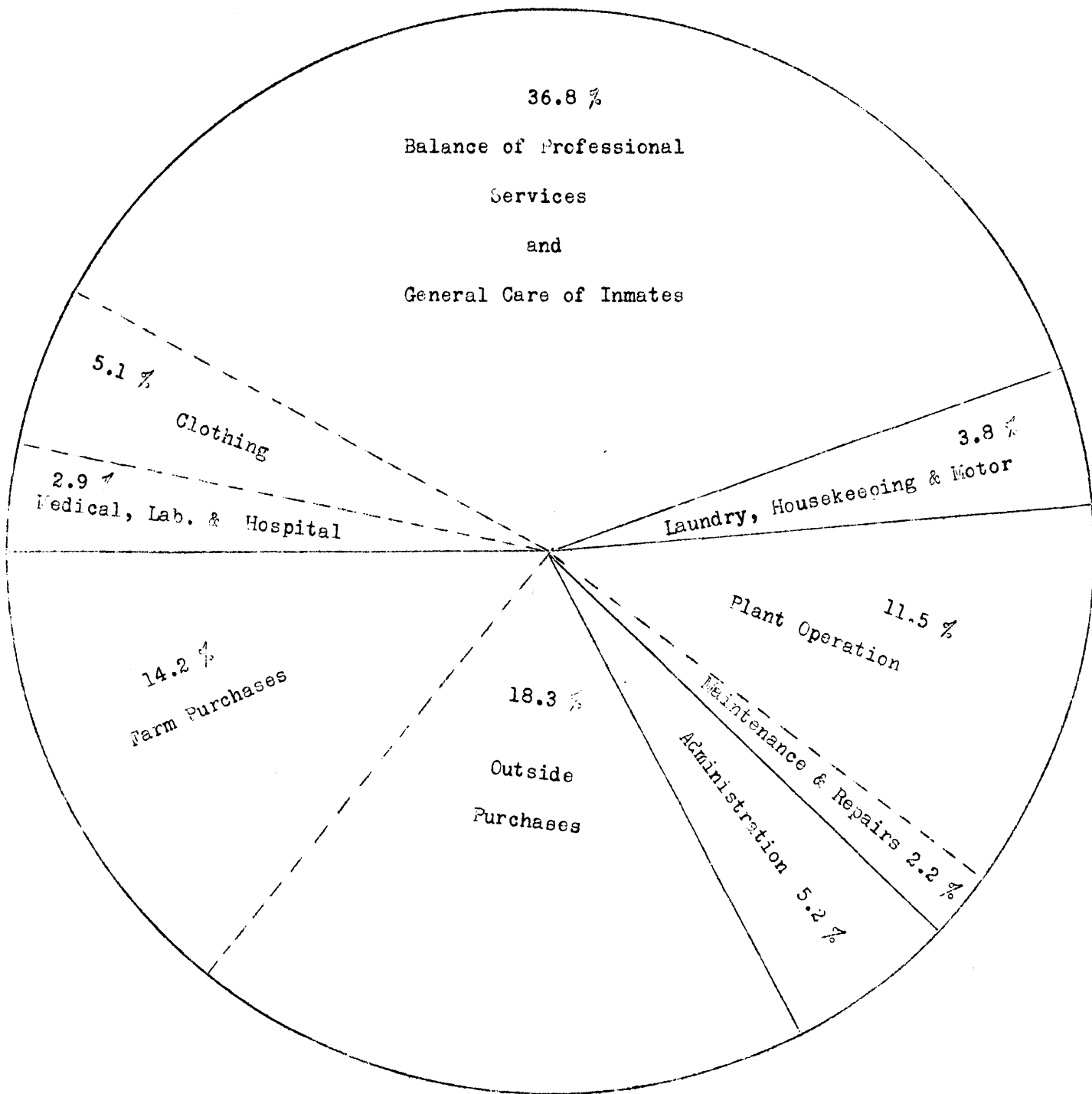
Established	1824
Inmate Capacity	418 Cells 15 Hospital 49 Dormitory 70 Farm
Average Population	454 (1952-53) 433 (1953-54)
Average Employees	66.8 (1952-53) 67.1 (1953-54)
Area of Grounds	1111 Acres (7 acres within Walls)
Plant Buildings (cost, building and content)	\$ 1,308,559.82 (1952-53) 1,332,726.14 (1953-54)

OPERATING STATEMENT
(Fiscal year ending on 30th June 1953)

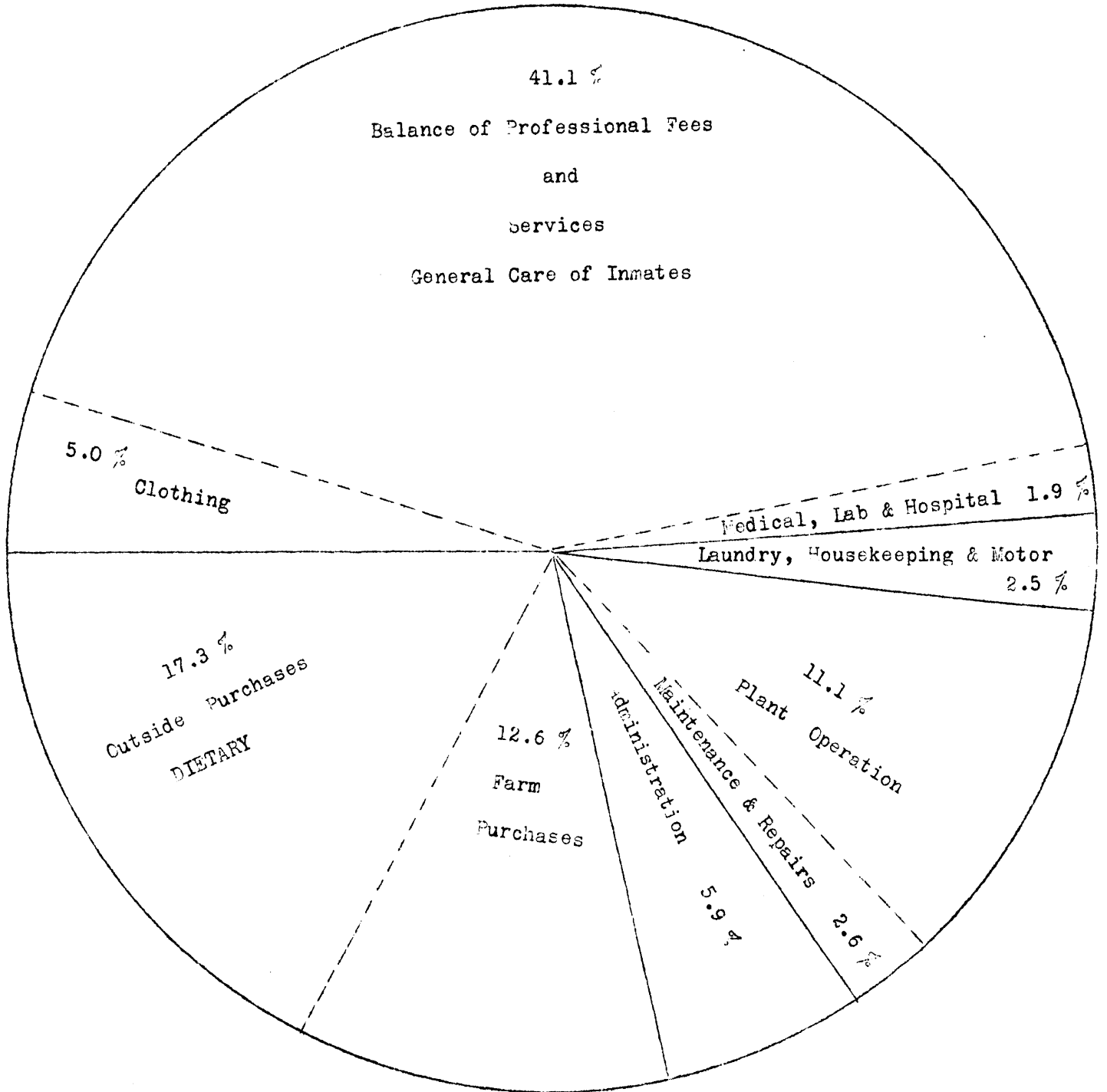
Appropriation		\$ 353,141.00
Appropriation Cash Forward		40,674.58
Interdepartmental Transfer		11,231.46
Transfer from Salary Account		14,614.00
Appropriation Income		<u>318.20</u>
Total Available		\$ 419,979.24
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$ 154,033.38	
Contractual Services	37,932.12	
Commodities	175,500.43	
Grants, Subsidies	.00	
Capital Expenditures	10,244.97	
Inventory	<u>7,980.01</u>	385,691.36
Adjustment of 1951-52 balance forward		3,405.23
BALANCE		<u>30,882.65</u>
		<u>\$ 419,979.24</u>

OPERATING STATEMENT
(Fiscal year ending on 30th June 1954)

Appropriation		\$ 400,294.00
Appropriation Cash Forward		30,882.65
Transfer from Salary Account		8,454.00
Appropriation Income		<u>297.49</u>
Total Available		\$ 439,928.14
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$ 174,805.32	
Contractual Services	37,733.31	
Commodities	176,987.79	
Grants, Subsidies	8.00	
Capital Expenditures	5,305.99	
Inventory	<u>4,364.45</u>	399,204.86
Adjustment of 1952-53 balance forward		638.43
Lapsed to General Fund		7,617.59
BALANCE to 1954-55		<u>32,467.26</u>
		<u>\$ 439,928.14</u>



COST OF OPERATING MAINE STATE PRISON DURING FISCAL YEAR 1952 - 1953



COST OF OPERATING MAINE STATE PRISON DURING FISCAL YEAR 1953 - 1954

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
 Inmate Population
 1952 - 53 1953 - 54

<u>ADMISSIONS:</u>	<u>52 - 53</u>	<u>53 - 54</u>
Courts	123	141
Received from Previous Sentence	9	6
Parole Violators Returned	40	35
Transferred from Augusta State Hospital	10	8
Transferred from Bangor State Hospital	1	3
Transferred from Reformatory for Men	5	6
Held for Safekeeping	2	3
Escapee Returned	0	1
Women inmates received from Courts	2	3
Transferred from Central Maine San.	0	1
Total Admissions	192	207

<u>RELEASES:</u>		
Paroled	154	108
Discharged	40	80
Died	3	0
Discharged to New Sentence	9	6
Released by Writ	4	1
Transferred to Augusta State Hospital	7	9
Transferred to Bangor State Hospital	2	4
Transferred to Central Maine San.	1	1
Released from Safekeeping	1	3
Transferred to Pownal State School	2	0
Pardoned	1	0
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	2	3
Total Releases	226	215

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
POPULATION

-7-

Average Daily Population

1952-53	454
1953-54	433

Monthly Population Average

<u>Month</u>	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>1952-53</u>	<u>1953-54</u>
July	466	437	January	460	427
August	449	419	February	463	451
September	443	409	March	455	458
October	452	421	April	446	448
November	457	421	May	450	440
December	459	424	June	447	439

Number of Inmates admitted from the Courts

July	1	3	January	23	26
August	0	0	February	9	19
September	16	19	March	4	5
October	23	21	April	9	7
November	7	8	May	14	17
December	10	9	June	7	7

Number of Inmates released by Parole

July	21	12	January	13	6
August	16	18	February	7	4
September	10	9	March	16	6
October	14	7	April	11	6
November	9	8	May	8	16
December	7	7	June	22	9

Number of Parole Violators Returned

July	3	2	January	0	3
August	6	4	February	2	4
September	1	2	March	0	2
October	6	6	April	6	4
November	3	0	May	5	0
December	2	5	June	6	3

GENERAL COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF INMATE POPULATION

-8-

AGE GROUPS - (At time of commitment)

	<u>July 1st, 1950</u>	<u>July 1st, 1954</u>
Up to 19 yrs	20	33
20 to 24 yrs	90	83
25 to 29 yrs	90	80
30 to 34 yrs	73	54
35 to 39 yrs	58	40
40 to 49 yrs	94	74
50 to 59 yrs	38	54
60 and over	26	18
Average age	35 plus	32 plus

EDUCATION - (At time of commitment)

No Education	15	7
1st Grade Completed	12	3
2nd Grade	12	10
3rd Grade	25	16
4th Grade	24	35
5th Grade	43	36
6th Grade	67	42
7th Grade	95	90
8th Grade	94	105
1st High Completed	45	35
2nd High Completed	25	28
3rd High Completed	6	9
High School Graduate	16	11
1st College Completed	6	2
2nd College	2	2
3rd College	0	1
College Graduate	2	4
Average Education Grade	6 plus	Grade 7 plus
High Graduate or better	5%	4%

General Comparative Survey of Inmate Population - continued

MARITAL STATUS OF INMATES

	<u>July 1st, 1950</u>	<u>July 1st, 1954</u>
Single	217	197
Married	152	127
Widower	15	17
Divorced	107	95

Inmates with relatives who are, or have been, committed here

One Relative	56	46
Two Relatives	27	16
Three Relatives	7	2
Four Relatives	1	2
Five Relatives	3	0
Six Relatives	1	2

REPEATERS - (At Maine State Prison)

2nd Sentence	100	85
3rd Sentence	46	33
4th Sentence	17	11
5th Sentence	5	9
6th Sentence	1	1
7th Sentence	1	0
8th Sentence	1	0
9th Sentence	0	1
Per Cent with Prior Sentence Here	34%	32%
Former Inmates at State School for Boys		
	130 (26%)	93 (21%)
Former Inmates at Reformatory for Men		
	170 (34%)	141 (32%)

FORMER INMATES OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS (Not in Maine)

July 1st, 1950

July 1st, 1954

One Sentence in other institution	57	54
Two	22	19
Three	8	9
Four	2	2
Five	1	1
Six	2	1
Seven	1	0
	19%	20%

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

Adultery	2	0
Aggravated Assault	8	7
Arson	4	2
Assault w/Intent to Kill	22	11
Assault w/Intent to Rape	20	7
Assault w/Intent to Rob	3	5
Attempted Breaking & Entering	1	1
Attempted Escape	0	5
Ereaking, Entering & Larceny	109	61
Breaking and Entering w/Intent	0	18
Buggery	0	2
Carnal Knowledge	0	5
Cheating by False Pretenses	4	6
Common Thief	6	2
Conspiracy	0	1
Crime Against Nature	2	5
Embezzlement	4	2
Entering & Larceny	0	3
Escape	8	7

General Comparative Survey of Inmate Population - continued

-11-

Crimes for Which Committed - continued

	<u>July 1st, 1950</u>	<u>July 1st, 1954</u>
Extortion	1	0
Felonious Assault	3	12
Forgery & Uttering	43	35
Incest	5	6
Indecent Liberties	49	53
Killing Domestic Animals	2	0
Larceny	46	49
Manslaughter	17	19
Mayhem	1	0
Murder	46	42
Nonsupport	1	1
Per jury	0	1
Polygamy	1	0
Procuring an Abortion	1	0
Rape	27	24
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	0
Robbery	20	27
Selling Mortgaged Property	1	0
Sodomy	27	13
Statutory Rape	0	3
Trans. Female for Immoral Purposes	0	1
Wanton & Lascivious Behavior	2	2

SENTENCES TO WHICH COMMITTED:

	<u>July 1st, 1950</u>	<u>July 1st, 1954</u>
1 year	13	3
1 to 2 yrs	84	57
1 to 3 yrs	1	5
1 to 5 yrs	4	1
1 yr. 3 mos.	0	1
1½ to 2 yrs	0	1
1½ yrs	0	1
1½ to 2½ yrs	0	1
1½ to 3 yrs	14	10
1½ to 5 yrs	0	1
2 yrs	10	10
2 to 3 yrs	6	1
2 to 4 yrs	64	70
2½ to 5 yrs	30	14
3 yrs	8	10
3 to 4 yrs	2	0
3 to 5 yrs	2	6
3 to 6 yrs	19	23
3 to 10 yrs	0	1
3½ to 5 yrs	1	1
3½ to 7 yrs	3	2
4 yrs	5	7
4 to 5 yrs	1	0
4 to 6 yrs	2	0
4 to 7 yrs	2	0
4 to 8 yrs	9	10
5 yrs	21	22
5 to 7 yrs	3	0
5 to 8 yrs	1	2

General Survey of Inmate Population - Continued

-13-

<u>Sentences to Which Committed - continued</u>	<u>July 1st, 1950</u>	<u>July 1st, 1954</u>
5 to 10 yrs	49	43
5 to 20 yrs	2	1
6 yrs	9	2
6 to 10 yrs	3	2
6 to 12 yrs	2	1
6 to 15 yrs	6	15
7 yrs	0	4
7 to 10 yrs	1	0
7 to 14 yrs	2	1
7½ to 15 yrs	7	8
8 yrs	8	8
8 to 10 yrs	1	0
8 to 15 yrs	1	0
8 to 16 yrs	3	1
10 yrs	18	17
10 to 15 yrs	0	1
10 to 20 yrs	19	25
12 to 24 yrs	1	1
12 to 40 yrs	0	1
15 yrs	3	3
15 to 30 yrs	1	3
20 yrs	7	8
25 yrs	1	2
L I F E	46	42

General Survey of Inmate Population - continued

-14-

COUNTIES FROM WHICH COMMITTED:

	<u>July 1st, 1950</u>	<u>July 1st, 1954</u>
Androscoggin	27	31
Aroostook	30	28
Cumberland	109	74
Franklin	13	5
Hancock	7	6
Kennebec	41	49
Knox	22	23
Lincoln	2	14
Oxford	29	25
Penobscot	58	60
Piscataquis	9	6
Sagadahoc	10	10
Somerset	41	27
Waldo	22	22
Washington	17	11
York	47	40
Trans. from Men's Reformatory	5	5

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEY AS OF July 1, 1954

91	Had no previous record
38	Serving time as Parole Violators, three of which have additional sentences to serve.
429	White
4	Negross
3	Indians
417	Born in the United States
17	Born in Canada
1	Born in Italy
1	Born in Russia
260	Stated they were Protestants
171	Stated they were Catholics
3	Stated they were Jehovah Witnesses
2	Stated no preference

P E R S O N N E L

During the Fiscal Years 1952-53 and 1953-54 twelve (12) officers resigned, three (3) officers retired, two (2) officers were temporary and one (1) officer died; eighteen (18) officers were hired to replace them.

1 9 5 2 - 1 9 5 3

EmployedSeparated

7/10/52	Harlan Edwards (Temp)	11/15/52	Theodore S. Konelick
11/26/52	Winfield Hamlin	12/ 6/52	Maurice Brasier (Ret)
12/ 3/52	George E. Prescott	12/13/52	Harlan Edwards (Temp)
1/19/53	Frederick LaCrosse	12/17/52	Edward Reed (Temp)
3/29/53	Emery E. Ellis	1/10/53	Clifford LaBonte
4/17/53	Charles Morong	4/17/53	Edward L. Estes
4/28/53	H. Albert Belyea	4/20/53	Wallace Pease (Ret)
5/14/53	Arthur Carter	5/ 9/53	Eric Busch
5/28/53	Ensign Winchenbaugh	5/30/53	Emery E. Ellis
5/31/53	Harold M. Bates	5/30/53	Robert E. Stone
6/ 1/53	Harlan E. Edwards	5/31/53	Joseph Anderson

1 9 5 3 - 1 9 5 4

7/25/53	Clifford Smith	7/18/53	Carroll Tiffin
8/10/53	Wendall Gilchrist	8/ 1/53	Arthur E. Carter
8/24/53	John Billington	8/11/53	Victor Daniello
1/ 9/54	Paul McFarland	1/13/54	Harold Sawyer
1/12/54	Charles Calderwood	1/ 7/54	Herman D. Wood
4/24/54	Scott G. Rogers, Jr.	3/11/54	George Law(deceased)
5/ 3/54	William C. Smith	5/ 1/54	Wendall Gillchrist

In our next Budget Request (1955 - 1957) I am recommending that the following additional personnel be secured to eliminate our serious personnel shortage:

Business Manager

A Business Manager is needed to assist the Warden in running the institution more efficiently and to relieve him from many routine details.

He must assist the Warden in the performance of responsible administration duties, assemble reports and financial statements evaluating operations, procuring supplies, supervising a central office clerical staff and related administrative functions.

PERSONNEL - continued

Maid

A general housekeeper is needed to maintain the large residence that the Warden must live in. It is a 14 room house and requires full time attendance to complete the numerous tasks. Inmates are not satisfactory for a job of this type.

Officers - 24

Boiler Room Officers - 3: The Boiler Room definitely needs a 24-hour coverage by custodial personnel. At the present time, for fifteen hours a day, there is an inmate in complete charge. Considering that the Boiler Room is the focal point of the institution's heat, water and electricity, it is obvious that any act of sabotage would be disastrous.

During the nine hours that an officer is assigned to the Boiler Room, the same officer is called upon to supervise all plumbing and electrical repairs, hence he is in the Boiler Room only a fraction of the time. In order to properly supervise the Boiler Room three additional officers would be needed.

Vacation Officers - 2: At the present time vacations are spread over a continuous period from February to December and with the new Personnel Law allowing three weeks vacation to employees with over 15 years service, there are vacations the year around. Two officers are needed to relieve for vacations.

East Wing Night Officer - 1: At the present time there is one officer assigned to the East Wing at night (5:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m) and this officer is in charge of 259 inmates, an overload and a security risk. Two officers should be assigned to this Wing when officers are not on the Wall.

Guards for Industrial Shops,

Kitchen & Cannery - 8: An officer is urgently needed in each of the following activities; Paintshop, Woodshop, Sanding Room, Tailorshop, Kitchen, Plate Shop, Maintenance Shop and Cannery. In all of those activities we have a security risk in having the overseer not only acting as an instructor, but he makes hourly checks on inmates assigned to him. Considering that in some of the shops there are from 50 to 80 inmates, the Overseer is not able to give the necessary instruction, nor is he able to properly supervise the inmates assigned to him.

Canteen and Activity Officer - 1: A canteen and activity officer is needed to take over the management of the inmate canteens now doing approximately \$ 70,000.00 worth of business a year. Each inmate spends about \$ 3.00 a week in the Canteen. This officer could also handle the Sports Program, (Baseball, Holiday Sports, Buying Equipment, etc.,) handle the Movie and Radio Program, manage the Library (magazine and book buying - turnover of books and magazines is approximately 35,000 a year) and handle the Recreation Fund.

PERSONNEL - continued

Officers - continued

West Block Officers - 2: Two officers are needed for relief of each other under our present schedule of four nights on and three nights off in our West Block. The Cell Block housing 72 inmates is not covered by an assigned officer. (The Block is checked once an hour)

Guard Room Officers - 3: Two more Daytime officers should be assigned to the Guard Room so that two officers would be on duty there at all times. One more night officer should be assigned there for the same reason.

Wall Gate Officer - 1: The new gate, which is installed, requires that two officers be on duty all the time that the Wall is manned. One more officer is needed.

Officers for Sick Time and

Holiday Relief - 2: In the past calendar year 173 days were lost through sickness by our personnel. The Personnel Law also allows each employee an average of 10 Holidays off each year. These officers have to be relieved. Two additional officers will be needed to take care of Sick Time and Holiday Relief.

Armory Officer & Mail Censor - 1: The Armory has already been completed and only needs an officer to man it. This officer will also be able to censor the inmates' mail, handle all traffic to the Guard Room (one of our worst security hazards), and will be accountable for all guns, ammunition and armory equipment.

Clerk - Typist

A clerk-typist is needed in the Prison Administration Office. For the past several years, the clerical work of the institution has increased considerably.

This increased work load has made it necessary to have an inmate assigned to the office, as a clerk, which is a very critical situation. The inmate-clerk should be replaced by a civilian, as soon as possible.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

In its present capacity, the Classification Department, is no longer just a statistical office, but the coordinating center where all available information pertaining to each inmate is accumulated and analyzed for the primary purpose of forming a comprehensive background from which to pattern his institutional program.

Since its reorganization several years ago, the Department has become the center for administrative emphasis on constructive programs for individual inmates. The recognition of its potentials and its subsequent expansion is due largely to a Penal Philosophy which asserts that the major considerations of any correctional institution should extend far beyond custody and the mere preparation of an inmate for his life within the walls. The paramount objective today is that of eventually releasing men better able to accept the responsibilities of community living.

In endeavors of this nature an organized program must be carefully formulated, and earnestly followed, which will insure the best integration, coordination and continuity of diagnosis, program planning and the administration of treatment methods.

To illustrate how this Department operates we will follow an inmates progress from the time of his commitment until he is released on parole or receives his discharge.

The two-week Quarantine period is first on the agenda of each new inmate. During this time he is fingerprinted, photographed, and has a preliminary interview with the Classification Officer. This first interview includes **informing** the inmate briefly of **the** institu-

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT * continued

tion's rules and regulations and what is expected of him, questioning relative to his family background, his education, employment, military history, marital status, past residences and criminal record. This interview is followed up by correspondence from the institution attempting to verify his statements.

Fingerprints and photographs are sent to various identification bureaus. They return to us copies of their records, if any, showing prior arrests, court actions, and commitments or other case dispositions concerning the inmate. It is then our policy to contact all departments or other institutions named, and to request any information available. The information obtained in this manner, when studied and correlated, is helpful in outlining a possible treatment program.

At the termination of the Quarantine period the inmate, unless excused by the Prison Physician for reasons of health, is sent to the Yard for a period of approximately thirty days. There he performs various maintenance tasks such as washing windows, hauling coal, chopping wood, and working on whatever construction may be under way.

During this 30-day period he is carefully observed and studied in an attempt to determine his character, adjustment, cooperation, and his ability to get along with the officers and other inmates. If, by the end of this period, it has been found that the man is skilled or has an aptitude for a certain type of work he is, whenever possible, assigned to that work. However, since a decided majority of the inmates have less than a grammar school education, they seldom know a trade or have a vocation. Therefore, an attempt is made to teach them

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT * continued

at least one trade while they are here. This is usually undertaken in one of the various shops, departments or offices, where an inmate can learn woodworking, upholstering, tailoring, clerical work and the like.

When a man is transferred from the Yard to a regular assignment or, later, one job to another, a work progress report is sent to the Classification Department by the Officer or Foreman in whose area or department he was employed. All such reports are added to the inmate's case history file.

When an inmate has served all but about two months of his minimum sentence (excluding flat sentences, not subject to parole consideration) a Case History is prepared, correlating all accumulated information.

An inmate's Case History consists of the following:

1. Name and alias (s)
2. Crime and Full Description of Offense - Indictment, Police Report and inmate's version
3. Parole and/or Discharge Dates
4. Past Criminal Record
5. Records from institutions in which he has served time
6. Records from mental institutions, if any
7. Family and Personal History (Birth, Education, Employment, Marital History, Military History, Relief History)
8. Medical Record
9. Institutional Record (disciplinaries, work records etc.)
10. Warden's Recommendation

An extremely important and productive part of the work of this Department concerns the attempt which is made to obtain the assistance of the inmate's family in the bringing about of his improvement as a social being. Immediately upon his arrival here a personal letter is sent to the man's closest relative offering assurances that he will receive proper food, clothing and medical care; and informing the relative of the regulations regarding visits and correspondence.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT * continued

We also seek the assistance of an informal letter about the life of the inmate prior to the time of his commitment.

This Case History is accumulated for prison use, and for study by the Parole Board, so that all may benefit from a complete and up-to-date history of the inmate's life and activities from the time he was born up to and including his commitment to this institution. Case Histories are also prepared by this department for the Governor and Executive Council concerning all prison inmates who apply for executive clemency.

At the present time, the scope of records and other data pertaining to individual inmates is sufficient to be of great value to the administration in the constant and primary problem of selecting trustworthy replacements for assignments outside the walls of the institution. This screening facility, we believe, is largely responsible for the fact that there has not been a walk-away since the present administration took over.

STATISTICS BASED ON COMMITMENTS DURING THE PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

-22-

46-47 47-48 48-49 49-50 50-51 51-52 52-53 53-54

Inmate Age Groups

Up to 19 yrs	13	18	11	17	12	9	8	16
20 to 24 yrs	51	44	28	57	54	40	33	31
25 to 29 yrs	33	23	23	49	32	37	22	33
30 to 34 yrs	23	27	32	30	29	20	14	18
35 to 39 yrs	13	24	9	28	23	21	14	14
40 to 49 yrs	20	29	30	29	29	25	17	21
50 yrs plus	25	9	7	17	28	18	18	19
Total Committed:	178	174	140	227	207	170	126	152
Average Age:	32	31	32	31	34	33	34	32

Inmate Marital Status

Single	80	67	68	83	87	65	63	67
Married	64	54	35	98	73	75	43	52
Divorced	27	51	36	42	40	25	15	29
Widower	7	3	1	4	5	5	5	4

Inmates with relatives who are, or have been, committed here

One Relative	25	15	17	29	26	12	6	16
Two "	8	4	5	18	3	3	2	6
Three "	2	2	0	1	3	3	2	0
Four "	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Five "	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0

Inmates who have formerly been inmates of other institutions (Maine)

State School			29	51	41	24	27	27
Percent of total committed			20%	22%	20%	14%	21%	18%
State Reformatory	36	40	76	58	50	48	45	
Percent of total committed	20%	28%	33%	28%	29%	38%	30%	

STATISTICS BASED ON COMMITMENTS DURING THE PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

46-47 47-48 48-49 49-50 50-51 51-52 52-53 53-54

Inmate Education Levels

No Education	7	5	2	6	3	4	2	2
1st Grade	2	2	4	4	4	0	1	0
2nd Grade	3	4	6	10	5	3	1	2
3rd Grade	7	14	4	13	5	1	2	7
4th Grade	7	8	5	18	7	9	6	12
5th Grade	7	17	13	23	20	11	15	7
6th Grade	15	26	29	39	23	23	9	16
7th Grade	28	31	28	50	32	30	25	29
8th Grade	46	25	26	33	55	50	37	40
1st High	21	13	8	13	18	14	9	11
2nd High	15	14	7	3	19	9	8	13
3rd High	3	5	2	12	4	3	3	4
High Graduate	15	6	4	2	9	9	4	7
1st College	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	1
2nd College	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
3rd College	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
College Graduate	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2

Average education of inmate 7th 6th 6th 6th 7th 7th 7th 7th

Percent of Inmates with High School or more education 9% 6% 4% 1% 6% 6% 6% 7%

STATISTICS BASED ON COMMITMENTS DURING THE PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

Commitments by Counties

	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54
Androscoggin	20	15	4	4	10	14	6	13
Aroostook	9	10	16	12	21	15	12	7
Cumberland	36	41	33	53	53	34	21	28
Franklin	3	3	2	6	3	1	0	2
Hancock	5	2	1	0	0	2	0	3
Kennebec	14	9	10	21	22	21	17	18
Knox	5	5	7	9	12	8	4	6
Lincoln	10	6	2	4	3	3	2	6
Oxford	5	10	5	16	13	4	6	9
Penobscot	24	33	13	36	21	23	25	23
Piscataquis	2	3	0	2	2	5	1	3
Sagadahoc	3	4	0	3	5	1	5	1
Somerset	10	12	12	22	10	7	11	5
Waldo	13	3	4	11	7	7	5	9
Washington	4	4	6	6	5	4	2	5
York	13	11	24	19	18	19	9	14
Reformatory Transfers	2	3	1	3	2	2	4(*)	4(*)

(*) Included in figures above.

STATISTICS BASED ON COMMITMENTS DURING THE PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

Commitments by Crimes

	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54
Adultery	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Agg. Assault	2	6	9	4	3	5	2	5
Arson	1	1	1	0	0	3	4	0
Asslt & Battery	5	0	0	1	5	2	1	0
Asslt.Int.Kill	3	9	2	8	4	5	2	0
Asslt.Int.Rape	5	0	0	0	2	2	3	1
Asslt.Int.Rob	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Att. Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Att.Buggery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
B E & Larceny	55	40	37	68	48	26	24	30
B & Ew/Intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Burglary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Carnal Know.	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4
Cht.Fls.Pret.	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	4
Cohabitation	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1
Common Thief	2	0	0	4	3	2	0	0
Concealing Body	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	13	2	0	0
Crime Ag.Nature	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	1
Desertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Embezzlement	8	11	4	6	3	0	3	1
Escape	10	1	3	1	2	0	3	5
Extortion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fel. Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Forgery&Utt'g.	17	24	8	26	26	15	14	15

STATISTICS BASED ON COMMITMENTS DURING THE PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

Commitments by Crimes - continued

	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54
Incest	1	3	0	2	5	2	2	1
Ind.Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ind.Liberties	21	13	11	19	20	23	21	20
Killing while Hunting	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kill'g Domestic Animals	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Larceny	30	34	30	32	24	29	20	20
Mnt'gHsIllFame	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Manslaughter	7	4	4	3	6	9	2	3
Mayhem	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Murder	0	1	0	1	2	5	2	2
Non-support	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1
Obscene Letters	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
OMVUI	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Perjury	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Polygamy	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pool Selling	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
ProcuringAbortion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	26	8	5	19	5	3	5	5
Rec'gStlnGoods	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
Robbery	7	12	8	9	8	11	16	5
Sodomy	9	3	11	11	5	9	6	3
TCw/oOC	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trans.Female for Purpose Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wanton&Lasc.Behav.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

STATISTICS BASED ON COMMITMENTS DURING PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

Commitments by Sentences

	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54
6 mos to 2 yrs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6 mos to 3 yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
9 mos	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1 year	4	0	2	7	4	7	7	3
1 to 1½ yrs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 2 yrs	53	76	44	88	76	69	36	52
1 to 3 yrs	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	4
1 to 5 yrs	2	5	1	2	1	1	0	1
14 mos	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1 yr 3mos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1½ yrs to 2 yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1½ yrs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1½ to 2 yrs	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1½ to 2½ yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1½ to 3 yrs	4	6	6	8	11	5	4	9
2 yrs	7	6	1	8	6	3	5	8
2 to 3 yrs	10	13	6	2	1	0	0	0
2 to 4 yrs	41	20	27	32	51	32	26	30
2½ yrs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2½ to 3 yrs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2½ to 5 yrs	12	8	10	13	3	3	6	5
3 yrs	3	2	4	4	2	9	3	4
3 to 4 yrs	3	2	4	4	0	0	0	0
3 to 5 yrs	2	3	0	1	2	1	4	0
3 to 6 yrs	5	7	7	7	11	7	10	5
3½ to 5 yrs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3½ to 7 yrs	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	1
4 yrs	1	3	2	0	3	1	2	2

Commitments by Sentences - continued

	46-47	47-48	48-49	49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54
15 years	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
20 years	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
25 years	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
L I F E	0	1	0	1	2	5	2	2
Total of Commitments:								
	178	174	140	227	207	170	126	152
Average Minimum:	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.8
Average Maximum:	6.0	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.2	4.5

STATISTICS BASED ON COMMITMENTS DURING THE PAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

46-47 47-48 48-49 49-50 50-51 51-52 52-53 53-54

Total of Commitments 178 174 140 227 207 170 126 152

Repeaters at
Maine State Prison

One prior sentence	35	21	43	42	30	22	31
Two " "	9	9	21	8	9	5	10
Three " "	3	5	6	6	0	1	2
Four " "	1	0	2	1	2	2	2
Five " "	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Six " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seven " "	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eight " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nine " "	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	48	35	77	57	41	30	45
Percent of total committed	28%	25%	34%	28%	24%	24%	30%

Percent of new commitments with no prior criminal record:

Unknown 15% 12% 22% 24% 14%

Inmates committed
to other prisons
not in Maine

One other prison	7	34	17	17	16
Two " "	17	9	3	4	3
Three " "	7	5	4	7	4
Four " "	2	0	0	0	1
Five " "	1	2	0	0	1
Six " "	0	0	0	1	0
Seven " "	0	1	0	0	0
Eight " "	0	1	0	0	0

WELFARE AND RECREATION

The welfare and recreation program at this institution is largely maintained by an Inmate Benefit Fund, accumulated through profits that accrue from sales at the Inmate Canteens.

Following are some of the activities which are supported by the Inmate Benefit Fund:

Alcoholics Anonymous: The A. A. Group, which meets weekly, is furnished with books, pamphlets, phonograph records and other necessary material. Outside groups visit twice each month and participate in the meetings.

Baseball - Softball at the Farm - Basketball - Holiday Programs:

Proper equipment is furnished for all athletic activities. Outside baseball teams are invited to play inside the institution on Sundays and Holidays during the season. Softball teams from all over the state play at the Farm twice each week during the summer months. Basketball is played between inmate teams only. Holiday programs usually include inmate boxing matches, races, and other contests; prizes are awarded for these events.

Movie Equipment: During the last fiscal year, two reconditioned 35MM projectors were purchased to replace our obsolete machines. Movies are shown with this equipment on Sundays and Holidays during the winter months. A 16MM projector has also been purchased since our last report, and movies are shown with this small machine on Saturday afternoons to help alleviate the congestion in the Recreation Hall.

Recreation Hall: One ping-pong table is set up in the Recreation Hall and there are 26 card tables for non-gambling games. This narrow hall is in the basement of one of our industrial buildings and is very poorly ventilated and inadequately lighted.

Welfare and Recreation - continued:

During inclement weather there may be over 400 inmates crowded into this small area.

Christmas: A Christmas present of candy and cigarettes is given to each inmate the day before Christmas. For many it is the only present they receive.

Radio: The privilege of having cell earphones is granted to all inmates except those in Quarantine or the Disciplinary Quarters. As soon as a new man is released from Quarantine he may purchase a pair of earphones for use during his stay here; if he has no money, they are furnished for him through the Benefit Fund.

Our new, three channel, radio system was paid for out of the Fund, and installed entirely by inmates. It has been inspected and highly praised by representatives from a number of other penal institutions. We believe that our radio system is one of the best in the country.

The presentation of three simultaneous programs, suitable to different inmates, is now possible during a large portion of the 16 hours a day they must presently be confined to their cells.

* * *

Other activities not supported by the Inmate Benefit Fund, but participated in by any inmate who wishes to do so, are as follows:

Special Entertainment: During the last two years, outside groups have several times been brought in for the purpose of entertaining the inmates. This has worked out exceptionally well. The inmates conducted themselves in an enthusiastic and gentlemanly manner. Their appreciation for the effort of the entertainers was further demonstrated by voluntary collections of funds and novelties to be given to those who entertained them.

Welfare and Recreation - continued:

During the past year the Rockland Junior Drum and Bugle Corp put on an exhibition in the Prison Yard, and the inmates donated a large sum of money to the Fund which supports the activities of those youngsters. Also, on the Fourth of July each year a band has been brought in from one of the local communities to put on a concert.

Charities: Interested as they are in the outside world, the inmates frequently donate blood for use by Knox County General Hospital of Rockland, and the Red Cross Mobile Blood Banks.

At Christmas time they give a large number of novelties to Service Clubs which distribute them to needy children. They also contribute annually to the March of Dimes, Red Cross and Salvation Army Drives.

Novelties: The only accepted method by which an inmate may earn money is that of making novelties. As there is no statutory provision for payment of inmates working at this institution, any inmate in good standing is allowed to make novelties after he has been here three months. The novelties are made during the Recreation and Confinement Hours and are for sale through the Prison Showroom.

An inmate is permitted to make two different novelties. No other inmate may employ exactly the same pattern. Although novelty manufacture must be done outside of assigned working hours and with material purchased at their own expense, inmates may use certain of the industrial facilities for this purpose, under special and supervised circumstances.

We know the Novelty Program to be an excellent and gainful employment of inmate leisure hours, and encourage this pastime. The making of novelties is a highly valued privilege which can be revoked, temporarily or permanently, for infractions of rules and regulations.

Welfare and Recreation - continued:

LIBRARY REPORT: Although small in size, the Library at Maine State Prison is used extensively, It ranks with the Radio System and the Movies as a medium of inmate entertainment. All books entering the institution are inspected as to content.

Inmates have been allowed to subscribe to various book clubs. As our library depends solely upon donations and limited purchases from profits of the Inmate Canteens, most of the Book Club selections are turned over to our library after the purchasing inmate is through with them. They are then incorporated into our catalogue for the other inmates to read and enjoy.

Our Library Catalogue consists of over 122 pages, and is so distributed that there is one catalogue for about every 15 inmates. Classifications include: Fiction, Biography, Autobiography, Travel Adventure, Classical and Religious Literature, and a few educational text books.

Over 20,000 withdrawals are made from the library each year, and to accomodate such a turnover we purchase about a thousand books a year with the Inmate Canteens profits.

It is our hope, that in the near future, we will be able to incorporate into our Library System an educational set-up so that any inmate who so desires will be able to furnish his education.

A varying number of copies of the better weekly magazines, (such as Life, Colliers, Saturday Evening Post), are provided by the Benefit Fund and circulated throughout the Cell Blocks. Eighteen copies of the Readers Digest are donated each month by the Readers Digest Association. Inmates may personally subscribe to newspapers and numerous periodicals on our "Approved" list.

SPIRITUAL GUIDANCE:

The Spiritual Welfare of inmates confined to the Maine State Prison is under the guidance of a Protestant Chaplain, a Catholic Chaplain, and the local Salvation Army Officer. The present chaplains are Rev. E. Roy Burchell and Father George Goudreau. Rev. F. J. Loungway previously served as Protestant Chaplain until March 1, 1953.

From September until June religious services are conducted Sunday mornings in the Prison Chapel. The services are held in the following order:

- 1st Sunday of Month - Salvation Army
- 2nd Sunday of Month - Protestant Chaplain
- 3rd Sunday of Month - Catholic Chaplain
- 4th Sunday of Month - Protestant Chaplain
- 5th Sunday (if any) - Salvation Army

Each new inmate is interviewed by the Chaplain of his faith, and, in addition, the Protestant and the Catholic Chaplains come to the institution every Thursday for appointments and counseling. The Catholic Chaplain censors all incoming and outgoing mail written in the French language.

The local Salvation Army Officer calls at the institution once each week for interviews and performs many services for the inmates throughout the year. The Salvation Army gives each inmate a "Sunshine Basket" at Christmas time, and certainly deserves high praise for the constructive work it is doing.

Many of the inmates are participating in correspondence courses offered by the American Bible Society, and other religious groups. These courses are encouraged by the Chaplains and the Salvation Army Officer, who help the inmates with these courses. Bibles are available in the Prison Library and any inmate may have one for the duration of his stay. These are provided by the Gideons and others who are interested in penal reform.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The physical well-being of the inmates is in the care of the Prison Physician, who visits the Prison daily for sick call and is always available for emergency cases.

A fifteen bed Hospital Ward is under the care of an inmate attendant supervised by the Hospital Officer. This Officer is also in charge of the dispensary which is open daily for treatment of minor accidents, and for the dispensing of medicines as prescribed by the Physician during his daily visits.

During the fiscal year 1952 - 53 there were 9,870 requests for medical attention; of this number 84 were hospitalized, the remainder being treated and returned to duty. One active case of Tuberculosis was found, and the inmate was transferred to the Fairfield Sanatorium. X-rays were given to 136 men in December 1952 and 12 rechecks were made on men who requested them. In July 1952, 135 pints of blood were donated to the Red Cross; 120 pints were given in December. In addition 13 pints were donated to the Knox County Hospital in Rockland. There were no active cases of Venereal Disease. A total of 163 new men and parole violators were given physical examinations and blood tests during the fiscal year. The 3 deaths during the period were attributed to Congestive Heart Failure; Coronary Occlusion and Heart Attack.

During the fiscal year 1953 - 54 there were 11,584 requests for medical attention; of this number 61 were hospitalized, the remainder being treated and returned to duty. There were no active cases of Tuberculosis. Ninety-five men were checked by X-ray in June 1954 and 5 rechecks were made by request. Twelve pints of blood were donated to the Knox County Hospital. There were no active cases of Venereal Disease. A total of 176 new men and parole violators were given physical examinations and blood tests during the fiscal year. There

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT - continued

were no deaths during this period.

All but the most serious surgical procedures can be handled in the Prison Operating Room, the services of an outside Surgeon being contracted for this purpose.

During the fiscal year 1952 - 53 eighteen surgical procedures took place, as follows: 5 Hernia; 6 Appendectomies; 1 Perforated Ulcer; 1 Cholecystectomy; 1 Paratoid Tumor; 1 Lobectomy; 1 Vein Ligation; 1 Ingrown Toenail; 1 Planter Wart removed.

During the fiscal year 1953 - 54 twenty-three surgical procedures took place, as follows: 7 Wens removed; 3 Rectal Fistulas; 1 Temporal Artery Removed; 1 Gastrectomy - Polya Repair; 1 Epithelomia; 1 Pilonidal Cyst; 3 Ingrown Toenails; 1 Repair - laceration right knee and quadricap tendon; 1 Inguinal Hernia - Carcinoma Exploratory; 1 Acute Appendectomy; 1 Vein Ligation; 2 Hernia.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The dental care of the inmates is handled by a Dentist from the Department of Institutional Service, who visits the Prison once each week. Local dentists are consulted in emergency cases. Until last year the services of local Dentists were contracted; subsequently, due to the shortage of Dentists in this area, it was deemed advisable to use the services of a Departmental Dentist. Since this plan was adopted there has been better service, and a resultant saving in the salary expense which is now shared by the two Institutions served by the Dentist.

Every effort is made to keep the inmates' teeth in repair and to furnish dentures whenever necessary and the funds are available. However, an inmate may buy false teeth or have other work done at his own expense if he so desires.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT - continued

The antiquated Dental Equipment which we were using was replaced during fiscal 1953 - 54 with modern equipment consisting of the following: Complete X-ray Equipment and Dark Room; Ritter Tri-Dent ENT Unit; Dental Chair; Dental Light; Compressor; Table Model Sterilizer; Cabinets and Floor Mats.

With the installation of the above we feel we are now equipped to handle almost any dental emergency which might arise.

OPTOMETRIST'S REPORT

A local optometrist furnishes care and treatment, for a nominal charge, to those inmates needing such services. An inmate who desires special fittings, lenses, or frames other than those furnished by the Institution may obtain such services at his own expense.

Approximately thirty per cent of the inmate population wears glasses. Those with obvious visual defects are given treatment and fittings, as well as those who are assigned to a job where good eyesight is necessary to properly perform his tasks.

During fiscal 1952 - 53 the cost for fitting and treating 110 men was \$1319.75; and, during fiscal 1953 - 54 the cost for fitting and treating 73 men was \$747.25, or a total of \$2067.00.

INTRODUCTION TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Modern penology recognizes two major objectives each with its numerous sub-divisions. These objectives are:

- (1) Protection of Society
- (2) Rehabilitation of the Criminal Offenders in Society

Protection involves the removing of dangerous persons from the every-day community life of Society and keeping them apart until their sentences have been served, or their custodians are assured that they may resume their normal place in Society.

Rehabilitation involves all the processes and procedures by which an offender is re-educated to live at least up to the minimal standards which are acceptable to Society as a whole.

These two major purposes are implemented by the great many activities set forth in this report.

The following recommendations are made to at least maintain, and if possible to improve the status quo, for failure in improvement is tantamount to deterioration.

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

CAPITAL OUTLAYS OTHER THAN MAJOR EQUIPMENT

The following recommendations have been made with the future in mind and are self explanatory:

New Main Electric Switch, Feeders & Transformers

This project is an absolute must as unless this project is completed we may burn out or blow up our entire electrical system because of the great overload now existing. This involves replacing the main switch and feeders with a larger capacity switch, replacing deteriorated wire and the purchase of transformers to change voltage from 440 volts to 220 volts.

Roof Replacement

This project is intended for the Boiler Room, Administrative Building, Tailor Shop, Paint Shop, and Center Block where the roofs now leak badly and the water is removing paint and plaster.

Oil Burners

Our stokers are worn out and need replacing and rather than replace these it is felt that it would be more economical to install oil burners which should reduce fuel costs by 20% and increase the H.P. rating of our heating plant by 150%.

Rewiring Institution

We are constantly in danger of electrical fires and this project would enable us to have better control of our electrical system both from a standpoint of efficiency and security. Better power factor would be a certainty and it would reduce our maintenance costs considerably.

New Wall

A new wall should be erected as soon as possible on the South side of the prison grounds as the greater part of the wall in question was erected in 1854. It is in very poor condition and could collapse at any time. It is hoped that the new wall will be erected behind the old wall so as to include all possible land owned by the State that is immediately adjacent to the present wall. (approximately 926 feet of wall is needed)

Guard Room Renovation

The present guardroom is a disgrace in its lack of proper security. The renovation would provide maximum security for the Guardroom which is the only pedestrian entrance to the institution and would considerably improve it's appearance.

Construction of Building Between Industrial Buildings

This project would provide centralized barbershop facilities and remove barber setups in various shops. It would provide space for the crowded cobbler shop and mattress shop. The mattress shop must be moved to a fireproof room.

RECOMMENDATIONS - continued

CAPITAL OUTLAYS OTHER THAN MAJOR EQUIPMENT

Floor Covering - Dining Room

The present cement floors in the area where food is prepared and served are cracked and worn to the point where they are unsightly and unsanitary and should be covered with a washable material for better appearance and cleanliness.

Purchase of the Factory Building

Our Show Room has been condemned for many years and should be replaced. The factory building located at the corner of Main and Wadsworth Streets should be purchased so that we could relocate the Show Room. It is also very apparent that having a privately-owned industrial building existing a few feet from the outer wall of the prison and overlooking same is a definite security hazard. The purchase of this building would also increase our industrial activity by making available a large storage space.

Seats and Materials for Auditorium

It is planned that a new auditorium will be made in the area now occupied by the Commissary. Seats are needed for this project. Miscellaneous materials will be needed to complete this area.

Plumbing and Steamfitting Replacements

This project will be necessary if we are to meet our heating and plumbing needs with any satisfactory degree of efficiency. It is very costly to maintain the present plumbing and steam system, and we can save on individual house heating costs by adding them to a central heating plant. Modernization of our plumbing and steamfitting would save 25% of our maintenance costs.

Oil Burning Heating Unit - 300 H.P.

Our present boilers were installed in 1919 and 1920 and have been patched up numerous times. They have deteriorated and are too small for our present needs. Purchase of the Oil Burning Heating Unit would increase the capacity and H.P. of our heating plant. Installation of this unit should cut our fuel costs by 20%.

Screening for Windows

Screening is needed for our Cell Block Windows as at present persons from the Outside could pass anything they wished in to the inmates, a definite security risk. Also, birds fly throughout the Cell Blocks and create a very unsanitary condition.

New Road Inside Prison

The present road is too narrow and does not drain properly. The rain runs from the road across the sidewalk and then either seeps through into the basement, where lumber is stored, or it stands until it evaporates.

RECOMMENDATIONS - continued

CAPITAL OUTLAYS OTHER THAN MAJOR EQUIPMENT

Recreation Room, Library, School Rooms - New Building

At present we have no recreation facilities except for an inadequate baseball field and far too small basement area where the men congregate during the cold weather. This project has been needed for a long time and has been the subject of discussion for at least 15 years.

This is definitely a General Rehabilitation and Improvement project. It is the sincere desire of the Institution Officials to keep the inmates occupied at all times so as to maintain their physical and mental health so that when they are released, they will have a better attitude towards themselves and society.

Garage Enlargement - (Warden's House)

We need garage space for at least one more State Vehicle. At present we do not have enough space for State Owned Vehicles.

Cement Block Addition to the Top of the Wall

The present wood fence on the top of the Wall is rotten and weak. It should be replaced by a cement block fence. Replacement by cement blocks would eliminate a risk as the present wooden fence provides no security and is constantly in need of repairs.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Services of a Medical Doctor

The Prison Physician, at the present time, receives a ridiculously low salary for which he is expected to provide complete medical care for approximately 450 inmates. Since he has outside commitments which he must also take care of, his time here is very limited and, perforce, service is limited. A substantial salary increase, while not sufficient to contract for a full time doctor, may be enough enticement for a physician whose outside professional interests will not dominate those of the prison.

Dental & Optical Services

Our present Dental and Optical Services, while commensurate with the current salaries, are far from adequate inasmuch as the amount of time each doctor is able to spend here weekly is sufficient to take care of only a small portion of our population. Here again, it is believed that an annual salary increase will be sufficient inducement to obtain the services of a dentist and an optometrist who will be able to adequately take care of our institutional needs.

Operation of New Electrical Ranges

Our new kitchen, which will be in operation shortly, will have electrical ranges to replace our wood burning stoves. It is estimated that \$1,800. a year will be needed to pay for the additional electricity used.

RECOMMENDATIONS - continued

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Gratuity Increase of \$ 15.00

The 1953 Legislature provided an increase of \$15. (from \$10. to \$25.) in the gratuity to inmates being paroled or discharged. It is estimated that 200 inmates will be released each year, 1955-56 & 1956-57.

Installation of Telephone System

Experience and survey has proven to us that our present intra-institutional telephone system is inadequate. It is necessary that we enlarge our present telephone system so we can have sufficient telephones to cover all vital areas. In the event of any riot, fire, etc., complete telephone coverage is essential in alerting those who must combat the disorder. Instant notification and organization at such a time can immeasurably reduce damage and possible loss of life.

Operation of New Telephone System

Through the installation of a larger telephone system, a correspondingly large monthly telephone bill will have to be paid. The potential security increase will more than justify this expenditure.

Increase of Repair Money, General Care of Inmates and Vehicles

Increasing age of buildings, equipment, etc., automatically involves increased expenditures for repairs.

The current influx of admissions to other comparable penal institutions throughout the country leaves no doubt that we will be faced with the same situation here, hence a larger population and more general care costs.

Pointing-up Buildings

It is false economy to neglect periodic pointing up of brick buildings since delay eventually requires major repairs which far exceed the accumulated cost of regular maintenance.

Waterproofing Buildings

After every heavy rainstorm it is necessary to mop up water from various floors throughout the institution. This leakage makes it difficult to keep paint on the walls and causes constant rusting of metal bars, doors, etc., as well as creating health and sanitation problems.

Paint for Cell Block

With the exception of the new cells completed in 1952, cell bars, cell walls and cell blocks have not been painted since 1941-1942. The paint is in such bad condition that a number of the inmates have bought paint and refinished their own cells.

Elevator Repairs

The elevator between the Sanding Room and the Plate Shop has been condemned and cannot be used. Loss of elevator service between these points creates a bottleneck and drastically slows up furniture manufacture.

RECOMMENDATIONS - continued

CONTRACTURAL SERVICES

Tarring Roads

The parking area between the garage and prison, the prison driveway, and parts of the roads within the Walls, were first tarred in 1953. This has eliminated the constant repairs due to washouts and has allayed the dust almost completely. However, to avoid the breaking up of these surfaces, they must be recoated yearly.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Portable Compressor with Two Hammers

This piece of equipment is urgently needed to carry on the maintenance work throughout the institution. As this equipment is in constant demand, it is often impossible to find one available when needed consequently, creating unnecessary expense and hardship.

Portable Welder

Our present obsolete electric welder is limited to the work that can be done in the shop. As the greater part of our welding has to be done on the job, this necessitates hiring one of the local Welding Companies. A portable welder could be taken anywhere on any job necessary.

Calculators (2)

At the present time there is only one calculator to serve all the various departments and offices of this institution. This creates a severe situation when several departments want this machine at the same time. The addition of two new machines would relieve this situation greatly.

Dictaphone

A dictaphone would be invaluable inasmuch as it would free the officials from having to key their dictating time to the hours during which the secretary would be available, and would enable them to handle any important functions of this type at whatever time they would find it most convenient to do so. Many times it is much more convenient to handle the dictation after regular office hours. The secretary is not on duty after 5:00 p.m. during the week and does not report on Saturday or Sunday. This being a penal institution it can be readily understood that regular hours are out of the question, except in the case of the regular front office force.

Sheet Metal Brake, 16 Gauge

Our Sheet Metal Shop is limited to making small articles of light material. Much of our work has to be done by an outside concern, causing us to buy already manufactured articles that the institution could make more economically in our own shop with this particular piece of equipment.

RECOMMENDATIONS - continued

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Typewriters (2)

Many of our departments are without typewriters, and the ones that do have them, have machines that are so old and obsolete that the cost of repairing and maintaining them is false economy.

Electric Adding Machine

An electric adding machine is urgently needed to replace the worn out hand operated machine, which was discarded by another State Department.

Ditto Machine

This machine is needed by the Classification Department for preparation of Case Histories of the inmates. These Case Histories are prepared for Pardon Cases (Governor and Executive Council), Parole Cases, Institutional Records. This machine could also be used by the Institution Schedules, Blank Forms, Notices, etc.

Microscope

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

An Institution of this type must be kept free from any contagious or infectious disease (s) in order to prevent an epidemic, and delays resulting from the use of any outside laboratory could be very serious. In addition, the savings in fees would pay the cost of the microscope in about one year, ie., last year (fiscal) over \$200.00 was spent for microscopic examinations at the local laboratories.

Postage Meter Machine

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. A Postage Meter would also eliminate loss of stamps.

Bending Table

A bending table is a must where steel frame work is to be welded to prevent warping and springing while material is hot.

Staging Equipment

With all the maintenance work that has got to be done at this institution it would be far more economical to purchase equipment that can be used over and over for a number of years, rather than building a wooden staging each time a job needing staging has to be done.

RECOMMENDATIONS - continued

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Cement Block Machine

With this machine we would be able to manufacture all the blocks required for new buildings at a cost of 10 cents each. At the present time we are paying 25 cents each for blocks, 3100 blocks would pay for this machine.

Tables, Chairs, Benches

As a part of our recreational program, we are proposing to convert our present Pipe and Electrical Shop (which will be moved to the new Maintenance Center) to a reading room. Tables, Chairs, and Benches are needed to furnish this room.

Bench Vise

A bench vise is needed to carry on the many different types of work expected of our Maintenance Shop.

Electric Vibrating Hammer

The brickwork of the entire institution is badly in need of re-pointing. Moisture seeping through the walls makes it impossible to hold paint to the surface. This electric tool is needed to chip the loose mortar out of the joints so that new mortar will bond.

Filing Cabinet

A filing cabinet is needed by the Classification Department for Case Histories. This department has expanded tremendously during the last four years, and a more complete and efficient case history is being maintained. At present, some of the permanent records of inmates are being kept in paper files.

Surveying Rod

A surveying rod is needed as a very important and essential part of our Surveying Equipment.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES * REPLACEMENTS

Dump Truck

A new dump truck is needed to replace the one which we are now using. The present truck was purchased second hand in 1943, and has been in constant use since. This truck has gone long past its normal period of depreciation (total), and continued use becomes false economy.

2½ Ton Straight Drive Truck

A new straight drive truck is needed to replace the one which was purchased in 1941. This truck has long been a large source of expense for repairs and upkeep. Again it is false economy to maintain a vehicle which has outlasted its usefulness.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Continued

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES - REPLACEMENTS

Suburban (Paddy Wagon)

Our present suburban, which is used for transporting inmates, was purchased in 1949, and has been in constant use. We have already spent a large amount of money in motor overhaul and general repairs on this vehicle which should be replaced.

Sedan

A new sedan should be purchased to replace the present Ford Sedan, which was purchased in 1950.

Frequent tie up of a vehicle of this type causes unnecessary delays in the institutional schedule.

Laundry Dryer

Although a new dryer was purchased in 1954 to replace our old steam box type, another is needed to handle all the clothing required. 35% of the inmates are assigned to jobs which require a change of clothing at least twice a week (Farm, Maintenance, Boiler-Room, etc.). Our present dryer can handle only about one half of this work.

Boiler Feed Pump

A new boiler feed pump should be purchased and put in operation at once. Our old pump which is too small for constant operation, could then be repaired and kept as an auxiliary.

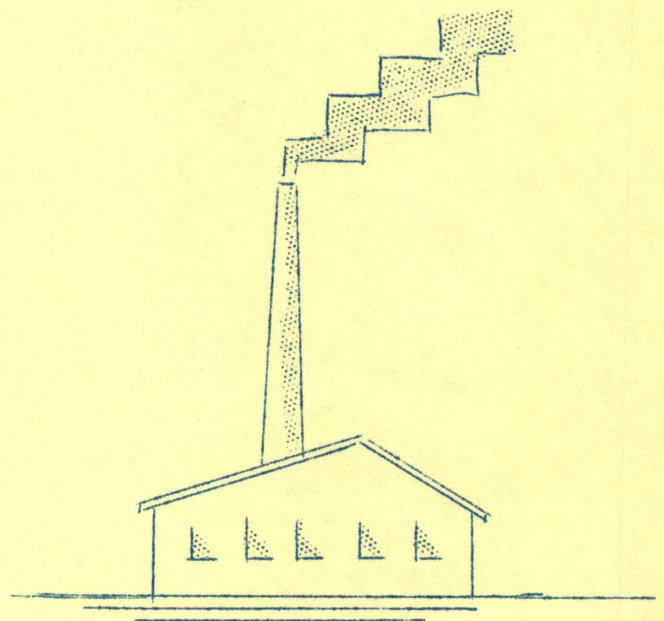
Guns

The Armory has several antiquated rifles, old shotguns and use-less revolvers that should be replaced.

Household Furniture

A sum of money should be allocated to replace household furnishings which will become worn out in the next biennium.

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES



THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section One)

GENERAL INFORMATION

ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTIVES

The Industrial Division of the Maine State Prison is organized into several shops and departments, administered by civilian foremen, and under the general supervision of a civilian Industrial Supervisor. The attached chart will show the general aspects of this organization. Each Industrial Shop or department is under close supervision by a civilian foreman who has been selected on the basis of experience and ability in his particular field, in order that maximum rehabilitative effort may be made, as well as to ensure the efficient operation of the industries.

Of the major departments, all save two are located within the walls surrounding the prison proper. The two exceptions are the Retail Showroom, located across the highway from the prison; and the Cannery, a part time operation, located on the property of the Prison Farm at South Warren. These departments are all active and are being constantly improved as time and finances will permit with the exception of the Harness Shop which in the past few years has been steadily reduced in size and scope; a trend inevitable in view of the inroads of mechanization and motorization on the general economy of the State. The Harness Shop currently is active only in making belts for inmate wear, all other functions having been discontinued.

ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

One of the principal objectives of the Prison Industries is to teach useful trades to as many inmates as possible so that, upon the completion of their sentences, they will be better equipped to take their places as useful, productive members of society.

A large proportion of the inmates, especially the younger ones, have little or no skill and training at any particular trade when committed to the prison. It is hoped that, by virtue of careful placement studies by the Classification Department, combined with training on the job in the various shops, under the tutelage of capable and experienced foremen, that this glaring deficiency may be corrected during a man's time in the prison. The administration is constantly alert to find ways and means of improving and strengthening the rehabilitative phases of the work and at the same time to accomplish this without sacrificing revenue, and consequently increasing the burden on the state for the operation and maintenance of the institution.

The ancient adage, "The Devil finds work for idle hands," is a truth repeatedly proven and never questioned by any person with a knowledge of penal work. It is essential that men be kept busy at productive work during the time they are not confined to their cells. One of the leading causes contributing to prison disorders and riots is conceded to be a lack of work for all able bodied inmates. Therefore, in addition to the primary rehabilitative objective, the prison industries also serve to bolster the security of the institution.

ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

Yet another objective of the prison industries is their part in producing not only a source of income to the state, but to assist the Department of Institutional Services in rendering to the people of the State the maximum efficiency of every dollar appropriated for this department. This is facilitated by the fact the prison industries provide the prison with maintenance services plus sizeable quantities of clothing and canned goods at prices far below their cost on the open market. The prison industries also supply other state departments, agencies and other institutions with such items as can be efficiently produced, at a price which represents a considerable financial saving to the state.

Briefly listed below are the main functions and services of the several departments and shops:

1. WOOD SHOP:

Over 75 different stock items of office and household furniture together with certain wood specialities for sale at the Prison Showroom and to other state agencies.

Special articles of furniture and equipment for the prison and for other state institutions.

Close coordination and cooperation with the Building and Repair Department for the purpose of such materials and services as are needed for construction and maintenance, both at the prison proper and at the Prison Farm.

2. PAINT SHOP:

Paints and refinishes articles made by the Wood Shop.
Refinishes such pieces as are repaired or rebuilt by
the Upholstery Shop.

3. UPHOLSTERY SHOP:

Manufactures mattresses and cushions.

Re-upholsters furniture.

Renews cane and rush work on furniture.

Re-conditions antique furniture.

Refinishes and repairs nearly all types of furniture.

4. SANDING ROOM:

The major portion of furniture repair work in close co-
ordination with the Upholstery Shop.

Scrapes and sands all pieces of furniture and similar
items produced by the Wood Shop to prepare them for
finishing in the Paint Shop.

5. TAILOR SHOP:

Makes practically all clothing worn by the inmates.

Makes aprons, sheets and similar articles for use
throughout the prison.

6. PLATE SHOP:

Makes all Maine automobile registration plates and
plate tabs.

Makes special plates for several state departments and
agencies.

Makes special plates for counties and municipalities.

7. ROAD SIGN SHOP:

Cuts to shape and paints various types and sizes of road signs for the State Highway Department.

8. CANNERY:

Cans produce raised at the Prison Farm for use at the prison and for sale to other state instrumentalities.

Cans produce raised by other state agencies and brought to the Cannery for this purpose.

9. BUILDING AND REPAIR:

Internal maintenance and repair work.

Remodeling and rebuilding work within the prison.

10. RETAIL SHOWROOM:

Sale of products of the Wood Shop to the general public.

Sale of novelties made by inmates, outside of working hours.

Receiving and distribution of furniture for the Upholstery Shop.

11. PRINT SHOP:

Prints envelopes to enclose plates and tabs for the Secretary of State.

Handles internal printing work for the institution in general.

12. MACHINE SHOP:

Totally utilized for internal work for the industries and the prison administration.

The financial aspects of the prison industries are completely separated from all other activities of the institution, including the Prison Farm, being conducted on the basis of a working capital fund. Complete records of account are maintained for every element associated with industrial operations.

These records of account range from expenditures for inventories and overhead costs, to sales and services income. A simplified cost accounting system is employed with profit and loss statements and similar periodic analytical reports being prepared monthly for use by the administration as a guide in overseeing departmental activities.

The total cost, when purchased, of the Maine State Prison industrial equipment was \$76460.52 as of June 30, 1954, the close of the fiscal period. The total asset value (as shown on the capital equipment account) was \$34300.49. Detailed financial information by departments will be found in section two of this report.

GENERAL

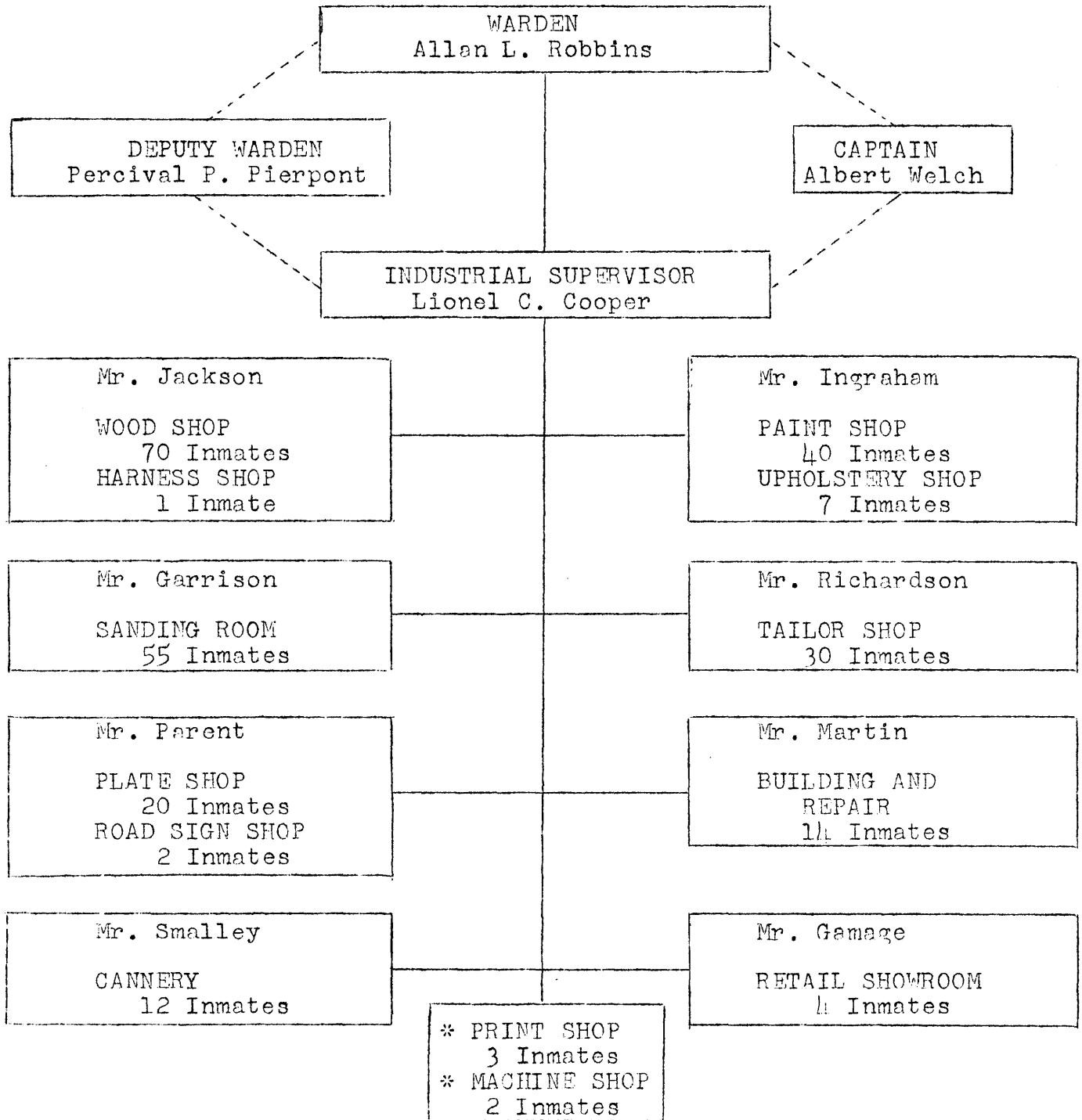
As has been stated in previous annual reports, much of the machinery and equipment in the industrial shops is obsolete or unquestionably badly worn and in need of replacement. The repair and replacement parts for these outmoded machines become increasingly harder to locate and more expensive from year to year. It can also be reasonably assumed that a large amount of additional accumulated annual expense, applicable to the maintenance of these fully depreciated machines, is hidden in day to day minor charges to various departmental overhead accounts.

GENERAL (Continued)

An active program is being carried on by the administration with regard to classifying our most inefficient industrial machines with the view of replacing them as rapidly as possible with new, or reasonably modern used machines. This is restricted to a limited surplus fund upon any capital expenditures in our industrial plant. It is hoped that we will be able to utilize a percentage of future industrial profits, immediately upon realization, in the acquisition of new machinery.

In addition to the reduction of the operations of the Harness Shop, mentioned above, the Wood Sign Shop was discontinued early in 1953.

MAINE STATE PRISON
ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIES



* Under direct supervisor of Industrial Supervisor

----- Channel for coordination and assignment of Personnel

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1951 - 1952 and 1952 - 1953

Department: UPHOLSTERY

Foreman: Mr. Ingraham

Average Inmate Crew: 45

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TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

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

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DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year	%	Fiscal Year	%
	1951 - 1952	of Sales	1952 - 1953	of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 712.02	(5%)	\$ 1096.79	(10%)
To General Public.....	13948.08	(95%)	9515.32	(90%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 14660.10</u>		<u>\$ 10612.11</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	3212.41	(22%)	1871.14	(18%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 11447.69	(78%)	\$ 8740.97	(82%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$6194.48)	9261.83	(63%)	8902.97	(84%)
and \$6295.82)				
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 2185.86</u>	(15%)	<u>\$ 162.00</u>	(02%)

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GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year	%	Fiscal Year	%
	1951 - 1952	of Sales	1952 - 1953	of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 3182.61	(22%)	\$ 1841.90	(17%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory	\$ - - - -	- - -	\$ - - - -	- - -
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ 1.89	(-1%)	\$ - - - -	- - -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

for

Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1951 - 1952 and 1952 - 1953

Department: TAILOR

Foreman: Mr. Richardson

Average Inmate Crew: 40

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

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

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 19339.84	(100%)	\$ 17104.99	(100%)
To General Public.....	16.73	(-1%)	- - - -	- - -
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 19356.57</u>		<u>\$ 17104.99</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	11949.27	(62%)	11712.14	(68%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 7407.30	(38%)	\$ 5392.85	(32%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$3593.84)	6035.21	(31%)	5919.02	(35%)
and \$3698.92)				
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 1372.09</u>	<u>(7%)</u>	<u>526.17</u>	<u>(3%)</u>

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 11476.32	(60%)	\$ 12794.27	(75%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory	\$ 6128.92	(32%)	\$ 7406.01	(43%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ - - - -	- - -	\$ 605.53	(4%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1951 - 1952 and 1952 - 1953

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 1951 - 1952	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 20409.81	(100%)	\$ 13231.35	(97%)
To Schools.....	- - - -	- -	386.88	(3%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 20409.81</u>		<u>\$ 13618.23</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	10732.44	(53%)	7220.35	(53%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 9677.37</u>	(47%)	<u>\$ 6397.88</u>	(47%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$1657.34)	6285.90	(30%)	4884.72	(36%)
and \$1712.92)				
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u><u>\$ 3391.47</u></u>	(17%)	<u><u>\$ 1513.16</u></u>	(11%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 10417.99	(51%)	\$ 5598.82	(41%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory	\$ 3687.41	(18%)	\$ 2001.07	(15%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ - - - -	- - -	\$ - - - -	- - -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1951 - 1952 and 1952 - 1953

Department: Wood Sign

Foreman: Mr. Ingraham

Average Inmate Crew: 5

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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.

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DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP).....	\$ 5.05	(1%)	\$ 370.00	(67%)
To General Public.....	559.83	(99%)	178.58	(33%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 564.88</u>		<u>\$ 548.58</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	4.59	(1%)	3.38	(1%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 560.29	(99%)	\$ 545.20	(99%)
Overhead Expense..(This Dept. not charged with any salaries)..	<u>277.33</u>	(49%)	<u>183.06</u>	(33%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 282.96</u>	(50%)	<u>\$ 362.14</u>	(66%)

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GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1951 - 1952	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ - - - -	- - -	\$ 26.42	(5%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory	\$ 5.59	(1%)	\$ - - - -	- - -
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ - - - -	- - -	\$ - - - -	- - -

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED REPORT

for

Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1951 - 1952 and 1952 - 1953

Civilian Personnel: 8

Supervisor: Mr. Cooper

Average Inmate Crew: 260

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

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

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year	% of	Fiscal Year	% of
	1951 - 1952	Sales	1952 - 1953	Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (including MSP)	\$ 60148.80	(47%)	\$ 54267.88	(47%)
To General Public.....	67582.01	(53%)	61815.35	(53%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 127730.81</u>		<u>\$ 116083.23</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	54060.57	(42%)	50276.92	(43%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 73670.24</u>	(58%)	<u>\$ 65806.31</u>	(57%)
Expenditures.....	60205.38	(47%)	58672.01	(51%)
Net Operating Profit.....	<u>\$ 13464.86</u>	(11%)	<u>\$ 7134.30</u>	(6%)
Other Income: Miscellaneous Income.....	\$ 945.38		\$ 1000.06	
Profit or Loss on Sale of Capital Assets..	79.99		155.83	
Total Other Income.....	<u>\$ 865.39</u>		<u>\$ 844.23</u>	
NET PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 14330.25</u>	(11%)	<u>\$ 7978.53</u>	(7%)

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year	% of	Fiscal Year	% of
	1951 - 1952	Sales	1952 - 1953	Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed	\$ 54004.59	(42%)	\$ 58348.86	(50%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory	\$ 15188.90	(12%)	\$ 23327.24	(20%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory	\$ 5735.77	(4%)	\$ 8398.17	(7%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
at
June 30, 1952 and June 30, 1953

A S S E T S

Title of Account	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953
Cash.....	\$ 51382.91	\$ 42024.19*
Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 1258.64	\$ 921.79
Less Reserve for Other Accounts Receivable..	<u>128.05</u>	<u>203.40</u>
Due from Other Funds.....	1130.59	718.39
Raw Materials Inventory.....	3536.36	2609.98
Work in Process Inventory.....	74925.54	60227.89
Finished Goods Inventory.....	5735.77	8398.17*
Prepaid Expense.....	15188.90	23327.24
Equipment.....	\$78832.09	\$80112.18
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	<u>43651.56</u>	<u>46134.98</u>
Structures and improvements.....	\$ 2108.59	\$ 4740.44
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	<u>83.24</u>	<u>413.03</u>
Buildings.....	2025.35	4327.41
	2377.85	15397.79
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -	<u>\$191483.80</u>	<u>\$191788.26</u>

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

Title of Account	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1953
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 11231.48	\$ 2651.48
Due To Other Funds.....		780.00
Capital.....	122406.80	122406.80
Surplus.....	43515.27	57971.45
Net Profit for Current Fiscal Year.....	<u>14330.25</u>	<u>7978.53</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL - - - - -	<u>\$191483.80</u>	<u>\$191788.26</u>

(*) - Variation with B.A.&C. due to machine error: \$2.73

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
for

Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1952 - 1953 and 1953 - 1954

Department: Tailor

Foreman: Mr. Richardson

Average Inmate Crew: 30

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.

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions(Including MSP)	\$ 17104.99	(100)	\$ 16243.73	(100)
To General Public.....			9.08	
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 17104.99</u>		<u>\$ 16252.81</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	11712.14	(68%)	10418.64	(64%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 5392.85</u>	(32%)	<u>\$ 5834.17</u>	(36%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries: \$ 3693.92) and \$ 4140.25)	5919.02	(35%)	6585.20	(40%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u><u>\$ 526.17</u></u>	(3%)	<u><u>\$ 751.03</u></u>	(4%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Material cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed...	\$ 12794.27	(75%)	\$ 8805.11	(54%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ 7406.01	(43%)	\$ 5712.25	(35%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	\$ 605.53	(04%)	\$	()

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
 COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
 for
 Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
 1952 - 1953 and 1953 - 1954

Department: Harness

Foreman: Mr. Jackson

Average Inmate Crew: 1

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Belts for inmates

DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (Including MSP)	\$ 276.94	(18%)	\$ 210.00	(28%)
To General Public.....	1238.88	(82%)	540.34	(72%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 1515.82</u>		<u>\$ 750.34</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	722.95	(48%)	310.19	(41%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 792.87</u>	(52%)	<u>\$ 440.15</u>	(59%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries	\$-----)			
and \$-----)	332.88	(22%)	282.96	(38%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 459.99</u>	(30%)	<u>\$ 157.19</u>	(21%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed.....	\$ 786.09	(52%)	\$ 791.80	(106%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	90.13	(6%)	568.28	(75%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	\$-----	(---)	\$-----	(---)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

for
Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1952 - 1953 and 1953 - 1954

Department: Cannery

Foreman: Mr. Smalley

Average Inmate Crew: 12

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 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (Including MSP)	\$ 13231.35	(97%)	\$ 16711.77	(99%)
To Schools.....	386.88	(3%)	25.20	(1%)
Total Sales.....	\$ 13618.23		\$ 16736.97	
Material Cost of Sales.....	7220.35	(53%)	7918.97	(47%)
Gross Profit.....	\$ 6397.88	(47%)	\$ 8818.00	(53%)
Overhead Expense: (Personnel Salaries \$ 1712.92) and \$ 1785.75)	4884.72	(36%)	4554.97	(27%)
NET OPERATING PROFIT.....	\$ 1513.16	(11%)	\$ 4263.03	(25%)

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed...	\$ 5598.82	(41%)	\$ 12404.74	(74%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ 2001.07	(15%)	\$ 1858.55	(11%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	\$-----	(--%)	\$-----	(--%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED REPORT
for

Fiscal Periods: July 1 to June 30
1952 - 1953 and 1953 - 1954

Civilian Personnel: 8

Supervisor: Mr. Cooper

Average Inmate Crew: 260

TYPES OF PRODUCTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Furniture manufacture; furniture repair; upholstering; canning and rush-seating; staining; painting & varnishing of furniture; clothing manufacture; State of Maine registration plate manufacture; production of metal road signs; processing and caning of farm produce; special work of many types.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Sales:				
To State Departments and Institutions (Including MSP)	\$ 54267.88	(47%)	\$ 55490.91	(41%)
To General Public.....	61815.35	(53%)	78820.66	(59%)
Total Sales.....	<u>\$ 116083.23</u>		<u>\$ 134311.57</u>	
Material Cost of Sales.....	50276.92	(43%)	52279.53	(39%)
Gross Profit.....	<u>\$ 65806.31</u>	(57%)	<u>\$ 82032.04</u>	(61%)
Expenditures.....	58672.01	(51%)	64793.17	(48%)
Net Operating Profit.....	<u>\$ 7134.30</u>	(6%)	<u>\$ 17238.87</u>	(13%)
Other Income: Miscellaneous Income.....	\$ 1000.06		\$ 1000.09	
Profit or Loss on Sale of Capital Assets.	155.83		198.39	
Total Other Income.....	<u>\$ 844.23</u>		<u>\$ 801.70</u>	
NET PROFIT.....	<u>\$ 7978.53</u>	(7%)	<u>\$ 18040.57</u>	(13%)

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

	Fiscal Year 1952 - 1953	% of Sales	Fiscal Year 1953 - 1954	% of Sales
Material Cost of Goods Produced and/or Services Completed...	\$ 58348.86	(50%)	\$ 60453.29	(45%)
Material Cost of June 30 Finished Goods Inventory.....	\$ 23327.24	(20%)	\$ 22591.59	(17%)
Material Cost of June 30 Work in Process Inventory.....	\$ 8398.17	(7%)	\$ 6073.98	(4%)

MAINE STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

at
June 30, 1953 and June 30, 1954

A S S E T S

Title of Account	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1954
Cash.....	\$ 42024.19*	\$113,793.08
Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 921.79	\$ 1076.39
Less Reserve for Other Accounts Receivable.....	200.00	<u>184.06</u>
Due from Other Funds.....	718.39	892.83
Raw materials Inventory.....	2609.98	1372.26
Work in Process Inventory.....	60227.89	67811.52
Finished Goods Inventory.....	8398.17*	6073.98
Prepaid Expense.....	23327.24	22591.59
Equipment.....	700.00	
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	\$80112.18	\$ 26460.52
Structures and Improvements.....	46134.98	<u>42160.03</u>
(1) New Plate Shop Equipment.....	4740.44	4740.44
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	413.03	1595.04
Buildings.....	4327.41	3728.10
TOTAL ASSETS.....	<u>15397.79</u>	<u>15397.79</u>
	\$191788.26	\$ 267455.63

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, 1953	June 30, 1954
Accounts Payable.....	2651.48	883.25
Due to Other Funds.....	730.00	
Capital.....	112406.80	122406.80
Surplus.....	5797.45	66125.06
Net Profit for Current Fiscal Year.....	7978.53	18040.57
Ind. Working Capital, Highway.....		60000.00
	<u>\$ 191788.26</u>	<u>\$ 267455.68</u>

(*) - Variation with B.A.&C. due to Machine Error: \$ 2.73

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section Three)

(Part one)

IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS
WHICH WERE REALIZED DURING 1952 - 1953

WOOD SHOP

TWO PRISON MADE SANDING LATHES:

These machines were built in order to increase the efficiency and output of the skilled wood turners by eliminating sanding at the Hy-Speed Lathe. They also do away with frequent bottlenecks at the Hy-Speed Lathe, which in turn increases the productivity of this machine.

REFINISHING OF OFFICE FLOOR AND OUTER WALL:

The office floor had become worn in several places as a result of continuous movement by the clerks back and forth between the service window and the desks. Therefore, it was necessary to do a job of refinishing in order to preserve this hardwood floor. Mats were placed in front of the supply cabinets and under the desks as added assurance that the work will not have to be repeated in the near future.

The outer wall was originally painted with a water paint. Seepage of water through the wall caused the paint to crystalize and fall to the floor. In correcting this situation, the wall was scraped and two coats of waterproof undercoating were applied, along with one coat of hardcote. The undercoating used in completing this job was a sample submitted by a paint manufacturing concern.

PURCHASE OF NEW JOINTER:

As all distortions (cupping and twisting of the lumber) must be removed from the board before it is surfaced, and to eliminate peri-

(WOOD SHOP - CONT'D)

odic bottlenecks which were developing between the Edging Machine and the Surface Planer; it was necessary to obtain another Jointer. It is believed that this machine will in a short time alleviate the crowded conditions on the machine floor and aid the other Jointer in keeping up with the present production rate. It is also believed that the new machine will prove itself to be a good investment, Its operating cost is low and its production rate will be well over \$5000 per year, with a total overhead and depreciation cost of less than \$250 per year.

CARRIAGE & HOLDER FOR GRINDING PLANER & JOINTER KNIVES:

This consists of a shuttle carriage with clamping bar for lining up the knives straight with the grinding wheel. The carriage rolls on two steel rods 80" long, which are mounted on the Mortise Machine Table. Horizontal and vertical adjustments are obtained from feed screws on the table, and the grinding wheel is driven by the same machine's motor. This makes the Mortise Machine adaptable for mortising, grinding and boring, as a Jacobs chuck was also mounted on the arbor. A grinder of this type would cost approximately \$170 whereas the material used in building the carriage as described cost \$27.46.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP

REMOVAL OF WOOD SIGN DEPARTMENT:

This action was taken due to the fact that there were no in-mate workers available with the skill or training necessary for doing sign painting. The space, about 40' x 14', is now being used to better advantage for staining and decorating stock furniture.

(UPHOLSTERY SHOP - CONT'D)

PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND VACUUM CLEANER:

This machine was obtained as a much needed aid in cleaning the upholstered furniture before returning it to the customer.

TAILOR SHOP

BUTTONHOLE MACHINE:

A Reece 101, Buttonhole Machine, Serial No. 96631, was obtained and installed in this department as a replacement for the old one which was so badly worn that satisfactory work could no longer be done with it.

SANDING ROOM

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW OFFICE:

An enclosed office for the department foreman is being constructed in the space which was formerly occupied by the Harness Shop. Previously, the desks, extra tools, reports, etc., were all out in the open and subject to damage, pilfering and dust.

RELOCATION OF HARNESS SHOP:

To provide space for building the above office, and also as a means of gaining more area for other departmental activities; the Harness Shop was completely dismantled and relocated on the floor occupied by the Machine Shop, Cobbler's Shop and Print Shop.

FLUORESCENT LIGHTS:

Twenty-two of these lights have been installed, thus enabling the inmate workers to do more adequate work on furniture during the winter months and on overcast days the year round. This was not previously possible with the old lighting system.

SANDING ROOM - CONT'D)

EXIT DOOR:

This door (which formerly swung inward) has been reversed so that it now swings outward. The work was done in order to provide a quicker and safer means of evacuation in the event of fire or other emergencies.

6" TURNER-WALKER JOINER:

This machine was transferred from the Wood Shop and set up so that small pieces could be more easily joined and planed than by the old hand method.

SHOWROOM

STORAGE SPACE:

The completion of the new garage provided additional badly needed space for storing state merchandise.

CANNERY

IMPROVEMENTS LISTED NUMERICALLY:

1. Cleaned and repaired inside the prison two corn huskers, two cutters and one silker.
2. Construction was completed on the new office and the new office furniture.
3. A new back table and new chain for the Closing Machine were installed by the American Can Company.
4. The pipes of the Retort Pressure Cooker, the Steam Box, Washing Tank and Pea Washer were painted along with the outside of the Cannery with the exception of the East Side.
5. The Steam Box Exhaust was relocated so that its outlet now runs into the sewer.

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section Three, Part Two)

IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS
WHICH WERE REALIZED DURING 1953 - 1954

WOOD SHOP

NEW MACHINERY

1. WOOD'S PRECISION SAW ARBOR MOTOR:

The purchase of this precision piece of equipment has enabled the conversion of the ripping saw from belt drive to direct drive. This conversion will benefit the department in two ways. The repeated expense of new belts and new bearings will be eliminated and it will be possible to shorten the production line. The installation of a carbide tipped, glue-joint rip-saw blade on this machine will eliminate the necessity of jointing the stock before it is passed over the glue-jointer. In addition to eliminating one step in the production line, this will make possible savings in lumber that will amount to approximately 500 board feet annually. The three fold savings (belts, bearings and lumber) should, beyond doubt, make it possible for the motor to pay for itself within the space of one to two years. It is estimated that this motor should give at least 30 to 50 years of relatively trouble free service.

2. WARDELL BAND SAW FILING AND SETTING MACHINE:

The filing and setting of band saws is a problem of vital importance to any well ordered wood working shop. The addition of this machine to the shop means much to the overall efficiency of the department. This machine is so constructed that saws may be filed and set in a single operation, thereby making possible considerable savings in time.

3. BANDSAW BLADE WELDING MACHINE:

Having this machine available in the department will result in two fold savings. First, it will not be necessary to send out broken blades to be welded. This item alone has cost approximately \$75.00 annually. Secondly, there is a saving of one third in buying blades in 500 foot coils instead of purchasing factory welded blades of proper lengths.

4. 36" TANNEWITZ BAND SAW:

While purchased second hand, this machine had been used intermittently for about one year and is in practically new condition. It is the product of a company whose pioneering in the field of high speed bandsaws is recognized throughout the wood working industry. Some of the more important features of this machine are: dynamically balanced wheels, two wheel hydraulic brakes, spring tension lever showing proper saw tension, and demountable tires on the wheels. It is contemplated that this machine should give good service and produce excellent work for at least twenty to thirty years.

REBUILDING MACHINE

The 36" American Bandsaw has been used in the department for nearly thirty years. During the past years, this well constructed machine was thoroughly renovated. All bearings were replaced, and rigid steel dynamically balanced wheels with demountable tires were installed. The machine was also converted from belt to direct drive and in its renewed condition should give a minimum of fifteen years of excellent service.

SHOP REMODELING AND RENOVATION

1. REMOVAL OF PARTITION:

The partition between No. 2 Machine Room and No. 1 Assembly Room was removed. This, in addition to improving the general appearance of the shop, makes it possible for the officer in charge to have a clearer view of this portion of the shop and its activities from the office and the No. 1 Machine Room.

2. RELOCATION OF STOCK ROOM:

The relocation of the stock room has doubly benefited the department. In the past it was necessary to truck materials from the stock room a considerable distance to the assembly room, a move no longer required. Secondly, it has made possible the enlargement of the assembly room making it a well lighted open space and permitting the construction of work benches around the walls.

SANDING ROOM

POWER GRINDER:

The installation of the power grinder in the department has greatly facilitated the sharpening of tools thereby increasing the efficiency of the shop.

SANDING LATHE MOTOR:

The motor for the sanding lathe was badly worn resulting in erratic and noisy operation. The motor was replaced with the result that the lathe now runs smoothly and noiselessly, doing fine work with speed and efficiency.

TYPEWRITER:

The badly worn L. C. Smith typewriter was replaced with a re-conditioned Royal. This machine, while not new, is giving excellent service, making possible the maintenance of clean legible records.

NEW OFFICE:

The construction of a new office in the Northeast corner of the shop is practically finished. This is a vast improvement over the former system of doing administrative work at a desk in the main part of the shop where dust, noise and interruptions were inadvertently the rule rather than the exception. It is felt that this new office will contribute much to the administrative efficiency of the department.

PLATE SHOP

At the close of the fiscal period, work was well in progress on the complete rebuilding and modernization of the department, a project which has been urgently needed for several years. Not only is new machinery being installed, but the shop itself is being renovated and refurbished throughout.

NEW MACHINERY

The contract for furnishing the new equipment and machinery together with the engineering services necessary to place it in operation, was awarded by the Secretary of State, Motor Vehicle Department, to the John R. Wald Company of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. This firm's more than 30 years experience in working with prison industries makes them well qualified and authoritative in all phases of this work. Listed below are the machines to be installed, several of which are already in position at the end of the fiscal year, together with a brief exposition on the part each will have in the cycle of plate manufacture.

1. ROWE EASY LOAD MOTOR DRIVEN STOCK CRADLE:

This machine handles rolls of aluminum stock up to 10" in width and up to 36" in diameter. The cradle is provided with an automatic slack loop attachment to provide tensionless delivery of strip stock to the chemical treatment system and has the necessary control equipment to assure smooth operation. Another machine of this type is also being installed to feed the prepared aluminum into the stock straightener and slide feeder.

2. ROWE EASY LOAD MOTOR DRIVEN WIND-UP REEL:

This machine is especially arranged and fitted for the winding of aluminum strip stock as discharged from the Scotchlite applicator. It has a slack loop controller similar to that of the stock cradle to assure continuous windup of stock delivered by the Scotchlite applicator, yet performing this function in an essentially tensionless manner so that the travel of the stock through the applicator will be at a rate entirely dependent upon the machine and its operator.

3. COOPER-WEYMOUTH STOCK STRAIGHTENER AND COOPER-WEYMOUTH PNEUMATIC

SLIDE FEED:

These two machine comprise a set of equipment especially adapted to feed Scotchlite coated aluminum stock to the blanking press. This equipment is so designed that the feeding of the stock to the blanking press can be accomplished with extreme accuracy as to the length of the feed with an absolute minimum of abrasion of the scotchlite surface.

4. FEDERAL LICENSE PLATE BLANKING PRESS:

An especially designed press in one single operation parts the scotchlite coated strips into the proper lengths, rounds the corners and pierces holes and slots so that in a single operation, a complete blank is made, ready for embossing. The parting and hole piercing tools are assembled as one unit with leader pin guides so arranged that the entire unit may be readily and easily removed for tool grinding and dressing.

5. CINCINNATI AUTO TAG EMBOSSING BRAKE:

This highly specialized piece of machinery is specifically equipped for automobile license plate work. This 12 ton Behemoth is adjusted to exert a pressure of up to 150 tons, at which point the clutch is automatically released. To eliminate the possibility of damage from overloading. Some of the pertinent specifications are as follows:

Length of Stroke	3"
Ram Adjustment	5" Maximum
Die Space	12" Stroke down, adjustment up.

The embossing die equipment is of the interchangeable, parallel action, hinge type and furnished with dove-tailed slots so that numeral and letter inserts can be readily interchanged in the hinge die holders. Palm operated pushbutton control is arranged

5. CINCINNATI AUTO TAG EMBOSSING BRAKE (CONTINUED)

to assure the maximum degree of safety for one, two or three operators on high speed auto tag work.

6. JOHN R. WALD AUTO TAG NUMERAL COATING MACHINE:

This machine is equipped with an electro-magnetic chuck for holding plates flat and rigid while the rubber rollers pass back and forth over same. The material fountain is designed so that either lithographic numeral ink or enamel may be used.

7. GEHRICH AUTO TAG ENAMELING OVEN:

This conveyor oven is designed to bake the numeral coat on the plates at the rate of one thousand single plates per hour with a baking cycle of 45 minutes at 275°F. It is a multipass conveyor system incorporating two endless strands of roller chain running parallel in vertical planes. It has transverse inter-connecting flights which serve as supports for plate carriers with a capacity of 32 plates per flight. This conveyor baking system has, in addition to it's advantages for the present type of work done, the additional advantage of being extremely well adapted for the baking of background finishes in the event that the future sees a change from the present Scotchlite background to an enameled one.

8. WORTHINGTON AIR COMPRESSOR:

While this vital machine is not directly concerned with the actual production of plates, it is included here by virtue of the double reason that it is essential to the operation of the automatic controls of several of the new machines and it is one of the new machines purchased as part of the re-equipping of the shop.

8. WORTHINGTON AIR COMPRESSOR (CONTINUED):

It is replacing the current compressor which was purchased in 1935. This old machine was definitely not suitable for the work in view of the ever increasing frequency of breakdowns together with a mounting scarcity of replacement parts.

Not only does this compressor supply air for the new machines, but it also supplies that constant pressure needed for the operation of the spray guns in the Road Sign Shop.

The new compressor is $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower belt driven with A.S.M.E. air receiver and 3 phase, 60 cycles 220/440 volt motor and should give both shops a trouble free source of air.

The new machinery has been designed and adjusted to turn out a plate 6" x 12", which has been recommended by the AAA as the standard size plate. Therefore, in order to use up the balance of the $6\frac{1}{4}$ " strip stock currently on hand, much of the old machinery and dies are still in operation and reliable efficiency tests of the new equipment must be postponed until such time as the new size stock is put into production. However, it is felt that although the rate of plate production may not be materially increased, a far superior product will be realized.

OLD MACHINES DISPOSED OF:

The new machinery has replaced the equipment listed below most of which was purchased second hand in 1935 and presented not only a severe safety hazard to the men operating it, but also a maintenance problem of ever increasing difficulty. These machines together with all overhead shafting and pulleys were adjudged to be of no resale value as machines and were released to the state for disposal as junk. The machines involved include:

- 2 - Swain Drop Presses
- 1 - Diamond Printing Press
- 1 - Box Oven
- 1 - Farracute Twin Geared, double crank
- 1 - Straight Side Stamping Press
- 1 - Continuous Conveyor Oven

SHOP REMODELING1. NEW OFFICE:

A new office is being constructed in the upper northeast end of the plate shop. For many years, the officer in charge has had only a small desk and a small filing cabinet set in a corner with which to handle his administrative duties. The constant pounding of machinery and frequent interruptions made administrative work practically impossible during work hours, and limited the filing of private and valuable papers to one drawer in the desk, which was equipped with a lock. The new office is to be completely enclosed to permit the officer in charge intervals of privacy when needed. It will be built with a full view window facing the shop which will enable the maintenance of proper surveillance of all the activities of the inmates employed in the shop. It will definitely be a tremendous stride toward ending the present difficulties of supervising the department.

2. SHOP MODERNIZATION:

The physical aspect of the shop is currently undergoing a complete renovation. When completed, the entire area will be repainted, repiped, relighted and will have a new heating system. The work includes the installation of modern fluorescent lighting throughout and the replacement of the old pipe radiators with with Herman Nelson propellor fan unit heaters. These heaters will make possible a more even distribution of heat and at the same time effect substantial savings in fuel.

2. SHOP MODERNIZATION - CONTINUED

A work bench with inmate lockers under it, will concentrate novelty work and allow for the storage of extra clothing and novelty supplies securely and neatly.

A paint locker will be built into the wall of the plate shop and all paints, thinners and dryers will be stored therein. The current, and longstanding, practice of storing part in the sign shop, part in the plate shop and the overflow at the gate has consistently proven unsatisfactory. The new locker will eliminate this difficulty.

ROAD SIGN SHOP

The proposed changes in the sign shop are concentrated largely on the rearrangement of present equipment in a more efficient and compact manner, and the discarding of obsolete machinery and equipment which is no longer used in making signs.

In order to make room for the enlargement of the wood shop dryer, the spray booth and box oven will be moved to a new position near the door leading to the plate shop. The Niagara cutter, Hensley and Whitmore punch, and Bliss press will be removed to the Plate shop and placed so that they can be used by both departments.

A new spray booth having a much larger fan. At present, the operator is in constant danger of paint poisoning due to the fumes, and it is with this in mind that a more efficient fan will be installed in the new booth.

Storage space for racks and infrequently used equipment will be left between the wood shop dryer and the wall, thus enabling more usage of the available space.

ROAD SIGN SHOP - CONTINUED

This entire arrangement should eliminate the necessity of any inmates, other than the spray man and his helper, entering the sign shop, and should contribute materially to its efficiency.

SHOWROOM

The front of the showroom was painted, vastly improving the appearance of the building. The rest room was also painted.

CANNERY

During the fiscal year the following improvements were made:

1. New gears and rolls installed on bean cutter.
2. Pea Viner and Pea Washer repainted.
3. 2 Corn Huskers and 2 Corn Cutters completely disassembled, necessary parts replaced and all four machines were put into top condition.
4. Toilet and washstand connected to sewer.
5. East side of the Cannery building repainted.
6. Inside of Boiler Room painted.

BUILDING AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Department was moved into it's new quarters and several shops were set up. For details see the Maintenance section.

THE PRISON INDUSTRIES

(Section Four)

IMPROVEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS
WHICH ARE PROPOSED FOR 1954 - 1955

WOOD SHOP

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PLANS:

The matter of determining when machines should be replaced is never an easy thing to decide even in normal times, regardless of whether replacements are made in accordance with a definite schedule or only when some problem arises. Records show that 75% of the machines being used by the Wood Shop were purchased in 1924 - (Almost thirty years ago). As the average life span of any machine runs from ten to twenty years, this means a majority of them are working on borrowed time. Therefore, it is believed that a program of some type should be set up whereby two or three of these old machines might be replaced each year. The following could be used as a guide in determining which machines should be replaced first:

- (1) Those showing immediate signs of wearing out.
- (2) Those which are so obsolete that repair parts can be no longer obtained for them.
- (3) When the cost of keeping the machine in operation becomes excessively high.
- (4) When the accuracy of the machine's work becomes less dependable and rejections from its production begin to occur.
- (5) When the purchase of a new machine can effect a sufficient reduction in spoilage to justify its cost.

2. PLANT LAYOUT:

-91-

Considerable study has been made of the layout of the Wood Shop with the aim of increasing the efficiency of the plant and eliminating the majority of the undesirable features of the physical arrangement. The layout as planned will cut to the bare minimum, the handling over of stock and delays in processing.

The crux of the proposed plan is the replacement of the present dryer with a modern, efficient kiln. A full discussion of this will be found in sub-section three, below.

Two important machines will be moved to the basement under the plan. These are the swing saw and the edger. By relocating these two machines, the carrying of boards to the machine floor and the resulting crowded condition will be eliminated. As the lumber comes from the dryer, it will be readily available to the swing saw. There, the operator can cut it into the appropriate lengths. It is contemplated equipping the swing table with multiple stops so that the operator can easily select the length appropriate to the quality of the board without resorting to repeated set-ups. In this way, the clearer boards can be cut to lengths suitable for exterior parts of furniture while those with minor defects can be worked into appropriate lengths for use in rails, drawer sides, drawer backs, runners, guides, etc.

As the material is cut by the swing saw, it will be pushed onto a gravity type conveyor leading to the edger. After the edger operator has edged both edges and ripped out any defects, the stock will be placed on a conveyor leading to the first or machine floor.

2. PLANT LAYOUT - CONTINUED

-92-

Located at the end of the conveyor from the basement will be the jointer. Here the stock will be faced on one side, giving a smooth surface from which to work, and taking it out of the "wind". The jointer operator will place the stock on a gravity conveyor where it will be fed into the "Whitney" surface planer. After passing through the planer where it is sized to thickness, the stock will go to the sorting table where it will be matched into panels for case sides, tops, table tops, chair seats, etc. The culls from this operation will be taken to the band saw to have the defects ripped out and then returned for matching into panels.

After sorting and matching up the panels, they will pass to the glue assembly. There the pieces will be glued on both edges placed in bar clamps and allowed to set the proper time to insure a satisfactory bond. After the panels are taken from the clamps, the excess glue will be scraped from them and they will be passed through a double surface planer and then cut to the appropriate size for the final use to which they are designated. From this point on, the stock will go to the various processes which apply to each particular pattern and model of furniture. When the pieces are completely machined, they will be sent to the assembly room for fitting together into their final form after which they will go to the finishing department in the Paint Shop.

3. PAINTING THE SHOP:

After the proposed rearrangement of the shop is completed, it would be an excellent step toward improvement if the entire shop could be repainted. Not only is it badly in need of painting, but it would be easier to keep clean and much more conducive to raising the morale of the men working in the shop.

4. FLUORESCENT LIGHTS:

-93-

The Wood's Shop's present lighting system is very inadequate and a definite fire hazard. The installation of fluorescent lights would alleviate this condition, besides being beneficial to the workers on the machines and benches, by providing better vision and consequently eliminating many of our accidents.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF WORK BENCHES:

The proposed new benches would be made uniform, with drawers for the storing of tools, and compartments in each bench where inmates might keep their personal belongings. New benches would be a great improvement as the present ones are nearly all odd sizes and in various stages of repair, with no facilities for keeping tools properly stored or locked up when not in use.

6. RELOCATION OF SANDING LATHES AND HY-SPEED LATHE:

It is proposed to move these machines into what is now Assembly Room Number one, where they would be located along the outer wall near the yard side of the shop. Reasons for proposing the action are as follows:

- (1) To eliminate the necessity of trucking the parts which are to be sanded, from the machine floor to the Machine Shop, where the lathes are now located.
- (2) To eliminate extra handling of the parts which are being turned and sanded.
- (3) To enable the Shop Foreman to give these machines proper supervision.

Each of these machines is equipped with a motor and switch, therefore, the cost connected with the proposed action would be insignificant. There also is a power line available which can be tapped.

7. TENON MACHINE:

-94-

This machine is badly worn out and it's production is very erratic as a result. The cost of replacing it with a new one would be approximately \$2000.00. However, the great reduction in spoilage which the purchase of a new machine could subsequently effect, would definitely justify it's expense in a few years time.

8. AUTOMATIC STROKE SANDER AND POLISHING MACHINE:

Proper preparation of wood surfaces is an essential function in connection with any finishing job, and the foundation of a good finish is the preliminary sanding work. The selection of sanding equipment is very important in accomplishing good work as there are several stages of sanding in the process, namely: (a) rough sanding (b) finish sanding (c) polishing (d) touching up.

During the 1951-52 fiscal period, the purchase of an Endless Bed Sander (3-Drum) was made for this department. The new machine has produced extremely good results not only in the matter of obtaining good surface finishes, but also in the saving of considerable money on sandbelts and in the maintenance costs of the small Belt Sanders. In proposing the purchase of a new Automatic Stroke Belt Sander and Polishing Machine, other factors were considered.

At the present time, a major part of the shop's polishing is done by hand; a long slow process which results in bottlenecks between this shop and the finishing department. To rectify this situation, it was necessary to employ an extra crew of inmate workers (mostly from other shops). Therefore, it is believed that the acquisition of the new machine would bring about the following improvements:

8. AUTOMATIC STROKE SANDER & POLISHING MACHINE - CONTINUED:

-95-

- (1) Eliminate all bottlenecks between Wood Shop and finishing departments.
- (2) Produce much better finishes.
- (3) Cut sandpaper expenditures in half.
- (4) Reduce maintenance expense on small belt sanders.
- (5) Allow reduction in size of sanding department's crew by making it necessary only to touch up case goods here and there, where damaged in handling.

9. EXPANSION OF DRYER:

In section four of the 1951-52 Annual Report the proposal was made to effect expansion of the Wood Shop Dryer by converting the Road Sign Shop into a modern kiln, which would have a capacity of 50,000' 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. Further information regarding the matter is being included in this report, as it is believed that the proposed action is essential in order to maintain present production rates, and also to meet the demand for furniture from other State Institutions & Departments. As was previously stated, the shop's kiln now has a capacity of only 22,000' per month, whereas an average of approximately 30,000' of lumber is used every month by the shop.

During the past fiscal year, a dry-kiln specialist was consulted and he submitted sketches, an estimate of the cost connected with constructing a modern kiln, and other data regarding what a modern dry-kiln can be expected to do. By further checking into the costs and operations of a modern kiln, and the cost of operating the present kiln, it was found that current drying operation costs could be cut about \$1,000.00 per year and the shop would

still be able to dry enough lumber to meet production schedules, with a capacity of 25% more in the event it became necessary to dry lumber for other State Institutions.

PRESENT METHOD OF DRYING LUMBER:

Lumber is now delivered to the prison's lumber yard where it is stacked and stickered for a period of 90 days for air-drying. After being air-dried, it is trucked into the Wood Shop and sluiced down to the basement where it is stacked to await the kiln demand. The next procedure is loading it onto trucks and wheeling it into the kiln where it is again stacked. Stickers are attached once more in their proper places, one over the other and an equal distance apart. After a period of 30 days, the kiln is shut off and allowed to cool. The lumber is then loaded onto trucks and wheeled out into the basement where it is stacked to await its removal to the machine floor. At that time, it has to be carried up a flight of narrow stairs (board by board) by inmate workers.

DISADVANTAGES OF PRESENT METHOD:

A great deal of degrade is encountered at the Lumber Yard due to the fact that approximately 300,000' of lumber has to be stockpiled there (on sticks) at all times in order that it have sufficient air-drying before being transferred to the present hot box type kiln. Thus, it can be seen that such a long exposure to the elements will naturally cause a large amount of warping and checking. The present method of drying also entails much unnecessary handling, because about 75% more lumber must now be kept on hand than would be necessary with the proposed plan.

The present kiln does not give uniform drying. This has resulted many times in case hardening and consequently more degrade. Fuel wastes are also considerable, as moisture must be dried out of the air as well as the lumber.

PROPOSED PLAN:

It is proposed to contract for the amount of lumber used annually (of various species) to be delivered during the ensuing 12 month period. A contract such as this would prove beneficial to both the vendor and the institution, because the small operator would be able to maintain a more pliable schedule by being assured of a market for his product during the duration of his contract. The institution (in addition to price considerations) would receive a more uniform grade of lumber without the possibility of it's being "milked" as is the practice with some large operators. There would also be the possibility of purchasing round edge lumber at a saving of at least \$6,000.00 per year.

With a delivery schedule in conformity with that of the kiln, savings would be realized in the matters of yard handling and degrade. Trucking from yard to shop would be eliminated, because with the proposed new kiln the lumber could be delivered directly to the shop by the vendor. As it is possible to dry lumber with a high moisture content in a modern cross circulation kiln; it would no longer be necessary to air-dry the new stock for a period of 90 days in the prison's lumber yard.

After being delivered the lumber would be sluiced into the basement, stacked and stickered on kiln trucks in preparation for the next kiln loading. In this manner, when one load is removed

the next one is ready to go in with no loss of time encountered in stacking. This would mean a saving in fuel as the kiln walls would not have to be re-heated. The load most recently removed would be allowed to cool on the kiln trucks for a short period of time, after which the stock would be wheeled to the swing saw, cut up into workable lengths, and placed on the Conveyor Belt for delivery to the machine floor.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD KILN:

A good kiln will provide uniform drying - which means getting the lumber dried without any permanent case hardening, honeycombing, checking, splitting, warping, or other defects. A small amount of shrinkage and cupping is natural with certain species and cuts of wood.

Uniform drying is accomplished by having the temperature and relative humidity equal in all sections of the kiln at the same time. The right sort of heating equipment with uniform and adequate circulation are the factors which make this possible. Positive control of drying conditions are also essential.

SPEED OF DRYING:

The perfection of drying being the same, the shorter the drying period, the greater the output, and the lower the cost of drying per thousand feet. One could well afford to pay almost twice as much for a kiln if it dried twice as much lumber in a given period. The initial outlay is dependent upon the time of drying too.

EASE AND SIMPLICITY OF OPERATIONS:

Although the fact is frequently overlooked, savings in lumber, drying time, and supervision are immediately affected by the ease and simplicity of operations. Instruments for the automatic control of

temperature and humidity may have been perfected within the last few years that are very essential equipment in connection with a modern drying system.

It has been asserted many times that new equipment can justify it's original cost in a relatively short period through the many savings which the purchase of same would subsequently make possible. It is believed that the construction of the proposed new dryer would prove to be a sound investment. It's upkeep and depreciation would be low, as a kiln of this type (built with a high grade material) will last from 30 to 50 years.

10. DOUBLE END TENONER MACHINE:

A double end tenoner is a key production machine for any furniture manufacturing activity operating at a minimum cost over a wide range work. Although considerable tenoning is done, this represents but a fraction of the total usefulness of such a modern production machine. A single set up and operation by a double end tenoner will replace several separate operations and set ups on a number of other machines, thereby increasing efficiency. At the same time, by it's very nature, the machine will turn out work of a high degree of precision. As a result, the ever annoying problem of improperly fitting parts will be reduced to a considerable degree, thereby saving countless board feet of lumber, now wasted because of improper fit. The purchase of a machine of this type would represent another step forward in our long range program of expansion and modernization, contributing materially to increased production, greater efficiency and a better finished product.

11. VONNEGUT BRUSH SPINDLE STAND:

-100-

The addition of this machine to the department would be yet another step forward in reducing the bottleneck between the shop and finishing department. It is especially designed for contour and irregular shape sanding. It's chief advantage is that it gets into every groove and depression of the work, following, but not changing, the contours as it smooths the work, thus eliminating slow and costly hand work.

UPHOLSTERY SHOP

1. PATCHING OF ROOF:

At the present time, there are approximately 15 places in the roof over this department where rain and melting snow leak through. One of these leaks goes completely around the elevator shaft both inside and out. It is hoped that the necessary repairs can be made within the near future.

2. PARTITIONING OF MATTRESS ROOM:

The mattress room (also used as a storage and picker room) has for some time presented a definite hazard, due to the inflammable materials which are used and stored in it. This room should be partitioned off from the rest of the shop, closed in, and made fireproof.

3. FLUORESCENT LIGHTS:

The shop's present lighting system is inadequate, as there are only a few lights on the entire floor. This condition makes it very difficult for the inmates to see their work properly, especially on overcast days. The installation of fluorescent lights throughout the department would definitely be an aid in improving the quality of work done here.

4. NEW WORK BENCHES:

-101-

New work benches are badly needed in this department. The present furnishings are composed of old tables and boxes which have been collecting over the years. Now covered with crusted paint, glue, and falling apart, they are a distinct fire hazard. The old benches are not worth repairing, although some of the lumber contained in them could be utilized in constructing new ones of proper area and height for operations involved. The proposed benches would include locker space underneath for the storage of paints, fabrics and other materials which now have to be scattered all over the shop.

5. NEW OFFICE:

This department has been in need of a new office for quite some time as a means of alleviating the very crowded working conditions found in the present one. The proposed new office would have facilities for use in storing stock, and filing cabinets in which shop records and other papers might be kept. At the present time, there are no filing cabinets at all and papers, records, etc., have to be put wherever room can be found for them. Stock is scattered over the shop floor with little or no way of keeping an accurate count of it.

6. PAINTING THE SHOP:

In it's present condition, it is practically impossible to keep the shop clean and keep down the dust, which is the bane of any finishing activity. Repainting the walls and ceilings would have the double advantage of greater cleanliness and making the shop a more pleasant place in which to work.

1. MOTOR FOR SHOP-SMITH TURNING LATHE:

This extremely versatile and useful piece of equipment is at the present time hampered by the fact that the motor is not sufficiently powerful to handle the work. The installation of a 3/4 horsepower motor on the machine would increase it's utility beyond it's present productiveness.

2. BAND SAW:

The absence of a band saw in the department means that all work requiring band saw work, which is considerable, must be sent to the Wood Shop for sawing. The installation of a band saw in the department would eliminate the need of this and contribute materially to the over-all efficiency of the department.

3. DUST COLLECTOR:

As might be expected in view of the type of work done in the department, dust poses a major problem. The installation of a dust collection system would take care of this constant problem and result in the shop's being a better place in which to work.

4. VIBRATOR:

The power sander presently in use is thoroughly worn out. A new vibrator would enable us to sand large surfaces such as desk & table tops rapidly and smoothly, thereby increasing efficiency and production.

SERGING MACHINE:

The serger currently in use in the shop is over twenty years old and has definitely outlived its normal span of usefulness. It is constantly in need of repairs and adjustment, and as is typical of older machinery and equipment, replacement of wornout parts is becoming increasingly difficult.

SHOWROOM

As has been mentioned in previous reports, the Showroom as it now stands is woefully inadequate. Not only is the building in very poor condition for it's use, but the increase of sales volume and variety of stock have made it badly overcrowded with the natural result that it is difficult to accomodate the stock and display it to advantage and also hampers selling whenever many customers are present.

An additional undesirable factor must also be considered. During the busy season especially, when traffic is at it's peak on the highway, there is no off-the-road parking space provided. This results in cars being lined up on both sides of the highway with the consequent possibility of accidents inate in such circumstances.

These problems would all be solved at the same time if a new Showroom could be built near the garage.

(Section Five)

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

ACTIVITIES DURING 1952 - 1953

WATERPROOFING OF EXTERIOR WALLS:

The rear walls of the following buildings were badly in need of waterproofing, as moisture was penetrating through and peeling the paint inside:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Industrial Office | (d) Dining Room |
| (b) Kitchen | (e) Blacksmith Shop |
| (c) Laundry | |

A natural rubber emulsion mixed with cement was employed in completing this work, and it has proven to be very satisfactory. The buildings treated with it now shed the water very well.

NEW MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT:

Construction has started on this project, inasmuch as a first floor plan has been approved. The pouring of a cement floor is now in process.

HEATING SYSTEM (NEW GARAGE):

Heat, in the line of steam fan units, has been installed in the garage and proven to be a very efficient operating system. The electrical system was also completed and is satisfactory.

WASH PIT (NEW GARAGE):

As each span in the garage is 14' wide, extra support was placed in the basement before pouring a 3" cement floor for the wash pit. Double drains were installed, and a wooden wall was placed between the wash pit and the next bay.

The floor was poured in sections, with all joints being caulked and made waterproof.

BOILER ROOM:

All of the steam pipes have been covered and some changes were made in the return condensate system. A larger tank was installed to receive all hot water returns. This action, along with the covering, has provided for a large saving in fuel. Prior to November 29, 1952, the Boiler Feed water had a temperature of 60°F., and now it stays at about 212°F. These savings are verified by the Engineer's monthly report to the Warden.

A much needed storage room was constructed over the office and stock room.

ENGINE ROOM:

All pipes and two walls were painted. These walls, white at top with a gray base. Electrical pipes are painted blue and water pipes black.

CELL BLOCKS:

A great deal has been done to improve the heating system in the cell blocks, by covering supply and return pipes to the Boiler Room.

Work is currently in process on a system whereby each cell block can be heated individually rather than collectively as is the case now. Regulators will be installed in each block for controlling the heat in accordance with respective needs. Additional savings in the matter of fuel consumption will be realized through this change.

PRISON FARM:

A few changes were made which have improved the farm's water system and with weekly checks, there has been little trouble along these lines.

A bathroom was installed at the Counce house, so-called, and the entire water system has been revamped. This action has greatly improved the property.

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED FOR 1953 - 1954POWER PLANT:

A new boiler feed pump should be acquired as soon as possible to replace the one now being used, which is too small and is worn out. The above pump is a 1912 or 1915 model. A new vacuum pump is also needed, the present one having been manufactured in 1880.

The auxiliary power engines should have a complete overhaul. However, some work has been done on these and they are still in serviceable condition.

Changes in the brickwork of the boilers are necessary in order to bring them up to engineering standards. This should raise boiler efficiency when completed.

Painting in the Boiler Room should be completed shortly and will be a great improvement.

Equipment, to revamp the switchboard in the Engine Room to separate the circuits and reduce the load on the feeders and switches now in use, is here and work on them will start soon.

CELL BLOCKS:

Changes in the heating and lighting systems are now in progress. Installation of new toilets and washstands to start at once.

INDUSTRIAL SHOP:

Revamping of the electrical system will not only add to its efficiency, but will correct a very dangerous fire hazard.

Steam reducing valves and pipe changes will greatly improve the heating system here.

WARDEN'S HOME:

When material (now on order) arrives, steam heat will be piped to the Warden's home from the prison's power plant. This will save about \$600.00 per year.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S HOME:

Changes in the heating system here will eliminate noise and provide for a better return system.

PRISON FARM:

The furnaces are to be washed out, and some new piping is to be installed.

CANNERY:

The Dutch Oven in the Boiler Room is currently being rebuilt. A heater is to be installed in the office, and returns from all steam traps to be piped back to fireroom and pumped into boiler. This will assist in the institution's economy program. A heater should also be installed in the Cannery proper.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1953 - 1954NEW MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT:

Work was completed on the building to house the department. This is a great step in the centralization of the activities of the department and should contribute materially to its overall efficiency. By the end of the fiscal year, the sheetmetal, mason, and carpenter shops were already installed in their respective locations with plans for the orderly movement of other shops as facilities to accommodate them are completed.

ENCLOSED STEAM PIPES:

For many years, the lack of enclosing insulation on the steam pipes from the Boiler Room to the Pipe Shop, and into the East Wing has resulted in severe heat losses. During the year, these pipes

were properly insulated which has paid double dividends both in more efficient heating and saving of fuel..

WATERPROOFING FOOTINGS:

The footings and lower exterior wall of the South East Side of the Commissary building were waterproofed to eliminate the difficulties which have been encountered here for some time, and to protect it against further moisture and water damage.

FLASHING REPAIRS (ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND CELL HOUSES):

All the metal flashings on the roof of the administration building together with the East Wing and West Blocks were repaired.

This project resulted in the elimination of several troublesome leaks in the buildings, many of which were obvious only when rain was wind driven.

NEW ROOF:

The entire roof of the boiler room was renewed. The old roof had reached the point where repairs were no longer feasible, and this complete renewal should result in many years of freedom from roof trouble.

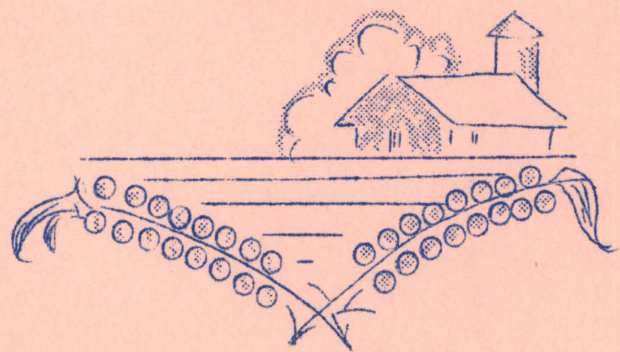
DRAWINGS:

The assignment of a draftsman (inmate) has made possible the production of a number of sorely needed drawings. These include: A complete, new 1/16" to the foot accurate drawing of the entire institution; plans and specifications for the new addition to the kitchen; plans and specifications for the new gate; plans and specifications for the renovation of the Officer's Quarters.

GENERAL:

In addition to the above mentioned, two major jobs were in progress at the end of the fiscal period, the renovation of the Officer's Quarters and the construction of the retaining wall at the rear of the Plate Shop. Also more than 150 smaller jobs were completed.

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MAINE STATE PRISON FARM
SOUTH WARREN, MAINE

BI-ENNIAL REPORT

June 30, 1954

Farm operations during the past two years have been intensified in an effort to provide more service to other State institutions. This was necessary in order that revenue might be made available to meet increasing operational costs. During 1953 the Prison Farm absorbed its fire insurance premium, which heretofore was taken care of from another fund. Beginning in 1954 it assumed the expense of the State's contribution to the retirement system. Because of these two expenses, as well as salary increases granted, it was felt that some expansion was imperative in order to meet these fixed operational costs.

Livestock in the Piggery department was allowed to accumulate during 1953 as it was felt that pork products would greatly supplement other meat scarcities anticipated at that date. However, these anticipated scarcities did not develop and so the department had considerable value which necessitated the sale of 146 hogs, in addition to normal slaughtering for Prison needs as well as some other institutions. The market was very good at that time and so the Piggery gross sales was boosted to \$18,000. which was considerably higher than normal. This was a needed revenue and should be continued as it provides a worthy contribution toward overall costs that have to be met. Pork products have remained quite stable over the past few years as compared with violent fluctuations of many other farm products.

The Dairy department still continues as the leading farm function. Through continued effort in maintaining a high grade of stock, milk production has been such that no longer does the Prison have

to turn to the open market. In fact during 1953 the Prison Farm was able to supply some of the other institutions with its surpluses.

There was but little difference in overall crop sales between 1953 and 1954. The margin of profit in this department was small in 1954 due to price fluctuation in potatoes, for although the 1954 yield was greater, the gross sales were down approximately \$7,000. as compared with 1953. Truck gardening was hampered by extremely dry weather, but in spite of this, quantities were reasonably sufficient to meet the requirements of the Prison; both in the supply of fresh vegetables and cannery requirements.

It is generally known that the element of chance in crop raising is forever present, and it is only through modern and scientific approach that much of the chance can be minimized. This can be accomplished with respect to seed quality and disease through the application of conscientious effort in the obtainment of scientifically tested seeds, and the constant use of insecticides. Extreme moisture cannot be coped with, but dry seasons and their devastating effect can be reduced if a source of water is available for use. The Prison Farm is fortunate in having a source of water supply, but lacks irrigation equipment. It is hoped that soon some effort can be made to preserve drought affected crops by purchasing portable equipment which has been made marketable during the last few years.

Much effort has been made in the Henny department, during the past two years, to increase production and service to meet the needs of not only the Prison, but other institutions as well.

Turkey raising was one venture that has proven what a bit of effort can accomplish. During 1953 a turkey pen was erected at a cost of \$732.59 and 300 poults were purchased in the Spring. The

statistical mortality experience of consolidated breeders is 10% and the Farm's experience was just 10%. Much study and planning resulted in an acceptable product and so, in the Spring of 1954, 800 poults were purchased; 300 bronze and 500 of the white variety. The mortality experience on the bronze variety was 6.3% while that of the white variety was 7.8% which averages 7% mortality for both varieties. This was a very satisfying experience as it was well within the 10% mortality of experienced breeders. This extra effort in this venture provided some of the extra revenue needed to operate a farm of this size. At the same time there is a feeling of well being that every farm feels at the time of harvest when a venture has turned out well.

Another effort was begun in 1953 which it was felt would offer service to the institution, and provide some more of the needed revenue to meet operational costs. This venture was to erect a new hennery as large as the existing one and increase egg production and poultry for consumption. The major cost of the new hennery building which was completed in 1954 was \$5203.83 3600 chicks were purchased in 1953 and 5500 in 1954. It is planned that this increased production will provide income from surplus egg sales during the Winter months when it is needed in anticipation of the coming Spring investment in crops, etc. At the same time there will be more poultry for institutional consumption. This is also a benefit to all the departments using chicken, as the commodity cost is lower than for other types of meat.

The Lumber and Wood department still operates, mainly to provide the necessary firewood for all divisions using it, and also the lumber as has been anticipated for farm building and repair. Farm buildings erected during these past two years were built from farm produced lumber.

As to plans for the future, the only buildings that the Farm is in need of at the present time are a new brooder house and a slaughter house. The brooder house is needed in order that a continuous flow of poultry may be available for egg production through all seasons when the egg market is up.

The slaughter house construction was begun in 1954, but construction cannot be completed, nor the equipping, until more revenue has been realized. Its need is apparent to all who realize the amount of slaughtering done and the lack of adequate facilities to handle this type of function. Proper cooling facilities would greatly enhance the work in this respect.

It is felt that the Farm has done well in providing the huge quantities of good quality products that it has during the past few years. In their attempt to serve and provide they have been hampered by a major fireloss and faced with both extremes in seasons, in addition to unusual market fluctuations. In spite of this, progress has been made through expansion which when coupled with existing scientific rotation programs and good stock, should now provide, in addition to the services, the revenue needed to carry on a farm of this size.

MAINE STATE PRISON FARM
COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION

Dressed pork	31991 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	\$ 8629.79	33772	lbs.	\$ 9948.88
Livestock sales			170.00	221	hd.	8246.88
Total piggery			<u>\$ 8799.79</u>			<u>18195.76</u>
Milk	186369	qts.	35516.67	174811	qts.	33734.50
Milk*	6559	qts.	2436.66	9211	qts.	3299.52
Cream	277	lbs.	193.90	267 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	187.60
Butter	435	"	304.50	429	"	300.30
Beef	10571	"	4058.50	13512 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	4202.75
Livestock				8	hd.	622.00
Hides	19		75.30	26		93.16
Total Dairy			<u>\$ 42585.53</u>			<u>\$ 42439.83</u>
Potatoes	610836	lbs.	18925.55	727898	lbs.	11879.68
Potatoes*	267	bbls.	153.50	493	bbls.	336.50
Lettuce	41	bu.	41.00	38	bu.	38.00
Radish	8260	ea.	82.60	3900	ea.	39.00
Hay*	196	ton	2352.00	327	ton	3924.00
Peas	9291	lbs.	484.65	14975	lbs.	808.00
Beets	5529	lbs.	83.64	2413	lbs.	40.93
String Beans	27017	lbs.	1473.87	19966	lbs.	1281.43
Beet greens	59	bu.	61.50	1290	bu.	96.35
Oats*	1039	bu.	1038.69	411	bu.	410.76
Carrots	5433	lbs.	104.42	12825	lbs.	204.74
Turnips	8478	lbs.	205.54	6661	lbs.	147.12
Turnips*	86	bbls.	43.00	75	bbls.	37.50
Dry beans	10820	lbs.	1784.80	13700	lbs.	1338.50
Pumpkin	5342	lbs.	53.42	21680	lbs.	216.80
Spinach	125	bu.	125.00	1971	bu.	142.35
Cabbage	7598	lbs.	296.51	8973	lbs.	252.73
Squash	6825	lbs.	226.70	11436	lbs.	474.88
Cucumbers	1178	ea.	117.80	9829	ea.	549.10
Tomatoes	1023	bu.	1298.38	34088	lbs.	953.81
Sweet Corn	1178	dz.	807.39	31478	lbs.	1659.22
Corn, ensilage				200	ton	4000.00
Swiss Chard	156	bu.	257.00	1220	lbs.	75.40
Cauliflower	815	hd.	139.69	196	hd.	29.40
			<u>\$ 30156.65</u>			<u>\$ 28936.20</u>
Eggs	21045	dz.	11250.59	34529	dz.	15986.06
Dressed poultry	6169	lbs.	2236.62	3437 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.	1141.13
Live poultry	5770	lbs.	<u>1443.58</u>	15080	lbs.	3754.09
Dressed turkey				4262	lbs.	1791.23
			<u>\$ 14930.79</u>			<u>\$ 22672.51</u>
Lumber	8574	ft.	763.40	49273	ft.	3626.42
Cordwood	323 $\frac{1}{2}$	cord	4097.50	349	cord	4334.00
			<u>\$ 4860.90</u>			<u>\$ 7960.42</u>
GRAND TOTAL			<u><u>\$101333.66</u></u>			<u><u>\$120204.72</u></u>

*Indicates produce fed to livestock.

MAINE STATE PRISON FARM
COMPARATIVE LIVESTOCK INVENTORY

PIGGERY

UNIT VALUE

Boars	\$70.00	1	\$ 75.00	1	\$ 70.00
Hogs	20.00	97	1940.00	23	460.00
Brood Sows	20.00	29	580.00	32	640.00
Pigs under 4 wks.	2.00	99	198.00	85	170.00
Pigs over 4 wks.	5.00	116	580.00		
			<u>\$ 3373.00</u>		<u>\$ 1340.00</u>

DAIRY

Bull calves	15.00	23	\$ 345.00	19	\$ 285.00
Heifer Calves	25.00	34	850.00	20	500.00
Cows	200.00	41	8200.00	40	8000.00
1 yr. old heifers	60.00	11	660.00	14	840.00
2 yr. old heifers	85.00	18	1530.00	30	2550.00
1 yr. old steers	50.00	1	50.00	10	500.00
			<u>\$11635.00</u>		<u>\$12675.00</u>

HENNERY

Roosters, Lot #1 '54	.02			5	.10
" Lot #2 '54	.02			148	2.96
Chicks Lot #2 '54	.34			1484	504.56
" Lot #4 '54	.43			3000	1290.00
Hens Lot #1 '54	2.00			925	1850.00
Turkeys Lot #1 '54	.80			300	240.00
" Lot #2 '54	.80			500	400.00
Hens Lot #1 '53	2.00	1548	3096.00	385	770.00
" Lot #3 '53	2.00	1578	552.30	1153	2306.00
" Lot #2 '52	2.00	911	1822.00		
Chicks Lot #2 '53	.01	13	.13		
" Lot #4 '53	.01	800	8.00		
Turkeys Lot #1 '53	.80	287	229.60		
			<u>\$ 5708.03</u>		<u>\$ 7363.62</u>

HORSES

	125.00	2	<u>250.00</u>	2	<u>250.00</u>
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GRAND TOTAL

			<u>\$20966.03</u>		<u>\$21628.62</u>
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MAINE STATE PRISON FARM
COMPARATIVE PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
SALES:		
State	\$ 92343.93	\$ 87887.42
Retail	2965.88	20309.02
Farm Internal	<u>6023.85</u>	<u>12008.28</u>
GROSS SALES	\$101333.66	\$120204.72
Less Farm Internal Sales	<u>6023.85</u>	<u>12008.28</u>
NET SALES	95309.81	108196.44
COST OF GOODS SOLD	<u>26780.62</u>	<u>34261.68</u>
GROSS PROFIT	68529.19	73934.76
EXPENDITURES:		
Barracks	22124.14	11926.27
Salaries	15149.37	14534.27
Herdsmen's Salary		3079.50
Me. Emp. Ret. Sys. Alloc.		1262.51
Counce Farm	29.99	462.05
Barrett Farm	1142.22	591.21
Bucklin Farm	71.95	282.50
Bldg. Main. & Repairs	460.21	850.46
Equipment Maintenance	1231.06	1618.18
Travel Expense		4.77
Veterinary Services	361.20	465.05
D. H. I. A.		167.60
Light & Power	770.61	941.06
Gas & Oil	2242.68	2496.43
Truck Expense	2057.14	1129.51
Tractor	390.28	510.55
Horses	89.26	15.30
Misc. Supplies & Expense	499.64	929.22
Small Tools & Supplies	272.71	388.23
Building & Content Ins.	3855.51	3508.06
Dep. on Bldgs. & Equipment	7105.96	7590.89
Fuel	776.75	890.78
Feed for Animals & Bedding (Outside)	29912.67	35269.50
" " " " (Inside)	6023.85	12008.28
Operating Expense (Supplies)	<u>62.27</u>	<u>44.18</u>
Gross Expenditures	\$ 94629.47	\$100966.36
Less Internal Expenditures	<u>6023.85</u>	<u>12008.28</u>
Net Expenditures	\$ 88605.62	\$ 88958.08
NET OPERATING INCOME	\$-20076.43	\$-15023.32
OTHER INCOME:		
Birth and Growth	\$ 12377.54	\$ 14034.56
Less Mortality	<u>1188.84</u>	<u>1300.15</u>
Net Increase in Birth & Growth	\$ 11188.70	\$ 12734.41
Profit or Loss on Sale of Capital Assets	-30.68	-26.30
Miscellaneous Income	5073.50	3079.75
Rents & Other	198.00	299.85
Total Other Income	<u>\$ 16429.52</u>	<u>\$ 16087.71</u>
NET INCOME YEAR TO DATE	\$ -3646.91	\$ 1064.39

MAINE STATE PRISON FARM
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

1953

1954

ASSETS

Cash in Banks		\$ 8874.33		\$ 6184.79
Inventory - Livestock				
Piggery	\$ 3373.00		\$ 1340.00	
Dairy	11635.00		12675.00	
Hennery	5708.03		7363.62	
General (Horses)	250.00	20966.03	250.00	21628.62
Inventory - Supplies		1712.89		2576.76
Inventory - Finished Goods:				
Lumber and Wood		2243.28		2214.07
Work in Progress				
Crops	\$ 12803.65		\$ 10139.42	
New Construction	405.49			
Lumber and Wood	39.50			
Land Clearing Project	6080.38	19329.02	6512.01	16651.43
Inventory - Equipment:				
Piggery	\$ 146.92		\$ 146.92	
Dairy	1779.05		1765.85	
Crops	25561.50		27951.00	
Hennery	167.50		167.50	
General	11637.05		11737.21	
	\$ 39292.02		\$ 41768.48	
Less Res. for Dep.	11619.53	27672.49	20441.42	21327.06
Buildings	\$110229.01		\$118292.67	
Structures & Improvements	437.82		745.82	
	\$110666.83		\$119038.49	
Less Res. for Dep.	16150.81	94516.02	14895.24	104143.25
Land		6619.26		6619.26
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$181933.32</u>		<u>\$181345.24</u>

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Accounts Payable		\$ 2857.89		\$ 1217.52
Working Capital Advance		14500.00		14500.00
Donated Surplus		119752.52		119752.52
Surplus		44822.91		45875.20
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		<u>\$181933.32</u>		<u>\$181345.24</u>