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State of New Jersey
Emergency Relief Administration

W O R K R E L I E F I N N E W J E R S E Y

April 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935

Compiled by

Research Section

Douglas H. MacNeil, Manager
Gerald B. Bate, Assistant Manager
Helen M. Heiland, Senior Research Assistant

September, 1935

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

20 Washington Place,
Newark, New Jersey
September 3, 1935

Mr. Jacob Baker,
Assistant Administrator
Federal Emergency Relief Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Baker:

The State of New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration is pleased to present a report of work relief activities in New Jersey. This report has been prepared in response to the request contained in your letter dated July 1, 1935.

In the report there is presented as complete an account as can be offered of the organization, operation and achievements of work relief in New Jersey, from the liquidation of the Civil Works Administration to July 1, 1935.

May we emphasize the fact that this report is necessarily a preliminary one. It is based on material collected from the field at a time when many of the projects were still active and when precise records of achievements and costs were not available. For example, it is possible that some of the road work reported here as "construction" might be classed more strictly as "major repairs" and that the number of school and other public buildings worked upon may vary slightly from the figures shown here. None the less, the report presents a broad gauge picture of work relief in New Jersey which adequately depicts the scope of the program.

Later, when the program is closed, a leisurely appraisal of the whole can be made and these shortcomings in the present report may be remedied.

Mr. Jacob Baker

-2-

September 3, 1935.

The numbers in parenthesis which accompany each major and minor topical heading in the body of the report relate to the numbers in the outline which accompanied your letter. Thus, while in the interests of clarity and to conserve space the outline has not been followed exactly, we believe that you can readily adapt the report to the outline when preparing a national summary.

The Administration wishes to extend its thanks to the Headquarters Departments, and in particular to the Works Division, and to the local offices throughout the state for their cooperation with the Research Section in providing the data upon which this report is compiled.

Very truly yours,



A. H. HEDDEN
STATE DIRECTOR

D.H. Mac Neil:H

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ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF WORK RELIEF IN
NEW JERSEY

(Work Relief Trends 1-2, a,b,c)

The Transition from Civil Works (1)

When the Civil Works Administration ceased operations on April 1, 1934, no delay whatever was experienced by the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration in operating a works program. The Civil Works Administration administrative organization in New Jersey was an integral part of the Emergency Relief Administration and, during April, 1934, it was a simple matter to operate projects left incomplete when the Civil Works Administration was discontinued, by changing the mechanism only to the extent necessary to make payments through the Emergency Relief Administration instead of the Veterans' Facility.

At the same time, it was recognized that funds were not available to justify the continuance of a Works Division on a scale comparable with the standard set by the Civil Works Administration. During April, therefore, the Administration tapered off employment on works projects and planned the development of a compromise program which would embody the social utility of a works program without its costliness. The compromise reached followed the principles on which the works program of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration had operated prior to the Civil Works Administration.

These principles were that relief is given in accordance with the need of the recipient, and in all cases when relief is given and the recipient is able, he or she is asked to contribute services of reciprocal value in return for this assistance. It is an interesting observation that this policy was adopted originally out of the demands of the clients. As expressed

by the unemployed themselves, the work-for-relief plan meant that the client used the public credit to supply his necessities and then paid the community in terms of work services. At the same time, vocational skills were exercised and ample opportunity given to seek outside employment where such possibility existed.

Exceptions to this policy were made on behalf of certain professional, non-manual and craft groups, because it was recognized that it would be more difficult for them to adjust themselves to the acceptance of direct relief, which might be detrimental to their work habits and social status in the community.

May, 1934, saw a transition period, and in June, 1934, the program on its new basis, was in full swing. The program divided itself into three groups:

1. Professional -
Non-manual: Wage Paid
2. Manual and related -
Supervisory service: Wage Paid
3. Manual and related -
Non-supervisory service: Relief Credits

With no substantial changes in philosophy or procedure, this plan operated continuously up to and including July 1, 1935.

State of New Jersey Emergency
Relief Administration Organization (2a)

The pattern of organization within the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration is clearly indicated by the following organization charts:

Chart 1 indicates the organization pattern as of
April 1, 1934

Chart 2 indicates the organization pattern as of
July 1, 1935

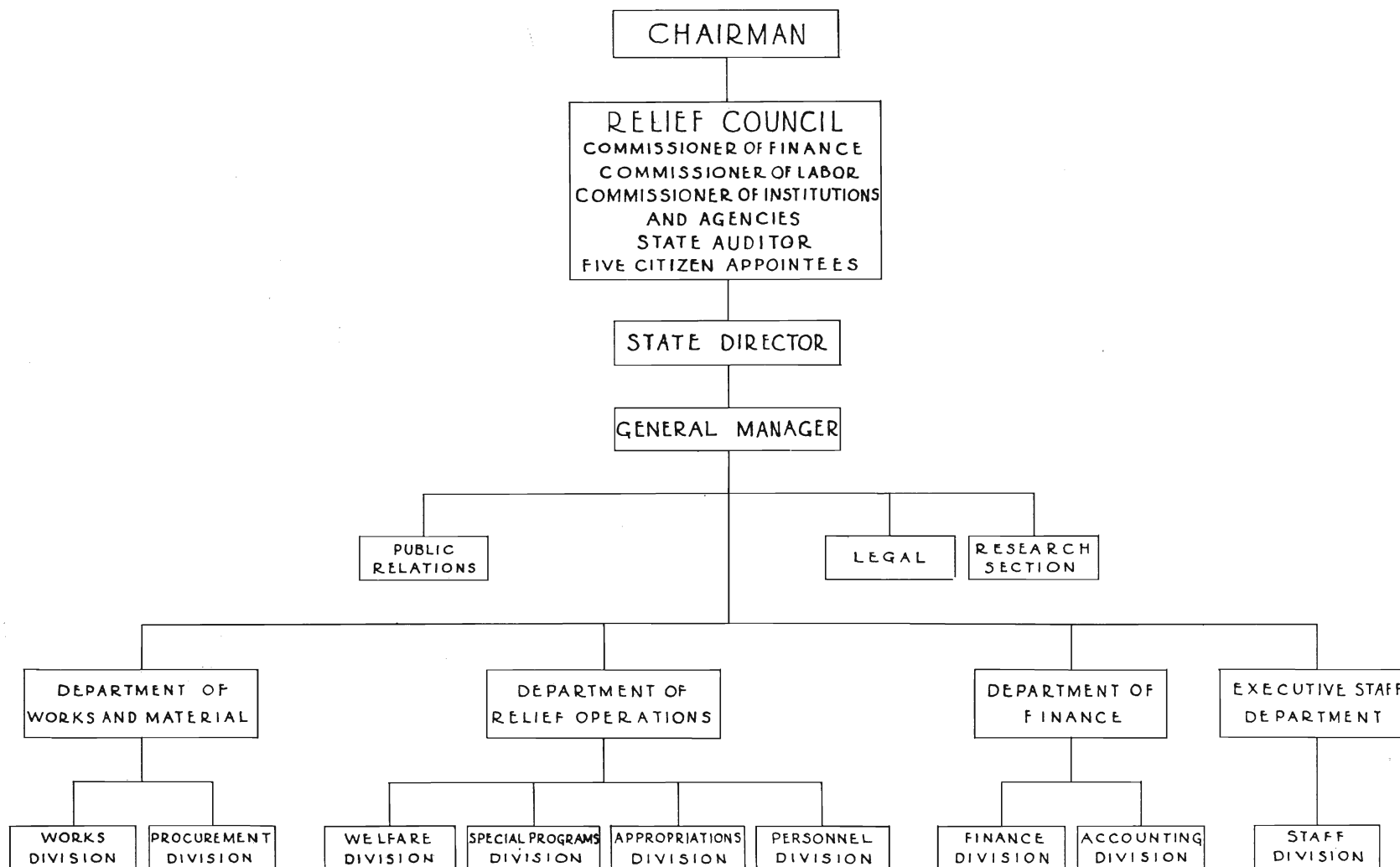
CHART NO.2

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION CHART

AS OF JULY 1, 1935.



Legislative changes effective March 1, 1935, to some extent altered the structure of the organization and changed its terminology. These changes are reflected in the two organization charts. The chief changes by legislative act were as follows: An Administrative Council of seven persons was provided in the 1934 Act. This council consisted of four state officials and three laymen. In the 1935 Act, the name of this body was changed to the Relief Council, and its membership increased to nine persons, of whom four are the heads of selected permanent state departments and five are laymen. Changes in departmental alignment have come as a logical evolutionary process. The chief officers of the Administration and their tenure during the period covered by this report have been the following:

Chairman of the Administrative or Relief Council

John Colt - February 2, 1934 to February 28, 1935
Chester I. Barnard - March 1, 1935 to date

Executive State Director - State Director

Chester I. Barnard - October 13, 1931 to March 1, 1933
John Colt - March 1, 1933 to May 10, 1934
Lewis Compton - May 10, 1934 to April 17, 1935
Chester I. Barnard - April 17, 1935 to July 15, 1935

Assistant State Director - General Manager

Arthur Gibb - November 9, 1933 to August 31, 1934
Lewis Compton - April 17, 1935 to June 30, 1935
Albert F. Jaques - June 6, 1935 to date

Deputy State Director

Joseph D. Sears - September 23, 1931 to October 31, 1934
Joseph H. Bigley - September 1, 1934 to April 17, 1935

Departmental Deputy Directors (In order of appointments)

Joseph H. Bigley - Works and Materials
April 17, 1935 to date
Albert H. Hedden* - Operations
April 17, 1935 to date
Arthur Mudd - Finance
April 17, 1935 to date

*Appointed State Director, effective July 15, 1935

Arthur Gibb - Executive Staff
April 17, 1935 to June 15, 1935

Ludolph E. Meyer - Works and Material
June 1, 1935 to date

Owen A. Malady - Executive Staff
June 15, 1935 to date

Works Department

Harold Wall, Manager - April 1, 1934 to May 1, 1934

Department of Works and Material

Works Division, under Department of Operations

Harold Wall, Manager - May 1, 1934 to September 1, 1934

Women's Activities and Service Project Division,
under Department of Operations

Rose Galaida, Manager - May 1, 1934 to September 1, 1934

Works Division, under Deputy State Director

Harold Wall, Manager - September 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935

Women's Activities and Service Project Division,
under Deputy State Director

Rose Galaida, Manager - September 1, 1934 to May 31, 1935

Merged Works Division, under Deputy Director

O. F. Seider, Chief Engineer and Acting Manager
- May 31, 1935 to June 17, 1935

E. W. Hammer, Acting Manager
- June 17, 1935 to date

References to other principal officers of the Administration are omitted as not of significance in a works report. A list of those occupying executive offices in the Administration as of July 1, 1935 will be found in Appendix C.

Headquarters and County Work Divisions (2b)

The activities of local Works Divisions and units were closely related to the state Works Division through the appointment of County Works Managers who reported directly to the local County Directors and who contacted state Headquarters through the Headquarters liaison person or regional engineers. Local and state projects were under the supervision of foremen or project supervisors who reported to the County Works Manager and to the sponsoring local agencies. On state-wide projects, project supervisors reported directly to the state Works Division through the agency sponsoring the various programs.

General planning of Works Division activities fell into two categories; those activities planned on a state-wide basis, and those planned as local programs. In local programs, the planning of projects and the keeping of a proper balance between the different types of projects were in the hands of the County Works Managers and the local Planning Boards. The organization and functions of County Planning Boards are discussed later in this report. On state-wide projects, the planning was conducted by the state Works Division. With respect to non-manual projects, a book of suggested projects of this type was issued by state Headquarters.

The coordination of non-manual projects was carried on by the state Research Section and other interested Emergency Relief Administration and State Departments, while the coordination of manual projects was under the direct jurisdiction of the Works Division. Efforts were made to plan projects so as to succeed one another without leaving time gaps and thus give continued employment.

Weekly progress reports were required from each project supervisor and from the Headquarters regional engineers concerning projects under their supervision.

General Planning of Works Division Activities (2c)

The plan of the Administration, and the objectives of the program have been to give every able-bodied relief recipient the opportunity to perform service of reciprocal value. Instructions to the field insisted that "a diversity of projects must be provided to make sure that all occupations and classes are given an opportunity to perform service."

As a result of this provision, projects had to be developed to take care of the occupational skills represented in the various geographic areas of the state. It was also a part of the Administration's policy to give preference to occupationally suitable projects which were of most interest to the localities in which they were located and to meet emergencies resulting from flood or storm promptly.

No attempt was made to adjust projects to population per se. Projects were most numerous where relief population was concentrated, and most diversified where the occupational status of relief clients was most diversified.

Special efforts were devoted to the planning of projects well in advance so that continuity of service could be assured.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORK DONE (9)

By what standards shall the results of the work relief program be appraised? To what extent has work relief suggested patterns for permanent governmental agencies to use?

It is very probable that, when work relief is finally liquidated, many governmental agencies, state, county and local, will undoubtedly wish to finance from regular appropriations activities which are now on a project basis. Project workers, including nurses on public health nursing projects, nutrition workers and workers in the field of adult education and leisure time, have demonstrated the utility of these services to many a community which had not adequately realized their need in the past.

Never before have those responsible for public research had at their disposal such a wealth of personnel, and new techniques for studying the problems of the community and the state have been developed which will be of value for many years to come.

The findings of state and county planning boards of the surveys of educational, institutional and relief problems will have great weight in determining the course of public affairs in the state.

Two standards determine whether the program has been justified: its effect on the community; its effect upon the participant.

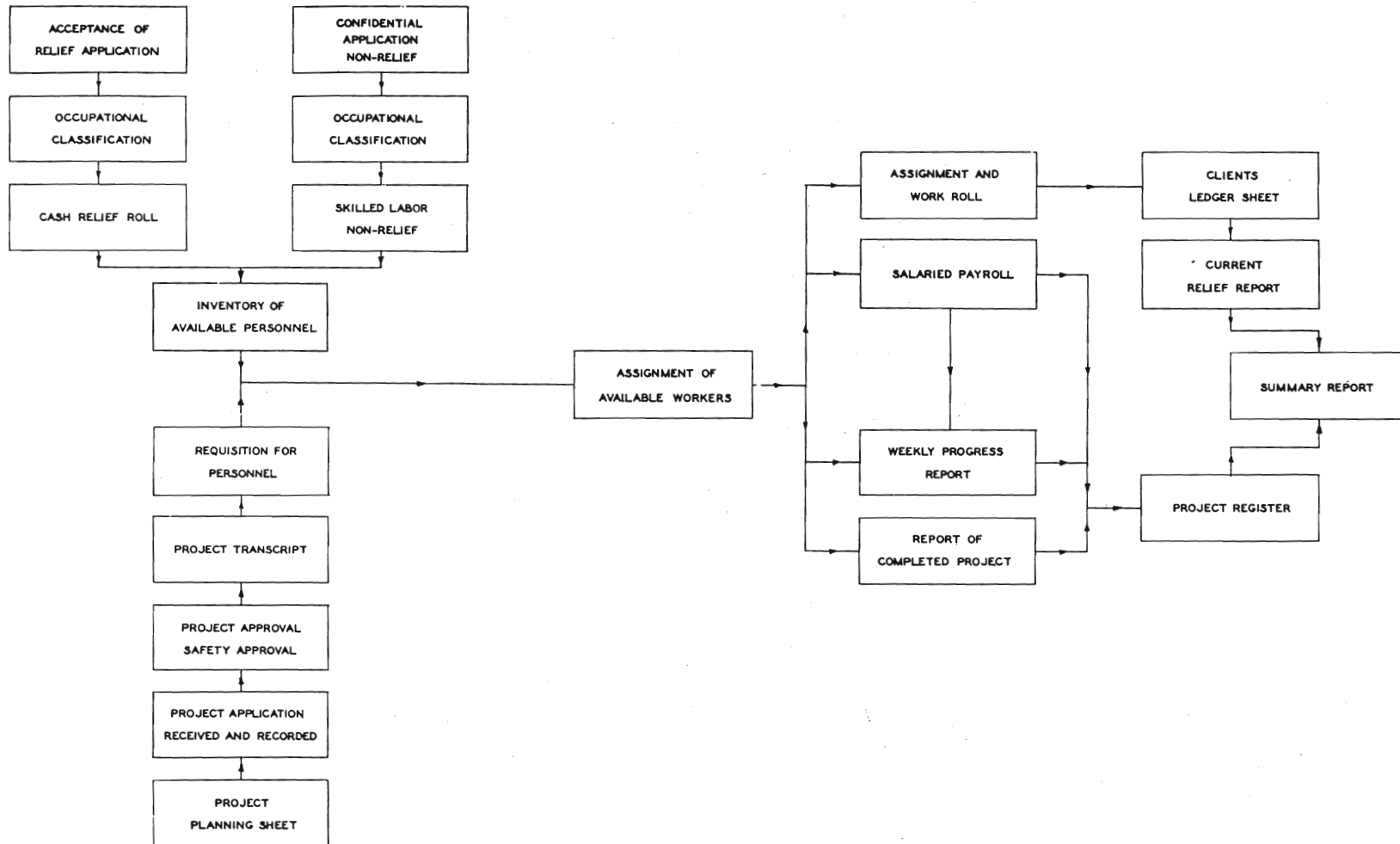
Work relief has enabled many a community to plan for its future development more adequately and to care better for its citizens of today. Not only in these intangible things, but even in the effect of tangible physical work, the program has helped New Jersey communities.

Work relief has meant better public house-keeping. To live in an untidy house is bad for personal morale; to live in an unkempt town is bad for community morale and for individual morale too. Dirty public buildings, overgrown public grounds, are soon reflected in the condition of private property and in the mental state of the people who live in such a community. Clean public buildings, bright, well-tended lawns and gardens, indicate a self-respecting town with self-respecting people.

The danger of prolonged idleness is that the skill, aptitude and the will to work on the part of those unemployed deteriorate quickly if they are not drawn upon. By giving reciprocal benefit to the community through the work program, the relief worker feels that he is paying with his labor for the aid he is receiving and thus his morale and work habits are maintained.

Work relief keeps towns and people from getting down-at-the-heels mentally as well as physically. This is the objective of work relief in New Jersey and to the extent that this objective has been achieved the program has been successful.

CHART 3 OPERATION OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM



OPERATION OF WORK RELIEF IN NEW JERSEY (3)

Selection of Personnel for Projects (3 a,b,c)

The work-for-relief program in New Jersey embodied the following steps:

By insisting upon a diversity of projects, and by insisting that assignments be made to suitable projects, clients were enabled to work at tasks for which they were occupationally fitted.

The process of selection of individual workers was as follows: (See Chart 3)

A full occupational record of each member of a relief family able to work was kept in ERA Form M-60. On the back of this form, a record of the value of relief was kept, together with a record of the value of services contributed. (Form M-60).

A weekly record of available personnel classified by occupation, listing those workers whose relief exceeded work credits by \$20.00 or more was sent to the County Works Manager. (Form M-61).

A weekly personnel requisition was issued by the County Works Manager requesting the local office to provide personnel for projects. (Form M-62).

By an assignment card available workers not already assigned to projects, would then be notified to report for duty as requisitioned. (Form M-63).

While consideration was given to adopting projects to the skills of the available workers, only a rough cataloging of clients' work records was possible, because of the lack of a satisfactory code of occupations, which could be used by untrained persons in making such a classification. It was frequently impossible to provide work in their own fields to members of highly skilled crafts. Congenial substitute occupations were not always to be found.

The method of selection of work-for-relief jobs provided that clients work an amount of time in direct relation to the amount of relief they received. The usual method employed in assigning work-for-relief jobs was to require a client to work in blocks of five consecutive days for each \$20.00 worth of relief received,--(3c). As a result, employables with large families, who naturally received larger amounts of relief, were given more work-for-relief employment than those with smaller families.

On non-manual and professional projects, the ability of the person to do a job well was the primary consideration in hiring employees, so that a maximum quality of work might be obtained,--(3cc). Workers from completed or discontinued wage paid projects were given preference for work on new projects,--(3b).

Standards and Incentives (3d,e)

In order to maintain standards of efficiency in jobs for non-manual and professional workers, the work was planned to stimulate professional interest of those employed. The policy of the organization was to explain the job fully to the workers and to maintain an active interest in their work through careful supervision. Where apathy on the part of the worker was encountered, a personal interview was given by the supervisor in order to do away with misunderstandings and to maintain the interest of the worker.

Under the works program, no provision was made for any type of piece work, nor were reductions in working hours allowed upon completion of a given amount of work without a reduction of pay.

To make the work-for-relief program attractive to the workers, a bonus of 20% was given to the clients who participated. In addition, the policy of the Administration was to stress the idea that work-for-relief consists of useful labor to be given by the worker to the community in return for the assistance he receives. This basic idea was emphasized in contacts with the workers and through the state-wide publicity given the program.

Dismissal from work relief for inefficiency or malingering was negligible. Dismissed workers were removed from cash relief to relief orders, and lost the 20% increment given to those who received cash relief.

WORK RELIEF RESULTS IN NEW JERSEY (4)

To summarize the results of work relief in New Jersey, from the end of the Civil Works Administration to the inception of the Works Progress Administration, can be a dry recital of engineering data or a living vital account of human service.

The measure of success of any work relief program is not only in the utility of the buildings constructed, the improvements in community facilities, or the increased knowledge of the community, but also and chiefly in the status of the people who participate in the program. Does it enable them to retain a sense of citizenship, an integrity as individuals, and an ability to resume their work habits on a plane consistent with American standards? This must be the first criterion. The building of great public works is a futile thing if the builders are crushed.

With this preface, the following catalogue of work done under the work relief program of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration is submitted:

A. Planning Projects*

Topics	Number
General state planning	3
State institutional needs	1
General county and municipal planning	37

*See Chapter V for detailed discussion of planning projects.

B 1,2,5,6 Projects on Roads, Streets,
Bridges, etc.

		<u>Con- struc- tion</u>	<u>Im- prove- ment</u>	<u>Repair</u>
a1	Total miles of road	309	388	838
a2	" " dirt road	26	89	329
a3	" " gravel road	100	206	266
a4	" " macadam road	67	55	138
a5	" " concrete road	7	3	21
a6	" " other road	109	35	84
b1	Total miles of sidewalk	24	48	27
b2	Total miles of paths and trails	3	2	4
	Total miles of curb, not elsewhere classified	1	2	1
c1	Number of bridges	17	6	5
c2	" " large culverts	16	2	-
c3	" " overpasses	-	-	-
c4	" " underpasses	1	-	-
c5	" " grade crossings	-	-	-
c6	" " types of projects for traffic control and regu- lation (stop lights, etc.)	2	-	7
d1	" " other highway projects	2	24	15*

B 3,4 Public Building Projects

a	Number of school houses	12	32	357
	Capacity 1 - 50	-	-	24
	" 51 - 500	8	25	260
	" over 500	4	7	73

*Eleven of the fifteen repair projects covered the painting of sign posts.

B 3,4 Public Building Projects (cont'd)

	Con- struc- tion	Im- prove- ment	Repair
b1 Number of court houses	-	1	4
Small	-	-	-
Large	-	1	4
b2 Number of municipal garages	12	2	10
b3 " " fire houses	7	6	47
b4 " " barn and car shelters	-	-	-
b5 " " rest rooms	-	1	1
b6 " " armories	1	6	11
C. " " city, county halls	2	20	63
Small	2	8	56
Large	-	12	7
D. " " jails and prisons	5	16	8
Capacity 1 - 50	-	1	1
" 51 - 200	1	1	4
" over 200	4*	14*	3
E. " " hospitals and sanatoria	1	7	12
Capacity 1 - 50 beds	-	1	-
" 51 - 100 beds	1	3	3
" over 100 beds	-	3	9
F. a Number of public buildings combining various of above units	5	6	50
a1 Number of relief offices	1	4	80
G. Number of other public buildings	28	54	61
Park Administration Building	-	-	1
Police Headquarters	1	21	8
Pistol Ranges	2	-	2
Public Libraries	2	4	13
Museums	1	-	1

*Four buildings constructed on State Reformatory grounds.
Of the 14 buildings improved, 12 were at the State Re-
formatory and 1 at the State Prison.

G. Number of other public buildings (cont'd)

	<u>Con- struc- tion</u>	<u>Im- prove- ment</u>	<u>Repair</u>
Memorial Halls	-	1	1
Historical Buildings	-	2	-
Soldiers' Home	-	1	-
American Legion Clubhouse	-	1	-
Almshouses	1	2	4
Horse Shelters	6	-	-
Municipal Barns	-	3	-
Dormitories	2	-	3
Dormitories in ERA Camp	7	-	-
Record Vaults	-	2	-
Storage Buildings	1	1	-
Warehouses	-	1	1
Roundhouses	-	1	-
State Institutions	3	8	-
Arsenal Buildings	-	-	12
State Field Artillery	-	1	-
State House (2 projects)	-	1	1
State Police (2 projects)	1	-	1
Garbage Disposal	-	-	1
Marine Terminal	-	1	-
ERA Camp	-	-	2
Monument	1	-	-
Green House	-	1	-
City Home for Boys, Verona (10 buildings)	-	1	9
Other (not specified)	-	1	1

B 7,8,9,10 Sewers, Drainage and Public
Utility Projects

a1 Miles of sewers*	8	16	17
a2 " " storm sewers	10	11	3
a3 " " drainage ditches**	41	21	113
a4 " " irrigation ditches	-	-	-
a5 " " other sewers and ditches	4	25	10

*Number of sewer connections

1000

**In addition, drainage ditches
(not specified)

Drainage ditches

-	1 project	-
-	2 acres	-

B 7,8,9,10 Sewers, Drainage and Public
Utility Projects (cont'd)

	Con- struc- tion	Im- prove- ment	Repair
b1 Miles of water main laid***	16	12	1
b2 " " electric and gas conduits	-	-	5
c1 Number of abattoirs	-	-	-
c2 " " electric light plants	-	-	1
c3 " " gas plants	1	-	-
c4 " " pumping stations	9	1	18
c5 " " filtration stations	-	1	3
c6 " " sewage disposal plants	3	5	10
c7 " " other utility projects	9	11	6
Cesspools	3	-	-
Water plant	-	-	1
Water meters (1080 meters)	-	3	-
Catch basins (500 basins)	2	-	1
Fences, poles and posts	-	4	-
Fire boxes painted (50 boxes)	-	-	1
Street light posts painted (500 posts)	-	-	1
Man-holes (2 man-holes)	1	-	-
Reservoir	2	1	1
Fire alarm system	-	-	1
Fire basin - (capacity 35,000 gals.)	1	-	-
Other	1	3	-
c8 Number of septic tanks (1 - 245 cu.yds. 1 - N.S.*)	2	-	-
c9 Number of sanitary privies	4	-	-
c10 " " miles of car tracks removed	4		
" " miles of car tracks improved	2		
" " miles of railroad tracks removed	1		
" " miles of railroad tracks repaired	10		

*N.S. Not specified

***Number of water hydrants

B 11,12 Construction and Repair of
Recreational Facilities*

	Con- struc- tion	Im- prove- ment	Repair
a Number of grandstands	8	2	5
1. Concrete stadia (2 projects, 16,500 people 1 project, 90,000 sq.ft.)	2	-	1
2. Steel and wood grandstands (5 projects, 14,350 people 3 projects, 90,000 sq.ft.)	5	-	3
3. Open-air theatres and amphi- theatres (1 project, 3,500 people 1 project 2½ acres)	1	1	-
4. Other - (1 project, 6,000 sq.ft. portable stand, 1 project not specified)	-	1	1
b Number of children's playgrounds	29	6	60
c Number of large parks approximate capacity (A**)	1(250A)	3(4200A)	-
Number of small parks approximate capacity	14(85A)	5(18A)	56(4400A)
d Number of athletic fields	69	23	49
1. Combination fields approximate capacity 24 fields - 120A 17 fields - (not specified)	28	8	5
2. Baseball fields approximate capacity 5 fields - 14A 1 field - 500 people 5 fields - (not specified)	5	3	3

**When available, capacity or area will be indicated within parentheses.
***A - Acres

d Number of athletic fields (cont'd)

		Con- struc- tion	Im- prove- ment	Repair
3.	Football fields approximate capacity (not specified)	1	1	-
4.	Number of track fields	-	-	-
5.	" " tennis courts (approximate capacity 15 courts, 60 people 38 courts, N.S.)	23	9	31
6.	" " other courts	-	-	-
7.	" " other types of fields (approximate capacity 10 fields, 25 acres 4 fields, N.S.)	7	1	6
8.	" " running tracks (approximate capacity 1 N.S. 4 - 1 mile)	5	1	-
9.	" " school grounds (approximate capacity not specified)	-	-	4
e	Number of golf courses (capacity not specified)	-	-	1
f	Number of other recreation grounds	3	2	6
1.	Number of rodeo grounds	-	-	-
2.	" " race tracks	-	-	-
3.	" " rifle ranges (capacity not speci- fied)	-	2	-
4.	" " tourists parks	-	-	-
5.	" " other grounds (capacity not speci- fied)	3	-	6

B 11,12 Construction and Repair of
Recreation Facilities (cont'd)

		<u>Con- struc- tion</u>	<u>Im- prove- ment</u>	<u>Repair</u>
g	Number of winter sport facilities	-	-	-
	1. Number of ski jumps	-	-	-
	2. " " skating rinks	-	-	-
	3. " " toboggan slides	-	-	-
	4. " " other	-	-	-
h	Number of swimming pools (capacity not specified)	1	2	-
	" " wading pools	-	-	-
	" " bathing beaches (1 - capacity N.S. 1 - 1300 sq. yds.)	1	-	1
i	" " recreation buildings	11	-	38
	1. auditoriums	-	-	-
	2. gymnasia (capacity 11,869 sq.ft.)	1	-	-
	3. park buildings	-	-	-
	4. fair buildings	-	-	-
	5. dance halls	-	-	-
	6. combination community recrea- tion halls (capacity N.S.)	3	-	-
	7. bath houses	1	-	-
	8. zoos	-	-	-
	9. other (capacity N.S.)	6	-	3
	10. pavilions (capacity N.S.)	-	-	35

B 11,12 Construction and Repair of
Recreation Facilities (cont'd)

	<u>Con- struc- tion</u>	<u>Im- prove- ment</u>	<u>Repair</u>
j. Number of all other projects for recreation facilities	4	8	-
Sectional stage	1	-	-
Public dock	-	1	-
Picnic tables and furniture	2	-	-
Fireplaces	-	5	-
Bandstands	-	1	-
Other	1	1	-

B 13,14 Waterway and Flood Control
Projects, including Water
Conservation in Drought Areas

a1 Miles of levees	1	-	-
a2 " " riprap wall	1	-	-
a3 " " retaining wall	20	-	3
b1 " " streams cleared	-	96	19
b2 " " rivers dredged	-	3	-
c1 Number of bulkheads	8	5*	-
d1 " " dams (capacity: 9 dams - 5581 cu.yds. 6 dams - not specified)	14	-	1
e1 " " harbors	-	-	-
f1 " " other waterway and flood control projects	7	6	-
f2 " " wells dug	1	-	-

* 3 removed and 2 improved

	Con- struc- tion	Im- prove- ment	Repair
f3 Number of lakes	1	-	6
" " basins	-	3	-
" " docks	-	12	-
B15 Landscaping, Grading, Erosion Control			
a1 Number of trees planted	-	27,000*	-
a2 " " shrubs planted	-	23,000	-
a3 Acres of ground landscaped	600	4,300	100
a4 Miles of highways beautified	-	-	9
b1 Number of erosion control projects	-	1	-
b2 Square miles protected	-	-	100
b3 Acres ploughed (drought area)	-	-	-
b4 " of terracing	3,500	1	1
c1 Cubic yards of earth removed in grading projects (260,000 cu.yds.) (in addition, 1 project - 10 acres also 2 projects without the number specified)	-	-	-
d1 Number of other projects	-	2	2
1. Tree removal and trimming	-		
Number of trees trimmed		41,000	-
Number of trees removed		6,000	
2. Brush cleared - number acres	-	-	230
B 16 Conservation of Fish and Game			
a1 Fish hatcheries	-	-	-

* In addition, 2 projects without the number specified

B 16 Conservation of Fish and Game (cont'd)

	<u>Con- struc- tion</u>	<u>Im- prove- ment</u>	<u>Repair</u>
a2 Fish ponds	-	-	-
b1 Game preserves (2 - 15 acres 1 - not specified)	3	-	-
c Other fish and game conservation projects	-	-	-

B 17,18,19 Eradication of Pests
and Disease Bearers

a1 Number of rats trapped and killed	-		
a2 " " jack rabbits killed	-		
b1 " " poisonous plants eradicated	-		
c1 " " other pests and disease bearers eradication projects		55	
1. Mosquito control projects		32	
2. Tent caterpillar projects		5	
3. Ragweed eradication projects		5	
4. Infectious trees eradication projects		3	
5. Other eradication projects		10	

B 20 Other Projects on Public Property

a1 Airports	2	2	3
a2 Airport buildings	2	-	3
a3 Emergency landing fields	-	-	-

B 20 Other Projects on Public Property (cont'd)

	Con- struc- tion	Im- prove- ment	Repair
b1 State, city, county, poor farms, etc.	-	1	-
Health camp	1	-	-
b2 State, city, county, poor farms, etc. Acreage	-	-	-
b3 Military and naval reservations	-	4	1
b4 Acreage improved3718			
c1 All other public property projects	32	50	27
CWA identification signs	8	-	-
ERA owned trucks, repairs, etc.	-	2	3
Gasoline for ERA owned trucks	-	-	1
Blasting	1	-	-
Snow removal	-	17	-
Fire control lanes (120 mi.)	-	2	3
Fire hydrants (1300 painted)	-	-	5
Aviation markers	5*	1	2
County markers	-	1	-
Lights in park (9 acres)	-	-	1
Wreckage removal (S.S. Morro Castle)	-	1	-
County owned trucks	-	1	1
Preparing material for works	-	2	-
Gas, etc. tool yard (for trucks)	-	-	1
Furniture making	5	-	-
Furniture repairs	-	-	3
Motor repair and truck driving	-	2	-
Watchmen project (Port Newark)	-	1	-
Correcting house numbers	-	1	-
Photographers	-	1	-
Repairs to machinery	-	2	-
Renovation of soldiers' mat- tresses	-	1	-
Maps	-	3	-
Engineering maps	-	1	-

*Included is one project which provided for air markings in 14 counties (number of markers not specified).

61 All other public property projects (cont'd)

	Con- struc- tion	Im- prove- ment	Repair
Salvaging, cleaning stones and bricks	-	3	-
Pipes cleaned	-	1	-
Transportation	-	-	1
Moving relief families	-	3	-
Other	13	4	6

c 1,2,3,4,5 Projects to Provide Housing

a1	Number of houses repaired and remodeled in lieu of rent	None
b1	" " houses built for resettlement families	None
c1	" " houses built for subsistence homesteads	None
d1	" " houses and buildings demolished	280
	" " barges demolished	3
	" " dry docks demolished	8
	" " smoke stacks demolished	1
e1	" " other housing projects	1
	Construction of 2 Fellowship Homes for 65 people	

D 1 Making of Clothes

a1	Number of sewing rooms	77
b1	Men's suits made	2,600
b2	Women's dresses made	18,400
b3	Boy's suits made	-
b4	Girl's dresses made	10,400

D 1 Making of Clothes (cont'd)

b5 Overcoats made (see below)

b6 Windbreakers made "

b7 Small articles "
(handkerchiefs, etc.)

b8 Other articles of clothing made
(specify)

Women's skirts	1,200
" underwear	16,500
" coats	900
Girl's skirts	1,000
" underwear	10,000
" coats	700
Men's overcoats and coats	1,300
" shirts	4,900
" pants	1,400
" underwear	3,000
Boy's overcoats and coats	800
" shirts	4,300
" pants	2,200
" underwear	2,200
Infants' dresses	3,000
" underwear	3,600
Diapers	14,800
Special work:	
927 layettes-14 pieces each	12,978
111 " 27 pieces each	2,997
Miscellaneous articles	2,200

Note: Of the above articles, 11,600 were donated garments reclaimed and 109,775 were new garments made. Of the new garments made, 7,300 were made from Federal Surplus Commodity goods.

D 2 Canning and Preserving of Food

a1	Number of canning centers	2
a2	" " preservation centers	4
b1	" " cans of meat	-
b2	" " cans of vegetables	1,232,000 jars

D 2 Canning and Preserving of Food (cont'd)

b3	Number of cans of fruit	250,000 jars
b4	Pounds of other foods preserved (dehydrating, etc.)	Unknown

D 3 Production of Fuel

a1	Cords of wood cut	66,000
b1	Cubic yards of peat cut	-
c1	Tons of coal mined	-
d1	Tons of other fuel produced	-

D 4 Garden Projects

Under garden projects carried on throughout the state, 41,000 relief gardens were operated. \$51,000 was allotted for relief subsistence gardens, and with this money seeds, plants, fertilizer, lime, insecticide and canning supplies were purchased through State Emergency Relief Administration Headquarters. The supervisory personnel was paid from projects written to cover a county garden supervisor and a stenographer in each county.

D 5 Production of Household Goods

a1	Number of brooms, mops, etc. made	-
b1	" " pots and pans, etc. made	-
c1	" " pillow cases	119,000
c2	Yards of towelling (no. of towels)	353,000
c3	" " sheeting (no. of sheets)	69,000
c4	Number of mattresses	12,300

D5 Production of Household Goods (cont'd)

d1 Pounds of soap made -

e1 Units of other household goods:

Number of comforters	4,900
" " mattress covers	19,600*
Miscellaneous	200

D6 Production of Construction Materials

No projects were operated in New Jersey for the production of construction materials.

D7 Other Production Projects

Toys 3 projects**

Sewing Room Repair 4 projects

E 1,2,3,4,5,6 Public Welfare Projects

a1	Number of public health nurses	57
a2	" " people aided	73,000
a3	" " home nurses	76
a4	" " people aided	29,000
b1	" " school lunch programs	-
b2	" " children fed	-
b3	" " other lunch programs	-
b4	" " people fed	-
b5	" " nutrition lectures and demonstrations	38,000

*12,300 of these covers were used in the manufacture of mattresses prior to July 1, 1935 as shown in Item C4.

**2 projects: 3,900 toys; other, number not specified.

E 1,2,3,4,5,6 Public Welfare Projects (cont'd)

b6	Number of other public health campaigns	-
	State-wide dental project	1
c2	Number of people affected (b5 and b6)	653,000
	Nutrition campaigns	253,000
	Dental program	371,000
	Visual acuity tests	21,000
	Tests for acuity of hearing	8,000
c3	Number of Wasserman tests given	-
c4	" " blood tests made	-
c5	" " routine medical examinations	-
c6	" " special tests and examinations	1,900
	Immunized against diphtheria	1,500
	Immunized against smallpox	300
	Immunized against typhoid	100

No special welfare projects relating to health where normally, professional help is required, were carried on by the Emergency Relief Administration without the sponsorship and approval of the various professional agencies interested. For example: the school nursing project was carried on under the sponsorship of the New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Physical and Health Education, with the approval of the Emergency Relief Administration Advisory Committee on Public Health Nursing. The Dental project was carried on by the same department, collaborating with the New Jersey State Dental Society.

d1	Number of projects for supervising play	9
d2	" " people affected	360,000

F 1-8 Public Education, Arts, and Research

a1	Number of teachers, not including any employed in emergency education program	-
b1	" " Federal surveys	6
b2	" " state and local surveys	352
b3	" " research projects and surveys other than statistical and sociological	155
b4	" " traffic surveys	9
c1	" " watercolors painted	-
c2	" " oils painted	-
c3	" " drawings, etchings, etc.	-
c4	" " frescoes, murals (8 projects)	58
c5	" " statues	1
c6	" " other art projects and units produced	-

d1 The main types of clerical projects and numbers of each follow:

Total clerical projects operated:	257
Municipal Government	135
Tax records	27
Board of Education	46
Board of Health	8
City Hospital	1
Other	53
County Government	57
Board of Education	6
Tuberculosis Hospital	1
General Hospital	1
Board of Health	3
County Welfare Board	4
Other	42
State Government	34
Department of Institutions and Agencies	14
Department of Labor	4
State University	3
Other	13

F 1-8 Public Education, Arts, and Research (cont'd)

d1 The main types of clerical projects and numbers of each follow: (cont'd)

Other	31
County ERA	22
Municipal ERA	2
Other	7

d2 Number of institutions aided 12

Municipal hospitals	1
County General Hospital	1
County Tuberculosis Hospital	1
Veterans' Hospital	1
State Institution for Feeble-minded	2
State University	3
State Hospital	1
State School for the Deaf	1
State Teachers' College	1

d3 Number of safety campaigns, campaigns for instruction in first aid, etc. 38

The following information pertains to the Musicians' project established in New Jersey under the sponsorship of the Leisure Time Division. As mentioned above, this includes only undertakings sponsored by that Division as a project. It does not include, however, the musical undertakings which were sponsored by the Division but not conducted as service or work projects.

e1	Number of symphony orchestras	6
e2	" " dance orchestras	22
e3	" " other orchestras	14
e4	Estimated aggregate audience	2,356,000
e5	Number of community sings	500
e6	" " people participating	113,000

F 1-8 Public Education, Arts, and Research (cont'd)

e7	Other music projects	66
	(These include glee clubs, volunteer orchestras, harmonica bands, club choruses, etc. 64 of these employed a leader only, while two were entirely paid projects.)	
e8	Number of persons participating	11,000
	Estimated attendance	96,000
f1	Number of acting companies	1*
f2	" " performances given	108*
f3	Total size of audiences	17,000*
g2	Number of libraries aided in all ways	136
g3	" " library extension services	11
g4	" " persons served	118,000

* These figures do not include the following statistics covering amateur dramatic activities throughout the state:

Number of adult dramatic groups in the state	82
" " marionette groups	43
" " children's groups in dramatics	166
" " county supervisors of dramatics	17
" " dramatic teachers	10
" " groups interested in the dramatic contest held in Newark, May, 1935 (through elimination contests these groups were reduced to 5 final participants)	72
Final number of groups in the Trenton dramatic tournament	17
Additional activities - minstrel shows, revues, stunt nights, etc.	

G. Administrative Projects

Number of administrative projects 130*

H. Tool and Sundry Equipment Projects

Number of tool projects 21

Tool houses and tool repairs 20

Tool houses removed (4 buildings) 1

* These include one state-wide project operating in 16 State Institutions.

BRIEF SUMMARIES OF TYPICAL PROJECTS
(4. Special Note)

In the following pages, illustrated and detailed accounts of the operation and benefits of selected projects appear. These projects, selected more or less at random, typify, it is believed, the spirit of the program.

Planning Projects (4.A)

Twenty-nine county planning projects and three state-wide planning projects were carried on under the works program.

The State Planning Board carried on a project for planning studies within the state in cooperation with the National Resources Board. The first object was to assemble and present a clear, well-rounded picture of existing social, economic and physical conditions and trends within the state, a picture essential to planning for a well-balanced future development of the state, and a picture calculated to be of direct and immediate value in the several state departments and agencies in connection with their individual planning and programming activities.

The planning boards were organized to cooperate with the State Planning Board and to act as a means of contact between the Emergency Relief Administration Works Division and municipal governing bodies, county, city, borough and township.

The county planning boards were also given the task of providing work opportunities for the maximum number of employable relief clients.

Surveys in the process or finished, most of them summarized graphically on maps or charts, or otherwise presented, include:

1. Population trends - 1890 to 1930
2. Existing use of land - urban, farm and forest
3. Land classification according to relative agricultural productivity

4. Extent and degree of beach and soil erosion
5. Location and character of transportation facilities - rail, water and air
6. Location and character of improvement of state and county highways
7. Location, character and area of institutional and other state properties
8. Location, extent and development of parks and other recreational facilities - Federal, state, county and municipal - and respective deficiencies.
9. State waters - their condition, protection and use
10. Extent and character of municipal water-supply and sewage-disposal facilities
11. Distribution and extent of sub-marginal land in farms
12. Distribution, movement, and employment status of the manufacturing industries
13. Range and capacity of electric service
14. Range of assessed land values
15. Extent and location of tax-delinquent rural lands and period of delinquency
16. Occupation trends - 1880 to 1930
17. Location and distribution of public school facilities
18. Trends and status of agriculture
19. Service costs versus local tax income for 46 selected rural townships
20. Distribution of capital expenditures by municipalities of the state with population of 25,000 or more
21. Number, location, and area of municipalities by counties

22. Route, number of lines and average daily bus-traffic flow of inter-county bus lines
23. Research study, from available authoritative sources, of traffic-carrying capacity of various types of highways
24. Tabulation for each municipality and county, summarizing all available data relative to local development needs and including: relief statistics, population, community character, principal industries, public utilities, transportation facilities, planning and zoning, assessed valuations, debt, borrowing capacity, default on debt payments, tax rate for local and other purposes, parks, sewer and water systems, schools, and principal deficiencies.
25. Inventory of works projects
26. Availability of New Jersey beaches for public recreation
27. Sources of available planning data on planned proposals regularly compiled or prepared by existing state and other agencies

Et cetera. A number of other similar surveys and studies.

Following the above surveys, and now under way, is a series of diagrammatic planning studies indicating probable future development trends and corresponding future service requirements, including highways and general transportation facilities, and parks and other public lands.

Never before in the state has any considerable proportion of these facts been brought together in one place or presented in such readily understandable and usable form. The State Planning Board is rapidly approaching the point of having, for its own planning purposes and for the use of the several state departments, a series of valuable tests which may be applied advantageously to any public works program either as a whole or project by project. These tests, in many instances, will not be so precise as they might have been had more exact basic information been available. They are, however, the only things of the kind obtainable. They have real value and they represent a method of approach which may be perfected from time to time as better information is afforded.

A further State Planning Board function is the stimulation of local county and municipal plan-making and the co-ordination of local plans. Local and state development interests and requirements are so interwoven that local failure to plan may be of serious detriment to the welfare of the state. Excessive service costs, slum conditions, and sometimes failure of tax income, have their roots in no planning or in bad planning. It behooves the state, therefore, through a state planning board or corresponding agency, to see that all governmental units within the state institute sound planning procedures.

In furtherance of this function, and as an inducement to existing and possible new county planning commissions to advance planning surveys and mapping and planning studies upon a sufficiently uniform basis to permit effective co-ordination between individual county plans, the New Jersey State Planning Board is cooperating with the New York Regional Plan Association in stimulating and giving general guidance to county planning projects within the state.

In addition to the above projects, a special planning project carried on by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies provided for the development of plans for works projects in various state institutions. As a result of this project, detailed plans and specifications have been prepared for approximately five hundred new works projects, proposed for state institutions.

Planning Projects

County	29
State-wide	3

Cost: \$128,154.51

Wages	\$121,204.38
Relief Credits	2,308.00
Material	2.95
Other	4,639.18

Status:	Operating - 18
	Completed - 10
	Suspended - 4

Commodity Distribution (4.B2)

A state-wide project provided for commodity distribution. The following articles were distributed during the operation of the project:

<u>Cans</u>		<u>Units</u>
Roast beef	19 oz.	3,700
Beef broth	19 oz.	649,500
Beef stew	19 oz.	753,300
Sauerkraut	24 oz.	447,200
#2 Soup	19 oz.	486,600
Mutton	24 oz.	164,800
Veal	19 oz.	197,600
Evaporated milk	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	848,200
Beef (Federal)	19 oz.	2,046,000

<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Units</u>
Cheese #18	8 oz. pkg.	97,600
Cheese #27	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg.	241,500
Rice	2 lb. pkg.	309,300
Sugar	10 lb. pkg.	30,100
Lard	1 lb. pkg.	24,200
Tongue	1 lb. pkg.	11,000
Butter	1 lb. pkg.	55,000
Potatoes	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bag	606,000
Cabbage (fresh)	lb.	1,330,700
Fresh beef	5 lb.	338,000

<u>Yards</u>		<u>Units</u>
Sheeting, 45" wide		143,300
Sheeting, 90" wide		146,200
Toweling		534,700
Ticking		301,100
Comfort covering		21,400
Cotton		535,800

	<u>Units</u>
Huck towels	28,400
Terry towels	29,600
Pillow cases	49,100
Sheets	50,300
Mattresses	11,000
Quilts	1,800
Blankets	21,500
Mattress covers	8,300
Comfort covers	30,800
Dresses	700
Spool cotton #40	200
Spool cotton #60	300

Project No. S-D2-250

Cost: \$98,712.67

Wages	\$23,660.46
Material	1,380.49
Other	73,671.72

Status: Completed

Started under CWA No

Projects on Roads, Bridges, etc. (4.B1,2,5,6 - a)

Morse Avenue, Scotch Plains, New Jersey, was a rough, ungraded, crooked roadway, which had brush and small trees growing along the edge of a twelve-foot traveled roadway. Swamps adjoined this road at frequent intervals, and the road itself tended to hold water in places due to improper grades and lack of drainage facilities. The township was constantly obliged to spend money on maintenance to keep the road passable, as no funds were available to pave it properly.

This street was graded, drained and paved with bituminous surface-treated macadam pavement for a distance of about 3,335 linear feet. This project was started in November, 1933, under the Civil Works Administration, and although the winter of 1933-34 was a severe one, a substantial amount of grading, storm sewers and ditching was completed. In the summer of 1934, the work was continued by the Emergency Relief Works Administration and the project is now nearing completion under that organization.

The work of this project consisted in laying storm sewers of 18-foot, 15-foot and 12-foot reinforced concrete pipes and of paving with bituminous surface-treated macadam pavement to the width of 18 feet. A final seal coat of refined coal tar "A" is still needed and this will put the pavement in first-class condition. Rough grading has been done on the nine-foot grade and rolled shoulders of the road. The fine grading is now being worked on and at the completion of this, the shoulders and the grade will be rolled by the township roller. A 12-foot sidewalk space is excavated and graded for nearly the entire length of the road.

The drainage ditches are completed and functioning perfectly. These have eliminated many mosquito

breeding places. This, combined with the fact that the swamps adjoining the road have been filled in with the excavated material, has made the surrounding territory a healthier place in which to live.

This project has received many favorable comments both from adjoining land owners and from citizens throughout the township. Perhaps the best proof of the worth of the project is the fact that new houses are now being constructed along this road, whereas before the paving was done there was practically no building here, although the road was one of the oldest in the township. The added tax revenue from these properties will soon offset the cost of the project.

Project No. 20-B1-28

Cost: \$ 35,708.72

Wages	\$ 4,202.55
Relief Credits	26,891.15
Material	3,181.86
Other	1,433.16

Status: Operating

Started under CWA: Yes

Repair of Boardwalk Project (4.B1,2,5,6 - b)

A valuable project was conducted in Atlantic City, where 146 men were employed in re-decking and repairing sections of the boardwalk. The municipality had been unable to maintain the boardwalk in good repair, and numerous sections had become dangerous for use by the public.

All materials were provided by the City of Atlantic City, and work was provided for a large number of skilled carpenters as well as unskilled laborers.

Project No. 1-52-2

Cost: \$ 65,486.88

Wages	\$40,229.38
Material	25,137.50
Other	120.00

Status: Suspended

Started under CWA: Yes

Construction of Culverts (4.B1,2,5,6 - c)

Seven culverts have been built in Passaic County since the inception of the Civil Works program.

The county engineer originally submitted plans for forty-one of these, but due to the county's inability to purchase the necessary material, the remainder have been cancelled.

The culverts were built with a clear width of 30 feet to conform with the roads. Material used consisted of field stone for foundation walls and abutments, with a reinforced concrete slab, with cobble stone wing walls, laid in such a way as to emphasize the colors of the stones.

These culverts will save the county a large maintenance cost, as they replace old ones which were constructed of wood, and only 12 feet in width. Each year it was necessary to install new planking or guard rails, and constant inspection was necessary. An additional benefit is the larger capacity of these culverts, particularly noticeable when streams are swollen. They also permit the passage of vehicles going in opposite directions, which was not possible with the old narrow ones.

This is a most desirable kind of work for this vicinity, due to the preponderant labor required when contrasted to the materials used. This work entails not only actual construction work but also stone gathering and some stream clearance.

Project No. 16-B2-48

Cost: \$4,449.25

Wages	\$1,974.85
Relief Credits	2,392.80
Other	81.60

Status: Completed

Started under CWA Yes

School Building Project (4.B3,4 - a)

An addition to a school building in Union County was undertaken, consisting of two separate classrooms, forming two wings to the old building.

The excavations were made to the depth of the old building footing and all excavated materials were moved away. A poured concrete foundation was used, and outside walls of brick and hollow tile were laid one story high to conform with the old structure. Wooden beams and wood floors were laid on iron girders and columns. The roofs were framed and boarded over to match the old building. At this time the roofs are ready for the slaters.

Activities on this project were retarded from the start by lack of competent skilled mechanics in this vicinity and by the continued interference by labor agitators. This last condition has been entirely removed by the excellent handling of the problem by the present foreman.

Project No. 20-B3-358

Cost:		\$5,200.91
Wages	\$ 408.00	
Relief Credits	4,792.91	
Status:		Operating
Started under CWA		No

Repair of Public Schools (4.B3,4 - a)

Numerous work-for-relief projects were suggested for relief clients in Salem City, but it was felt that no greater public benefit could be derived from the work of the relief clients than repairing and improving the public schools. The Superintendent of Schools had prepared a long list of items which should have attention for improving the efficiency of the school system and the school properties, but for which no money was available in the school budget. These items were carefully scrutinized and the project was set up, including all the important items for which the Board of Education was willing to furnish materials. The work included the following:

Carpenter Street School

This was an old-fashioned two-room building which has been used for sub-normal children. Partitions, lockers, and old stoves were removed, and the structure was turned into a one-room building for use as a girls' gymnasium. The building was thoroughly overhauled,

repaired and painted, and is now in first class condition.

High School

All the woodwork on the outside of the building, and the iron grilles were painted. Relief workers also painted all the corridors, toilets and several of the rooms in the building, and repaired concrete sidewalks and driveways on two streets adjacent to the school.

Grammar School

Two rooms were painted; playgrounds were graded, gravelled and provided with proper drainage; and a fence was repaired and painted.

Griffith Street School

Rooms were painted; the roof repaired and painted; and playgrounds were graded, gravelled and provided with proper drainage.

R. M. Acton School

Here the playgrounds were also graded, gravelled, and provided with proper drainage. An iron fence on two streets was also painted.

General

There were all sorts of miscellaneous repairs made in all of these schools, such as repairs to toilets and making them more sanitary; repairs to screens, doors, lockers, plaster cracks and breaks; varnishing desks and woodwork, and repairs to broken floors.

The work done on these schools has been favorably commented upon in the public press, and especially by the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools, who claim that none of this work could possibly have been done without the aid of the work-for-relief clients.

Project No. 17-B4-43

Cost: \$ 1,712.10

Relief Credits \$ 1,199.60
Material 512.50

Status: Completed

Started under CWA No

Fire House Construction (4.B3,4,- b)

The Borough of Hopatcong is on the shores of a lake of the same name, which is one of the popular summer resorts of New Jersey. This resort is well-developed, with summer homes varying from small, cheaply constructed cottages designed for summer use to more pretentious buildings of substantial construction. The summer population of this lake is large, due to its attractive location and its proximity to the metropolitan area of New York City.

Prior to the erection of the fire house, the fire apparatus of the Borough of Hopatcong had been inadequately housed and too decentralized. Due to the nature of the community, frequent fires were not unlikely. Acting upon the suggestion of the Emergency Relief Works Division, which acted as a planning board, the Borough decided to participate in the construction of a municipal fire house.

This building is a one-story concrete block and stucco structure, with a six-inch reinforced concrete floor. The roof is of wood truss construction and is shingled. The doors and window frames are of wood. The interior of the building is finished with metal lath and plaster walls and paneled plaster board ceiling. The building is 60' x 26' and is of sufficient space for two fire trucks, a meeting room, kitchen and service rooms.

The Borough of Hopatcong furnished all material and some of the skilled labor. The total cost of the building when completed will be approximately \$5,000, or 22¢ per cubic foot. At the present time this structure is approximately 96% completed.

The fire house has filled a real need in the community.

Project No. 19-B3-44

Cost: \$ 4,402.20

Wages	\$ 315.00
Relief Credits	1,443.20
Material	2,500.00
Other	144.00

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Construction of Township Hall (4.B3.4 - C)

A project for the completion of a township hall was carried on in Millington, Passaic Township, Morris County. The project was started July 27, 1934, and completed December 20, 1934.

Miscellaneous repairs and improvements were made on an unused and dilapidated school house to convert it into a useful and attractive township hall.

As a result of these improvements, interest in township activities was stimulated, and this township has become an outstanding example of community interest in public affairs.

Fifteen men were employed on the undertaking at a cost of \$2,364.65.

Project No. 14-B4-75

Cost: \$ 2,364.65

Relief Credits	\$ 1,105.60
Material	1,207.96
Other	51.09

Status: Completed

Started under CWA No

Erection of Hospital Building (4.B3.4 - E)

The need for a more adequate space in the Irvington General Hospital, a municipal institution

in Irvington, Essex County, New Jersey, was patent for many years. A lack of certain laboratory equipment for organic chemistry and biological research was felt. A movement for new and larger quarters was started in October, 1934. The proceeds of a Charity Ball, amounting to approximately \$5,000, were set aside in November, 1934, for the purchase of building materials and equipment. The Town of Irvington filed an application with the Emergency Relief Administration to furnish the necessary labor, and upon approval of the project, work was started December 15, 1934.

The project consisted of the erection of an additional building in the hospital grounds to house the out-patient department. As a measure of economy, the community decided to dismantle an old school, 23' x 72', and to re-erect it at the hospital. The actual dismantling of the building and shipment of materials to the new site were completed in one week.

Excavation for the new building was started during an extremely cold period and the men suffered severely from exposure and frost-bite. Hand excavation under these circumstances, with frost penetrating as much as four feet, proved to be a slow and tedious operation. However, these disadvantages were somewhat overcome by the alteration of the construction procedure at the direction of the district engineer.

The exterior of the building is finished in semi-Colonial fashion, with smooth cement-plastered walls, asphalt composition imitation brick sidewalls, and octagonal stone surfaced roof shingles. All flashings, leaders and gutters are of 16 oz. copper. All exposed exterior woodwork was painted with three coats of white paint and all metal work was finished in a pleasing shade of green. New material was used for floor joists, ceiling and panels. Considerable difficulty was encountered in re-spacing exterior wall studing to suit the wall board and an enormous amount of cutting was necessary to work out the paneling with a pleasing effect. The interior of the new building is divided into four major rooms. The largest room is equipped to house the Board of Health. The town health officer and the supervising physician each have a private office. A large bacteriological laboratory is provided and two toilet rooms. The basement is divided into two rooms, one of which is to be used to hold animals for laboratory test purposes.

While this project was not completed until July 11, only incidental work remained to be done after July 1. The total labor costs for the constructions, including service, sanitary drainage connections and landscaping, amounted to \$16,000, all of which was furnished by Emergency Relief Administration. The entire fund of \$5,000, furnished by the town, was expended on materials and equipment.

As a complete unit, the building is a very considerable addition to the hospital group and will serve the community for many years.

Project No. 7-B4-410

Cost: \$19,893.91

Wages	\$ 560.00
Relief Credits	15,170.47
Materials & Others	4,163.44

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Library Project (4.B3,4 - F)

A project of exceptional worth provided for the erecting of an addition to and the complete renovating of the façade of the East Trenton Branch of the Free Public Library of the City of Trenton, New Jersey.

The building was a Revolutionary landmark and had fallen in disrepair. An ugly hip roof was removed, and the lines of the building were restored to their original classic purity. The addition provides for the expansion of library facilities.

Project No. 11-B4-73

Cost: \$19,130.48

Wages	\$18,052.48
Relief Credits	1,078.00

Status: Completed

Started under CWA Yes

The Trent House (4.B3,4 - F)

The Trent House, located at South Warren Street, Trenton, was built in 1719. The first Chief Justice of New Jersey, William Trent, from whom Trenton takes its name, was the original owner. It was given to the City of Trenton in 1929 by Edward A. Stokes to be used as an art gallery, an historical museum and branch library, or a combination of these.

The Trent House is of early American Colonial architecture. In 1850 a wing was added. Several Governors of New Jersey have lived here. Trent House was also known as Bloomsbury Court.

In 1933, a project to restore Trent House was begun under CWA, which consisted of the demolition of the 1850 wing, renovation of the stable, removal of from 10 to 15 coats of paint and repointing the bricks to Colonial style, and the replacing of a crumbling brick wall on three sides of the grounds.

Instead of taking new wood and milling and mitering it, there have been several surveys to locate similar moldings and panels throughout the state. This has been a costly proposition and has added to the length of the project. The old house had inside shutters and these have been repaired and re-hung. In order to heat the house a fan-and-heater system, located in the attic, has been installed, and heat will radiate from the fireplaces. All the work on this project has been done by relief labor. Landscaping is planned for a Colonial garden.

Project No. S11-B4-7

Cost: \$48,234.19

Wages	\$44,985.36
Relief Credits	1,900.50
Material	985.40
Other	362.93

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Other Public Buildings (not recreational) (4.B3,4 - G)

Under the sponsorship of the Board of Education of the City of Plainfield, Union County, New Jersey,

a project was approved to erect a two-story vocational and shop building of brick and masonry construction. This project was started February 25, 1935. At the present time, it is approximately 21% completed. During the time the project has been in operation, an average of twelve skilled workers have been used daily.

The work has consisted of raising the side-walls to an average height of nine feet, completing concrete pier footings for the buildings, constructing the brick foundation walls, installing electrical conduits and doing the necessary filling and grading around the buildings.

To date, the following items of work have been completed on the building:

Concrete pier footings	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	cu. ft.
Concrete footings	642	" "
Brick foundation walls	2450	" "
Brick walls	3337	" "
Brick band course and sills	418	lin. ft.
Electrical conduit	1072	" "
Fitting and assembling steel sash	82	
Setting steel sash	17	
Setting door bucks	3	
Erecting scaffolds - 4'0" wide	912	lin. ft.

The outdoor work consisted of:

Uprooting two large and two small trees		
Rough excavation	540	cu. yds.
Excavating trenches	240	" "
Backfill and grading	222	" "
Removing old concrete wall 40'0"x180"x3'0"		
Removing part of concrete driveway 48'0"x3'6"x6"		

Project No. 20-B3-338

Cost: \$ 6,017.30

Wages \$ 432.00
Relief Credits 5,585.30

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Renovating of Historic Building (4.B3,4 - H)

An interesting project provided for the employment of seven men in remodeling and protecting the historic Dey Mansion at Preakness Valley Park, Preakness, Passaic County.

This building played an important role in housing General Washington in the days when he was leading his army in their campaigns. So rich in historic value was the Dey Mansion that it animated the imagination and activities of patriotically-minded people in New Jersey to preserve the building as a national shrine. The building and the property were finally purchased by the Passaic County Park Commission.

It was the task of the works project to recreate a house of the eighteenth century, and the work included the removing of various porches and stucco which had been applied over the fine old brick. In addition, floors were scraped and varnished, and antique hardware was installed throughout the building.

Various Revolutionary societies took part in the dedication of the home a short time after the work of reconstruction was completed.

Project No. 16-B4-87

Cost: \$ 2,709.20

Wages \$ 2,114.90
Relief Credits 594.30

Status: Completed

Started under CWA Yes

Sewer Construction (4.B7,8,9,10 - a)

Under the classification of sewer construction, a project was carried on in the Borough of Stone Harbor. The work consisted of construction of sewers on 82nd, 83rd, 86th, 96th, 106th Streets, 2nd Avenue and Sunset Drive. A total of 1,500 feet of ditching, laying pipe, and back filling constituted the work, plus shoring of trenches for the protection against injury to the workers. The entire project was completed by relief labor, and the materials were furnished by the Borough of Stone Harbor. The Borough Superintendent acted as inspector on the job.

The building of these sanitary sewers would probably have been postponed indefinitely, as the borough's finances would not warrant these improvements at this time. Therefore, a worthwhile service has been rendered the Borough of Stone Harbor by the Administration.

Project No. 5-B7-52

Cost: \$ 1,606.40

Relief Credits \$ 1,369.60

Other 236.80

Status: Suspended

Started under CWA No

Flood Control (4.B7,8,9,10 - b)

To create storm drains to relieve flood control conditions in various Essex County municipalities was both important and necessary, because of the fact that almost the entire county is overshadowed by the New Jersey section of the Alleghany Mountain range which induces flood conditions during the spring and summer freshet seasons.

Naturally, those municipalities lying immediately adjacent to the mountain foothills, such as Montclair, West Orange, Orange and South Orange were most directly affected by these flood conditions. For each community to attempt to solve these problems independent of its neighboring community would prove not only an inadequate means of attempting to solve the problem, but would as well work an injustice to the

community which was compelled to absorb the waters of its neighbor without adequate preparation for control.

Accordingly, tentative plans were prepared by the local engineers of each of the affected communities, in cooperation with the Emergency Relief Administration regional and district engineers, and the tentative plans were then coordinated in a practical working plan which could be followed by each community with the certainty that when completed all of the results would be efficiently coordinated.

To this end the City of Montclair led all of its mountain district flood drainage into a concrete box culvert 3' x 4" which was built to the city limits adjoining West Orange where it was met and joined by a similar sized culvert, which in turn was built to empty into the Wigwam Brook, an open stream which had been previously widened to a distance of 10 feet and deepened to a depth of 7 feet. Stone retaining walls were built along the entire length of the Wigwam Brook leading into the Second River in Orange, which had made similar preparations to carry the increased flood waters to the adjoining outlet to the Passaic River which ultimately finds outlet in the Newark Bay.

In another section of West Orange, a similar flood water condition affects the neighboring Village of South Orange through the outlet of the East Branch of the Rahway River and this interlocking flood condition is being met in a similar manner as was done with the Cities of Montclair and Orange.

Projects Nos. 7-B2-409	7-B8-618
7-B2-675	7-B13-522
7-B5-821	7-B14-28
7-B7-17	7-B14-76
7-B7-48	7-B14-775
7-B7-670	

Cost: \$504,421.82

Wages	\$ 72,253.74
Relief Credits	317,702.55
Material	28,194.66
Other	86,270.87

Erection of Pump House (4.B7,8,9,10 - c)

At Park Ridge, Bergen County, 24 men were employed in the erection of a new pump house station.

Heating and pumping units were installed, 150 feet of piping were laid, the property was graded, and a roadway 16 feet wide and 400 feet long was built. A well is to be drilled by the borough.

Project No. 2-B15-27

Cost: \$16,388.04

Wages	\$	228.78
Relief Credits		3,300.80
Material		8,452.30
Other		4,406.16

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Construction and Repair of Recreational Facilities (4.B11,12 - a)

The City of Ocean City, one of Cape May County's seashore resorts, has reconstructed a building into a music pavilion. The building is approximately 70'x225', and one story high. It consists of several anterooms, a sounding shell for band and orchestra concerts, and a floor space which will seat 2,200 persons.

Because this building has been erected for twenty years or more, certain needed repairs had to be made which the municipality could not finance in their entirety. The repair work was a difficult matter to handle, as only enough of the structure could be safely removed as could be replaced by nightfall, because it was important that the interior of this building be protected from the elements at all times.

Four hundred and nine feet of cornice were replaced, one hundred feet of metal work repaired, and one hundred and thirty feet of copper gutters, with ninety feet of copper downspouts, erected, fastened and soldered. Eleven thousand five hundred square feet of painting were completed, seventy windows reglazed and rehung, and seven new doors, replacing old ones, were installed.

All labor, both skilled and unskilled, was taken from relief rolls. The City of Ocean City furnished all materials used on this project. The beauty and comfort of this pavilion is enjoyed by a visiting

and summer residential population of approximately 100,000 persons.

Project No. 5-B4-68

Cost: \$ 1,299.50

Relief Credits \$ 907.20

Material 392.30

Status: Completed

Started under CWA No

Playground Construction (4.B11,12 - b)

Prior to the activities of the Emergency Relief Administration, no playground was available for the children of the Leslie Street School, Hillside, Union County, or in the adjacent area.

There was, however, a large tract of land 350'x230' adjoining the school. This was covered with trees, brush, berry bushes and large boulders, and the surface was irregular.

A project was started to clear and grade the grounds. At the present time, a considerably large space has been cleared and graded and is now used for a soft ball field. Earth fill was obtained from a cellar excavation four blocks away and hauled by wheelbarrow. The school children are using the field as fast as it is cleared and the playground has proven a boon to the residents of this section by keeping the children off the streets.

This project is now about 50% complete, and its completion has been approved by the WPA.

When completed, the playground will provide for a badminton court, slides, swings, and sand pits for the younger children.

The Emergency Relief Administration has received much favorable comment on the construction of playgrounds.

Project No. 20-B11-449

Cost: \$4,708.50

Wages	\$	336.00
Relief Credits		4,287.25
Other		85.25

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Rifle Ranges Constructed (4.B11,12 - f)

A project to improve the grounds of the State Police Headquarters at Wilburtha, Mercer County, was conducted at a cost of \$26,325.79.

Two hundred and fifty-one men were employed in draining the drill field, in building a log cabin, and in constructing a new pistol range, which will play an important part in the training program of the organization.

Project No. S11-B15-3

Cost: \$26,325.79

Wages	\$24,974.99
Relief Credits	546.00
Other	804.80

Status: Completed

Started under CWA Yes

Swimming Pool Construction (4.B11,12 - h)

Erection of 988 linear feet of chain link fence around Mountwell Park swimming pool of the Camden County Park System was undertaken in Camden County.

The purpose of this project was to enclose the entire swimming pool in a 7 foot high chain link fence.

Considerable difficulty was anticipated in the erecting of this fence. The fence was planned by the sponsor, the Camden County Park Commission, to be erected on very uneven ground and was designed to

follow the contours of the ground. This, added to the fact that no skilled fence erectors were available, increased the problem which had to be solved by the relief workers. However, the work was started June 10, 1935, and continued to its completion July 18, 1935.

The first operation was the erection of the posts. These posts were set in concrete and corner posts were guyed. The second operation was the erection of the fence in these posts. After the first few days of work, the men developed the knack of handling the material, and thereafter little difficulty was found in the erection. A turnstile was erected at the entrance gate.

The benefits to the public were paradoxical, inasmuch as the fence was erected to enforce the entrance fee of 10 cents per person. This public swimming pool is free up until 2 P.M. In order to obtain funds for attendant guards and maintenance, a charge of 10 cents per person is made after that time. In the past this was unenforceable as the pool was opened to surrounding territory and only a few persons paid this fee. Due to reduced budget the County Park Commission was without funds to maintain the pool in a safe condition or to pay necessary life guards and attendants and unless the above fee was charged the Commission would have been forced to close the pool to all bathers. This would have deprived the children of free bathing during the morning hours. Since the erection of this fence, sufficient fees have been collected to maintain the pool and safeguard the free bathers.

The cost of material and equipment, amounting to \$1,500.00, was borne by the County Park Commission. Work relief labor and supervision was supplied by the Emergency Relief Administration. The entire fence cost less than \$2.20 per foot.

Project No. 4-B12-212

Cost: \$ 2,234.00

Wages	\$ 115.00
Relief Credits	644.00
Material	1,475.00

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Recreation Buildings Constructed (4.B11,12 - i)

Development of recreational facilities at the Palisades Interstate Park, Bergen County, employed 503 men.

Under the project various buildings, including a handsome fieldstone bath house at Bloomer's Beach, were constructed, and new roads and trails were built and improvements in landscaping made.

This program has vastly improved facilities in the park and has added to the recreational pleasures not only of New Jersey citizens but of thousands of persons from New York, to whom the Palisades Park offers the nearest contact with out-of-door activities.

Project No. S2-B3-7

Cost: \$110,384.08

Wages	\$98,880.76
Relief Credits	9,156.50
Material	68.92
Other	2,277.90

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Other Recreation Facilities Constructed (4.B11,12 - j)

During the early part of the CWA program, considerable difficulty was experienced in the City of Passaic in finding suitable projects, in view of the fact that the city had no funds with which to meet material bills. The Works Division was forced to take steps to find projects which would be of social and economic value, and with this in mind a plan was prepared by the supervisor in Passaic for an amphitheater in the First Ward Park.

There being a plentiful supply of unquarried brown sandstone in the city, it was decided to build the amphitheater of this material, establishing a quarry for the purpose. The nature of the rock is such that no explosives could be used, as the rock would shatter, and all quarrying was done manually. The rock was inspected, and suitable pieces selected and trucked to the job, a haul of about one and one-quarter miles. Cement was furnished by Federal funds. Sand was dug

in the neighborhood and screened for use in making mortar. The gravel resulting from the screening was used for concrete where needed.

The project was organized with one gang of laborers in the quarry, under an experienced foreman, one gang of laborers at the side of the amphitheater under another foreman to do the necessary excavating work, with a third gang under a mason foreman to take care of actual masonry work. The third gang was made up of ten masons, ten hod-carriers, and ten common laborers to handle the stone. All these gangs were charged to the project, and were under a superintendent, who was an experienced building construction superintendent.

The structure was built entirely of local brown sandstone, in pieces averaging not over four inches in thickness, laid up dry in a series of walls which formed the risers of the amphitheater. One foot below the top the stone was laid up in mortar, to make the structure permanent. The various steps were then levelled off, and a lean mixture of gravel screenings, cinders (obtained from local factories), and cement was laid for a pavement bed. Then the treads or seats were paved with slabs of sandstone laid in a random pattern, and the stone thoroughly grouted in place, after which the joints were trowelled off.

The amphitheater when completed, presented a pleasing appearance, taking the form of a bow, and seats about thirty-five hundred persons. It is used for athletic competitions and public gatherings in the east side of the city, which is densely populated. It is an asset to the city and to the Park Department.

Project No. 16-B11-25

Cost: \$ 8,283.36

Wages	\$ 6,745.96
Relief Credits	1,169.40
Other	368.00

Status: Completed

Started under CWA Yes

Conservation of Game (4.B16)

In November, 1933, the Civil Works Administration began a project for the preservation of game at Fork River in Ocean County. At the close of CWA in 1934, this project was transferred to the ERA Works Division.

This project consisted of the clearing and stumping of ten acres of woodland for the rearing fields for game birds in this section. At the present time a brooder to house 15,000 pheasants is under construction.

Project S15-B16-2

Cost: \$ 1,506.02

Wages	\$ 734.92
Relief Credits	754.60
Other	16.50

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Project No. S15-B16-13

Cost: \$ 8,410.41

Relief Credits \$8,410.41

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Flood Control (4.B13,14 - a)

The Weasel Brook, Passaic, which drains a very large area in the City of Clifton and which passes through the City of Passaic, discharging into the Passaic River, is a source of trouble during almost all rain storms. The water rises rapidly, and in overflowing does a great deal of damage to property along its banks. Originally this was a meandering stream with a fairly wide flood plain, but due to the improvement and development of the cities of Clifton and Passaic, the flood plain has been filled in and built up, until the stream itself has been encroached upon. In consequence, flood conditions are frequent.

A three hundred foot section of wall was built in front of Public School No. 12, Passaic, to protect and enlarge the playground of that building. The playground sloped into the Weasel Brook, and at times was a source of danger to the pupils. A twenty-foot channel was laid out and approved by the State Water Policy Commission, and a dry wall of brown sandstone built along the one shore. This eliminated the long slope of the playground and gave the pupils more play space, and at the same time provided proper channel for the stream at high water.

This improvement was so satisfactory that it was decided to build walls along the stream farther upstream, in the vicinity of President Street and Van Winkle Avenue. In this case walls were built on each side of the brook, with a twenty-foot clear channel. Walls average from five to six feet above the normal stream level. The stream has been observed during the few months while at flood crest, and so far the walls have held the brook under all conditions, and no flooding of cellars and streets has occurred. There remains a short section in the City of Passaic which should be completed under WPA, and such portions of the stream in Clifton as meet the desired of the local authorities. It would also be most desirable if the County of Passaic would correct the stricture caused in Passaic by narrow span bridges, which hold back water and retard the flow, contributing to the causes of flood.

The residents of the City of Passaic in the vicinity of the Weasel Brook have expressed considerable satisfaction with the results obtained, and are most anxious that the work be continued under WPA.

Project No. 16-B14-193

Cost: \$26,917.85

Wages	\$ 1,338.00
Relief Credits	24,388.65
Other	1,191.20

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Erosion Control (4.B13,14 - c)

A project for erosion control was instituted in Cape May for the ditching and building of bulkheads

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and jetties, located on the Delaware Bay at Reed's Beach, Kimball's Beach and Bidwell's Creek.

Before the construction of bulkheads this area had been overrun by tides, because the dunes had been eaten away by a storm tide. Therefore none of the meadow land was available for the cutting of hay, and large stagnant pools developed, making breeding places for mosquitoes. Bulkheads and storm fences were built to keep the tides off the meadows, and these were reinforced with a mud and sand fill. At several places outfall pipes were placed to drain the meadows and a trap was placed to keep the tides out. Jetties were built at intervals to make beach in front of the bulkheads and storm fences. The jetties built have cut down the velocity of the water to such an extent that beach is actually building in front of these bulkheads.

The jetty at Bidwell's Creek is one of the outstanding jobs of the CWA and ERA. The original jetties at Bidwell's Creek, built approximately ten years ago, were of interlocking sheet pile construction and extended on both sides of the creek outward into the Bay. Sand bars had formed at the ends of these jetties and had made it impossible for boats to get in and out of the creek at low water.

Under this project an extension to the southern side was constructed and at once it was noted that a channel was being cut through. Although the jetty was constructed as originally planned, it did not extend far enough into the bay to make a channel to deep water. This condition has been reported to the State Board of Commerce and Navigation and it is going to continue the jetty under contract.

This entire job was made possible by the co-operation of the State Board of Commerce and Navigation, the Mosquito Commission of Cape May County and the Township Committee of Middle Township. The state furnished all the materials, the township the engineering, and the Mosquito Commission small tools and sundry equipment. If this job is continued and the jetty at Bidwell's Creek is extended, it will be one of the greatest improvements in Cape May County for the pleasure fishermen, as it will allow their boats to go into Bidwell's Creek in time of storm.

Project No. S5-B14-3

Cost: \$13,030.60

Wages	\$ 6,930.40
Relief Credits	4,683.20
Other	1,417.00

Status: Abandoned

Started under CWA Yes

Flood Control (4.B13,14 - f)

A project for the construction of a lake and recreation area in Greenbrook Park, Plainfield, Union County, was undertaken. What was once an unsightly, mosquito breeding area has been excavated and graded and converted into an attractive lake. The excavated material was used to fill in swamp formerly used as a city dump. This unsightly swamp has been rapidly converted into a useful recreation field.

Up to the present time, over 2,146 cubic yards of earth have been removed to fill in the low areas, and 200 square yards of lake bank graded:

6,479 square yards of recreational area
graded
3,226 square yards of recreational area
top soiled for seeding
130 cubic yards of top soil prepared
for spreading
606 linear feet of 12" concrete drains
130 linear feet of french drain

The completed lake and recreational area will provide an added attraction to this park and at the same time remove an expense.

Because of the Park Commission's inability to budget funds for this type of work, it probably would not have been done for many years.

Project No. 20-B15-159

Cost: \$14,105.45

Wages	\$ 2,247.30
Relief Credits	11,256.10
Other	602.05

Status: Operating

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Started under CWA Yes

Landscaping and Grading (4.B15 - a)

Situated at Garrett Mountain on the outskirts of Paterson, is what is known as the Old Watchung Ridge covering an area of 700 acres. It overlooks the Passaic Valley. Large buildings in New York and the George Washington Bridge can be seen very distinctly from this point. In clear weather one can see as far north as Bear Mountain. Garrett Mountain received its name many years ago from the Garrett Club of Paterson, which holds its annual outing in these mountains every summer.

A Mr. Lambert, who was a pioneer in the silk industry in Paterson, built a palatial home at the foot of the present Garrett Mountain Park about 43 years ago. This building is now occupied by the Passaic County Historical Society and the offices of the Passaic County Park Commission. At the top of the mountain is an observation tower which was also built by Mr. Lambert. This tower is 75 feet above ground and the base is 500 feet above sea level. One of the most beautiful views of the metropolitan area can be seen from this tower. An auto overlook has been built along the upper ridge which is a point of interest to tourists and sight-seers. In 1934 the Park had 880,000 visitors, while 47,390 persons enjoyed the swimming in the pond which is situated at the rear of the park. Last year 113 picnic permits were issued for large outings.

The Works Divisions of the CWA and ERA have made many improvements in this park. Listed below are a number of these outstanding improvements:

Constructing 1,500 feet sanitary sewer from the tower and castle to existing sewer in Clifton.

Installing toilets and wash basins at base of tower.

Constructing 3,800 feet concrete curb from main entrance to castle.

Demolishing old sheds and obsolete buildings.

Building 5 car garage and storage shed.

Grading bridle path - 6,600 feet long by 8 feet wide.

Grading and constructing 7,500 feet of foot-paths - 6 feet wide.

Building road from main road through dense woodlands to bathing beach - 3,200 feet long by 20 feet wide.

Clearing and grubbing and removing dead trees- 8 acres.

Constructing brownstone wall at bathing beach - 350 feet long by 6' deep by 3 feet wide.

Grading and covering beach with sand - 15,000 square feet.

Constructing stone pier into pond approximately 100 feet long and building diving board on same.

Constructing catch basins and storm drains at advantageous points.

Planting and replanting numerous trees and shrubs throughout park area.

Project No. 16-B15-85

Cost: \$44,026.51

Wages	\$ 8,157.48
Relief Credits	35,419.63
Other	449.40

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Landscaping and Grading (4.B15 - c)

A project for landscape grading was written to build a county park in Cape May County. The park is located on State Highway Route #4, two miles north of Cape May Court House and has an area of forty-eight acres. It was a thickly wooded section, adjacent to the County Farm and is owned by Cape May County. A road thirty feet wide and one and five-tenths miles in length was built around and through the park and necessitated the cutting of timber and the pulling of stumps the entire distance. This road has been graded and is safe for automobile travel. All through the forty-eight

acres a heavy undergrowth of brush exists and is being cut, piled and burned.

High places in the park are being cut down and the dirt placed in lower areas, so practically no fill will be needed. A fresh water lake covering an area of three acres has been drained and the bottom cleaned and stumps pulled out. The banks of the lake have been built up and made regular where previously they had a very ragged appearance. This lake, which is nearing completion, will be stocked with fish by the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission. The job has been a relief work project throughout, and a new project for the completion of this work has been forwarded to the Works Progress Administration for approval.

Benches, fire places and tables are to be placed in the park for the use of picnickers.

When this project is completed it will provide a much needed park for the Cape May County citizens and visitors.

The County of Cape May has furnished all materials and truck hire to date.

Project No. 5-B15-31

Cost: \$25,605.00

Wages	\$ 1,554.00
Relief Credits	18,494.20
Other	5,556.80

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Eradication and Control of Pests (4.B17,18,19 - c)

A county-wide project for the "Eradication and Control of Pests and Disease Bearers" was conducted in Cape May County.

This work was centered mostly on the meadows adjacent to Ocean City, Wildwood, Cape May and Wildwood Villas. The work consisted of the digging of 1,030,000 linear feet of ditches to drain stagnant water from low spots in the meadows, which are breeding areas for mosquitoes and other pests.

Supervision for the project was furnished by the Cape May County Mosquito Commission, although tools, boots and foremen were supplied by the Works Division of the Emergency Relief Administration. A total of 462 relief clients worked on this project.

Project No. 5-B18-22

Cost: \$19,338.20

Wages	\$ 1,056.00
Relief Credits	17,780.00
Material	192.20
Other	310.00

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Airport Project (4.B20 - a)

A state-wide project provided for the air-marking of public and private buildings, as well as emergency landing fields, throughout the state.

This work has been of great merit because it has improved the aviation facilities throughout the state and thus lessened the hazard of flying under adverse weather conditions.

Project No. S-B20-8

Cost: \$ 1,468.52

Wages	\$ 1,420.52
Relief Credits	48.00

Status: Completed

Started under CWA No

Military Reservations (4.B20 - b)

One of the most important projects in Salem County was conducted at the Delaware Ordnance Depot, a United States Military Reservation.

Approximately 300,000 cubic feet of building construction of hollow tile with cement floor was undertaken as follows:

1	building, one story	24' x 100' x 12'	to eaves
1	"	"	"
1	"	84' x 120' x 12'	"
1	"	60' x 100' x 12'	"
1	"	50' x 100' x 16'	"
1	"	24' x 50' x 12'	"

These buildings all replaced frame structures of uncertain age and exceptionally bad condition, and the new buildings are of ample size and of such design and construction as to make them permanent.

About four miles of new dirt and cinder roads were constructed to give increased access to the magazine area, while about six miles of existing roads were repaired.

About ten miles of standard gauge railroad tracks throughout the reservation were repaired.

About three miles of drainage ditches were constructed throughout the reservation where needed to care properly for normal and storm water conditions.

About 100,000 square feet of buildings were given two coats of paint, which improved their appearance and insured better preservation.

About 300 acres of grounds were cleared of hazardous vegetation and undergrowth in the magazine area.

Project No. 17-B4-2

Cost: \$45,789.93

Wages	\$5,653.83
Relief Credits	20,636.10
Material	18,250.00
Other	1,250.00

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Identifying of Criminals Project (4.B20 - c)

An extremely valuable project was that of gathering data for the identification of criminals in Union County and supplying data to police departments in the state, throughout the nation, and in foreign countries. The personnel of this project was made up

of chemists, photographers, laboratory assistants, file clerks, typists, and stenographers. The work necessary to bring the data up to date to the advantage of the county in the classifying, filing and photo work and to assist in the apprehension of criminals was impossible under the regular force of the Identification Bureau. Hence, with the assistance of ERA help, the records, photographs and files of the bureau were completed as the project was terminated.

The work consisted of developing plates of prisoners received in the county jail and plates of evidence taken in and around a crime to determine finger prints. Photo prints were classified and copies sent to State Police Headquarters, Trenton, for filing and upon request to police departments anywhere. Finger print cards of all prisoners received were typed in triplicate, and contained full data of charges, etc. Copies of these were also sent to State Police Headquarters and to Washington. All printed letters, cards and forms used by the bureau were also made at the bureau by multigraph process. Complete indexing, cross-indexing and filing of all reports, correspondence and prints were made of all prisoners received or wanted, and full data regarding records, photo, etc. for weekly "Line-up" at county jail were maintained.

Project No. 20-B20-150

Cost:	\$13,902.00
Wages	\$13,902.00
Status:	Completed
Started under CWA	No

Demolition Project (4.C1-5 - d)

The demolition of twelve buildings in Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, has provided the Emergency Relief Administration with salvage material which could be used effectively in other projects where it was difficult to obtain materials. The brick buildings were lime jointed and the brick salvageable. Many window frames and door frames salvaged were set aside for buildings to be erected in parks throughout the country.

The buildings were donated to the Emergency Relief Administration, and the properties were left cleared of debris from the wreckage. Many unsightly

and hazardous buildings in this locality have been removed.

Project No. 12-C4-254

Cost: \$11,332.25

Wages \$ 1,188.00
Relief Credits 10,144.25

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Making of Clothes (4.D1 - a)

In the fall of 1934, it was felt that it would be advantageous to initiate a series of work-for-relief reclamation sewing room projects throughout the state. With these projects it would be possible to give employment to women clients on a project basis for relief credits. Instructions were circulated throughout the state, defining the conditions necessary for the operation of one of these sewing rooms in any locality and suggesting that the counties submit projects to cover the establishment of such sewing rooms wherever possible.

The program was under the guidance of a member of the Works Division at State Headquarters. A county supervisor was appointed in any county where two or more sewing rooms had been established.

A shop could be opened in any locality where a sufficient number of women were on the relief rolls. No shop was opened for less than ten women. One forewoman was placed in charge of each sewing room and she worked on a paid wage basis. Whenever it was possible, space and equipment were obtained by local donation. The municipalities in which sewing rooms were located collected various clothing which could be renovated and reclaimed. In addition, certain materials were obtained from the Federal Surplus Relief Commodity Corporation and others by bulk purchase by the state Administration. This material was stored at convenient central points throughout the state and distributed as requisitioned by the local undertaking.

Sowing rooms were established in 19 of the 21 counties in the state. Two sowing rooms were operating in August, 1934, and with this start the number grew to 77 in March, 1935. From this time the number decreased to 67 operating during June, 1935.

Garden Project (4.D4)

Of particular interest was the set-up of the garden project in Newark. A 20-acre plot was acquired and small individual garden plots were laid out, fenced and wired. Water pipes and connections were put in, and the water turned on for the use of the gardeners. Additional plots for gardens were found later.

As the State Emergency Relief Administration did not supply tools, water pipe or other equipment, funds had to be raised throughout private sources. A card party was given by the Newark Garden Club with the cooperation of the Contemporary and Service Clubs. \$1,000 was given by the Citizens' Relief Committee and additional money and materials and equipment were donated by several public-spirited citizens.

Local publicity served to bring many additional applicants for gardens, who were assigned plots of ground, supplied with tools and fertilizer, and given instructions as to the proper method of preparing the ground. With the ground in proper shape, as found by a personal inspection, seeds, and later in the season, plants were given. The number of applicants for garden plots grew very rapidly, and additional ground was secured at Port Newark.

In addition to the group gardens, over 300 back yard gardens were cultivated. Beginning early in July, 1934, periodic inspections of the back yard gardens were made. The chief supervisor carried with him insecticides and spray tanks, and demonstrated and instructed the gardeners in the proper methods of controlling the insect pests.

As the work developed in scope, five assistant supervisors were engaged to help the chief garden supervisor; and with the ripening of the crop, in order to guard against any possible depredations by trespassers, sixteen watchmen were found among the gardeners and put to work in regular shifts.

Five demonstration gardens were planted, and each was placed in charge of an assistant supervisor. These gardens were designed to teach and demonstrate to the gardeners the best methods of conditioning the ground, fertilizing, planting seeds and plants, thinning, transplanting and weeding, control of insect pests and plant diseases. People not used to book study found the demonstration gardens an ideal method of instruction. Informal group meetings were frequently held and explanations given by the chief supervisor. Committees from the Newark Garden Club and from the Service Clubs made several inspections of the gardens.

On the fifteenth of June, 1934, a contest was initiated among the gardeners, who were divided into groups, each under a captain. They were given their first rating in the form of bright metal red, white and blue flags, indicating the best gardens. A second and third inspection later in the season served to develop a spirit of friendly competition.

The Vegetable Fair was next organized, taking place at Olympic Park, Irvington, on August 28th, 1934. Emergency relief gardeners from 22 municipalities in the county competed for the prizes. The exhibit included both fresh vegetables and canned fruit and vegetables. Newark alone brought more than seven tons of vegetables, displayed by more than 800 gardeners with over 4,000 individual exhibits. The exhibit drew considerable attention and favorable comment, and served to encourage garden committees in other communities to follow the example set by Newark.

To summarize, there were 1,225 separate gardens operated by 1,010 clients. The area cultivated was 120 acres. The crop included 43 vegetables raised in quantity. The largest crop raised was tomatoes, of which 45,000 crates were collected, conservatively valued at \$45,000. Other crops included the following:

13,250	bushels	Peppers
100,000	ears	Corn
25,000		Squash
65,000	heads	Cabbage
180,000	"	Lettuce
4,000	bushels	Kale
2,000	"	Beets
1,000	"	Carrots
10,000	bunches	Swiss chard
20,000		Egg plants
40,000		Pumpkins and gourds

35,000 bunches	Celery
30,000 "	Radishes
10,000 "	Broccoli
1,000 bushels	Potatoes
1,000 bunches	Fennel

The unit cost per garden was as follows:

Supervision	\$2.129
Automobiles	.312
Postage and printing	.098
Equipment	1.103
Seeds	.555
Plants	.1465
Fertilizer	.193

Total cost per garden \$4.5365

The estimated value of the crop was \$118,633 for 1,200 gardens, or \$98.86 per garden.

Project No. 7-D4-574

Cost: \$12,352.54

Wages	\$ 1,052.00
Relief Credits	8,756.30
Material	739.69
Other	1,804.55

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Production of Fuel (4.D3 - a)

Passaic County relief officials pursued a "help yourself" policy toward the fuel situation last winter, when they procured the right to cut wood from the North Jersey District Water Supply Company's property in the Borough of Wanaque and Ringwood.

The plan followed in this work was to station foremen and trucks at designated woodland sections and to assign those men working for cash relief to the job of cutting it. The wood was then transported to the homes of clients who had made requests at the local district Emergency Relief Administration offices for fuel. As the men progressed with their task, they simultaneously cut and burned brush, thereby removing a fire hazard.

Thus it is believed that the beneficial effects of this plan were three-fold. The clients benefited by receiving fuel. The men were given the opportunity to help themselves, thereby working out their relief debits. They removed a fire hazard.

Figures show that 701 cords of wood were delivered during the time this work lasted, and that brush was cleared and burned from 24 acres.

The fire hazard removal consisted of a clearance two miles in length between the property of the North Jersey District Water Commission and the adjoining Lake Erskine property. This is particularly important as it will protect the large summer colony of bungalows at Lake Erskine if a fire should occur on the large acreage of the North Jersey District Water Supply Company.

Project No. 16-D3-311

Cost: \$13,453.55

Wages	\$ 834.00
Relief Credits	9,705.00
Other	2,914.55

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Production of Toys (4.D7)

In November, of 1934, a project was undertaken in New Brunswick, Middlesex County, to repair toys which were received from the public to be distributed among the poor children at Christmas time. The Boy Scouts played a large part in the collecting and distributing of these toys.

Nine semi-skilled relief men were employed in this work for about a month, and repaired 3,000 toys, ranging from dolls to two-wheeled bicycles. Materials for the repairs were donated by interested New Brunswick organizations.

Many relief families were able to maintain the Christmas spirit through the accomplishments of this project.

Project No. 12-D7-304

Cost:	\$268.80
Relief Credits	\$268.80
Status:	Completed
Started under CWA	No

Children's Dentistry Project (4.El-6 - b)

On a state-wide children's dentistry project, 307,707 children were examined and 55,707 indigent school children received treatment who could not have otherwise obtained this necessary health service. Whereas, before the promulgation of this project only 105, or 20%, of the school districts provided dental treatment for their indigent children, by means of this project, more than 60% of the school districts in 18 of the 21 counties have facilities for such services.

Services rendered without compensation by the State Dental Advisory Committee and some of the county supervisors, as well as the interest and public spirit of the dental society of the state, made it possible to render these dental services to the indigent children at a cost below that of private practice.

Besides the benefits mentioned above, by means of this project it has been possible to ascertain the basic fundamental operative procedures advantageous for a state-wide dental service program for indigent children. This project is the first instance where so widespread a program has functioned in the United States.

Not only has it been possible to work out advantageous operative procedures, but also from the data obtained the utilization of educational devices has been made possible.

One of the unique features of the project has been the inspection and supervision of the services rendered, thus assuring the children of dental services of a high calibre.

Project No. S-E3-38

Cost: \$251,774.94

Wages	\$247,451.65
Other	4,323.29

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Nutrition Project (4.E1-6 - b)

The Essex County Emergency Relief Administration Nutrition project proved especially valuable in assisting relief families in the most efficient and economical means of family budgeting.

Because of the very close and scientifically exact methods of budgeting family relief allowances, especially for food, it soon became evident that, unless a plan was adopted to educate the housewife in both the most nutritious and various food selections, as well as in the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the budget allowance, serious difficulties and waste would result.

Therefore, a nutrition project with expert dietitians to create low cost, appetizing and healthful meals for the convenience and help of the housewife with many mouths to feed only a comparatively small allowance to accomplish such result, was instituted.

The success of the project was assured in the enthusiastic reception accorded the demonstrators who visited the homes of the relief clients and addressed family groups of similar nationalities in their native language.

All of Essex County, embracing a population of approximately 1,000,000 people, was included in the nutrition project activities. The limited personnel of the nutrition group necessitated a series of regularly planned visits to both the municipal group meetings and to the homes of the clients.

Some evidence of the scope and worthwhileness of this project may be gained from the following summary of its activities:

2200 calls to clients' homes
100 nutrition groups formed
6 low-cost food exhibits held

Project No. 7-E3-387

Cost: \$11,175.50

Wages	\$ 9,960.00
Material	120.00
Other	1,095.50

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Early Diagnosis Campaign (4.El-6 - c)

A Tuberculosis Case Finding survey was undertaken in Middlesex County on January 4, 1934, under CWA and was discontinued April 19, 1934. On September 19, 1934, the survey was reopened, and has operated continuously since.

The purpose of the survey is to secure a list of those persons who have died of tuberculosis since 1922; the positive living known cases since 1920; and also to obtain a case history of individuals who have been in close contact with either deceased or living cases and to ascertain whether they have ever been Tuberculin tested.

To date, much valuable statistical information has been obtained, and follow-up work will be carried on.

Approximately 1,773 contacts were made of persons, eighteen years of age and less, who had been exposed at one time or other to a known case, either active, arrested, quiescent or deceased. None of these had ever been Tuberculin tested or examined for tuberculosis by a physician.

The result of this survey will be the finding of cases in the early stages of tuberculosis which may not otherwise be uncovered or located until the disease has reached a progressive stage.

Project No. 12-E3-110

Cost: \$11,097.90

Wages \$11,097.90

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

New Jersey Milk Control Board Project (4.E1-6)

This project was started in September, 1934. No records were available showing the total amount of milk produced in New Jersey or imports into and exports from the state; neither were there any records of the sales of milk and cream classified as to the different grades or quantities sold retail, on routes, and whole-sale to stores, restaurants, bakeries, hospitals, government bids, CCC Camps, dealers and distributors, etc. This information had been submitted to the Milk Control Board by approximately 400 reporting and more than 800 producer dealers, but had not been compiled.

With the aid of the ERA workers, the Milk Board has been able to take the reports submitted by the above-mentioned dealers, beginning with July, 1933, and complete these records to show the total monthly purchases of milk from farmers by dealers, the amount of milk produced by dealers' own herds, and their sales under the different classifications. Records have been compiled of the production, purchases, and sales of milk and/or cream of all reporting producer-dealers. Each month a report is issued of the average price paid to producers and the sales of milk and cream, as compared with the same month of the previous year, as submitted by the reporting dealers.

The milk produced in New Jersey came from more than 7,300 farms, according to the findings of the project. Approximately 5,500 of these farms sold their milk to reporting dealers. The quantity of milk produced by these farmers ranged from approximately 37,000,000 pounds in August, 1933, to approximately 56,000,000 pounds in May, 1935. The producer-dealers, approximately 900 farmers, who produce and retail their own milk direct to the public, produced approximately 4,000,000 pounds in 1933, and now report more than 6,000,000 pounds. The same increase is shown in the herds of reporting dealers and the producers who serve the cooperatives.

Project No. S-E6-245

Cost:	\$ 2,670.00
Wages	\$ 2,670.00
Status:	Operating
Started under CWA	No

Persons Paroled from State Penal and
Correctional Institutions (4.E1-6)

The main objective under this project is a careful analysis of the factors involved in the community adjustment of persons paroled from state penal and correctional institutions; the part that the previous delinquency record, type of offense, mental constitution and equipment, etc., play as factors in the community adjustment of parolees under parole supervision.

Such studies were contemplated for about 20,000 individuals who have passed through the penal or correctional type of institutions of the state, including juvenile institutions.

To date, preliminary studies have been completed covering 1,000 boys paroled from the State Home for Boys, and 750 individuals paroled from the Annandale Reformatory.

At the request of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Department is checking on its records in order to participate in a contemplated nationwide parole study to be made under the joint auspices of the FERA, the United States Bureau of Prisons and the American Parole Association.

Good social statistics are being increasingly recognized as an important basis for improving social work programs, and the great mass of data from various institutions and local communities in these studies and surveys is expected to aid considerably in developing the state welfare program for the treatment and prevention of delinquency, dependency and mental disease.

Project No. S-E6a-293

Cost:	\$ 4,526.83
Wages	\$ 4,526.83
Status:	Operating
Started under CWA	No

The Leisure Time Division (4.El-6 - d)

The Leisure Time Division of the Emergency Relief Administration is a service project filling the dual purpose of giving employment and sustaining the morale of relief clients through the constructive use of leisure time and the creation of new interests. The relationship of this Division with the work relief program exists only insofar as the activities of the program it sponsored through the state utilized service or work projects, but an evaluation of the program is only valid when it is reviewed as a whole.

The Leisure Time Division was organized as a creative agency with great emphasis on community support of the program. It has been recognized that it is a temporary agency and that the test of its success is dependent upon the taking over of the program by the municipalities through the allocation of municipal funds for recreational programs. In every community where a worker has been placed, with the exception of cities having year-round municipal recreation departments, there is a local sponsoring committee which makes itself responsible for facilities and equipment for the program. The Leisure Time Division, by means of service projects, pays for personnel only.

Types of programs sponsored give opportunity for creative physical, social and educational activities. A creative type of activity has been developed in such things as art and craft groups. Community music has had a prominent place in the program through choral groups, informal community 'sings' and classes in music appreciation. The formation of dramatic groups has met with good response and these activities have been consummated in a state dramatic tournament.

Physical activities are sponsored by means of athletic leagues, summer playgrounds and classes in swimming and life-saving. Camps for under-privileged children were successfully operated during the summer of 1934 in two counties in the state.

The social program has included community 'sings' which, when combined with social dancing, have attracted both old and young. Also, hobby groups have been formed.

In the field of education, the Leisure Time Division has in no way duplicated the work of the Adult Education Department. There has, however, been a close cooperation between the two departments.

The activities listed above have not been to promote employment. However, the musicians' project, supervised by the Leisure Time Division, has been designed as distinctly an employment project to provide employment for professional unemployed musicians. The units of this project consisted of symphony and dance orchestras and brass bands. The concerts given by these orchestras have been a distinct contribution to leisure time enjoyment of large groups. In addition to concerts, the musicians' project is of inestimable value to community center programs. The facilities used have for the most part been donated by local agencies.

Soil Chemistry (4.F1-8 - b)

In normal years, the consumption of fertilizers in the United States is well over 5,000,000 tons annually. In New Jersey, the normal consumption is 125,000 to 150,000 tons annually. Some growers are using large quantities of commercial fertilizer year after year. The question now arises whether, in the case of phosphoric acid and potash, there may not develop ultimately a reserve which might be ample for some years without additional applications of fertilizer.

In carrying out this project, chemical analyses are being made on large numbers of samples of soil collected from farms in Middlesex, Monmouth and Somerset Counties. The fields from which the samples were drawn have been receiving relatively large applications of commercial fertilizer for many years. The analytical work done in connection with this project will determine not only whether there has been an accumulation of phosphoric acid and potash in the soil, but also, information will be obtained as to the depth through which the phosphoric acid and potash are distributed, and the availability for crops of these accumulations of phosphoric acid and potash. There have been collected about 1,000 samples of soil which have been analysed in the laboratories of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The results already obtained promise to be of very substantial practical value to the growers of potatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetables, small fruits, etc.

Project No. S-F2-117

Cost:	\$2,310.00
Wages:	\$2,310.00
Status:	Operating
Started under CWA	No

Historic American Buildings Survey (4.Fl-8 - b)

The purpose of this survey, which is national in character, is to investigate, compile the histories, measure and draw up the plans, elevations and details of the important historic and antique buildings of the United States which are rapidly disappearing. Comparatively few of these structures are saved by being preserved as museums or for exhibition purposes. All others will disappear into unrecorded oblivion through destruction or economic causes, unless recorded through the means of this Historic American Buildings survey and filed in the Library of Congress as a permanent public record.

The task of preserving records of these historic monuments of America has become a work of vital necessity and a responsibility of the American people. Recognizing these conditions the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress entered into an agreement to form a permanent organization for the continuation of the Historic American Buildings survey, which had been launched as a national plan in November, 1933, and operated as a Federal project for a few months under a Civil Works appropriation, this permanent organization to have the approval and disposition of all future graphic records and function through the cooperation of the park service, the institute and the library.

When the survey records are completed, they will be deposited in the Library of Congress, and as permanent records will be accessible to the public for research purposes.

The general scope of the Historic American Buildings survey contemplates measuring and recording the complete field of early American architecture from the earliest aboriginal structures to the latest buildings of the Greek revival period. The date 1860 selected as a final terminus is more or less arbitrary as there may be individual buildings of a later date of a character worthy of recording.

The Federal government through the Park Service provides standard sheets for the drawings together with supplies for filing the historical data, but all labor and other supplies are furnished by the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration which has made this survey one of the major professional projects. All office space, drafting tables, furniture, heat and light are

provided free to the State Emergency Relief Administration through the sponsorship of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, whose architect members are acting as supervisors of the survey and who donate their own offices or find space elsewhere free of cost to the ERA.

This survey has proven of immediate benefit in educating the public to the need of preserving and restoring if possible those buildings which are rich in historic associations and as such must be considered a heritage to be preserved for future generations.

The work will develop graphic and authentic data which will provide records for all time preservation of the state's historic and antique buildings and will thus be a form of insurance against the loss to posterity of the buildings and structures which were a part of the nation's early history, and will also illustrate its cultural growth and development.

It will provide historic records for the use of public schools, libraries, museums and colleges and will also provide data from which future restorations may be made of those buildings which might well be preserved as typifying momentous historic significance.

Project No. S-F2-163

Cost: \$75,636.43

Wages	\$72,889.75
Material	240.80
Other	2,505.98

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

Home Economics (4.E1-8 - b)

A project was organized for the purpose of giving assistance to the county Home Demonstration Agents in their task of educating the public in home economics. Women on this project were selected from the ranks of those eligible for relief and in most cases there are persons with professional training in home economics.

The work carried on is varied, being determined by the needs of the individual county and agent. In most instances, however, it consists of the preparation

of material suitable for publicity, the gathering of instructive material for bulletins and the answering of requests for information received at the county offices. In several counties the ERA assistants are doing effective work on the 4-H Club program and are conducting group meetings in the varied branches of home economics. In every case it is the task of these workers to supplement the work of the Home Demonstration Agent in such a way as to enable her to carry out the program more effectively.

The assistance given by this project has proved most valuable in increasing the opportunity for service to the public. The Home Demonstration Agent, being relieved of some of the routine work of the office, has been able to enlarge her program and multiply her contacts with the county residents, and thus fill a need which has long been felt by both the county agent and the public. With the help being given by these employees, a larger and a better piece of work can be done in educating and assisting the public in the important task of maintaining a home efficiently and economically.

At the present time, there are thirteen workers on this project, including twelve Home Demonstration Agents' assistants and one clerk.

Project No. S-F8-97

Cost:	\$ 9,958.87
Wages	\$ 9,958.87
Status:	Operating
Started under CWA	No

Editorial Work - Rutgers University (4.F1-8 - b)

A continuous project dealing with the routine editorial work in the office of the director of alumni and public relations of Rutgers University (the State University of New Jersey) was conducted. Editorial work has been done on the various university publications such as the university catalog, the annual report, circulars of information, etc. Also, news and feature articles have been prepared for publication in the newspapers of the state, and in the press syndicates. These articles have included information concerning the various state services of the university and particular

attention has been given to reports and news articles of the several ERA projects operating on the university campus.

The editorial and stenographic aid has contributed in large measure to carrying the heavy program of work of the department and in maintaining the news service and other public relations of the university which have been handicapped by an inadequate staff due to the reduced budget in recent years.

Project No. S-F4-89

Cost:	\$ 1,234.00
Wages	\$ 1,234.00
Status:	Operating
Started under CWA	Yes

Coast and Geodetic Survey (4.F1-8 - b)

The purpose of this survey is to establish throughout the entire state monumented control points, the positions and elevations of which are precisely determined by the most accurate method known in the art of surveying. These points so established will give New Jersey common data for position and elevation control.

In the course of accomplishing the work described, this survey is of necessity serving certain other purposes. It has established within the state one common plane coordinate system, of which the advantages to engineers are too numerous to be here tabulated. The survey has served as a clearing house and a bureau of reference for advice and assistance to nearly all major engineering projects operated within the state. It acts as a state Bureau of Surveys and Maps. County engineers and nearly all state agencies have used the facilities afforded. The survey has made available for general use the technical work of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey.

The following agencies have especially benefited by this survey:

1. The United States Coast and Geodetic survey, which is now engaged in completing maps of a strip 4 miles wide of the

entire boundary of New Jersey, with the exception of the northerly line abutting New York state.

2. The Soil Erosion survey of the Department of the Interior, which has established a headquarters at Rutgers University, for the purpose of mapping large areas of the state for the purpose of conserving the soil.
3. The New Jersey State Water Policy Commission.
4. The Passaic Valley Flood Control Commission.
5. The Riparian Stream and Waterway survey.
6. Counties whose engineers and regional planners wish to make new maps or coordinate existing maps.

The survey has served as a technical adviser for all these as well as furnishing information required.

Up to the present time, the following work has been completed:

Project has established 1,800 new monuments to be used in all classes of land surveying, both for horizontal position and for elevation.

Project has recovered and reestablished 45 magnetic stations, and has established 10 new stations.

Project has established four "Compass Rose" locations, at airports. This was pioneer work, and has now been followed in other states.

The work of the project was deemed of such importance as to warrant the United States Coast and Geodetic survey of Washington to establish some 240 miles of new triangulation, and 260 miles of new precise leveling. These new points are being established for the use of the project.

County lines of Burlington County, and those between Camden, Gloucester and Atlantic Counties are being established.

As the work of this survey is the basis for so many engineering projects now in progress, including private, municipal, county, state, Federal, PWA, and FERA projects, it is deemed advisable that the number of men and equipment of the survey be increased to the largest number which can be given careful supervision, to the end that further work of the project may be vigorously pushed forward and the information thus obtained made available at the earliest moment.

Project No. S-F2-56

Cost: \$310,511.52

Wages	\$281,722.75
Material	842.72
Other	27,946.05

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

State Housing Projects (4.F1-8 - b)

The State Housing Authority conducted a project to collect data in the form of a Real Property Inventory in the nine most populous counties of New Jersey, and another to compile, tabulate and prepare releases on these data. Also the State Housing Authority prepared thirty-six slum clearance and low cost housing project applications for the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, twenty of which have been filed with this agency.

A number of applications for subsistence homestead projects have been taken up with the United States Department of the Interior.

The State Housing Authority has officially filed the data on the Real Property Inventory with the Service Division of the state ERA, as well as with many other Federal and state agencies. A copy of these data is now located in the state ERA library, where ERA officials have ordered it held on a confidential basis, because the Housing Authority has only authorized the release of town or city totals thus far. The findings by tracts, or sections of towns and cities, are still confidential.

The authority is working on the preparation of these data for final book publication, the printing

and binding cost of which, amounting to about \$5,000, will be assumed by the authority. A book of two volumes and about 1,000 pages is being planned.

Thus far the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration (Federal) has acquired options on about 98% of the property required for a slum clearance and low cost housing project in one city. There they contemplate formal condemnation of the remaining 2% of the land. Architects' plans and estimates are under way.

In two other cities Federal land acquisition men are working and three projects should be under way shortly.

The Subsistence Homestead Division of the United States Department of the Interior commenced negotiations with owners for a tract in this state for a subsistence homestead program. Federal changes have now placed this work under the Department of Agriculture, where it is expected negotiations will be resumed in the near future.

Based upon findings of the Real Property Inventory, a five year plan for slum clearance and low cost housing has been tentatively developed and submitted to various Federal and state agencies. This proposed plan indicates that possible and desirable replacement of dilapidated, obsolete and unfit residential structures in New Jersey could be the basis for a housing replacement program costing up to \$400,000 as a total and that on a five year basis expenditures along these lines could be made at the rate of \$80,000 per year.

Project No. S-F2-57

Cost: \$197,920.18

Wages \$196,401.03

Other 1,519.15

Status: Suspended

Started under CWA Yes

Project No. S-F2-151

Cost: \$368,161.31

Wages	\$345,393.99
Material	460.70
Other	22,306.62

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Child Accounting Survey (4.F1-8 - b)

The Camden City Child Accounting survey involved (1) the setting up of a continuous census record for (a) the pre-school children, (b) the school children, and (c) the post-school children up to and including the age of twenty-one; and (2) the drafting of a school building program on a more scientific basis. This naturally required the location of all school children or potential school children as to school zones and blocks where they reside, the determination of population trends, and the relative holding power of each of the schools.

This project was started September 10, 1934, and is at present approximately 84% complete. At its institution the personnel of this project was made up of 10 enumerators working 3 eight-hour days a week, and one supervisor working 5 seven-hour days. The enumerators were fully instructed on interviewing technique and supplied with prepared questionnaires and small block maps on which they planned their interviewing programs and checked progress. They were instructed to visit every house in their district and make a direct contact with the parents of the children to be enumerated.

At the completion of this phase of the procedure, these data were then transcribed to a system of continuous permanent census. These cards were then checked against the enrollment cards in various schools, not only for the school year, 1933-34, but also for the school year, 1934-35, and such data as were available concerning the child's school record were appended.

To date, only some sketchy analyses have been made. Still they have revealed some very astounding information with respect to child progress, retardation, present and future distribution of child population,

and post-school activities and destinations. A combination of these results will be the basis for planning teacher and child distribution from year to year, as well as for establishing a scientific approach to a long range school building program.

The highly capable and far-sighted supervision of this project, the first of its kind attempted in this vicinity, and its early progress resulted in this project's being used as a model for child accounting projects, sponsored by Boards of Education of five other Camden County municipalities.

This specific project, at its completion, will render to the City of Camden, and the state, services which will reveal exact information to be used in the future school building program and which will result in an elimination of waste with a subsequent saving far above the expenditures incurred on the project.

The final report of this project, embracing approximately 350 pages, is to be published by Camden City Board of Education.

Project No. 4-F2-93

Cost: \$ 7,050.00

Wages \$ 7,050.00

Status: Operating

Started under CWA Yes

Arts Project (4.F1-8 - c)

The mural decoration of the Perth Amboy Children's Library was completed on July 31, 1935, and the following panels were constructed, colored and mounted in the five months since the work began:

Jack the Giant Killer	3'4" x 5'6"
Treasure Island	4'3" x 5'6"
Robin Hood	4'3" x 5'6"
Heidi	4'0" x 5'6"
Red Riding Hood	3'5" x 5'6"
Three Little Pigs	11'3" x 5'6"
Alice in Wonderland	25'7" x 5'6"
Pied Piper	7'0" x 5'6"
Tom Thumb	3'1" x 5'6"

Vikings	4'6" x 4'6"
Pioneers	7'0" x 2'3"
Village Blacksmith	4'0" x 5'6"
Daniel Boone	4'8" x 3'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

These were modeled in clay by 7 modelers, cast in plaster, colored and erected by the personnel of the project. Perth Amboy is the home of the terra cotta industry in this part of the state, and the slack in the industry left these talented artists on relief.

The subjects are brightly colored and make the library very attractive to the children. The panels are interestingly interpreted and it is believed that the impressions of this work on the minds of the children will last throughout their lifetime.

The work done is of a permanent type and perhaps will outlive the building in which it is used. The general design of the mural decoration was made to be complete in itself and applicable for a decoration if used in any other building used as a children's library. Galvanized iron wires were moulded in the panels and the panels were bolted to the walls.

Project No. 12-F3-325

Cost: \$ 5,182.52

Wages	\$ 4,976.00
Material	206.52

Status Operating

Started under WPA No

Library Service (4.F1-8 - g)

Libraries in New Jersey were able to work out diverse projects and employ to advantage many women and a number of men who had been trained in widely different lines. The state has had 571 relief workers in 102 public libraries and 27 high school libraries.

By placing these people in libraries, the works program has been able to give employment to a type of worker whom it would have been extremely difficult to place otherwise, and the result has been of immeasurable service to the libraries of New Jersey. In addition to librarians, the libraries have used to excellent advantage, unemployed artists, teachers,

secretaries, book menders, typists, clerks, publicity people, engineers, scientists, bookkeepers, statisticians, designers, authors, and many people of education without special training, as well as cleaners and janitors.

With the help of these workers, fairly normal hours of opening have been maintained in fifty-two libraries which otherwise would have had to cut their hours drastically. Of these, eighteen libraries would have been able to open only an hour or two one day a week, while without this aid fourteen libraries would have had to close.

All of these libraries have been kept open on an average of thirty hours a week. The library cataloguing, mending and technical work has been brought up to date so that efficient services may be continued.

When it was found that aid could be had in the matter of library workers, the citizens of many communities took heart and raised money for light, heat, rent and janitor service.

The following services were rendered by the works program to libraries in the state:

In sixteen high schools, the libraries have been brought up to the standard necessary for approval by the state. Citizens have given books as their part of this enterprise, in order to bring the collection to the required number of volumes. In three more high schools, the libraries have been re-organized.

The book menders and binders have returned more than 685,210 books to service in the libraries of the state.

One whole county has had its school and public libraries put on a good working basis.

Picture collections for the use of the public and the schools have been mounted and filed in forty-two libraries.

Inventories of stations and main library and school collections in all of the schools of the county library systems have been made in seven county library systems.

Posters and puppet shows for use in the libraries and schools have been made for one

county library system serving ninety-one schools and thirty-two communities. These posters and puppet shows will be loaned anywhere in the state.

The book collection has been completely re-organized in seventeen libraries with librarians in charge of other workers.

A survey has been made of the reading interests of the community in six municipalities.

In eleven libraries, the borrowers have been re-registered.

The music collection and victrola records have been catalogued and annotated in one county library system serving about 80,000 people.

Books have been re-numbered and re-arranged in thirteen libraries.

Reading clubs and work with the unemployed have been maintained in thirty-six libraries.

Historical collections in three libraries have been catalogued and the books of two historical societies have been catalogued so that they will be useful to the whole state.

Rooms have been decorated in eleven libraries.

A special collection of dramatic literature in the state university library has been catalogued and put in shape for lending to the libraries of the state.

Special collections have been catalogued in nine libraries.

In a collection available for the whole state, the titles of foreign books have been translated into English for the book card and for the catalogue card so that this collection can be administered by a person not familiar with foreign languages.

An index of newspapers has been made in seven counties for a Union List of the Newspapers of the United States to be published by the government.

The pamphlet material has been put in order in sixteen libraries.

A check list of available state documents has been made for the state.

In forty-seven libraries, book collections have been sorted and cleaned.

In thirty libraries, the back work of cataloguing and classifying has been brought up to date.

Nine emergency township libraries have been established and are operated with works program workers to serve an aggregate of more than 38,000 people.

There are still tens of thousands of books to be mended and returned to service, hundreds of picture collections to be made, library stations to be opened, rooms to be renovated and libraries to be catalogued. The libraries of New Jersey are serving 650,000 more borrowers with 20% less money than in 1930.

Library buildings were renovated under the program. Trenton has had two very old and beautiful buildings put into excellent condition for branches in the very heart of the factory districts. One was rebuilt and the other restored. The building in East Trenton was built in 1796. All of the rebuilding work was done by CWA and ERA workers. The other building, which was named "Bloomsbury" by the Comte de Rochefauld during his stay there, is being restored on its original lines and is to be used as a library and museum. It was one of the great manor homes of New Jersey before the Revolution. A beautiful children's room has been built as an addition to the Perth Amboy Library. The public library in Verona has made a fine children's room out of a basement room and is carrying on most unusual work this summer with the aid of relief workers.

The difficulties encountered in this branch of works program activities have all arisen from undertaking so big a task with so little notice and because of lack of opportunity to plan and select. With due notice, the projects might have been built up more effectively and workers chosen more carefully for individual jobs. This, however, does not alter the fact that the works program, through these projects, has given employment to people of training and experience

who were on the verge of despair and it has enabled the libraries to serve when service was in greater demand than ever before, with more than 650,000 new borrowers asking attention.

Tool Project (4.H)

The Tool and Sundry Equipment project in Cape May County consists of one person who is assigned on paid work. His title is property custodian, and his duties are to check all incoming and outgoing tools, equipment and office furniture. He is at all times responsible for this equipment, and furnishes monthly reports and inventories. He is in charge of the warehouse and storeroom where the Works Division equipment, such as tools, boots, and county truck, are stored. He has a small well-equipped carpenter's and blacksmith's shop for the repair of tools and equipment that he operates under the Works Division. Every piece of office furniture is numbered and recorded. All equipment and office furniture in the district relief offices are under his jurisdiction. The fact that this man has clerical as well as mechanical ability accounts for the efficiency with which this project is conducted.

Project No. 5-H-66

Cost: \$ 3,917.34

Wages	\$ 333.34
Material	2,812.00
Other	772.00

Status: Operating

Started under CWA No

WORK RELIEF AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES (6-7)

The New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration devoted serious consideration to special activities such as "Women's Work," "Self-help Cooperatives" etc., without in all cases setting up a special organization in the Works Division to handle such affairs.

Women's Work (6-A)

Women's work in New Jersey was conducted through the Service Projects Division which also handled all F and G and most H class projects. For this reason, it is impossible to segregate the personnel used to supervise women's work.

Unless special occupational requirements presented, the personnel on "service projects" was divided evenly between men and women (See Appendix "A"). In addition, plans were made to provide opportunities for women not suited for employment on professional or clerical assignments. Such persons were usually assigned to nutritional, sewing room, or canning projects.

Self-help Cooperatives (6-B)

Two self-help cooperatives were undertaken in New Jersey. One of these was known as the Fellowship Society No. 1, whose center of activity was at Lower Bank, Burlington County.

On April 27, 1934, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration made a grant of \$17,500 for carrying on this cooperative. During the summer of 1934, approximately half of this amount was spent and then the balance was cancelled.

The second cooperative was known as the Hampton Cooperative, which consisted of approximately fifty persons who were residents of Hampton Borough and vicinity in Hunterdon County. A 200 acre farm was leased by the association in May, 1934.

Under date of June 6, 1934, an application was submitted to the Governor of the state by the Hampton Cooperative Association Incorporated, requesting a grant of \$40,000 for the establishment of industrial and agricultural activities by the cooperative. Before this application was approved by the Governor and submitted to the

Emergency Relief Administration, several articles were published in the newspapers of the state criticising the venture. As a result, the Governor refused to sign the application for a Federal grant, and the matter was investigated by a State Rural Rehabilitation Advisory Committee. After investigation, the Committee recommended that:

1. The operation of the Hampton Cooperative Association Farm as a cooperative enterprise be discontinued.
2. Families in Hampton now on relief be provided with loans or employment or both, on a basis which would be in keeping with the policies of the rehabilitation program, as endorsed by the State Rural Rehabilitation Advisory Committee.

This decision was not reached by the State Rural Rehabilitation Advisory Committee until the first of November, 1934. In the meantime, since May 1st, 1934, the Cooperative farm had obtained a limited quantity of seeds and fertilizer from the relief garden appropriation and the members of the cooperative had planted some fifty acres in crops. These crops started to ripen in August. No money whatever was available to harvest the crops and regulations of the Federal government forbade selling them in the open market, for by doing so the cooperative would be barred from receiving a Federal Grant. The problem, therefore, arose as to how to save these crops. Negotiations were opened with the State Department of Institutions and Agencies and various canneries to have the goods canned on a share basis.

As a result of these negotiations, the majority of the goods were canned in canneries operated by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies on a fifty-fifty basis, which means the cannery supplied the machinery, labor and cans, the cooperative delivered the vegetables to the cannery and in turn received one-half of the canned products.

Practically all of the vegetables produced at the Hampton Cooperative Farm were eventually canned and turned over to the State Emergency Relief Administration at the wholesale price, based on a schedule of prices received from the state purchasing agent and wholesale prices paid for similar goods by the Emergency Relief Administration.

The eventual balance of the cooperative's activities for the season of 1934 netted a profit of about \$25.00 which was distributed among the members. This profit was, however, only an apparent profit, since the cost of supervision and some of the expenses, such as seed and fertilizer, were paid by the Emergency Relief Administration.

The Emergency Relief Administration relinquished the responsibility for the Hampton Cooperative Association after its 1934 operations were completed. The lease on the farm lapsed March 31st of this year and was not renewed, the farm having been sold to private interests in the meantime.

Labor Relations (6-C)

Wage or rather relief credit rates, and relief budget scales, were established in each county by the County Director of Emergency Relief with the approval of his County Advisory Committee.

Hours of work were limited to 35 and 24 per week for wage paid workers, depending on the project needs. Work-for-relief employment was limited to not more than five eight-hour days per week.

With the resumption of the work-for-relief program upon completion of CWA there was a great deal of discontent among certain workers who had become accustomed to cash wages, which with the funds available, could not be continued without excessive discrimination in the selection of men.

Organized groups of clients brought their grievances to headquarters and to the county offices in large numbers.

It has been the policy of the Administration to deal with each complaint on a reasonable and friendly basis. Every individual or group was given more than just a hearing. They were treated not as complainants, but as citizens meeting to discuss common problems.

Although in each county, boards of appeals were established to deal with cases which were not disposed of by the conference methods, relatively few grievances remained for them to adjust.

These observations are not made to minimize the very real bitterness which clients, individually and in groups, often feel. But this bitterness results from dissatisfaction with the situation in which they are placed and not primarily from dissatisfaction with the Administration and its works program.

Safety Work (6-D)

Safety work throughout the state has been carried on as an integral part of the Emergency Relief Administration's compensation and insurance plan. The safety work has been done under the supervision of a qualified supervisor and has been done by safety engineers stationed throughout the state. At the beginning of each project, a notice was sent to the safety engineer, who then inspected the project for hazards and made such safety recommendations as he deemed necessary.

An educational program has been in operation in the counties by means of meetings at which instructions in safety were given and safety problems discussed. The safety engineer was advised weekly of all accidents in his area. A report made to him showed the cause of the accident and was intended to guide him in deciding what safety measures to adopt and where his supervision was most needed.

When necessary, compensation is paid to anyone who loses more than two weeks' time or is incapacitated for longer than a two-week period. In case the award cannot be made within the two-week period, the local office continues relief to the family of the injured. Operating under the laws of 1934, Chapter 12, Sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, compensation awards are based on the State Compensation Act and the rates allowed under this act are used as a maximum allowance in determining ERA compensation awards.

Commodity Distribution (6-F) (7-H)

The distribution of Federal Surplus and other relief commodities was handled generally as a division of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration, and not as a part of the work relief program.

Drought Relief and Cattle Disposition (7-A)

There was no drought relief program in New Jersey. However, New Jersey received 35,251 head of cattle from drought areas outside the state, and these were processed in New Jersey. The work was done in 13 abattoirs and two packing plants, although the greatest portion of the slaughtering was done in one plant in Newark, and the greatest amount of canning in one plant in Bridgeton. No plants or installations for processing were provided by the works program, since all of this work was given out under contract.

By the terms of the contracts for slaughtering, the Emergency Relief Administration received the whole carcass. All by-products and entrails were retained by the abattoirs. Approximately 900,000 pounds of fresh beef was cut into five pound chunks, wrapped in blood-proof paper and packed in crates for distribution. Of this supply, 765,000 pounds were distributed to clients in all counties.

This program was then discontinued and the remaining meat was made available for canning. The canning was done by contract at commercial plants in Bridgeton, New Jersey. Canned beef, beef barley broth, beef vegetable stew and beef vegetable soup consisted of potatoes and cabbages which were supplied by the Emergency Relief Administration, and carrots, onions, celery, leeks and spice which were supplied by the packer.

Flood Control (7-B)

Although various local flood relief projects were executed for control of streams and waterways, the most outstanding was that in connection with the Bridgeton flood in Cumberland County on August 3, 1934.

In a period of five hours, the city was visited with a rainfall equal to one-third the annual precipitation. The result was that two lakes flooded, broke their dams and overflowed the "raceway," through which the water supply of the city is carried from the lakes to the waterworks. At the same time, Cohansey River flooded and tore loose a large barge which in turn, wrecked the two bridges connecting the two parts of the city.

By 9:15 a.m. the next morning, 150 Emergency Relief Administration workmen had thrown a coffer-dam across the raceway to hold back the water and prevent a flood of the waterworks grounds. Next, to conserve the water, other temporary dams of Sunset Lake were erected. All of these were maintained until the following Tuesday, when the permanent dam was completed.

The most important work before the city at this time was the furnishing of water. In the waterworks basement, the drain pipes were choked with earth which had to be pumped out, and a crew of work relief men was detailed to keep the pumps clean and working. Other workers opened roads through the city park to a point below the intake pipe for the city water supply, dammed the raceway and repaired the breaks from the intake pipe

to Sunset Lake dam. Then work was started below the emergency dam across the raceway at the intake house. The next job was the rebuilding of the dam at Mary Elmer Lake, the reservoir feeding into Sunset Lake. Other crews of relief men were used to reinforce and add earth where it had sloughed away, on street breaks of the sanitary and storm water sewers and to clear debris from the waterways.

Transients (7-C)

The Works Division of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration has had no direct responsibility over the transient works program. The Transient Bureau, however, has gone to the Works Division whenever advice or assistance was needed.

The Transient Bureau has conducted a distinct works program in New Jersey. On this program, transients have been assigned to projects located near their camps. In no case, have the transients worked on works projects directly under the Works Division.

About May 1, 1934, it was deemed advisable to assign an engineer from the Works Division to the Transient Bureau. Since this assignment, all technical matters have been handled by him. Also, use has been made of the Works Division drafting room and estimating department as it was needed.

A complete report of the work program conducted under the Transient Bureau is given in Appendix B.

Education (7-D)

Under the educational program carried on in the state, classes have been held for illiterate adults, general adult education, adult workers, vocational education of unemployed adults and vocational rehabilitation. In addition, nursery schools and junior colleges were instituted.

During the whole program, 41,000 persons were given class instructions, and 1,496 teachers and clerks were employed in the work.

Under the junior college section, six junior colleges, with a faculty of 107 persons, were instituted. From April to June, 1934, approximately 1,200 students were enrolled. During the school year of 1934-35, there were 2,493 students, of whom 692 had returned for the second year work.

It was not necessary to construct new buildings or provide new housing facilities for the education program, as it was possible to utilize public school buildings, Y.M.C.A. buildings, and private homes for the work.

The education projects have stimulated private agencies and state and local educational officers to do more in the field of adult education than they have done in the past. Indications are that after one more year of work sponsored by the Federal government, the state and local agencies will assume responsibility for a number of activities which are now being sponsored as adult education projects.

Rural Rehabilitation (7-E)

The New Jersey Rural Rehabilitation Corporation was incorporated on January 31, 1935. The following amounts have been received by the corporation from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration through the agency of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration:

- (a) On March 29, 1935, there was transferred to the corporation on the application of the President \$100,000.00
- (b) On May 6, 1935, there was transferred by similar authority 100,000.00
- (c) As of June 30, 1935, on order from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, there is being transferred to the corporation, the entire balance of "ear-marked" rural rehabilitation funds held by the State Emergency Relief Administration, amounting to 266,472.38

This makes a total of all funds transferred to the corporation to date \$466,472.38

The total number of rural rehabilitation loans approved is 331

The total amount of money involved in these loans is approximately \$200,000.00

The average amount of each loan is 600.00

The largest approved loan is for 2,051.78

The smallest approved loan is 56.00

The total amount of money that has actually been advanced to clients against approved loans is \$134,320.29

Thus, there remains in the account of the corporation as funds on hand, a total sum of 332,152.09

Of this sum, the commitments on operation expenses and approved loans which have not yet been advanced to clients amount to 42,214.96

Which leaves a total sum against which there are no commitments of approximately 289,937.13

The total sum of repayments on loans received by the corporation to date is 288.96

This amount is small because the program has just started and no material sums may be expected as repayments until the clients' crops are harvested.

Loans have been granted under the terms and procedure set forth in Federal Emergency Relief Administration Bulletin #RD 224 "Rural Rehabilitation Program: Financial Policies and Procedures," dated December 26, 1934. In general, this bulletin provides that a person shall be either on relief or eligible for relief to receive a rural rehabilitation loan. Therefore, loans have been granted only in accordance with applications and family rehabilitation plans that have been approved by the Relief Administration and the County Rural Rehabilitation Advisory Committees. All loans have been secured by notes and mortgages on real property, chattels or crops. Very few loans, and only those involving the construction of buildings, have been secured by real estate first mortgages. Practically all loans have been secured by a short form of crop and chattel mortgage, authorized under Chapter 97, Acts of 1934, P.L. of New Jersey.

The geographic location of the approved loans by counties ranged from sixty-one loans in a rural county to none in a highly industrial county. In all, 331 loans were granted throughout the state.

Between the date of incorporation, January 31, 1935 and June 30, 1935, all persons engaged in conducting the business of the corporation were employed by the State Emergency Relief Administration, and all salaries and

overhead costs of the Rural Rehabilitation Program were paid by the State Emergency Relief Administration out of "earmarked" rural rehabilitation funds granted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for that purpose.

Effective July 1, 1935, all control of the Rural Rehabilitation Program was transferred by the United States Government from the Federal and State Emergency Relief Administrations to the Resettlement Administration.

One point in particular which was noticed in connection with the placing of rural rehabilitation loans was the improved morale of the clients who received these loans.

Social Service Division (7-F)

Very little of the work relief program was done specifically for the Family Welfare Division of the New Jersey Emergency Relief Administration. Close relations, however, were maintained at all times, and to a large extent projects were planned to meet needs discovered by the Family Welfare Division. In this connection it is difficult to segregate work done in behalf of the Family Welfare Division from that done for the Research Section, since a large part of the latter Section's work has been undertaken at the instance of the former.

Research Section (7-G)

The Research Section and the Works and Service Projects Division cooperated closely throughout the year and three months covered by this report.

Work relief routines in New Jersey were patterned upon studies made by the Research Section. The Research Section acted as coordinator of research and statistical projects, and in addition operated several projects and served as technical adviser to other projects.

Other special research activities, notably the survey of 10,000 relief cases, were carried on by special bureaus in order that they might be satisfactorily detached from administrative routine.

Projects operated by the Research Section included a study of the problems of supplementary relief, of shelter relief, of the suitable case load level per family visitor, and an analysis of laws relating to subjects of concern to the case worker.

Public Relations (7-i)

"Only through a clear understanding by every citizen of the objectives, organization and availability of the government emergency agencies, can they be truly effective....."

--Franklin D. Roosevelt

In New Jersey the Emergency Relief Administration's publicity program was centered around that thought. It was interpreted to mean that the public should be given the answers to all the who, what, why, when and where's. The public received the answers through the state's 35 daily newspapers and nearly 300 weeklies, in material prepared from actual facts--official facts-- in short, concise statements, written in newspaper style by two former newspaper men on the staff of the Public Relations Bureau of the Emergency Relief Administration. Propaganda stories were never used.

A file of the bureau's press releases would make a complete outline history of the work relief program. The stories told the public about the men who directed the work, their qualifications, experience, and how they planned to do their job. They reported the different types of projects, the number of men who would be employed on them, how much they would cost, how long it would take to complete them, and the value of the project to the community. The last presented almost countless opportunities for good news stories.

Accounts of the progress on some of the outstanding jobs in the state were given as frequently as possible. Descriptions of the various jobs, before and after completion, made interesting material.

In addition to the material being dispatched regularly from state headquarters, county directors and municipal relief heads were encouraged to cooperate with the newspapers in bringing the purely local story before the public. The headquarters stories, sent to the local relief officials at the same time they were mailed to the newspapers, provided suggestions for local copy.

Through this general policy of keeping the public and newspapers well posted with official information on all Emergency Relief Administration activities, the number of stories based upon rumors and misinformation, or no information at all, were held at a minimum.

The effect of this kind of publicity has been better public support, less criticism, and a better feeling on the part of relief clients, engaged on the projects. Municipalities, service clubs and private organizations contributed money, materials, tools and equipment in most cases where they were asked to do so to expedite approval of local projects because they knew how the work was being done and how it would ultimately benefit them and the community.

The bureau secured the part-time services of a former newspaper photographer (who was engaged on a special project for photographers) to make newspaper pictures of "before and after" aspects of various jobs, completed work, action pictures of men at work, and other general news photos.

Clippings from every newspaper in the state, concerning every phase of the Emergency Relief Administration program, were received daily. They were used to keep the headquarters office posted on public opinion as reflected in editorials and the general treatment of Emergency Relief Administration news.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Statistical Summary of Projects (8)

In the entire program offered in this report, 144,421 men and 8,628 women, or a total of 153,049 persons participated.

The following tables give a statistical summary of the scope of the work program.

Table I shows the number of persons employed on various projects, classified according to type of project. Many persons worked on several projects during the operation of the program. Therefore, the totals below are naturally larger than those listed above because the figure of 153,049 persons represents the total individuals who worked on the program, while the breakdown below is according to type of projects.

Table II gives a statistical summary of the man hours, costs and status of all projects.

TABLE I

PERSONS ON WORK PROGRAM
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROJECT

	<u>PAID WORK</u>		<u>WORK-FOR-RELIEF</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male-Female</u>
A	1,907	38	-	-	1,907	38	1,945
B 1-2-5-6	8,933	5	48,776	-	57,709	5	57,714
B 3-4	7,466	19	20,549	522	28,015	541	28,556
B 7-8-9-10	5,513	-	24,479	-	29,992	-	29,992
B 11-12	2,663	-	23,537	-	26,200	-	26,200
B 16	14	-	122	-	136	-	136
B 13-14	2,394	-	9,170	-	11,564	-	11,564
B 15	4,593	2	28,576	-	33,169	2	33,171
B 17-18-19	883	1	5,039	-	5,922	1	5,923
B 20	1,690	420	7,296	135	8,986	555	9,541
C 1-2-3-4-5	365	-	1,927	23	2,292	23	2,315
D 1	284	654	475	2,511	759	3,165	3,924
D 2	355	30	483	8	838	38	876
D 3	391	-	8,889	-	9,280	-	9,280
D 4	21	1	2,971	-	2,992	1	2,993
D 5	178	2	1,375	198	1,553	200	1,753
D 7	4	1	625	12	629	13	642
E 1-2-3-4-5-6	3,099	1,603	3,161	69	6,260	1,672	7,932
F 1-8	9,771	3,610	1,185	27	10,956	3,637	14,593
G	903	333	1,266	250	2,169	583	2,752
H	138	2	1,332	-	1,470	2	1,472
TOTAL	51,565	6,721	191,233	3,755	242,798	10,476	253,274

APPENDIX B

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF TRANSIENTS WORKS PROGRAM FROM THE COMPLETION OF C.W.A. APRIL 1, 1934 TO JULY 1, 1935

The works program of the Transient Bureau was conducted with each transient camp as a central point. The men were put at work at each camp on projects both for the operation and the maintenance of the camp and for permanent public benefit.

Throughout the transient works program in all the camps, it has been the aim of the Administration, through the Engineering Section of the Works Division, to train the men in the use of tools and equipment necessary to work operations. The manner in which the younger men in particular, many of whom had never had any work experience, adapted themselves to the use of tools in the building construction is genuinely surprising. Others of the men were instructed in keeping records, such as time keeping and costs, receipt of materials, etc. The transient works program has been an educational endeavor which it is felt has been extremely successful. As a result of the instruction and the continuous work to which they have been subjected, the transients have been benefited both physically and mentally.

In general, it is felt that the transient bureaus have benefited the communities in which they are located by the accomplishment of physical improvement in the erection of buildings, construction of roads and the results of other work projects.

They have also fostered a spirit of tolerance. This is shown by the fact that although a very decidedly antagonistic attitude toward the transients was discernible when the bureaus were being established in a community they were looked upon in a most friendly manner by the communities where they have been residents for many months.

Table III which follows, gives the statistical picture of the amount of work done under this program.

TABLE III

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY
THE TRANSIENT BUREAU

NUMBER OF PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN AND AROUND CAMP

<u>Location of Work</u>	<u>No. of Men Employed on Work</u>	<u>Number of Man Hours</u>	<u>Additional Cash Relief*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Com- pleted</u>	<u>Oper- ating</u>	<u>Aban- doned</u>	<u>Sus- pended</u>	<u>Pend- ing</u>
Camp Burton	41	29,352	\$ 1,435.00	34	33	-	1	-	-
Camp Pahaquarra	40	32,256	3,239.94	14	9	-	-	2	3
Beemerville	190	34,800	1,472.67	6	6	-	-	-	-
Oakland House	116	139,200	7,036.12	22	16	6	-	-	-
Camp Haledon	150	153,062	14,281.00	3	3	-	-	-	-
Camp Hazard	6	72	798.09	7	5	-	2	-	-
Camp Columbus	25	4,112	1,195.29	6	4	2	-	-	-
Camp McMahon	110	14,184	5,314.18	15	10	5	-	-	-
Federal Transient Shelter #3 Trenton	692	8,322	522.26	6	5	1	-	-	-
Federal Transient Shelter #1 Newark	85	4,760	490.84	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total men employed.....	1,455								
Total man hours.....		420,120							
Costs:									
Additional cash relief (cash bonus per hours worked given to men besides board and lodging provided in the camp).....			\$ 35,785.39						
Materials (both for the work program and maintenance of the camp).....			27,553.92						
Food and Clothing.....			183,616.07						
Total cost (works program and operation and maintenance of camps).....			\$246,955.38						
Work Projects									
Total number of projects									114
Projects completed									91
Projects operating									14
Projects abandoned									4
Projects suspended									2
Projects pending									3

*Additional cash relief in the transient program represents the cash bonus per hours worked given to the men besides the board and lodging provided in the camp.

SHELTERS

In the five cities in the state where registration bureaus operate, the men are physically cared for at the Salvation Army missions and various other existing shelters.

In Trenton, a school building was converted into a shelter which could be operated by the transients themselves. This is the only shelter so operated in New Jersey. All the conversion work on this school building was done by the transients, except the plumbing and heating installation, which, because of the municipal code, had to be done by the local licensed men.

The transients located in the shelters are closely supervised according to definite routine prescribed upon their admission into shelter. After a stay in the shelters, they may be placed in one of the camps operated by the Transient Bureau. The decision as to whether the men are suitable for camp rests almost entirely with the local head of the registration bureau and his assistants.

CAMPS

The earliest camps for transients were located two or three miles apart on the west shore of the Hudson River under the Palisades within the township limits of Englewood. Two public bathing pavilions, normally used during the summer season and operated by the Interstate Park Commission, were converted for the occupancy of transients. These two camps were known as Hazzard and Undercliff. At Hazzard a younger group, and at Undercliff an older group of transients were located. These men were supplied by the shelters through the registration bureaus. These two camps were occupied through the winter of 1933 and 1934, and were vacated during April, 1934.

A series of projects were undertaken at these camps. Roads were built for the Interstate Park Commission, and the grounds in the neighborhood of the camps were cleaned. Other projects consisted of work necessary to make the buildings suitable for occupancy. They included the installation of kitchens, hot water for showers, shower rooms, water, electric lights, etc. Upon the evacuation of the camps, the transients restored them to their original condition by removing such equipment as had to be installed to accommodate the men. However, the enclosures in the upper stories and certain electric lighting and wiring, in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Park Commission, were left.

The men from Hazzard were moved to Camp Columbus near Branchville in Sussex County. This camp was owned by the Knights of Columbus and operated by them for many years during the summer months. The stay at Camp Columbus was temporary. It was occupied until the men could be moved to Camp Haledon.

The men from Camp Undercliff were moved to Pahaquarra on the Delaware River, obtained as temporary quarters until they could occupy a permanent camp. Camp Pahaquarra was owned and operated by the Mercer County unit of the Boy Scouts organization. The men remained at this camp a short time and were then transferred to Beemerville. After a temporary stay of six or eight weeks, they were moved to Oakland House.

At Camps Columbus and Pahaquarra and at Beemerville, no works projects were undertaken other than the work which was necessary in order to make the camps fit for occupancy by the men during that time of year.

Camp Haledon was established by fifteen or twenty men who were sent there from Camp Hazzard about April 1, 1934. These men immediately started the necessary preparations for receiving a larger number who would be supplied from the various shelters through the registration bureaus and later from Camp Columbus.

During the midsummer of 1934, the demand for more accommodation was so urgent that two additional camps were opened. With a group of younger men from Camp Haledon as a nucleus, Camp McMahon, located near Clinton in Hunterdon County, was established.

Camp McMahon is a well-established camp owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton, New Jersey, but it had not been in operation for two or three years. The buildings are permanent, and the camp was ready for occupancy immediately. The works project operated from this camp consisted of a construction of a road from the camp to the county highway and of certain other county highway work.

A slightly older group of men from Camp Haledon was sent to Camp Burton. At this camp, owned and operated by the Boy Scouts of America, arrangements were made to care for the men throughout the winter months and until such time as it would be used by the Boy Scouts in the summer of 1935.

The works program undertaken at Camp Burton consisted of altering some of the buildings, repairing and altering a dam and other road work.

Physical accomplishments of the transient works program in and around the various camps and shelters follow:

CAMP BURTON

500 acres of land were cleared
2500 feet of pipe line were laid
3 miles of roads were graded
Log cabins and bridges were repaired
200 acres were landscaped
Major repairs in the nature of painting and chipping were made on the U.S.S. Tucker
Rope fire escapes were cut and installed
Fire places and chimneys were repaired in four buildings
75 acres of ground were cleared and repaired in Preventorium
Rustic seats were made and located throughout the camp
A tool house, 15' x 20' was constructed
6 buildings were painted inside and outside
A pathway was constructed in front of the Infirmary Building
1/3 mile of irrigation drainage was installed
A swimming pool, 150' x 75' was dredged and a dam 16' x 8' was repaired
8 boats and canoes were repaired and painted
Grease traps 5' x 4' x 3' were dug and built
An incinerator was constructed, 6' x 5' x 5'.
An old shower shed was demolished - 75' x 20'
3 bird retreats - 4' x 4' were built
A 75 gallon hot water boiler was installed in one of the buildings
A shower shed and heating plant to accommodate 200 men was built
A tennis court 100' x 100', a volley ball court, 20' x 40' and a baseball diamond, 6 acres, were repaired
A roof 20' square was installed on the mess hall
A 1000 gallon gasoline tank was installed

Other maintenance and minor repairs were done, including:

Shellacking floor in the headquarters building; blocking the fire places for winter; replacing 375 windows; partitioning one building; repairing beacon light at the entrance to the camp; installing a punching bag rack; repairing a boxing ring; overhauling scout furniture; and building and installing latrines.

CAMP PAHAQUARRA

Water supply was installed
The rock was cleared from the ground

Two miles of road were constructed
Undesirable buildings were demolished
Two latrines were constructed
The floor of the camp was cemented
Log cabin was constructed
Buildings were painted
Telephone line was installed
An artificial lake was created

BEEMERVILLE

The work done at this camp was entirely that which was needed to make the camp suitable for temporary occupancy by the transients. It included construction of a mess platform and tables to accommodate 120 men; the installation of a water extension; the construction of a mess kitchen and tent floors; tent platforms; and the clearing of timber from the grounds.

OAKLAND HOUSE

5 miles of county roads and 2 miles of other roads were constructed
The buildings were painted and wired for light service
A pipe line and pump were installed
A mess hall was constructed
An incinerator was built
The kitchen was enlarged
3 ranges were installed for hot water. These included a 100 gallon tank, a boiler and showers to accommodate 150 men
20 acres of wood and brush were cleared
One culvert was built
A telephone line was installed
Mess tables were constructed to accommodate 150 men
Tent floors were built
A building for a washroom and showers to accommodate 100 men was built
Incidentally, roofs were repaired, some landscaping done, ground was scraped and graded, and a pump was installed in the cellar of one of the buildings

CAMP HALEDON

A shed and laundry room were constructed
Lights were installed
Hot water apparatus, electric wiring and lighting were installed
Tent platforms were constructed
Stones were insulated for heating the tents
Concrete walks, mess hall and garage were constructed
Grading was done on the water-works property

Grass was mowed and grounds around the pump house were cared for

Work was done on the roads in the City of Haledon

A riprap wall was constructed and the shore line was straightened on the main reservoir at Haledon

CAMP HAZ ZARD

Water-line from Englewood to the barracks at the camp was sunk

A stone wall along the Hudson River at Palisades Park was constructed to protect the roadway

Stone paths were made along the Palisades cliffs

The ground along the camp dock was levelled

Within the camp, ground was cleared

Plumbing fixtures were installed and the barracks were weather-stripped.

CAMP COLUMBUS

1/4 mile of stone walk was built

10 acres of land were cleared of stumps

4 acres of land were cleared of boulders

1/4 mile of township road was re-surfaced

1/8 mile of camp road was re-surfaced

1 acre of ground was landscaped

CAMP MC. MAHON

3 miles of stone wall were rebuilt around a water reservoir.

24 camp buildings were painted

1/2 mile of water line was buried

10 acres of swamp land were reclaimed

An incinerator of 2 square yards was built

15 tents were wired

500 feet of pipe line was opened from the springs to the well

1 mile of road into the camp was levelled

The sewerage plant, to accommodate 500 men, was repaired

20 acres of ground were cleared of stumps

1/2 mile of road was built

1/8 mile of water supply connections was installed

Tents and flooring were erected to accommodate 120 men

Wire screening (20x40x20, 3x10x12) was erected around the refuse cans

FEDERAL TRANSIENT BUREAU #1 - Newark, N.J.

Minor repair work, such as painting, was done on the building in Newark.

FEDERAL TRANSIENT BUREAU #3 - Trenton, N.J.

Former school building was remodeled for use as a transient shelter.

Shade trees were planted throughout Mercer County.

Land, owned by the City of Trenton, was filled and graded to be used later as a municipal recreation ground.

Two houses were demolished and the ground around the shelter was improved.

APPENDIX C

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, JULY 1, 1935

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Hon. Chester I. Barnard, Chairman
Hon. Bernard J. Lamb, Commissioner,
State Department of Finance
Hon. John J. Toohey, Commissioner
State Department of Labor
Hon. William J. Ellis, Commissioner,
State Department of Institutions and Agencies
Hon. Walter R. Darby, State Auditor

Dr. Spencer T. Snedecor, Hackensack
Albert R. McAllister, Bridgeton
Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, Morristown
Louis P. Marciante, Trenton

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Chester I. Barnard, State Director
Albert F. Jaques, General Manager

Bureau of Public Relations
Michael Higgins, Manager

Legal Bureau
John W. Griggs, Legal Adviser

Research Section
Douglas H. Mac Neil, Manager
Gerald B. Bate, Assistant Manager
Julien J. Bouvier, Assistant Manager

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND MATERIAL
Joseph H. Bigley, Deputy Director
(On leave of absence)
Ludolph E. Meyer, Deputy Director

Works Division
E.W. Hammer, Acting Manager

Procurement Division

Edward E. Hollenback, Acting Manager

Distribution Division

W. E. Ohland, Manager

E. L. Barbour, Assistant and Acting Manager

DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF OPERATIONS

Albert H. Hedden, Deputy Director

Special Programs Division

Dr. Norman B. Tooker, Manager

Family Welfare Division

Marie D. Lane, Manager

Jean Kennedy, Assistant Manager

Personnel Division

Edna T. Kerr, Manager

Marie Rowland, Assistant Manager

Appropriations Division

William R. Ferguson, Manager

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Arthur Mudd, Deputy Director

Finance Division

T. H. B. Boothe, Manager

Statistical Section

George Mollineaux, Manager

Murt S. Soverel, Assistant Manager

Accounting Division

Henry W. Wiggin, Manager

EXECUTIVE STAFF DEPARTMENT

Owen A. Malady, Deputy Director

TABLE II

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF MAN HOURS, COSTS AND STATUS OF ALL PROJECTS
APRIL 1, 1934 - JULY 1, 1935

APRIL 1, 1934 - JULY 1, 1935																
Class	No. of Projects	HOURS			COSTS						STATUS					
		Total	Direct Wages	Relief Credits	Rel. Credits	Wages	Material	Other	Total	STARTED UNDER CWA		Com-plet-ed	Oper-at-ing	Aban-don-ed	Sus-pend-ed	Pend-ing
					a/o Add. Cash Relief					Yes	No					
A	41	376,900	376,900	-	-	\$ 207,268	\$ 173	\$ 11,536	\$ 218,977	3	38	10	27	-	4	-
B 1,2,5,6	975	7,736,800	1,667,400	6,069,400	\$ 3,034,692	833,711	376,231	757,796	5,012,430	450	525	512	302	44	108	9
B 3,4	663	5,672,000	3,583,700	2,088,300	1,044,165	1,809,901	509,664	133,822	3,497,552	239	424	421	177	11	50	4
B 7-10	394	3,819,200	1,043,500	2,775,700	1,387,840	521,772	236,867	304,571	2,451,050	184	210	277	77	5	33	3
B 11,12	270	3,177,200	787,400	2,389,800	1,194,922	393,678	49,918	92,758	1,731,276	131	139	129	118	3	15	-
B 16	6	25,500	1,700	23,800	11,898	840	105	46	12,889	3	3	3	2	-	1	-
B 13,14	89	1,737,400	418,400	1,319,000	659,501	209,175	27,654	73,550	969,880	43	46	43	34	2	7	3
B 15	277	4,030,100	906,600	3,123,500	1,561,773	453,293	61,093	266,007	2,342,166	115	162	119	111	9	34	4
B 17-19	54	896,900	206,300	690,600	345,304	104,362	277	21,739	471,682	20	34	13	22	6	8	-
B 20	320	1,311,600	929,900	381,700	198,697	485,086	12,339	34,924	731,046	63	252	141	128	1	47	3
C 1-5	44	177,100	69,600	107,500	53,742	34,783	2,792	10,566	101,825	13	31	30	11	-	3	-
D 1	148	801,500	380,900	420,600	210,484	190,440	7,351	39,025	447,300	44	104	31	99	3	15	-
D 2	17	113,000	87,500	25,500	12,729	43,747	2,438	101,573	150,487	1	16	13	4	-	-	-
D 3	91	1,767,200	228,100	1,539,100	769,534	114,083	6,398	82,317	972,332	16	75	49	18	1	23	1
D 4	23	114,700	12,300	102,400	51,206	6,253	2,390	5,951	66,800	-	23	14	7	-	1	-
D 5	11	110,700	45,900	64,800	32,395	22,965	4,194	5,554	65,108	2	9	5	6	-	-	-
D 7	15	21,600	10,500	11,100	5,555	5,249	176	317	11,297	-	15	10	3	-	2	-
E 1-6	257	2,612,400	2,403,900	208,500	114,669	1,322,156	-	30,643	1,467,468	69	188	75	117	-	65	-
F 1-8	618	5,921,700	5,841,500	80,200	44,089	3,212,213	450	109,881	3,366,633	112	506	224	265	1	137	-
G	130	2,276,800	2,133,000	143,800	79,077	1,172,896	6,821	138,602	1,397,396	52	78	53	40	-	37	-
H	21	224,700	142,800	81,900	42,289	74,667	19,145	50,565	186,666	11	10	6	15	-	-	-
TOTAL	4,464	42,925,000	21,277,800	21,647,200	\$10,854,561	\$11,218,540	\$1,326,476	\$2,281,743	\$25,681,320	1,576	2,888	2,183	1,504	82	583	26

CHART NO.1
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION CHART

AS OF APRIL 1, 1934.

