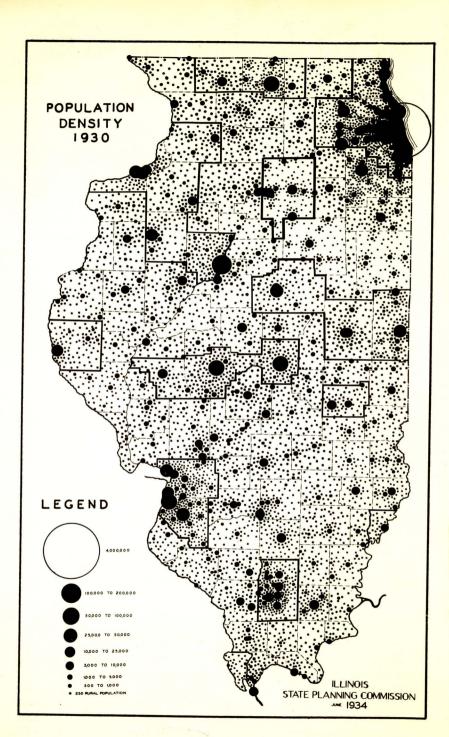
BETTER ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES THROUGH P.A. PROJECTS

WORK WPA

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Works Progress
Administration

WORK PROGRAM WPA



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# WHY WPA OPERATIONS WERE NEEDED in ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES

#### I. Introduction

The first permanent white settlements in Illinois appeared about 125 years ago. In a little more than a century and a quarter, Illinois has made an amazing growth in community development. There are now over seven and one-half million residents living in hundreds of communities. The distribution of these communities varies from small rural crossroads to the great metropolitan region in and around Chicago. A glance at the map on opposite page indicates the spread of these communities in accordance with the 1930 census.

#### Major Social Results of the Depression

Rapid change is the chief characteristic of contemporary social life in America. Governmental programs seeking to aid the nation's citizens have changed frequently to keep pace with these rapid changes in the life of the people. This is true of WPA.

The Federal Works Program was authorized by Congress in the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, and the WPA was organized on the strength of that Act to assist in overcoming certain major social results of six years of depression, namely, the developing trend toward mass poverty and mass unemployment.

#### A. Mass Unemployment in Illinois Communities

This is the major economic result of the depression. An economic system can carry and absorb a relatively small percentage of unemployment. When unemployment assumes mass proportions involving millions of citizens, as it has in Illinois during six years of depression, it becomes a deep-seated and serious threat to the total economic and social order.

#### **Extent of Unemployment in Illinois**

During the past six years, unemployment has loomed up as the worst enemy of workers throughout Illinois. In January, 1933, nearly 1,500,000 workers were estimated to be without jobs within the State. During the five year period of heavy unemployment, a total of nearly 2,000,000 workers have been without current wage income to support their families for varying lengths of time, some for long periods.



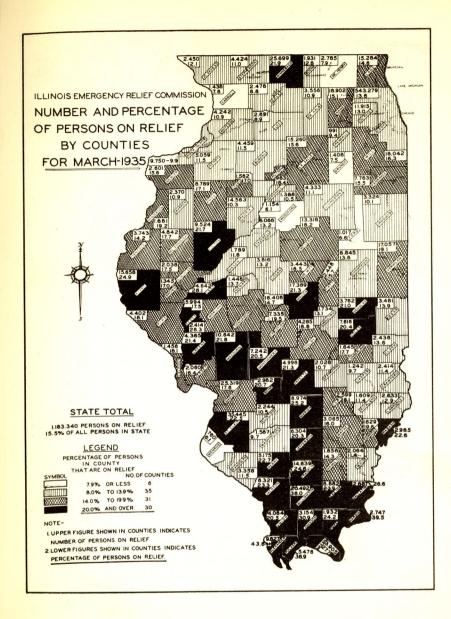
The family and "home" of an unemployed worker in Southern Illinois.

## B. Mass Poverty in Illinois Communities The Emergence of Mass Poverty

It may be useful now to illustrate from the known conditions that have arisen in certain areas in Illinois how conditions of mass poverty have emerged and have developed in the course of the last six years.

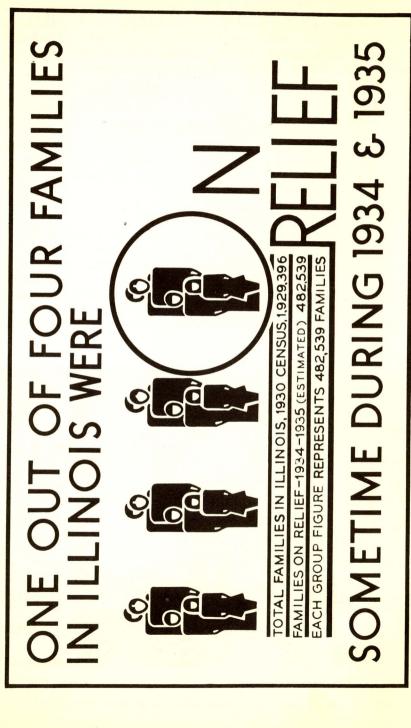
#### Mass Poverty in Illinois

One might conclude that mass poverty was confined to the great cities. But, as a matter of fact, a glimpse at the situation throughout the State of Illinois indicates exactly the opposite. Illinois has 102 counties. The map on page 5 indicates that in thirty of them, in March, 1935, more than 20% of the population was on the official relief lists. You will know from looking at this map that most of these counties are strictly rural counties. You will note on further study of this map, that in most counties in the State of Illinois, in March, 1935, more than 5% of the total population was on the official relief lists. In other words, if one takes 5% as the border line between incidental and mass poverty, these facts indicate that mass poverty has developed in every county in the State of Illinois during these years of depression.



#### **Cumulative Results in Illinois Communities**

Under the combined pressures of mass unemployment and the resultant mass poverty, workers and their families in increasing numbers have been forced upon the public relief lists. This is reflected in the fact that between January, 1934, and January, 1936, 482,000 families resident in Illinois communities received public unemployment relief. Not all of these were on the lists in any one month. The highest monthly listing was in March, 1935, when 344,000 different cases received relief.



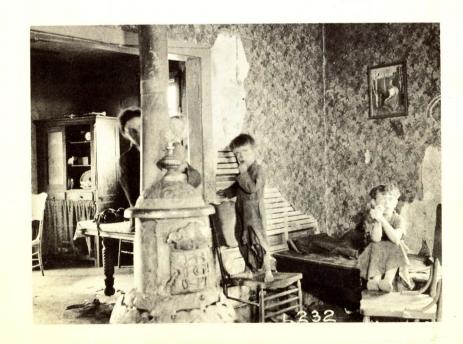
This brief review of these results of the depression indicates that at least one-fourth (25%) of all families resident in Illinois communities have been reduced during these six years of depression to the relief level. Studies made of the conditions of life among these citizens also indicated the trends were downward. Illinois communities were slowly deteriorating under the pressure of these social and economic forces.

#### **Factors Producing Poverty**

These are cold hard factual statements indicating the extent of mass unemployment and mass poverty among the workers of Illinois. Further analysis indicates several factors in the complex life situations of these unemployed workers in Illinois communities.

1st: Residence in Submarginal Land Areas.

Residence on submarginal land has been and is pushing several thousands of Illinois families to the relief level. This land may have been at one time productive, but a combination of unwise tillage methods and destructive erosion has produced conditions that will no longer provide subsistence to the tillers of this land no matter how much intelligence and labor are applied. In consequence, these farmers are "trapped" on this submarginal land. The conditions are cumulative. The bases of live-



A glimpse into the home of a Whiteside County family reduced to the relief level.



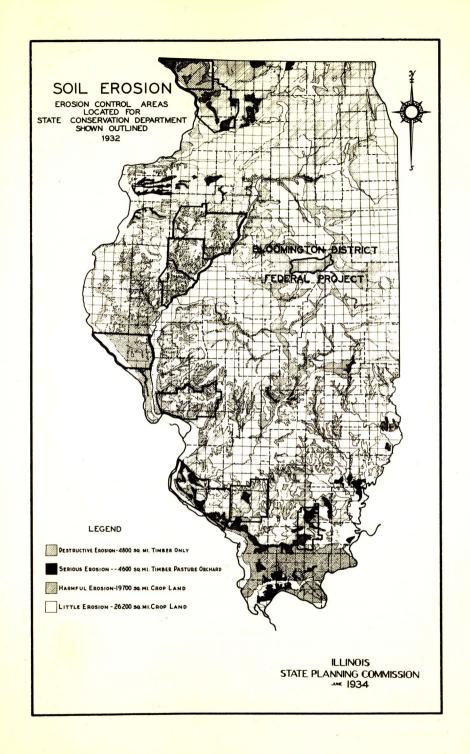
A farm on marginal lands in Pike County.

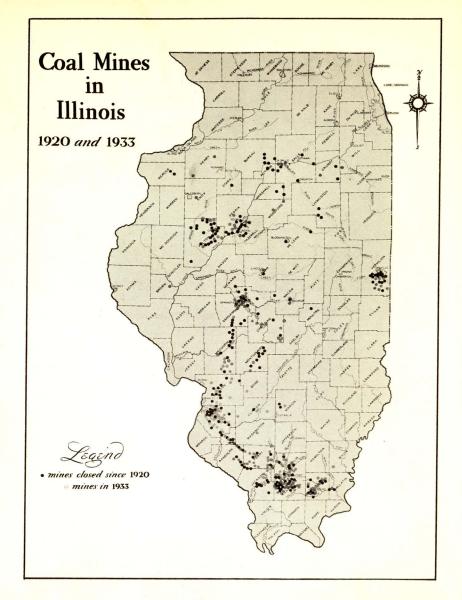
lihood have been literally washed out from under them by the destruction of their land holdings. They are forced to apply for relief to sustain personal and family life. More than 3,000,000 acres of such submarginal lands have been developed in Illinois with somewhere between 25,000 and 30,000 families resident on them. It, therefore, is apparent that here is a very definite answer as to why certain of our neighbors in Illinois are on the public relief lists.

#### 2nd: Tilling Marginal Soils.

While erosion has already reduced some soils to submarginal conditions, it is actively at work on millions of additional acres of Illinois soils. On about 4,000,000 acres, the erosion has been so harmful and serious as to produce marginal soil conditions. Much of the fertile top soil and humous have been leached out. Surface moistures rapidly run off or evaporate. Pests such as chinch bugs get a good chance to multiply. The result is very poor crops, little or no income for the farmer trying to till these marginal soils.

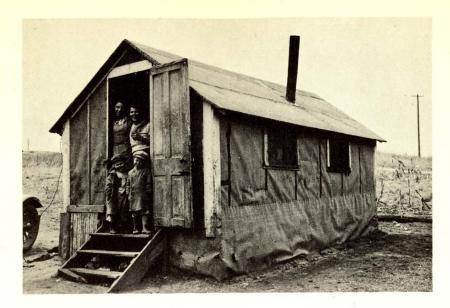
Somewhere between 60,000 and 70,000 farm families in Illinois are now living on such marginal soils. Several thousand of these are already on relief lists and others are being added steadily. It is evident then that here is a second definite factor that is increasing the relief lists in certain sections of the State.





3rd: Abandoned Coal Mines.

Millions of years ago, Nature laid down vast coal beds beneath the Illinois prairies. These natural resources were developed until large numbers of people were securing their livelihood from coal mining operations. In the early twenties—say from 1920 to 1923—about 415 coal mines in the State were producing nearly 80,000,000 tons of coal yearly and a livelihood for many thousands of Illinois families. Now less than 200 mines are operating and only about one quarter of the miners are being used. Over 200 mines are closed. Scores of them abandoned



A Lee County family were forced by circumstances to make this shack their home.

entirely and thousands of miners' families are on the public relief lists. The bases of livelihood for these miners' families have almost disappeared. Hence, we find here a most powerful controlling factor in bringing thousands of these miners' families to apply for and accept public relief.



These tents and car housed a relief family of six near Cairo, Illinois.



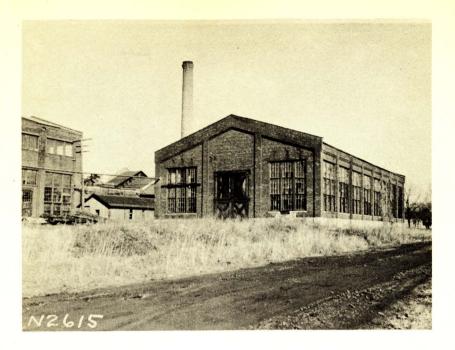
Cornfields grew in parking space once filled by workers' cars.

4th: Idle Industrial Plants.

Many people assume that nearly all relief clients are forced on relief by the breakdown of industrial operations. The above discussed factors indicate how erroneous this assumption is. As a matter of fact, only about one-third of the families on relief in Illinois are there because of idle industrial plants and the consequent unemployment of the head of the family.

Idle industrial plants, however, have been the cause of unemployment distress in industrial communities like Rockford, Joliet, Peoria, Decatur, East Saint Louis, and Chicago. In these industrial centers, many thousands of workers have been without work or wages for from three to five years. All savings and resources have disappeared. They could no longer pay rent. They could not even buy food for their children. So they have been forced on the public relief lists to maintain personal and family life and prevent complete disintegration. It is apparent that idle industrial plants are a potent factor in forcing many families to the relief level.

Here, then, are four controlling backgrounds in Illinois conditions that are pushing thousands of Illinois families to the relief level in every section of the State. They have nothing to do with "willing idleness" or "unemployability." They are deeply rooted in the very bases of social security in Illinois. Their control will require the heartiest cooperation of all citizens of good will throughout the State. They are the bases of life upon which the welfare and security of all citizens depend. Some of



Smokeless chimneys and broken windows tell a mute story of crippled industry.

our neighbors happen to have been living nearer the areas in which these conditions have emerged. It is only the part of neighborliness and good citizenship to assist them through a cooperative public relief program. All Illinois citizens must maintain a neighborly spirit in the face of such threats to the general welfare of all.

#### Programs to Stop the Inroads of Mass Poverty and Mass Unemployment

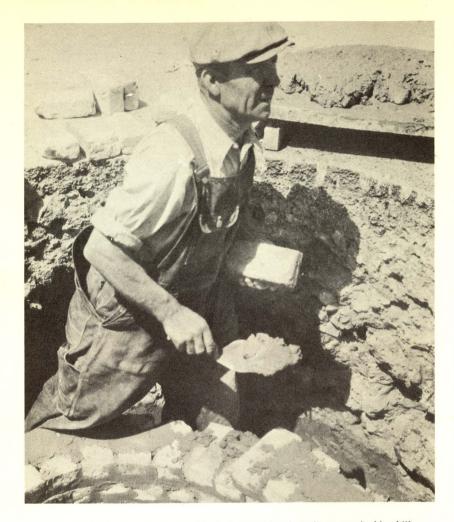
During the course of these six years, two major types of programs and plans for meeting the inroads and impacts of mass unemployment and mass poverty have been developed and put into operation.

First: A Program for Emergency Relief.

This has been designed to prevent starvation and utter destitution, growing out of the loss of jobs, the failure of wage income and the continuation of these processes over many months and for many thousands of families throughout the State over several years.

In general, all thoughtful citizens have agreed that this program of relief was essential to the maintenance of humanity and of social order within the State.

Between February 6, 1932, when it was created by the Legislature, and January 31, 1936, the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission had expended for relief purposes, to stem these deteriorating trends and preserve these citizens and their families, \$347,872,408.39. Into these



Happy in the opportunity the Work Program has brought to regain his skill.

communities and to these families have come the stimulating activities of the Works Progress Administration program. The nature and results of these WPA activities may now be estimated against this background of the conditions developed in Illinois communities during the depression years and under the whip of these depression trends.

#### Second: A Program of Employment.

Partly parallel with this emergency relief program has developed the employment program for those relief clients able to work. This program has moved through small set-ups in local communities through statewide work relief programs with the cooperation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and, finally, the development of the Federal Works Progress Administration as a part of that larger national plan.



Security after years of idleness and dependence on relief.

This has involved development of a new philosophy of the Democratic State, namely, that when the normal channels of business and industry are unable to absorb willing and able workers who are in social distress, it then becomes a function of the State to provide employment for such workers, so that they may maintain themselves and their families by their work in line with the fundamental American spirit of independence and self-maintenance.

#### Principles of the Work Program

This work program is based upon carefully developed principles that are closely related to the maintenance of social justice in America.

Four rather simple perceptions constitute the heart of these work

relief principles.

First: The position of the unemployed worker in the present dislocated labor markets. He is almost helpless. Without work he is also without income in a community life that requires cash for nearly all types of transactions. The worker and his family suffer and would starve and perish if relief were not provided.

Second: The effects of prolonged idleness and dependence upon public relief are detrimental to workers and their families. It is better for these workers to be given employment and wages than to live on a dole or straight relief, even if the Government has to provide the

employment.

Third: Under depression trends, our communities are facing conditions that need workers and activities and programs directed to meeting and overcoming these results of years of neglect and deterioration of

public properties.

Fourth: Hence, the work relief plan takes the idle workers on relief and puts them to work on public projects and pays them out of public funds that would, in the main, otherwise be expended for direct relief.

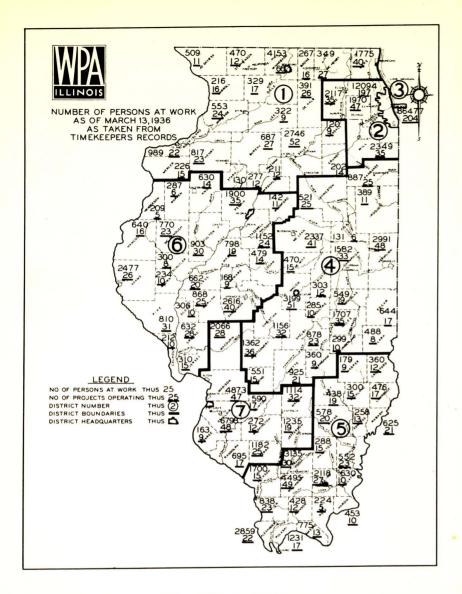


From idleness and relief to beneficial public employment.

### The Works Progress Administration—Creation and General Organization

By Executive Order 7034, the President on May 6, 1935, established the Works Progress Administration, with responsibility for the "honest, efficient, speedy, and coordinated execution of the work relief program as a whole, and for the execution of that program in such manner as to move from the relief rolls to work on such projects or in private employment, the maximum number of persons in the shortest time possible." To discharge this responsibility the WPA was given, in addition to its general coordinating powers with respect to the entire program, the authority to carry on small, useful projects to provide a maximum of employment, insofar as this is not provided on projects operated by other agencies.

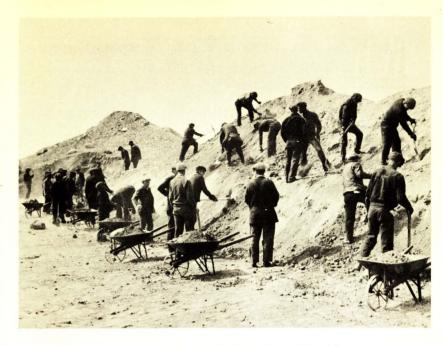
To carry out the program State Administrations have been set up. These State Administrations are charged with the execution of policies-within the States, and with direct supervision of projects of a state-wide nature. Actual supervision of projects of more localized scope is delegated to more than 300 work district administrations which have been set up as major units of operation within the States.



#### The Illinois WPA

The WPA started to organize in July, 1935. On August 16, the first workers started on projects and by March of 1936, a peak of over 203,000 workers were employed on projects. In March, with the opening of new opportunities for employment in the normal channels of industry, business and agriculture, reductions were ordered. The number at June 26 was about 164,606.

Such a program has involved the relief and employment agencies of the Government in new and extensive operations along the following lines:



Useful employment instead of the demoralizing dole.

It has been necessary to list and classify the millions of workers involved in unemployment and poverty situations.

This classification has involved the determining of the worker's past experience and his present abilities and capacity to work.

#### From Relief to Work

Analysis of the families on relief in Illinois between May 1st and November 1st, 1935, revealed that there were listed hundreds of thousands of persons who were able and willing to work. Of this number, taking one wage earner from each family, up to February 25, 1936, 268,117 were certified to the WPA and the public employment offices as persons assignable to WPA projects. Of this number, on March 16, 1936, 203,455 persons were at work on WPA projects.

Thus conditions have changed for these workers on the relief lists. For the first time in several years for many of them, they have had earned money in their hands. With this they have been able to go to the stores and buy the necessities of life. Thus work and wages have changed the outlook for these scores of thousands of relief families scattered through every community of the State.

### ne Real Gains in Illinois Communities from WPA Projects

#### I. Improvements in the Physical Bases of Illinois Communities

The contrast between many Illinois communities of the depression days and the later months after the WPA began operation is very marked. A common sight in the earlier months was groups of men standing around the village squares and other assemblage points, looking defeated, discouraged and "down at the heels." During these later months, one sees very few such men—one finds the men out on WPA projects, working at the physical improvements of their respective communities. Limited space permits the mentioning of only a few of the thousands of WPA projects that have been put into operation throughout Illinois communities which are steadily improving the physical bases of life in these communities.

#### **Local Communities Initiate WPA Projects**

Illinois Works Progress Administration has received from public sponsors, which includes cities, townships, school districts, villages, Highway commissions, etc., a total of 5,815 projects for which \$420,608,467 of Federal funds have been requested. These projects and funds together with materials, money and men provided by public agencies to meet labor and materials to be made available would provide employment for 459,479 men and women for one year if all were put into operation.

Of the projects sent to Washington 4,552 have been approved by the Washington office of Works Progress Administration and by the President of the United States as well as by the Comptroller General of the United States. To operate these projects to their completion would require \$309,446,894 of Federal money. Of this sum there has been transferred to the Treasury Office for Illinois \$85,898,235.

Out of the projects thus initiated by local community officials and with the money allocated by the President, 2,924 different projects scattered in hundreds of communities have been put into operation and workers from relief lists assigned to them. These projects have been developed and are being operated to improve and change various conditions and situations that have threatened the health or safety or appearance of these Illinois communities and their residents. The following are illustrations of the many types of projects in operation.



Workmen draining a low area in Wheeling Township, Cook County.

#### **Drainage of Low Areas**

Many Illinois communities are located in low areas or adjacent to low prairie areas that have presented bad swamp conditions, ideal for mosquito breeding. Hundreds of projects in many sections of the State have been directed to drainage of these swamp areas. Up to June 30th, 1936, a total of 81,179 acres of such mosquito-infested territory had been drained by the work of WPA employees.

#### **Installation of Sanitary Sewers**

For years there have existed in a surprising number of communities, open sewers carrying sewage as well as surface water, a dangerous and constant menace to the health of all citizens of the community. This condition existed even in a populous area of Chicago, carrying its constant threat to three and one-half million people.

Financial inability to correct these insanitary conditions with proper sewage installations, has been the principal reason for their continued existence.

Now WPA, with its labor and financial assistance, in cooperation with the city governments of communities like Rockford, Peoria, Decatur, Danville and Chicago, is making it possible for these communities to rid themselves of this serious menace to the health and lives of their citizens, years ahead of normal expectancy.

Up to June 30th, 1936, a total of 161 miles of sewer had been installed and 67 miles repaired in Illinois communities and approved projects provide for the construction of several hundred additional miles.



Surfacing a Farm-to-market Road near Casey, Clark County.

#### Farm-to-Market Roads

While Illinois ranks close to the top in paved primary road mileage among the states of the nation, there are still thousands of miles of secondary roads in every section of the State, which because of wet weather and snow conditions are almost impassable for from three to six months of every year. Farmers living on these unimproved dirt roads



Completing a section of Farm-to-market Road in Alexander County.

have been practically confined to their own farms as far as using their autos to get to market or town or to schools or church was concerned, during long periods of bad weather.

A program which is literally "dragging the farmer out of the mud" through the construction of all-weather roads in these isolated rural sections, was started under the Work Program of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission and now, through the WPA, has become probably the most important and beneficial type of project under the present Work Program.

The county road superintendents and township supervisors in many counties throughout the State and the farmers themselves have voted bond issues to help put in the farm-to-market roads that will give these people a chance to overcome the difficulties of these isolated neighborhoods. Up to June 30th, 1936, WPA workers on these farm-to-market roads had completed 5,626 miles of road and several thousand additional miles were under various stages of construction.

The WPA program now in progress includes not only surfacing some 12,000 miles of unimproved roads but in many cases grading, widening and drainage, the latter operation benefiting the adjacent farmlands as well as the roads.

#### **Improving City Streets**

One of the physical deteriorations of the depression years that was very evident developed on the streets of various cities and communities throughout Illinois. Mayors, city engineers, village presidents and coun-



Relaying a brick pavement, Mattoon, Illinois.



Removing a "bottle-neck" on a Chicago boulevard.

cils in hundreds of communities have realized the hazardous conditions of their streets and their own inability to improve them because of decreased income from tax funds and have turned to the WPA projects to help change these conditions. Over 1,000 miles of streets have been improved by new surfacing with asphalt, macadam or brick. In these same cities thousands of square corners that presented hazards to automobile traffic have been rounded. Altogether, 561,821 lineal feet of curbing have been put in by these WPA workers up to June 30, 1936.



Rounding street corners to lessen the hazard at intersections.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED UP TO JUNE 30, 1936

	Type of Work	ew Const.	Repair
A.	Highways, Roads and Streets—		atopun
	Miles of primary highways:     a. Hard surfaced	1.67	
	b. Improved, unimproved, etc	434	29
	Miles of secondary roads and feeders:     a. Hard surfaced      b. Farm-to-market roads, etc	122 3,760	186 1,886
	3. Miles of streets and alleys: a. Hard surfaced (asphalt, brick, etc.) b. Improved, unimproved and all others.	51 554	359 418
	4. Square feet of sidewalk	3,196,976	3,682,353
	5. Lineal feet of curbing	514,064	47,757
B.	Public Buildings—		
	1. No. of Municipal Adm. Bldgs	5	54
	2. No. of Educational Bldgs	10	573
	3. No. of Social and Recreat. Bldgs	34	76
	4. Others (poor farms, equip. sheds, etc.)	34	151
C.	Recreational Facilities—		
	1. Acres of Playgrounds, Park & Ath. Flds.	3,794	5,700
D.	Public Owned or Operated Utilities—		
	1. Miles of water mains	71	214
	2. No. of water purif. plants	6	
	3. Miles of sewers	161	67
	4. No. of sewage treatment plants	3	5
E.	Transportation—		
	1. Acres of airports and landing fields	254	20
F.	Projects Not Elsewhere Classified—		
	1. Miles of drainage ditches (not roadside)	192	211
	2. Acres of improvements around pub. bldgs.	3,764	275
	3. Acres of cemetery improvements (pub.)	53	245
	4. Acres of mosquito eradication		
	(drainage, etc.)	23,328	57,851
	5. No. of sanitary toilets	4,727	512

#### II. Gains in Culture Phases of Illinois Communities

Many aspects of cultural life in Illinois communities have been obscured during the depression years by over-emphasis upon the concerns for the economic aspects of life. One of the significant effects of the depression was the development of certain mass confusions in our thinking about cultural phases of life. The major culture streams in American life were in process of mingling in Illinois communities as the depression came on. The general result has been setbacks in the cultural aspects of a number of communities.

These setbacks have appeared in several areas in art, music, drama and in literature. One of the points that has come especially to attention has been the large number of persons who have been accustomed to making a living from various aspects of these culture phases of community life and have, during the course of the depression, lost out entirely. The point here is not only that these people lost their means of livelihood but that they lost their opportunity to continue their contributions to the various cultural phases of life and so therefore caused a depression to set in in the cultural aspects of life itself.

#### **WPA Projects in Adult Education**

The number of enrolees in education classes show what great interest has been developed in the educational program. At the present time in Illinois there are 59,102 persons enrolled in 4,431 classes. There are 1,459 teachers and 95 educational supervisors used on the educational project.

The adult education program has been exceedingly successful. According to the 1930 Census there were 153,507 illiterates in the State of Illinois. It is interesting to note that it cost approximately \$17 per capita to teach an illiterate adult to read and write. This investment of governmental funds to eliminate illiteracy at such a low cost cannot be



Several thousand little children receive care and training at nursery schools like this at Georgetown, Vermilion County.



Artists painting a mural to brighten the walls of the Elgin State Hospital.

over-estimated. In some states they are considering the possible acceptance of the adult education program as a permanent part of the educational activities.

At the present time there are 2,306 children enrolled in the nursery schools. It costs approximately \$12 in labor, food, etc., to keep a youngster in a nursery school for one month. This nursery school program as a whole gives a sense of security to small children whose homes for the past five years have been anything but secure. The children are taught their first lesson in behavior. A good meal is served at noon, with a sleeping period in the afternoon. This program develops the children into healthy individuals and promotes that feeling of security so important psychologically, to the children of this age.

#### WPA and Art

In the field of art, hundreds of artists have lost out in their professional positions and fallen into social distress under these conditions—their brushes and their abilities stilled. A striking example is that of a very fine creative artist who came to an IERC official in late 1933 totally discouraged and defeated and in great distress of mind and spirit because he had lost out in all opportunity to express himself in his beloved art. This man was given a chance on an art project and developed pictures that became one of the show pieces at the Century of Progress.

At the present time, over 250 artists are employed on WPA projects throughout Illinois, many are engaged in putting pictures into public buildings and again expressing their skills and creative abilities in work that is reinforcing the cultural aspect of community life in Illinois.



The Illinois Symphony Orchestra at Orchestra Hall, Chicago.

#### **WPA** and Music

In the field of music thousands of persons throughout Illinois communities were also thrown out of employment by the depression. Community music for several years seemed to be almost extinguished. Now WPA projects have taken over eleven hundred musicians from idleness and lack of opportunity and given them creative chances in musical organizations such as the Illinois Symphony Orchestra, which performed recently so remarkably in Orchestra Hall under the direction of Dr. Stock.

#### III. Sustaining and Rebuilding Human Values

It would, of course, be possible for such a program as WPA to give all its attention to the improvement of physical bases of community life or to concentrate upon the development of the cultural aspects of community life but, as a matter of fact, this has not happened in the Illinois experience with WPA. We have a wide program that is addressing itself also to the sustaining and development of the human values in our communities.

#### Preservation of Eyesight

Take, for instance, the question of eyesight. To most of us who enjoy this blessing, its personal loss would seem a most tragic event. Few of us realize that in certain areas in Illinois the loss of eyesight is threatened to thousands of our citizens. This is true in the Southern Illinois counties where trachoma has developed and has been working its

will upon many thousands of our citizens. In cooperation with the State Department of Health, the WPA has developed five trachoma clinics. Into these clinics, 7,000 trachoma patients have been attracted and trachoma treatments given so that the progress of the disease of these patients is checked and the possibilities of spread to others in their families and their communities have been reduced.

#### **Extermination of Rats**

Most of us live under conditions where the sight of a rat is a very rare event and it is probably scarcely believable to many of us that there are situations in our Illinois communities where some member of the family has to sit up all night to prevent attacks by rats on the sleeping children and other members of the family. These rats, of course, are destroying many thousands of dollars worth of property as well as carrying threat of disease, as they are carriers of bubonic plague and possibly other diseases.

In cooperation with the Chicago Board of Health, a rat extermination project has been under way in Chicago for many months, and it is estimated that over a quarter of a million rats have been killed by the men working on this project, thus reducing the menace to the people in these rat infested neighborhoods and the destruction of property.



Trachoma victims receiving treatment at Vienna, Illinois, clinic.

#### Rehabilitation of Unemployed Workers

It can be said without reservation that one of the most destructive aspects of the whole depression experience has been the slow deterioration in the unemployed workers. A man who has been without work or wages for six or seven years is likely to lose his work habits and even his will to work. He may pursue for several months the vain hunt for work that he never finds, and it is inevitable that under such circumstances a slow personality deterioration proceeds and that fundamental human values in our civilization are lost through these circumstances. It is in this area that the most significant contribution of WPA has been made to our Illinois communities. This program has taken from idleness and from dependence upon relief grants, workers from more than 200,009 families and put them at work on these various projects that we have just briefly described. Many of these workers have now had six months of fairly steady work upon these various projects. In this time there has come the rehabilitation of work habits, the restoration of the will to work and of the desire to be self-maintaining. This is tremendous gain to our Illinois communities. This is a significant preservation of human values throughout our Illinois communities that is accruing from WPA operations.

#### CONCLUSION

In this brief review of WPA projects, one sees what has been done for scores of thousands of our citizens in distress and for our communities also. In this program one sees our American Democratic State in action, improving the lot of our workers and rebuilding our American communities. These activities and these results teach us, in these days of world-wide debate about governmental forms, that we in America do not need to turn to the harsh brutalities of Communism or to the driving dominations of Fascism. Our American form of Democracy is meeting the hazards of modern life and restoring our people and our communities to social security, while at the same time preserving the essential freedom and liberties so characteristic of our American Democracy.



### EXPENDITURES OF ILLINOIS WPA UP TO JUNE 30, 1936

The money already spent in Illinois has been used as	follows:
Highways, roads and streets	35,548,459.26
Public Buildings	2,209,364.78
Housing (demolition and slum clearance)	599,623.38
Parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, etc	
For irrigation and water conservation, erosion and land	
utilization	3,606,300.24
For sewage systems, water purification and supply, etc	6,147,295.82
For development of navigation, airports and airways, etc.	546,819.42
For educational, technical, clerical and professional	20 50 W 10 500000 5 5000
projects	7,311,468.07
For making articles for distribution to families on relief	
for handling can goods and other projects incident to	
distribution of relief commodities	3,987,444.84
For sanitation and health projects, including examinations	
of eyes of children in public schools and facilities for	
examination of trachoma, etc	3,619,422.07
For improvement of grounds around public buildings	1,467,887.82
For distribution of surplus commodities	511,403.10
For other projects	217,944.98

#### CUMULATIVE FEDERAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUNE 30, 1936, ON WPA WORK PROJECTS IN ILLINOIS, BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE<sup>2</sup>

Tune of Funer diagram	Amount	Per cent of total
Type of Expenditure	expended	expenditures
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$76,865,065.32	100.0
Personal Service	65,483,914.00	85.2
Relief	59,248,802.86	72.1
Non-relief	623,544.14	8.1
Supplies and Materials	2,156,536.04	9.3
Rent: of equipment	3,734,382.83	4.8
of buildings	38,698.53	.1
Equipment purchased	314,956.43	.4
Other	41,277.49	.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>As reported by the State Treasury Accounts Office. All items under regular work project program only (Appropriation Symbol 065027).