

for unemployed actors and actresses; the clerical and teaching projects for the Los Angeles County Department of Education which absorbed about 500 teachers and clerks, and the Crossing Guard Project which absorbed some 800 men. The pioneer accomplishments of each one of these projects would make an interesting story in itself. Suffice it to state here that in the planning and organization work done in the establishment of these projects was laid the foundation for all of the successive set-ups of professional, technical, women's work and community service projects in the State of California and in the entire nation under various Emergency Relief Administration titles, under the Works Progress Administration and under the Work Projects Administration. All were built on these first experiments and the methods used were so sound that they were universally adopted with little or no basic modifications.

Following through with our history of the Recreation and Delinquency Prevention Project in Los Angeles County we now come to the closing of the C. W. A. in February and March, 1934, and the inauguration of the State Emergency Relief Administration which opened for business on May 1, 1934.

To brush past this transition without a brief comment would be to deprive it of its significance in the trend of events and particularly in relation to the recreation project and those who organized it. The R. F. C. was a fund-matching arrangement between the Federal government and political subdivisions. The C. W. A. was a straight Federal pump-priming plan to curb the depression and put money into circulation. The S. E. R. A. was a fund-matching arrangement between Federal and State governments with a return to the relief budget wage.

The first word received in Los Angeles County of the folding up of the C. W. A. and the establishment of its successor, the S. E. R. A., came from Ray C. Branion, State Administrator, who commissioned Messers. Dahl and Miller in February, 1934, to plan and organize the S. E. R. A. and be ready to take over the work program and case load (About 60,000) of the C. W. A. at the earliest possible moment. The job was to be done completely and thoroughly and without any fanfare of trumpets or publicity, using the tried and proven staff of the recreation project in places of supervisory responsibility. Then followed several months of intense activity.