

The STATE EMPLOYEE



JUNE 1940
VOL. 9 • 10 CENTS

Honigsbaum's

INC.

SPORTSWEAR

MAIDEN LANE

AT JAMES ST.

ALBANY, N. Y.



A charge account is a definite shopping convenience. May we assist by opening an account for you

The HOTEL NEW WESTON

Five Minutes from
Grand Central Station

announces

A Special Guaranteed
Rate for Single Rooms
of \$3.00 Daily

to

State Employees

Regular rates for single rooms are \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 daily. *Quick transportation to State and Municipal buildings.*

34 East 50th Street
at Madison Avenue
New York City

WALDORF FOR

JUNE
WEDDINGS
DANCES
TO HIRE
NEW
CUTAWAYS
DRESS SUITS
TUXEDOS



Complete Outfits

WALDORF TUXEDO CO.

"Men's Formal Wear—Exclusively"
452 Broadway 2nd Floor
Opp. Postoffice Phone 4-5011
Open Evenings by Appointment

BUDGET

Next Winter's Coal
Supply Now

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
EXTRA HARD COAL



ANTHRACITE

COKE

AMBRICOAL

Phone 8-3317

E. B. SALISBURY & SONS
Inc.

Stop 41, Albany-Schenectady Road

Hover Sells Fine Furniture for Less

We are closing out 3 beautiful 9-piece Walnut Dining Room Suites—**FLOOR SAMPLES**—reduced from Hover's low price

Regular \$179.50	9-piece Walnut Suite, sale price.....	\$139.50
Regular 185.00	9-piece Walnut Suite, sale price.....	140.00
Regular 155.00	9-piece Walnut Suite, sale price.....	115.00

All consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table and Six Chairs
GUARANTEED REAL BARGAINS

L. J. HOVER

76 STATE STREET (Over Bond Clothes)
Telephone 4-8113

Opening Evenings by Appointment

Budget Plan if Desired

HOTEL CAPITOL

GREEN STREET—Just off State

Restaurant and Tap Room

Excellent Food — Moderate Prices

Rooms from \$1.25 per Day

Weekly Rates to Permanent Residents. Rooms with running water from \$4; with private shower and toilet from \$7.

NEW YORK

Similar low fares, convenience service to Boston, Binghamton, Syracuse, Buffalo and all parts of America by luxurious Greyhound Super-Coach.

GREYHOUND TERMINAL
350 Broadway Phone 4-6165

\$
2⁵⁰
Round
Trip
\$4.50



GREYHOUND
Lines

THE STATE EMPLOYEE is published monthly except April, July, and August. Publication office 2 Norton St., Albany, N. Y. Editorial and executive offices, Room 156, State Capitol, Albany, N. Y. 10c a single copy, 1.00 per year. Entered as Second-class matter, July 19, 1934, at the Post office at Albany, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Letters to the Editor, contributions news items, applications for membership and application for advertising rates should be sent to Executive Headquarters, Room 156, State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

The State Employee

VOL. 9, Number 5

JUNE 1940,

10c a Copy

New York's National Guard

By

CAPT. ROGER STONEHOUSE

The Governor's recent alert and timely actions affecting the National Guard have caused an added interest in this important State-National service, which is so often well-nigh forgotten by the public and yet is carried on with admirable faithfulness and devotion.

This article is an informal attempt to acquaint the reader with some general facts about our New York National Guard. Its peacetime strength is 25,632 officers and enlisted men. Should 75% of the National Guard be called into Federal Service and removed from the State, the law requires the immediate creation of another force within the State of not less than 10,000. If less than 75% are absent on duty, depot units are formed in place of the active units called. These take over the armories and duties and also serve as recruiting sources for the absent commands. The armories in which the units are housed as well as other military buildings and the camps at Peekskill and Pine Plains are, by the Governor's orders, under constant guard. For this purpose unemployed enlisted personnel is being used. The pay of a private in the National Guard is \$1 a day, corporal \$1.25 and sergeant \$1.50. Under normal conditions there are approximately two drills of 1½ hours duration each week, for which pay is appropriated by the Federal Government.

Our forces in New York State comprise ten regiments of infantry, the two of cavalry, five of field artillery, three of coast artillery, one of engineers; the 102nd Medical Regiment; the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment; the 102nd Observation Squadron; the 101st Signal Battalion, and various other smaller essential units.

Our New York troops were first employed as a complete tactical division, under the more recent tables of organization, as National Guard in Federal Service on the Mexican Border, 1916-17, with the designation 6th Division, United States Army. When in the World War the Federal Guard was absorbed by the Federal establishment it was reorganized as the 27th Division, U. S. A., and sailed overseas in May, 1918. It served at various times with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th British Armies and participated in the occupation of the Dickebusch-Scherpenberg sector in Flanders, the Ypres-Lys offensive in Belgium and the Somme Offensive in Picardy; the fighting at East Poperinghe Line, Vierstratt Ridge, Knoll-Guillemont Farm, Quenne-mont Farm, Hindenberg Line, Le-Selle River, Jonc DeMer Ridge and St. Maurice River. The personnel of the Division received 527 U. S. and foreign decorations for conspicuous gallantry in action or other distinguished service.

In Albany is established our State "War Department," the Adjutant General's Office under Brigadier General Ames T. Brown, an able and popular officer whose many qualifications have already been noted in these columns.

In command of the New York National Guard in the offices at New York City is Major General William N. Haskell who entered West Point from the Albany Public Schools. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, a "Distinguished Graduate" of the Infantry and Cavalry Schools and a graduate of the Army Staff College.

Several officers of the New York National Guard have attended West Point and a relatively large proportion are graduates of Army Service Schools. Professional courses are in constant progress. On declaration

of war the personnel of the New York State National Guard would be called to active duty as a component of the Federal forces.

Recently Governor Lehman recommended that the 107th and 369th Infantry of New York City be changed to Anti-Aircraft and that a new regiment be created probably in the vicinity of Buffalo to still further augment this arm of the service which at present has only the 212th Regiment. A glance at the histories of these three regiments is of more than passing interest.

The 212th was originally organized from companies already in existence as the 11th Regiment and on July 27, 1847, as the 12th Regiment. On July 9, 1921, it became the 212th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps. It saw much service—the Civil War, in Cuba in the Spanish-American War; and on the Mexican Border. In the world war it furnished many officers and men to augment other organizations and served as a nucleus for the formation of the 52nd Pioneer Infantry which participated in the major operations of the Meuse-Argonne, the 1st Army Area Defensive Sector and also was a part of the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

Companies A, B, C, and D, of what is now the 107th were organized in 1806 and became the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Regiment. In 1824 at the time of the parade in honor of the visit of the Marquis de La Fayette, a Major John D. Wilson suggested that the organization take the name National Guards in deference to La Fayette who had commanded the National Guard of Paris. For a long time this remained the distinctive name of the regiment until April 23, 1862, when it was adopted by the Legislature for all of our New York State troops.

(Continued on page 132)

New York National Guard

(Continued from page 131)

On May 6, 1824, the battalion was reorganized as the 27th Artillery Regiment. It became the 7th Regiment July 27, 1843. The World War brought redesignation as the 107th Infantry, 54th Brigade, 77th Division, U. S. A.

It saw Federal service in the War of 1812, the Civil War, on the Mexican Border and all operations of the 27th Division overseas. Space does not permit enumerating its many services to the State in aid of the civil authorities.

The 369th Infantry was organized as the 15th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., a colored regiment in 1916 and received complete Federal recognition April 18, 1917. It went overseas in 1917 and early in 1918 was attached for combat service to the 16th Division, 8th Corps, 4th French Army. Later it was transferred to the 161st Division of the same Corps. It participated in the following major operations: Champagne-Marne; Aisne-Marne; Meuse-Argonne and the French Army Area of the Defensive Sector. Its colors were decorated with the Croix de Guerre as an indication of the citation of the whole regiment for gallant conduct in action during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. 191 United States-French decorations were conferred upon its personnel. Through the courtesy of the French it was the first regiment of the Allied Armies to reach the Rhine November 20, 1918.

We World War veterans, employees of the State at that time must remember with gratitude the generous policy of the State. Our places were guaranteed for our return and we received the difference between Army or Navy pay and our State salaries. Under the State military law service in the National Guard cannot prejudice the vacation or promotion of a State employee, who in addition is permitted up to thirty days leave for field training.

In conclusion it seems fitting to quote General Haskell's recent recommendations as published in the *New York National Guardsman*:

(1) Increase the Regular Army and National Guard by at least fifty per cent. Our present total force is

smaller than Holland's was on May 1st (about 500,000 active and 160,000 reserves).

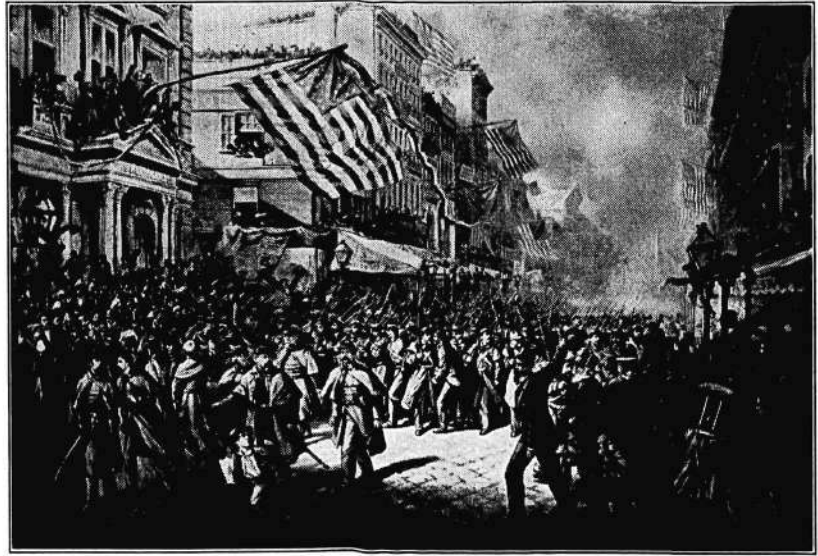
(2) Institute some equitable system of compulsory training, because the present system of voluntary recruiting does not produce enough men, and, what's worse in our system, recruits are dribbling into service every day of the year, and no logical cycle of training can be set up.

(3) Rush completion of all authorized naval building, and make our naval goal a two-ocean navy, with a balanced fleet in the Atlantic and also one in the Pacific equal to any combination of foreign powers

leader by putting on a uniform.

(8) Make some use out of the boys that receive C.M.T.C. training by requiring those who go to such camps to be available for future service in the National Guard, or elsewhere as needed. Otherwise discard it.

(9) Follow the advice of the General Staff, and forget the cost. Whatever it costs will be cheap, if done in time. Remember that, as early as 1935, comprehensive plans were urged on the Congress by the General Staff—with little success. Read General MacArthur's (then Chief of Staff) final report dated June 30, 1935, which outlined the concrete



Departure of the Seventh Regiment for War, April 19, 1861

likely to attack this hemisphere in either ocean. We cannot rely on the Panama Canal in these days of sabotage, fifth columns, and parachutists.

(4) Place orders and rush delivery of all material needed for war, including reserves of essential raw materials and ammunition.

(5) Stop the expensive maintenance of useless Army posts throughout the country, and take political interference with Army planning and the pork barrel out of national defense.

(6) Put basic military training into the C. C. C.

(7) Discard the idea which has prevailed for over a hundred years that any one can become a military

objectives that should be unfailingly attained within five years, i.e. by now.

(10) Time is the all-important factor. We must act—not next year, but now.

Meanwhile, every officer and enlisted man in the New York National Guard must in conscience prepare himself for action by regular attendance and strict attention at armories and camps, to learn the utmost about the duties he will be called upon to fulfill. Every man must be alert and anxious to do his duty effectively.

The New York National Guard will not fail. Give us the modern tools of war without stint. We are ready to give our lives in using them.

Last Chance

TO SECURE GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

Without Medical Examination

ACT BEFORE JUNE 30th

If you have not already taken advantage of securing the low-cost life insurance protection offered through the Association's group plan, ACT NOW, as Association members have only until June 30th to obtain this splendid protection **without medical examination**. During May and June, 1940, the Travelers Insurance Company agreed to waive medical examination, and since May 1st hundreds of employees have applied. We know that hundreds of additional employees who didn't apply, are nevertheless interested, and to these employees this message is addressed. Applications will be accepted **without medical examination, until June 30th**, only from members who file applications while actively employed. This offer is open to all State employees who are members of The Association of State Civil Service Employees except those employees who have been already rejected on the basis of a medical examination for this Group Life Policy G-9000. It is, therefore, important that you apply now, as failure to do so may subject you to the customary medical examination of the Insurance Company later on, and to possible refusal of your application.

Thousands Already Covered

Some 30,000 State workers have availed themselves of the protection at low cost accorded by the group plan sponsored by the Association. Since November 1st, 1939, medical examination was required, and after June 30, such examination will again be required. Probably this will be the last opportunity ever given present employees to secure the insurance on a non-medical basis. New employees, may however, secure the insurance if they apply within 90 days of their appointment to the service.

Claims Paid Promptly

Up to the present date of writing, 120 claims, totaling over \$200,000 have been paid to certificate holders since the inception of the plan on

June 1, 1939. Payments of the claims have been made remarkably prompt. Where possible in some instances, payment to beneficiary was made on the same day that notification of death was received by the Association, thereby placing funds at the disposal of beneficiaries when most needed.

Amount of Insurance

The plan of insurance remains unchanged and is as follows. The amount of insurance is based on annual salary in accordance with the following schedule:

Insurance Class	Annual Salary	Amount of Insurance
I	Less than \$900.....	\$ 500
II	\$ 900 but less than \$1,400....	1,000
III	1,400 but less than 1,700....	1,500
IV	1,700 but less than 2,100....	2,000
V	2,100 but less than 2,700....	2,500
VI	2,700 but less than 3,500....	3,000
VII	3,500 but less than 4,500....	4,000
VIII	4,500 and over.....	5,000

Female employees whose annual salary is less than \$900 are eligible for \$500; those whose annual salary is \$900 or more are eligible for \$1,000, which is the maximum.

Due to the low premium rates for this insurance and the privilege given to secure it regardless of physical condition, the rules governing this form of insurance do not permit the selection of amounts other than those determined by annual salary as indicated above.

On August 1 of each year the amount of insurance for each member whose annual salary has changed so as to place him in a Class providing a larger amount than provided for the Class under which he was previously insured will be increased to the amount for the Class in which his annual salary then places him, but no increase in insurance resulting from such reclassification shall become effective as to any member away from work because of disability until he returns to work. Increase in the semi-monthly cost to the Member will be effective from the effective date of his new amount of insurance.

The Low Cost

The cost to insured members during the first five years of the plan will be based on the following table:

Age Group	Attained Age Nearest Birthday	Semi-monthly cost for each \$1,000 insur.
A	39 and under.....	\$.30
B	40 to 44, inclusive....	.38
C	45 to 49, inclusive....	.50
D	50 to 54, inclusive....	.70
E	55 to 59, inclusive....	1.00
F	60 to 64, inclusive....	1.50
G	65 to 69, inclusive....	2.25

On August 1 of each year the semi-monthly cost to each member whose attained age has increased so as to place him in a higher Age Group will be increased accordingly.

Not "Only" the Old Die

A surprising feature of the coverage was the number of young people who died in State service. More claims were paid in the Age Group "39 and under" than in any other Age Group. The cost of insurance in this Group is the lowest of any, and it would seem that all the young people in State service should avail themselves of this coverage. Most of these people are employed in the lower pay brackets. These employees probably have less money to spend for insurance than any other Age Group.

Older employees in State service have had greater opportunity to observe the need of Life Insurance protection and should recognize the value of this low-cost Group Life Insurance Plan.

Act Now!

This offer of Group Life Insurance, **without medical examination**, is open **only** until June 30th. Solicitors already have, and will continue until that date to visit many points in the State (but not all locations). ACT PROMPTLY, and send in your application to Association Headquarters, or give it to a solicitor. Applications may be secured from Association Headquarters, Room 156, State Capitol, Albany.

A Bear Story

"In one instant I had all the sensations that Poles defending their land against the Bear That Walks Like a Man felt and how Hitler's blitzkrieg appears to an Allied outpost when a bomber dropping a load of parachutists looms suddenly over them," related Walter J. Schoonmaker, assistant State Zoologist and president of the New York State Nature Association, on his return from a trip to Alleghany State Park.

Mr. Schoonmaker, widely known for his extensive collection of wild animal photographs, has long desired bear pictures taken in natural surroundings. At the end of last month he drove down to the Park

from his studio in Rensselaer with the car loaded with cameras and other photographic equipment. He chose the locality with which he was familiar from the work formerly done there by the State Museum. The bears, he remembered, were quite tame and rather numerous.

Arriving at the Park, Mr. Schoonmaker took a cabin and looked for a place of advantage where he could put his bait, a fore quarter of lamb. Wiring the meat to the base of a sapling where Bruin was sure to find it on his nocturnal prowling the scientist set up his camera about fifteen feet away and pocketed a few flash bulbs. And then began one

of those long vigils which have made the words patience and Schoonmaker synonymous.

A dim crescent moon hung in the sky behind the photographer. A barred owl hooted on a nearby mountain. A chorus of spring peepers rose from the marshland. All was quiet in the clustered buildings that comprised the settlement of Red House not far away where the inhabitants were sleeping as blissfully unaware of the impending tragedy as was its principal narrator who sat with his back against a huge tree, ready at any instant to set off his flash bulb.

Mr. Schoonmaker had just replaced his watch in his pocket after noting it was nearly four o'clock, almost time for the false dawn, when suddenly, and as silently as a shadow, a huge blackness, only a little darker than the surrounding obscurity, appeared, remained still for a moment, charged past the bait, and made straight for the weaponless hunter armed only with a flash bulb and a camera.

"A fear that I had never known before gripped me," said Mr. Schoonmaker. "I sat tense and motionless, knowing only too well it would be futile to run, even if I could. Thoughts raced through my brain in confusion. I was Poland being attacked by that other bear, the one that walks like a man—Russia. I was that more recent group of Allies being attacked from the sky. I was foolish to want bear pictures for my collection. And what would be the sensation of those who found my clean-picked skeleton and could it be identified by the camera—when as suddenly as he started the bear stopped only eight feet from me!

"In a ray of moonbeam I could see his great head sway and the sniffs of the bear as he tested the night breezes came to my ears as loud as the roar of a plane that presages the dropping of death-dealing bombs on Flanders. Where had my scalp lifted to? What was the matter with my spine that it seemed filled with electricity? And then the bear uttered a loud, terrible woof. Slowly he backed off and stopped to inspect my bait. How glad I was



This bit of bacon was wired to a tree as high up as Mr. Schoonmaker could reach. The bear standing in a hollow could reach it with ease.

I had spent good money for that chunk of meat! Never again would I question the butcher's prices!

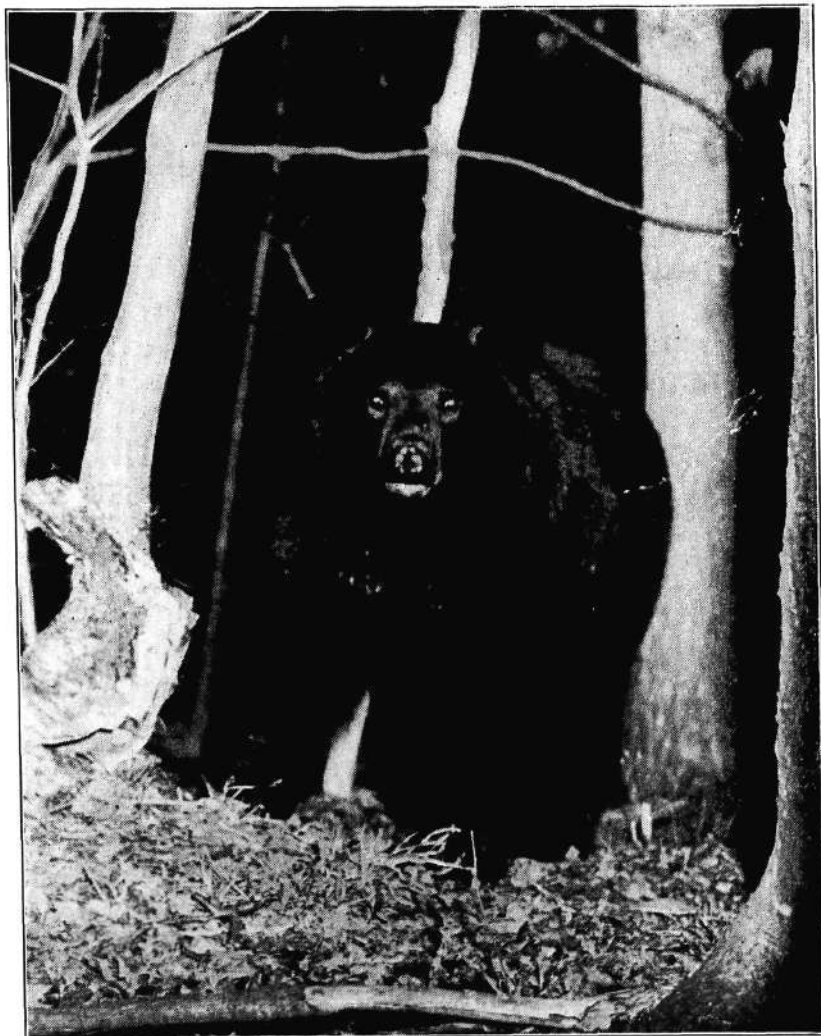
"Consciousness returned amid this welter of thoughts and half thoughts, none of them actually clear, and I realized this was my opportunity to get my picture. Completely unnerved and actually afraid to press the camera release lest the flash should irritate the brute and bring him charging again, I hesitated between the desire for safety and that of getting a good picture. Then, determined to have that bear's picture at all costs I flashed the bulb, blinding both myself and Bruin. He was now as scared as I, for I heard him crashing into trees and bushes. Then he stopped and I heard his deep rumbling growl and the chopping of his teeth.

"Soon I saw him again as he

moved like a huge black ghost through the dull patches of moonlight. Once he circled me, never rustling a leaf or snapping a twig. Then he began a second circle, this one smaller in circumference. Suddenly it became apparent to me that I was being stalked. Before the chilling fear that came over me again could numb me I grabbed the tripod and, camera on shoulder, ran faster than ever before to the comforting security of the cabin.

"Those bears in Alleghany State Park were not tame!"

As summer comes, with many campers living in the park, the bears acquire a vicarious touch of civilization. They seek food in garbage cans. A few, not all, of the bears become so docile that they actually may be fed from the hand. This is true particularly in July and August.



Gigantic in size and of great weight, this bear prowled the woods at night so silently that never a leaf rustled and not a single twig snapped as his massive bulk passed by.

Retroactive Taxation of State Workers

Although the Wagner-Byrne Bill to amend the Income Tax Law by preventing retroactive taxation of State employees paid in part from Federal funds has received wide support, it has not yet been reported from Committee in Congress. The Secretary of the Ways and Means Committee has written that the Bill will be brought before the Committee as soon as matters of this kind are taken up for consideration. The main difficulty is that bills of this nature are blocked by hearings on defense war measures. Because the only hope for relief from the present retroactive tax liability is through the passage of this bill, the Association is doing everything possible to induce the Committee to report it favorably, and it is hoped that the measure will come up for action on the floor before Congress adjourns.

Thousands of copies of the brief prepared by our counsel, John T. DeGraff, which appeared in the last issue of the State Employee, have been mimeographed and distributed throughout the various States. The Attorney-General and numerous other department heads in the State Government have written the Committee Chairman in the two houses asking that the bill be reported.

Numerous national organizations have lined up in support of the bill, including the American Federation of Labor, the American Municipal Association, the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies, the Conference on State Defense, and numerous State organizations throughout the country. Scores of favorable replies have been received from representatives in Congress, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives stating that they will support the bill, and that they are opposed to retroactive taxation. Several Congressmen have written that they did not understand that the bill passed last year permitted retroactive taxation and that they will do everything in their power to correct the existing situation.

Pay Your Dues

Safety For Life and Property

EDITOR'S NOTE: Modern life is aided by easy, quick transportation. Automobiles are invaluable to business, and they help to add to more leisure and greater opportunity for happiness to the lives of countless individuals. That is why the safety of those who ride and those who walk is something more than a matter of law and regulations. Attention to thinking and acting so as to keep ourselves and our neighbors free from bodily harm or property loss, is really a measurement of intelligence and efficiency. State workers are not compelled to observe laws or rules more than other people. It does seem, however, that as members of the great civil service family of the State and thus one with an important branch of that family devoting much time to safety for all of the people of the State including ourselves, that we should take a particular pride in observing every rule of law and of common-sense in driving or walking. We can set a very excellent example, and perhaps save a human life or save a whole family the sadness attendant upon a tragedy. The Association asks each member to give this subject serious thought and to do his or her bit in the saving of human life and property from harm in our goings and comings throughout the years. We really have a special responsibility. The present article will be followed by several others in a program intended to be helpful in the State's safety program.

BY CARROLL E. MEALEY

*Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
State of New York*

Not so many years ago, the subject of traffic safety was in the same category with that of the weather—everybody talked about it but nobody did anything about it.

The public, always long-suffering, was slow in being aroused.

Early in the century, the motor vehicle was beginning to become a part of American life. As its use and usefulness expanded by leaps and bounds, there began to dawn a realization that the automobile was a killer.

Sadly, but submissively, was the fact acknowledged. There was a disposition to charge the growing motor vehicle toll to the account of progress.

Deaths and injuries inflicted by the motor car were generally regarded as a necessary evil of a swifter pace, certainly to be deplored but also to be suffered as the price of a greater civilization.

Then the safety movement, which had its beginning in industry, began to make headway against steadily mounting traffic hazards. Finally, the public conscience has suddenly become aroused and behind the force of public opinion and a willingness of individuals to assume a definite responsibility for the safety of others, as well as themselves, the motor vehicle accident problem appears to be yielding to solution.

For several years, there has been a decline in the vehicle mile accident rate—that is, cars are covering more mileage per accident but in many of these recent years, the actual accident and death totals have increased alarmingly, reaching a critical point in 1937, when the nation's highway slaughter reached 39,500 lives and when New York State's death toll touched a near-record peak of 3,065.

The year 1939 was one of marked improvement in New York State—the traffic fatality list shrinking 3.9 per cent to a total of 2,429.

While the improvement of the past year is encouraging, it is far from satisfactory. It is, in fact, disgraceful to acknowledge that there were over 73,000 automobile accidents in the State last year, resulting in over 2,400 deaths and over 95,000 non-fatal injuries, not to mention a probable economic loss of many millions of dollars.

For no longer are accidents being dismissed glibly as "unavoidable." We know that isn't true. Virtually every accident is a result of human failure, of mechanical failure or of highway failure. And of these, the most important accident cause is the first. Next—The Operator.

The Operator of a Car

The driver, himself, must assume the burden of responsibility for the vast majority of all traffic accidents.

The automobile, itself, has become a very nearly 100 per cent safe vehicle IN THE HANDS OF A SAFE OPERATOR. The motor in-

dustry has made great progress in recent years in incorporating safety in automobile construction.

At the same time, highways are being scientifically designed for safer travel. New construction has spared no expense in making the highway as nearly foolproof as is humanly possible. Known hazards have been eliminated from hundreds of miles of roads of old construction.

As a result, mechanical failures and highway failures can be charged with only a relatively small share of the blame for today's traffic accidents.

The failure, four times out of five, is human.

The operator drives too fast for conditions; he is careless or inattentive; he ignores traffic signals, signs and road markings; he drives while drinking; he fails to exercise reasonable caution or he is guilty of sheer recklessness. And the result, inevitably, is an accident. An accident which could have been avoided.

Excessive speed alone, caused 493 fatal accidents in New York State last year. Driving on the wrong side of the road—a violation of the first rule of the road—produced 219 fatal accidents. Driving while not having the right of way caused 262 fatal accidents and reckless driving, 138.

True, less than three per cent of New York State's 3,983,554 licensed operators were involved in fatal or personal injury accidents last year, but the vast percentage of these operators had never had an accident before. It was the "first time" for them.

There is, on the part of many operators, an inclination to regard "safety" as "something for the other fellow." Not until personal experience with the suffering, death and monetary cost of a traffic accident are they ready to accept a sense of personal responsibility. And then, too often, it is too late—too late to undo the harm wrought by an accident.

It is axiomatic that experience is the best teacher. But cannot the past tragic experience of others teach the necessity for sane driving practices? Or must we inflict more needless suffering, crush the lives from

(Continued on page 146)

"For All of These"

"To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." These glorious things were more of a vision and a hope than a reality on September 17, 1787. Blood had been spilled for those ideals, rich American blood, even before they were spelled out in words and more was to be shed later. They were ideals worth fighting for and living for and dying for in every decade of our existence, and they are worth the same sacrifice today. The quotation above is from the oldest federal constitution in existence, our American Constitution. No totalitarian nation ever subscribed to such a creed of human needs and aspirations, and none ever will. The State as the servant of individual freedom, family happiness and general welfare is the doctrine only of democracies.

It was the natural outpouring of loyalty to American principles and the preservation of those principles that led the Executive Committee of the Association of State Civil Service Employees to adopt on May 24th, 1940, the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is becoming that the civil arm of government in each unit of the United States reflect the highest attributes of patriotism and good citizenship at all times, and

WHEREAS, the civil service of the State of New York as represented by the 30,000 members of this Association is by its history and tradition an outstanding example of a government unit dedicated to the upbuilding of good and efficient government, and

WHEREAS, it is evident to all citizens of the United States that life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness depend as far as human wisdom now indicates upon the preservation of a democratic government wherein each citizen shall have the personal freedom necessary to the pursuit and attainment of happiness, and

WHEREAS, unity of high purpose and strength to defend the inherent rights of free men can come only from common loyalty to our

established national government and to the will of that government as expressed by its chosen leaders,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association of State Civil Service Employees of the State of New York hereby commends the program of national defense outlined by the President and approved by the Congress and pledges itself to wholehearted support of that program, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Association urges as full and complete aid as is practicable to the democracies in their struggle for that freedom which is the inherent right of each man, and for the suppression and extermination of the unnatural and inhumane philosophy of brute force exemplified by the totalitarian governments, to the end that food be immediately forwarded to alleviate the distress of millions of refugees fleeing from the ravages of a brutal war and that the material resources of this country be mobilized and utilized in every way necessary to preserve civilization and the rights of all men everywhere, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President and to the leaders of the Congress and to each member of Congress from the State of New York.

It was fitting that the civil service employees of our State should thus speak out for the maintenance of liberty everywhere. Our own State Constitution is second to none in the sincerity of its preamble. No half-way Americans, no hearts not filled with faith could inspire such words—"We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution."

A copy of the resolution was sent to the President and to each member of Congress from New York State. A large number of approving letters have been received of which the following are typical:

(1) "I am pleased to receive the copy of resolution and I will enter the resolution in the Congressional Record."

(2) "The resolution was very encouraging. We members of Congress are receiving many letters in the opposite vein from subversive or anti-American groups. I am certainly glad to have your expression."

(3) "After reading this commendable resolution I feel all the more proud that at one time I was a member of your organization."

And from the Secretary to the President:

"The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of May 27th enclosing copy of resolution. He is indeed grateful to the members of your Association for the pledge of their cooperation in the national defense program."

Let us get the war situation straight. This Association recognizes only facts. It is not swayed by emotionalism, nor fear. It has no illusions. The officers of the Association, who prepared the resolution, served in the World War. They know that war is Hell not only on the front line but on the home front and in every intermediate sphere. They don't want war. They do want to preserve American liberty. They know, just as every informed citizen knows, that ruthless dictators are seeking World domination and have already shown the World that they are doing this by the most unspeakable butchery and enslavement, not of one Nation, but up to this time of six formerly free Nations. There is not a formerly happy fireside in all Europe that is not shadowed by events or pending uncertainty. We don't have to argue this point. The only one who wants to argue it is the one who wants to delay America in her efforts to defend herself. Read what Wendell L. Wilkie, one of America's leading business men and an aspirant to the Presidency, says:

"It is clear that England and France constitute our first line of defense against Hitler. If anybody is going to stop Hitler from further aggression, they are the ones who will do it. Just putting the matter in the most selfish light, if Britain and France lick Hitler now, we may be saved billions of dollars, billions of tons of armament, billions of hours of wasted effort and unfruit-

(Continued on page 152)

EDITORIAL PAGE

THE STATE EMPLOYEE

Official Publication of
THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE CIVIL
SERVICE EMPLOYEES
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Room 156 State Capitol Albany, N. Y.

Editor Charles A. Brind, Jr.
Art Editor Roger Stonehouse
Business Manager Joseph D. Lochner

Editorial Board

W. F. McDonough
Ralph D. Fleming Linda J. Wharton
Foster Potter Charles L. Mosher

A. K. Getman

Association Officers

Charles A. Brind, Jr. - - - President
Charles L. Campbell - - - Vice-President
Earl P. Pfannebecker - - - Treasurer
John T. DeGraff - - - - - Counsel
Mary H. Ahern - - - - - Secretary
Joseph D. Lochner - Executive Secretary

Taxpayers' Associations

John Livingstone, Vice President of the Association of Employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene and representative of this Association at Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, calls to the attention of the editor the following news item appearing in "The Sunday Courier" of Poughkeepsie, on May 19th:

"Taxpayers' Federation Launches Plan to Expand Its Activities Program

"Forming Groups in Communities Underway Soon

"Committee Appointed for Statewide Proposal

"Announcement has been made by the Taxpayers' Federation, Inc., for expansion of its program of activities in behalf of lower taxes on real estate and economy in government.

"The organization has opened an office in Albany and expects to carry on 'more effective work' through this branch at the next session of the State Legislature.

"It plans to send representatives to communities in all parts of the State to aid in the formation of local taxpayers' associations where such groups are not now functioning, according to A. Vedder Magee, Schenectady, the new president.

"Herbert L. Carpenter, chairman of the federation, has appointed a committee headed by Clarke G. Dailey, New York, to map out the State-wide program. Other members of this committee are: W. E. Robertson, Buffalo; E. Clinton Wolcott, Rochester; and Alden D. Stanton, New York."

There are taxpayers' associations and taxpayers' associations, those that consist of real taxpayers who are really and truly anxious to effectuate the reduction in the burden of taxation placed upon real estate, and those groups which are using this popular war cry to further selfish ends—ends which are a far cry from the question of taxation itself.

Thousands of State employees are real estate taxpayers. Thousands of them are suffering due to over-assessment and over-taxation on the property which they own. Thousands of these employees are anxious that adjustments be made but not at the expense of curtailment of services which are necessary to continue the standards of living essential to the health, safety and comfort of the people of this State.

At the last session of the Legislature there were those claiming to represent taxpayers' associations who demanded widespread economies. Investigation indicated that while these so-called representatives came from populated areas, they represented associations comprising 10, 15, 25 people, most of whom owned exceedingly small amounts of taxable real estate. We heard rumors of moneys being poured into the hopper from big business (outside of the State at that) seeking to encourage the formation of so-called taxpayers' associations apparently to seek economy in government without any consideration to the harm which may come therefrom.

With legitimate organizations of people—whether they be called taxpayers' associations or what—seeking economy in government, this Association is in full sympathy and accord. These organizations are composed of people of breadth and

knowledge who are reasonable and seek to have knowledge of the cost of government. It is the desire of this Association to cooperate with these groups and to that end during the last two years much time, effort, money and thought has been given to obtaining these facts, printing them and making them available.

We are absolutely convinced that the bulk of the people of the State are insistent upon the maintenance of health, education, safety—to mention a few of the services in general terms—upon the maintenance of economy without curtailment of essential protection. Unfortunately noisy minorities talk but do not represent the bulk of the people. We do not know where the money comes from to build up the "Taxpayers' Federation, Inc." The time may come when the Legislature will be interested in this subject. We note from other newspaper clippings that following the suggestion contained in this newspaper various taxpayers' associations are in the process of being formed. Employees of the State service should participate in these taxpayers' associations. They should take it upon themselves to see to it that the people meeting under this war cry are adequately and properly informed and are not misled into advocacy of premises which are not based upon concrete facts.

On the Subject of Fees

Elsewhere in this issue we include factual information concerning some of the fees which are charged for various services. Some of the fees are picayune and hardly within the dignity of the great State of New York. We would hate to see the time come when roads, bridges and hundreds of other similar services which all the people use would be subject to petty taxes. We believe that the State should provide essential services which benefit all the people and the source of the payment should come through the tax spread over all the people.

While it is true, for instance, that certain people use the highways

more than others, nevertheless all the people benefit generally thereby. The farmer who brings his produce to market is not only using the roads for his own good but for the benefit of all of us.

We did not, however, publish these fees for this critical comment. Quite the contrary; this comment is by the way. We want it to be noticed that a great deal of money flowing into the State treasury does not come from direct taxation but from payment for services rendered. While, as indicated above, we feel that the fee system can be overdone, nevertheless there are certain functions of the State government benefiting some persons directly who should be required to pay the running costs of the same. The Association for instance always favored a fee for civil service competitive examinations. Many of the departments through this service are more than self-sustaining. Under the financial system which the State has set up all moneys are paid into the treasury and do not go to reimburse the particular department or office for the services. Hence we find some departments are receiving more in fees than it costs to maintain the department and this money goes into the general treasury.

During the budget hearings the aggregate amount of the budget is spoken of without regard for the fact that much of it is paid for from sources other than taxation.

"Is There a Fifth Column in State Service?"

On May 27th, 1940, stunned by the disgraceful and amazing proposals spread over Bulletin Boards in State Departments at Albany in the form of a "WAR BULLETIN" distributed by some mysterious "YANKS ARE NOT COMING COMMITTEE," your Association denounced in no uncertain language the tactics of any and every group within State service who would mislead or betray their fellow workers into treacherous "Fifth Column" activities. By the prompt action of the Association, State officials were warned of the obnoxious influence of the C. I. O. State, County and Municipal Workers of America, the perpetrators of the War Bulletin in State service. This is the organization with the big name and small membership which admitted spon-

sorship of the Bulletin. This is the organization which from its entry into membership-proselyting at twelve dollars per head per annum in State service has not refrained on a single occasion from maligning the 30,000 loyal State employees who belong to this Association. Every worthwhile State employment reform secured by the Association of State Civil Service Employees has been claimed or belittled by this membership-proselyting, twelve dollar per head group, the SCMWA. They even claim to have fostered the Feld-Hamilton Law although they actually opposed it and supported a fake salary increase bill. Their parades and lobbying and discontent-breeding mimeographed sheets have robbed civil service employees of the sympathy of thousands of good men and women who up to now have failed to understand the situation. Legislators have not been slow to declare their antipathy for the swaggering, unintelligent activities of the SCMWA.

Now what is the truth about the "WAR BULLETIN?" Its instigators received National publicity by no less a convicted criminal than Earl Browder, King of the Communists of America, in his recent broadcast carried by force of law and apologized for by Broadcasting Stations, when he shouted his battle cry of "THE YANKS ARE NOT COMING." That was the name of the "Committee" which prepared the "WAR BULLETIN!"

Of course, the SCMWA attempted a reply and an apology. Did a State employee visit the Governor's office to reply? No, a "representative," a stranger so far as civil service is concerned, a man named Allen, reported by the press to be "District Secretary and Treasurer" of the Organization, called at the Governor's office, and talked with the press. The "reply" was the same old abusive type common to the SCMWA since it first sought to delude and deceive State employees into the meshes of its vague, nation-wide group. It contained a belated, half-way support of real defense measures. Why did not a State employee visit the Governor and explain about the mysterious "YANKS ARE NOT COMING" Committee? This Association believes that State employees can speak for themselves and without the intervention of a

stranger. State civil service employees have no need for "membership" in any "nation-wide" organization. They don't have to talk to the mayor of Kalamazoo, nor Harry Bridges in California, nor Earl Browder in whatever jail he may be. They are represented by their own fellow workers who talk to their own Governor and their own Legislators and their own Department heads. They speak first hand, in the American way. An American worker and an American boss don't need any stranger go-betweens.

The Association believes that we will hear no more from any possible Fifth Columner in New York State service. We believe that public officers, State and National, forewarned by the Association, will see to it that the honor of the civil service is upheld by as sacred allegiance to our Country as is required and given by the military branch. But the Association will discard none of its vigilance and none of its responsibility as the employee representative of the finest civil service body anywhere in the world.

2 + 2 = 4

Earl Browder, leader of the Communist Party in the United States, on a nationwide hookup, advocates the formation of "The Yanks Are Not Coming Committee."

The Daily Worker, official Communist newspaper, advocates the formation of "The Yanks Are Not Coming Committee."

The Civil Service Standard, official weekly newspaper of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (C.I.O.), announces the formation of "The Yanks Are Not Coming Committee" and carries propaganda articles following the Communist party line.

The SCMWA locals throughout the State announce the formation of "The Yanks Are Not Coming Committee" and issued propaganda bulletins following the Communist Party line.

2 + 2 = 4

The Communist Party line, strictly followed by the SCMWA and its locals, is not limited to the advocacy of non-intervention in Europe. Its cardinal tenet is resisting the militarization and armament defense program of the Administration and Congress.

Story of State Government

CHAPTER VI: THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The following article is the seventh of a series of articles on New York State Government. This series is in charge of our Editorial Board Member, A. K. Getman of the State Education Department Staff. The next article of this series will be contained in the September issue, when publication of the magazine is resumed, as no issues are to be published during the summer months of July and August.

By

DR. FRANK P. GRAVES
Commissioner of Education

Across the street from the State Capitol in Albany stands New York's most significant public building. The stranger notes its tall Corinthian columns, the interesting statuary adorning its entrance, the spacious corridors and rotunda, its museum and library. The citizen sees something more—New York's great central school building, the symbol of the faith of the people of this State in public education. Unconsciously, he feels something of that spirit expressed by Andrew S. Draper in his address dedicating the State Education Building:

"This fortunate square, at the midst of the State's most exciting controversies, when self-interest is tense and reason blinded, shall be neutral ground. This house shall know no social, political, or religious distinctions. It shall be hospitable and helpful to all. Some one shall stand in the open door to help all men and women, all boys and girls, to the very limits of that individual self-reliance which is the true essence of American manhood and womanhood. It shall not aggravate hatreds. It shall square life with truth. This building shall stand upon the foundation principles upon which our free State rests, and shall be devoted to the exalted purposes for which our free State exists. It

Draper, Andrew S., *Addresses and Papers, 1911-1912*, State of New York, Education Department, p. 264.

shall assure equality of opportunity; it shall provide the common helps which the individual can not supply; it shall aim to adjust the man to the mass and make the wheels of the social structure and of the government organization run truly, harmoniously, and for resultful ends. Such a structure, with such a purpose, is the only kind of instrument through which our claims about the worth of our democracy can be made good."

"This building is rooted deep in our illustrious educational history." It was the first and with one exception is still the only building in these United States devoted exclusively to the administration of a State school system.

We are reminded that New York was the first of the states to establish an office of chief State school official, to create a State board of educational control, to consolidate all of its educational functions under one leadership. From the days of Alexander Hamilton and George Clinton to the present, public education in New York has had the support and active leadership of the ablest men and women of the State. Its wealth, its population and the sound character of its experimentation with new educational ideas have conspired to make what New York does in public education important far beyond its own borders.

From this building on Capitol Hill lines of influence reach into every school in the State. Some of these lines are direct and straight, others are tenuous and winding. In this building schools and colleges are chartered, education laws are administered and interpreted, school building plans are approved, State aid to schools is apportioned, teachers are certificated, members of the professions are licensed, State schools and colleges are administered. To this Building school officials, teachers and citizens turn for counsel and advice on every question pertaining to education.

Education Serves Every Citizen

Few realize at how many points the State Education Department touches the life of the average cit-

izen. Everyone, of course, knows that it has general supervision of public schools of the State with their two and a quarter million pupils registered annually, their 81,000 teachers employed, working in 10,000 school houses in nearly 8,000 school districts, requiring an annual expenditure of about one-third of a billion dollars. Exciting as these figures are, the supervision of public schools is only one aspect of the work of the Department.

Through its Attendance Division, the Education Department makes an annual census of all persons in the State between birth and eighteen years of age. In this annual census the Department learns how many of these children are attending school, how many are in the home public school, how many in home private or parochial schools, how many are attending elsewhere than in their home district, how many are not attending, and can tell four years in advance with a fair degree of accuracy how many children will be available for kindergarten and first grade enrollment.

Nor does the Department wait until children knock at the school door for admittance to begin to be of service to them through its far-flung educational system. Through the Bureau of Child Development and Parent Education, resources have been organized for the education of parents in child development. Much of this instruction is given by educated women who have obtained special training in this field and who give their services without charge to the State: last year more than 1,000 women enrolled in courses to prepare them for "lay leadership" in parent education. Annually 12,000 to 15,000 young mothers take advantage of lay courses in child development and education for parents.

Also, the Bureau of Parent Education and Child Development works in close cooperation with the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers and with the United Parents Association of New York City. Through these two large, growing and important lay

groups, the schools are coming into ever closer association with the home in the guidance of growing children.

From its organization in 1784, the Board of Regents has been charged with chartering secondary schools and colleges. More recently the Legislature has directed the State Education Department to register all private elementary schools. Through the exercise of this responsibility the Department protects children and youth from danger of exploitation by selfish or ignorant pseudo-educational individuals or groups.

homes or who from other cause may be wards of the State. It administers directly the schools for education of the Indian children on the reservations.

Through its Rehabilitation Division, the Department provides annually for the re-education of hundreds of men and women who have been incapacitated through accident in industry. Through the State Library it provides books printed in the Braille system for the blind.

Beyond its program of elementary and secondary education, the State of New York offers many educa-

University, the State Agriculture Experiment Station at Geneva, the six State agricultural schools, and the Merchant Marine Academy.

Through its Adult Education Bureau, the Department cooperates with local school boards and other educational organizations in establishing and maintaining schools and classes for adults, particularly for aliens, non-English speaking foreigners, foreign-born and native illiterates and others who need training in the common branches or the high school subjects for immediate jobs or for entrance to professional and technical schools.

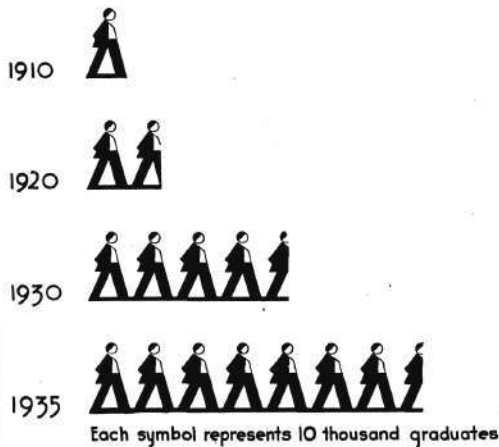
Outside of the professions, few realize that no one can practice in any one of the following professions unless he or she first obtains a certificate or license through the State Education Department: medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, veterinary medicine, optometry, certified public accounting, certified shorthand reporting, architecture, professional engineering and land surveying, and podiatry. Again if any practitioner in any one of these professions violates the statutory provisions governing the practice, his license may be revoked by the head of the State Education Department. Thus the citizen is protected against the quack, the charlatan, and the grossly incompetent.

Among the older divisions of the State Education Department are the State Library and the State Museum. The former, established in 1818, was designated by statute as "a public library for the use of the government and people of this State." The State Library serves those who work in the Education Department, the students of the schools and colleges of the Capital District, and individuals from far and near who come to Albany for study and research. Not only does the Library maintain five large well directed reading rooms but it administers a constantly growing Statewide circulation of books and an ever increasing correspondence service concerning books. It provides book information service in general to institutions and to individuals throughout the State. It has an outstanding collection now numbering more than 100,000 items of the public documents of federal

(Continued on page 142)

GRADUATES

New York State High Schools



Div of Res. NYSED

Although the birthrate has decreased, the percentage of pupils entering and graduating from high school continues to increase. From 1910 to 1935 high school enrollments in New York State increased 372 per cent, and high school graduates increased 632 per cent. Slowly but gradually New York moves toward the ideal expressed in the free school act of 1842, "a school free and available to every person between the ages of five and twenty-one." **A GENERATION OF EDUCATION.** New York State Education Department, 1939.

New York is among the forefront of the states in its service to youth who are physically, mentally or socially handicapped. Through its Bureau for the Education of the Physically Handicapped, the Education Department encourages the organization of classes, helps school officials arrange for the better education of the crippled, those suffering from lack of hearing or vision, and supervises the State schools for the blind and the deaf. The Education Department cooperates with the Social Welfare Department in the education of children from broken

tional opportunities at public expense, in whole or in part, for youth beyond the secondary school grade. It provides 3,000 scholarships annually for those youth who make the best records on Regents examinations in secondary schools. It administers twenty-six State schools and colleges, including the two teachers colleges at Buffalo and Albany, the nine State normal schools, the College of Ceramics at Alfred, the College of Forestry at Syracuse, the College of Veterinary Science, the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics at Cornell

(Continued from page 141)

and State government, of cities, counties and villages in New York State; and, probably, the largest single stock of New York State documents from which it makes free distribution of appropriate items to libraries, schools and institutions in New York State. It maintains and administers the State's largest and most important collection of maps, manuscripts and archives.

The State Museum had its origin in the State Geological Survey authorized by the Legislature April 9, 1836. This became the State Cabinet of Natural History in 1845 and in 1870 evolved into the State Museum of Natural History. In the unification Act of 1904 the Museum was made a division of the State Education Department. True to its origin, it has continued the work of the State geological and natural history survey begun more than a hundred years ago. It has made extensive study of the mineral deposits in the State including salt, limestone, clays, iron ores, zinc ores, sands and gravels and similar mineral resources. It has studied injurious and beneficial plants and animals. The Museum publications have been distributed to public libraries, schools and colleges throughout the State and through their distribution to other states have brought an exchange of valuable publications for the use of students and citizens of this State. The State Museum cooperates with other State Departments. Its geologists advise in the purchase of land for State parks or forest preserves. It collaborates with the State Department of Agriculture in their research to improve insect quarantine; with the Department of Conservation in its forest pest work, and with the Federal Bureau of the Census in collecting and publishing mineral statistics of the State. The Museum distributes information to citizens and corporations on the various geological and biological resources of the State.

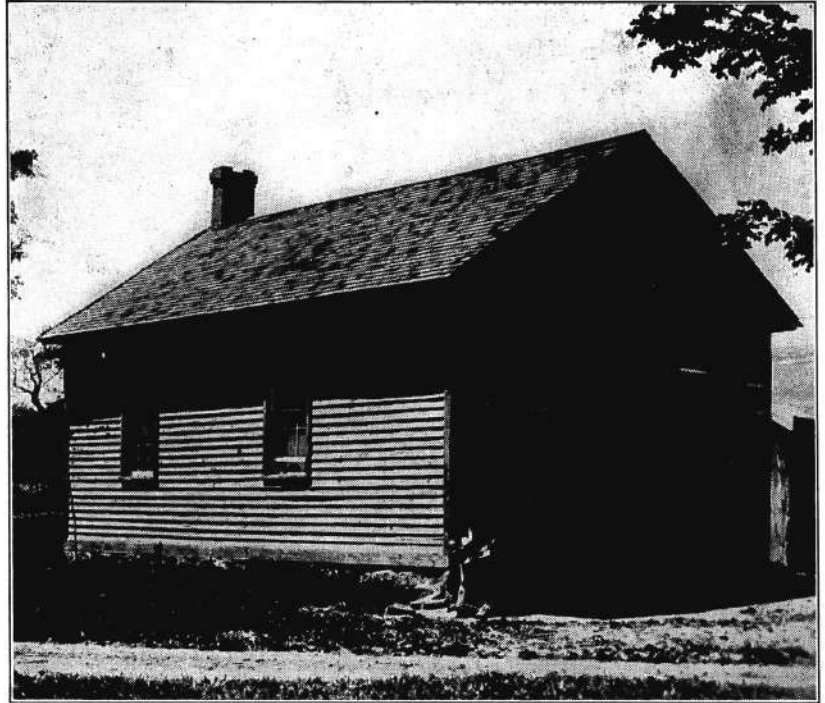
The Museum exhibits in Albany are visited annually by hundreds of thousands. With the growth of centralization of schools and the increased transportation of pupils, schools throughout the State send classes to study in the State Museum.

The Division of Archives and History renders valuable service to the

State through its direction of historic observances, its supervision of the erection of historic markers, and its provision of official historical information for legislature, State departments, local governmental agencies, schools, study clubs and libraries. It has edited and published many volumes and pamphlets of New York archives and history. Significant among these are the William Johnson Papers, Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence, Court Minutes of the Dutch Period, American Revolution in

of the State have called upon their Education Department to administer. These are suggestive only, submitted by way of illustration. Those who work in the State Education Department sometimes wonder what the people of this State in the next decade or the next century will require of education. It was not always thus.

To trace the growth of the State Education Department, let us turn back the pages of history to 1904, the date of the Unification Act, when the Regents' system and the



A one room school that was closed through the creation of the Waterville Central Rural District. Under the provisions of the central rural school law, a common school can be closed only by the majority vote of the qualified citizens of the district. Since 1925, the people have voted to incorporate more than 3,500 common school districts into central rural districts.

New York, Sullivan-Smith Campaign in 1779 and Washington's Relations to New York State. It has helped to organize a system of local record keeping that will enable the citizens of the future to obtain a clearer understanding of what the present generation has aspired to and accomplished.

The Rapid Growth of Education

To really visualize the State Education Department of the present, one needs to see it in perspective. In the foregoing pages we have attempted to sketch briefly a few of the many functions which the people

State Department of Public Instruction were brought under one unified control headed by a Board of Regents empowered to select a Commissioner of Education to serve at the Board's pleasure. Under the reorganization of the Department in 1904, in addition to the State Library and the State Museum, the Department was organized into five bureaus later known as divisions—Attendance, Examinations, Inspections, Law, and Visual Instruction. The three major divisions embracing all of these were known as the Elementary, Secondary, and Higher

Education, and were headed respectively by Assistant Commissioners.

When the Department moved into its new building on Washington Avenue in 1912, the entire Department staff was approximately 250 persons. In 1940 this same staff totals more than 700. Why the increase? The answer lies in the ever expanding work assigned to the Department by the people of the State.

Since 1904 the State has created boards of examiners and has placed them under the direction of the State Education Department for the following professions: pharmacy, optometry, certified shorthand reporting, architecture, professional engineering and land surveying, osteopathy, physiotherapy, chiropody and oral hygiene.

that rural schools needed more professional supervision than could be given by the school commissioners elected by popular vote. This realization of need culminated in the creation of the office of district superintendent of schools effective January 1, 1912. As the schools began to take on new functions and the methods and content of education changed rapidly, district superintendents in ever increasing measure looked to the State Education Department for counsel and advice and gradually came to request that there be created in the Department a bureau or division, whose primary responsibility would be the supervision of rural schools. In response to this demand, the bureau of rural education was created in September,

rapid expansion of industry caused this division to grow by leaps and bounds. As early as 1910 the agricultural interests of the State supported the Department in obtaining the services of a competent supervisor of agricultural education. In 1914 the State employed a supervisor of home economics instruction in order to satisfy the requests of schools for competent advice and direction in education for home making. In 1915 the State had begun to realize the dangers to democracy inherent in the large bodies of unassimilated peoples of foreign birth and allegiance. This resulted in the appointment of a supervisor of evening schools and classes for illiterates. Soon after the war this work grew into the Bureau of Adult Education. The enactment of the federal vocational rehabilitation act of 1920 found ready response in New York State which created the Division of Rehabilitation for the re-education of persons injured in industry. The growing sensitivity of our people to the need of all those suffering from physical handicaps found expression in the creation of the Bureau for the Education of Physically Handicapped Children in 1926, following a State-wide investigation of the need by a competent legislative commission. Similarly, the desire of industry and business to profit from the growing techniques and methods developed in education led to the creation of a Bureau of Industrial Service in 1925, to assist corporations and other groups in the educational direction of employees in service.

The growing interest of the people of the State in the proper housing of school children led to the creation of the Bureau of School Buildings and Grounds in 1916. With the rapid expansion of the school plant during the early twenties, this bureau was increased to a division and is now charged with exercising the Commissioner's responsibility for the approval of all school building construction in school districts of under 50,000 population. During the twenties the total annual cost of school building construction in school districts and cities having less than 50,000 population frequently amounted to \$25,000,000 or more.

In 1912 the people of the State had come to realize the preventive

(Continued on page 144)



The Cazenovia Central Rural District includes the former Cazenovia Union Free School, the Erieville Union Free School and ten common school districts. It provides a modern educational program through kindergarten, elementary and secondary grades. Here is the kind of educational program New York hopes to provide for all of its children.

In 1921 the State created the motion picture commission charged with the responsibility of censoring all films being displayed commercially in this State. In 1927 the commission was abolished and the function transferred to the State Education Department with the creation of the new Motion Picture Division.

In 1909 the Divisions of History and Public Records were established and in 1911 were combined as a single division in the Education Department.

Soon after the Unification Act in 1904 the State began to realize

in 1923, and was later expanded to a division charged not only with supervision of the work of district superintendents, but with the organization of central rural schools and the supervision of the even increasing function of transportation of pupils.

In 1908 in response to the growing demands of farm organizations and industry for a more practical education of youth applying for employment, the Department created the Division of Trade and Agricultural Schools. In the next ten years this service grew slowly, but with the ending of the World War the

(Continued from page 143)

aspects of medicine, and to understand that it is more important to help children keep well than to cure them after they became ill. In response to this growing understanding, the function of school medical inspection was transferred from the State Health Department to the State Education Department in 1913. The National Selective Service Act passed with America's entry to the World War disclosed an almost unbelievable percentage of physical defects in the youth of the nation. To correct this fault the Legislature enacted the Physical Education Law making it compulsory for the Board of Regents to require adequate physical instruction for all children above the age of eight years in all schools of the State.

To bring about a better coordination of services required under the Medical Inspection act and the Physical Education law, the Regents later created the Division of Health and Physical Education whose work touches every child in the public and private schools of the State from the age of entrance until the date of leaving school. As the years have passed, the work of this Division has expanded to include such new features as education for safety.

Prior to 1915 there developed a wide-spread interest in scientific measurement as a means of improving the processes of teaching and learning. The use of psychological examinations in the World War materially increased the public interest in the use of standard psychological tests. Following the war, the Education Department received so many requests for help in this new area of public education that the Commissioner and Regents created the office and appointed a specialist in educational measurements. This was the beginning of the Department's interest in and service through research. In 1923 the office of specialist was changed to the Bureau of Educational Measurements, and in 1928 the Bureau was enlarged to a division with its director responsible primarily to the Commissioner of Education. In 1937 the Regents further recognized the status of research by creating the office of Assistant Commissioner of Research. The research staff conducts such

studies, surveys and investigations as may be assigned or approved by the Commissioner, assists other administrative divisions of the Department and officials of schools and colleges of the State in conducting special investigations and studies, and helps to stimulate and coordinate the research in education throughout the State.

In 1920 the people of the State of New York had begun to realize that a new and different emphasis needed to be placed upon the education of teachers and that drastic action was needed to recruit the teaching staff of public schools from among the more intelligent and competent young people leaving schools and colleges. To meet this demand for a continually improving staff the Commissioner and the Regents created the Bureau of Teacher Training and Certification in 1925, and a year later changed the Bureau to a Division with its director responsible primarily to the Commissioner of Education. Later this office was elevated to the status of an assistant commissioner directly responsible to the Commissioner. This office exercises general supervision over all departments, schools and colleges contributing to the education of teachers and exercises all powers pertaining to the certification of teachers which have been vested in the Commissioner.

One of the fundamental reasons for creating a chief State school official in 1812 was to obtain such statistical data for the use of the Governor and Legislature as might be needed to shape the educational policies of the State; naturally such statistical reporting included the financial statistics pertaining to the administration of education. This included keeping and auditing the accounts of the several State institutions and of the Department itself, and annual records of the distribution of State Aid in its various forms. Prior to 1918, for many years the State's share of the total cost of education had gradually decreased until it was somewhat less than nine per cent of the total. But beginning with 1919 the State began to assume an increasingly larger proportion of the total cost. With the adoption of the Friedsam report and the passage of the Cole bills in 1925-1926, it was apparent that the Commissioner of Education must

needs exercise a greater responsibility in the management and use of public funds through the several thousand subdivisions of the State school system. In 1921 the Regents separated the finance function from the statistical bureau, making the Bureau of Finance. A few years later the Bureau was changed to a division. With the re-organization of the State government in 1926 the Education Department was given financial control of the twenty-six State schools and colleges which heretofore had rested primarily in local boards of trustees. Sensing the greater responsibilities for financial control developing, the Regents sought funds from the Legislature to employ Perrine & Company to make a thorough survey of the financial responsibilities of the State Education Department. This investigation resulted in the recommendation that the office of director of the Division of Finance be increased to the status of an assistant commissionership, with a staff adequate not only to thoroughly audit all expenditures of the Department and its constituent schools and colleges but also to render advisory service to boards of education in the management of school funds. The office of Assistant Commissioner of Finance was created in 1928.

The Regents Inquire Into Public Education

As the Depression which began in 1929 gradually grew more acute, the Regents turned to the consideration of a thorough re-examination of the whole program of public education as it had developed in this State during a period of 150 years. To this end the Regents sought funds from one of the Foundations for an inquiry into the character and cost of public education in the State of New York.

This Inquiry was organized in 1935, began its work in 1936 and began publishing its reports in late 1938. Its chief findings are epitomized in the small volume entitled, **EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN LIFE**. Through association and articulation with the work of many national groups the Inquiry prepared an excellent statement entitled, **Growing Schools for A Growing World**. Through cooperation of many representative groups and individuals throughout the State, the Inquiry was able to formulate an

excellent statement of, **The Schools New York State Wants**. On the basis of its findings it developed what it called **The New Educational Program for New York State**.

To put this new program into effect, the Inquiry stressed three major elements of administrative policy. The first of these is popularly known as completion of the process of centralizing rural schools. The Inquiry's recommendation provided for a larger central district than most of those heretofore formed by recognizing that many of the smaller village superintendencies now in existence should be incorporated as nuclei of central districts. This would reduce the number of independent school districts in the State

about only through the leadership of the Department staff to that end. The Inquiry proposed that the leadership of the Department should be based primarily upon research and experimentation, and the stimulation of cooperative endeavor, local initiative and local responsibility. It recommended that administration through rules and regulations should be reduced and kept to a minimum.

As a first step toward reorganization of the Education Department, the Inquiry recommended that under the Commissioner the staff be divided into five major divisions, each to be headed by an associate commissioner, one of whom, on the recommendation of the Commissioner should be designated as his

public instruction, professional and higher education, and finance and administration. The chief counsel as head of the Law Division was continued as Deputy Commissioner, and as already noted, the office of Assistant Commissioner for Research was created.

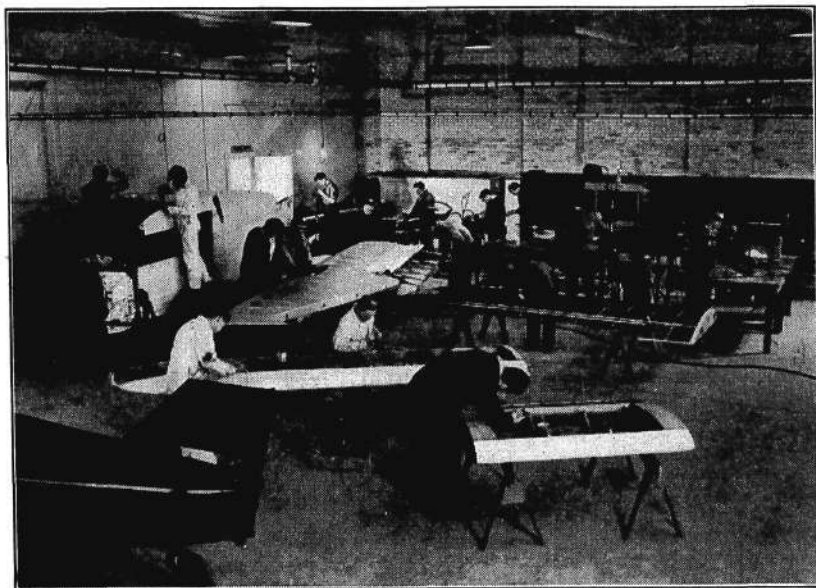
The third recommendation pertained to effecting economies in the financing of public education. The Inquiry advised that the present system of State aid to schools is sound and should be continued, and that the State should continue to bear approximately one-third the total cost of public education. After exhaustive study, they concluded that certain educational functions now being rendered may be reduced or ultimately abandoned, providing certain other functions shall be undertaken. Their studies showed that in terms of cost these tended to about cancel each other, so that while there is little hope of obtaining any large reduction in the cost of education, through careful economies it may be possible to materially improve the scope and function of public education without greatly increasing the cost. The Inquiry also advised that when the process of centralization or re-districting is completed, it should then be possible to make such studies as would enable the State to further refine the formulas governing the distribution of State Aid to schools.

The Education Department Faces the Future

In certain respects, the most fundamental problem facing the educational system of the State is the obtaining of such a reorganization of school districts as will enable every child in the State to live in a district wherein he may obtain an adequate education through elementary and secondary grades at least expense to the State. With the many increasing demands being made upon its youth, New York can no longer afford to continue the luxury of maintaining more than 7,000 small incompetent, utterly inadequate school districts.

A second problem confronting the Department was crystallized in a statute, passed by the last Legislature and approved by the Governor directing the Commissioner of Education to apportion annually seventy-five per cent of the total

(Continued on page 146)



Students working on welding, sheet metal and assembly operations in the shop of the Syracuse Apprentice School at Syracuse Airport. This school is one of the few public school shops approved as a repair station by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. It illustrates how the public school attempts to anticipate the future through serving well the present.

of New York, from about 8,000 to probably five or six hundred. It would then be possible for every boy and girl in the State to live in a school district where he or she could attend an adequate school from kindergarten through the last year of the senior high school.

The second recommendation of the Inquiry was directed toward rebuilding the State Education Department. This was based on the assumption that the fundamental changes needed in New York's educational system could be brought

deputy. These five divisions were to be Law, Research, Public Instruction, Advanced and Professional Education, and Finance and Administration. Under these five associate commissioners the Department was to be further reorganized in order to effectively administer the Department's manifold activities in the spirit of the principles already briefly referred to.

In 1937 the Regents took the first step toward effecting this reorganization by creating three associate commissionerships respectively for

(Continued from page 145)

State Aid provided by law to each of the several school districts of the State and as much of the remaining twenty-five per cent as "he may find necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the schools therein and the maintenance of adequate educational standards." This law places such power in the office of the Commissioner of Education as has never been placed in the office of any head of any State educational system in the United States. His responsibility is to administer this law in such manner as to gradually eliminate waste, ill-considered expenditure, and extravagance in the use of public funds. At the same time, in order to maintain the tradition of New York State, and the virtue of local initiative and control, the Commissioner must avoid the promulgation of rule or regulation that will tend to break down local initiative, to deaden the feeling of local responsibility and to weaken the faith of the public in its schools.

The Foundation of the Republic

The State Education Building houses more than a department of government, more than an organization of services to the people of the State. As Draper said nearly thirty years ago, it "stands upon the foundation principles upon which our free State rests, and shall be devoted to the exalted purposes for which our free State exists."

It is the function of education to help a people cherish rich memories and to visualize a far future. Through two thousand years men have struggled toward the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, and the Gettysburg Address. These truths we hold to be self-evident, are a priceless heritage. They shall not perish from the earth. As the tragedy being enacted in the Old World reverberates in the New, the American public school sets itself to the task of perpetuating the best in America's heritage, of building for a better way of life than has been yet anywhere seen. This is the hope of democracy, the foundation of the Republic.

Safety For Life and Property

(Continued from page 136)

more human beings before we are ready to exercise self-restraint, caution and common courtesy on the streets and highways?

Every operator has an obligation to the cause of safety. Nor will there ever be material and permanent improvement in the traffic accident problem until there is a more widespread acceptance of this truth.

What can you do?

You can adopt a driving creed which combines common sense, courtesy, caution and consideration for others with obedient respect for every traffic regulation, local and State. Then you will be making a very real contribution to public safety.

Here are a few suggestions for your driving creed:

Limit driving speeds to conditions. The weather, the type of road, the density of traffic, the presence of pedestrians—these should be considered. Speed breeds more violent deaths on the highways than any other cause. Except in cases of rare emergencies, speed is neither necessary nor excusable.

Drive at all times in a manner so that you can come to a complete stop in the assured clear distance ahead. This is particularly important at night, when you should never drive beyond the range of your headlights. Slow down after sundown.

Switch to the lower beam of your headlights when meeting cars at night—and don't blast the other operator with your high beam if he refuses to return the courtesy.

Form the habit of giving intelligent hand signals. Give them sufficiently in advance of intended turns or stops to warn the other fellow—and once having given a signal, don't change your mind.

Retard your speed upon approaching intersections and show pedestrians the same consideration you expect from drivers when you are walking. Be especially on the alert for children and elderly people.

Don't drive when excessively tired and never drive after drinking, even

if you feel that you are in full command of your faculties.

Don't permit yourself to become irritable if you can't make the time you feel you should be making in heavy traffic. Impatience causes countless accidents. Be a sportsman-like operator.

Respect the traffic laws and the rules of the road. They are for YOUR protection.

Keep your car always roadworthy. Periodically check your tires, brakes, head and tail-lights, horn and windshield wiper. Next—The Car.

•It's
COOL
in the
air conditioned
GRILL
ROOM

More comfortable than your own back porch and a lot more fun...

Bring the missus down some evening. She'll like it a lot and so will you . . .

The
DE WITT CLINTON

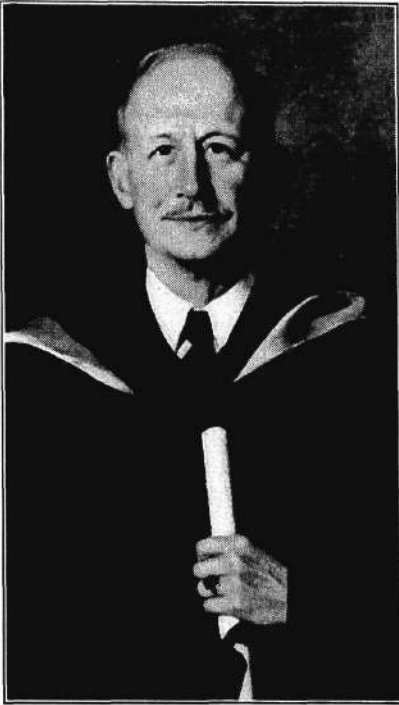
State and Eagle Streets

a **KNOTT** hotel

Dr. Graves Retires

Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education for the past nineteen years, retires July 1. Members of the State Education Department honored him Wednesday evening, June 19th, at a gala celebration which included presentation of an oil portrait of the Commissioner, a dramatic sketch of his academic life, vocal and instrumental music and a reception.

The painting by Ellen E. Rand of New York City, widely-known artist, was unveiled by John and "Peter" Whitridge, grandsons of the Commissioner. Dr. George M. Wiley, honorary chairman, presided at the first part of the program, which was conducted in Chancellors Hall.



"DR. FRANK P. GRAVES"
By ELLEN E. RAND

The party began with a chorus by women of the Department which served as a prelude to the Playcrafters' dramatic offering, "Frank Pierpont Graves." Through the vehicle of song the women depicted the Commissioner's early life. His scholastic and educational career was depicted by the actors who were directed by Dr. Irwin A. Conroe.

A quartet composed of William K. Wilson, Mrs. Porter Howard, James Seay and Mrs. Barbara Neverla rendered instrumental music.

William J. Wallin, vice chancellor of the Regents, delivered an ap-

preciation of the Commissioner's services on behalf of the governing body of the State's educational system. On behalf of the staff of the Department, Dr. J. Cayce Morrison presented a testimonial. Dr. Graves briefly and modestly responded to the honors heaped upon him.

The more than 600 members of the Department and guests conducted the reception to Dr. Graves and Mrs. Graves in the rotunda, which has been the scene of many colorful ceremonies in connection with convocations of the Regents and presentations of famous personages who have visited the city.

Dr. Graves is a native of Brooklyn. He received his early education in local schools and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, later going to Columbia. He became the first "youngest college president" when he became head of the University of Washington. Before returning to New York he served as professor and dean of education at several institutions of learning.

So many colleges have granted him academic honors that he long ago became a close runner up for that prodigy of hoods, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

HAVE MORE MONEY to ENJOY the WORLD'S FAIR

State employees can make their World's Fair budget go further and buy more by taking advantage of our . . .

10% DISCOUNT TO STATE EMPLOYEES

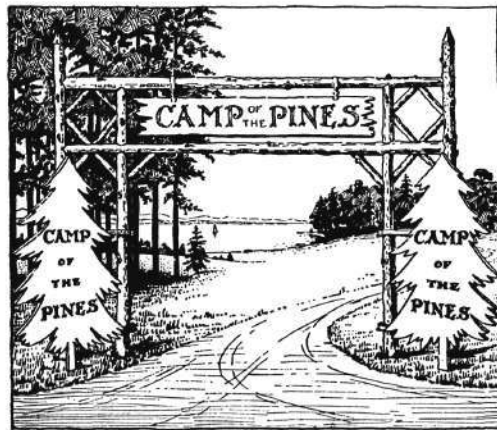
. . . with FREE use of the city's most beautiful swimming pool.

Single Rooms
\$3.00—\$3.50—\$4.00

Double Rooms
\$5.00—\$6.00—\$7.00

"In the Center of the Grand Central Zone"

HOTEL SHELTON
Lexington Av. & 49th St.
New York City



ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEAR WILLSBORO, N. Y.

where 20 acres of fragrant pine woods and sunny fields coax you to walk or ride or laze through summer days. Exceptional, private sand beach. A program of delightful and interesting things to do—or to leave undone!

Cabins, cottage rooms or tents with modern appointments; dairy and farm produce from Camp Farm. Rates day or week.

Moderate in cost but high in dividends of healthful food and rest, happy companionships and beautiful surroundings. Accessible by D. & H. Railroad and main highways. Restricted. Write or phone for illustrated folder.

CAMP-of-the-PINES Suite 1508, 75 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
Phone Albany 4-2790

or July 1st-Sept. 4th, WILLSBORO, N. Y. Phone Willsboro 2774

Special Services of the State

AND RECEIPTS THEREFROM

Little does the average citizen realize the number of "Special Services" rendered individuals or groups by the various State Departments and agencies. These so-called "Special Services" are in addition to the numerous general governmental services about which the Association is attempting to familiarize citizens through the series of articles carried in this and previous issues titled "The Story of State Government." While the "Special Services," in line with regular governmental services, have the protection of citizens generally as their ultimate objective, they do deal directly with some special group desiring to supply the public with professional or industrial services. Certainly the examination and licensing of physicians, dentists, or nurses protects the public, but they likewise serve the professions involved. Surely the investments of the public in insurance companies and banks must be protected, through periodic and careful examination of these institutions. The public wish to be sure that the food they buy is pure and as labeled, that the milk they drink is handled under sanitary conditions, that they get their full weights and measures. The State cares for these matters, as well as many others of similar variety.

On April 6, 1938, Governor Lehman approved a legislative measure which authorized the Director of the Budget to make a thorough and comprehensive study and survey of all special services rendered and performed by the State for the benefit of some but not all of the people of the State and of all miscellaneous receipts of the State, including but not limited to fees for examinations, licenses, printed material and special privileges, but excluding taxes and excises. This survey was to be made with the view of ascertaining the nature and extent of these special services, the persons benefited thereby, the feasibility of making such services wholly or partially self-supporting, the adequacy of such miscellaneous receipts and the advisability of imposing upon those benefited, all or part of the cost of the services rendered and of devising methods and means of drafting appropriate legislation therefor.

Pursuant to this new statute (Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1938), Director of the Budget Abraham S. Weber, organized a research staff and surveyed the matter in an efficient and thorough manner. His findings were reported in a series of legislative documents (1939) Nos. 73, and 73A to 73P, which deal separately with the special services rendered by the various departments. Robert S. Craig was Chief of Staff of the Research Staff detailed by the Division of the Budget to make the survey. Charles H. Foster was Assistant Chief and John Daniels, Jr., Charles E. Johnson, Carroll S. Hinman, Richard H. Mattox, Andrew Nieporent and Francis B. Thurber, III, constituted the staff. Legal Counsel was Seymour Ellenbogen. William E. Hannan, Librarian of the Legislative Reference Section of the New York State Library was in charge of Special Legislative Research.

It was found that many special services rendered

were paid for in full through licenses or fees charged those benefiting from the service. Many services benefiting particular individuals, however, were not self-supporting, and in his report to the Legislature, Director Weber suggested numerous possible additional revenues to the State which would make these special services self-supporting. One finding submitted for consideration was incorporated into law by the Legislature in 1939 and provided payment of graduated fees by citizens desiring to take competitive civil service examinations, the amount of the fee depending on the salary of the position to be filled.

The Legislature of 1940 adopted a number of proposals contained in the Report of the Budget Director on Special Services. In the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the fee for renewal of stallion enrollment was increased from \$1 to \$2, the fee for cattle dealers license was increased from \$5 to \$6, the imposition of fees equal to the actual computed cost of farm market inspection, and the imposition of fees equal to the computed cost of inspection and certification of narcissus bulbs, nurseries, raspberry plants, nursery dealers and plants. The estimated revenue anticipated totaled \$88,450.

In the State Department of Conservation, the Legislature imposed a fee of 25c a day for each party of four or less occupying a camping space at a public camp site, and 25c a day parking fee, and also imposed a fee of 10c for admission to historic sites under jurisdiction of the Conservation Department. \$119,000 revenue was expected from this source. Several new fees were imposed or increased in the Department of Education. Fee for original license for a private trade school was increased from \$25 to \$50, and annual renewal fee from \$10 to \$20 annual, renewal fee for correspondence was increased from \$10 to 20. A fee of \$3 was imposed for teacher's certificates, public librarian's and school librarian's; also a \$50 charge for the use of Chancellors Hall, and the fees for qualifying certificates for admission to professional schools and for special examinations in English were increased. The increased revenue in the Education Department was expected to total \$52,800.

Several new fees were imposed in the Department of Health. \$6 for registration on entering upon an embalming or an embalming and undertaking apprenticeship; \$3 for registration on entering upon an undertaking apprenticeship; \$25 for certificate of approval of a school of embalming and undertaking; \$15 license fee for unincorporated maternity hospitals and homes of less than four bed capacity and \$25 where capacity is more than four beds. The estimated revenue is \$4,375.

The Legislature also decided to assess insurance companies for the cost of operating the State Insurance Department, including indirect costs, in addition to the present fees and refunds collected. This estimated revenue amounted to \$115,000.

The fee for boiler inspection by the State Labor Department was increased to \$12, and each hydrostatic test \$5, which would produce an estimated \$26,500. The fee for surveys of private land by the Department of Public Works was increased to cover the actual and indirect cost.

The following statement of receipts of licenses and fees for the fiscal year 1938-39 is contained in the Consolidated Financial Report of the Comptroller of the State of New York:

Licenses:

Agriculture and Markets:	
Feeding stuffs, wholesalers and retailers	\$ 59,715.00
Dog licenses	103,258.01
Milk licenses	118,577.00
All others	67,165.49
Conservation	374.00
Health	55,719.00
Insurance:	
Brokers licenses	344,141.00
All others	140,059.00
State:	
Real estate brokers and salesmen	176,643.06
State Athletic Commission	24,706.29
All others	53,571.75
Taxation and Finance	81,750.63
Labor:	
Division of Bedding	167,646.78
All others	43,840.00
Public Works	1,758.00
Total licenses	\$1,438,925.01

Fees:

Education	\$ 480,338.68
Judiciary	5,118.45
Agriculture and Markets	2.50
Audit and Control	1,290.98
Law	8,281.50
Banking	39,964.90
Conservation	13.00
Correction	929.00
Health	5,084.59
Insurance	26,083.60
Labor	28,440.76
Mental Hygiene	3,164.29
Public Service	102,717.56
Public Works	157.85
State	987,552.13
Taxation and Finance	93,384.50
Executive	2,137.62
Social Welfare	7.35
Total fees	\$1,784,036.26

Total fees and licenses.....\$3,222,961.27

The Statement of Miscellaneous Revenues for State Departments as contained in the Comptroller's Report was:

Revenues of General Departments:

Licenses	\$1,438,925.01
Fees	1,784,036.26
Board of Inmates of General Institutions	3,267,768.02
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	502,294.41

Rentals and royalties	1,012,511.73
Transportation and tolls	253,119.88
Sales:	
Material, supplies and equipment	161,963.53
Books, laws and documents	41,822.44
Farm and garden products	25,316.77
Gifts and unclaimed property	840,237.42

Total\$9,327,995.47

Sundry General Revenues:

Interest on bank balances, net	\$ 95,592.70
Subventions and grants	50,558.89
Revenues of trust funds for educational purposes	400,695.27
Premiums and interest on sales of bonds	34,000.00
Miscellaneous	396.54

Total\$ 581,243.40

Refunds and Reimbursements:

Refunds of expenses, banking examinations, etc.	\$ 880,934.73
Refunds of expenses, insurance, examinations, etc.	378,683.58
Refunds of expenses, labor administration expenses	1,472,165.96
Refunds of expenses, grade-crossing elimination	612,435.92
Refunds of expenses, all others	935,830.70
Refunds of appropriation advances	1,018,353.08
Judgments, damages and restitutions	42,701.36

Total\$5,341,105.39

Lands, buildings and property sold..... 39,432.49

Total Miscellaneous Revenues.....\$15,289,776.75

The following is a detailed list of the principal special services of the State Departments, showing the license fees or other charges and the receipts therefrom for the fiscal year of 1937-1938, as contained in the Report of the Director of the Budget to the Legislature:

	Application Fee, License Fee, Annual or Renewal Fee	Revenue Fiscal Year 1937-38
SPECIAL SERVICE		
HEALTH DEPARTMENT:		
Licenses of Embalmers and Undertakers (Application Fee \$5; License Fee \$10, Annual License \$2, Place of Business License, Annual \$1)	\$	33,238.00
Registration of Laboratories (Annual Registration Fee \$1)		623.00
Sale of Serum		2,244.08
Transcripts and Searches		4,294.39
Marriage Licenses (State's Share 10%)		30,967.00
Sale of Publications		73.06
Registration and Chartering of Private Secondary Schools (Registration Fee \$20, Charter Fee \$10)		220.00
Licensing and Approving Correspondence Schools (Original Certificate \$50, Renewal of Same \$10)		400.00
Licensing and Approving Private Trade Schools (Original License \$25, Renewal of Same \$10)		5,000.00
Issuance of Qualifying Certificate (Each Issuance \$1)		9,149.00
Special English Examination (Exam. Fee \$1)
Dental Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)		11,216.00
Dental Registration (Regis. Fee \$2)		20,832.00
Dental Hygiene Examination (Exam. Fee \$10)		1,500.00
Dental Hygiene Registration (Regis. Fee \$1)		1,048.00

(Continued on page 150)

Special Services and Receipts

(Continued from page 149)

Engineer and Surveyor Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)	58,875.00
Engineer and Surveyor Registration (Regis. Fee \$1)	13,224.00
Land Surveyor Examination (Exam. Fee \$10)	2,240.00
Medical Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)	42,600.00
Medical Registration (Regis. Fee \$2)	44,266.00
Osteopath Registration (Regis. Fee \$2)	892.00
Physiotherapy Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)	150.00
Physiotherapy Registration (Regis. Fee \$2)	796.00
Nurse Examination (Exam. Fee \$10)	20,900.00
Nurse Registration (Regis. Fee \$1)	37,370.00
Nurse Waiver of Examination (Waiver Fee \$5)	6,285.00
Trained Nurse Registration (Regis. Fee \$1)	529.00
Trained Attendant Registration (Regis. Fee \$1)	114.00
Pharmacy Examination (Exam. Fee \$10)	6,760.00
Pharmacist Registration (Regis. Fee \$1)	14,307.00
Pharmacy Apprentice (Fee \$1)	506.00
Registration of Pharmacies (Fee \$2)	70.00
Pharmacy Storekeeper Permit (Fee \$5)	6,390.00
Optometry Certificate (Fee \$10)	550.00
Optometry Examination (Exam. Fee \$15)	950.00
Optometry Registration (Regis. Fee \$2)	4,092.00
Architect Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)	5,190.00
Architect Registration (Regis. Fee \$2)	7,656.00
Podiatry Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)	1,190.00
Podiatry Registration (Regis. Fee \$2)	1,644.00
Certified Public Accounting Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)	42,740.00
Certified Public Accounting, Copartnership Certificate (Certificate Fee \$5)	30.00
Certified Shorthand Reporting Examination (Exam. Fee \$25)	325.00
Veterinary Examination (Exam. Fee \$10)	480.00
Veterinary Registration (Regis. Fee \$1)	873.00
Teachers Certifications (No Charge)	
Librarians Certifications (No Charge)	
Motion Picture Fees	304,073.83
Rent of Chancellors Hall (Daily \$15)	435.00
PUBLIC SERVICE DEPARTMENT:	
Assessments on Public Utility Groups, etc., for Investigations, Examinations of Reports, etc.	893,079.55
Filing Fees:	
Tariffs	14,620.00
Annual Reports	4,055.00
Securities	55,287.04
Petitions	3,580.00
Sale of Books and Papers:	
Report Forms	546.86
Uniform Systems of Accounts	1,083.55
Papers, Documents and Certifications	2,385.80
Commission's Annual Report	560.00
Meter-testing Fees	992.50
Miscellaneous	503.56
BANKING DEPARTMENT:	
Refund to the State for Expenses in Examinations of Banks	865,045.00
Fees, Pamphlets, Service Process, etc.	500.00
Licensed Lenders (Application Fee \$50, License Fee \$100)	28,000.00
Foreign Agencies (Fees)	7,250.00
Investigation Fees	700.00
STATE DEPARTMENT:	
Sale of the "State Bulletin," "Legislative Manual," Annual Department Report, etc.	17,333.44
Sale of Certified Copies of Laws, Electric Pamphlets, Election Statements, etc.	1,840.72
Filing of Trade Marks, Mining Claims, Hotel Registrations, Trust Statements, etc.	17,389.98
Filing Fees, Certifications and Miscellaneous Receipts Relative to Incorporations	795,637.30
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen (Licenses \$10 to \$25)	179,668.02
Licensing of Billiard and Pocket Billiard Rooms (\$5 per Table)	9,995.00
Private Detective License (\$200 to \$300)	31,400.00
Theatre Ticket Agents (License Fee \$25)	8,400.00
Theatre Ticket Branch Offices (License Fee \$50)	3,030.00

Steamship Ticket Agents	550.00
Auctioneer's Certificate (Fee \$2)	52.00
Notary Public Fees (\$2.50 to \$10)	218,690.50
Patents, License Fees, Sand Removal Royalties, Lands Under Water and Grants, in Connection with State Owned Lands	48,270.98
Fees in Connection with State Racing Commission	4,425.00
Athletic Corporations Fees	9,850.00
Boxer's License (Annual Fee \$5)	5,865.00
Second's License (Annual Fee \$5)	2,400.00
Wrestler's License (Annual Fee \$5)	1,265.00
Manager's License (Annual Fee \$15)	2,100.00
Referee's License (Annual Fee \$25)	1,100.00
Judge's License (Annual Fee \$25)	1,900.00
Physician's License (Annual Fee \$25)	675.00
Matchmaker's License (Annual Fee \$25)	775.00
Timekeeper's License (Annual Fee \$5)	125.00
Box Office Employee's License (Annual Fee \$10)	860.00
Corporation Treasurer License (Annual Fee \$25)	550.00
Doorman's License (Annual Fee \$5)	105.00
Ticket Taker's License (Annual Fee \$5)	380.00
Usher's License (Annual Fee \$5)	2,595.00
Trainer's License (Annual Fee \$5)	
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:	
Insurance Adjuster (License Fee \$25)	12,425.00
Insurance Broker (License Fee \$2 to \$20)	344,327.00
Insurance Agent (License Fee \$2 to \$6)	4,415.00
Refunds to State for Expenses in Examining Insurance Companies	374,195.00
Filing Annual Statement of Insurance Company (Fee \$5 to \$50)	7,605.00
Issuing of Certificate of Authority to Insurance Companies (Fee \$1 to \$300)	114,571.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:	
Inspection of Boilers (Fee \$5)	21,465.00
Homework Inspection (Fee \$25 to \$100)	26,700.00
Collection of Unpaid Wages (Charge 5%)	2,025.00
Factory and Mercantile Inspection	44,836.84
Inspection and Certification of Places of Public Assembly	60.00
Licensing Magazines Containing Explosives (Fee \$5 to \$25)	9,635.00
Sale of Publications (Various)	4,166.90
Inspection of Immigrant Lodging Houses (Fee \$5 to \$25)	130.00
Inspection of Company Stores and Labor Camps (Fee \$50)	50.00
Sale of Photostats (Fee 15c to 25c per 100 words, 60c per full page)	617.68
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS:	
Farm Products Inspection	31,442.61
Feeding Stuff Licenses (Retailers \$10, Wholesalers \$25)	59,625.00
Fertilizer Licenses (License Fee \$20)	18,760.00
Commission Merchants Licenses (License Fee \$10)	4,460.00
Manufacturers of Frozen Desserts Licenses (Wholesalers \$50, Retailers \$2)	19,446.00
Cold Storage Licenses (Warehouses \$25, Fruits and Vegetables \$10)	4,710.00
Cannery Licenses (License Fee \$10)	1,400.00
Milk Dealers Licenses	173,055.00
Soil and Plant Inoculation Licenses (License Fee \$10)	220.00
Babcock Test Licenses	1,217.00
Managers' and Testers' Licenses	657.00
Stallion Enrollment Licenses	810.00
Dog Licenses (State's Share)	102,698.38
Fees for Bang's Disease Laboratory Tests	3,908.20
Bacterial Count Licenses	73.00
Sale of Publications	203.20
Weightmaster's Licenses (License Fee \$3)	2,430.00
Cattle Dealer's Licenses (License Fee \$5)	4,105.00
Fines and Penalties	29,540.00
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT:	
Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Licenses (Hunting \$1.25, Fishing \$1.25, Hunting-Fishing \$2.25, Deer License \$2.25, Trapping \$4.50)	1,397,047.00
Water Power Rentals	485,839.00

(Continued on page 156)

Local Activities

Brentwood Dance

The first annual dance of Pilgrim State Hospital Chapter was conducted in the recreation hall of the hospital May 29. Entertainment was furnished by several radio stars. Dance contests were a feature and there was a door prize.

George Rowe was chairman of the committee in charge and was assisted by the following members:

Chris Doscher, William Boyle, Gustave Rudloff, Arthur Le Belle, Frank Parks, Jessie Davis, Charles Burns, Charles Edwards.

Sidney Kelly, Mrs. Mary Balanger, Mrs. Margaret Matuccio, Mrs. Anna Doscher, Mrs. George Rowe, Miss Ruby Haley and Miss Mildred Skala.

Rome Reports

Fort Stanwix Chapter of the Association located at Rome reports a membership of 600 out of a total of 690 employees. A comprehensive program of objectives both social and economic with particular emphasis on local conditions is being mapped out.

Officers recently elected are Ralph L. Webb, president; Cornelius Sharp, vice president; Raymond Butler, treasurer; and Elenore Bucknell, secretary.

Testimonial Dinner

Henry J. Rigney, information clerk in the State Department of Public Works for the past eighteen years, has retired from service after thirty years with the State. He was guest of honor at a dinner April 30 in the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany.

A native of Elmira, Mr. Rigney came to Albany where he was employed by the State Excise Commission. He was transferred to the State Narcotics Bureau where he was an inspector until he joined the Public Works Department in 1922.

Syracuse Dinner

An informal dinner dance, June 13, marked the close of the summer social season of Syracuse Chapter of the Association, according to H. H. Wagenhals, president. The last meeting of the chapter until fall will be on the 21st. The dinner dance was largely attended.

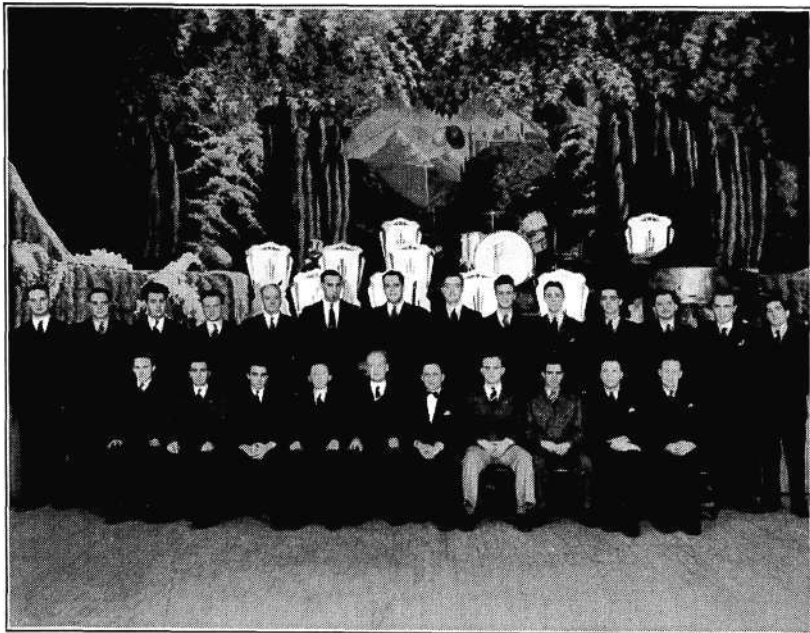
Central Islip Glee Club

The Central Islip State Hospital Chapter has an excellent Glee Club which has brought forth great praise from the critics whenever it has made a public appearance. Under the leadership of Otto Werner, conductor, the ensemble has been built up into a fine group of singers.

The Glee Club was heard at the annual Association dance held March 29 and again at the mass meeting of April 26. The latter meeting was attended by representa-

tives from various hospitals and departments on Long Island.

Association members were present from Kings Park, Pilgrim, Creedmoor, Brooklyn and Rockland hospitals. Also Farmingdale Agricultural School, Long Island Inter-County State Park Chapter, Valley Stream; Department of Public Works, Department of State Parks, State Highway Engineers, State Highway Maintenance, Babylon; and State Police from Brightwaters and Babylon.



The Central Islip State Hospital Chapter Glee Club which has furnished many an evening of entertainment is composed of the following members: Standing, left to right: Joseph Benedict, Thomas Hogan, Patrick Tee, Richard Baylis, Charles Fagin, Edward Haughney, Frank Frolke, Patrick Spillane, John Gleason, Joseph Sykora, John Morris, Joseph Gaideczka, John Sherry and Thomas Deacon.

Seated: Martin Hulka, Joseph Livierei, Anthony Livierei, Brian Hynes, Otto Werner, conductor; Theodore Knight, Thomas Janusz, Donald Bellefeuille, Julius Herzka and Jack Simmonds.

Harlem Valley State Hospital

James W. Webster, greenskeeper of the new nine-hole golf course, is trying to remodel the course so that to get par will be an actual accomplishment. He is making new greens and installing additional

traps. Since coming to the hospital three months ago he has been busy in many ways on his task of reconstruction and improvement.

The play, "No Account David," was presented to several hundred persons May 22. The cast was composed entirely of employees of the Hospital.

"For All of These"

(Continued from page 137)

ful work. Just on the most selfish basis it is enormously to our advantage to have them win."

Read what Dewey says:

"This country wants planes—plenty of planes—and it wants them as fast as it can get them without interfering with the delivery of planes to the Allies. In fact our efforts should be to help speed those planes to the Allies."

Read what Lehman says:

"If the Nazis should be victorious everything which we hold dear, everything which this country has cherished and struggled for since its earliest beginning, would be in imminent danger of destruction. We would live under continual threat to our territory and to our liberties. Our standard of living would inevitably be immeasurably lowered since our free workers could not possibly compete with the slave labor of a Nazi-controlled world."

Read what Dr. Butler, President of Columbia University, says:

"The issue is between two types of civilization, two types of life, two ideals of government and social order. That conflict if settled against us, will put the world back for generations to come. If settled for us . . . we may be able to . . . call back true liberalism to its place of control in a progressive and peaceful world. The great German people have been reduced as no great people has ever before been reduced in all history, to a position where only barbarians should be found."

Read what General O'Ryan, the famous commanding general of New York's own 27th Division in the World War, says:

"The United States in the role of brandied peaches is reserved for the destroyer's dessert if the Allies are vanquished. Our people seem dazed and unable to visualize the unprecedented realities and the imminence of our danger. I fear the German fifth column has successfully anaesthetized the understanding of our people, at least until this late date."

Read what the publisher of "Life" magazine has to say:

"Adolf Hitler is not afraid of big dollar signs in the newspapers. Hitler will only be afraid of actual airplanes, actual tanks, actual guns—and actual pilots and actual gun-

ners. Hitler knows right now just how many actual airplanes, tanks, guns, pilots, gunners, we have—and he'll keep on knowing every step of the way. During some possible lull in the European scene you may lose interest in the arming of America but Hitler won't. The price of military domination is eternal vigilance—and it is also the price of liberty."

Read what President Roosevelt says:

"But new forces are being unleashed, deliberately planned propagandas to divide and weaken us in the face of danger as other nations have been weakened before. These dividing forces I do not hesitate to call undiluted poison. They must not be allowed to spread in the New World as they have in the Old. Our moral and mental defenses must be raised as never before against those who would cast a smoke screen across our vision."

We were totally unprepared in June, 1916, when Mexican Border policing was demanded. We were illy prepared a year later when we entered the World War. No one will ever know how many soldiers perished then because of unpreparedness. The same barbaric forces were the aggressors in the World War as today. The same liberties and the same virtues are at stake today. We can no more fail to defend them now than we could then. We cannot break faith with those who died, with those who live, or with those yet unborn. We are fore-sworn to everlasting defense of God's gifts of liberty, religion, happiness.

And, by every practical measurement, those who labor in whatever field have the most to lose if the totalitarian despots win. The three dictators of Europe have shorn labor of every vestige of dignity. Under their crude barbarism, the worker is a robot without soul, without opportunity, robbed of every one of his inalienable rights.

These are the reasons that the Association of State Civil Service Employees, as a workers' organization, as a part of our government itself, as an organization to which 31,000 good citizens have given the strength of their intelligence and their patriotism, and as an Association of Americans true through many, many years of unswerving devotion

to American ideals, feels so strongly the need to speak out quickly and resolutely, first for common-sense attention to aiding the cause of other democracies fighting for the truths for which we stand and practical attention to every measure of defense precaution, and secondly, to speak out against those subtle, unworthy, dangerous individuals and groups who under the lamb's cloth of a hundred hypocrisies seek to weaken governmental action by criticism, by poisoned propaganda, and by outright treachery.

We pray God that not another American will ever die in war. We pray God that not a needed ounce of America's resources will be withheld selfishly from those who fight valiantly for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness anywhere on our common earth.

CABINS

LAND AND WATER SPORTS

DANCING

LOW RATES

MODERN CONVENIENCES

Hunting, Fishing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing, Golf, and Riding in the neighborhood. Bus connections.

85 miles north of Albany, Route 9.
1½ miles east of Chestertown.

MILLS ADIRONDACK
CAMP

CHESTERTOWN, N. Y.

CHUCK MILLS, Manager

**A New Charge
Convenience
You'll Welcome
Plan - A - Charge**

- No Coupons to Buy
- No Gadgets to Carry
- No Red Tape

John G. Myers Co.

Do Not Forget

The Nation and the State and various subdivisions of government are giving attention to candidates for November elections. Scouts are moving about in one guise or another and would-be candidates are stepping out at various affairs to let the citizenry look them over. This is, actually the most important period in democratic functioning.

In reality the people of our United States apply merit system principles to the recruitment of those executives and legislators elected by ballot. And the present period of weighing the character and qualifications of the aspirants is comparable to the scrutiny observed by the civil service officials in selecting civil servants under the merit system plan. The election itself may be likened to the examination and the results to the way in which the people rate the answers to their questions asked during the campaign.

Just as character, training and experience are essentials in gaining for civil service applicants the opportunity to take an examination, so character, training and experience should be measured carefully by citizens in primaries or otherwise so that they may know that nominees are worthy of the offices to which they aspire. It is not enough that nominees be clever at answering questions, and getting votes on election day, but that they be steeped in honesty, truth and patriotism also.

We ask that you reread "The Challenge of 1940" as contained in the May issue of THE STATE EMPLOYEE. Unless the candidates for State Senator and State Assemblyman are informed as to the merit system, as to its Constitutional background, as to its importance to good government, as to its importance to you and to your family, then you and all of the people run the risk of seeing the civil service law and the Constitutional provision repudiated or set aside as they have been on many occasions by legislators lacking in respect for the needs of efficiency and honesty in civil service.

Unless a candidate understands and has sympathy for sound labor safeguards—adequate salaries, fair

hours, sound retirement allowances—it is certain that the elected official will not suddenly absorb them with his office. It is also possible that in the swirl of partizan politics and jockeying for political advantage, the interests of civil service may be seriously neglected. The merit system has never been popular with those who engage in politics for power or profit.

Do you recall the attacks upon the Feld-Hamilton Law last year and the year before? Do you recall the vote upon the transfer of District Superintendents and the brutal defeat of that measure solely because it would substitute merit and fitness for political prizes? Do you recall the distressing efforts to establish special privilege by way of veteran preference instead of the merit system way of open competitive tests with the prizes only to those who won on efficiency and character? Do you recall how difficult it was to secure even a vote upon merit system bills in the State Senate last year? Do you recall the attack upon fair salaries as embodied in the Feld-Hamilton Bill by the 1939 Legislature, and the scuttling of the increments without even a thought to the justice of the action? The time to assure a good Senator and a good Assemblyman is now, and not on election day. State employees do not wish to adopt partizan political reprisals on election day. We do not ask that 50,000 State workers vote partizany on that day. We do ask that 50,000 State workers correctly inform their party leaders that the candidates should pledge themselves to support the civil service law with its salary safeguards. State civil service employees have in common with other citizens a right to take an active part in their respective political party councils, and to see to it that the men who are nominated are not the enemies of the merit system but the active friends of that system. They have a right to ask that every man who is nominated for the State Legislature subscribe openly to the Constitutional mandate as to selection of civil servants, and they have the right to insist that those elected shall not betray the best in-

terests of the merit system under any stress. Let it be distinctly understood that State employees do not place themselves on a pedestal to be cared for despite real public emergencies. They do not ask charity. They ask the same fair play principles that must apply to all businessmen and workers in whatever field, in other words the common right of all citizens. They say that when legislatures fix the salaries which civil employees are to receive that they shall observe the fundamental human rights of the worker to a just wage. There is no question that the Feld-Hamilton scales are the minimum of just salary scales under presently accepted American standards of living, and that they were established after honest study and with due respect for economy and for efficiency. We do not want to battle each year to maintain these scales. We want a 1941 Legislature that will be fair to civil employees as well as to all other citizens. We are sure that you are justified in advising continuously with your party leaders and with prospective candidates from now until election day to make certain that nominees are statesmen of character and efficiency—in short that they meet merit system requirements as to character and efficiency to the end that whichever candidate survives the crucial ballot box examination and voting will be a true champion of the merit system and of the civil service employee who will always form the backbone of efficient and economical public service.

Inform yourselves as to local political leaders and procedures. Here is a brief outline of political happenings to come:

Fall Primary—September 17, 1940

Hours for voting—In New York City—3 P.M. to 10 P.M. Outside New York City—12 Noon to 9 P.M.

Last day to decline when person nominated, without designation—October 1, 1940.

Conventions

September 25, 1940—First day for holding State and Judicial.

October 1, 1940—Last day for filing nominations.

(Continued on page 158)

H. R. S. H. Bowlers



The Rams won the championship of the Hudson River State Hospital Bowling League for the year. Members of the successful team are: left to right, rear: Harry Cooper, attendant; H. Brennan, former attendant and now deputy sheriff of Dutchess county; Edward Dahowski, R. N. Front: David H. Jones, R. N.; and Louis Garrison, attendant.

The employees of the Hudson River State Hospital who constitute the Bowling League have ended a most successful season. The Hospital boasts of eight five-men teams.

The League champions for 1939-1940 are the Rams who won forty-five out of sixty-three games for an average of 850 per game. Members of the champion team are Harry Cooper, H. Brennan, Edward Dahowski, D. H. Jones and Louis Garrison.

Members of the League conducted an election of officers for the coming year on the evening of May 1. They

met at Gibson's Inn, New Hackensack, for dinner. After the festive board was cleared the voting resulted in a choice of the following heads for next season:

President, Judson Manning; Vice President, David H. Jones; Secretary, William Terpenning; and Treasurer, James Skane.

**SECURE YOUR
ASSOCIATION
AUTO EMBLEM
TODAY
Price 80c each**

H. R. S. H. News

The Hudson River State Hospital Baseball Team opened its season May 18 with a forecast by Art Sullivan, physical director, that all teams in the Mid-Hudson League would be booked as soon as possible "and have the tar licked out of them."

Indications are that the prognostication might prove true, for in the opening game with Copake Falls the Columbia County boys were walloped 8 to 0 as the Hospital pounded out ten hits to defeat the first victim.

The following week the Hospital team put on a little blitzkrieg of its own for the benefit of Millbrook. When the air cleared and the resultant confusion ceased the score board was visible and the result was apparent to all, to the intense satisfaction of the Poughkeepsie team—10 to 5. Hudson fell before the Hospital team. Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park and Harlem Valley are scheduled to be met.

John Livingstone, president of the H. R. S. H. Association, attended a meeting in New York City April 24 to help plan arrangements for Civil Service day at the World's Fair, June 15. Mayor LaGuardia, Senator Meade and Lieutenant Governor Poletti were honorary co-chairmen of the sponsoring committee.

At a recent Firemen's Softball League game, Harry R. Brownell of the Hospital's Broadacres farm did such a fine job of no-hit pitching that Beekman Engine Company's team scored a 4 to 1 victory over Pleasant Valley.

Yacht Club members and boating enthusiasts of H. R. S. H. are proud to announce a contribution to the world-renowned festivities. A shelter is being constructed on the Hospital grounds to house the shells of Princeton and Wisconsin crews during their training period for the intercollegiate regatta.

The building is to be seventy-five feet long by twenty-three feet wide. It will provide accommodation for six shells. Money for the shelter is coming from contributions to the regatta fund. The building is to be permanent and is being constructed with the permission of Dr. Ralph P. Folsom, hospital superintendent.

The World's Fair on a Budget

The World's Fair of 1940 opened Saturday and Sunday, May 11th and 12th, commencing a season which promises to be even greater in attendance and interest than last year. On both days the crowd was approximately as great as when the Fair first opened a year ago. The buildings have been painted. The trees are finer than ever. The lights are brighter. Almost all the old attractions are back; the same long lines for the Futurama and the House of Jewels; and, interestingly enough, a line at the new 5 and 10 cent restaurant in the Amusement section. There are many new attractions.

So, what could be more timely now than a view of the Fair from the angle of your budget?

An old recipe for hassenpfeffer begins: "In the first place catch your rabbit." Thus, we must start our discussion of the Fair by assuming one has reached New York City. The railroads have lowered their rates. Some have special excursion tickets. The bus lines are comfortable and they offer trips to the Fair, sometimes with hotel accommodations included.

Generally speaking, it is not advisable to drive unless the visitor plans to take a longer trip, say into New Jersey or Long Island, or there are enough in the party to make motor transportation a genuine saving. In such case the Mayor's Committee has a tested list of private homes where rooms can be had and parking space for the car for one dollar per person. Of course, traffic conditions are difficult in the city, and to drive back and forth to the Fair is impracticable as it entails extra parking charges.

The Mayor's Official World's Fair Rooming Bureau, Chanin Building, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, tel. Murray Hill 3-1150, has this to say: "No need to apply in advance. Rooms for everybody. Upon reaching New York telephone or apply at the bureau's offices or booths, at the Chanin Building, the New Jersey side of the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels and George Washington Bridge." The city has an information booth opposite the main

entrance to the Grand Central Terminal and at Times Square. The Mayor's Committee announces that it has rooms available in private houses from one dollar a day per person, and in hotels from one dollar and a half per person. Two in a room at a hotel costs not quite double the price of one. Within the framework of their prices, New York hotel accommodations are the best in the world. Such places as the Waldorf-Astoria are unparalleled anywhere. By the same token, even the humbler dollar and a half rooms are better than could be had for the same price in other large cities. One reason is that hotels in the metropolis are subject to strict inspection at all times and particularly this year when Mayor LaGuardia is making a special feature of reasonable rates. Therefore, even if the room you pick is cheap, you will get cleanliness, service and reasonable quiet.

Do not make the mistake of trying to see the Fair in a couple of days. To get full benefit from your visit to the Fair it must be seen in a leisurely fashion.

Expenses at the Fair need not exceed five dollars per day per person. This includes food and lodging and an allowance of \$1.25 for amusements and incidentals. Here is the breakdown, taken from the writer's personal experience last year and the latest figures furnished by the Mayor's Committee.

Room at hotel.....	\$1.50
Breakfast30
Lunch at Fair50
Dinner75
Admission50
Carfare, to and from Fair	.20
Extras, such as special features	1.25
	<hr/>
	\$5.00

There is a choice of several ways to reach the Fair. The easiest costs ten cents and takes ten minutes. It is furnished by the special trains from the Long Island Station at the Pennsylvania depot. If your hotel is not close to 33rd Street and Seventh Avenue, use the subway. The fare on the I.R.T. is five cents; ten cents on the Independent. The ride takes about half an hour.

An abundance of entrance gates at the Fair prevents crowding and before one realizes it, he has paid the fifty cents admission charge, passed through the turnstile and is at the Fair.

Now we are in the World of Tomorrow, a million miles away from the troubles of today, in a cheerful land of friendliness and laughter and funny clowns and lively bands, creating the intimate feeling of the county fair, but supported by a sophisticated setting comprising what is unquestionably the most remarkable collection of art, business progress exhibits, demonstrations of new methods, displays of craftsmanship that has ever been known. These are superlative expressions but we know they are justified the minute we step into the Fair grounds, pass along the avenue of waving flags, glimpse the magnificent vista that spreads out ahead. Later in the day, as dusk comes on, we will see a magic change take place in our island of enchantment; not a burst of illumination but as gradual as the dawn. First we will note that the green foliage of the trees that line the avenues is glowing from soft rays thrown up from batteries of floodlights concealed in the ground. The stately Trylon has become opalescent while each of the myriad jets from the fountains spreads its tiny waterfall of sparkling jewels.

It is possible to obtain this year a book of souvenir tickets which contains five general admissions, and also admissions to five paid feature attractions including: 1, The American Jubilee; 2, Ripley's Believe It or Not Odditorium; 3, The Dancing Campus; or Morris Gest's Midget Town; 4, choice of Mrs. Thorne's Miniature Rooms or the Perisphere; 5, Gay New Orleans or Gardens on Parade. The American Jubilee is a patriotic historical pageant with music. There are 300 performers and a troop of cavalry. In the Dancing Campus you can frolic with the jitterbugs amidst a collegiate atmosphere. Mrs. Thorne's Miniature Rooms are rooms decorated in the 18th Century style, reproducing the work of Chippendale, Adam, Shera-

(Continued on page 156)

A Day's Catch



The envy of all fishermen is this great catch of brook trout taken by the trio shown standing by this evidence of their prowess. The picture was taken in front of the new warden's home being constructed at the New York State Prison at Greenhaven. In the customary position of left to right, we see Mrs. Grace de Cordova, Guy de Cordova and Mrs. Addie A. Brownell.

The World's Fair

(Continued from page 155)

ton and Hepplewhite. The Perisphere is a giant globe twenty-two stories high which you ascend on the world's largest escalator, stepping from it onto a huge revolving platform. As it revolves, you look down upon the kind of world which 20th Century knowledge will enable man to build. It is an awe-inspiring sight. In Gay New Orleans the Mardi Gras spirit awaits you. Gardens on Parade contains exhibits of flowers which are particularly lovely at night when the 800 foot building is flooded with soft color effects.

Many of the finest exhibits at the Fair are absolutely free. Among the hits of the big show are the Futurama, the House of Jewels, the Hour of Magic, the display of Man Made Lightning, the film history of America at the United States building, the Kodak display, the Voder of the A. T. & T. It costs nothing extra to see them.

Meals are always a problem in a strange place. Here much depends on the pocketbook. If one can afford to pay more than a dollar for dinner, his choice is legion. If seventy-five cents is better suited to the budget the scope is more limited. Childs main restaurant in the Railroad building serves an excellent dinner for less than one dollar. If you choose to spend a sum below fifty cents per person, there are the refreshment stands, the snack bars and the above mentioned 5 and 10 cent restaurant, where wholesome food is offered for a small price. Here is a list of hot dishes and cold desserts or beverages on the official menu of the 5 and 10 restaurant in the heart of the Fair grounds. Offered at 5 cents each are meat balls; 5 cent a portion are string beans, peas, carrots, beets, creamed onions, mashed or fried potatoes, peanut butter or jelly sandwich, cream cheese sandwich, 2 doughnuts. The 10 cents a portion selection includes servings such as soups with crackers, baked meat loaf, lamb stew, spaghetti with sauce, broiled pork chop, baked breast of lamb, broiled bluefish, baked stuffed green pepper, baked beans, hash, frankfurter sandwich, baked potatoes, hot or cold cereals, coffee with two doughnuts, milk, malted milk, all fruit juices,

Special Services and Receipts

(Continued from page 150)

Income from Sale of Water, Cups, Rental of Bath-houses, Rental of Hotel, etc., of Saratoga Springs Commission.....	432,965.00
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE:	
Inspection of Places of Public Assembly (Inspection Fee \$2).....
Accident Report for Insurance Companies (Report Fee 50c).....
Sale of Old Equipment.....	2,063.17
DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL:	
Licenses	8,859,464.66
DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT AND CONTROL:	
Searching, Copying and Certifying Records.....	1,122.22
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND FINANCE:	
Furnishing Photostats	450.95
Furnishing Certified Abstracts of Operating Records.....	893.00
Making Searches of Records of Motor Vehicle Bureau.....	1,580.32
Licensing Gasoline Filling Stations (Fee \$2).....
Title Searches by Corporation Tax Bureau.....	10,690.35
Automobile License Fees.....	6,902,512.50
Automobile Registration Fees.....	45,365,013.63
Sale of Old License Plates, Registration Lists, Applications, Photostats and Searches	45,145.24
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:	
Sale of Publications.....	82.00
Inspection of Pleasure Boats, Licensing of the Masters, Engineers, Pilots, and Joint Engineers and Pilots Who Operate Those Boats.....	1,682.50
DEPARTMENT OF LAW:	
Collections Made by Department of Law on Fines, Penalties, etc.	289,882.35

stewed prunes with cream, ice cream sodas, and ice cream.

Assuming five days to devote to a visit to the World's Fair, the first will be spent taking bearings, absorbing the atmosphere of the Fair, and making notes for future inspection. In the evening the fountain display in the Lagoon of Nations can be viewed.

The second day can cover a visit to the Futurama, the General Electric Company's Hour of Magic and Man Made Lightning, the Ford Company should come next, and following that the rubber displays and a visit to the Corning Glass Company.

The third day one can devote to the utilities. There is the railroad exhibit and the A. T. & T. At the latter there is the Voder (synthetic speech) and interesting tests for our hearing as well as a chance to call up the girl friend at home or in Kalamazoo if we pick the winning number. This would be a good afternoon to see Railroads on Parade as a resting spot before the evening. Then we will have dinner and see the fireworks from the lake.

Our fourth day at the Fair can be spent visiting State and national exhibits. We must take plenty of time to see the United States building and be glad we are Americans and free. We must try to see the fine motion picture shown there. The pavilions of the other countries are nearby. Outstanding to a lover of beauty is the French building with its manifold treasures. The British building is particularly interesting. There we find replicas of the crown jewels, the colorful Hall of Heraldry and an original copy of the Magna Carta. The building of each country has much to offer in atmosphere and local color. Later we pass down the Avenue of States, through part of the amusement area and see the New York State Building. There is much of interest. At least a half hour should be allotted to it. Finally we will walk to or ferry across to (ferry 10c) the Florida exhibit which is all a State display, and should be very popular despite a poor location. Attending an early performance at the Aquacade might well conclude the day.

JOIN NOW

Champlain Chapter Dines

Champlain Chapter, Barge Canal Civil Service Employees Association, held its third annual dinner at the Hotel Schuyler, Schuylerville, April 6, with fifty members present. R. C. Bailey, Lock 4, was toastmaster and George Deutschbein, acting section superintendent, the principal speaker.

Other speakers included John Breeson, Lock 8, and Relief Operator V. R. Warner, who gave brief character sketches of outstanding men of the canal.

Among the members listed by the speaker was Frank Goodfellow, 84, janitor at the Fort Edward office, said to be the oldest living baseball player.

FOR RENT UPPER FLAT

Madison Avenue, Albany

\$45.00 Monthly

Completely redecorated
Immediate Occupancy

Inquire

Association Headquarters

3-4610

HOTEL
LEXINGTON
LEXINGTON AVE.
AT 48TH STREET
NEW YORK

**HOME OF
THE FAMOUS
Hawaiian
Room**

Charles E. Rochester
VICE PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR

Explore LAKE GEORGE

A REAL OUTDOOR VACATION

CAMP ON STATE-OWNED ISLANDS
Complete outfits rented: Canoe, tent, two cois, stools, utensils, etc., \$30 for two persons 2 weeks. Write for Booklet 'S'.
CRAIG-WALKER CO., Lake George

Group Plan of Accident and Sickness Insurance

By C. A. CARLISLE, JR.

Every month the number of New York State Employees insured under the group plan of accident and sickness insurance increases.

During May, 1940, 538 more State workers joined the plan while thirty-six State employees terminated their insurance.

At present over 25% of all State employees are insured under this plan. Claim payments to those sick or injured exceed \$14,000 per month.

Some of the long time sicknesses are pneumonia, arthritis, tuberculosis, mastoiditis, nervousness, mental illness, etc.

Almost every day we receive letters from happy State employees who had forethought enough to protect themselves under this LOW COST group plan of insurance and now in their hour of need they are receiving that monthly benefit so necessary during a disability due to accident or sickness.

Every department in the State is represented by the insurance, and the testimonial letters received by us provide material evidence as to the value to which State employees place upon their accident and sickness insurance protection.

Here is what one employee in the Audit & Control Department wrote us:

"Permit me to express my sincere appreciation of the expeditious and courteous manner in which my claim was handled and paid. Such insurance should be a great comfort to anyone not financially able to make immediate payment of doctor, hospital and specialists' bills and the mental relief from such obligations afforded by your policy more than compensate for the payment of the nominal premium thereon. With many thanks for the personal attention given to this case, I remain . . ."

An appreciative employee in one of the institutions of the Correction Department wrote as follows:

"I want you to know that I deeply appreciate the very kind and courteous manner in which my disability insurance has been handled. The Commercial Casualty has dealt so kindly, pleasantly and promptly, I cannot speak in praise highly enough. It has made it so much easier for me and most certainly contributed greatly in the regaining of my health."

In the State Insurance Department, where the employees have the knowledge of what goes on in insurance in New York State, nearly 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of all employees are insured. Read what an employee of that department wrote us:

"I have been so very glad that I took out this policy as I have been in the unfortunate position of being compelled to put in a claim this past winter. During all those dreary months I fear my morale would most certainly have broken had I been compelled to carry the whole expense myself.

"I am certainly a good 'ad' for your policy and hope that several newer employees who now appear to be prospects will become policyholders."

Civil Service Day

Saturday, June 15, was Civil Service Day at the World's Fair. Thousands of city, State, and federal employees joined in the ceremonies, sponsored by the Civil Service Leader, to honor the merit system.

State employees in the metropolitan New York City area enjoyed a holiday, by proclamation of Governor Lehman, so that they might attend the festivities. Employees in State offices outside New York City were granted the day off if they visited the Fair on Civil Service Day.

In his proclamation, issued at the request of Jerry Finkelstein, publisher of the Civil Service Leader, Governor Lehman said:

"It is particularly gratifying for me to witness the great enthusiasm with which the employees of New York State are greeting Civil Service Day at the World's Fair.

"In other countries, all hearts are filled with war. While we in America are fully aware of the implications that the second World War has for us and for democracy everywhere, we are bending every effort to further strengthen our own democracy.

"No single instrument is more typical of democracy than the merit system, which gives public jobs to those who prove they are most worthy. Only a few weeks ago I was pleased to report that henceforth competitive tests will fill 10,000 attendant jobs in New York State's institutions. A commission is now studying possibilities of even further extensions of the merit system. Those are hopeful signs.

"The World's Fair is dedicated to peace and freedom. The greatest application of Civil Service will help in keeping peace and freedom on these shores.

"I am urging every department head in the State to cooperate in making Civil Service Day at the Fair the success it deserves to be. So that as many employees as possible may attend, I take pleasure in proclaiming Saturday, June 15, a holiday for the Civil Service employees in New York City. I have asked that skeleton staffs only be on hand for that day. Outside of New York City, I am asking the department

heads to cooperate by excusing those individual employees who plan to attend the ceremonies at the World's Fair on that day."

Through The Leader, Civil Service employees and their friends and families enjoyed many bargains on Civil Service Day. Special \$1 combination tickets admitted holders to the Fair, to five of the nineteen most popular concessions, and gave them \$1 in scrip. Special 50-cent combination tickets, valued \$1, were offered for children. In addition, food, transportation, and hotel discounts were offered.

Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and U. S. Senator James M. Mead were honorary co-chairmen of the committee sponsoring Civil Service Day.

Other State officials who served on the sponsoring committee were Commissioners Henry E. Bruckman, Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., Frank P. Graves, Mark Graves, John A. Lyons, Carroll E. Mealey, Holton V. Noyes, John J. Phelan, William J. Tiffany, Michael F. Walsh, Howard P. Jones, and Grace A. Reavy.

Others were Charles A. Brind, Jr., president of the Association of State Civil Service Employees; Paul M. Herzog, member of the State Labor Relations Board; Milton O. Lovsen, director of the DPUI, and Abraham S. Weber, director of the Budget.

THE NURSERY STUDIO

117 So. Lake Ave. Telephone 8-3141

Summer session from June 1st to Oct. 1st. Daily 8:30 to 5:30 P.M. Hot mid-day lunch. Grade A milk twice daily. A large, well-equipped play-yard, sandbox, teeters and swings. Children 2 to 6 years. Medical supervision.

FOR SALE

Country home on State highway, 25 acres 5 of which is wooded hill located in beautiful valley, Albany County, 35 minutes from Albany. Nice two-story house, electricity, fireplace, chicken house, 2-car garage, fruit, berries, garden (planted). Flowing brook. Half down, balance mortgage. Inquire **Fred Forbes, Senate Chamber, Capitol.**

Do Not Forget

(Continued from page 153)

October 4, 1940—Last day for filing declinations.

October 8, 1940—Last day for filing new nominations.

Registration

Personal required to vote absentee. (Exception: Inmate of soldiers' and sailors' home, person receiving treatment in a United States veterans bureau hospital, a person in federal service, superintendent, teachers, or student matriculated at institution of learning outside the county where applicant resides.)

Central

July 1 to August 31—Cities and villages over 50,000 inhabitants.

August 1 to August 31—Cities and villages less than 50,000 inhabitants, but more than 5,000 inhabitants.

Veterans' Absentee

September 21—Application and Registration.

Civilian Conservation Corps

September 26—Last day.

Local

New York City

Personal Registration

October 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—5 P.M. to 10:30 P.M.

October 15—7 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.

Cities and Villages of 5,000 or More Inhabitants

(Except N. Y. C.)

Personal Registration

October 9, 10, 18—10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

October 19—7 A.M. to 10 P.M.

Outside of Cities and Villages of 5,000 or More Inhabitants

Non-Personal Registration

October 10—7 A.M. to 10 P.M.

October 19—1 P.M. to 10 P.M.

General Election—November 5, 1940

Polls open at 6 A.M. and close at 6 P.M.

Recognized Parties, 1940

Color of Primary Order on General Ballots Election Ballot

Republican, Cherry Republican
Democratic, Green Democratic

Amer. Labor, Granite Amer. Labor
Color of Primary Petitions, New York City:

Republican, Cherry

Democratic, Green

American Labor, Granite.

Historic Markers

Summer travel throughout New York State, yearly becoming more popular, is rendered more interesting as well as informative by the work of the Division of Archives and History of the State Education Department in the placing of 6,000 markers in all regions of the commonwealth.

The project is a development of the Sesquicentennial of the American Revolution in 1926. The State which was so zealous in making history at the time of the laying of the foundations of the Republic had been very lax in commemorating the leading part it had then taken. Other sections of the country had long made public claim for much that had taken place in the Empire State and for which credit was wrongly given.

Now the traveler by auto, be he a native son or a stranger, may read as he drives that at the place he is passing there took place an event of significance in the military, social or economic life of the State or the Nation.

"New York is now the most universally marked State in the country," Hugh M. Flick, acting State Historian and Supervisor of Public Records, asserts. "Had such a program started fifty years ago, much material now lost would have been preserved. By the erection of these markers much fugitive material is now preserved for all time. Driving throughout the State has now an added recreational value as well as an appeal to the antiquarian.

"In placing the markers the tendency is to emphasize the heroes of peace as well as of war. The pioneers of industry and religion laid the foundation of the future growth of the State as well as did the soldiers. Often the struggles of peace time were more important in shaping the destiny of the country than the more spectacular struggles in the field of battle. They may have had more lasting benefit than the acrimonious political campaigns.

"Credit has been given the early editors whose establishment of newspapers in remote hamlets along the frontier maintained the cultural life line in the settlements which were separated from the established com-

munities and served as the sole means of communication and performed the unique task of leadership in all endeavors. Their work was supplemented by the pioneer preacher and circuit rider who have likewise been commemorated.

"Many religious cults had their origin in the State. They may seem ludicrous now but at the time of their rise there was a rational reason for the growth. Important events in the lives of great persons have their locale marked. The men from New York who went to the White House are not forgotten nor are such men of fame as prominent industrialists like Westinghouse.

"We take transportation as a matter of course, so important a part of present day life it has become. Its early development is traced by markers which show where was located the Indian trails, the crude passes of the pioneers, the corduroy roads, the turnpikes, the Erie Canal and its feeders and the railroads which had a most important part in the development not only of the State but of the entire country.

"There is a new pride by the residents for the various communities marked by bronze or iron tablets. Historical markers have now become local landmarks. Interest in local history has been keenly aroused and the office of local historians has been accorded an honorable and valued title. Unless we understand our beginning we cannot evaluate our present.

"A people not interested in their ancestors will not be respected by their descendants. Lord Bacon once said 'history makes men wise.' He might have added it makes them patriotic in the true sense of the word."

Mere local legend is not accepted by the State authorities in recording historical happenings. Every marker is correct in its statement before it is allowed to be put in place. Requests come to the State Historian weekly and there are at least 500 markers now in foundries. There is a small amount still in the Legislative fund for the erection of these and it is the hope of Mr. Flick that all places of historic importance will be properly noted.

SAVE MONEY on YOUR NEXT TRIP to NEW YORK

Enjoy the comforts of one of the city's really great hotels . . . with its matchless location in the center of everything that makes New York interesting . . .

AT A 10% DISCOUNT TO STATE EMPLOYEES

Single Rooms
\$3.00—\$3.50—\$4.00

Double Rooms
\$5.00—\$6.00—\$7.00

Make your headquarters here when you visit the 1940 World's Fair.

HOTEL
McALPIN
Broadway at 34th Street
New York City



PHONE 4-0171, ALBANY, N. Y.

PEBLOE HOTEL BRANT LAKE, N. Y.

ON THE LAKE
ADIRONDACKS

"In the Land of the Silver Birches"
Spend happy, lazy days boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, riding. Social activities. Also
SEVEN HOUSEKEEPING COTTAGES

Write for booklet

CARO C. SMITH, Manager

A Direct Saving

TO YOU

State employees who make this hotel their New York home will be charged the regular hotel room rate

LESS 10%

DAILY RATES

Single rooms with Bath from \$2.50; Double rooms with Bath from \$3.50. All rooms with circulating ice water. Moderate priced bar and restaurant.

HOTEL WELLINGTON

55th St. at 7th Ave.
NEW YORK CITY

A **KNOTT HOTEL**

Rome Bowlers



The Rome State School Employees' Bowling Association is considered quite an important organization out Central New York way and the Main Office Team, champions of the league, are tops. Winning over the other seven teams are the champions shown above. Left to right, rear: Joseph Wissman, William Costello, William Mathers and Walter James. Front: Ralph Webb, Ernest Austin, captain; and Tony Badalato.

GRADUATION and WEDDING GIFTS

State Employees will find at Adels-Loeb that Hamilton, Gruen, Elgin or Bulova that every graduate has been longing for . . . and . . . every conceivable sort of desirable wedding or anniversary gift.

A small deposit will hold any article till wanted

Open a charge account. Pay weekly or semi-monthly.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CREDIT

Adels-Loeb INC

COR. STATE AND PEARL
JEWELERS — OPTICIANS
National Savings Bank Corner

Tebbutt Funeral Service

SINCE 1850

176 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

Opposite State Capitol

JAMES G. TEBBUTT

MARSHALL W. TEBBUTT, JR.

SERVICE TO THE HELDERBERGS

Borden Boulevard now provides dependable, regular service throughout the Helderberg region.

Altamont, Berne, Knox, Triangle Lake, Thompsons Lake, Warners Lake, Thacher Park, Lake Onderdonk, Crystal Lake, Rensselaerville and intermediate points.

If you are a summer resident of this section, call up before you leave town—and you won't miss a day of the accustomed quality of Borden Boulevard products.

BORDEN BOULEVARD DAIRY

TELEPHONE 4-4158

Professional Engineer License Waiver

The Conway Bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature, will be of particular interest to employees in the Department of Public Works, who do not now have a professional engineer's license. This law, which is now Chapter 841 of the Laws of 1940, provides as follows:

"Prior to January first, nineteen hundred forty-one, any person having been lawfully engaged in the practice of engineering or land surveying for at least ten years prior to the twenty-first day of April, nineteen hundred twenty-seven, and who thereafter has failed to make application for, or secured a professional engineer's or land surveyor's license, as provided by this article, and who by reason of his employment by the State or a political subdivision thereof, or by a county, city, town or village within the State, as an engineer or land surveyor, was exempt from the provisions of this article, as provided by subdivisions five and six of section fourteen hundred and fifty-seven of this chapter shall, on application for such license, be exempt from qualification requirements, except as to age, character and citizenship."

This law should be called to the attention of all highway engineers and everyone who can qualify should be urged to take advantage of the liberalized requirements which will remain in effect only until January 1, 1941. It is of great importance that all engineers who can qualify should obtain a professional engineer's license, because in the future the possession of a license as a professional engineer will probably be a requirement in order to enter promotion examinations for high ranking positions in the department.



HAIR on FACE
ARMS, LEGS, BODY
REMOVED FOREVER
BY ELECTROLYSIS

Guaranteed no after marks, no regrowth, no pain; modern equipment; consultations free.

ERNEST SWANSON

123 STATE ST., OPP. DE WITT
Phone 3-4988 Open Evenings

Write for Free Booklet

To You Who Are Furnishing Your First Home:



Buy your **second** furniture **FIRST!** Too often inexperienced furniture buyers are influenced by flowery promises and bargain prices . . . only to find in a short while that drawers stick, upholstery sags, etc.

That is why we say buy your **second** furniture **FIRST!** You can, if you go to a store with a known reputation for good furniture and good values. You can get furniture that will give satisfaction as the scroll of time unrolls! For SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS people have bought at Simmons, secure in the knowledge each piece represents real quality at a value that is hard to beat.

HARRY SIMMONS CO., INC.

Broadway at Madison Avenue

BUDGET PLAN AVAILABLE

UNLIMITED PARKING

Dial 4-2159 and our car will call for you



Spend your vacation at the Hulett House

ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE GEORGE

A resort catering particularly to young folks, with every sport known to a mountain resort. A mile of safe, sandy bathing beach, 200 acres of forest lands, good nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, and a large recreation hall with shuffleboard, ping-pong tables and a mammoth

fireplace where parties can be enjoyed on the infrequent rainy days.

HALF RATES FOR JUNE

Orchestra on and after Decoration Day with dancing every evening.

Write for booklet and rates

A. H. WYATT, Hulett's Landing, Washington Co., N. Y.

Civil Service LEADER

Sponsored Civil Service Day at the World's Fair . . .

Arranged time-off for State Employees to attend. . . .

Just One of Its Many Services.

CIVIL SERVICE LEADER

97 Duane Street
New York, N. Y.

I enclose (check, money order, cash) \$1 for which kindly mail the next 52 issues of the **CIVIL SERVICE LEADER** to

Name.....

Address (Office, Home).....

City.....

For Summer Reading

*A List of New Books Compiled by
the Book Information Section of
the New York State Library*

FICTION

The Loon Feather, by Iola Fuller (Iola Fuller Goodspeed). Harcourt. \$2.50.

The great and wise Ojibway warrior, Tecumseh, went from tribe to tribe, year in, year out, urging union against the treaty-breaking Americans until early in the nineteenth century he was killed in battle. Stranded on the island of Mackinac, Tecumseh's only child, Aneta, is adopted by the Frenchman, Pierre, and in this, her own story, are revealed not only the turbulent activities around the fort and the Astor trading post, with voyagers coming and going and the Indians awaiting gold for their lost lands, but also her part in the life of the island, where she proves that she is indeed the daughter of Tecumseh in wisdom and courage.

Mrs. Morton of Mexico, by A. D. Ficke. Reynal. \$2.50.

Each of the engaging episodes of the elderly Mrs. Morton's experiences in the Mexico that this wise, indomitable and amusing woman has lived in and loved for many years, skilfully presents some aspect of the beauty of the land or of the character, the turbulence, the ignorance, the superstitions or the culture of the people.

The Morning Is Near Us, by Susan Glaspell. Stokes. \$2.50.

Lovely Lydia Chippman, believing her father dead, returns to her American home with two adopted foreign children after an enforced absence of 19 years. The story, taut with suspense, describes with sensitivity not only Lydia's happiness in the thought that she is carrying out her father's wishes, but also the fineness of spirit that enables her to meet with love and courage the cruel explanation of her parents' mysterious treatment of her as a child and young woman.

The Provincial Lady in Wartime, by E. M. Delafield, pseud. Harper. \$2.50.

In this the most amusing of her diaries, the "Provincial lady" departs from her Devonshire home to seek a war job in London. Turned

away, like thousands of others, from one government office after another, with the admonition to "Stand By" till needed, she volunteers for work in a woman's underground canteen. Her London social and official contacts, the mystifying conduct of the war, the consequent rumors and gossip together with her observations as to the devastating effect of responsibility and power on women's tempers and manners afford rich opportunity for the play of her candor and wit.

Wild Geese Calling, by Stewart Edward White. Doubleday. \$2.75.

Sally Slocum and John Murdoch meet under a cottonwood tree in Oregon and marry that same day with little knowledge of each other, but they soon find they have, in spite of differing backgrounds, much in common, in especial, the pioneering spirit. The leisurely, intimate story of this interesting pair and the friends they make, takes them first to Seattle where John works for a while in a mill. From there they voyage in a small boat to Klaskan, Alaska, and there they settle down while John and his friend Len are engaged to get the machinery in order for a canning factory, but the call of the wild geese lures them still further north to the wilderness, the final fulfillment of their dreams.

NON-FICTION

Forty Years a Country Preacher, by G. B. Gilbert. Harper. \$2.75.

Out of a background of hardy Vermont farm life, a young minister in 1899 stepped into his first parish in Connecticut, and for forty years he has been a country minister establishing missions in rural communities. His narrative, bubbling over with zest, shrewd humor and wise understanding, is concerned not with theology, but with vitally interesting and amazing incidents connected with his practical aid to the poor, and the sick and troubled, young or old, with his humanizing the church and his ways of getting to know the people, ranging from hair cutting, providing rocking chairs for old ladies and cooking Sunday dinner for his people in church, to calling off the square dances at parties, or

taking some forlorn waif into his home. Photographs.

I Begin Again, by Mrs. Alice Bretz. (Whittlesey House Pub.). McGraw. \$1.75.

Having suddenly entered the world of the blind, the author valiantly set about learning to live in it. From early readjustments to everyday routine and all sorts of activities within doors she went on to the grand adventure of going out alone in a taxi to shop or for luncheon. This is the inspiring chronicle of a gallant woman who can find a thrill in outwitting difficulties and who, facing the fact of her blindness, has achieved happiness, philosophy of life and a living, vital faith.

News Is My Job, by E. L. Booker. Macmillan. \$3.

During the past 18 years of chaos and war in China, the author has been correspondent for the International News Service of New York, her various assignments frequently taking her into the very center of danger and peril, whether she was interviewing war lords in the north, or scooping the world on the story of the downfall of Sun Yatsen, or more recently observing the results of the Sino-Japanese war at the front. Authentic, and exciting, the narrative has diverse interests, not the least being personal glimpses of leading Chinese figures, including Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Map on end papers, photographs.

Polish Profile, by Princess Virgilia Sapieha. Carrick. \$2.50.

Virgilia Peterson Ross, American short story writer, married in 1933 Prince Paul Sapieha and went to his family's country estate in Poland, though her husband's business frequently took them away, with a long interval in upper Silesia and another in Warsaw. The chronicle of her six years in Poland ending in flight with her babies before the Nazi invaders, is a forthright and entertainingly informative record of the Polish way of life on the estate, with its feudal class distinctions and restrictions, and relations with servants and peasants, of festivals and shooting parties, of religion, politics and foreign affairs.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

FOR NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYEES ONLY

Buy Only the Genuine Group Plan Insurance

READ WHAT THEY SAY - - - WE PAID THEM!

Lindenhurst, N. Y. Amount of Claim \$100.33.

"Referring to my recent illness, I wish to say that within a few days after reporting same to the Home Office, the adjuster from the New York Office came out to see me and handled the adjustment of the case in a **very efficient and satisfactory manner**. Upon returning to work several weeks later, I sent in the final form and received a draft for the amount due within a **short time**. I am certainly very happy that I took out this insurance with your organization and I have been telling my co-workers of its benefits, etc., and trying to interest them in taking out a policy with you."

Albany, N. Y. Insurance Dept.

"Please accept my tardy thanks for your **prompt payment** of my recent claim. **You are rendering a wonderful service to the State employees**. While health and accident insurance must be susceptible to **'take claims'** more than any other kind of insurance, I believe the morale of government workers as a whole is such that you will never have to discontinue the service on that account."

Albany, N. Y. Amount of Claim \$500.00.

"I am glad to testify to the **promptness and fairness of your company** in handling my claim on account of my recent illness. It was indeed a great satisfaction to receive a total indemnity in the amount of \$310.00 which a little more than **paid all my expenses during my three months' sickness**, plus the amount of premiums on the policy to date, so you see my decision to join this group insurance for Civil Service Employees has been a very worthwhile venture on my part, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all members of our Association."

Albany, N. Y. Amount of Claim \$440.00.

"I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the **courteous, friendly and entirely satisfactory manner** in which my disability claim has been handled. I have the grace to be rather ashamed of the fact that I took my policy through the Civil Service Association Group Plan rather reluctantly, belonging as I thought to that large group of egotistical people who are 'never ill.' Unfortunately I found out that one can't always escape, so I am now an enthusiastic booster for the Group Plan for Civil Service Employees. However, I think there are many who are just lazily indifferent who would now take out policies if they had no other bother than to fill out an application."

Rochester, N. Y. Amount of Claim \$960.00.

"On behalf of my husband I am dropping you this line of **appreciation** for the way in which you have handled his claim under above mentioned policy. The service has been prompt and efficient."

Rome State School.

"It seems to me that any State employee is neglecting his best interests if he does not apply at once for the coverage granted by your company."

Hudson River State Hospital.

"I would state that the settlement made by your company was **entirely satisfactory** as I signified to your agent at the time of his call."

SEND NO MONEY—MAIL COUPON TODAY

(Adv.)

C. A. CARLISLE, JR., TER BUSH & POWELL, INC.
423 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Department _____
Division or Institution _____

Without obligation please furnish me with complete details of the Association's low cost group plan of Accident and Sickness Insurance underwritten by The Commercial Casualty Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J. I am a New York State employee. My work address is _____

My duties are as follows: _____

I am interested in a monthly indemnity of \$ _____ (\$30, \$50, \$60, \$75 or \$100). Age _____ Salary _____

NAME _____ MAIL ADDRESS _____

Remarks: _____

FINAL NOTICE!

TO POLICYHOLDERS

of the

Group Life Insurance Plan and
Accident and Sickness Insurance Plan

Salary Deductions will **cease** and insurance will be **cancelled** if policyholders' membership dues are not paid by **July 1, 1940.**

Join with the over 31,000 present 1940 members of the Association, and retain the **low-cost** insurance protection **arranged and sponsored** by this Association, and obtainable only through the Group Plan.



State Education Dept.
Albany, N. Y.