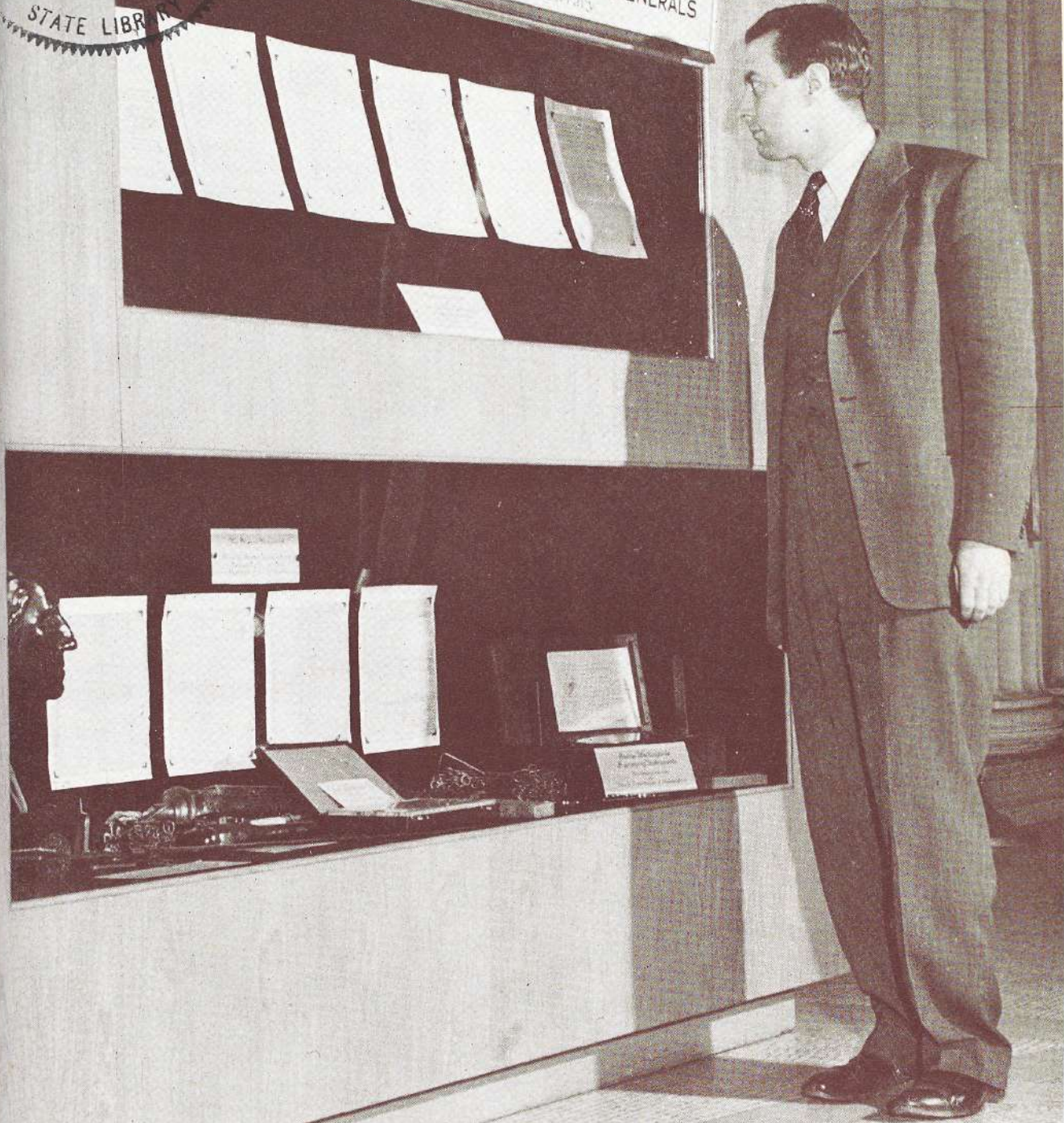


The STATE EMPLOYEE

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MARCH 1946

Volume 15 • Number 3

10 CENTS

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As A State Worker . . .

Do You Want

Increases in State Salaries to Keep Apace with the Cost of Living? Equal Pay for Equal Work for All State Workers? Incentive Salary Increases for Employees Receiving Maximum Statutory Salaries for Five, Ten and Fifteen Years of Faithful Service?

Adequate Minimum Retirement Allowances? One Year's Salary Death Benefit after Twelve Years Service? Vested Retirement Rights? Retirement after Twenty-five Years Service? Retirement at Age 55?

Time and One-Half Pay for Overtime in Excess of Forty Hours Per Week? Pay for All Accumulated Overtime and Vacation Accrued? A 40 Hour, 5 Day Week?

Unemployment Insurance for State Workers?

If You Do

PAY YOUR 1946 MEMBERSHIP DUES TODAY! And support your fellow workers in a united effort to secure these worthwhile things.

The above improvements in working conditions, with a score of other progressive measures, constitute the 1946 Legislative Program of YOUR Association. Appropriate Legislative measures have been drafted and introduced in the Legislature. Advise your legislative representatives of the necessity of these improvements.

REMEMBER, for less than a penny a day Association members get constant representation before Executive, Legislative and Administrative branches of State Government; the services of hundreds of unpaid Association and local Chapter officers and committees; outstanding legal and other counsel; low-cost, broad coverage group insurance protection; a weekly newspaper THE CIVIL SERVICE LEADER; a monthly magazine, THE STATE EMPLOYEE; permanently established efficient headquarters at the seat of State government; guidance on personnel problems; chapters equipped to assist employees locally, as well as many other services and benefits.

THE STATE EMPLOYEE

Official Publication of
The Association of State Civil Service Employees of the State of New York, Inc.

Vol. 15, Number 3

March, 1946

10c a Copy

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This Month's Cover

The week of February 17-23 was officially designated by the State Board of Regents as Bill of Rights Week. Governor Thomas E. Dewey issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to give thought to our Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution—and he read the proclamation at impressive ceremonies on Tuesday, February 19, in the rotunda of the State Educational Building, Albany, before state officials, citizens and school children.

A feature of these ceremonies was the unveiling of two of the State's most precious historical possessions—the original of Washington's farewell to the nation, and of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, in their own handwriting. They had been carefully hidden during the war, and were brought out and placed on exhibition for the first time since the cessation of hostilities.

Our cover picture shows Dr. Charles F. Gosnell, who, as State Librarian, is the official custodian of the prized documents, examining them as they are on exhibition in their case with many other mementoes of Washington and Lincoln.

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THE ASSOCIATION SHOW!

The Association resumed this year its outstanding social event—the Annual Dinner, Show and Dance, given in the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, February 28. The demand for tickets, always tremendous, was greater than ever, but the number which could be accommodated was no larger. It was physically possible for only the merest fraction of our membership to attend, and hundreds were disappointed.

The disappointment is especially keen when our members can't watch, laugh at and take part in the good-natured "ribbing" of our State Officials and each other. So many of you couldn't come to the Show this year, that we are bringing as much of it as possible to you.

"Cabinet Pudding"

(A frothy concoction on a serious subject)

Directed by
Joseph J. Horan, Commerce

Written by Paul McCann, Correction; Earl C. Strickland, Commerce; and Mr. Horan

CAST

Governor Dewey,	Impersonated by.....	Mr. Strickland
Lt. Gov. Hanley,	" "	Kenneth Sullivan, State
Comptroller Moore,	" "	William Wilson, Education
Paul Lockwood,	" "	Foster Potter, Agriculture and Markets
John Burton,	" "	Robert Shillinglaw, Public Works
Judge Conway,	" "	Roger Stonehouse, Education
Oswald Heck,	" "	Joseph LeFleur, Public Works
The Mysterious Man Apart.....		James Hagerty, Executive
Messenger		Jayne T. Ryan, Audit and Control
Ladies of the Ensemble.....		Estelle J. Rogers, Law; Dorothy Dreslin, Public Works; Rosemary Murphy, D.P.U.I., Labor; Clare Kosinski, D.P. U.I., Labor; Peggy Kennedy, State; Barbara Dow, D.P.U.I., Labor.
Musical Director		Catherine Welsh Horan
Stage Manager.....		Louisa H. Ryan, Commerce

Opening Chorus with the following characters on stage:

Dewey, Lockwood, Moore, Heck, Hanley & Conway.

Tune: "Finiculi, Finucula"

Prece-tend that we're the Dewey cabinet, folks,
And have some fun,
And have some fun.
The things we say and do will be a gay hoax
On how things are run,
On how things are run.
I say, I say this is, I say a joke, son,
To make you laugh,
To make you laugh.
And a-ny resemblance is coincidental
To Dewey's staff,
To Dewey's staff.

Chorus

We are the leaders of the Empire State,
We are the government who make this great state great.
Now you can see,
The way things go.
No mystery.
We want you to know,
It's a sort of out-of-focus shot—
The Association show.

State work-ers first, we state to you our platform —
We love you all,
We love you all.
We vote whenever we are meeting in quorum —
You've lots on the ball,
You've lots on the ball.
We'd like to pay the women off in diamonds,
As bright as their eyes,
As bright as their eyes.
And the men we want to fatten up their bankrolls,
They're such swell guys,
They're such swell guys.

Repeat Chorus

At the conclusion of the opening chorus, Dewey comes forward and sings:

Tune: "Monarch of the Sea" (Pinafore)

Dewey: I am the ruler of the State

At cutting taxes I am great

Whose praise New Yorkers loudly shout.

Chorus: And we're his assistants, his commissioners and his touts,

And we're his assistants, his commissioners and his touts,

His assistants, his commissioners and his touts.

Dewey: When at my desk here I preside,

My bosom swells with pride,

And I snap my fingers at all Democrats' pouts.

Chorus: So do his assistants, his commissioners and his touts,

So do his assistants, his commissioners and his touts,

His assistants, his commissioners and his touts.

Dewey: But when state workers want a raise,

I always sing their praise,

That they work very hard I have no doubts —

Nor do his assistants, his commissioners and his touts,

Nor do his assistants, his commissioners and his touts,

Nor do his assistants, his commissioners and his touts,

His assistants, his commissioners, who are very good listeners, And his touts.

(At conclusion of song Dewey returns to table and acts as if presiding at a cabinet meeting. All are seated around table except the mysterious man apart who sits in corner reading newspaper with back to audience).

Dewey: Gentlemen, we are gathered here today to discuss a matter of vital importance to our State. We have just received the annual petition from the Association of Civil Service Employees.

Heck: What, again! I thought John DeGraff was so busy pestering the Legislature that he'd forgotten all about that petition this year.

Dewey: Well, Ozzie Heck, you have to remember that young Holt-Harris is out of the Navy now, and the Association has two sea-lawyers instead of one. You know, I told Nat Goldstein the other day he'd have to put on a dozen more deputies just to answer the briefs from DeGraff and Holt-Harris.

Moore: That fellow DeGraff has a memory like an elephant.

Dewey: An elephant, did you say, Frank Moore? An elephant — well now that's all right.

Conway: Wait, Governor, remember — no politics. As head of the Civil Service Commission, I feel that I should warn you that Chapter 732, Section 3-a, of the Civil Service Law prohibits politics from entering into any discussion in which State Employees are involved.

Dewey: Now, Judge Conway, don't be carrying things too far. A little politics might help things around here, wouldn't they Joe Hanley?

Hanley: You can say that again, Governor. (Aside to audience): Gosh, I wonder if he's finally coming around to my way of thinking.

Conway: Well you wouldn't like, if I said DeGraff was as stubborn as a donkey.

Dewey: Don't mention that word around here. It brings back too many unpleasant memories. (Telephone rings — Dewey answers it).

Dewey: Helllloo — yes. Why hello, Bill McDonough.

How are you Bill? Well — nice to hear your voice again old timer — where have you been? — haven't seen you lately — out of town, eh? Oh. Well how are things in Batavia, Albion, Wassaic, Binghamton, Oneonta, the Thomas Indian School, West Cossackie and "Sing Sing" — what, you didn't get to "Sing Sing"? — that's too bad Bill — (pause) — You want to talk to the Boss? — well, er, Bill, this is Governor Dewey talking — (pause) — Oh, Burton — John Burton — oh, oh, oh, all right, Bill. Hold the wire — (hand over mouthpiece, turns to the others): Has anybody here seen Burton?

Conway: I saw him once in 1943 in the Capitol restaurant, but I haven't seen him since.

Lockwood: I understand he's in Albany, Chief, but I tried all day yesterday to get him on the 'phone and it was no dice.

Hanley: Maybe you ought to call up Captain Gaffney of the State Police and have him send out an alarm.

Dewey: Don't be funny, Hanley. Gaffney couldn't find the State Office Building, since that Trooper's Association got in his hair.

Heck: I tell you Chief, it's nothing to worry about. Burton is just hiding out from John DeGraff. Wait a minute, we'll find him.

(Heck, Hanley, Conway and Lockwood come to front of stage and sing:)

Tune: "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?"
 Has anybody here seen Burton?
 B-U-R-T-O-N
 Has anybody here seen Burton?
 Where the hell has he been?
 Boy, I've looked for him in every place
 But he has vanished without a trace
 Has anybody here seen Burton?
 Burton, please come back again!

(At the end of the song, Burton sticks his head in the door).

Burton: Somebody here bawl for Burton?

Dewey: Well, these fellows certainly weren't getting an audition for the State Radio Bureau. Come in here, you.

Burton: (Walks in wearing two guns in holsters). Hello Governor -- Hiya fellows.

Dewey: Where have you been, Burton?

Burton: Why, Governor, I've been guarding your surplus and jacking up the estimate of revenue. Isn't that what you wanted me to do?

Dewey: Oh, yes, I forgot, John. Well, you won't need your shooting irons in here. You're among friends.

Burton: I'm not so sure about that -- I think I'll keep 'em on.

Dewey: OK, have it your own way.

Burton: What was it you wanted, Governor?

Dewey: Oh, goodness, I nearly forgot. Bill McDonough wants to talk to you on the 'phone. (Into 'phone): Are you still there, Bill? -- what? -- we are **not!** -- that's just the boys singing -- Well, here's Burton.

Burton: (Into 'phone): No-no-no--no-no-no--**YES**--no-no-no--G'bye.

Dewey: What's the idea, saying yes to that fellow? Do you want to break your record?

Burton: I had to Governor -- he asked me if I could hear him.

Dewey: Oh, that's different -- I just didn't want you to get the habit.

Burton: OK, Chief. Say, if you think those fellows can sing -- I'd like you to hear a little number that I thought up myself while I was guarding that half billion bucks.

(Tune: "I Am the Very Model of a Modern Major General,"
 "Pirates of Penzance")

I am the very model of a modern budget balancer,
 I've information statistical, realistical and what you will,
 I know what goes in New York State both present and historical,

From Clinton to Tom Dewey in order categorical,
 I'm very well acquainted, too, with matters mathematical,
 I understand equations, both the simple and quadratical,
 I figure that Feld-Hamilton's a quantity irrational,
 But others say I am absurd, that I am rather radical.

Chorus

But others say he is absurd, that he is rather radical,
 But others say he is absurd, that he is rather radical,
 But others say he is absurd, that he is rather radical.

I'm very good at guarding any surplus funds that lie around,
 My great accumulation is a nest egg good as can be found,
 In short in matters statistical, realistical and what you will,
 I am the very model of a modern budget balancer.

Chorus

In short in matters statistical, realistical and what you will,
 He is the very model of a modern budget balancer.

Dewey: That's very good, John, only I hope that you're not working too hard.

Burton: Thanks, Governor -- I thought you'd like it -- especially since you're an old choir boy yourself.

Dewey: Well, now that we've finally found Burton, I think we ought to get down to cases. First I want to discuss the Civil Service Department.

Burton: There's nothing wrong with the Civil Service Department that the atomic bomb couldn't cure. Maybe we ought to send for General Farrell.

Conway: Oh, is that so, Burton? Well **you** didn't do so well when **you** started monkeying around with the Feld-Hamilton pay schedules last year.

Hanley: Yeah -- that certainly was a boomerang, John. That pretty nearly cost us the Junior Stenographer vote.

Conway: No politics, remember, Governor, Chapter --

Hanley: Don't you start quoting law to me, Conway. I was in the political game in the Spanish-American war -- before you were born.

Dewey: Gentlemen, please -- remember the keynote of our party is harmony (pulls out pitchpipe and blows it). Sound your "A."

(The entire group goes into a barbershop harmonic and sing a few bars of "Down By the Old Millstream").

Dewey: Well, now, that's better. Now, gentlemen, there are rumors -- only rumors, mind you -- that the Civil Service Department could stand a cleanup.

Moore: Tsk, tsk -- the way people talk! It's probably just a few Democratic malcontents.

Dewey: That's what I thought too, Comptroller -- but there was a fellow with a long beard in here the other day, and he said that he had been waiting for a report on his classification since Al Smith's first term.

Conway: Oh, that was probably Joe Lochner in one of his disguises. He's always around trying to stir up trouble. I'm surprised you fell for that old gag.

Dewey: Now, remember, Judge, there's nothing personal in this -- and I agree that you ought to have a reasonable length of time -- say five or six years before you make a decision, but after all, I've got to run again next November.

Conway: Remember, Governor, no politics.

Lockwood: Say Boss, I just remembered -- there's a fellow in the outside office that wants to see you about the Civil Service Department. Says that he can show you a way to clean it up in no time.

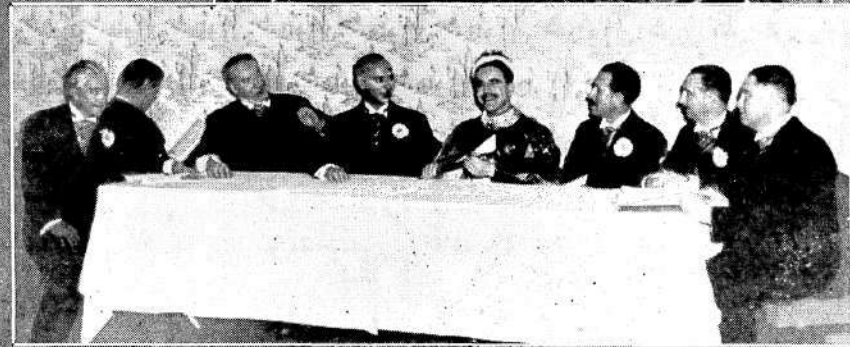
Dewey: Must be one of Catherwood's consultants from the Commerce Department. If that fellow Catherwood doesn't stop thinking up new titles for old Cornell professors, he'll wreck what little organization I've got left.

Conway: Remember, Governor, no --

Dewey: Oh, shut up, Judge. Bring him in Paul. (Enter Magician in Astrologer's costume).

Magician: Hail, O mighty ruler -- I have seen in the crystal ball that all is not OKEYDOKEY in the Department of Judge Conway.

(Continued on page 100)



LIVING COST NEEDS

Civil Service employees have always suffered an unfair reduction in real wages during periods of inflation and correspondingly they have gained during periods of deflation. Their wages have not moved as fast in either direction as has the cost of living.

Many people now argue that this so-called normal pattern is not too bad. What is lost when prices go up will be gained when they come down. The past experience of the older State employees is cited in proof of this.

The old proverb that "You can't have your cake and eat it too" applies in this case, as in so many others. The State employee cannot reasonably expect to have his real wages maintained when prices rise and then have his dollar wages maintained and real wages automatically increased when prices fall. The worker must choose between having his real wages maintained (cost-of-living adjustment) or gambling on the price trend.

The reason that most people hesitate in choosing or are inclined to gamble on the changes in prices is their lack of understanding of how a real inflation acts. Most of us have lived our lives in a country with an unusually stable money. Up to 1933 we had the so-called gold standard with its multitudinous faults, but under the gold standard the dollar was always exchangeable for real goods, gold, that men produced by the sweat of their brows. Prices, in terms of dollars, could never get far out of line with what a man could earn in gold mining. Of course, we had some increases in prices, as in 1919-20, but they had to come back down to the value of gold. The value of gold could decrease, and did decrease some, but the changes were slow. It was out of this experience under the gold standard that American labor came to its conclusion that automatic cost-of-living adjustments were unimportant.

Since 1933 we have had no dependable measure of value such as gold used to be. Our prices are no longer anchored to the comparison between the amount of gold a man could mine in a day and the amount of wheat, for instance, that he could produce with the same amount of work. Now our prices are a mixture of tradition and government regulation. We, the individuals of the nation, can shift the money from one to another in payments for goods moving in the reverse order. As a group, we, the people, cannot get anything in place of the money. In other words, our money cannot be exchanged for any material such as gold.

Now the people of the United States own slips of paper or notations in bank books entitling them to demand on short notice almost 200 billion dollars of money. If the owners of these 200 billion dollars should want goods such as houses, automobiles, or food, they could buy at least half of everything in the United States or, to make another comparison, they could buy more than the total production of the country in a single year. After they had made their purchases, the present owners of the goods would have the 200 billion dollars and the only way they could use it would be to buy back what they had just sold at still higher prices. This is the inflationary pressure that is commented on so frequently these days.

Under these conditions, prices can go up and up and there is no gold standard to bring them back down. The experience of the past is not likely to be repeated in the future. There may never be a period in which prices will decline enough to offset the losses the State workers will suffer during the rise.

Look at what happened in Germany after World War I. The prices went up and up. But they never came down again. The Germans just created a new unit of money to replace the one that decreased in value until it disappeared.

Look at what happened in France. The French franc before World War I was worth about twenty cents. It went down and down in the years between the wars. It went down during World War II. It has gone down since World War II was over and now it is worth about one cent. Ten years from now it is likely to be worth still less. When will the French civil service workers enjoy

By Charles M. Armstrong
Chairman of the Association's Salary
Committee

the advantage of declining prices? They have had 30 years of rising prices and they may well have 30 more years.

The Government is making a strong effort to hold prices down but prices are somewhat like water at flood; they are very hard to control. And, as just noted, past history in other countries suggests that the Government will ultimately fail to stop the rise although it may slow it. Estimates of the increase in prices for 1946 vary from 5 per cent to 15 or 20 per cent. If the Government is quite successful in holding the price line, it may take ten years or more for the prices to creep up to a 300 per cent level. The likely process is one of slow shifts for a period and then a breakdown of controls with a sudden jump of 15 to 50 per cent. The public will then become frightened and the controls will be tightened up with a resulting resumption of the slow rise.

The State employee cannot expect to catch up with the cost of living for years, if ever, unless there is a system of cost-of-living adjustments. The Legislature and the Governor will consider that they have given the employees generous treatment if they raise pay each session in proportion to the increase in the cost of living over the past year. This process always leaves the employee with ability to buy less than his usual purchases of the pre-inflation period because the increases in pay always follow the increases in the cost of living.

If some Governors and Legislatures refuse to raise pay by the increase in the cost of living, the workers will have their pay cut even more than the difference in the timing of the increases in costs and legislative action. The middle and higher pay groups, in particular, realize how serious this is, because by bitter experience they realize that many State officials are slow to recognize their hardships in comparison with the ever present desirability of reducing taxes.

The automatic cost-of-living ad-

AUTOMATIC ADJUSTMENT

justment which will be so needed by the State employees over the coming inflationary period will undoubtedly result in higher wages for State employees. A shortsighted observer might say that the extra cost to the State is unnecessary; that the State should take advantage of the opportunity to reduce taxes. Politically it sounds like a good argument even though it spells serious downward adjustments in the living standards of the State employees.

Active labor leaders will see the fallacy of the argument that real wages should be cut to decrease taxes and some political leaders with an understanding of the complexity of our "individual initiative" economic system will also recognize the danger of cutting the real wages of the State workers.

The dangers involved are:

1. The State will be unable to recruit workers of adequate ability.
2. The creation of a submerged

group of workers whose real pay is decreasing introduces an unbalance in the economic system that tends to reduce demand for goods and thereby causes unemployment.

3. The State, by cutting real wages of its workers while strongly unionized groups get increases by striking, will convince the more reckless among its employees that State employees should strike. There would be great social loss if Government employees should lose their sense of special responsibility and strike.

These bad results will not be obviously important in the first few years of unfair cuts in real wages. The State employees recognize that there are many advantages in continuing in their present jobs in comparison with leaving the State service. There are accumulated pension rights, and sick leave, as well as the advantages of seniority and the remote possibility that the inflation may end and defla-

tion set in to keep them on the job even though resentment steadily mounts. As a result, relatively few State employees will leave but recruitment of new workers will become increasingly difficult and after a period of years the Legislature will recognize that the quality of the State workers has deteriorated to the point that the State work is seriously impaired. The ultimate costs of such a situation are much greater than the costs of maintaining real wages at established levels.

Another logical question to ask is:

Why can we expect fairer treatment in an automatic cost-of-living adjustment bill than in annual adjustments by specific legislative action? The answer involves the frailties of human nature. Most people can discuss problems of fairness quite impartially as long as their emotions are not involved, and emotional responses seem to be less and less important the more distant the event. Thus, in any particular year a Legislature will weigh a cost-of-living adjustment against the short-term political strategy of the moment which may make a tax reduction seem logical. Under these circumstances the tax reduction can be expected to win even though other expenditures may be more important for the long-term interests of the State.

In a discussion of the principles of cost-of-living adjustments, members of the Legislature can be expected to recognize the justice of the employees' expectation that their real pay will be maintained. They can be expected to see that when real pay decreases in State jobs while real pay is increasing or holding steady in outside jobs, the State will be unable to compete. Free of short-term considerations, they can be expected to vote a sound long-term program for determining pay.

To continue with the present year-to-year emergency adjustment is almost certain to be damaging to the State and to the employees. There can be no satisfactory permanent solution for the uncertain years that are ahead that does not include a cost-of-living adjustment.



WALLKILL - A PRISON WITH

By Norbert J. Henzel

Director of Education, Wallkill Prison

The opening of Wallkill Prison on November 1, 1932, when ninety-three inmates were moved into two completed cell halls, marked a departure in the penal policy of New York State. Disastrous and bloody prison riots had occurred in the late nineteen twenties. Whether or not they were attributable to the stringent and excessively severe Baumes Laws which had been enacted a few years earlier, or whether they were the culmination of years of antiquated and complacently neglectful penal treatment has never been adequately determined. Whatever the causes, one reaction to the disturbances was unmistakable. An aroused and indignant public demanded that something should be done to relieve the pressure of overcrowding and mass management of the old institutions. As a result, facilities were provided for more adequate housing of inmates in all penal institutions, but of the many measures adopted to modernize the whole correctional system, the creation of a new medium security institution, altogether different from any prison then in existence, was the most novel and socially courageous step taken in the history of penology in New York State.

Actually, Wallkill Prison grew out of a series of studies and recommendations made by The Commission to Investigate Prison Administration and Construction, of which Sam A. Lewisohn was chairman. This commission proposed "the replacement of mass treatment and routine organization by a system of constant personal study, individual treatment and training of every inmate." They further caused to have inscribed on a bronze placque in the entrance of the new prison the following words: "AN INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING AND REHABILITATION."

Since its inception Wallkill has embodied the concepts and purposes of those foresighted people who were responsible for its creation. The very architecture of the institution has none of the repressing features of the old-time prison. Situated in a green valley, comprising eight hundred and fifty-six acres, the main building consists of four housing units, three stories high, two shop wings, a mess hall, an auditorium and an administration unit. It is built of pressed concrete block, suitably textured, the Gothic design giving one an impression of dignity rather than debasement, which is usually associated with the conventional prison structure. It is as if the architect had planned a place where men might live austere but decently.

Other factors besides the appearance of the institution make this an unusual prison. No wall surrounds the building, and armed guards and rifle towers are unknown. Although all windows are barred, the doors of individual cells are never locked. During periods not devoted to work or study, inmates have considerable latitude of movement about the building until ten o'clock at night, at which time barred grills are locked at the end of each corridor. Every effort is made to provide normal living conditions without any sacrifice of discipline.

Since no inmates are committed to Wallkill directly from the courts, the population is supplied by selection from the five maximum security prisons of the Department of Correction. The question is often asked: "What sort of inmate is selected for Wallkill?" The answer to this question is contained in General Order No. 2 issued by the Commissioner of Correction on March 5, 1940. In substance, the following criteria govern transfers:

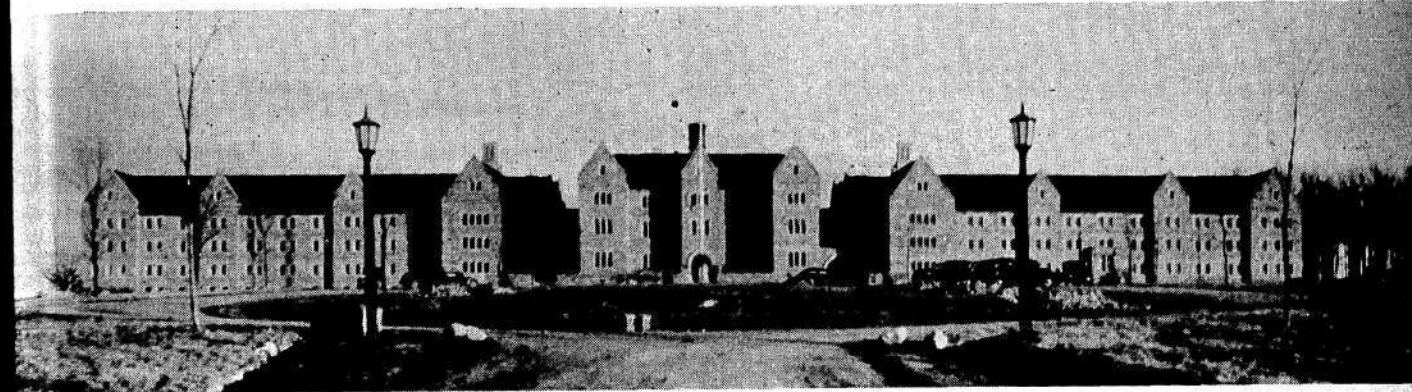
1. An inmate to be considered for transfer shall be one who, during his confinement in a maximum security prison, has indicated to the officials thereof that he is aware of the serious nature, consequences, and implications of the crime he has committed and at the same time gives evidence of a sincere desire to correct his past objectionable conduct; there shall be evidence that he is one in whom confidence can be placed and who is likely to be trustworthy in a medium security prison; he shall have an understanding of the type and purpose of the Wallkill Prison, as well as the method of its regulation, and shall appear willing to respond to the supervision, direction and assistance available at Wallkill.
2. The minimum intelligence quotient of a transferee shall be 80, or a mental age of not less than twelve years.
3. It is desired that inmates transferred to Wallkill shall be emotionally stable; and, in any case, extremely unstable individuals or those who give evidence of psychotic tendencies shall not be transferred.
4. Chronic alcoholics, drug addicts, sex perverts, parole violators, and other individuals possessing objectionable abnormal habits shall not be transferred to Wallkill.
5. It is preferred that transferees shall be less than 35 years of age and not more than 40 years of age. It shall be recognized that occasionally an inmate over 40 years of age may be able to profit from the Wallkill program, particularly when he is in need of vocational re-training, and in such cases age greater than 40 shall not preclude transfer.
6. No person shall be transferred to Wallkill who is physically handicapped or in ill health to the extent that he cannot participate in the program.
7. Regardless of his offense, no person shall be transferred to Wallkill who has more than three years or less than one year to serve before his initial appearance before the Parole Board, unless there is definite indication that an exception to this criterion shall be in the proper interests of a particular inmate.
8. On the basis of past criminal record, it is obvious that any person convicted of two or more felonies or of a number of minor offenses is unlikely to be a good prospect for Wallkill. Past record of offenses will be subjected to careful analysis in weighing the prospects of a candidate.
9. Vocationally competent individuals shall be transferred to Wallkill for maintenance work only in proportion to the needs of the institution. Ordinarily the

(Continued on page 102)

A PURPOSE AND A PROGRAM

"An Institution For Training and Rehabilitation"

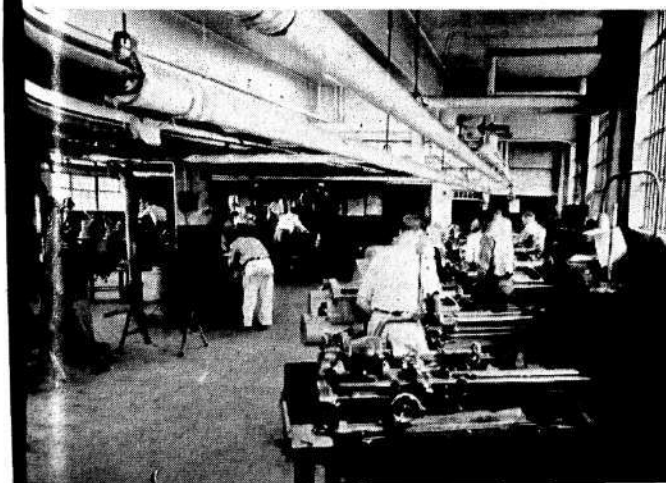
These words are transcribed on a bronze placque in the entrance of Wallkill Prison



(Above) General view of the Prison with a Purpose and a Program — Wallkill



(Left) N. Y. State Regents Examinations



(Below — left) Vocational Machine Shops



(Below — right) Vocational Automotive Shops

Chapters, Their Formation and Function

In 1936 members of the Association in New York City took a great step forward. They organized the first local Chapter. The New York City Chapter grew in size and in influence, earning ever-increasing success to the advantage of its members and the Association as a whole.

Since that time more than sixty-five local chapters of the Association have organized throughout the State, and have functioned with varying degrees of success. They are located in various cities, in mental hygiene, correction, health, education and social welfare institutions, in public works districts, state police troops, park commissions and other groups.

Much interest on the part of Association members everywhere is evident at this time concerning the formation of new chapters and the greater development and functioning of existing ones. During the past few years much valuable experience concerning this form of local organization has been gained. Association Headquarters has endeavored to maintain close touch with its chapters, with the purpose of acting as a clearing house on chapter problems. Ideas, methods and experience of some chapters constitute valuable information for others. During the past year the Executive and Field Representatives of the Association have greatly increased the frequency of visits to chapters throughout the State. Every reasonable assistance possible will be given to local chapters to develop, expand and function efficiently.

The reasons for and the advantages of, chapters, are many. Through chapters members are more adequately represented at Association meetings by delegates of their own choosing, and thus the Association, its officers and committees are better informed of the desires and problems of members. Chapters, with active officers and committees and with the necessary finances, can develop effective local activities, keeping employees completely informed on the work of the Association, and caring for local problems and grievances on departmental or institutional levels. Such matters that cannot be adjusted

satisfactorily locally should be referred to Association Headquarters for attention. Chapters should seek to be instrumental in influencing the local public, press and representatives in the legislature as to the justice of their Association's program for improvement of State service and working conditions. Social, recreational and educational activities for the benefit of members should be sponsored by local chapters insofar as practicable. With effective local chapters throughout the State, the Association is better able to represent and serve its membership.

Prior to the formation of chapters, the Association had a large State-wide membership. The job of representing members in the councils of the Association, of soliciting their support, handling local grievances, disseminating vital information and other countless organizational duties was the task of representatives appointed by the Association in each State institution, office and unit. The growth of the Association since 1930 has been rapid. It did not have then, nor does it now, any high-powered organizers seeking to impose membership upon employees. It has no closed-shop, or check-off system. Membership is entirely voluntary. State employees join the Association because of the achievements of its unselfish and unpaid leaders, because of the intelligent, logical, respectable and effective manner in which it presents to the people, to the legislature

and to the State administration, the case of the State employee.

The leaders of the Association, all full-time State workers themselves, wanted members to be represented by persons of their own choosing. They wanted members to be in a better position to serve themselves locally and to advise the Association of their desires and needs; in brief, to organize in an efficient and business-like way so as to more readily secure improvements in salaries, pensions, hours of work and working conditions generally. The answer to this desire, Association leaders felt, were local chapters, democratically organized and operated.

The Constitution of the Association was amended to give proper and proportionate representation to chapters. Through their elected delegates each chapter and each State Department has one vote for each one hundred members or fraction thereof at Association meetings. Employees not organized into chapters are represented through the executive committee member of their respective department. To maintain proper balance of power, among large and small departments, the members in each State department, regardless of size, elect one member to the executive committee. Since chapters have to be financed another amendment to the constitution provided for the return of part of each member's dues to the chapter — at present \$1.00 per member.

A special committee of the executive committee in 1943 studied the matter of local chapter formation and recommended the following procedure to be followed by any group desiring a Chapter. Its recommendations were adopted with the object of encouraging participation in any chapter of all members eligible thereto, and to assure that an orderly and democratic method is followed by all groups desiring chapters, and to prevent any minority group, not supported by the majority of eligible members of any chapter, from obtain-

(Continued on page 104)

Rulings Affecting State Employees

Attorney-General Nathaniel L. Goldstein, in two recent rulings, holds that a State Civil Service employee may accept subsistence allowance under the Federal G. I. Bill of Rights, and that the State Employees' Retirement System should not recognize an attorney's alleged lien for services in connection with a members' retirement claim unless the lien is determined and the amount established by appropriate court order.

The text of the first opinion, requested by the Department of Labor, follows:

You have inquired whether a veteran receiving training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U.S.C.A. § 701 [f] and Veterans' Regulation numbered 1 [a], part VIII) from his employer, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, is precluded from receiving the subsistence allowance under the Federal Act because he is a State civil service employee.

At the outset, I wish to point out that I do not pass upon the question whether a veteran is entitled to receive such allowance under the Federal Act but assume that the administrator of such Act has indicated a willingness to make such payments to the veteran involved. Under such circumstances, I find no impediment in the State law to such person's acceptance of such subsistence allowance as may be determined by the Federal administrator. There is nothing in Civil Service Law Section 42 to the contrary.

In the event that the regulation providing for education and training is modified so as to make payment of the subsistence allowance conditional upon supervision and control of the State educational agency, State apprenticeship agency or educational or training institution as therein defined, by a department, agency or officer of the United States, it will then be necessary to re-examine the question (cf. 38 U.S.C.A. § 701 [f]; Regulation number 1 [a], as amended, Part VIII, paragraphs 8 and 11, 1945 Supplement to U.S.C.A. p. 112).

In the second opinion, requested by the State Employees' Retirement System, the Attorney-General says:

Your letter of January 23 requests

my opinion on the question whether an attorney is entitled to an attorney's lien as a result of services performed for a member of the Retirement System in connection with his application to the System for disability retirement, and as to whether the Retirement System should recognize this lien, if one exists, by making deductions from the member's retirement allowance.

Section 475 of the Judiciary Law provides:

"From the commencement of an action, special or other proceeding in any court or before any state or federal department, except a department of labor, or the service of an answer containing a counterclaim, the attorney who appears for a party has a lien upon his client's cause of action, claim or counterclaim, which attaches to a verdict, report, determination, decision, judgment or final order in his client's favor, and the proceeds thereof in whatever hands they may come; and the lien cannot be affected by any settlement between the parties before or after judgment, final order or determination. The court upon the petition of the client or attorney may determine and enforce the lien."

Section 70 of the Civil Service Law, which is a section of Article 4 thereof establishing the State Employees' Retirement System, provides:

"The right of a person to a pension, an annuity or a retirement allowance, to the return of contributions, the pension, annuity, or retirement allowance itself, any optional benefit, any other right accrued or accruing to any person under the

provisions of this article and the moneys in the various funds created under this chapter * * * shall not be subject to execution, garnishment, attachment, or any other process whatsoever, and shall be unassignable except as in this article specifically provided."

Whether an attorney's charging lien attaches to moneys due from the System to one of its retired members in view of the broad exemption contained in the foregoing section of the Civil Service Law (cf. *Matter of Williams*, 187 N. Y. 286; *Matter of Hefernan v Kaplan*, 262 N. Y. 701; *Matter of Schlesinger v Rothman*, 162 Misc. 317), is a question which it appears unnecessary to decide in connection with your inquiry, as it is clear that no deduction should be made from the member's retirement allowance payments unless and until the lien, if one exists, is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction upon the petition of the member or of the attorney upon notice to the other. Upon such a petition, the validity of the claimed lien and its amount could and should be determined.

In answer to your inquiry, it is my opinion that the Retirement System should not recognize the attorney's alleged lien by making deductions from the member's retirement allowance payments until such time as the lien is determined and the amount thereof established by appropriate court order.

AUTO EMBLEMS

Association members who still remain possessors of that rapidly disappearing mode of transportation, the auto, will be interested to know that they may obtain Association Auto Emblems, while the present supply lasts, from Association Headquarters.

The price is 80 cents each and remittances must accompany the order. The emblems will be sold only to Association members.

Editorials

Processing Grievances

The Association has given a great deal of thought to the expeditious handling of employee grievances. It is felt that most grievances can be adjusted amicably on the department, institution or division office level. Appointing officers generally recognize their responsibility to investigate regarding conditions likely to affect morale and to establish uniformly fair rules and procedures.

The State-wide Grievance Committee asks that local chapter grievance committees receive facts relating to individual or group grievances in their jurisdiction and submit all justified grievances in writing to the local director or appointing officer. A copy of such grievance should be sent to the Chairman of the State-wide Grievance Committee at Association headquarters.

Within a reasonable time, the local grievance committee should advise the chairman of the State-wide Grievance Committee the results of the appeal to the director or appointing officer and that official's decision in the matter.

If the matter has been adjusted to the satisfaction of the local grievance committee and this is so stated to the Chairman of the State-wide Grievance Committee, the matter will be deemed to be closed, and the written statements will furnish desirable data to the State-wide Committee.

If a grievance submitted by a local grievance committee to the director or appointing officer cannot be satisfactorily adjusted on the department, institution or division office level, the State-wide Grievance Committee will consider it fully and decide upon the further action to be taken.

Members of the State-wide Association Grievance Committee are Francis C. Maher, Department of Law, Chairman; Christopher J. Fee, Labor Department, and Mildred M. Meskill, Department of Agriculture and Markets. Mr. Maher is a member of the Executive Committee.

Veterans Take Notice!

Veterans returning to State service should take heed to this notice. If they desire reinstatement in the group life insurance plan sponsored by our Association, they should notify the Association within **90 days** of the date of return to State service in order to secure reinstatement without medical examination.

For reinstatement in the Association's plan of accident and sickness insurance, veterans should notify the Association within **30 days** of return to State service.

Hundreds of veterans have reinstated their insurance protection, and the Association is anxious that this opportunity be brought to the attention of returning veterans.

Notice!

Association members who wish to continue to receive **THE STATE EMPLOYEE** and the **CIVIL SERVICE LEADER** should remit their 1946 dues promptly. Postal regulations do not permit the indefinite mailing of these publications to unpaid members.

Maintenance of membership in the Association is necessary to continuance in the low-cost group plans of life insurance, and accident and sickness insurance.

Remit your 1946 membership dues **TODAY** to your local Chapter, to the Association representative in your group or department, or send to Association Headquarters, State Capitol, Albany 1, New York. Support the Association's program of improvements in working conditions, its services and activities by prompt payment of membership dues.

Civil Service Notes

By Theodore Becker, Department of Civil Service

"Under the provisions of Section 13 of the Civil Service Law, laborers in the service of the State are exempt from examination, being classified in the exempt class. Appointments to these positions are made without examination of any kind, by the head of the department or agency where the vacancies exist.

"Inasmuch as no list for these positions need be established, veterans' preference does not apply to them. Appointments to these positions can, therefore, be made easily and quickly as the need for them arises. They represent a field for prospective employment for persons desirous of entering State employment or of transferring from their present jobs.

"The question naturally arises 'Where are these jobs?' The answer has been supplied by the State Civil Service Commission, which has enumerated these positions in its recently revised regulations. They are set forth in Regulation X which, so far as it relates to State positions, is reproduced herewith."

REGULATION X

Positions Classed as Laborers Exempt from Examination
(As of February 1, 1946)

STATE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

In All Departments

Skilled and unskilled laborers employed temporarily on work of repairs and construction and not constituting part of the regular force of the department or institution

Unskilled laborers and mail and supply helper, when the duties are shown to be those of ordinary manual or unskilled labor

In the Department of Agriculture and Markets

Dutch elm disease helper
Laboratory helper
Stockyard helper
State agricultural experiment laboratory helper at Geneva

Division of the State Fair

Assistant gardener
Caretaker

In the Department of Audit and Control

Cleaner, New York Office, compensation not to exceed \$2 per day when employed
Laborer
Mail and supply helpers (3)

In the Department of Conservation

Caretaker and laborer on state boats
Cook
Fire observers
Fish hatchery helper
Game farm helper
Laboratory helper, bureau of marine fisheries
Lifeguard at state campsites

Division of Parks*

Bathing master
Lifeguard

*By resolutions of the Commission, approved by the Governor July 8, 1933 and April 3, 1934; the classification of positions in the non-competitive class and/or the labor class in the Long Island State Park Commission shall apply to similar positions under the jurisdiction of the Jones Beach State Parkway Authority and the Bethgate Park Authority.

Allagany State Park

Caretaker, Cuba reservation \$660
Mason
Road grader operators
Steam shovel fireman

Central New York State Parks

Caretaker

Finger Lakes State Park

Caretaker
Laborer
Woman attendant

Genesee State Park

Mason
Painter
Teamster
Tree repairer
Tree trimmer

Long Island State Park

Attendant
Bathhouse attendant
Caretaker
Cleaners
Comfort station attendant
Game attendant
Head waiter
Kitchen man
Laborer
Pantry man
Parking field attendant
Playground area attendant
Rowboat attendant
Tractor operator and laborer
Umbrella attendant
Waiters or waitresses
Wheelchair attendant

Niagara Reservation

Caretaker
Janitor
Laborer
Teamster
Woman attendant

Taconic State Park

Caretaker

Thousand Islands State Park

Caretaker

In the Department of Education

Bindery helper (Bureau of Administration)
Building trades helper
Charwoman
Cleaner
Compositor's apprentice
Janitors at Indian reservation schools
Laborer
Porter
Pressman's apprentice
Printing shop helper
Watchman, Batavia School for the Blind
Watchman, Phillips Manor Hall

Motion Picture Division

Laborer, \$1,200 per annum
State Agricultural and Technical Institutes and the State

Institute of Agriculture on Long Island

Cleaner
Farmhand
Kitchen helper
Laborer
Mechanical helper
Watchman

State College of Forestry at Syracuse University

Farmhand
Groundsman
Kitchen helper
Laboratory helper
Laborer
Watchman

State Merchant Marine Academy

Assistant cook
Cabin boy
Cabin and ward room steward
Captain of the hold and storekeeper
Carpenter
Cook
Fireman
Kitchen helper
Messman
Seaman
Supervising messman
Ward room boy
Watchman
Water tender

State Teachers' College

Cleaner
Laborer
Watchman

In the Executive Department

Office of the Governor

Laborer

Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control
Messenger, Albany and New York Office

In the Department of Health

Laborer-janitor in district office building, Middletown

Division of Laboratories and Research

Cleaner
Laboratory helper
Laborer
Stableman

State Institute for Study of Malignant Disease

Assistant cook
Cleaner
Dining room attendant
Domestic
Farmhand
Housemaid
Kitchen helper
Resident physician — not to exceed four
Laboratory helper
Watchman

In the Department of Labor

Cleaners
Laboratory helper
Laborer

In the Department of Public Service

State Division

Laborers
Porter
Watchman

Metropolitan Division, Transit Commission

Janitor
Janitress
Porters (4)

In the Department of Public Works*

Cleaner
Janitor
Marine helper
Ship's cook
Truck driver

Division of Canals and Waterways

Blacksmith helper
Bridge helper
Canal helper
Carpenter's helper
Caulker
Cleaner
Diver
Diver's helper
Electrician helper
Equipment operator

*By resolution of the Commission, approved by the Governor May 31, 1933, the classification of positions in the non-competitive or / and the labor class in the Department of Public Works, shall apply to similar positions under the jurisdiction of the New York State Bridge Authority.

Feeder tender, at the state grain elevators

Grain elevator oiler
Grain handlers
Grain shovel feeders
Janitor
Laborer
Machinist helper
Marine fireman
Marine helper
Marine oiler
Mechanic helper
Messman
Painter helper
Plumber and steamfitter helper
Ship's cook
Truck driver
Watchman
Water supply tender

Division of Engineering

Bridge helper
Engineering helper
Gauge readers
Iron workers' helper
Truck driver

Division of Highways

Blacksmith helper
Bridge helper
Blueprinter helper
Carpenter helper
Core drill helper
Electrician helper
Engineering helper
Equipment operator
Janitor
Laborer
Machinist helper
Mechanic helper
Painter helper
Truck driver
Watchman

Division of Public Buildings

Butler, executive mansion
Charwoman
Cleaner
Cook
Doorman, executive mansion
Groundsman
Housemaid
Kitchen helper
Laundress, executive mansion
Maintenance helper
Mason and plasterer's helper
Power plant helper
Roofer and tinsmith's helper
Watchman
Window washers

Interstate Bridge Commission

The caretaker of the Port Jervis-Matamoras bridge

State Automotive Rationing Committee

Laborer
Watchman

In the Department of Social Welfare

Janitor (Tonawanda Community House)
Laborer

In the Bureau of the State Commission for the Blind
Blind skilled laborers in experimental woodworking shop
Workshop assistant

In the Department of State

Athletic commission attendant
Laborer
Laboratory helper, Division of State Racing Commission

In the Department of Taxation and Finance

Cleaner
Laborer
Mail and supply helper, Brooklyn office, Motor Vehicle Bureau
Porter

In the Service of the Whiteface Mountain Highway Commission

Caretaker of toll house
Laborer-chauffeur

State Courts

In the Appellate Division Court House, New York City
Cleaners
Porters

In the Court of Appeals Library, Syracuse

Janitress

State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions
Mental Hygiene Hospital and Schools

Bakers' helper
Bindery helper, Utica State Hospital
Cleaner
Domestic
Farmhand
Housemaid
Hospital helper (emergency duration)
Janitor
Kitchen helper
Laboratory helper
Laborer
Laundry helper
Maintenance helper
Power plant helper
Stores helper
Teamster
Watchman
Window washer

State Tuberculosis Hospitals

Baker's helper
Carpenter's helper
Cleaner
Dining room attendant
Domestic
Electrician's helper
Institution stores helper
Kitchen helper
Laboratory caretaker
Laboratory helper
Laborer

(Continued on page 102)

What's Doing in the Association



Group Plan For Life Insurance Real Privilege

Thousands of State employees now carry life insurance protection as members of the Group Plan sponsored by the Association. Since its inception on June 1, 1939, more than \$1,500,000 has been paid in claims to the families, dependents or beneficiaries of deceased members of the plan.

Prompt Claim Payment

From all parts of the State come unsolicited statements of appreciation and satisfaction with the manner in which beneficiaries receive settlement of claims, promptly and without red tape.

The Director of one State institution writes:

"The first thing I wish to say is that I was astounded at the rapidity in which this payment was made, for with most insurance companies you have to wait a long time and present almost every form of document, so it is quite evident that the Employees' Association is doing everything possible to aid the employees. This can only result in a healthy group among our employees. I wish to congratulate you and your Association on the interest it takes in its fellow employees."

An Association representative in one of the District Offices of the Public Works Department advises:

"I delivered the check to Mrs. _____ yesterday afternoon. She was noticeably surprised at the promptness of the payment of this claim, as the funeral of her step-son has not yet taken place. This is the second case where I have delivered a group insurance check to a beneficiary prior to the funeral of the deceased member."

In most cases claims are paid within twenty-four hours of the time the Association or the insurance company is notified of the death.

Cost Is Low

The cost of the group life insurance is very low. Employees 39 years of age or younger pay only 30 cents semi-monthly per \$1,000 of protection. In addition, because of satisfactory loss experience under the plan, for the policy year beginning November 1, 1945, each insured member is given \$250 additional coverage without any additional cost. For the policyholder 39 years or younger, this means free additional protection worth \$1.80 yearly, and in the higher age brackets, the value of this free coverage is correspondingly higher.

New Employees

No medical examination is required for an employee who applies for the insurance within the first three months of employment with the State. Employees who allow this period to lapse should not deprive themselves of the protection without applying for the insurance. The medical examination necessary for applicants who do not apply during their first three months of State employment is given at the expense of the insurance company. This opportunity accorded new State employees should be brought to their attention.

Easy to Pay

Payment for the group life insurance is made easy through small semi-monthly deductions from the salary of members participating. When applying for the insurance the member executes a payroll deduction

authority, and the payments for the insurance are deducted automatically. While the member is on the payroll, the insurance will remain in effect. However, when off the payroll because of leave of absence, sick leave without pay, or other reasons, thereby making deduction impossible, it is the member's responsibility to pay premiums to the Association to avoid cancellation of the coverage.

Same Rates for All

There are thousands of State workers engaged in hazardous employment, who would be charged additional premium because of the risk involved in their work if they applied for insurance on an individual basis. Under the group plan, the same rates apply to all members, whether they be prison guards, hospital attendants and nurses, State troopers, highway engineers, or whether they have less hazardous occupations such as clerk or stenographer.

Your Part

The Group Life Insurance Plan was sponsored by the Association to fill an existing need in State service and at the request of numerous members. After much study by the Association officers and committees, an insurance contract giving the broadest coverage at the lowest cost was secured from one of the country's largest and most reputable insurance companies. This plan was sponsored for the benefit of Association members only.

Thousands of members have taken advantage of the broad protection accorded by this plan. Employees who have not as yet applied for the group life insurance should study the plan carefully, as it was designed for them.

Any State employee who is a member of the Association, or who becomes a member, may apply for this insurance. Application must be made while the employee is actually at work.

Employees who are interested in obtaining detailed information or an application for the insurance for themselves or co-workers should write to the Association, Room 156, State Capitol, Albany 1, New York.

Accident Claims Show Increase

By C. A. Carlisle, Jr.

Claims for disability due to sickness during January were the largest in the history of the Association's Group Plan of Accident and Sickness Insurance. Benefits paid under the plan during the month totaled \$19,713.23, and the number of new claims filed rose to 320. Apparently plenty of hard-working State employees were hit with the flu, bad colds, pneumonia and respiratory infections.

Over one and a half million dollars in benefits has been collected by Association members insured under the plan who have been unfortunate enough to be disabled due to accidents or sickness during the nine and a half years the plan has functioned. Thousands of employees have been made happy with their monthly benefit check which runs from \$30.00 per month to \$150 per month during any disability period.

The most valuable feature of this

whole plan is that the individual policy is non-cancellable as long as the insured maintains membership in the Association, keeps his or her premium payments up, remains in State service and is under seventy years of age. So, remit your 1946 membership dues and protect your insurance coverage. If you have neuritis, arthritis, rheumatism, heart trouble, etc., your claim under the group plan of accident and sickness insurance is paid, and when the claimant returns to work his insurance coverage continues for future repetitions of these claims. Individual accident and sickness insurance policies are usually **NOT NON-CANCELLABLE** and can be cancelled when the insured becomes a bad risk.

Keep your accident and sickness insurance under the group plan in force by maintaining paid-up Association membership at all times.

**CONSULT AN OCCULIST
FOR YOUR EYES**

**FREDETTE'S
Dispensing
Opticians**

**Complete Optical Service
DIAL 4-2754**

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It's those we love
we think
about—



send

**NORCROSS
GREETING CARDS**

**A Word to the Wise Husbands
and Wives**

We have a complete line of nice
EASTER CARDS for you to send.

Don't Come Together

The

Party Shop

146 STATE STREET

Five Doors Below Telephone Co.

**SUPPORT THE
RED CROSS**

Give - - Give

Officers of Geneva Experiment Station Chapter meet with Legislators and Representative of the State Association Headquarters. Left to right: W. F. McDonough, Executive Representative of the Association; Assemblyman Stanley Shaw; Miss Kathryn Fuller, Secretary, Geneva Chapter; Senator Fred S. Hollowell; Alvin W. Hofer, President of the Geneva Chapter.



What's Doing in the Departments



GAVIT COMPLETES FIFTY YEARS IN STATE SERVICE

On February 23, 1946, Joseph Gavit completed fifty years of service with the State Library.

Appointed on February 24, 1896, as junior clerk, Mr. Gavit was rapidly promoted until in 1908 he was given charge of the Shelf section of the Library, which post he still holds.

In 1911 the Library, then in the Capitol, was destroyed by fire. In salvaging what could be rescued from the ruins, Mr. Gavit had a large part. He was intimately connected with the installation of the rapidly growing library in the new quarters provided for it in the Education Building in process of building at the time of the fire. Of him it might be said that he has handled practically every book and pamphlet which now make up the Library's vast collection of 2,500,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts.

At two different times, from 1938 to 1940, after the retirement of Director J. I. Wyer, and from September 1944 to August 1945, after the resignation of Director R. W. G. Vail, Mr. Gavit served as Acting Director of the State Library. At present he holds the title of Associate Librarian for Administration.

Mr. Gavit is the leading authority on the history of the State Library since the beginning of the century, on the value of its treasures, on the location of sets and even of individual volumes in its stacks. He is also an authority on early newspapers, almanacs, Fourth of July sermons, and similar bibliographical rarities. In 1938 in recognition of his contributions to the history of early American newspapers, he had the distinction of being elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society.

Both because of his friendly and modest character and of his well-stocked mind, Joseph Gavit is held in respect and esteem by his fellow workers and by all who know him.

"Story of Gov't" Now Available

Every State employee should be familiar with the services rendered the public generally through State government—possess a general knowledge of the work of the State departments, and, of course, it is advantageous to have this information handy.

A few years ago, the Association made a compilation of such material which it published in one volume, "The Story of State Government," containing more than 300 pages explaining in detail the work of the various State departments. It is a splendid answer to the citizen skeptic who may ask what the many State workers ever do for the public. It is a splendid gift for the youngster studying civics, or the student in political science.

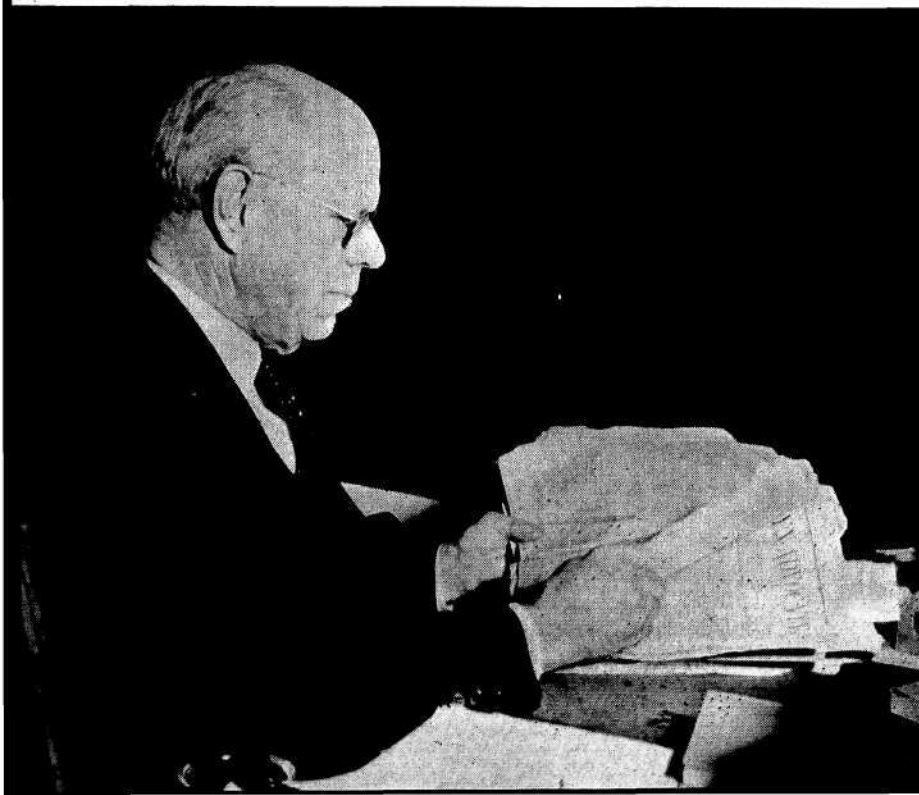
The Association still has a limited supply of "The Story of State Government." They are available at the reduced price of 50c each to Association members only. Orders and remittances to cover may be sent to Association Headquarters.

More Department News on Page 105

LARGER BENEFITS OFFERED

Monthly benefits of \$125 and \$150 per month are now available under the group plan of accident and sickness insurance sponsored by the Association, for members earning over \$3,500 per year.

If you earn a salary exceeding this amount and desire these larger benefits, write at once to TerBush & Powell, Inc., 423 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., for approval of the increase. The rates are low and eligible members should avail themselves of the opportunity to secure the increased protection.



MILLIONS PLUS YEARLY RENT BILL FOR NEW YORK STATE

State Superintendent of Public Works Charles H. Sells reports that in addition to space occupied in its own buildings, the housing of New York State's government during 1945 required the leasing of 544 properties in 78 different communities. These provided an additional 850,633 square feet of office space at an annual rental of \$1,213,427.57, and 89,651 sq. ft. of storage space at an annual rental of \$56,200. Leases also covered farm lands, garage facilities, laboratories and other miscellaneous properties as required.

The Department of Labor's Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance topped the list of agencies for which space was rented with a total of 103 properties under lease in 63 different communities of the state. This involved 605,835 square feet of office and storage space secured at an annual rental of \$730,340.62.

In addition to State-owned property in Albany, now occupied to the saturation point, the State leased 325,217 square feet of office space and 86,095 square feet of storage space to meet the requirements of 29 governmental units. Office rentals in the Capital City totaled \$485,504.11 with an additional \$53,750.50 covering annual rentals for storage facilities.

In New York City 287,120 square feet of office space were rented at an annual cost of \$453,063.99 and in Brooklyn another 31,109 square feet were rented for \$46,091.12. Other principal cities in which extensive rentals were required are: Buffalo, 23,743 sq. ft., \$37,112.25 annual rent; Rochester, 37,799 sq. ft., \$45,157.80; Syracuse, 34,993 sq. ft., \$43,719.64; Utica, 11,791 sq. ft., \$16,144.60.

The Gov. Alfred E. Smith State Office Building in Albany contains 481,311 square feet of office space which has been assigned to 17 departments and agencies. The State Office Building in New York City houses 25 different units in its 420,371 square feet of floor space.

(Tables on the following pages tell the complete story)

WATCH - CLOCK - JEWELRY REPAIRING

Holmes & Edwards - 1847 Rogers - Gorham Platedware

Sterling Silverware

Charles Heisler

SILVER CRAFTSMAN • GEM CONSULTANT

234 State Street • Albany 6, N.Y.

HOW'S YOUR HEALTH

???

By Isabel Beardsley

The National Safety Council estimates that the kitchen is the most dangerous room in the house. It is the machine shop for running the household. Here may be found mechanical gadgets for grinding meat, opening cans, making toast, ironing clothes, sharp knives, fire, electricity, gas, poisonous cleaning powders, matches and other combustibles.

Although the greatest danger comes from the use of fire and the presence of gas and hot liquids — falls, cuts, bruises and many other accidents are not uncommon. Stepping on a piece of fruit or into a puddle of spilled oil or water has sent many a person to the hospital with broken bones or sprained muscles.

The hazards of common cookery are real and such processes as deep fat frying can be extremely dangerous. The potatoes or other food to be cooked in this manner should be thoroughly dried before immersion in the grease because water will cause the grease to sputter and fly. Grease burns are very painful. Pans on top of the stove should have their handles turned in so that a person will not inadvertently brush against them and topple the boiling contents over to the floor. Many housewives have been severely scalded by steam when taking the cover off a roaster or other cooking dish. Take the cover off the far side first so that the burst of steam will escape away from your face.

A common cause of fire in the kitchen is the electric iron. Turn off the current if it is necessary to answer the telephone or the door bell. In using any cutting tool, cut away from the body so if the blade slips it will not hurt you.

Industrial plants have learned that protective devices for their workers are good economy. They prevent injury — they save life. Housewives might take a hint. Learn the proper way of doing things. Pamphlets on home safety are available on request from the Health Department.

Space Rented by the State To House Its Various Departments During 1945

Department	No. Leases	Offices		Storage		Farms & Misc.
		Area	Ann. Rent	Area	Ann. Rent	Ann. Rent
Agriculture and Markets.....	12	12,752	\$19,688.25	24		\$300.00
Audit and Control.....	3	20,309	34,525.30	22,370	13,537.50	
Civil Service.....	1	800	240.00			
Commerce.....	12	28,527	48,805.00			
Conservation.....	61	48,743	61,188.75	35,686	6,026.00	2,040.00
Correction.....	12	1,625	2,223.75			1,475.00
Education.....	25	44,422	69,495.97	43,656	18,880.00	
Executive						
Comm. for Invest.						
Mental Hyg. Commission.....	1	1,470	2,800.00			
Division Alcoholic Beverage Control.....	59	61,937	84,684.00	424	325.00	
Division Military and Naval Affairs.....	1	12,135	22,449.75			
Division Parole.....	9	23,234	36,264.00	1,500	750.00	
Division Standards and Purchase.....	3	16,500	24,750.00	9,600	7,200.00	
Committee Against Discrimination.....	1	1,000	1,500.00			
State Police.....	1	3,380	5,408.00			
Emergency Fund Commission.....	4	2,001	3,660.00			
State War Council.....	4	2,197	2,673.00			
Division Veterans' Affairs.....	3	5,894	12,450.00			
War Ballot Commission.....	1	1,600	1,500.00			
Flood Control Commission.....	1	520	900.00			
Health.....	30	61,325*	57,785.20	432	120.00	
Health Prep. Comm.....	1	715	1,200.00			
Temp. Comm.....						
Med. Care.....	1	896	1,350.00			
Insurance.....	7	21,820	36,597.00	400	300.00	1,800.00
Labor.....	14	61,558	105,961.03	8,000	2,400.00	
Division Place. Un. Ins.....	103	597,835	727,940.62			
Bureau Stand. and Appeals.....	1	4,438	7,100.80			
State Insurance Fund.....	13	128,081	140,138.60	48	90.00	
Work Comp. Board.....	2	3,075	2,040.00			
Law.....	3	10,363	16,942.14			
Mental Hygiene.....	51	4,230	7,200.00			32,165.84
Multiple Dwelling Law Commission.....	1	882	2,100.00			
Youth Commission.....	1	1,100	1,650.00			
Public Service Commission.....	3	29,082	69,444.40			
Public Works.....	60	21,888	24,520.00			22,217.00
Social Welfare.....	24	58,945	96,267.90	3,635	1,335.00	636.00
State.....	4	8,078	9,613.00			
St. Bd. of Law. Ex.....	1	880	1,496.00			
Taxation and Finance.....	10	168,661	222,800.10	28,750	20,125.00	

*Including Lab.

Communities Among Which Are Distributed Properties Leased by the State - 1945

City	Office Space		Storage		City	Office Space		Storage	
	Area	Ann. Rent	Area	Ann. Rent		Area	Ann. Rent	Area	Ann. Rent
Albany.....	325,217	\$485,504.11	86,095	\$53,750.50	Lowville.....	468	240.00		
Albion.....	560	600.00			Lynbrook.....			750	180.00
Amsterdam.....	336	360.00			Lyons.....	696	375.00		
Auburn.....	280	420.00			Middletown.....	4,308	1,380.00		
Batavia.....	553	360.00			Mineola.....	1,320	1,320.00		
Bath.....	530	324.00			Monticello.....	1,010	1,020.00		
Binghamton.....	6,541	8,791.70			Newburgh.....	560	720.00		
Blue Mountain Lake.....	150	200.00			New City.....	522	480.00		
Brooklyn.....	31,109	46,091.12	24	99.96	New York.....	287,120	453,063.99	969	760.00
Buffalo.....	23,743	37,112.25			Norwich.....	1,000	660.00		
Canandaigua.....	825	870.00			Nyack.....	366	336.00		
Canton.....	1,034	660.00			Ogdensburg.....	918	900.00		
Catskill.....	540	600.00			Olean.....	1,164	1,803.00		
Chestertown.....	560	300.00			Oneida.....	632	480.00		
Cortland.....	1,061	840.00			Oneonta.....	3,018	2,132.00		
Delhi.....	360	240.00			Oswego.....	484	300.00		
Deposit.....	424	216.00			Owego.....	357	240.00		
Elizabethtown.....	459	300.00			Pawling.....	376	300.00		
Elmira.....	1,827	1,800.00			Penn Yan.....	232	240.00		
Fleischmanns.....	400	480.00			Plattsburg.....	821	912.00		
Fort Plain.....	670	360.00			Poughkeepsie.....	3,256	3,900.00		
Freeport.....	2,224	1,800.00			Riverhead.....	983	1,000.00		
Geneseo.....	390	420.00			Rochester.....	37,799	45,157.80		
Geneva.....	1,883	1,020.00			Saranac Lake.....	2,985	3,000.00		
Glens Falls.....	2,404	2,887.75			Saratoga.....	809	780.00		
Gloversville.....	1,477	1,405.00			Schenectady.....	654	1,050.00		
Gouverneur.....	2,600	1,080.00			Seneca Falls.....	546	300.00		
Herkimer.....	935	540.00			Syracuse.....	34,993	43,719.64	1,323	1,230.00
Hornell.....	447	360.00			Troy.....	609	679.00		
Hudson.....	255	324.00			Utica.....	11,791	16,144.60		
Hudson Falls.....	570	300.00			Walton.....	425	264.00		
Ithaca.....	4,794	2,790.00			Warrensburg.....	432	240.00		
Jamaica.....	14,650	15,570.00			Warsaw.....	384	288.00		
Jamestown.....	2,284	2,380.00	522	120.00	Washington, D. C.....	1,121	4,125.00		
Johnstown.....	344	300.00			Watertown.....	1,666	1,411.80		
Katonah.....	530	480.00			Watkins Glen.....	495	252.00		
Kingston.....	4,475	2,730.00			Wellsville.....	180	120.00		
Little Valley.....	764	420.00			White Plains.....	2844	3,128.40		
Lockport.....	408	464.00			Williamsville.....	171	180.00		

New State Publications

"The Bookmark." Anne S. Jenks and Florence Boochever. State Education Department. January, 1946. 16 pp. Price 10 cents.

"The Bookmark" is issued five times a year by the book publication section of the New York State Library and contains a selection of recent books and a description of each.

"Geology of the Catskill and Kaaterskill Quadrangles." Part I. Rudolf Ruedemann, John H. Cook and David H. Newland. December, 1942. 251 pp. plus a pocket map. Part II. George H. Chadwick. June, 1944. 251 pp. plus a pocket map. New York State Museum Bulletins, Numbers 331 and 336. The price of No. 336 is \$1.00. For information on the price of No. 331, write the New York State Museum, State Education Department, Albany, New York.

These are technical bulletins on the geology of the quadrangles mentioned, both of which lie to the east of the Catskill Region in New York State. The bulletins are illustrated from photographs and also carry certain other charts. Part I covers the cambrian and ordovician geology of the Catskill Quadrangle, glacial geology and economic geology of the Catskill Quadrangle, each by separate authors. Part II covers the silurian and devonian geology, with a chapter on glacial geology. Part II has an historical account of the region studied.

"Geology of the Coxsackie Quadrangle, New York." Winifred Goldring. New York State Museum Bulletin, Number 332. February, 1943. 374 pp. plus a pocket map.

This is another technical bulletin prepared by a member of the staff of the New York State Museum, dealing with the geology of the quadrangle mentioned, with a chapter on glacial geology. It is illustrated with photographs and charts. Those interested please write the New York State

Museum, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

"Picking a Location for a Small Business." New York State Department of Commerce. Series Number 3, Small Business. 13 pp.

This bulletin has been prepared for the guidance of those who are interested in selecting the proper location for a small business, by the State Department of Commerce in cooperation with the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, Inc. It covers such items as the neighborhood store together with certain statistical information on a store occupancy survey in eleven cities and retail store rentals. This bulletin may be procured free by writing to the New York State Department of Commerce, Albany, New York.

"Procedure with Respect to Incorporation by the Regents." Law Pamphlet 9, Bulletin No. 1309. University of the State of New York. January 15, 1946. 5 cents each.

This bulletin contains the legal procedure for incorporating under the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York together with a description of the procedures.

"Subject Requirements for Matriculation in Colleges and Universities of New York State." Bulletin No. 1308. University of the State of New York, January 2, 1946. 54 pp. 10 cents.

This bulletin catalogues the latest available information on subject and unit requirements for matriculation in higher institutions in New York State. Copies may be procured from the Bureau of Publications, State Education Department, Albany, New York.

"Stop Pushin'." New York State Youth Commission. 19 pp.

This bulletin contains a foreword by Governor Thomas E. Dewey and a preface by the



Chairman of the Commission, Emmett R. Gauhn. It is published for the guidance of localities wishing to share the financial and other assistance available under the New York State Youth Commission Program. It raises certain pertinent problems regarding juvenile delinquency and gives the appropriate answer. Those interested write the Commission at 24 James Street, Albany, New York.

"Use and Control of Credit in a Small Business." Department of Commerce. Series 8, Small Business. 25 pp. No charge.

This is the eighth of the series on small business and deals with an aspect of customer relations essential for every businessman to understand. It discusses such topics as establishing a credit policy, principles of credit control, credit procedure, handling applicant for credit, and collection operation. Copies may be obtained by writing the New York State Department of Commerce, 112 State Street, Albany, New York.



Albany Phones 5-4574 and 5-4575

The State Employee



The Letter Box



New York, N. Y.
February 18, 1946

Dear Sir:

It has occurred to me that perhaps "The State Employee" would be interested in publishing a series of articles on gardening.

I have written an article entitled, "After Victory, What?" which deals with garden problems with State Employees in mind.

It would be nice to have questions sent in that could be answered at a later date. These questions could be sent directly to the magazine office.

This, I hope, will meet with your approval.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. STRUSE, JR.,

Marketing Specialist,
Dept. of Agriculture and Markets,
Metropolitan Division,
Market News Service.

We print Mr. Struse's article herewith and send it out as a sort of "trial balloon." If it appears that enough of our readers would be interested in such a series of home gardening articles as he suggests, we shall be glad to give them space.—Ed.

After Victory, What? has been the question in many fields of endeavor. The pros and cons have been forecast by experts in all fields of endeavor. It occurred to the writer that perhaps some of the readers of this magazine would like to think along the line of "After Victory" in connection with their gardens.

These articles can be exactly what you want them to be and will be written with New York City area in mind but will apply to all of the State. It must be remembered that our State has different temperatures simultaneously and that what might apply to New York City one week might not apply to Buffalo at the same time but might apply there a few days or weeks later. With a little care and judgment the information given here can be applied.

Most readers have probably "Victory Gardened" for four years. Now is the time to stop and take stock by doing a little reading during the winter months.

In my work I use several books that I believe are good. First, "The Standard Cyclopedio of Horticulture" by Liberty Hyde Bailey of New York State, considered by many to be the outstanding book of all time in horticulture. This set of three volumes is rather costly, but it is very complete. Second, a good garden dictionary that clearly defines horticultural terms in easy to understand language, and does not require another dictionary to explain it. Third, the seed catalogue or Gardener's Bible.

Now that the war is over seed firms will be more anxious to send you their catalogues and more and more will contain the beautiful colored pictures of flowers that you will hope to grow.

With your reading material in front of you, we are ready to sit down these cold evenings and plan our garden for the coming year. I hope you will not try to plant too much on paper and then find that you haven't enough ground to actually plant your seeds. A word of caution—you need only a small amount of seed and it is a proven fact that new gardeners usually feel that if a little seed is good, more will be better. Planting seed is like emptying the whole package of rice in a pot and then when you start cooking it you need every utensil in the house to hold the swelling rice. So with the seeds, do not buy the largest package, because a little goes a long way.

Choose the older varieties. In most cases they are strong and will take more abuse than the new, less vigorous varieties that have only a few generations of existence since their crossing. In the end you will be more pleased with their performance. Perhaps you have a few old catalogues that you might check to see if the particular seed you want was ever offered before by that certain company. If it was offered before and is now offered in the present catalogue, you can be fairly certain of a good strain of seed. Keep this important fact in mind. When you can readily grow the more common varieties, there will then be time to experiment.

Let us now turn to the books that you have collected in front of you. Check the authors to make sure he or she knows what he is talking about. I mean by this you should be sure that the author is talking about your area and your type of plants in your locality. Many people believe that an English garden book is just the thing for them to have, and many times it will mislead them as to culture of plants here. So be sure that your book deals with this country. If you can get a volume that deals with the State of New York, so much the better, because you will not have to make constant adjustments for weather conditions mentioned in the book as applied to our State. Next, there are several excellent magazines that are published in New York State and nearby States that have approximately the same weather conditions during the same period of the growing season. However it is wise again to check the articles for real facts from a person that knows his material. From time to time magazines and books can be mentioned in this magazine that will be of help to you. If you wish to discuss these books we shall have an opportunity to let everyone in on the "Party Line" throughout the State.

This series of articles can be a sign board for you to guide you in your gardening as the seasons come and

(Continued on page 103)

RECONVERSION AGENCY REPORTS TO GOVERNOR

Governor Thomas E. Dewey has made public a report from M. P. Catherwood, Commissioner of Commerce and Chairman of the Reconversion Service Agency, on significant developments in the six months since V-J Day, August 14, 1945. The other members of the Agency are Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi and Superintendent of Public Works Charles H. Sells.

The Reconversion Service Agency was established by Governor Dewey within a week from V-J Day "to place the full facilities of all departments of the State Government at the service of the people of New York for purposes of business reconversion." Here are some of the steps taken, as outlined in detail in the report:

Information for Businessmen:

"Through the Washington office of the Department of Commerce active liaison was provided between federal agencies and New York businessmen seeking release of materials for reconversion and manufacture and information concerning price control and other policies immediately affecting them.

Small Business Expansion Plan:

"Devised to make up for the loss of more than 100,000 small business

enterprises in this State during the war, and providing information and advice for war veterans, ex-war workers and others planning to go into business for themselves.

Preparation Against Mass Unemployment;

"Census by the Department of Labor of the amount and effects of the lay-offs in employment in the chief industrial centers of the State to obtain precise information on manpower available for peacetime production.

On-the-Job Training:

"Real strides have been made in providing on-the-job training for thousands of returning war veterans in positions in which they are paid while they learn a vocation."

Public Works Program:

"Postwar public works program involving expenditure of \$840,000,000 over a five-year period.

Housing for Veterans:

"After fifteen years of insufficient housing construction, the State program will help bridge the gap until manpower and materials are available to restore a normal supply of permanent homes.

Woman's Council:

"New York Woman's Council in the Department of Commerce to help create business and employment opportunities for the women of the State in the postwar period.

Government-Owned War Plants:

"It was recognized that these measures, while important to create an atmosphere of confidence and to shorten the depth and duration of the immediate impact of war contract terminations, should be supplemented by speeding up the transfer of government-owned manufacturing facilities to private hands and thus into production for civilian consumption, the largest share of the problem being concentrated in forty-one separate facilities with an aggregate plant area of some 16,000,000 square feet, representing a total cost of over

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEXES (1935-1939=100) IN LARGE CITIES COMBINED, NEW YORK AND BUFFALO JANUARY 1944-DECEMBER 1945

Month	Large Cities			Month	Large Cities		
	Combined	New York	Buffalo		Combined	New York	Buffalo
1940	100.2	100.8	101.0	1945			
1944				January	127.1	127.9	127.4
January	124.2	124.7	125.2	February	126.9	127.4	127.6
February	123.8	124.2	125.0	March	126.8	127.1	127.2
March	123.8	124.7	124.8	April	127.1	127.4	127.1
April	124.6	125.3	124.9	May	128.1	128.5	127.8
May	125.1	125.8	125.8	June	129.0	129.7	129.4
June	125.4	125.9	126.3	July	129.4	130.6	129.3
July	126.1	126.5	126.6	August	129.3	130.0	129.4
August	126.4	127.2	126.3	September	128.9	129.5	128.5
September	126.5	127.1	127.1	October	128.9	129.3	128.6
October	126.5	127.1	127.1	November	129.2	130.2	129.3
November	126.6	127.3	126.7	December	129.9	131.1	129.8
December	127.0	127.9	127.1				

\$150,000,000 and at their peak employed over 200,000 war workers.

"In summary," the report says, "the spirit of teamwork which made an unsurpassed record of production for war has carried over to production for peace. The Reconversion Service Agency, spearheading a co-ordinated State program on a broad front, has obtained full cooperation from labor, management and other State agencies in acting as a clearing house for vital information affecting reconversion and re-employment. The people of the State of New York can be proud of their progress in the trying six months since V-J Day. Faith in the recuperative powers of New York has been justified."

Auto Accidents Top Pre-War Nov. Totals

Motor Vehicle Commissioner Clifford J. Fletcher has issued a report covering November motor vehicle accidents which revealed that the number of accidents and personal injuries in the State ran ahead of the totals for pre-war 1941. Deaths in motor vehicle accidents, while substantially higher than in the previous year, did not hit the high 1941 level.

Personal injury accidents this past November, latest reported month, totaled 7,077 compared with 5,060 in 1944 and 6,698 in 1941. The number of injuries in November was 9,270, compared with 6,407 in 1944 and 8,864 in 1941. Motor vehicle deaths numbered 205 this past November, 178 in 1944 and 278 in 1941.

An analysis of the November accident report showed that 61 per cent of the deaths represented pedestrians. The pedestrian dead numbered 126, as against 117 in November, 1944. Pedestrian injuries, which comprised one-third of all personal injuries in November accidents, rose from 2,281 in 1944 to 3,062 this past November. Most of these deaths and injuries fell under the 45-65 age group.

The report shows that juvenile drivers—that is, under 18—were involved in 183 accidents in November—eight of them fatal. Corresponding totals for 1944 were: 164 and five, and for 1941: 69 and seven.

More than half of the cars involved in accidents during November were more than six years old—many of them more than ten years old.

Exceeding the speed limit continued to be the violation most prominent in fatal accidents. Of the 97 fatal accidents in which a motorist violation was a factor, 25 were charged to excessive speed, 21 to driving while not having the right of way, 18 involved hit-run drivers and 21 other reckless driving. In nine fatal accidents, a driver was on the wrong side of the road, two were "cutting in" and one resulted from failure to signal.

Motor vehicle accidents in which only property damage resulted jumped from 5,838 in November, 1944, to 10,202 in November, 1945. The estimated property damage, correspondingly, increased from \$1,413,727 to \$2,411,149.

January Job Placements Up

Offices of the United States Employment Service in New York State filled 43,513 regular jobs in commerce and industry during January, nearly 18% more than in December, the Labor Department announces.

In addition, these offices made 18,235 placements of household workers, very largely on a day-work basis, as against 16,361 in December, certified 10,296 day-to-day placements of war prisoners, and found regular jobs for 186 agricultural workers. Of the prisoners, 7,743 were assigned to up-state manufacturing plants, mostly food-processing, and 2,367 to farm work.

Construction Continues Boom

Charles H. Sells, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, has awarded a contract in the amount of \$22,982.50 to the Giles Drilling Corporation of New York City for making soil explorations and foundation investigations preliminary to construction of institutional buildings in the Mid-Hudson area. Construction costs of buildings for which borings are to be taken have been estimated at \$7,000,000.

Building Plans Set New Records

The \$6,296,991 construction costs represented by 230 industrial building plans submitted to the State Labor Department during January for approval as to compliance with Industrial Code requirements, broke a record of 19 years' standing while the number of plans (230) broke a record of five years, establishing new all-time highs for the month of January, Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi has reported.

Beginning with last September, each month has seen new all-time high figures for the respective months either in number of plans, amount of cost represented, or both.

The previous January cost record was \$5,262,661 for 95 plans in 1927.

The previous January record for number of plans was 145, calling for \$3,520,000 construction costs, in 1941.

January figures for peak years of war construction were \$4,365,115 for 102 plans in 1942, and \$4,309,705 for 48 plans in 1943.

A year ago January, the figures were 91 plans at \$789,405.

Last year 62,100 projects were planned in the State at an estimated cost of \$288,693,000, according to a report from the Labor Department's Division of Research and Statistics. Residential building, to cost \$119,574,000, accounted for 4,937 projects which would house 28,319 families. This represented a gain in residential building over the previous year, but was apparent only in upstate areas because of an abnormal situation in New York City in 1944, when the number of plans increased in anticipation of a zoning law amendment imposing additional restrictions on the height and area of new buildings.

Permits were issued for 1,890 residential structures upstate, providing 2,226 dwelling units. In 1944 only 272 permits were issued for buildings which would house 439 families.

Barge Canal Shipments Up

Cargoes carried through New York State's Barge Canal System during 1945 totaled 2,968,682 tons, an increase of about 18½% over
(Continued on page 103)

"CABINET PUDDING"

(Continued from page 78)

Dewey: This fellow can't be from Cornell — he must have got lost when the United Nations Committee was inspecting Hyde Park.

Magician: (Aside to the audience — straight): Well, I do come from Poughkeepsie.

Lockwood: Go ahead, Ali, show the Governor how to clean up the Civil Service Department.

Magician: Observe, oh mighty one, —
(Magician goes into act with Lux box).

Heck: Say, that looks just like what Conway needs.

Lockwood: I told you the fellow had a lot on the ball.

Dewey: Say, Ali, do you know how to pull rabbits out of a hat.

Magician: Yes, master.

Dewey: That's swell, I'll need you in my campaign next fall. Lockwood, keep this fellow on ice, we'll need him.

(Exit Magician).

(After Magician exits a messenger girl dressed in a very snappy costume enters).

Girl: Oh, Mr. Burton, there you are. I've been looking all over for you. I just brought these over from Dr. Bigelow.

(She is carrying a basket stacked high with papers).

Burton: Yes, yes — what's all this?

Girl: Oh these are some of the cases that are pending before the Salary Standardization Board. Dr. Bigelow wants you to make the decisions.

Burton: (Looks at papers on top of pile): Why these are only the 1942 cases — I can't take those up yet.

Dewey: (Pleadingly): But John, don't you think you ought to do something about them — you know, just give them the once over lightly — just for appearances sake.

Burton: (Grudgingly): Oh, all right. Eeeneey—meeneey, miney, moe. (Pulls out one paper from the middle of the pile, cloud of dust falls off it. He looks it over quickly.) The answer is — (Music cue).
(Burton sings song. Tune: "No Can Do").

No can do, no can do,
I'd like to make 'em happy but I no can do,
No can do, no can do,
I wish I could approve 'em but I no can do,
If I do, I'll be thru,
And Tom will soon replace me, so I no can do,
No can do, no can do,
Although I know they'll call me just a stink-eroo.
I wish I could okay each one that comes to me,
But surely you can see they've got me up a tree,
I'd like to be a Boy Scout and do my good turn,
I'm sorreeeeeeeey —
No can do, no can do,
We've got four hundred million in the sock, that's true,
But this year, election's here,
We need the money so I say we no-oooh, can do.

(At end of song Burton puts paper back on pile and says to girl):

Burton: Now take the others back and put them on Mulvey's desk.

Girl: OK, Mr. Burton. But you'll be sorry. (Exits).

Lockwood: Say, I think we ought to lay off Conway for a while. After all he's still getting used to his job, and there are a few other departments in the State that I think you ought to take a gander at.

Dewey: You're right, Paul. I'm convinced we need a magician to straighten out that place, but now that we've found one — I think we ought to take on some other department. The Health Department for instance. (Lockwood exits).

Burton: You're right, Chief. They spend entirely too much money. And with Cliff Shoro handling the finances of the Department, you can never tell what's going on.

Dewey: You got an idea there, John. What would be a good thing to lop off their budget.

Burton: (Leafing through budget volume): It's awful hard to tell, chief. Since they went on a lump sum appropriation even I can't figure out what they're doing. But it would be a good idea to cut down the funds for rabies in dogs.

Hanley: He's got a good idea there, Chief. Who ever heard of dogs voting! — still you can't tell — some of those rural districts have tried to register dogs for election.

Dewey: Yes — that sounds like a likely spot. Let's knock off a few hundred thousands there.

Lockwood: (Rushes in): Wait a minute, Chief. Did I hear you say you're going to cut down on funds for rabies in dogs. Well, hold everything! I just got a call from your farm down in Pawling — Chief, a terrible thing has happened. Your dog just bit one of your neighbors down there — and oh, this is terrible — the bite had such an effect on him that he's turned into a Democrat.

Dewey: Oh, that's horrible!

Hanley: (Deadpan): What's the difference — all Democrats are rabid anyway.

Dewey: Cut that, Hanley — some of my best friends are Democrats. Well, John, I guess we'll have to let that appropriation stand — we can't let this bite turn into an epidemic.

Burton: Well, maybe we can cut down somewhere else. What about the retirement system?

Moore: Wait a minute, don't cut down on the retirement system. They need all the money they can get — we've hired a dozen experts to explain the retirement system to us, and they aren't even half through yet.

Hanley: I can understand why. Gosh, I was thinking the other day about when I retire from State service, and I was wondering how much pension I'd draw. So I wrote a letter to the retirement system. Here's what I got back!

(Hanley pulls out long scroll and starts to read).

Hanley: "Hon. Joe Hanley, President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York: Your Excellency:—"

Lockwood: (Aside to Audience): If anybody in the audience has a stamp collection this will be a good time to work on it.

Hanley: (Continuing): "Reference is made to your

communication of the 24th inst. in which you state that you elect under Subdivision 3872 to select Option 4A of the artus to the certification of the annuity due you in the hokus of the method differentiated.

"Whereas, in the hereinbefore mentioned application for certification, it is stated that the election was purely optional and the verification of the petition was ipso facto, a communication no contendere and res adjudicata, we regret to beg leave to state that a perusal of our records reveals that you have not yet been born and that you still owe us \$1,500. Sincerely yours."

Moore: Well, that's certainly as clear as a bell.

Conway: Sure, what are you complaining about?

Dewey: Gosh, Joe, you're not really thinking of retiring are you? You can't do that to me.

Hanley: (Shyly): Well, I don't know—I was just thinking—er—you know—I was looking forward—

Dewey: (Very persuasive): Gosh, Joe, you can't leave me—I depend on you, Joe. Why, you're one of the most important guys I know—I really depend on you, Joe.

Hanley: (Touched): Gee, Governor, I had no idea. If that's the way you feel, listen to this little song I made up:

(Sings—Tune: "I Can't Begin To Tell You")

I can't begin to tell you,
How much you mean to me,
My job would end, if ever you were thru;
I can't begin to tell you,
How happy I would be,
If all goes well this year, like '42.
You made such pretty speeches,
Throughout that last campaign,
But since that time, you've lost your line,
Fitzpatrick's loose again.
Let's spread the whole damn surplus,
Throughout the Empire State,
And make believe they got it all from you.

Dewey: Gosh, thanks Joe, that's a fine tribute. I knew you wouldn't let me down.

Hanley: That's all right, Governor.

Girl: (Enters): Parm me, Governor, but the delegation from the Association has finally arrived with the petition.

Dewey: Hey, Lockwood, the aspirin!

Hanley: Just when everything was going along quietly!

Lockwood: Here you are, Chief.

Girl: Shall I bring 'em in? Can I, huh?

Dewey: OK. (Takes half dozen aspirin).

Girl: All right, girls, come on in.

(Enter five snappily dressed chorines).

Dewey: (Perks up): Well, this doesn't look like Dr. Tolman. Gosh, that's a relief.

(Girls curtsey to Dewey and then line up across stage and sing:)

Tune: "Waiting for the Train to Come In"

We're waiting for the raise to come thru,
Or in November we'll forget you;
There are some little things of which we'd like to speak,
For instance, why the hell not try the five-day week?
We'd like to close the building at noon,
So we could get some nylons real soon,
We'd like to see Earl Kelley to be satisfied,
That someone else than Earl can get reclassified,

We're putting all our beefs up to you,
While waiting for the raise to come thru!
We're waiting for the raise to come thru,
Hoping that the rent won't fall due;
We'd go to Civil Service with each little grudge,
But who the hell can argue with a former judge
We wish the raise were fifty percent
Because we've got the thirty all spent.
We won't feel safe until we see it in our check,
And then we'll hope it looks as big as Ossie Heck,
We're putting all our beefs up to you,
While waiting for the raise to come thru.

(At end of song Dewey comes down stage, stands in middle of chorus line and sings:)

Tune: "Somebody Loves Me"

I can't say yes, girls,
I can't say no—
My mind is awfully confused.
I can't say no, girls,
I can't say yes—
It won't make Burton amused.
It means that
You will wait and I will wait forever
But if it comes—it's better late than never!
SOMEONE must love me—
I can't think who
Maybe—it's YOU!

Girls: (All squeal): Ohhhhh Tommy—ohhhhh Governor.

(The rest of the Cabinet stand up behind the chorus line).

Girls: (Turn to Cabinet members): We love you, too.

1st Girl: (Discovering man who has been sitting aside, silently and apart): Who is this old darling?

Dewey: Oh, that's just Milo Maltbie of the Public Service Commission! Don't bother him.

1st Girl: (Rushing over to Maltbie): Come on you. Get in the act.

Maltbie: Harrumph—harrumph. Well, now this is different! I never knew the Association could be so interesting.

(Entire company goes into finale).

Tunes: "Oklahoma" and "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning"

First Chorus

Civil Service,
It's for this we use our brain and brawn,
Whether Governor or Junior Clerk,
It's our interest from dawn to dawn.
Civil Service,
We are each a part of government,
Whether great or small we give our all,
That New York will be magnificent.
You know we all work for the State,
And the State that we work for is great,
And when we say! Excelsior!
We're only saying
We're doing fine, Civil Service, Civil Service,,
Hurrah!

Duet

Oh, what a beautiful ending,
Oh, what a beautiful way;
We've got a glorious feeling
Everything's going our way.
It's a bright golden day for the workers,
It's a bright golden day for the workers,
The raise is as high as a grasshopper's eye,
It'll never payoff, folks, in champagne or rye.
Oh, what a beautiful future,
Oh, what a beautiful raise.
We've got a glorious feeling
Everything's going our way.

Au Revoir, now
 With the scenery we soon must fly,
 For the show's complete and you've been sweet,
 But the cast is getting awfully dry!
 Au Revoir now
 It is time for you to go up and dance,

Have a lot of fun, the evening's young,
 But your entertainment's now free-lance.
 We know you are all in the state,
 And the state that you're in now is great —
 And when we say Yeeow a-yip-i-o-ee Ayl —
 We're only saying
 You're doing fine,
 Au Revoir, Now, Au Revoir, Now, Good Bye.

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Civil Service Notes

(Continued from page 89)

Mechanic's helper
 Painter's helper
 Plumber-steamfitter helper
 Power plant helper
 Seamstress
 Watchman

Other Institutions

Bracemaker helper
 Carpenter's helper
 Cleaner
 Dining room attendant
 Domestic
 Electrician's helper
 Farmhand
 Housemaid
 Kitchen helper
 Laboratory helper
 Laborer
 Maintenance helper
 Mechanic's helper
 Painter's helper
 Plumber and steamfitter helper
 Plumber's helper
 Power plant helper
 Sewage disposal plant helper
 Teamster
 Watchman

WALLKILL

(Continued from page 82)

majority of those selected for transfer shall be for training purposes.

After the best possible selection of inmates for training has been made, the next process is the providing of an effective program. The chief treatment process in Wallkill is educational. If the final goal of correctional institutions is to return men to the community equipped to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, then education offers the best prom-

ise as an instrument of rehabilitation. It is idle to argue that a smart crook is more dangerous than a dumb one. By the same reasoning, Bible study might prepare a man for victimizing clergymen. In a democracy it is generally conceded that education increases the likelihood of better citizenship. At Wallkill the purpose of the institution is regarded as educational.

The chief characteristics which distinguish the program are the following:

1. A careful selection of inmates. Those who fail to adjust are promptly returned to a maximum security prison.
2. A modern plant staffed with adequate professional personnel.
3. A program of purposeful work and of vocational, academic, religious and recreational training.
4. An administrative philosophy which makes possible maximum inmate participation in the program.
5. A guidance, or classification unit which performs a case-working and case-recording function.
6. A co-operative working agreement with the Division of Parole which affects an inmate's institutional as well as post institutional career.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to describe in detail all phases of the training program. The major types of education offered are vocational, including industrial and agricultural; general, including trade theory and academic, through four years of high school; and special education which embodies a wide variety of leisure-time studies. Training is offered in twenty trades, thirteen of which are accredited by the New

York State Department of Education.

As indicative of the extent to which inmates participate in the formal program the following list of diplomas issued during the past year is significant:

N. Y. State Special Adult Vocational Certificates	94
National Defense Training Certificates	86
Regents preliminary diplomas.....	3
Regents academic high school diplomas	3
Regents college entrance diploma	1
I. C. S. diplomas.....	10
Cornell Agricultural diploma.....	1

Typical of the way in which maintenance and production are utilized for training apprentices is the operation of the vocational auto shop. Here eighteen trainees are assigned full time to the pursuit of vocational competency in auto mechanics. Not only do they learn the skills of this trade but they follow courses in trade theory, mathematics, blueprint reading and science. Since July, 1942 these men have repaired and rebuilt 152 State-owned vehicles. Cars from fifteen State divisions and agencies have been sent to the shop from the automotive pool administered by the State Auto Rationing Committee. Work to the value of \$28,462.07 has been completed to date at a cost to the State of \$9,696.95. In this well-equipped shop, repair techniques and procedures utilized in the most modern shops in industry are duplicated. Graduates are finding profitable employment in up-to-date establishments upon their release.

One of the questions frequently asked about Wallkill is the number of escapes which have occurred. In fourteen years of operation the institution has housed 3,696 men. Twen-

ty-six have attempted escape, but all were subsequently apprehended, the majority after but a few hours. Since the new selection process has been in operation only three men out of 1,445 have escaped. This is actually 2/10 of 1%.

The emphasis in modern penology is on individual treatment of prisoners, through the utilization of time-tested, constructive agencies such as religion, medicine, vocational, academic and social education, guidance and recreation. Unless reformation can be achieved prior to release of men to the community, imprisonment as an instrument of social protection is a costly failure. At Wallkill Prison a purposeful program operates to afford men an opportunity to reconstruct their lives. In the final analysis, the wisest of programs can only offer conditions favorable to reform. True reformation can come only as a result of the prisoner's own introspection and will to change. Such introspection and determination, however, more readily develop in an atmosphere which emphasizes preparation for post-institutional life. It is this type of atmosphere that Wallkill Prison promotes.

The Letter Box

(Continued from page 97)

go. It is possible to give a set of garden tasks for each month and the flowers that should be planted and what fertilizer to use and the quantity. These series are not for the experts, but rather for all who want to plan for an "After Victory" garden whose benefits we can enjoy while living in a glorious State in a free

country. If you wish this series to continue won't you please write to the "State Employee" and tell them what you desire in the way of a gardening feature?

Yours for a better garden,
JOHN F. STRUSE, Jr.,
Marketing Specialist,
New York City Office.

Post-War Trends

(Continued from page 99)

1944, according to figures made available at the New York State Department of Public Works. Principal cargoes moved through the canals were petroleum products, grains, bauxite ore, sulphur, pulpwood and scrap iron. Even higher tonnage totals would have been recorded for the year had the war not limited the number of available boats.

While petroleum products continued to head the list of commodities transported through the canals, grain shipments showed the greatest increase over 1944 and moved into second place as 605,553 tons were carried in 1945 as compared with a mere 65,789 tons in the previous year.

New Consumer Interest In Spuds

Because consumers are displaying increased interest in uniform sizes of potatoes as well as the quality of spuds they buy, growers and marketing specialists from New York State

(Continued on page 105)

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CHAPTERS

(Continued from page 84)

ing control of a chapter. The procedure recommended follows:

1. Petition requesting chapter addressed to the executive committee should be signed by at least the required 50 interested members who would be eligible for the proposed chapter. Petition forms can be obtained from Association Headquarters.
2. Calling of meeting of members eligible for the chapter. Assurance should be given the Association by some responsible party that all eligible members are invited and that the meeting is held at a place convenient to such members.
 - (a) At that meeting the following should be nominated and elected:
 - (1) A Temporary Chairman to preside at meetings until the permanent officers of the chapter are elected.
 - (2) An Acting Recording Secretary to record minutes of meetings until a permanent Secretary is elected.
 - (3) Committee to draft a Chapter Constitution and By-Laws.

Association Headquarters should be notified promptly as to the names of members elected to serve in the above capacities. Copies of a proposed Constitution and By-Laws, which outline the basic recommended provisions, can be supplied by the Association's Headquarters.

3. When the Constitution and By-Laws are completed by the committee, another meeting of eligible members should be called. Assurance should be given the Association by the Temporary Chairman that all eligible members were invited and that the meeting was held in a place convenient to all employees. At this meeting the proposed Chapter Constitution and By-Laws should be read in full and explained by a competent member of the committee, and be placed before the members for amendment or approval.

4. The Constitution and By-Laws, as finally approved, should be sworn to as a true copy of those approved by the eligible members by the Acting Recording Secretary, and be sent to Association Headquarters for transmittal to the Executive Committee.
5. When the proposed Constitution and By-Laws are approved by the Executive Committee, the Temporary Chairman is notified and the chapter is sent a charter for display in the usual meeting place or headquarters of the chapter.
6. The date of election of permanent officers of the chapter should be selected and the Association notified of the time and place of such meeting. The date of election should be set sufficiently in advance to enable the Association to give notice of the meeting date to eligible members of the chapter.
7. The Association should be notified promptly as to the results of

the election of officers of the chapter.

Without due consideration the foregoing recommendations may seem to provide too lengthy a procedure, and in the case of smaller groups desiring chapters, the steps outlined may be shortened. In the case of larger groups, however, the procedure recommended by the committee would assure that all eligible members had opportunity to participate in the formation of the local chapter.

In considering applications for chapters, the Executive Committee must be certain that the efficiency of the Association as a State-wide entity is not impaired. It is readily apparent that the Association could not function with efficiency if it had a State-wide chapter of clerks, another of stenographers, and so forth. The local chapter was proposed so that Association members in the locality, in the institution, public works district, etc., could meet readily, work out their problems, select their own representatives, and otherwise function efficiently. Through the Association every opportunity is made available to employee groups having peculiar or particular problems to secure attention to such problems.

An article on chapters to appear in the next issue will contain ideas and suggestions concerning chapter activities as submitted by chapter officials, and methods used to promote interest in and the successful functioning of chapters generally. Any chapter official or member is invited to forward to the Association any idea, suggestion, or method used to foster the success of chapter organization.

Interchange of such information may prove of interest and value to chapters of the Association throughout the State.

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CORRECTION

Please correct your list of Members of the Legislature as follows:

Monroe County

Assembly District No. 1

Rep. Frank J. Sellmayer, 2203 Westfall Rd., Rochester

Post-War Trends

(Continued from page 103)

and many other producing regions met in Washington to talk about grading potatoes for the retail markets.

Potato grades for many years have consisted of wholesale standards, it is pointed out by the Bureau of Markets of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and size usually has not figured in the requirements beyond fixing of minimum diameters. For example, says the Bureau, the popular U. S. No. 1 grade can include potatoes as big as watermelons, if Nature so decrees, but none can measure less than one and seven-eighths inches through the middle and still meet the requirements for that grade.

The Department of Agriculture and Markets was represented at the Washington gathering by Spencer G. Duncan and John L. Matheson. The Empire State Potato Club sent representatives, and independent growers also attended.

"Numerous requests for the issuance of U.S. consumer or retail standards" have come to the United States Department of Agriculture, according to Director E. A. Meyer of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch. Consideration of permissive standards for potatoes is only a starter in a program which later may cover many other vegetables and fruits.

Payrolls Rise, Employment Falls

Construction firms in New York State reported a 2 per cent employment decrease in January as payrolls rose nearly 4 per cent and man-hours increased 1 per cent, Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi has revealed.

The level of construction employment was 43 per cent higher in January than it was a year ago. The customary seasonal decline in construction for the December-January period was only 2 per cent this year, the smallest ever recorded by the Department for that period. Relaxation of wartime controls and the urgent need for construction helped maintain employment levels at a time when construction is usually slow. Unfavorable weather conditions necessitated decreases upstate but substantial gains were reported in New York City.

Average weekly earnings during the month amounted to \$55.50, a gain of \$3.12 over December, and average weekly hours rose from 35.2 to 36.2. These figures are based on reports from 1,100 construction firms working throughout the State, analyzed by the Labor Department's Division of Research and Statistics.

A wage rate agreement between the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers Association, granting increases approximating 15 per cent, boosted New York City payrolls.

Upstate employment decreases in construction amounted to 7.3 per cent, with an accompanying drop of 4.5 per cent in payrolls and hours. Most of this reduction was in Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo and Utica. Employment, payrolls and hours were increased during January in Rochester and Syracuse.

Over-all gains in New York City amounted to 4.5 per cent in employ-

(Continued on next page)

What's Doing in the Departments

(Continued from page 92)

Yourman Made Chief Veterans' Counsellor

Edward J. Neary, Director of the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs, has appointed Dr. Julius Yourman of Larchmont as Chief Counsellor of the Division.

Dr. Yourman, a veteran of World War II and a former assistant professor at New York University's School of Education, will have charge of establishing "In-Service-Training" and supervision of State Veterans' Counsellors and will also provide counselling information and advice to directors of City and County Veterans' Service Agencies throughout the State.

During his two and one-half years of military service with the U. S. Army Air Corps, Doctor Yourman served as the assistant Director of the College Training Program for Pilots in the Eastern Flying Training Command and subsequently held posts as Personal Affairs Officer at Tyndall Field, Florida, and later New York City. As Assistant Professor at New York University's School of Education, he taught and served as technical consultant in community organization and coordination of community agencies.

A lifetime resident of Queens County, Dr. Yourman received his early education at Newton High School (Elmhurst, Queens) and was graduated from New York University's graduate school.

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ment, 14 per cent in payrolls and 8.7 per cent in man-hours. Average weekly earnings for construction workers rose from \$53.71 in December to \$58.56 in January.

Major Crimes On Increase In State

In his annual report to the Legislature, Commissioner of Correction John A. Lyons says that major crimes, as a group, increased from 65,643 in 1944 to 73,417 in 1945, an increase of 11.8%, the largest number since the 79,948 reported in 1941.

Of the separate crimes in this group, reported to the F.B.I. as class I offenses and published in Uniform Crime Reports, auto theft is the only one which has shown an increase above the pre-war level. The number increased from 15,544 in 1944 to 18,745 in 1945, or 20.6%, and the 1945 total is 2,600 higher than the previous peak, reached in 1941. Robbery showed the largest percentage increase, 33.7%, from 1,230 to 1,645, but the figure is exactly the same as

the 1941 figure and several hundred less than the level maintained between 1937 and 1940, with between 1,800 and 2,000 robberies reported each year.

Manslaughter by negligence is the only one of the major crimes which has shown a continuous steady decrease, from 1,252 in 1937 to 583 in 1944 and 603 in 1945. This is perhaps a reflection of the fact that these really represent accidents rather than crimes.

The cases of rape known to the police have shown comparatively little change in the entire period from 1937 through 1945; the 1945 total of 1,055 is 12.2% less than the 1,201 figure reported in 1944 and is the lowest figure reported in any year since the reporting system was established, in 1937—contrary to the increase shown in the figures of the F.B.I. for cities in the country as a whole.

There were 373 cases of homicide known to the police in 1945, an increase of 11.3% over 1944. The figure was exactly the same as the 1942 total, and lower than the figure for any year prior to 1942.

Felonious assault with 3,357 cases showed an increase of 4.8% over 1944, but was still considerably lower than the level of about 3,900 cases in 1937, 1938 and 1939: about the same as the totals for 1940 and 1941; and an increase over the level of about 3,200 cases for 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Burglary, with 12,639 cases, showed an 15.8% increase over 1944, and over the level maintained for the four immediately preceding years, but was lower than the totals for the peak years of 1939 and 1940.

Grand larceny, not auto, with 4,707 cases, was practically unchanged from 1944, slightly lower than the totals for 1943 and 1942, and considerably lower than the totals for 1941, 1940 and 1939.

Petit larceny has not been included by the Correction Department in the group of major crimes in previous years, but is being included this year, to make the group comparable to the group of Class I offenses published periodically by the F.B.I. for cities in the country as a whole. Petit larceny,

with 30,293 cases, showed an increase of 8.4% over 1944. The total for 1943 was practically the same as 1944, but the totals for the pre-war years, 1939-1941, were all considerably higher.

To summarize the situation for major crimes, the 1945 figure for New York State shows a beginning upturn after the lower level during the war years, while so many men in the age group which contributes a large part of the criminal population were in military service. The 1945 figures are not yet at the pre-war levels, for major crimes as a group, or for any individual crime except auto theft.

The total of felonies and misdemeanors of all descriptions reported to the police (exclusive of violations of the motor vehicle law and village ordinances) increased 4.8% during 1945 over the total for 1944. The total number of these felonies and misdemeanors was 184,827 in 1945, 176,406 in 1944, and 192,756 in 1943. Thus the 1945 total was still 4.1% less than the figure for 1943. It is worth noting, furthermore, that the 1945 total is 25% or more less than the level of 246,000-266,000 level that was maintained every year from 1937 through 1942.

A very large part of the drop in total crimes which occurred between 1942 and 1943 and has been maintained since was in known cases of public intoxication, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. The sum of these three offenses was between 97,000 and 107,000 every year from 1937 through 1942, dropped to 70,000 in 1943, and 60,000 and 62,000 respectively in 1944 and 1945.

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\$1,000. but less than \$1,200.	\$.75.	\$ 1.00.	\$.90	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.45	\$ 2.00
\$1,200. but less than \$1,600.	\$ 1.00.	\$ 1.25.	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.50
\$1,600. but less than \$3,500.	\$ 1.25.	\$ 1.50.	\$ 1.45	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.35	\$ 3.30
\$3,500. but less than \$5,000.	\$ 1.50.	\$ 1.75.	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.60	Not Available	
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