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The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently ruled that all D. P. U. I. employees are required to pay a Federal income tax on their salaries for the years 1936, 1937, and 1938 on the ground that Federal funds are used to pay the salaries of such employees. Federal income tax agents have already investigated the department payrolls to ascertain the salaries received by employees during this three year period and, within a short time, D. P. U. I. employees will receive notice from the Federal Government that they are required to pay an income tax for these three years. Furthermore, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue proposes to assess a penalty of 25% for failure to report and pay the tax when due.

President Charles A. Brind, Jr., of the Association, has announced that the Association will fight this ruling to the limit for the benefit of all D. P. U. I. employees. The Association has filed a protest with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue requesting that the ruling be rescinded and has enlisted the aid of Senator Robert F. Wagner, Congressman William T. Byrne, United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and others. New York State Attorney General, John J. Bennett, Jr., has promised his active cooperation and support.

The Association has pointed out that the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is unreasonable and arbitrary. D. P. U. I. employees, under a ruling of the Attorney General and Mark Graves, State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, were held to be State employees and have paid a State income tax for the same years which the Commissioner now holds to be subject to Federal Tax. They are selected from State civil service lists; they are paid by State salary checks and they are members of the State Retirement System.

Whether the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is legally justified in his ruling that these salaries were subject to Federal Income Tax, cannot at this stage be determined. The issue is apparently a debatable one on which different agencies have reached different conclusions. One fact, however, is certain. If these employees were legally required to pay a Federal Income Tax, they should not have been required to pay a State Income Tax, and if they were legally required to pay a State Income Tax they should not be required to pay the Federal tax. The gross unfairness of this ruling becomes apparent when it is realized that the employees in question cannot now claim a refund for income taxes paid the State, because the State law prohibits refunds unless claim therefor is filed within one year.

President Brind has directed Association Counsel, John T. DeGraff, to make every effort to have this ruling rescinded. If, however, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue insists upon proceeding to collect this tax, all Association members should pay the tax under protest and report the facts to headquarters. The Association will, if necessary, institute a test action to establish the invalidity of this ruling or take such steps as may be necessary to prevent employees of the D. P. U. I. from being subject to double taxation for the period in question.

Prior to 1939 it was well established in practice upheld by numerous court decisions that the State could not tax the income of Federal employees and the Federal government could not tax the income of State employees. In 1939 legislation was enacted providing that, for the year 1939 and all years subsequent thereto, State and Federal employees must pay income taxes to both governments. The Public Salary Tax Act of 1939 explicitly provided however, that the tax should not be retroactive. After considerable public discussion, Congress established the public policy that the change should be made effective for the year 1939, but that, because citizens in good faith had relied upon the distinctions made by our courts, no attempt would be made by taxing authorities to collect the tax retroactively. That public policy so plainly announced is being violated by the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue referred to.

The seriousness of this matter to the employees affected need not be emphasized. The retroactive tax for three years, with a twenty-five per cent penalty added, will amount to a substantial sum of money. If this tax is assessed, the employees who have in good faith paid a State Income Tax under official rulings that they were State employees, will be unable to obtain a refund of the tax paid to the State. These employees will, of course, pay both a Federal and a State tax for the year 1939 and thereafter, but it is highly unfair at this time to require them to pay a tax for the years 1936 to 1938 inclusive.

The Cover
The Cover of this month's issue of The State Employee is pictorial evidence of the joys of winter sports in New York State, the state that has everything. The young woman ascending Gore Mountain by means of the ski tow was photographed by Robert Gross of the Bureau of State Publicity.
Civil Service and the things for which the Association has long fought were proudly cited by the Governor who said, "we have established a real career service in state government."

The message recommended "definite steps which can be taken to make virile the democracy of the State of New York."

"Democratic America has shown the world that liberty need not be the price for efficiency in government," declared Governor Lehman. "For democracy to work, it must not only be responsive to the will of the people but it must give to them an efficient administration. That such administration is being rendered to this state is largely due to the intelligence, industry and integrity of the men and women in our civil service.

"We may take justifiable pride in the fact that civil service has made its greatest gains in this State. The standards of performance have been raised. The morale of the employees is high. Working conditions are good. Almost all state positions are under civil service and the great majority are in the competitive class. In a word, we have established a real career service in state government.

"The time has come when I believe the competitive field in the state civil service can be further enlarged by including thousands of positions now in the civil service but which have been for a long time filled by qualifying tests only. These proposed transfers from one class of the civil service to another can be made by the State Civil Service Commission in cooperation with the Governor. There is apparently no need of new legislation. The Commission has already been vested with ample powers so that the problem may be treated as an executive and administrative one. I have, therefore, appointed a special committee to devise the means to extend the competitive examination system to include as many of the positions now in the non-competitive class of the civil service as may prove practicable. I am convinced that this change will be beneficial both to the State and to its employees.

"While the State has an excellent civil service record, some of the municipalities have been laggard. To extend the merit system to all the local subdivisions is no easy task. As you know, last year upon my recommendation you set up a commission to make a thorough study of the entire problem. This Commission, I understand, will soon present a definite plan for the orderly extension of civil service to all local units of government.

"All of us agree, regardless of our political faiths, that we should do all within our power to encourage competent men and women of the best talents to seek a career in the public service. Each citizen should have the opportunity of proving that he is well fitted to serve his government. I am strongly of the belief that we will continue to improve the administration of government by building up a permanent body of capable and well-trained employees through rigid application of the merit system. And I am confident that the work of the Committee which I appointed to study the extension of the competitive system and of the legislative Commission will bring about substantial improvement in civil service as well as enable our citizens to exercise freely and equally their right to serve their government."

The Governor asked for a "truce on politics" with civilization at a crucial point due to the conflict in Europe and the spread of its evil ideas.

"The devastating conflict raging abroad inevitably affects the life and thought of every resident of our nation and state," he said. "During the coming months the American people will be faced with difficult decisions."

Reporting the economic situation of the state encouraging as a whole, he said state revenues continued disappointing.

Summary of Legislation Pending

The following is a complete list of bills which have been thus far introduced in both houses of the Legislature which affect State workers and are of interest to them. This summary will be continued in future issues so that a complete record may be had. Record of legislative action on these measures is also noted.

IN SENATE

Int. 2, Print 2—Senator Graves—Changes registration year for motor vehicles to commence February 1 and end January 31 of the succeeding year; permits use of old plates during the months of February and March on certain types of vehicles, also changes time for payment of registration fees for less than one year. Referred to Motor Transportation Committee.

Int. 4, Print 4—Senator Williamson—Authorizes beneficiary of member of state retirement system who arrived at age of 67 after 21 years continuous service as village health officer and school doctor, who dies subsequent to April 1, 1939, after application for optional benefit and before time for retirement, to receive benefits under the option upon payment to retirement fund of any moneys paid as death benefit. Referred to Pensions Committee. (Same as A. 16.)

Int. 25, Print 25—Senator Desmond—Prohibits employee in classified civil service from paying or promising to pay an assessment, subscription or contribution to any political organization or candidate; also from acting as officer or member of a political club, committee or convention; makes it unlawful for person to disclose list or names of persons receiving relief to a political candidate, committee or campaign manager, or to promise public relief as consideration for political activity or support or opposition to candidates. Referred to Civil Service Committee.

Int. 35, Print 35—Senator McNaboe—Prohibits removal of civil service employees, including also the non-competitive or labor class, except for incompetency, misconduct or insubordination shown after hearing before appointing officer or body or person designated by them; accused may be represented by counsel, witnesses shall be sworn and testimony recorded and decision of appointing officer or body shall be subject to review by the courts. Referred to Civil Service Committee.

Int. 36, Print 36—Senator McNaboe—Prohibits removal of civil service employees in the competitive class for incompetency, misconduct or insubordination shown after hearing before appointing officer or body or person designated by them; accused may be represented by counsel; witnesses shall be sworn and testimony recorded and decision of appointing officer or body shall be subject to review by the courts. Referred to Civil Service Committee.

(Continued on page 6)
Association Plans for Future

More important to the thousands of members of the Association than any other of its many projects is the program adopted annually and offered to the Legislature. The Legislative Committee is scheduled to meet at the call of President Brind and will have its session about the time this issue of The State Employee is published.

“Unity,” which is vital to any organization, is universally manifested throughout the Association. This is reflected in the program which contains not only provisions of general benefit to all members but recommendations to overcome injustices suffered by particular groups or types of work in State Service.

The program here presented for the benefit of members is comprehensive, far-reaching in its scope, yet contained in brief, inclusive form. Not exaggerated nor extravagant, it presents to the members of the 1940 Legislature a picture of good work, well begun, logically continued, and with new requests petitioned only after time and trial have proved modifications necessary for the welfare of State service.

The Legislative Committee will present with little change, it is indicated, the following as the Association Program:

Further Establish Adequate Salaries by
1. Preventing further moratorium on earned salary increments due under provisions of the Feld-Hamilton Law, Correction Law, Mental Hygiene Law and other statutes. Obtain clarification of law providing for moratoriums so that employees appointed prior to January 1, 1940, become entitled to regular increments on July 1, 1940. Also so that the moratoriums do not affect employees receiving less than their minimums.
2. To bring those under the minimum to their minimum as rapidly as possible and to clarify the law in respect thereto.
4. Continued attention to the improvement of the Feld-Hamilton Career Law.
5. Amend Commutation payment system so that fair and equitable salaries may be paid to employees living outside and inside State institutions.

Improve Civil Service Functioning by
1. Continuance of work of Classification Division so that all misnomers in titles may be corrected, and the duties of all employees not yet having standard titles be classified for the purpose of establishing classified titles, so that titles of all jobs correctly describe duties performed thereunder.
2. Extending the Competitive Class of Civil Service.
3. Creating appeal board to review cases of dismissed employees, and secure protection against unfair dismissals of employees in the non-competitive and labor classes.
4. Observance of legal requirement that promotion examinations be held where practicable.
5. Strict adherence to Civil Service Rules and Regulations.
6. Prevent repeated temporary appointments to the same job and secure permanent appointments to positions where proper.

Shorter Working Hours by
1. Establishing an eight-hour day for employees not covered by statutes recently adopted.
2. Eventually establishing a five-day work week.

Establish Uniform and Fair Vacations, and Sick Leaves by
1. Reasonable minimum sick leaves for employees of all State institutions.
2. Fair minimum vacation periods for all workers not now covered.

Secure Proper Attention to Time Service by
1. Lifting penalization on time service due to moratoriums.
2. Insuring that accumulated time service be continuous.

Further Attention to Pensions by
2. Obtaining retirement at age 55, after thirty years' service, without additional cost to employee.
3. Transferring funds of State Hospital Pensions System to New York State Retirement Fund, with full protection to members of Hospital System.

Facilitate Commutation Payments by
1. Securing adequate appropriations in budget to enable full payment of commutation allowances due.
2. Amending Mental Hygiene Law so that institution superintendents are not required to certify that no living accommodations are available before allowing an employee living outside the institution to receive commutation allowances.

Full and Prompt Reimbursement for Expenses Incurred by Employees by
1. Semi-monthly payment of expense accounts.
2. Provision that permanent employees transferred by the State to work in distant point shall be reimbursed to a certain extent, for transportation of self, family and effects.
3. Securing payment to employees of highway division of expenses of traveling to and from field work.
4. Secure for employees prompt receipt of pay checks at the end of each payroll period.

Continue Cooperative Enterprises by
2. Further establishment of credit unions in State groups.

Continue Careful Examination of All Legislation Introduced in the Legislature
promoting those bills favoring the Merit System and State workers, and opposing those inimical thereto.
Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Charles Poletti passed a recent vacation in the wide open spaces of Arizona, where they are shown taking the customary form of exercise. It was from this period of rest that the presiding officer of the Senate returned to the activities of his legislative duties.

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Summary of Legislation Pending
(Continued from page 4)

Int. 48, Print 38—Senator Joseph—Establishes youth service council as a division in executive department and appropriates $50,000. Referred to Finance Committee.

IN ASSEMBLY
Int. 4, Print 4—Mr. Barrett—Provides that persons protecting and guarding buildings or grounds of institutions under the jurisdiction of the correction, health, mental hygiene, or social welfare departments of the state shall not work more than 8 hours a day, 48 hours or 6 days a week except in case of emergency or upon request to work one additional day a week in a period of seven weeks. Referred to Labor Committee.

Int. 7, Print 7—Mr. Crews—Prohibits state or local civil service commissions from setting up educational requirements for competitive examinations which prevent, disqualify or discriminate against any person physically and mentally qualified; excepts professional and other positions where requirements are enforced by statute. Referred to Civil Service Committee.

Int. 14, Print 14—Mr. Goldberg—Prohibits discrimination because of race, color or creed where goods, wares or merchandise are sold or against any person seeking to rent or occupy any apartment, room or other living or business quarters, or seeking to obtain license for the conduct of any business or occupation, or applying for appointment to a civil service position. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Int. 16, Print 16—Mr. Hill—(Same as Print 4).

Int. 29, Print 29—Mr. E. F. Moran—Allows credit to members of state employees retirement system for service as employee of U. S. with civil service status. Referred to Civil Service Committee.

Int. 34, Print 34—Mr. Kroux—Authorizes county superintendent of highways or county engineer, with approval of board of supervisors, to appoint a deputy county superintendent or engineer to act during his absence or inability; if appointment is not made within 15 days, the board of supervisors may appoint such deputy. Referred to Internal Affairs Committee.

Int. 41, Print 41—Mr. Sellmayer—Provides for establishment of county civil service commissions in counties operating under alternative form of county government and in any such county containing a city of over 300,000 the city civil service commission shall become the county commission. Referred to Civil Service Committee.
On December 5th, 1939, the annual election of officers and delegates of the New York City Chapter took place. The voting was generally heavy as compared with other years showing a decided interest in the election this year. The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

President: J. Earl Kelly; first vice president, Elizabeth Lewis; second vice president, Nathaniel Orems; third vice president, Joseph J. Clark; treasurer, George Mencher; recording secretary, Ruth Hawe; corresponding secretary, Mary Armstrong; financial secretary, Lawrence Epstein.

The following Departmental delegates were elected to serve for the year 1940:

Agriculture & Markets: Robert F. Speed; Banking, Clinton D. Ganse; Education, Bernard C. Rifil; Executive, State Liquor Authority, Mary E. Armstrong; Division of Parole, Rose Romeis; Health, Stella Lehat; Insurance, Edward J. Reilly; Labor, Irene D. Waters; Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Carrie Unger; Insurance Fund, John Powers; Labor Relations Board, Mae Smith; Law, Marie D. Farrell; Mental Hygiene, Brooklyn State Hospital, Joseph Walla; N.Y. Psychiatric Institute, Biagio Romeo; Public Service, Kenneth A. Valentine; Transit Commission, Thomas F. White; Public Works, Joseph J. Byrnes; Division of Canals, Nicholas Colonna; Social Welfare, John Curtis; Division of Blind, Mae A. Pritchett; State, Joseph Singer; Taxation and Finance, John Ferguson; Brook- lyn Office, Louis Strauss; Bureau of Files, Irving Miller; Bureau of Motor Vehicles, S. Sanford Seader.

The installation of officers took place at a general meeting held in room 500, Tuesday evening, January 9th, 1940. This meeting was very well attended by representatives of all the State Departments and many subdivisions thereof in the Metropolitan area.

During the meeting, the President thanked those officers and delegates who had been reelected for the cooperation which they had given him in the past year and which resulted so successfully from a membership standpoint and asked them to continue their fine work and spirit for the year 1940. He welcomed the newly elected delegates and outlined to them the program which lies ahead for the coming year. Among those important matters he mentioned the need for legislation which will provide safeguards for employees in the matter of dismissals. He pointed out the fact that at the present time non-veterans are not entitled to hearings, of representation by counsel or to have a dismissal decision reviewed by the Courts. He urged that the Legislative Committee for the coming year set to work at once on the draft of a bill which will correct this condition.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the President appointed the following committees:

**Legislative:** Milton Schwartz (Chairman), Insurance; Nathaniel Orems, Banking; David Cohn, D. P. U. I.; John Ferguson, Tax; Elizabeth Lewis, Education.

**Civil Service Administration:** John Ferguson (Chairman), Tax; Joseph J. Clark, Public Service; Mary E. Armstrong, Liquor Authority; Irving Siegel, D. P. U. I.; Louis Strauss, Tax.

**Constitution and By-Laws:** Elizabeth Lewis (Chairlady), Education; Kenneth Valentine, Public Service; Louis Strauss, Tax; Mary E. Armstrong, Liquor Authority; George Mencher, Law; Irene D. Waters, Labor; Clinton D. Ganse, Banking; James B. Clark, D. P. U. I.

**Publicity:** Theodore Gold (Chairman), Labor; John Powers, Insurance Fund; Biagio Romeo, Psychiatric Institute; John Curtis, Social Welfare; John McCoy, Brooklyn State Hospital; Thomas F. White, Transit Commission; Carrie Unger, D. P. U. I.

**Membership:** Joseph J. Clark (Chairman), Public Service; Lawrence Epstein, Tax; Theodore Gold, Labor; Thomas F. White, Transit Commission; Joseph J. Byrnes, Public Works; John Powers, Insurance Fund; Carrie Unger, D. P. U. I.

**General Committee on D. P. U. I.**


Many times during the year 1939, Mr. Kelly met with representatives of the various local offices of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance for the purpose of establishing a committee representative of that Division in order that its organizational problems and the matters affecting those employees of the Division who are members of the Association might be studied and worked out to the best advantage of both the administration and the employees themselves. Of the total number of local offices within the metropolitan area, there are at the present only seven who do not have representation on the General Committee on D. P. U. I. Affairs. These are local offices 515, 516, 540, 541, 544, 545, 572. It is requested that any member of the Association employed in one of these offices who might be interested in serving on this Committee, make his name and intention known to Mr. Kelly by writing to him c/o Motor Vehicle Bureau, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

The next meeting of the Chapter's Executive Board will be held on Thursday evening, January 18th, 1940, in room 500, at 80 Centre Street, at 5:00 P. M. By that time, it is expected that the delegates on the General Committee on D. P. U. I. Affairs will have selected one of their number to serve as Chairman and one to serve as Vice Chairman for the coming year.
The Last Decade

The New York Times and most other leading newspapers at the turn of the decade took occasion to rehearse the major events of the period. The tale was pretty sordid. Depression, struggle, wars without end—a great push was yet to come. Nevertheless, it is pleasant amid such tearfulness to find a brilliant history for our own Association. It was in 1930 that Bill McDonough took over the reins of the ancient organization and gave it new life. Up to that time the Association had advocated and patched together a retirement system equal to none in solidity and effectiveness. It had maintained an enviable reputation in other matters but the great push was yet to come. Numerically its strength had to be increased in order that it speak with authority and there was much to be done.

The very depression which dragged so many to the depths of despair laid bare the plight of the State employee. Twelve hours a day, seven days a week, pay averaging lower than any other group. As we look back, we see all this in perspective. The prosperous twenties were the depression days for the State employee. Long working days, low pay, high prices. He was a "faithful servant," "serving" but not envied. His outside-service-friends were playing golf and grabbing in the shekels. They felt sorry for him and said so. And then along came the depression thirties. By that time the worm had started to turn. The State employee found much to his surprise that he had a champion in his midst that he had not appreciated fully before. He discovered his own organization of employees devoted solely to employee interests. With enthusiasm he sought its militant protection. And then it started. Members, members and more members! Research, facts and more facts. A new era dawned for the employee in the far flung institutions. Thanks, and thanks only to his Association and its affiliates, the eight-hour day brought hope and confidence, yes, and renewed vitality and efficiency to the State employee and to the State service. While there is much left to be done and while our program set forth elsewhere indicates the continued necessity for unity, solidarity, enthusiasm and help of every employee in the service, we cannot feel too badly, associationally speaking, about the depression thirties. We are looking forward to the unknown forties.

Civil Service Solves D. P. U. I. Problem

Convincing proof of the efficiency of the Civil Service System is to be found in the record of the Division of Unemployment Insurance for the past year. When the Division of Unemployment Insurance was first organized, sufficient Civil Service Lists were not available for use in making appointments and consequently, the Division was manned almost entirely by non-Civil Service employees. The resulting chaotic conditions in the division are a matter of public record. Conditions finally got so bad that the administration of this division was one of the principal issues in the Gubernatorial campaign in the fall of 1938, and, at the beginning of the 1939 session of the Legislature, the Burney Investigation Committee was formed to investigate the operation of the division.

In the fall of 1938, Milton O. Loysen was appointed Director of the division, and shortly after his appointment, he began a systematic effort to replace the non-Civil Service employees by persons from Civil Service eligible lists. Some idea of the speed of replacement may be obtained from the fact that in April, 1939, there were approximately 1,300 non-Civil Service employees while by January 1, 1940, this number had been reduced to less than 50.

The figures of departmental efficiency are even more startling. In November, 1938, only 32% of the checks issued by the division were in the mail on time. In December, 1939, only one year later, 99% of the checks were in the mail on time. At the end of 1938, 400,000 claims were pending; at the end of 1939, the back log of undisposed claims had been reduced to 14,000. Complaint letters decreased 98% during the year; private jobs filled through the State Employment Service rose 56%. All these results were accomplished despite a reduction in the staff from 5,400 to approximately 4,000.

(Continued on page 9)
Flag Raising at Brentwood

Pilgrim State Hospital gets new flag and pole. Legionnaires stand at salute as Boy Scouts raise Old Glory. In the foreground is Gustave Rudloff, master of ceremonies.

The officers and employees of Pilgrim State Hospital are proud of the civic importance created in its recent flag raising ceremonies. The event was a spectacular occasion and was participated in by members of the American Legion throughout Suffolk county, Boy Scouts, bands and fire companies. Several hundred persons witnessed the event.

Joseph Loeffler Post No. 1006, American Legion, of Brentwood, sponsored the ceremonies. C. F. Kern, commander, presented the flag to Dr. Harry J. Worthing, superintendent of the hospital. Gustave Rudloff, Americanization chairman of the post and Association representative, was master of ceremonies. The pole is sixty-one feet high. It is made of steel and is so mounted in ball bearings that it turns in the wind with the flag. Mr. Anderson, chief engineer at the hospital, constructed the pole.

A parade throughout the hospital grounds preceded the patriotic event. Music was by the Central Islip Hospital band and the Donald C. Monro Post, American Legion, Kings Park, Drum and Bugle corps led by its drum majorettes.

Among those present were County Commander Edward Brennan and his staff, representatives of many posts of Suffolk county and many Auxiliary units. Several fire companies and their apparatus from near by towns made a fine showing in the parade. The flag was raised by Boy Scout Troop No. 101.

Dr. Worthington's brief but eloquent speech of acceptance follows:

"In accepting this flag, I feel two great emotions—I am humble and at the same time, proud. Humble when I think of the greatness which this red, white and blue emblem signifies, the emblem of a nation extending in vast distances from east to west, from north to south, inhabited by a free democratic people bound together by a single language, universal customs and common ideals. Proud—because I am privileged today to accept this flag in behalf of the State of New York, the Department of Mental Hygiene, our patients, employees, staff and Board of Visitors.

"Mr. Commander, in expressing our grateful appreciation for this beautiful flag which the Joseph Loeffler Post of the American Legion of Brentwood is so kindly donating, I am mindful that the simple word "thanks" may seem small, but when that simple everyday word which we use so often is said in deep sincerity it takes on a meaning of great magnitude and dignity. It is with that spirit that I ask you for the generous members of your post to accept my words of marked appreciation."

"Twenty-two years ago these men who present the flag today, were

(Continued on page 17)
The following article is the third of a series on New York State Government. The next article of this series, which will appear in the February issue, will deal with the work of the State Tax Department. This series is in charge of our Editorial Board Member, A. K. Getman, of the State Education Department staff.

By

MAJOR JOHN A. WARNER
Superintendent, Division of State Police, State of New York

The Department of State Police (now the Division of State Police in the Executive Department) was created by Chapter 161, Laws of 1917, effective April 11, 1917. Shortly after that date Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) George Fletcher Chandler of Kingston, N. Y., was appointed superintendent, and he immediately began the task of recruiting and assembling the 232 officers and men authorized as the personnel complement.

Examinations of applicants were conducted in the Capitol at Albany. The first of July, 1917, saw training activities in full operation at the National Guard Camp near Manlius.

After completing three months of intensive study and instruction, the force made its first official public appearance at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, during September, 1917. It took charge of policing the grounds, the routing of traffic and the parking of automobiles. Upon conclusion of that one week assignment, the four troops left Syracuse for their temporary barracks locations as follows: Troop A to Batavia, Troop D to Onondaga Valley, Troop G to the town of Colonie on the Albany-Schenectady Road, and Troop K to White Plains. The temporary barracks included various types of buildings, leased as troop headquarters, each being situated as closely as possible to the geographical center of that particular sector of the State assigned to each troop. Throughout the respective troop territories certain locations were selected as substations or patrol posts and to each of these a designated number of troopers was assigned.

The organization of the State Troopers proceeded with great rapidity for in less than six months after its creation by the legislature, the force was recruited, assembled, trained and distributed throughout the State and actually engaged in the performance of its authorized functions.

Troops Increase

It would be impossible in an article of this length to recite the many interesting facts pertaining to the organization during the past twenty-two years. The personnel has been increased from 232 to 780. Initially, there were four troops, but now there are six, with an additional one on Long Island which is engaged solely in policing the State parks and parkways. The three new troops were designated as "B", headquartered at Malone, "C" at Sidney, and "L" at Babylon, Long Island. Troop "D" headquarters was changed from Onondaga Valley to Oneida, Troop "G" from Colonie to Troy, and Troop "K" from White Plains to Hawthorne. Instead of leased buildings, all of the present barracks are State-owned and each troop has an efficient system of sub-station operation which permits response to calls for service in a very short period of time.

Originally the troopers were a mounted unit especially noted for their splendid type of horses; however, present trends in transportation have necessitated supplanting these animals with motor cars and cycles.

The State Police have a most modern communication system of tele-typewriters. All of the barracks and most of the principal substations are connected with that network and, in addition, there are approximately 200 automobiles and motorcycles equipped to receive police radio messages. Communication is highly important for efficient service by any police organization, and more particularly so for State Police due to the fact that patrols are oftentimes working many miles from headquarters, consequently it is extremely necessary to keep contact with them. The radio furnishes a very practical means for the control of mobile units, the direction of their operations and the dispatching of police intelligence to locations where it will produce the best results.
Training School

The State Police likewise have a modern training school, in operation since 1921. It not only trains State Police recruits, but representatives of other public police organizations as well. The New York State Police School pioneered the State-wide police training movement and its system has been adopted as the pattern for many similar institutions now maintained by other States.

A very important branch of our service is the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. This unit numbers approximately one hundred men, who are assigned to it from the uniformed force. These investigators are in reality the detectives of the State Police and their efforts are directed solely toward solving major crimes. Its personnel are highly trained, widely experienced, and extremely capable investigators. This is best proven by the record of achievements in the field of criminal investigation, for the bureau is successful in solving about eighty per cent of the crimes reported to it.

Supporting this Bureau of Criminal Investigation is a modern scientific laboratory directed by a capable scientist assisted by specialized and qualified technicians. This laboratory contains most of the modern scientific equipment necessary for the successful investigation of technical or scientific phases of crime and its efforts frequently discover the connecting link necessary to complete a requisite chain of evidence.

High Requirements

The recruiting standards for the State Police are extremely high and compare most favorably with those of other similar organizations. Open competitive examinations are conducted as the need for additional men presents itself. Applicants for the position of trooper must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years. They are required to be of sound constitution, not less than five feet ten inches in height measured in bare feet, and free from all physical defects. Each candidate must be physically strong, active and well proportioned and of a weight appropriate for his general build. It is essential that future appointees be of sound mind, possessing excellent hearing and satisfactory eyesight without glasses. The moral character and habits of each applicant are carefully investigated, and a certificate evidencing graduation from a high school or the equivalent thereof must be produced. All must be licensed to operate motor vehicles on the highways of this State and none may have a record of conviction for crime within this State or elsewhere.

When an open competitive examination is announced, thousands of applications are filed. These are carefully examined to ascertain whether each applicant possesses the minimum requirements. Those who do are notified to appear for their competitive written examination, most usually conducted in the Capitol at Albany.

Chosen From List

The successful applicants in the written examinations are subsequently notified to appear for their physical examination. Upon completion of the physical tests, an oral interview is conducted by the Superintendent or by officers designated by him for that purpose, and at a later date each applicant is the subject of a personal investigation by some member of the State Police to determine the truth of the statements made in his application and on his oral examination, and further to establish his general reputation among his neighbors, former employers, school teachers, or others possessing previous knowledge of him. Upon completion an eligible list in numerical order of the standing of the candidates is established and appointments therefrom are made to the various troops wherein vacancies may exist.

The initial appointment is for a probationary period of six months during which time the “rookie” is assigned with an experienced member of the force to perform the routine duties of a trooper under his immediate supervision. A report as to his adaptability for the position is carefully compiled and at the end of the six months should he exhibit the traits and qualities necessary to become a good law enforcement officer he is detailed to the training school for a period of four weeks.

Service Rating

Promotions within the ranks are likewise made on a competitive basis through written examinations. Such promotions are always made in the order of the man’s standing on an eligible list. In addition to the written examinations for promotions, a service rating record is submitted by the candidate’s immediate troop commander, the score of which is taken into consideration when making the final ratings for promotion standing. In compiling a service rat-

(Continued on page 12)
The State Police

(Continued from page 11)

ing record such points as appearance, intelligence and education, personality, initiative, loyalty, leadership, industry and endurance, adaptability, attention to duties and reaction in emergencies are given their proper value in estimating the candidate's ability for higher rank. In order for a trooper to be eligible to take a promotion examination for corporal, he must have served at least three years as a trooper. A corporal must have been in that grade at least two years before he may take the examination for sergeant, and a sergeant must have served for not less than two years to be eligible for promotion to the position of lieutenant.

The rules and regulations for the examinations of candidates, and promotions, are rigidly adhered to. The force as a whole have been universally recognized as containing very high-grade men, and it is only by maintaining excellent standards of recruitment and promotion procedure, coupled with extensive training, that our personnel merits such a reputation.

Peace Officers a Unit

The New York State Police is basically the police department for the rural areas of the State, and while its powers of law enforcement are Statewide, the policy of the division is not to enter the confines of cities for the purpose of performing police duties unless it is in connection with a case which originated in the county districts. Even under those circumstances, members of the State Police are instructed to associate themselves with representatives of the city police departments, in order that harmonious and cooperative relationship may always exist. In modern law enforcement it is essentially a necessity for close cooperation and teamwork between the various police units, and the State Police have endeavored to foster and nurture that condition. The force likewise works in close harmony with the various sheriffs, village, town and county police organizations as well, and except in very few instances there is a friendly feeling and a splendid, smooth-working policy existing among all of these agencies.

The powers and duties of the New York State Police are best recorded by quoting Section 97 of the Executive Law.

Statute Cited

Duties and powers of the Superintendent of State Police and of members of the State Police:

"It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the State Police and of members of the State Police to prevent and detect crime and apprehend criminals. They shall also be subject to the call of the Governor and are empowered to cooperate with any other department of the State or with local authorities. They shall have power to arrest, without a warrant, any person committing or attempting to commit within their presence or view a breach of the peace or other violation of law, to serve and execute warrants of arrest or search issued by proper authority, and to exercise all other powers of peace officers of the State of New York. Any such warrants issued by any magistrate of the State may be executed by them in any part of the State according to the tenor thereof without indorsement. But they shall not exercise their powers within the limits of any city to suppress rioting and disorder except by direction of the Governor or upon the request of the mayor of the city with the approval of the Governor."

Game Protectors

The State Police are likewise clothed with all of the powers and duties of game protectors for the enforcement of the Conservation Law, and during the hunting and fishing season they devote much of their time investigating violations of it.

The scope of activities of the State Police includes generally the preservation of the public peace, the enforcement of all penal statutes, the prevention and detection of crime, the safeguarding of life and property, and the apprehension of crimin-
Report Lists Activities

In the field of crime detection and apprehension of criminals the report of the Division of State Police for the year of 1938 indicates that its members made a total of 59,886 arrests, ninety-four per cent of which resulted in convictions, with four per cent of the cases pending at the close of that year. Some of these have subsequently resulted in convictions, leaving approximately only two per cent of cases as having been discharged without conviction. From these figures it is apparent that the force as a whole resort to arrests only when they are in a position to gather sufficient evidence of guilt to warrant conviction. In addition to those arrests, 35,980 investigations were undertaken which did not result in arrests.

In that same year the total miles of road patrolled was 10,310,225, the value of stolen property recovered was $454,231.04, and fines collected by the courts on State Police cases amounted to $370,033.72.

It is worthy to note here that about seventy per cent of the arrests made during 1938 were in connection with violations of the traffic laws. The control and regulation of highway traffic is a major function of the State Police and its personnel are thoroughly trained through special traffic schools in the proper methods of regulation and control, in accident investigation and prevention, and in analytical work relating to signs, signals, highway markings and other subjects allied with traffic safety problems. Several of our members are graduates of the traffic course conducted by Harvard University and these have really become outstanding experts in that particular phase of police activity. One member of the force is at present completing a one-year course at Northwestern University, having been granted a fellowship through competitive examination. Upon concluding that course he will be numbered among the outstanding police traffic experts of the country and his knowledge will be transmitted through the medium of our training school for the betterment and improvement of traffic law enforcement among our personnel.

Investigations

The crimes investigated by this division during the course of a year include violations of practically every penal statute on the books of this State as well as many local ordinances existing in villages, towns and counties. In addition we are often called upon to assist the federal authorities in various cases coming within their jurisdiction, and many State departments have utilized the services of our troopers for special investigations relating directly to their respective departmental operations.

The State Police is the central filing agency for all pistol permit applications against which pistol licenses have been issued by various magistrates throughout the State. They are also charged with the inspection of places of public assembly and the issuance of certificates therefor in those parts of the State not having their own licensing authority. These are but two of the many duties imposed on the force and which are not directly in line with the modern conception of what a police agency should really do.

Within the force we have our specialized units such as fingerprint and photographic bureaus, divers, radio technicians, teletype operators, and many other essential services, each of which contributes to the general functioning of the organization as a whole.

Police service is gradually developing to be more in the order of a social service organization. People who are in trouble generally come to the police for aid and assistance, consequently State Police officers are often called from their normal functions of prevention and detection of crime to perform many humanitarian acts.

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The State Employee
Buffalo

Edward Hylant was elected president of the Buffalo State Employees Civil Service Chapter at the annual meeting. Hilda Goeltz is vice president; J. Milford Diggins is secretary; and Myrtle Farrington, secretary.

Directors chosen at the meeting are:
- Marion Perry, D. P. U. I.; John Meegan, Law; Dorothy Krull, Executive; A. W. Marquardt, Labor; Petrina LaDuca, State Insurance Fund; Geo. Arstamn, Health.
- William McKernan, A. B. C. Board; E. B. Larkin, Conservation; M. Seereiter, Tax; Dr. D. H. Solomon, Health; J. T. Slattery, Correction; K. Graham, Education; T. R. Nardozzi, Engineering; and Harold Stevens, Public Works.

Central Islip Elects

C.I.S.H. Chapter elected James P. McGovern president at the annual meeting. Other officers for 1940 are: Wallace McCrone, vice president; Florence A. Lally, secretary; and David W. Lally, treasurer.

Members of the Executive Committee are:
- Patrick Lally, Lynn Dickson, Joseph McDonough, Mrs. Paul Walker, Mr. J. Taylor, Mrs. Thomas McMahone, John Power, Thomas King, Thomas Purcell, Sarah Bothwell.

Syracuse Chapter

William F. McDonough, past president and chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association, was guest speaker at the fourth annual dinner dance of the Syracuse Chapter. He spoke on the history of the ASCSE from its organization in 1910. Other speakers were Guy W. Pinck, Commissioner of Canals and Waterways, and William Robinson, District Engineer of District 3, State Department of Public Works.

Arrangements were under the direction of the social committee of which Joseph Mercurio, State Tax Department, was chairman. A. R. Mulligan, retiring president, was toastmaster. During dancing intermission a revue was staged by employees of the Syracuse State Hospital. Nearly 250 persons attended.

New officers of the Chapter were introduced during the speech making.

They are:
- H. H. Wagenhals, president; Edward Palmatier, vice president; Amy Cregg, secretary; and Catherine O'Connell, treasurer.

Rochester

The Rochester State Hospital Employees Association is sponsoring, January 23, the R. S. H. "Minstrels and Follies of 1940." Direction and production are in the very capable hands of Mr. Andrew Horton, member of the local association, whose 1937 production entailed pleasant memories, even now. The chuckles occasioned by the enactment of Rudyard Kipling's "Boots" in the '37 affair, are likely to be repeated, our director promises. Cooperation has been wholehearted and enthusiastic, and anticipation for the 1940 edition is at its peak.

Woodbourne

Frank Murray was elected president of Woodbourne Prison Chapter of the Association, at the annual meeting held December 4. Few members were absent and interest was so keen that no one thought of leaving until after the report of the tellers was made at 11 p. m.

Other officers chosen for 1940 were Joseph Skelly, vice president; Vincent Mancusi, recording secretary; Isadore Frankel, corresponding secretary; Raymond Vanderwalker, treasurer; and William Penn, sergeant at arms.

Members of the executive committee are Gustav Anderson, Ernest Hartman, George Sautter, Hubert Roberts and Oliver Tweedy.

Brooklyn

The second of a series of dances scheduled for the winter season and sponsored by the Association of Brooklyn State Hospital Employees, will be Saturday evening, January 20, at the hospital Assembly Hall.

Admission is by subscription and all State employees are requested to attend. Tickets are available at the hospital. Joseph Walla heads the committee in charge of the affair.

The Association is also going ahead with plans for the Third Annual Ball which will be held March 15 at the Livingston Manor, Brooklyn.

Odgensburg

Bert Dodge was reelected president of the Employees Association of St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Other officers elected were Carl Dowdell, vice president; Robert Kinch, secretary; and Daniel Culfield, treasurer.

Ray Brook

John J. Farranton, 64, for thirty years steward at the Raybrook sanatorium, has retired from state service after forty-six years. Before coming to Raybrook in 1909 Mr. Farranton was a school teacher and principal in Ulster County. Later he served as purchasing agent at Clinton Prison, Dannemora. He will live at Saranac Lake.

Wassaic

Two employees of the Wassaic State School have retired from service at that institution. They are Frank Horton and Perry Morse.

Mr. Horton was a plasterer, coming to Wassaic in 1921. He retired because of the statutory age limit. He will live in Poughkeepsie and plans to continue in the mason contracting business.

Mr. Morse also came to the institution shortly after it was opened in 1931. He was employed on the farm and specialized in raising pigs. He is over the retirement age and is in ill health. He will continue to live in Dover Plains.
Accident and Sickness Insurance Plan Expands

There are at the present time, over 12,000 State Employees insured under the Group Plan of Accident & Sickness Insurance. All but a few hundred of these are on the salary deduction basis.

Claims are being paid to these insured employees at the rate of about $150,000 per year, and these claims are handled as rapidly as possible. As soon as a notice of claim is received by any of the Branch Offices of the Company writing the Insurance, a preliminary report is immediately despatched to the assured, so that preliminary information can be obtained by the Company, showing the cause of the disability and the seriousness of the case. This is followed up by one of the adjusters within a very few days, who usually makes a personal call upon the injured or sick employee.

The Association of State Civil Service Employees of the State of New York has as its prime motive the welfare of the State Employee as a whole.

With this thought in mind it is evident then, that this Group Plan of Accident & Sickness Insurance brought out by the Association at such a low cost with a very broad coverage assists somewhat in accomplishing that motive. The plan was devised by the Association's Insurance Committee to help the State Employee in time of need by providing a steady monthly check equivalent to a large percentage of the regular salary of the employee, during period of disability due to accident or illness. And this protection for the State Employees' income is arranged at so low a cost that every State Employee should take advantage of it while it is still available on the present basis.

Important Facts

1. Medical attention is required every seven days during any period of disability for which claim is being made. If your physician or surgeon says such attention is unnecessary, remember your claim may be voided by not having such attention.

2. Misrepresentations in the application, whether intentional or not, will probably void any claim. A copy of each application is attached to the policy.

3. Claim notices must be filed at once with any of the offices of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company or the Association Office, or Ter Bush & Powell, Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.; a penny post card will do.

4. You must be on duty and regularly employed when this insurance becomes effective. Otherwise write to Ter Bush & Powell, Inc., at once, giving all circumstances.

5. In order to cancel insurance, it is necessary to direct a written notice to the Comptroller of the State of New York, State Office Building, Albany, N. Y.

6. Insurance becomes effective with first deduction from your pay, or by advance premium payment with application.

The Group Plan of Accident & Sickness Insurance is made available to State Employees for the purpose of assisting a disabled person in paying doctor bills, hospital bills, nurses bills, supplying the necessary money to the family for food, rent, etc., during this period of disability, and not so that a State Employee may make money out of being disabled due to accident or illness. Nearly a thousand State Employees are joining this plan every month, because they have seen in many departments in the State, a serious situation arise when a State Employee becomes disabled due to accident or illness, and his income is temporarily impaired, or his expenses increased so that often it is necessary to "pass the hat" to help that fellow employee along during this serious period of disability. Of course in the winter time, more illnesses occur, as a general rule, than in the summer, so now is the time for you to send in your application under the Group Plan of Accident & Sickness Insurance sponsored by this Association.

H. R. S. H. News

The 1940 Executive Committee of the H. R. S. H. Employees Association met December 8 to plan a program for the year and to consider ways to stimulate interest of members in their association and closely to integrate the functions of the Association. Guy de Cordova, president, was in charge of the meeting.

At the monthly meeting of the Association, December 20, the resignation of Mrs. Elizabeth V. Ryan as vice president was accepted. Louis Garrison of the Dental Service was elected to the vacant office.

Several subjects of importance were taken up and acted upon. A Bulletin from the Association of Employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York was of particular interest in that it contained several items of real interest beneficial to the employees in general.

A report on the annual drive for memberships and renewals in the Association of State Civil Service Employees was outlined and the drive will be started in January with the hope that the local Association will go over the top on memberships.

The drive will be in charge of officers of the local association: Guy de Cordova, president; Louis Garrison, vice president; Edward F. Marra, secretary; and Edward L. Weaver, treasurer. Arthur L. Marx is legislative representative and Publicity Director.

John Livingston, vice president of the Association of Employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York, was guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Utica State Hospital Employees Association, December 5. The meeting was in Hutchins Hall of the Utica institution. Delegations from Marcy State Hospital and Rome State School were present. Both units are members of the Association.

Efforts of the CIO to establish a branch on behalf of employees of the Hudson River State Hospital became known when Guy de Cordova, president of the H. R. S. H. Employees Association, acknowledged that CIO agents had been active. He said that, according to his personal observations, the hospital employees group as a whole "is not interested and the (Continued on page 17)
employees are satisfied to continue their affiliation with the State Association of the Department of Mental Hygiene, and the Association of State Civil Service Employees."

A circulating library for employees of the Hospital has been started in a small way and it is hoped the venture will prove popular and increase in size and service. The library is in charge of Margaret L. Schoonmaker, chief occupational therapist.

On Friday night, December 22, at the Amusement Hall, the Annual Christmas entertainment for the benefit of the Patients and employees was tendered by Superintendent Folsom under the direction of Arthur H. Sullivan, Physical Instructor.

A feature motion picture was shown, also several acts of vaudeville from New York City with Gene Peleaz and his orchestra furnishing the music. The entertainment concluded with Santa Claus distributing gifts.

In keeping with tradition the lights were turned on the 16 large Christmas trees that are erected at strategical points of the grounds. These with over 100 that are used in the wards added greatly to the season’s decorative scheme.

On Christmas Day a complete turkey dinner was enjoyed by all and the balance of the time given over to distribution of packages.

August Eitzen, employee of the Hudson River State Hospital, won a spirited five-cornered battle for fire commissioner in what was the most animated election ever to be conducted in Dutchess County. The voting was in the Fairview district and the result is a great victory for Mr. Eitzen.

There were 253 votes cast, a record number for the district, and scores of persons entered the polling places from the Hospital.

Millard F. Hendricks and Charles F. McGill have retired from service with the state at the Hudson River State Hospital after thirty-one and forty-three years respectively. Mr. Hendricks was charge nurse and Mr. McGill, supervisor of roads and grounds. On behalf of members of the employees association, President de Cordova presented each man a gold watch.

Andrew J. Delaney, steward, and Aaron M. Decker, farm supervisor of Hudson River State Hospital, attended a three-day session of the Institute for State Institution Farm Workers in the Wellington Hotel, Albany, recently.

Flag Raising
(Continued from page 9)

boys. They were far from home fighting on foreign soil to make the world safe for democracy. Today in that same territory, a terrible, merciless war is being waged and the world is not yet safe for democracy.

"The men of the American Legion have not given up—they are still carrying on. They are leading the way to greater peace, greater freedom and greater security for us in the United States.

"The American people will move forward and will feel the exhilaration and confidence that has made them what they are conscious of—their incomparable inheritance and the splendor of their destiny. Things that seem difficult today will become easy in the morrow’s sunshine. Long after we, who are here today, have gone on to the greater life, may this flag which is present today, be the emblem of a free, democratic and peace-loving people."
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Napanoch Pistol Experts

For a second time in as many years Napanoch Prison's pistol experts defeated teams of seven other penal institutions and won the President's trophy and a personal letter from President Roosevelt congratulating the team. If the team does as well next year the cup will be a permanent possession.

Correction Commissioner John A. Lyons made the presentation in his office. He told guards of state prisons that it is important to know how to shoot but equally important to know when not to shoot.

The Commissioner said that an example of when not to fire was the time when two inmates of Elmira Reformatory attacked and seriously injured Superintendent Dr. Frank L. Christian, during an attempted prison break.

“There were 1,600 inmates in the institution at that time,” Commissioner Lyons said. “Had there been any shooting, a riot might have resulted. You have demonstrated that you know how to shoot. You have also shown you know when not to shoot.”

The Commissioner also told the guards that the Correction Department considers its staff as a fine loyal group of public servants ready to render sufficient service and protection to the department and to the people of the State.

The trophy was accepted for the team by Eli V. Krom. The President's letter stated: “Your accomplishment is an inspiration for others to raise the standards of marksman­ship in similar organizations to a higher level.” Other members of the team are Edward B. Knight, George P. Halberg, Robert Brown and Francis Lowe.

The Commissioner's trophy for individual high scoring was won by Leroy Weaver, a member of the Elmira Reformatory pistol team. He was one of 2,000 guards in the recent match. The Inspector's trophy went to Charles A. Haynes, an officer of Auburn Prison.

Earl A. Miller, director of personnel, looks on while Correction Commissioner John A. Lyons presents the President's trophy to Napanoch Prison's pistol team. The group also received a congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt.

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Each Tuesday the CIVIL SERVICE LEADER describes the latest ASCSE activities, as well as those of other significant civil service groups. The CIVIL SERVICE LEADER interprets the latest news affecting civil service, as soon as it comes from the commissions, legislatures, and courts. The CIVIL SERVICE LEADER brings you complete news of civil service exams (federal, state, city) as soon as they are announced:

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EXAM KEYS
PROGRESS OF EXAM RATINGS
FUTURE EXAMS
OTHER VITAL NEWS

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In conjunction with upcoming tests for positions in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, the CIVIL SERVICE LEADER presents a series of five articles on Unemployment Insurance, written by:

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IRVING D. NEUSTEIN, member, Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board
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