

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF NEW YORK STATE
A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO THEIR USE**

Revised August 1980

**The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
The New York State Library
Cultural Education Center
Albany, New York 12230**

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A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO THEIR USE

Revised August 1980

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Prepared for the

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK/THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY/CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTER/ALBANY, NEW YORK 12230

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FOREWORD

IMPORTANCE OF DOCUMENTS

The published records of activities, programs and research by entities of New York State government serve to inform the public at large, to meet information needs of the scholarly and official research community, and to provide the documentary history of the state's response to the needs of its citizens.

ARCHIVAL SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCES

Obviously, however, no official publication can include all of the supporting data on which it is based. Such data, comprising an essential research base, may fall within the archival records identified by the New York State Archives' State Records Section, to which requests for information on the availability of such records should be directed.

UNOFFICIAL SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCES

Officially produced information may also be supplemented by newspaper reports contemporary with an official study, and by unofficially published monographs, including academic theses; these often provide information on the background to an official study. Monographs which present governmental or agency history are also useful to establish a time-frame for the subject under investigation, or to interrelate constitutional-legal-administrative history of an agency or function. An important aspect of unofficial publications, often absent or veiled in documents, is their description of partisan or other political forces underlying a governmental action; this information may originate from interviews, unpublished data, or the author's staff association within a governmental unit. Bibliographies frequently form a helpful component within these unofficial studies.

ACCESS: BIBLIOGRAPHIES, INDEXES, CATALOGS

In addition to the bibliographies which exist within individual publications, more comprehensive bibliographical tools provide subject, series, or issuing agency access to government publications. Such resources may have been unofficially published, or may themselves have been issued as state documents.

SCOPE OF GUIDE

This Guide includes selected publications, both official and unofficial, which promote awareness of governmental history and which facilitate identification of government publications reflecting that history. Topics excluded from consideration relate to New York State statutes, administrative law, judicial decisions, and legislative history; these will be covered by separately published bibliographic reviews.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

STATE LIBRARY COLLECTION

The research approach to New York State's official publications varies with the level of subject-command possessed by the information seeker. Subject field specialists often are familiar with highly specific details on a narrow area of government, and can often precisely identify a needed title by its issuing unit or by type of document within a narrowly defined time frame; accurate information facilitates use of State Library catalog records, or, for uncataloged materials, simplifies the professional librarian's role in verifying the information and in having the desired publication made available for use.

Persons having limited subject-area command may require assistance from a librarian before even beginning their research; in cases of straight-forward, well-defined information needs, the librarian may readily suggest potentially useful resources, or provide the research orientation appropriate to the information need. When the information sought is not well-defined and is expressed either in broad terms, or in narrow terms without a known time-period, the publications identified in this Guide may be useful.

**OTHER
INFORMATION
SOURCES**

When bibliographic research fails to establish the existence of officially published information, and when documents provide insufficient detail, archival records should be investigated. Contact with the agency responsible for activities in the subject area under review is another research tactic: this is especially applicable in on-going agency developments or new functional assignments not yet covered by published documents; it also guards against the possibility that the agency failed to deposit the desired publication in the State Library. In many cases, however, the information sought may exist in an available publication but may be difficult to locate because of the publication's poor or non-existent index.

All of the titles listed are in the collections of the New York State Library. The parenthetical information at the end of each entry is the New York State Library classmark. All items may be consulted at the Library, which is located in the Cultural Education Center, Empire State Plaza, at Albany. When circulating copies are available, copies may be borrowed by State government employees (or other persons eligible to borrow from the Library) or on interlibrary loan. For further information, contact Law/Social Sciences Reference Service: (518) 474-5943.

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PART I: NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT

Catalogs and Indexes of Official Publications

The State Library's catalog records do not represent all of the library's retrospective holdings of New York State documents. When the catalogs fail to identify a needed document, the bibliographic tools listed below, if appropriate, should be consulted.

- (1) Hasse, Adelaide R. Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States: New York 1789-1904. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1907. 553p. (RR 016.3 qH35)

Subject index provides detailed analysis of contents of Governors' messages and of publications of administrative officers and the Legislature. Identifies listed publications by their series number (if any) in the Legislative series of Documents. Broad interpretation of economic materials. Excludes laws, and process of government except when economic impact is involved. 1907 publication date forewarns user of obsolescence in terms used as subject topics.

- (2) New York (State) Legislature. General Index to the Legislative Documents of the State of New York, from 1777 to 1888 inclusive. Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1891. 975p. (RR Collection, Unclassed)

Coverage to 1888 is supplied by adding to an index prepared in 1877, through supplemental use of annual indexes to the Documents of the Assembly and of the Senate, separately listed at the end of the 1877 portion. Topics are those used in the annual indexes, and lack consistency. Difficult to use, but includes all documents, in contrast to Hasse's index of documents possessing "economic" interest.

- (3) New York (State) State Library. Checklist of Official Publications. 1947 + (RR Collection, Unclassed)

Cumulations for volumes 1-15 and 16-21, covering 1947-1967, list under official author all publications received by the State Library. Cumulations must be supplemented by annuals for 1968-1971, and monthly issues for 1972 to date; see also Entry no. 4 below. A special issue lists serials published during 1947-1969, and another special issue identifies personal authors and committee and commission chairmen and vice-chairmen for publications issued from 1947 through 1969.

- (4) New York (State) State Library. Dictionary Catalog of Official Publications of the State of New York cataloged by the New York State Library from December 18, 1973 to December 29, 1978. Albany, 1979. 3v. (RR Collection, Unclassed)

Provides access by official or personal authors, titles, and subjects, and supplies full descriptions of all officially published monographs of this State cataloged during the period covered. Supplemented by quarterly and annual cumulations which will cumulate quinquennially.

- (5) New York (State) Legislature. Senate. Cumulative index to Joint Legislative Committees and Selected Temporary State Commissions...1900-1950. (Rev. ed.) Albany, 1966. 224p.
Supplement. 1951-1965. (Albany) 1965. 120p.
Supplement. 1966-1974. 1st Draft. (Albany) 1974. 20, 18p.
(All in RR Collection, Unclassed)

Indexes under the subject of the agency's assignment publications of the two types of study bodies; identifies type of entity, its authorizing basis, purpose, chairmen and vice-chairmen, and reports; further identifies reports by document number in the legislative series. Contains a separate index of names of chairmen and vice-chairmen.

On occasion, catalogs produced by or in cooperation with the Library of Congress may be required for identification. Most notable of these are The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints, and its supplements, and the Monthly Checklist of State Publications, issued since 1910.

Between 1904, when Hasse's coverage ended, and 1947, when the State Library's Checklist began, this Library's holdings of New York State documents which have not been cataloged must be identified for you by our reference staff. Two non-public files serve this purpose: one is our original acquisition record, by issuing agency; the second is a subject file covering from 1904 to 1947.

General History and Government

- (6) New York State Historical Association. History of the State of New York. (Edited by Alexander C. Flick, State historian) Port Washington, N.Y., I.J. Friedman, 1962 (c1961) 10v. in 5. (H974.7 N554h 1962)
- (7) Smith, Ray Burdick, ed. History of the state of New York, political and governmental; edited by Ray B. Smith... Syracuse, N.Y., The Syracuse Press, Inc., 1922. 6 v. (covers from 1776 to 1920) (H974.7 J71)
- (8) Caldwell, Lynton Keith, 1913-. The government and administration of New York. New York. Crowell (1954) 506p. (R353.9747 C147)
- (9) New York (State) Bureau of Secondary Curriculum Development. New York State and local government. 2d rev. ed. (Albany) 1959. 239p. (RR Collection, Unclassed)
- (10) League of Women Voters of New York State. New York State, a citizen's handbook. New York, League of Women Voters of New York State, 1979. 119p. (RR 353.9747 L434n 1979)

The State's involvement in the many social and economic concerns of its citizens naturally reflects the changes our society has undergone since adoption of our first Constitution in 1777. Efficient research requires familiarity with the Constitution in effect during the historic period under review, since major changes occur with the adoption of new constitutions or with amendments to an existing Constitution. In New York, much of the detail which might be considered statutory appears instead in the Constitution; matters not covered by the Constitution legitimately become the subject for statutory law, often frequently revised. A subject responsibility represented in official publications may be a new development, assigned to a newly created agency, or it may be a long-established function which has been assigned to a succession of agencies pursuant to constitutional or statutory provisions. The problems in tracing functional origins and evolution, and some aids in this research, will be encompassed in this presentation under three inter-related topics: Constitutional history, reorganizational history, and efficiency-

and-economy-in-government studies.

New York State has had four Constitutions, adopted in 1777, 1821, 1846, and 1894. Conventions were also held in 1801, 1867/68, 1915, 1938, and 1967. Constitutional Commissions in 1872, 1890, and 1921 (called the Judiciary Convention) were established by law rather than by referendum to recommend Constitutional amendments to the Legislature. These commissions are not to be confused with the commissions established prior to actual or proposed conventions of 1915, 1938, 1959 and 1967, which were created to prepare study materials for the Constitutional delegates.

All of the publications of all of these bodies are rich sources for historic and functional research. Subject access and detailed coverage of Constitutional changes to 1905 is furnished by the following classic of authenticity and scholarship:

- (11) Lincoln, Charles Z. The Constitutional History of New York from the Beginning of the Colonial Period to the Year 1905...Rochester, Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co. 1906. 5v. (R342.7479 L73)

Subject index, name index and tables of statutes and cases appear in volume five. Entire set covers each of the state's four constitutions and their amendments, to 1905.

A publication which adds twentieth century coverage was prepared by the State Library's Law Librarian; although it provides concise summaries of the work of Constitutional entities through 1958, its greater importance lies in its bibliographic identification of official, unofficial, and archival materials relating to the work of these bodies:

- (12) Breuer, Ernest Henry. Constitutional developments in New York 1777-1958; a bibliography of conventions and constitutions with selected references for constitutional research. Albany, University of the State of New York, State Education Department 1958. 103p. (Two supplements cover developments through the 1967 Constitutional Convention) (R016.342747 B846 qB846b qB846c)

Since Lincoln's 1905 history, materials prepared by or for the 1915, 1938 and 1967 Conventions are most useful; publications of other constitutional study bodies from 1958 through 1967, identified in Breuer's bibliographies, are also essential research documents. The 1938 study, known as the Poletti Report for its Chairman, is unsurpassed for the scope, depth and authenticity of its constitutional research; because reference to this twelve-volume set recurs throughout this Guide, its catalog description is supplied below:

- (13) New York (State) Constitutional Convention Committee. Reports of the Constitutional Convention Committee. New York, etc., Burland Printing Co., Inc., etc., 1938. 12v.

Contents—I. New York state constitution annotated.—II. Amendments proposed to New York constitution. 1805-1937—III. Constitutions of the states and United States—IV. State and local government in New York.—V. New York city government functions and problems.—VI. Problems relating to Bill of rights and general welfare.—VII. Problems relating to legislative organization and powers.—VIII. Problems relating to executive administration and powers.—IX. Problems relating to judicial administration and organization.—X. Problems relating to taxation and finance.—XI. Problems relating to home rule and local government.—XII. General Index.

Important constitutional developments have frequently been preceded by major reorganizational studies; lesser governmental reorganizations may be based on statute, agency initiative, or gubernatorial directive. Regardless of its basis, reorganization in government possesses an importance which cannot be overstated, since shifts in structure and function, or creation of new agencies, produce new or changed names of entities and affect the content of their publications.

For the "economic" topics covered, Hasse's Index provides links between successive New York State agencies to 1904. This Guide will limit itself to highlighting major twentieth century reorganizational efforts which influenced establishment of New York's government as we know it today.

In response to early twentieth century agitation for reform of the State's administrative machinery, two important critical studies were jointly prepared for the 1915 Constitutional Convention Commission by two bodies concerned with improved government:

- (14) New York (State) Dept. of Efficiency and Economy. Government of the State of New York. A Description of its Organization and Functions... January 1, 1915. Albany, J.B. Lyon Co., 1915. 768p. (RR, Unclassed)

This first description of New York's government was jointly prepared by the Department and by the unofficial New York Bureau of Municipal Research; similarly, both bodies produced the following publication:

- (15) Bureau of Municipal Research, New York. The Constitution and Government of the State of New York: an Appraisal. (Albany) Bureau of Municipal Research, 1915. 246p. (RR 353.9747 B952)

Both publications identified areas of confusion, duplication and overlap in assignment of functions to some 169 agencies in New York's government. Although Constitutional amendments embodying administrative reforms were adopted by the 1915 Constitutional convention, they were defeated at the polls. Four years later, the need for reform was reaffirmed in the following publication:

- (16) New York (State) Reconstruction Commission. Report of Reconstruction Commission to Governor Alfred E. Smith on Retrenchment and Reorganization in the State Government. October 10, 1919. Albany, J.B. Lyon Co., 1919. 419p. (New York State Documents Collection, unclassified.)

This Commission studied existing state government organization, proposed consolidation of existing agencies, and recommended budgetary and other reforms. Although chaired by Abram Elkus, the commission is best known for its chief of staff, Robert Moses.

Administrative changes were finally authorized by popular acceptance in 1925 of a constitutional amendment reorganizing State government. A commission to make recommendations for legislative implementation of the amendment was established. Chaired by Charles E. Hughes, the commission reported in 1926:

- (17) New York (State) State Reorganization Commission. Report. February 26, 1926. Albany, J.B. Lyon Co., 1926. 70p. (Legislative Document 1926 no. 72) (New York State Documents Collection, unclassified)

The implementing laws passed in 1926 and related materials were subsequently published under the aegis of the Executive Chamber:

- (18) New York (State) Governor, 1923- (Alfred E. Smith) ...The reorganized state government including a syllabus of the Hughes report, the new State departments law with index, and provisions for further amendments with an Introductory statement by Governor Alfred E. Smith. Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1926. 105p. (New York State Documents Collection: GOV 075.04 REOSG)

A later government reorganization study, assigned by Governor Rockefeller to his Secretary, William Ronan, resulted in a compact well-organized 1959 report which recapitulated the most significant arguments for consolidation:

- (19) New York (State) Governor, 1959-1973. (Rockefeller) Proposed reorganization of the Executive Branch of New York State Government. Report to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and Governor's memorandum to the Legislature. Albany, 1959. 75p. (New York State Documents Collection: GOV075.0-4 PRORE)

Piecemeal adoption of some of Ronan's proposals has occurred, but a new interest in broad reorganization developed in the 1970's.

- (20) New York (State) Legislature. Democratic Members. A plan for the reorganization of State government; a summary report submitted to the New York State Legislature by Democratic Conference. 2d. ed. (Albany, 1972) 48 l. (RR, Unclassed)
- (21) New York (State) Legislature. Assembly. New York State commissions and joint legislative committees; a staff report summarizing and analyzing reports from the Assembly standing committees. 53, 17 l. (RR, Unclassed)
- (22) New York (State) Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Governmental Operations. Subcommittee on Government Organization. Executive branch reorganization; a report to the Speaker of the Assembly. (Albany) 1973. 36 l. (Roosa Committee) (RR, Unclassed)
- (23) New York (State) Legislature. Senate. Committee on Finance. The need for a Temporary State Commission on the Organization of Government; Staff Study. (Albany) 1974. 17 l. (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 870.8-4 NEETS)

To recapitulate, the major reorganizational change in the twentieth century was based on the 1925 constitutional amendment authorizing the 1925/27 Reorganization of Government; this established 18 departments by consolidating many agencies. Creation of the new departments of Commerce and of Motor Vehicles required Constitutional amendments in 1943 and 1959. The later departments of Transportation, Environmental Conservation, Social Services and Correctional Services did not require Constitutional amendments because a 1961 amendment had authorized changes in name and function of departments, within a maximum limit of twenty departments. The creation of each of these new or renamed departments, however, was accompanied by considerable shifting of responsibilities from existing or abolished agencies.

Lesser reorganizations than those requiring Constitutional amendments occur more frequently. These are initiated by the Governor, by the Legislature, by the agency head; some are in response to Federal programs requiring state response. Functional redistribution is difficult to trace because unlike Constitutional history which is well recorded, reorganizational changes require use of a variety of sources: agency reports, the Governors' Executive Orders, Public Papers and press releases, and New York's Consolidated or Sessions Laws.

Coordination, Efficiency and Economy Studies

Efficiency-and-economy-in-government studies may be found interspersed with Constitutional and reorganizational reports; these comprise a third research base for tracing administrative history. A few especially important representatives of this type are noted below.

The Department of Efficiency and Economy, previously cited for its transmittal to the 1915 Constitutional Convention of the first description of New York's government, also issued four other volumes as part of its 1914 annual report:

- (24) v. 1: Budget report; v. 3: Report of investigation of the cost of providing free textbooks in the public schools..., v. 4: Annual report concerning investigations of accounting, administration and construction of state hospitals for the insane, state prisons and state reformatory and correctional institutions (includes also state charitable institutions); v. 5: Annual report concerning matters relating to the construction and maintenance of public highways. (New York State Documents Collection: EFF 500-1:1914 v.1-5)

After the 1925-27 reorganization of state government, interest in economy generated creation of a temporary commission which issued the following reports:

- (25) New York (State) State Economy Commission. Report, 1943-1946. Albany. 4v. (Issued in the series of Legislative documents) (1943 report covers the Department of Health, Mental Health Hospitals, and Correctional Institutions. The reports for 1944 through 1946 cover the Department of Labor.) (New York State Documents Collection: ECO 770-1:1943-1946)

The lineal successor to the Economy Commission was created in 1946. Popularly known as the Coordination Commission, and regarded as a Little Hoover Commission, this body produced a landmark series of reports of New York's government:

- (26) New York (State) Temporary State Commission on Coordination of State Activities. Report. 1947-1962/63. Albany. 20v. (Issued in the series of Legislative documents (except 1952/53) (New York State Document Collection: COO 950-1:1947-1963)

Reports for 1947-51 cover the Education Department; 1952/53, Department of Civil Service; 1953/54, 1956/57, Public Authorities; 1957/58, Bureau of Motor Vehicles; 1959/60, Department of Taxation and Finance, Division of Standards and Purchase, Division of Safety, and Department of Public Works; 1960/61, Department of Public Works and administration of public welfare; 1961/62-1962/63, Department of Public Works, 1962/63, pt. 2, Division of Prison Industries.

The most extensive analyses by the Coordination Commission were contained in its reports on the Education and Civil Service departments, and on public authorities.

General Manuals

- (27) New York (State) Department of State. Manual for the use of the Legislature of the State of New York... 1840 + (New York State Documents Collection, unclassified)
- (28) The New York red book, containing latest information relating to the state government... 1892 + (RN 328.7478 A2)

Nineteenth Century: Elusive Governmental, Biographical and Political Information

- (29) Civil list and constitutional history of the Colony and State of New York. (1855-1889-91) Albany, Weed Parson, 1855-1891 (Latest volume, RR 353.9747 C579)
- (30) McElroy, William Henry, ed. Life sketches of government officers and members of the Legislature of the state of New York for 1875. By W.H. McElroy and Alex McBride, Albany, Weed, Parsons, 1875. 333p. (One of several editions, by different editors. Editions for 1858 and 1859 were called Biographical sketches. Issues of Life sketches for 1867, 1868, 1873, 1874 and 1876 were also published) (H974.7 Za)
- (31) Chadbourne, Paul Ansel, ed. ...The public service of the state of New York during the administration of Alonzo B. Cornell, governor. Historical, descriptive and biographical sketches... Boston, J.R. Osgood, 1882. 3v. (974.7 qC43a)
- (32) Moore, Walter Burritt, ...The public service of the State of New York during the year 1883. Historical, descriptive, biographical. Boston, J.R. Osgood, 1883. 315p. in 2 v. (974.7 qZAm)
- (33) The Tribune almanac and political register...1838+. New York, G. Dearborn & co. (etc.) 1838 + annual. (Includes election results for New York State which identify the political parties of the candidates. Party identification is not furnished in official publications during the 19th century) (317.3 T82)

PART 2: LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

Research on the legislative branch will be assisted by extensive bibliographies on the New York State Legislature, prepared by a unit of the State Library. The two most recent editions update an original edition issued in 1974:

- (34) New York (State). State Library. Albany. Legislative Service. The legislature of New York State: a selected annotated bibliography, revised and updated/compiled by Marilyn Gehr. Albany, 1977. 29p. (RR., unclassified)
- (35) New York (State). State Library. Albany. Legislative and Governmental services. The Legislature of New York State: a selected, annotated bibliography/by Dorothy Holt. Albany, 1979. 5p. (RR, unclassified)

Titles of particular depth listed in the above bibliographies are the 1938 Constitutional Convention Committee report, Problems Relating to Legislative Organization and Powers and the 1945 and 1946 reports of the Joint Committee on Legislative Methods, Practices, Procedures and Expenditures. Legislative reform efforts of the 1970's are outlined in the Assembly's Majority report on legislative reforms for 1972, and Toward a more effective legislature (1973); the Democratic members of the Legislature issued their own statement in 1972 under the title Legislative Reform white paper, and in 1974 under a press release title, Democrats pledge sweeping legislative reforms in Albany.

- Stelzer's Capital goods, Hevesi's Legislative politics in New York State and Berle's Does the citizen stand a chance? describe the legislative system. A publication too recent for inclusion in the 1979 bibliography is The politics of legislation in New York State: how a bill becomes a law, by Abdo I. Baaklini and Charles S. Dawson. (Published in 1979 by Comparative Development Study Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, State University of New York at Albany, and the New York State Assembly.) (New York State Documents Collection: STA264-4 POLLN)
- (36) Other reports not included in the bibliography are an 1895 Report by a Commission appointed by Governor Morton to recommend changes in legislative procedure (issued as Assembly Document 1896 no. 20) and the following two reports by a Joint Legislative Committee created in 1957:
 - (37) New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Legislative Practices and Procedures. Interim report. Albany, 1958. 35p. (Legislative Document 1958 no. 14)
Report. Albany, 1959. 50p. (Legislative Document 1959 no. 21)
(New York State Documents Collection: LEG 246.8-1 1958, 1959)

The Journals and the Documents of the Legislature represent two of New York State's most important publications; both were initiated early in the State's history and have long continuity:

- (38) New York (State) Legislature. Assembly. Journal. 1777 +
(New York State Documents collection: LEG 481.2-3: JOURN)
- (39) New York (State) Legislature. Senate. Journal. 1777 +
(New York State Documents Collection: LEG 795.8-3: JOURN)

These Journals are not verbatim debates but are summaries of legislative proceedings. Until 1830, the Journals included reports transmitted to the Legislature; for the period from 1820 to 1829, these reports carried document numbers.

Beginning in 1830, the numbered documents were compiled and published as a series separate from the Journals. This new series, commonly referred to as the Collected

Documents, has undergone four changes in issuance; in all of its forms, however, it has included most of the reports transmitted to the Legislature by entities of all three branches of New York's government. Administrative reports by state agencies continued to be included until mid-twentieth century; since then, however, increasing numbers of agencies no longer are represented in the Documents. In addition to administrative reports, legislative studies by special or joint committees, and reports by temporary commissions, constituting extremely important research publications, traditionally have been included in the Collected Documents. Legislative hearings, on the other hand, usually are issued in typescript, and only rarely will be printed within the series of Documents of the Legislature. Within the last twenty years, the Collected Documents have shown a marked decline in legislative as well as administrative publications, and continuation of the series in its long-established form is uncertain.

Bibliographic access to the publications within the Document series was described in the opening section of this Guide.

A cumulative index to the Documents through 1888 was identified at Entry 2; through 1904, Documents having economic significance were indexed by Hasse (Entry 1). From 1904 to 1947, only the annual indexes to each year's Documents identify the series number of each of the publications included in that year's compilation. Although descriptive cataloging for monographic publications provides series identification in most cases, this identification is not furnished for monographs issued initially without series numbering but which were subsequently included in the bound Collected Documents for the transmittal year. Documents issued by Joint Legislative Committees and Temporary Commissions from 1900 through 1974 are identified at Entry 5; all Documents from 1947 to date are identified in the State Library's Checklist (Entry 3).

The four changes in the Legislature's series of Documents are sequentially identified below:

- (41) New York (State) Legislature. Legislative Documents of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York. 1830. No. 1-434. (Includes documents of both houses in one sequence of numbers.) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 011.9-3 LEGDS)

From 1831 until 1918, each house issued its own set of numerically arranged documents for each year:

- (42) New York (State) Legislature. Assembly. Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York. 1831-1918. (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 481.2-3 DOCAS)
- (43) New York (State) Legislature. Senate. Documents of the Senate of the State of New York. 1831-1918. (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 795.8-3 DOCSS)

Beginning in 1919, the two sets were consolidated into one collection of numbered publications carrying the title Legislative Documents:

- (44) New York (State) Legislature. Legislative Documents. 1919 + (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 011.9-3 LEGDO)

The great quantity of publications encompassed within New York's Collected Document series, combined with its wide distribution to libraries throughout the country, offers nationwide availability to a resource of immeasurable research value.

PART 3: EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

Executive Branch: General

Research on the Executive Branch may be aided by many of the previously listed Constitutional, reorganizational and efficiency studies and unofficially published histories and analyses. In addition, two studies of specialized activities of state government also deserve attention here because both introduce their analyses with a brief history of each agency under review:

- (45) New York (State) Division of the Budget. ...Special services and miscellaneous receipts of the administrative departments of New York State... Albany, J.B. Lyon Co., 1939. 19 v. (Legislative Document 1939 no. 73, 73A-73R) (Each of the existing 18 departments is the subject of an individual report) (New York State Documents Collection: BUD 350-4 SPESM)
- (46) New York (State) Commissioner to study, examine and investigate the exercise of quasi-judicial functions by any board, commission or department of the state. Administrative adjudication in the state of New York. Report to Honorable Herbert H. Lehman by Robert M. Benjamin. Albany, 1942. 6 v. (Covers the following departments: Banking, Insurance, Public Service, Agriculture and Markets, Conservation, Health, Education, Taxation and Finance) (known as the Benjamin Report) (New York State Documents Collection: JUD 815-4 ADMSN)

Other sources of information on individual agencies appear in the annual reports issued by every department (except the Executive Department), and by most of the divisions existing within the Executive Department.

The variety of other publications which offer fiscal, operational or administrative reviews of individual agencies is suggested below:

A great number of audit reports on individual agencies or programs by the State Comptroller and a smaller number by the Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review constitute excellent analyses which usually cover a limited number of recent years. The Legislature's fiscal committees, which annually hold budget hearings on individual agencies' programs, also provide detailed information on agency activities. The Governor's Executive Budget (Entry 56) annually provides summary descriptions of agency operations and structure; organization charts included in this budget are also separately issued on an annual basis by the Budget Division. Reports of Moreland Act Commissions identified by Breuer (Entry 52) also offer great detail on procedures or shortcomings in the agency under investigation. (Two such commissions created after publication of the Breuer title dealt with the Urban Development Corporation and with nursing homes; reports of both Commissions have been issued.) The Governors' annual Public Papers (Entry 55) include recommendations for agency legislation, reorganization proposals, and approval and veto messages on legislation affecting agencies. Many Joint Legislative Committees or special commissions have investigated functional or administrative problems in agencies and have reported their studies and investigations; these bodies, their reports and chairmen may be identified for the period 1900 through 1974 by the Senate's Cumulative index to Joint Legislative Committees and Selected Temporary State Commissions (Entry 5).

The Civil Departments in the Executive Branch

For the twenty departments of New York's government the following list will identify potentially useful analyses, histories and indexes; when none has been identified, review previous suggestions in this Guide, with particular emphasis on use of the department's annual reports.

1. The Executive Department

The growth of executive power, including budget, veto and investigatory powers, is traced in the following studies:

- (47) Crown, James Tracy. The development of democratic government in the State of New York through the growth of the power of the executive since 1920. Ann Arbor, Mich., University microfilms (1965). 359 l. (Thesis - New York University, 1954) (RR 353.9747 C953)
- (48) Gleason, Eugene J. Executive dominance in New York State, by Eugene J. Gleason and Joseph F. Zimmerman. (Albany) Department of Political Science, Graduate School of Public Affairs, State University of New York at Albany. (1974). 53 l. (R 353.9747 qG554)
- (49) Marsh, Margaret Charlotte (Alexander). ...The development of the power of the state executive, with special reference to the state of New York, by Margaret C. Alexander... Northampton, Mass., Department of history of Smith college (1917). p. 147-233. (Smith College studies in history...vol. 2, no. 3, April 1917) (905 S66 v.2)
- (50) Schick, Thomas. The New York State Constitutional Convention of 1915 and the modern State Governor/Thomas Schick. (New York): National Municipal League, 1978. xv, 148p.; (LAW TEXT 79-23160)
- (51) Solomon, Samuel Randolph. The executive veto in New York. Syracuse, N.Y., 1949. 327 l. (Thesis - Syracuse University) (R 328.375 5689)
- (52) Breuer, Ernest Henry. Moreland act investigations in New York, 1907-65. (Albany) University of the State of New York, State Education Department., 1965. 199p. (RR 353.9747 B846) (Describes and indexes 51 Commissions appointed by Governors to investigate state agency administration.)
- (53) Missall, John Ellswerth. The Moreland act, executive inquiry in the state of New York (by) John Ellswerth Missall... New York, King's Crown Press, 1946. 145p. (RR 353.9747 M678)

The dedicated C.Z. Lincoln, noted at Entry 11, was also the editor of an eleven volume set of Governors' messages from 1683 through 1906:

- (54) New York (State) Governor. State of New York. Messages from the governors, comprising executive communications to the Legislature and other papers relating to legislation from the organization of the first colonial Assembly in 1683 to and including the year 1906, with notes. Ed. by Charles Z. Lincoln; pub. by authority of the state ... Albany, J.B. Lyon Company, State Printers, 1909. 11v. (New York State Documents Collection: GOV 075.0-4 MESFG)

Since 1869, a broader collection of individual Governors' official communications during single year periods has been issued:

- (55) New York (State) Governor. Public Papers 1869 + (Irregular, annual) (GOV 075.0-4 PUBPA)

This series includes removal proceedings, statements, speeches and correspondence as well as the Governors' own administrative proposals, and, when issued, approval or veto messages on agency legislation passed by the Legislature. Since Governors' messages are usually also included in the Legislative series of Documents, messages for the period before publication of the Public Papers may be identified either in Hasse (Entry no. 1), in the General Index to the Legislative Documents (Entry 2), or in the last volume of the Lincoln's eleven-volume set of messages identified immediately above.

During a Governor's current term, and during the time period required to compile and publish volumes of Public Papers for recent years, the Governor's activities are reported in press releases; these should be retained until the Public Papers appear in print, usually a few years later than the year covered. Since biographies of gubernatorial nominees are excluded from the Public Papers, permanent retention of press releases containing this biographic information is required if a comprehensive Executive Chamber collection is desired.

One of the factors which governmental scholars emphasize in tracing the growth in power of the Governor is New York's acceptance in 1927 of the Executive Budget constitutional amendment. Pursuant to this amendment, the Governor has issued annually since 1928 a budget document which presents not only a fiscal plan but also briefly describes each agency's major programs and summarizes reorganizations in progress:

- (56) New York (State) Governor. The Executive Budget. 1928 + (annual)
(New York State Documents Collection: GOV 075.0-3 EXEBU)

Unlike the other civil departments which were also established by the 1925 Reorganization of Government Constitutional amendment, the Executive Department as a whole has never issued an annual report. In most cases, the many divisions, commissions, offices, boards and other units, which since 1927 have existed or which currently exist within the Executive Department, issue annual reports under their distinctive agency names. The number of these units, however, is too large to permit review of each such body in this Guide; identification of these entities at any given period will be provided by the appropriate edition of the Legislative Manual; the latter title, through 1969, included also a small amount of administrative history of these Executive Department agencies.

2. Department of Agriculture and Markets

No recent study has been identified. Organizational developments in the 1920's were studied by a Joint Legislative Committee on the Farms and Markets Law which issued a Report and Minority Report in 1922. Two Moreland Act Commissions (see Entry 52) reported in 1919 and 1920. The previously cited Budget study of 1939, the Benjamin Report of 1942, and the Poletti (Constitutional) Report of 1938 provide brief histories containing interesting variations; other sources named earlier must also be reviewed.

3. Department of Audit and Control

- (57) Roberts, James Arthur. 1797 to 1897. A century in the Comptroller's Office.
Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1897. 90p. (RR 353.97472 R64)
- (58) New York (State) Department of Audit and Control. New York State's Comptrollers: 50 guardians of the public purse. (Albany, 1973?) 13p. (New York State Documents Collection: AUD 050-4 NEWCF)

4. Banking Department

- (59) New York (State) Banking Department. Introducing the Banking Department of the State of New York. Albany, 1957. 30p. (RR, BAN 350-4 INTBD)
- (60) ——. Savings banks in the State of New York from their inception in 1819, down to 1869. Albany, 1870. 312p. (Bound at end of Department's 1869 Annual Report on Savings Banks, issued as Assembly Document no. 144 of 1870) (New York State Documents Collection, BAN 350-1 1869 v. 2)

5. Department of Civil Service

Several important studies are concerned with New York's Civil Service. The Horton Committee (1915-1917), the Hutchinson Committee (1930-32), the Fite Commission (1939-41), the Hollowell Committee (1942) and the 1949 Committee on the Proposal for a Single-Headed Civil Service Department are all identified and described in a 1953 Coordination Commission publication, which also provides a detailed departmental history and analysis:

- (61) New York (State) Temporary State Commission on Coordination of State Activities. Staff report on the Department of Civil Service. Albany, Williams Press, 1953. 750p. (Legis. Doc. 1953 no. 42) (New York State Documents Collection: COO 950-4 STARC)

A study of revision of the Civil Service Law was reported on annually from 1951-56:

- (62) New York (State) Temporary State Commission on Revision of the Civil Service Law. Report. 1st-6th. 1951-56. Albany, Williams Press. 6 v. Issued in the series of Legislative Documents. (New York State Documents Collection: CIV 788-1 1951-1956)
- (63) A history through the 1958 recodification was published as Staff Report no. 20 (on Civil Service), issued in 1958 by the Special Legislative Committee on Revision and Simplification of the Constitution. (New York State Documents Collection: CON 176-4 STARE No. 20.)

Recent civil service reform proposals were published in 1977:

- (64) New York (State) Personnel Council. An evaluation of our merit system... Albany, 1977. 35 l. (New York State Documents Collection: PER 650-4 EVAOM)
- (65) Public hearings on civil service reform were held on May 2-3 and 13, 1971, by New York's Temporary State Commission on Management and Productivity in the Public Sector. The Written Statements prepared for both hearings have been deposited in the State Library's Document Collection. (MAN 055-2 + date of hearing)
- (66) A 1977 unofficial study, Change or be changed; the merit system scrutiny, was published by the International Personnel Management Association, Albany District Chapter, in response to request by the President of New York State's Civil Service Commission. (New York State Documents Collection: CIV 214-4 CHABC)

Four other unofficial studies useful in research on New York's civil service system appeared as Syracuse University graduate theses:

- (67) Blake, Robert L. The growth of civil service in New York State municipalities from 1883 to the present. Albany, 1952. 314 l. (RR 352.005 qB636)
- (68) Parker, Russel Bailey. New York State legislative committees and commissions on civil service, 1883-1957. (Albany? 1957) 117 l (RR 351.1 qP242)
- (69) Price, David Sutherland. Classification and salary administration in New York State: Decentralization? (Albany? 1957) 171 l(RR 351.12 qP945)
- (70) Santen, Vernon B. The administration of the New York State Civil service law, 1883-1917. Albany, 1952. 255 l (RR 351.1 S234)

6. Department of Commerce

- (71) The history of the creation of the Division of Commerce in 1941, through achievement of departmental status in 1944, is recorded in the annual reports from 1939/40 of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations. Recent organization, functions and practices are analyzed in a 1974 Audit report on financial and operating practices, New York State Department of Commerce, issued by the Division of Audit and Accounts of the State Department of Audit and Control. (New York State Documents Collection: AUD 200-4 COMDE 1974) A 1978 audit by the same agency concentrated on the Department's economic development and tourism functions (AUD 200-4 COMDE 1978).

7. Department of Correctional Services

Two unofficial histories cover the State's correctional system from its beginnings to the 1840's; both draw heavily on official sources:

- (72) Lewis, Orlando Faulkland. The development of American prisons and prison customs, 1776-1845, with special reference to early institutions in the State of New York. Montclair, N.J. P. Smith, 1967. 350p. (RR 365.973 L67a)
- (73) Lewis, Walter David. From Newgate to Dannemora; the rise of the penitentiary in New York, 1796-1848. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, (1965). 311p. (RR 364.709747 L677)

Sources for later history of this frequently reorganized agency consist of the following previously cited works: 1914 Annual report, v. 4, of the Department of Efficiency and Economy; 1919 Report of the Reconstruction Commission; several Moreland Act Commission reports (noted in Breuer's index, Entry 52); several Parole, Probation, and Prison commissions' reports (noted in the Senate's Cumulative index to Joint Legislative Committees, Entry 5).

Correctional history to 1954, emphasizing probation and parole, is described in the following M.P.A. thesis:

- (74) Haines, Harry J. Trends in correction principles and programs illustrated by developments in the New York State correction system. (Albany) 1954. 160 l. (RR 364.9747 qH153)

8. Education Department

Several excellent histories of this department are available:

- (75) Detlefsen, Bruce B. A popular history of the origins of The Regents of the University of the State of New York... Albany, State Education Department, 1975. 118p. (RR UNI 068-4 POPHO)
- (76) Hough, Franklin Benjamin. Historical and statistical record of The University of the State of New York...1784 to 1884. Albany, Weed, Parsons, 1885. 867p. (379.747 H83)
- (77) New York (State) Department of Public Instruction. The public school. History of common school education in New York from 1633 to 1904. Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1904. 124p. (379.747 N552p)
- (78) New York (State) University. Education in New York State, 1784-1954... by Harlan Hoyt Horner. Albany, University of the State of New York, State Education Department, 1954. 166p. (New York State Documents Collection: UNI 068-4 EDUNY)
- (79) New York (State) University. Division of Research. The New York State Education Department, 1900-1965. Albany, 1967. 63p. (RR 379.747 qN55615n)
- (80) Sherwood, Sidney. The University of the State of New York: history of higher education in the state of New York. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 538p. (RR 379.747 S55a)

The previously cited Coordination Commission, in its Reports for 1947 through 1951, studied in detail every activity of the Department of Education; the 1951 Report presents the history of the Board of Regents. Another study of the Regents was unofficially published.

- (81) Abbott, Frank C. Government policy and higher education; a study of the Regents of The University of the State of New York, 1784-1949. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, (1958) 419p. (378.747 A131q)

The New York State Library's history is detailed in the following two publications:

- (82) Vloebergh, Helen E. A history of the New York State Library from 1818 to 1905. Washington, Catholic University, 1955. 76 l. (RR 027.5747 qV871)
- (83) Roseberry, Cecil R. For the government and people of this State: a history of the New York State Library. Albany, New York State Library, 1970. 126p. (RR 027.5747 qR798)

Indexes to Education Department publications

A great many publications of the Education Department and of the State Library and State Museum were issued in a numbered series of Bulletins. This series from 1902 to 1936 is indexed by the following publication:

- (84) Moore, Kay Kirlin. A checklist and index for The University of the State of New York bulletins, numbers 255-1094, June 1902 to June 1936. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1938. 37lp. (New York State Library. Bibliography bulletin 79) (RR 016.37 M82)

The New York State Museum's publications to 1902 are indexed in:

- (85) Ellis, Mary. Index to publications of the New York State natural history survey and New York State Museum 1837-1902. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1903. p. 239-653. (New York State Museum. Bulletin 66. Misc. no. 2) (RR 016.5 E47)

Publications issued as Museum Bulletins from 1902 to 1936 were indexed by the Moore title cited above, but a more extensive time period is covered by the following work:

- (86) Lieb, Janice. Indexes to the New York State Museum bulletins, 1888-1973, by Janice Liebe and Debra Ames. Brockport, N.Y., Drake Memorial Library, State University College at Brockport, 1974-75. 2 v.

9. Department of Environmental Conservation (created in 1970)

The fiftieth anniversary of the law creating New York's Forest Preserve and Forest Commission led to the following publication:

- (87) Whipple, Gurth A. A history of half a century of the management of the natural resources of the Empire State, 1885-1935. Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1935. 199p. (RR 333.09747 W57)

The various agencies which preceded the present Department may be identified and studied using materials described in this Guide's introduction to the Executive Branch.

Executive Department (see first department treated in this segment)

10. Department of Health

Two public relations pamphlets may be of some use:

- (88) New York (State) Department of Health. Your New York State Department of Health. Albany, 1961. 40p. (New York State Documents Collection: HEA 302-4 YOUNY)
- (89) . New York State Department of Health: what it does and why. Albany, 1975. 16p. (New York State Documents Collection: HEA 302-4 NEWYS)

Three units were described in the following document:

- (90) New York (State) Health Planning Commission. History of the Public Health Council, State Hospital Review and Planning Council, regional hospital councils, areawide health planning agencies, and State Health Planning Commission through 1975. Albany, 1975. 118 l. (New York State Documents Collection: HEA 770-4 HISPH)

The previously cited 1938 Poletti Report, the 1939 Budget Study and the 1942 Benjamin Report identify significant events in the Department's history and direct researchers to other sources. The reorganization begun in 1977 is described in the Governor's State of the Health messages for 1977 and 1978 and in his Executive Budget for 1978/79 and 1979/80.

11. Insurance Department

The Budget study of 1939 and the Benjamin Report of 1942 provide summary histories; a centennial publication, unofficially issued, offers more detail but is still not a thorough analysis:

- (91) Gudmundsen, John. In the public interest. One hundred years of insurance supervision in New York State. Published for the New York Insurance Department Centennial. (New York?) Insurance Industry Committee, 1960. 46p. (RR 368.9747 G923)
- (92) A departmental pamphlet, How the New York State Insurance Department serves you, was issued in 1961 to explain the Department's objectives and activities (RR HEA 626-4 HOWIS)

Early Department history is covered in great detail. Insurance scandals in 1905 led to investigation, hearings and a report by the Armstrong Committee:

- (92) New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Investigation of Life Insurance. Testimony taken before the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York to investigate and examine into the business and affairs of life insurance companies doing business in the State of New York. Albany, Brandow, 1905-06. 10v. (Volume 10 includes index to testimony, and the Committee's Report, also issued separately) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 251.9-2 1905)

The effort by Governor Hughes to remove Insurance Superintendent Kelsey covers the 1907-08 period, and led to enactment of the Moreland Act. The first Moreland Commission studied the Insurance Department and reported in 1908; another Moreland Commission investigated the Department and reported in 1934. A Joint Legislative Committee on Corrupt Practices in connection with Legislation and Affairs of Insurance Companies reported in 1911, and Joint Committees on Revision of Insurance Laws and on Insurance Rates and Regulations issued reports for 1938-41 and 1948-74 respectively. Full identification may be found in the previously cited index to Moreland Act investigations, and in the Cumulative Index to Joint Legislative Committees... (Entries 52 and 5, respectively).

12. Department of Labor

A mimeographed publication presents a concise departmental history to 1941:

- (94) New York (State) Department of Labor. The development and functions of the New York State Department of Labor. Albany, 1941. 34 l. (New York State Documents Collection: LAB 156-4 DEVFN)

Later developments and fuller details appear in the 1944-1946 Reports of the previously cited State Economy Commission. A 1956 thesis is an additional source of information:

- (95) Java, Alice Murray. A history of the New York State Department of Labor in relation to the development of labor legislation in New York State. (Albany?) 1956. 108 l. (RR 353.9747 qJ41)

The variety of programs under the Department's jurisdiction is described in a 1965 public relations pamphlet:

- (96) New York (State) Department of Labor. The New York State Department of Labor. Albany, 1965. (RR LAB 156-4 NEWYS)

Reorganizations and Moreland Act Investigations may be identified using sources previously described.

An excellent description of the Department's publications in the labor statistics field was provided in the October 1948 issue of Labor Market Review, issued at that time by the Bureau of Research and Statistics in the Department's Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance. (New York State Documents Collection: PLA 029-3 LABMR)

13. Department of Law

A Syracuse University thesis provides an excellent history:

- (98) Swanson, Karl T.W. The background and development of the office of Attorney General in New York. (n.p.) 1954. 416 l. (RR 353.97475 qS972)

Another Syracuse University thesis deals with a more specialized aspect but also provides a history of the office:

- (99) Gordon, Robert Hoag. The relationship between the Attorney General and agency counsels in New York State. Ann Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms, 1967. 687 l. (RR 353.97475 G664)

Indexes to Opinions of the Attorney-General:

A compilation of opinions from 1796 to 1872 is accompanied by an index:

- (100) New York (State) Attorney General's Office. Opinions of the Attorney general of the State of New York, from the formation of the State government to February 1872. Comp... by Hiram E. Sickels. Albany, Banks & Brothers, 1872. 607p. (Law Library)

Indexing by subject, or by law chapter or section, appears in each annual compilation of the Attorney-General's Opinions. A cumulative index to opinions from 1940 through 1962 was published in 1965; from 1963, each year's Opinions contains an index which cumulates over a ten-year period. (Law Library)

14. Department of Mental Hygiene

A compact review of responsibilities for mental health from colonial days to 1955 is provided in a departmental publication:

- (101) New York (State) Department of Mental Hygiene. History of the Department of Mental Hygiene. Albany, 1955. 14p. (RR 362.209747 qN5562)
- (102) The Consolidated Laws of New York, Book 3A, Mental Hygiene Law, 1951 edition, contains a useful preface entitled "History of the Mental Hygiene Law." (Law Library)

Hasse's Index provides excellent coverage of special publications on mental health to 1904. Thereafter, the following previously noted documents include within their scope the state's role in mental health services: the 1914 Report (on State Institutions) by the Department of Efficiency and Economy, the 1919 Reconstruction Commission Report, the 1943 State Economy Commission's Report, and the 1939 Budget Division study.

In 1944, a Moreland Act Commission reported its criticisms and its proposals to remedy conditions in the Department of Mental Hygiene in the following publications:

- (103) New York (State) Commission to investigate the management and affairs of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the state of New York and the institutions operated by it. The care of the mentally ill in the state of New York; a report by a commission appointed by Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, governor of the state of New York, pursuant to section 8 of the Executive law, to investigate the management and affairs of the Department of mental hygiene of the state of New York, and the institutions operated by it. (Albany) 1944. (New York State Documents Collection: MEN 860-4 CARMI)

Governor Rockefeller's 1962 Public Papers carry his outline of a comprehensive Master Plan for Mental Health. Implementation phases included a 1963 reorganization of the Department of Mental Hygiene and appointment of a committee to plan the overall program. The Committee reported in 1965:

- (104) New York (State) Planning Committee on Mental Disorders. A plan for a comprehensive mental health and mental retardation program for New York State. Report to the Governor. July 1, 1965. (Albany) Planning Staff, Division of Mental Health Resources and Policy Planning (1965) 7v. (New York State Documents Collection: MEN 095-4 PLACM)

A recommended recodification of New York's mental hygiene law was submitted to the Department in 1968:

- (105) Institute of Public Administration, New York. A new mental hygiene law for New York State; report and draft legislation... New York, 1968. 256p. (362.209747 I595 1968)

The most recent reorganizational activities were initiated by Governor Carey. As Governor-elect, he appointed a new review body chaired by Kevin Cahill:

- (105a) The Mental Health Task Force. Report...to Governor-Elect Hugh L. Carey. (New York? 1974) 51 l. (351.842 qM549 75-2567)

A major reorganization of the Department was achieved in 1977 and is described in a Senate publication:

- (106) New York (State) Legislature. Standing Committee on Mental Hygiene and Addiction Control. The reorganization of the Department of Mental Hygiene. (Albany) 1977. 22p. (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 916.7-4 REODM)

The Governor's Executive Budget for 1976/77 and later years summarizes the progress made under this newest reorganization.

15. Department of Motor Vehicles

(107-
108)

The Coordination Commission analyzed in detail the operations of the bureau of Motor Vehicles in its Interim staff report and its Final staff report, both issued in 1958. The final report recommended departmental status for the Bureau, which was accomplished effective in 1961 following approval in 1959 of a Constitutional amendment.

A subsequent graduate thesis by a Coordination Commission staff member reviewed implementation of Commission recommendations:

- (109) Wiebe, Richard A. The temporary state commission as an instrument of analysis: the Coordination Commission and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. New York, 1962. (RR 353.9747 qW642)

(110-
111)

Two of the Department's Annual Reports, those for 1968 and for 1974, present brief histories of motor vehicle administration beginning with 1901. (New York State Documents Collection: MOT 425-1 1968, 1974))

Comptroller's audits and program audits also present fairly recent information:

- (112) New York (State) Department of Audit and Control. Division of Audits and Accounts. Audit report on financial and operating practices: New York State Department of Motor Vehicles. Albany, 1971. 84 l. (New York State Documents Collection: AUD 200-4 MOTVD + date of audit) (Supplemented by audits filed December 21, 1977, and July 31, 1979)
- (113) ——. Audit report on financial security program. Department of Motor Vehicles, Insurance Control Bureau. Albany, 1974. 11p. (New York State Documents Collection: AUD 200-4 FINSP)
- (114) New York (State) Legislative Commission on Expenditure Review. Driver licensing and control programs. Albany, 1974. 107p. (New York State Documents Collection: EXP 050-4 DRILC)

16. Department of Public Service

- (115) The Public Service Commission's Annual Report for 1939 reviews utility regulation in New York State since 1855 (New York State Documents Collection: PUB 146-1 1939). An updated history was published in 1953.
- (116) New York (State) Public Service Commission. Utility regulatory bodies in New York State, 1855-1953; an outline of the development and scope of regulation. Samuel Cohan, ed. Albany, 1953. 47p. (New York State Documents Collection: PUB 146-4 UTIRB)

A 1967 public relations pamphlet describes specific activities of units:

- (117) New York (State) Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission, Department of Public Service; its functions in the protection of public interest. Albany, 1967. 25p. (New York State Documents Collection: PUB 146-4 PUBSC)

(118-
119)

A Moreland Act Commission in 1911 investigated and reported on the Public Service Commission, First District. A Joint Legislative Committee (chaired by George Thompson) on Investigation of the Public Service Commissions conducted extensive hearings and issued reports and hearing testimony from 1915 through 1917. These bodies are fully identified in the bibliographic tools cited at entries 52 and 5, respectively.

In 1930, the important Knight Commission issued a four volume report:

- (120) New York (State) Commission on Revision of the Public Service Law. Report together with separate reports of Commissioners and counsel and public hearings and exhibits. Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1930. 4v. (New York State Documents Collection: PUB 338-1 1930)

An investigation of relations between utility companies and public officials was begun in 1934, and is recorded in the following documents:

- (121) New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Public Utilities. Final report of the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Public Utilities, February 24, 1936. Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1936. 150p. (Includes 1935 Report) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 362.1 1936)
- (122) — Public hearings. Dec. 18, 1934 - Feb. 7, 1936. Albany, 1934-36. (Incomplete) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 362.2 + date)

A 1952 thesis furnishes an excellent history of 1930:

- (123) Landau, Martin. The New York Public Service Commission, 1907-1930; a study of regulation in its political environment. An Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms, 1974. 415 l. (RR 380.16 L253)

17. Department of Social Services

The most authoritative work on New York's welfare system to 1940 is a two-volume research study:

- (124) Schneider, David Moses. The history of public welfare in New York State, Montclair, N.J., Patterson Smith, 1969 (c.1938-41) 2v. (RR 362.9747 S35)

A summary history by the same author was published by the Department:

- (125) Schneider, David Moses. The road upward. Three hundred years of public welfare in New York State by David M. Schneider and Albert Deutsch, Albany, Department of Social Welfare, 1939. 59p. (New York State Documents Collection: SOC 764.4 ROAVT)

A chronology updated to 1973 and a centennial historical summary were also published by the Department:

- (126) New York (State) Department of Social Services. Bureau of Research. Milestones in public welfare, New York State, 1616-1973; a chronology of significant landmarks in public welfare in New York State. (Rev. ed.) Albany, 1975. 11p. (New York State Documents collection: SOC 322-4 MILPW)
- (127) New York (State) Department of Social Welfare. A century of dedication; the New York State Board of Social Welfare: a historical profile. Albany, 1967. 22p. (New York State Documents Collection: SOC 764.4 CENDN)
- (128) Moreland Commission reports were issued in 1916 and 1963 (see Breuer, Entry 52). In 1965, a New York (State) Citizens Committee on Welfare Costs, jointly appointed by Governor Rockefeller and the Chairman of the State Board of Social Welfare, issued its Report. (56p. New York State Documents Collection, unclassified)

The 1914 Report (on State Institutions) by the Department of Efficiency and Economy, the 1943 Report of the State Economy Commission, the 1919 Reconstruction Commission's Report and the 1939 Budget study are also useful.

18. Department of State

Until the 1925/27 reorganization of government, the Secretary of State was a constitutional officer from whom annual reports were not required. It was not until 1912 that a Secretary of State voluntarily issued a report on the operations of his office; this practice was continued for three consecutive years:

- (129) New York (State) Secretary of State. Annual Report. 1st-3d; 1911-1913. Albany. 1912-1914. 3v. (New York State Documents Collection: STA 054-1 1911-13)

The Annual Report covering 1913 is particularly strong in tracing historical developments back to their origins, in furnishing comparative statistics for long time periods, and in providing a catalog of records maintained in the office of the Secretary of State.

Other useful materials include the previously cited 1919 Report of the Reconstruction Commission, the 1926 Report of the State Reorganization Commission, and, of course, the annual reports which the Department of State has issued since 1927.

An interesting history of the State Census function of the Secretary of State appears in a Moreland Act study of alleged irregularities in the conduct of the 1925 enumeration:

- (130) New York (State) Commission on Investigation of the Secretary of State in Relation to the State Enumeration of Inhabitants, 1925. Report to Governor Alfred E. Smith on the investigation of the Department of State in relation to the state enumeration of 1925, by Randall J. LeBoeuf, Jr., Commissioner. January 20, 1928. Albany, J.B. Lyon Co., printers, 1928. 163p. (New York State Documents Collection: STA 048-1 1925)

19. Department of Taxation and Finance

Volume four and volume eight of the 1938 Constitutional Convention Commission's reports (cited at Entry 13) are entitled respectively, Problems Relating to Executive Administration and Powers, and State and Local Government in New York; both provide

summary historical, structural and functional descriptions of the Department to 1938. Studies of state and local fiscal issues appear in Volume 10, Problems Relating to Taxation and Finance.

The many organizational changes since 1938 must be traced using previously identified resources. Historical development of fiscal activities appeared in several editions of the following publication issued from 1947 to 1964:

- (131) New York (State) Department of Taxation and Finance. Research and Statistics Bureau. The New York State and local tax system. 1947-1964. Albany. (New York State Documents collection: TAX 803-3 NEWYS)

An unofficial publication is useful for the period ending in 1912:

- (132) Sowers, Don Conger. The financial history of New York State from 1789 to 1912. New York, Columbia University, 1914. 346p. (RR336.747 S73)

An index to twenty-six official tax studies undertaken between 1916 and 1938 was prepared by the State Library's Legislative Reference Librarian and published by the latest of these tax study entities:

- (133) New York (State) Commission to Revise Tax Laws. Indexes to reports of the special tax investigation commissions, 1916-1938. Albany, J.B. Lyon, 1938. 579p. (Legislative Document 1938 no. 96) (RR TAX 500-4 INDRS)

20. Department of Transportation

This Department, created in 1967, was assigned duties formerly invested in the Department of Public Works, the Office of Transportation, State Traffic Commission, and aviation functions formerly performed by the Department of Commerce. In 1970, transportation regulatory duties were reassigned from the Public Service Commission to the new Department.

No comprehensive administrative history has been identified. Previously listed resources must be utilized in research on the new Department and its predecessor agencies.

PART 4: JUDICIAL BRANCH

Lincoln observes, in his Constitutional history (Entry 11, v. 2, p. 64): "There seems to be no permanency in our judicial system. Its fluctuations have been very marked, both in organization and detail. In this respect it presents a striking contrast to the other great departments into which our government is divided."

New York's first separate article relating to the judiciary appeared in the second Constitution, adopted in 1821. Inadequacies in the judicial system were noted as early as 1828 by Governor Clinton; court delay was criticized by Governor March in 1834, and the need for judicial reorganization was expressed by Governors from 1839 to 1845. Reorganization was accomplished by the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and further reforms were added by the Judiciary Article of 1869. A Judiciary Commission of 1890 proposed changes necessary to meet modern needs, and many of these proposals became part of the 1894 Constitution. Amendments in 1925 comprised a general revision.

- (134) All of the judiciary provisions and major amendments to each of New York's Constitutions before 1938 are presented in chapter one of Problems relating to Judicial Administration and Organization, issued as volume nine of the reports of the 1938 Constitutional Convention Committee (Entry 13). This chapter was reprinted from the fourth Annual Report (covering 1936) of New York State's Judicial Council. The full Report of the Judicial Council includes also an historical analysis of the Judiciary Article, chapters on individual judicial problems and reprints of the proceedings and reports of the Judiciary Constitutional Convention of 1921.

Rejection of the Judiciary Article drafted by the 1938 Convention was followed by approval of individual amendments in 1943, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953. In 1953, Governor Dewey proposed a Commission to "offer us broad revisions to give us a truly twentieth century court system." (Public Papers, 1953. p. 15.) The 1953 Legislature responded by creating the Temporary Commission on the Courts, chaired by Harrison Tweed.

The Commission and its subcommittees held numerous hearings and issued several publications. Annual activities and legislative proposals were presented in the Commission's reports:

- (135) New York (State) Temporary Commission on the Courts. Report; 1953/54-1957/58. (Report for 1953/54 called Preliminary Report. Report for 1956/57 issued in four parts; for 1957/58, in three parts. Issued in the legislative series of documents.) (New York State Documents Collection: COU 776-1-date)

The 1958 Legislature failed to approve the Tweed Commission's proposed court reorganization plan, and the Commission went out of existence after a bill to extend its life was not passed by the Assembly.

A fresh court reform effort was initiated in 1959 by newly elected Governor Rockefeller, and culminated in voter approval in 1961 of a court reorganization constitutional amendment. Implementation of the amendment was accomplished in 1962 by adoption of twenty-two bills prepared by a Joint Legislative Committee on Court Reorganization; the Committee also prepared forty additional bills adopted in 1963 and 1964. The legislative history and record of Committee activities are summarized in the Ninth Interim Report, which constitutes the final item in the series of reports identified below:

- (136) New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Court Reorganization. Report and draft of proposed legislation to implement...provisions of the new Judiciary Article of the Constitution, Article VI, adopted by the people on November 7, 1961 Albany, 1962-64. 9 v. (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 124.2-4 REPDP)

- Although the Joint Committee continued in existence during 1964/65, no activities report for this period was deposited in the State Library's collection, nor was it published in the legislative series of documents. Under changed political control, the 1965 Legislature created a new Joint Committee on Court Reorganization (137) which issued a Report for 1965/66 and for 1966/67 (LEG 124.2-1: date). The original (138) and the reconstructed committee both held public hearings, and Transcripts for the following dates were deposited in the State Library: February 14, 16 and March 1, 1962, March 1, 7 and 8, 1963; February 10, 1966; and November 29, 1966. (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 124.2-2 + date).

- The Committee was continued from 1967 until 1969 under a new name: the Joint Legislative Committee to Study the Administration of Justice. And although annual reports were mandated by the concurrent resolutions which established (139) the committee, none have been identified. Hearings for the following dates were deposited in the State Library: January 16, 17, 24, and February 7, 1969 (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 234.9-2 + date)

The work of the Joint Legislative Committee under its 1967 name change was overshadowed by the convening in 1967 of New York State's most recent Constitutional Convention. The importance of constitutional materials received earlier emphasis in this Guide. In continuance of the pattern set at the 1915 and 1938 Conventions, the 1967 Convention was assisted in its efforts by materials prepared by a study body. One of the fourteen research reports submitted to the 1967 Convention Delegates dealt with court reorganization and reform issues:

- (140) New York (State) Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention. The Judiciary. March 31, 1967. New York, 1967. 292p. (Its Report no. 12) (New York State Documents Collection: CON 692-4 JUDIC)

This publication presents history, current provisions, and possible alternatives in areas relating to selection and removal of judges, judicial administration and finance, and structure of State and local courts.

- (141) The Convention's Judiciary Committee also held and transcribed Public Hearings on questions of court merger and judicial selection. The State Library's collection includes all of these Hearings, held on May 23, June 6, 14-15, and August 2, 1967. (New York State Documents Collection: CON 513-2 + date of hearing)

The proposed Constitution adopted by the 1967 Convention offered reforms in its Judiciary Article; however, in submitting the entire document as a single unit for voter ratification, the Convention permitted no judgment on the Judiciary Article alone, and the whole proposed new Constitution was defeated at the polls.

Court reform was next studied by the Temporary Commission on the State Court System, created in 1970 and chaired by D.C. Dominick. The Commission held hearings, copies of which were not deposited in the State Library, and issued two reports:

- (142) New York (State) Temporary Commission on the State Court System. Interim Report... March 1, 1972. Albany 1972 13 l. (New York State Documents Collection: COU 576-1 1972)
- (143) . And Justice for All. (Albany) 1973. 3 parts (New York State Documents Collection: COU 576-1 1973)

Part one of the Dominick Commission's 1973 report made recommendations on administering

and financing the court system; part two dealt with court structure, selection and discipline of judges, and criminal defendant procedures; part three proposed necessary constitutional and legal changes.

Governor Rockefeller, after reviewing the Dominick Report developed in consultation with the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals his own proposals for judicial selection and court management and finance. These are summarized in (144) the Governor's 1973 Public Papers (p. 848-850).

The 1973 Legislature's response to the court reform proposals was to create another Joint Committee on Court Reorganization, chaired by Bernard G. Gordon. From August to October 1973, the Committee held public hearings, which were not deposited in the State Library. In 1974, two reports were issued:

(145) New York (State) Legislature. Joint Committee on Court Reorganization. Revised Preliminary Report. (Albany) 1974. 17 l (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 124 2-4 REVPR)

(146) _____. Report. (Albany) 1974. 50p. (Legislative Document 1973, i.e. 1974 no. 24) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 124.2-1 1973-74)

The 1973/74 Report includes in each chapter a brief history of the topic treated, and identifies previous official studies; it also includes in an appendix bills to amend the Constitution to create a Commission on Judicial Conduct, to administer and finance the court system, and to select Court of Appeals judges. The first two amendments passed the Legislatures of 1974 and 1975, but at the 1975 election, the voters ratified only the judicial discipline amendment.

(147) The only Joint Committee Hearing which was transcribed and deposited in the State Library was held in Utica on February 20, 1975, and dealt with selection of judges, a judicial conduct commission, court finance, consolidation, and the concept of a court administrator. (179p. New York State Documents Collection: LEG 124.2-2 2-20-75)

An Assembly rules change, effective April 1, 1975, prohibited creation of joint or select committees, so that subsequent hearings on court reform were held by an entity called the Select Task Force on Court Reorganization. This body's public hearings, held on October 2, November 13 and 20, 1975, and February 19, 1976 were deposited in the State Library (New York State Documents Collection: LEG. 125.1-2 + date of hearing.)

Legislative interest in court reform continued to be shared by the Executive Chamber. Governor-Elect Carey in 1974 appointed a Task Force on Judicial Selection and Court Reform, chaired by Cyrus Vance, which issued three reports:

(148) New York (State) Governor-Elect's Task Force on Judicial Selection and Court Reform. Report. (Albany), 1974. 16 l. (New York State Documents Collection: GOV 118.9-4 REPGE)

(149) New York (State) Governor's Task Force on Judicial Selection and Court Reform. The certification and retirement of judges. (Albany?) 1975 4 l. (New York State Document's Collection: GOV 943.8-4 CERRJ)

- (150) The integration and unification of the New York State trial courts. (Albany?)
1975. 11 L. (New York State Documents Collection: GOV 943.8-4 INTUN)

On May 3, 1976, Governor Carey publicized Task Force recommendations in a special message on court reform transmitted to the Legislature; he subsequently called the Legislature into Extraordinary Session to act on court proposals. The constitutional amendment which passed provided for appointment of Court of Appeals judges, judicial discipline, and court administration. Following second approval by the Legislature of 1977, the amendment was ratified by the electorate and became effective on April 1, 1978. Court merger amendments, however, have failed to pass and remain under study.

In addition to the general judicial reform efforts outlined above, earlier more specialized commissions had prepared studies which led to important legislation. One such body was the Page Commission, formally established as the Commission to Inquire into Courts of Inferior Criminal Jurisdiction in Cities of the First Class.

- (151) Reports by this entity were issued in 1909 and 1910, as Assembly Document
(152) numbers 35 and 54 respectively; a five-volume compilation of Proceedings
was issued in 1909 as Senate Document number 30. (New York State Documents
Collection: COU 671-2: 1909)

- Another court study was authorized in 1930, with the creation of the Commission on the Administration of Justice (Buckley Commission). This entity issued reports
(153) from 1932 through 1939. (New York State Documents Collection JUS 350-
1: 1932-1939). While the reports from 1935 through 1939 are devoted to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the 1934 Report is the main report on judicial machinery and is accompanied by outstanding support studies. Two important legislative results recommended by the Commission were the creation of the Law Revision Commission and the Judicial Council.

The Judicial Council and its successor agencies offer authentic and detailed information on court activities and judicial developments; studies, statistics and legislative proposals on the judiciary are consistent features. The annual reports since 1934 were issued under the following name changes:

- (154) New York (State) Judicial Council. Report. 1st-21st; 1934-54 (New York State Documents Collection: JUD 770-1: 1934-1954)
(155) New York (State) Judicial Conference. Report. 1st-8th. 1955-1962. (New York State Documents Collection: JUD 320-1: 1955-1962)
(156) New York (State) Administrative Board of the Judicial Conference. Report. 9th-23d; 1962/63-1977 (New York State Documents Collection: JUD 410-1: 1962/63-1977)

Only one cumulative index was issued, covering the Council's reports for 1934 through 1943. Reports since 1973/74 include an introductory chapter which describes with great clarity the structure, administration and financing of New York State courts. This description is superior to that furnished by either the Legislative Manual or the Red Book, although the latter titles are useful sources of information on membership, terms, salaries; the Red Book, in addition, furnishes biographical data.

PART 5: SELECTED SOURCES OF STATISTICAL AND FISCAL INFORMATION

Heavy research demand for statistical and fiscal information on New York State warrants a brief orientation to selected sources of such data.

Two historically prominent features of agencies' annual reports had been their detailed description of unit activities, and their great quantities of supporting statistics, published either within the narrative report or as a separate compilation accompanying the textual report. Both of these aspects were affected by the recommendations of an interdepartmental body appointed by Governor Rockefeller to improve governmental efficiency:

- (157) New York (State) Interdepartmental Management Improvement Council. Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports. Albany, 1965. 2 l. (New York State Documents Collection: MAN 308-4 GUIPA)

The Guidelines urged agencies to produce reports that would be concise and departmental in scope, informative and attractive to the public, moderate in cost, timely and brief (preferably shorter than thirty-five pages). Statistics, except for overall quantitative data, were to be omitted from annual reports, and, if necessary, published in a separate statistical report.

While some agencies' reports had begun to decline in their extensiveness even before the Guidelines were issued, further reductions, plus reporting changes throughout the entire official community, marked agencies' compliance with the 1965 recommendations. Statistics within the new type of reports are far more limited than in pre-Guidelines reports, and agencies vary in their consistency in issuing separate statistical compilations. A few agencies had begun separate statistical reporting prior to publication of the Guidelines. One such agency is the Social Services Department, which initiated in 1953 its ongoing practice of publishing a separate statistical supplement to its annual report.

- The State Education Department's annual reports from 1926/27 thru 1959/60 included separate volumes of statistical data; since 1959/60, these educational
(158) statistics have appeared in a new departmental serial entitled Annual Educational Summary. (New York State Documents Collection: 1959/60-1964/65: UNI 878-3 EDUSN; 1965/66 + UNI 510.3 ANNES)

- The bulk of the State Health Departments statistics appeared in separate statistical volumes issued as parts of the department's annual reports for 1921 through 1967; in 1970, these statistics began to be issued annually in a new serial
(159) entitled Vital Statistics of New York State. (New York State Documents Collection: HEA 320-3 VITSN)

Perhaps in response to the Guidelines, the Department of Taxation and Finance commenced, with the 1965/66 fiscal year, the practice of issuing separate statistical supplements to its annual reports.

- Statistics on crime from 1830 through 1919 appear in the Secretary of State's
(160) Annual Report on Statistics of Crime (New York State Documents Collection: STA 054-1 ANNRC). The compilation of these statistics was reassigned under the 1927 reorganization of government to the Department of Correction, which issued from 1930 through 1944 its Report of the Commissioner of Correction on
(161) Crime Statistics (New York State Documents Collection: COR 050-3 REPCS). Subsequently, brief crime statistics appeared in the Departments' overall annual report. 1974 legislation again reassigned collection of criminal statistics, this

- time to the Division of Criminal Justice Services; the Division's Office of Identification and information Services has issued since 1974 a compilation entitled Crime and Justice: Annual Report (New York State Documents Collection: IDE 250-3 CRIJA). The Division since 1974 has also issued quarterly and annual editions of New York State Felony Processing (New York State Documents Collection: CRI 831-3 NEWYS)
- (164) A basic publication containing labor statistics is currently entitled Employment Review (formerly Labor Market Review) issued by varying units of the State Labor Department. (1948-1952, PLA 029-3 LABMR; 1953-1964, EMP 626-3 LABMR; 1965-72, EMP 434-3 EMPRE; 1972 +, LAB 580-3 EMPRE) The complex previous history, covering 1899 to 1948, for official sources of labor market statistics in New York State is described in the October 1948 issue of Labor Market Review; most of the publications identified in this issue are available in the State Library's New York State Documents Collection.

State-conducted census statistics were published by New York's Secretary of State after completion of the decennial censuses, usually taken at mid-decade, from 1825 through 1925. Returns from the censuses of 1795, 1801, 1807, 1814 and 1821 may be found in the Journal of either the Senate or the Assembly; later censuses were separately issued. Because New York State's censuses are no longer in print, the State Library's hard copy editions shelve in its restricted reference collection. The reference tool listed below identifies and describes each of the census publications of New York and other states:

- (165) U.S. Library of Congress. Census Library Project. State censuses; an annotated bibliography of censuses of population taken after the year 1790 by States and Territories of the United States... Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1948. 73p. (New York State Documents Collection: R 016.312 U59)
- (166) Business statistics in New York State have been compiled in several editions of a Commerce Department publication entitled Business Fact Book, issued since 1951 in two parts with annual supplements. (New York State Documents Collection: COM 132-4 BUSFB)
- (167) Agricultural statistics have been issued annually since 1968 in the New York Crop Reporting Services publication New York Agricultural Statistics. (CRO 500-3 NEWYA) Annual statistics from 1934 to date appear in the New York Economic Handbook; Agricultural Situation and Outlook, issued within the A.E./A.E. Ext. series published by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University (New York State Documents Collection: 630.61 qC813; 630.717 qC812)
- (168) The New York State Statistical Yearbook constitutes the single most valuable comprehensive source for statistics on many topics; it has been compiled annually for 1967 through 1974, and from 1977 to date, by varying units in the Division of the Budget. It provides summaries of functions of each state agency and identifies statistical series produced by state agencies; its statistical tables include comparative or most recent statistics on each of the topics covered (New York State Documents Collection: 1967-74, BUD 950-3 NEWYS; 1977+, BUD 985-3 NEWYS)

Both statistical and program information appear in many of New York's fiscal information sources. The greatest importance in this area must be attributed to the

Governor's Executive Budget (Entry 56). Two other serials representing executive fiscal responsibility are useful in conjunction with the Budget:

(170) New York (State) Division of the Budget. Budget Summary. 1953/54 +

(171) Five-year projection of income and expenditures. 1972/77 + (New York State Documents Collection: BUD 350-3 FIV 4P)

New York State's Comptroller has reported annually since 1797 on the State's financial transactions and overall fiscal condition:

(172) New York (State) Dept. of Audit and Control. Annual Report. 1797+ Issued through 1925/26 by the Comptroller's Office. (New York State Documents Collection: 1831-1926/27, COM 911-1; 1927/28+, AUD 050-1)

The Comptroller also exercises a supervisory function over fiscal activities of local governments and compiles and publishes annual statistical summaries for each reporting municipality:

(173) New York (State) Dept. of Audit and Control. Special Report on Municipal Affairs. 1906+ (New York State Documents Collection: 1906-1925, COM 911-1 SPERM; 1926+, AUD 050-3 SPERM)

The Division of Audits and Accounts, in the Department of Audit and Control, has issued hundreds of reports on individual state agencies and programs. For the many audits which have been deposited in the State Library, full descriptive cataloging facilitates research use by providing subject access to each study.

Another executive agency which publishes fiscal information is, of course, the Department of Taxation and Finance. Hasse's Index (Entry 1) traces reports of predecessor agencies back into the nineteenth century. As previously noted, the statistics which had been issued within the annual reports of the successive tax agencies have been separately issued since 1965/66 in the Statistical Supplement to the Departments' Annual Report.

The involvement of the Legislative Branch in fiscal activities is documented in joint hearings on proposed agency budgets, in proposed changes in the Executive Budget, and in the enacted appropriations laws.

The joint hearings are held annually before the Assembly Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees. Testimony by agency representatives provides both program and fiscal information, and influences the fiscal committees' recommendations for agency appropriations. Because copies of these hearings are severely limited, particular research significance attaches to the file which has been deposited in the State Library's collection. The hearings on individual agencies have each been cataloged as distinctive serials, and follow the simplified pattern of the following entry:

(174) New York (State) Legislature. Legislative budget hearing on Department of Transportation 1967+ (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 011.9-3 BUDTR)

The fiscal committees' proposed changes in the Executive Budget were issued in press release form through 1975/76, necessitating adoption of a caption title:

- (175) New York (State) Assembly. Committee on Ways and Means. (Proposed Budget Reductions) (beginning date unknown) - 1975/76. (Prepared jointly with Senate Finance Committee.) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 787.3-3 PROBR)

Press release format was superseded in 1976/77 by a new serial bearing a distinctive title:

- (176) New York (State) Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Ways and Means. Report of the Fiscal Committees on the Executive Budget. 1976/77 +. (Prepared jointly with Senate Finance Committee) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 787.3-1: date)

Subsequent to enactment of appropriations laws, the fiscal committees prepare a compilation of these acts, prefaced by comparative tables. This annual edition is an important research work not only because it gathers together the many appropriations measures passed at each legislative session, but also because these measures are not included in the session laws compiled by commercial law publishers.

- (177) New York (State) Legislature. Assembly. Committee on Ways and Means. Classification of Appropriations by the Legislature. 1921/22 +. (Prepared jointly with Senate Finance Committee.) (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 787.3-3 CLAAL)

A publication which promotes an understanding of New York State's budget system was also prepared by a legislative unit:

- (178) New York (State) Office of Legislative Research. The New York State Budget Process; a Handbook for State Legislators. Albany, 1969. 16p. (New York State Documents Collection: LEG 010.2-4 NYSBP)

Another copy of the monograph cited above appears in a collection of informational resources on budgeting first assembled in 1956 by the Division of the Budget; the current edition includes new materials transmitted at intervals to replace older items:

- (179) (Kit of reading materials on budgeting with special reference to New York State. Albany) 1962- looseleaf (New York State Documents Collection: RR 351.72 qK62)

