

THAT'S A FACT

SILK ALOFT!
THE PATRIOTIC LADIES OF RICHMOND, VA. CONTRIBUTED THEIR PRECIOUS SILK DRESSES TO THE CONFEDERACY WHEN THE MATERIAL WAS NEEDED TO MAKE OBSERVATION BALLOONS!



GOOD ADVICE...
TO GET MORE OUT OF A TAX REFUND, SPECIFY YOU WANT THE REFUND IN U. S. SAVINGS BONDS!

FROZEN DUCK
WHEN A BIRD'S WINGS BECOME COATED WITH ICE, IT IS FORCED DOWN VERY MUCH LIKE AN AIRPLANE!



MORE...
WHEN YOUR BONDS MATURE, YOUR SAVINGS BECOME 33 1/2% BIGGER. YOU GET BACK \$4 FOR EVERY \$3

Camping Business Keeps On Growing

Camping areas for tents or trailers are now available across New York State from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls and from Clinton County in the northeast to Chautauqua County in the southwest reports a Cornell University for-ester.

There are at least 225 privately owned campgrounds in the state with sites for 15,028 tents and trailers, in addition to the 89 state-owned campgrounds with more than 8800 sites, according to Prof. Fred E. Winch, Jr., N. Y. State College of Agriculture. And an additional 3900 privately-owned and about 1200 state-owned spaces can be made available to handle overflow crowds on holidays, he estimated.

About 20 of these privately owned campsites are new this year and 25 more are completing final plans to open this season.

These privately owned campgrounds are filling a need in areas where there is insufficient space in state parks or where no other such accommodations exist, he said. At the same time, they provide a business for the farmer living in a scenic area but on hill land that can no longer be farmed economically.

Winch said these ex-farmers are building up their clientele through their friendliness and personal interest in the camper and because they can pay personal attention to details, make decisions, and act quickly to make the visitor feel "at home".

LIVING UNDER LAW

VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS

Our courts decide where our rights and our security center. For example, in the days of the rubber hose, police sought easy confessions. But, today, the U. S. Supreme Court allows only voluntary confessions to go into evidence at trial. Those obtained by force or threats are barred.

Recently the Supreme Court spelled out what it means by "voluntary":

1. In one case the sheriff brought the accused into court. The judge told him of his rights and of the charges against him. The prisoner said: "I'm guilty. I killed the woman."

A rancher had lassoed him, but the sheriff had stepped in to protect him from a gathering crowd.

Despite the roping, the court found the confession vol-

untary and upheld it. For on the judge and the prisoner protector were in court who he confessed. No force or threat.

2. But the U. S. Supreme Court rejected another conviction when the "totality" of the conduct of the officer amounted to a denial of "due process of the law."

It concerned a 19-year-old prisoner who had only fifth grade education.

Why did the Supreme Court upset this conviction? Because the trial court admitted coerced confession in evidence.

Officers had arrested the prisoner without a warrant had held him without mucus food for two days, and had not allowed him to see anybody he knew. Finally, the police chief had told him that a mob outside wanted to "get him," but if he "confessed," the police could hold them off. He broke down and "confessed."

Such confessions, the court held, were not an "expressed" confession of free choice.

Note: The New York State Bar Association offers this column as a public service.

Sell That Article Thru The Classified Section

valorem tax on real estate to an extent sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal of and interest on any such indebtedness. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to prevent such city or village from pledging its faith and credit for the payment of such principal and interest nor shall any such law prevent recourse to an ad valorem tax on real estate to the extent that revenue derived from such other tax or taxes in any

the project or projects aided by the proceeds of such indebtedness shall become insufficient to provide fully for payment of such principal and interest in that year.

2. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the next succeeding general election of members of the assembly and, in conformity with section one of article nineteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHTEEN CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Proposing an amendment to section one of article eight of the constitution in relation to empowering the legislature to enable counties, cities, towns and villages to make gifts, grants or loans of money to or in aid of any individual corporation or association maintaining or operating a symphony orchestra or opera company or otherwise engaged in the promotion or advancement of arts or sciences.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That section one of article eight of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph, to read as follows:

Subject to the limitations on indebtedness and taxation applying to any county, city, town or village nothing in this constitution shall prevent the legislature from authorizing any such municipal corporation to make gifts, grants or loans of money to or in aid of any individual corporation or association maintaining or operating a symphony orchestra or opera company or otherwise engaged in the promotion or advancement of the arts or sciences, under such regulations, restrictions and limitations as the legislature may prescribe.

2. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the next succeeding general election of members of the assembly and, in conformity with section one of article nineteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER NINETEEN CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article seven of the constitution, in relation to providing that legislature's power to authorize the loan of money of the state to a public corporation for the purpose of making secured loans to non-profit corporations to finance construction of new industrial or manufacturing plants in any part of the state for the rehabilitation or improvement of

former industrial or manufacturing plants in this state shall be extended so far as to provide improved job opportunities in any part of the state, rather than only in areas of the state where unemployment is or may become a critical problem.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the last paragraph of section eight of article seven of the constitution be amended

Nothing in this constitution contained shall prevent the legislature from authorizing the loan of the money of the state to a public corporation to be organized for the purpose of making loans to non-profit corporations to finance the construction of new industrial or manufacturing plants in this state or the acquisition, rehabilitation or improvement of former industrial or manufacturing plants in this state, including the acquisition of real property therefor and the use of such money by such public corporation for such purposes, to provide additional improve employment opportunities in [those areas] any area of the state [in which unemployment is or may hereafter become a critical problem], provided, however, that any loan by such public corporation shall not exceed thirty per centum of the cost of any such project and the repayment of which shall be secured by a mortgage thereon which shall not be a junior incumbrance thereon by more than fifty per centum of such cost.

2. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the next succeeding general election of members of the assembly, and, in conformity with section one of article nineteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWENTY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Proposing a new article eighteen-a of the constitution, in relation to the power of cities having a population of one million or more to increase job opportunities by assisting industrial rehabilitation and expansion.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the constitution be amended by inserting therein a new article to follow article eighteen, to be article eighteen-a, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII-A INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of this article, the legislature may provide in such manner, by such means and upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe to assist, promote, encourage, develop and advance the general property and economic welfare of the people of the state and to improve their standard of living by empowering cities having a population of one million or more to aid in the erection of industrial and manufacturing plants which encourage the expansion of job opportunities and assist in industrial rehabilitation and expansion.

2. For and in aid of such purposes, notwithstanding any provision in any other article of this constitution which may be construed to be contained in this article, the leg-

islature may authorize any city having a population of one million or more to make loans to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or association or private undertaking which contracts with such city, to utilize such loan for the construction, improvement or expansion of industrial or manufacturing plant or plants or related facilities so as to encourage the expansion of job opportunities and to assist industrial rehabilitation and

welfare of the people of the state.

3. The provisions of article eight, not inconsistent with this article, shall apply to certificates or other evidences of indebtedness issued by such a city to effectuate the purposes of this article, except that (a) the period of probable usefulness of any object or purpose authorized by or pursuant to this article may be determined to be not exceeding fifty-five years, (b) the first annual installment of all such indebtedness and of each portion thereof from the date such city engages in any private business or enterprise other than as authorized by or pursuant to this article.

3. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the next succeeding general election of members of the assembly and, in conformity with section one of article nineteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWENTY-ONE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Proposing amendments to article fifteen of the constitution, in relation to taxing powers of certain cities.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That section one of article fifteen of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. (a) The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to securities issued for public purposes pursuant to law and except as provided in section six of this article. Any laws which delegate the taxing power shall specify the types of taxes which may be imposed thereunder and provide for their review.

(b) Exemptions from taxation may be granted only by general laws. Exemptions may be added or repealed except those exempting real or personal property used exclusively for religious, educational or charitable purposes as defined by law and owned by any corporation or association organized or conducted exclusively for one or more of such purposes and not operating for profit.

2. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That article sixteen of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new section, to be section six, to read as follows:

3. Every city having a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more, according to the most recent completed federal census, acting through its local legislative body, shall have power to adopt and amend local laws imposing in any such city any tax which the legislature has or would have power to impose, but subject to the conditions, and such indeb-

tedness shall be in excess of the limitations prescribed by any other article of this constitution. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent such city from pledging its faith and credit for the payment of such principal and interest nor shall the legislature enact any law preventing recourse to an ad valorem tax on real estate to the extent that revenue derived from the project or projects aided by the proceeds of such indebtedness, shall

for payment of such principal and interest in that year.

4. The legislature is empowered to make all laws which it shall deem necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. This article shall be construed as extending power

which otherwise might be limited by other articles of this constitution and shall not be construed as imposing additional limitation; but nothing in this article shall be deemed to authorize or empower any such city to engage in any private business or enterprise other than as authorized by or pursuant to this article.

3. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the next succeeding general election of members of the assembly and, in conformity with section one of article nineteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWENTY-TWO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Proposing amendments to article six of the constitution, in relation to the appellate division of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That section one of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. (a) The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to securities issued for public purposes pursuant to law and except as provided in section six of this article. Any laws which delegate the taxing power shall specify the types of taxes which may be imposed thereunder and provide for their review.

(b) Exemptions from taxation may be granted only by general laws. Exemptions may be added or repealed except those exempting real or personal property used exclusively for religious, educational or charitable purposes as defined by law and owned by any corporation or association organized or conducted exclusively for one or more of such purposes and not operating for profit.

2. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That article sixteen of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new section, to be section six, to read as follows:

3. Every city having a population of one hundred twenty-five thousand or more, according to the most recent completed federal census, acting through its local legislative body, shall have power to adopt and amend local laws imposing in any such city any tax which the legislature has or would have power to impose, but subject to the conditions, and such indeb-

tedness, subject in all cases to any limitations imposed by the legislature. Any such local law imposing a tax shall provide for its review.

3. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the foregoing amendments be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the next succeeding general election of members of the assembly, and, in conformity with section one of article nineteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWENTY-TWO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

Proposing an amendment to subdivision b of section twenty-five of article six of the constitution, in relation to continued service in the appellate division of retired justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That subdivision b of section twenty-five of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

b. Each judge of the court of appeals, justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of claims, judge of the county court, judge of the surrogate's court, judge of the family court, judge of a court for the city of New York, established pursuant to section fifteen of this article and judge of the district court shall retire on the last day of December in the year in which he reaches the age of seventy. Each such former judge of the court of appeals and justice of the supreme court may thereafter perform the duties of a justice of the supreme court, with power to hear and determine motions and proceedings provided, however, that it shall be certified in the manner provided by law that the services of such judge or justice are necessary to expedite the business of the court and that he is mentally and physically able and competent to perform the full duties of such office. Any such certification shall be valid for a term of two years and may be extended as provided by law for additional terms of two years. A retired judge or justice shall serve no longer than until the last day of December in the year in which he reaches the age of seventy-six. A retired judge or justice shall be subject to assignment by the appellate division of the supreme court of the judicial department of his residence. Any retired justice of the supreme court who had been designated to and served as justice of any appellate division immediately preceding his reaching the age of seventy shall be eligible for designation by the governor as a temporary or additional justice of the appellate division. Retired judges or justices shall not be counted in determining the number of justices in a judicial district for purposes of section six subdivisions a and b of this article.

3. Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the first regular legislative session convening after the next succeeding general election of members of the assembly, and, in conformity with section one of article nineteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.