

# New York - Tops in Many Ways



first among all the states of the Union in wealth, industry, number of people and variety of scenic beauty — can be described fully only in many volumes.

The 1950 census showed a total of 14,830,192 persons living in the Empire State, nearly 10 per cent of the United States total. In New York State, more than 5,900,000 men and women are employed in nonagricultural business and industry.

### Water-Level Route

New York State ranks 29th in area among the states, having 47,929 square miles of land and 1,647 square miles of water. It contains many different geographic features, including rivers, lakes, mountains and seashore. The land rises from sea level to a height of 5,344 feet at the top of Mount Marcy, highest peak in the Adirondack Mountains. Exclusive of Long Island, which stretches 130 miles into the Atlantic, the State extends approximately 320 miles from east to west and 310 miles from north to south.

The Hudson and Mohawk Valleys connect the Atlantic seaboard with the Great Lakes and form a natural "water level" route important in the industrial and commercial growth of the State. Along this low-level route from Buffalo to New York City are located the State Barge Canal, railroads, parallel highways, the New York State Thruway (now under construction), many large airports, six of the state's leading metropolitan areas and 85 percent of the state's people.

### One of 13 Originals

New York is one of the original 13 states, explored by Henry Hudson and Samuel de Champlain in 1609, and first settled by the Dutch in 1624. New York was the home of the powerful Six Nations of Iroquois Indians who played an important role in the early history of America. (There are about 6,300 Indians now living on seven reservations within the State.)

The state's first Constitution

## New York

Population—14,830,192 (1st)  
Area—49,476 sq. mi. (29th)  
Capital—Albany (134,995)  
Flower—Rose.

Statehood—11th of original 13 states.

Larger cities — New York, 7,891,557 (includes Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Bronx, Richmond); Buffalo 580,132; Rochester 332,488; Syracuse 220,583; Yonkers 152,798.

was adopted April 20, 1777. The state has been a battleground in three wars — French and Indian, the Revolution and the War of 1812 — and many historic shrines throughout the state commemorate these events. The Battle of Saratoga, cited by historians as one of the most decisive in the world's history, was fought on New York soil and was important in turning the tide of the War for Independence in favor of the new American nation.

### Capitol at Albany

New York has a constitutional form of government composed of three branches — executive, legislative and judicial. The legislature — the lawmaking branch — consists of two houses: the senate of 56 members, presided over by the lieutenant governor; and the assembly, or lower house of 150 members, presided over by the speaker, who is elected by the members and is generally a senior member of the majority party. Senators and assemblymen are elected for two-year terms and receive \$7,500 annually.

Elected state officers and their annual salaries are: governor, \$50,000; lieutenant governor, \$20,000; comptroller, \$20,000, all four-year terms.

In Albany, which has been the state capital since 1797, are located the Capitol Building, the Governor Alfred E. Smith State Office Building, the State Education Building,

the executive mansion (governor's residence); and the Court of Appeals. Albany is situated about 150 miles up the majestic Hudson River from New York City. Large state office buildings are also located in New York City and Buffalo.

### 124,477 Farms

New York's industries are many and diversified. There are more than 50,000 factories, representing 462 different kinds of industry — all but seven of the industry categories listed by the U. S. Department of Commerce for the Nation.

New York State is the leader in the apparel industry, producing about \$5,000,000,000 worth of clothing annually, practically half of the output of the nation. The manufacture of women's dresses, coats and blouses in the state represents 67 per cent and that of furs represents 94 per cent of the Nation's output of these goods. Also ranking high in importance are metals and machinery, food products, textiles and related manufactures, printing and allied products, photographic equipment and materials and leather goods. Total annual payrolls in New York State are the largest in the nation.

The latest census showed a total of 124,977 farms. There are two principal types of agriculture: vegetable and fruit farming and dairying. These have given rise to important related industries: the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables and the processing of dairy products. The state holds second place in the nation in number of canning and preserving establishments and value of products. Other leading farm products are corn, poultry, and buckwheat.

### High in Minerals

New York State places high in mineral production and ranks third in the nation in the variety of mineral deposits within its boundaries. It leads the nation in production of talc, wollastonite, rock salt, garnet and emery, and is an important producer of zinc, gypsum, cement, stone and clay. In the past decade,

## THE UNITED STATES



Exclusive Series in THE STATESMAN

New York has risen to fourth place nationally in the production of iron ores, mostly found in the Adirondacks, and has become the leading producer of titanium. The state is also rich in water power, Niagara Falls being the largest hydro-electric power producer.

New York State's transportation facilities lead the nation. It has more than 4,500,000 registered motor vehicles. There is a network of over 68,000 miles of improved hard-surfaced highways. The state-owned Barge Canal connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean; railroads operate over 7,500 route miles of track within the state. There are many bus services and 238 landing facilities for planes, including Idlewild, world's largest air terminal, at New York City. The New York State Thruway, (under construction) will be a 535-mile express highway running from New York City to Buffalo by way of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys. It will be a modern high-speed highway of four to six lanes, with no intersections, bypassing all cities and towns. Scheduled for completion in 1955, it will serve to relieve the congestion on many main highways and will drastically cut shipping time. Thruway extensions will connect with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts superhighways.

New York is famed for its educational advantages, having more than 5,000 elementary schools, 1,270 public high schools, junior high schools and academies and 125 colleges and universities. The State University has been set up to supervise and expand the state college system and now operates 33 state-owned institutions for higher learning.

Through the Port of New York City annually passes nearly half

of the import and export shipments of the United States, by value. New York City is the financial and commercial hub of the nation. It is regarded the cultural and artistic center of the world, home of the United Nations and the country's chief entertainment center. Its skyscrapers, subways, beautiful buildings, parks, theaters and other attractions draw tourists from all over the world. The city is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Richmond (Staten Island).

### Boasts of Vacationland

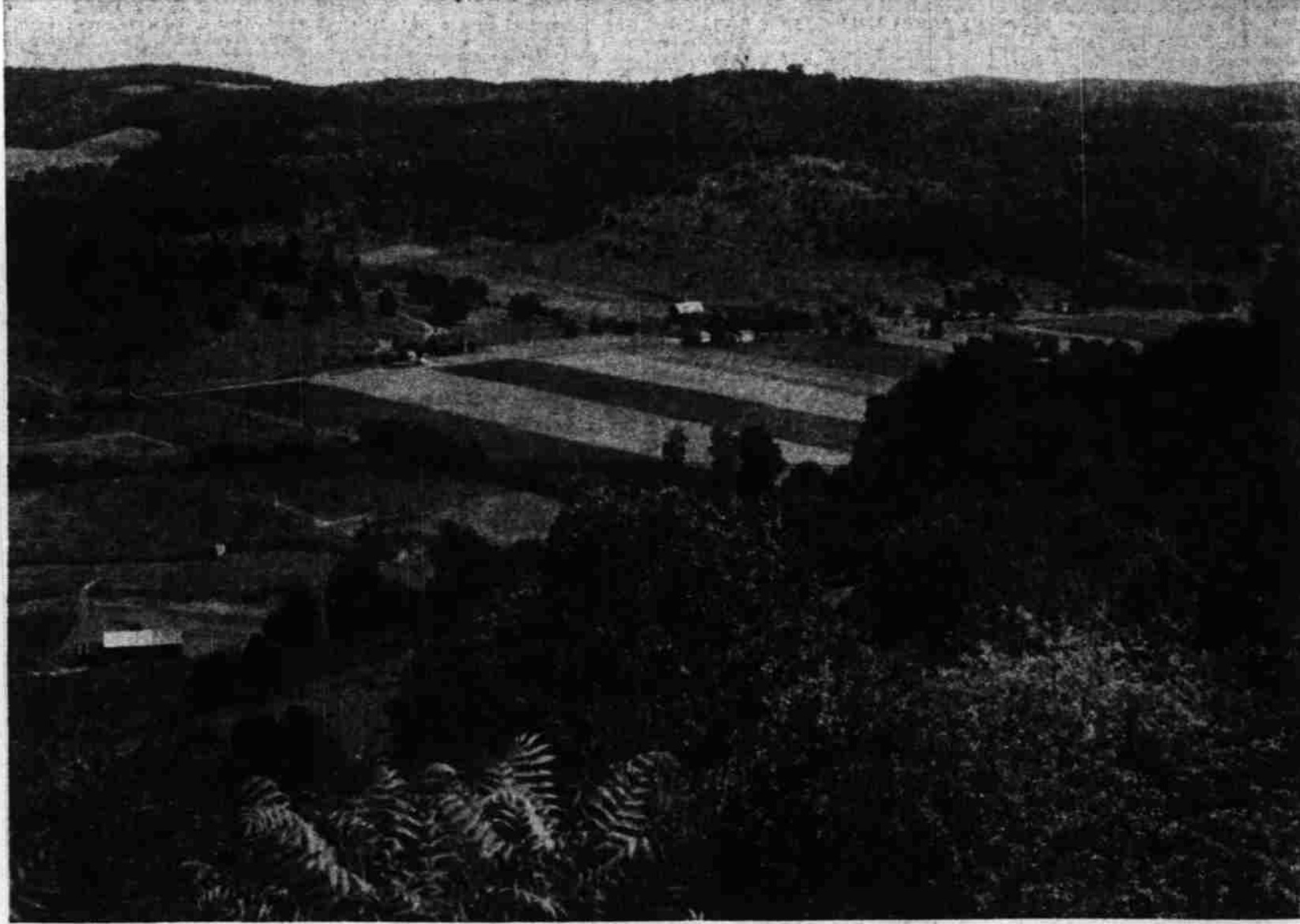
In all, the state has 62 cities and 549 villages besides unincorporated communities. Among the most populous cities are: Buffalo, on Lake Erie, second largest port in the state; Rochester, famous for the manufacture of scientific and photographic equipment; Syracuse, noted for its chemical industries; Yonkers, manufacturing elevators and rugs; Albany, producer of chemicals and paper goods; Utica, textile center, and Schenectady, electrical products.

New York State as a vacationland boasts numerous regions of unsurpassed natural beauty to delight her own people and the millions of guests who visit the state annually. There are over 8,000 lakes and ponds and more than 2,000 mountains. The state has developed an extensive public recreation system, including 79 state parks and recreation areas, with two huge forest preserves. The preserves are in the Adirondacks and Catskills, totalling approximately 2,330,000 acres. Here the state operates numerous campsites open to the public, and maintains hiking and skiing trails. There are also game refuges, fish hatcheries and reforestation areas.

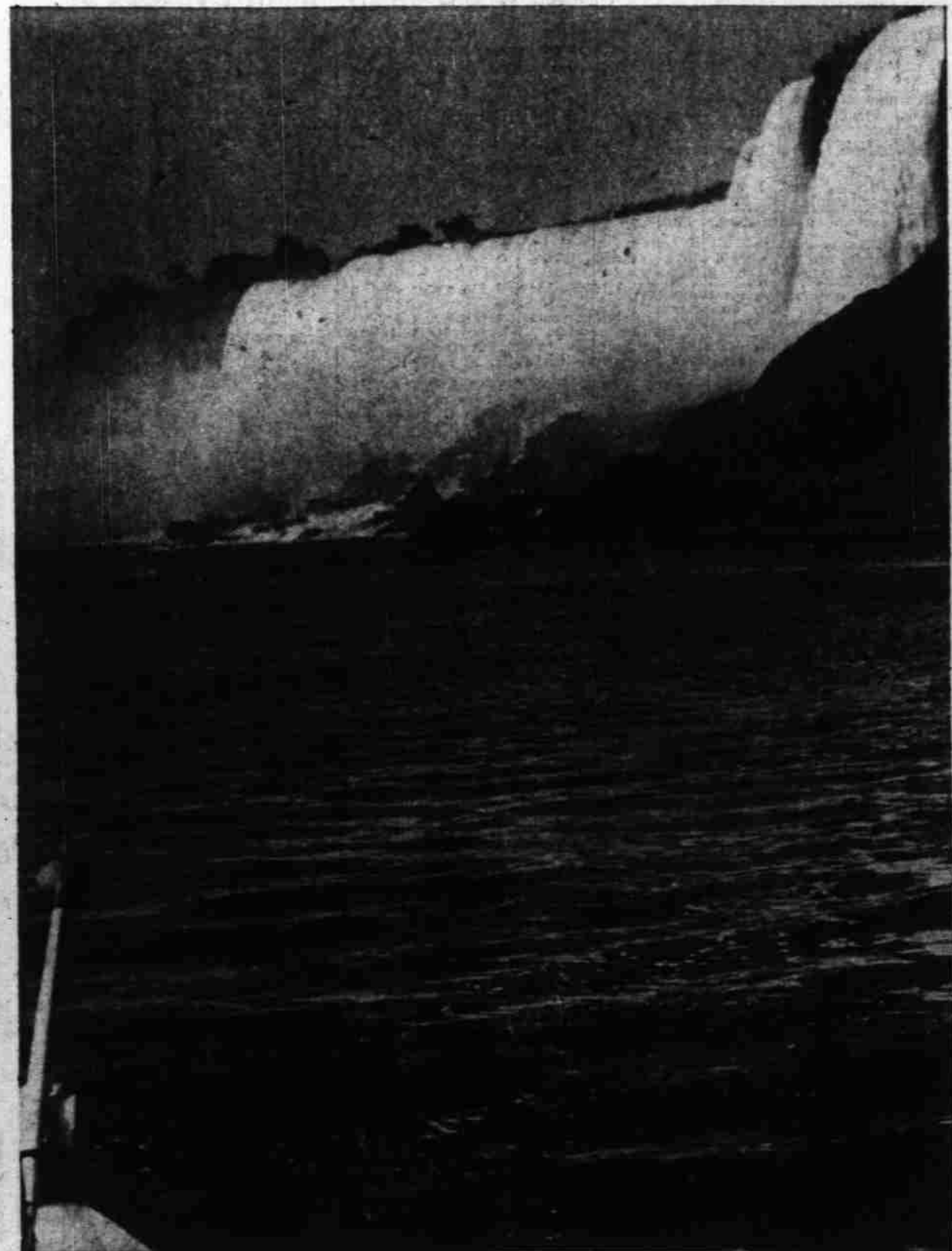
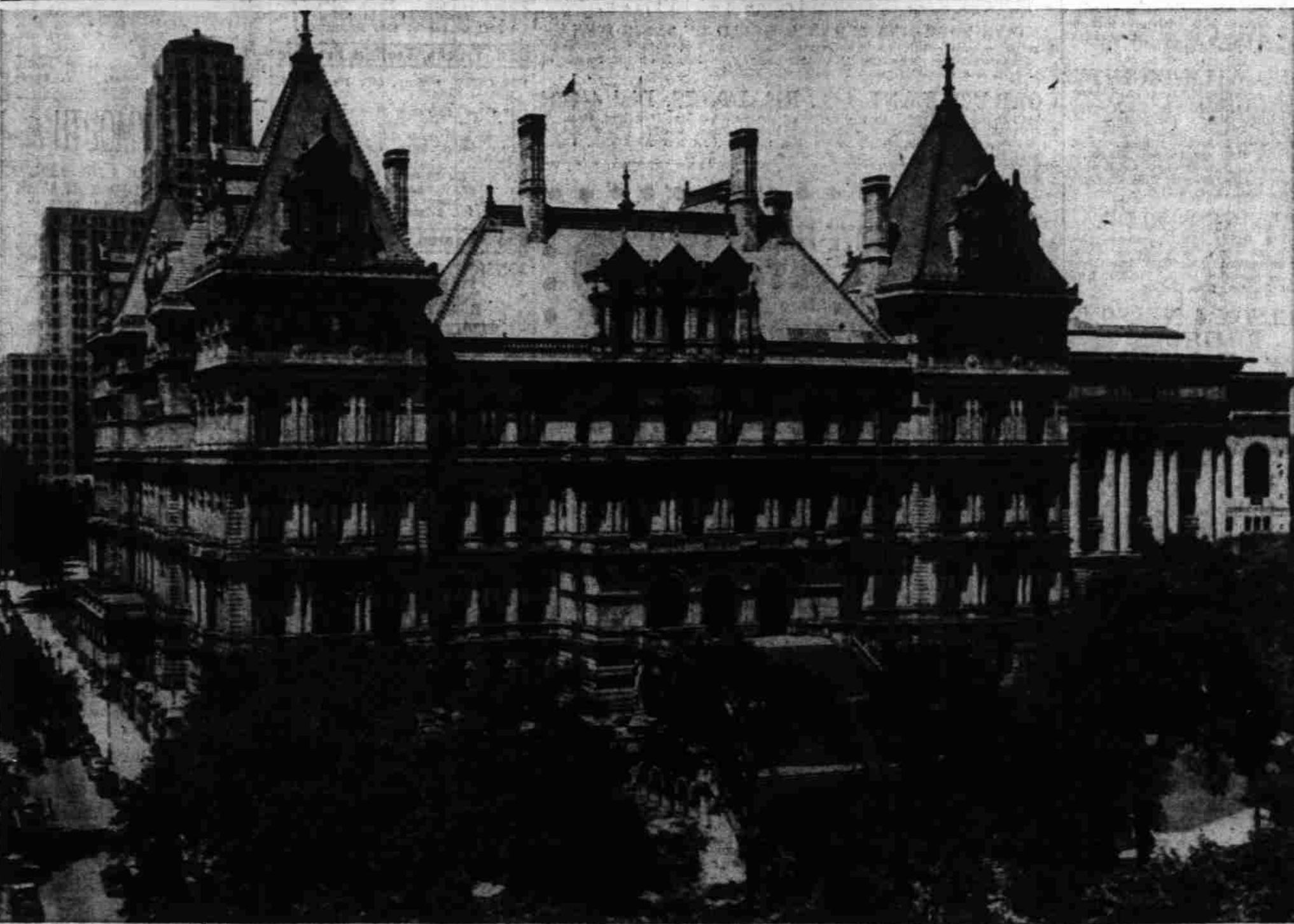
Unofficial designations include the rose as the state flower; the sugar maple as the state tree, and the bluebird as the state bird. The state flag is a blue field on which are emblazoned the arms of the State.



At the doorway to America—the Statue of Liberty



New York has large pastoral areas such as this. Dairy products, grapes, grains, vegetables and fruit are grown in large quantities. New York also leads in clothing, printing, rugs, furniture and photographic equipment. At left is the ultra-modern United Nations Headquarters building in its setting in metropolitan New York.



The State Capitol Building at Albany contrasts in age and architecture quite sharply with the modern sky-scraper in its background. The governor resides in Albany, and the Alfred E. Smith Office Building and the State Education Building, as well as the Court of Appeals, are at Albany. New York and Buffalo also have large state buildings. At the right is mighty Niagara Falls. From the deck of the Maid of the Mist, visitors obtain this view of the American cataract where the waters of the Niagara River tumble with a thundering roar 167 feet to the rocks below. (All pictures from N. Y. State Dep't. of Commerce).