

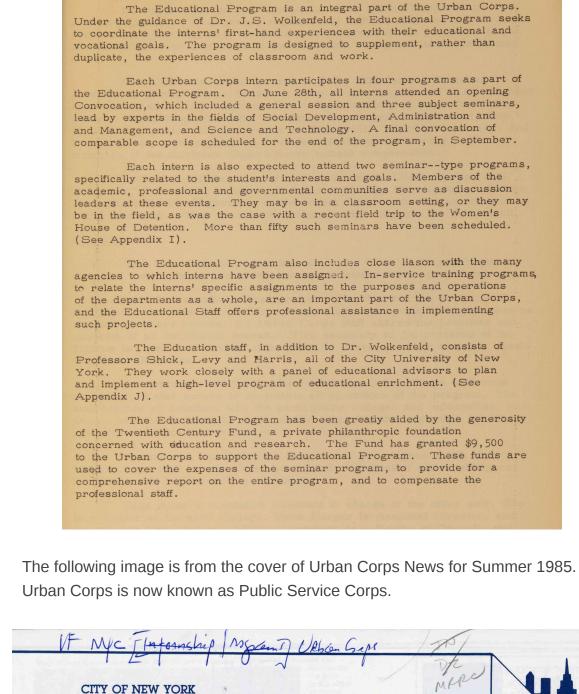
## **Municipal Library Notes - May 2022 SPOTLIGHT ON SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT**

### **Spotlight on: Summer Youth Employment** By Christine Bruzzese, Director, Municipal Library

## Summer employment provides opportunities for young people to obtain work

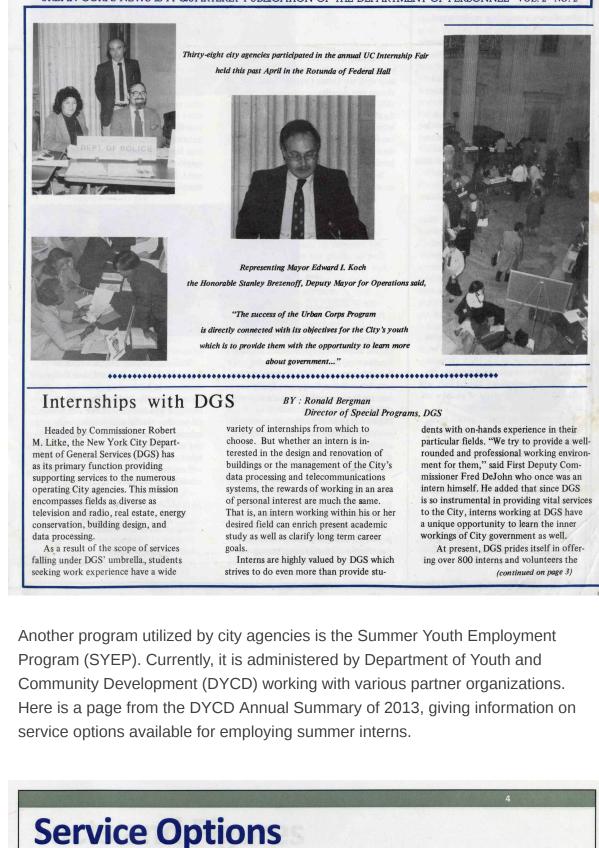
experience and plot their career paths. Employers can profit by mentoring and training these young people. This article focuses on some publications regarding summer youth employment in New York City. The Urban Corps began with a proposal from Deputy Mayor Timothy Costello in 1965. Costello believed that creating an internship program for college students to

work in city government would benefit both the interns and the agencies that employed them. The Urban Corps Preliminary Report was issued in Summer 1966. Below is an explanation of the Educational Program component. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM



Edward I. Koch Juan U. Ortiz URBAN CORPS NEWS IS A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL VOL. 2 NO. 2

SUMMER'85



Youth & Comm **Municipal Library Notes May 1922 Freedom of** 

educational support

Age Hrs/Wk Specialized Services

14-15 20

16-24 25

14-24 25

Orientations review the program structure, work assignments, financial literacy, and information about workplace health and safety and labor laws for youth
Educational services include weekly 5 hour workshops that incorporate 1 hour of reflection

 Orientations focus on work readiness and financial literacy and also may include career exploration, health education, and preparing for higher education

• Diverse work experiences are developed in the nonprofit, public, and private sectors

 Specialized employment services for justice-involved, foster care, runaway/homeless, and youth receiving preventative services from the NYC Administration for Children Services

Contractors are encouraged to meet with youth weekly to provide mentoring, counseling, and

 Professional employer-paid internship program for high school and college students Participants selected through a competitive application process
 30 hours of pre-employment training prior to interviewing for summer internships

Work experiences include service learning and community service projects

**Service Option** 

**Younger Youth** 

Older Youth

the City

78

was instituted in 1702.

he held at that date:

**Vulnerable Youth** 

Ladders for Leaders 16-24 25+

#### The Freedom of the City was an award given to individuals to honor their outstanding achievements and contributions to the public good. This custom began in 1702 and the award became known as the Key to the City by the midnineteenth century. More information on this custom and a list of some designees is presented in the article from Municipal Library Notes, dated May 10, 1922. The image below presents a list of recipients of Freedom of/Key to the City from 1860 to 1922.

Commander and Officers of Brazilian War Vessel, Donna

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

the City of New York can confer no greater honor on any one than to adopt him into her municipal family. The ceremony is a pleasing one, and affords a gracious means of paying tribute in the name of all the people of the city to an individual of distinction. There have been one hundred recipients of the Freedom of the City since the custom

Below is a list of those who have received the honor since the year 1860, the date on which the honor was received and the position which

May 17, 1922

By Christine Bruzzese, Director, Municipal Library

Isabella - - - - - - - April 9, 1860 Robert Anderson, Major, Fort Sumpter - - April 25, 1861 Thurlow Weed, Journalist - - - - - June 2, 1862 David G. Farragut, Rear-Admiral - - - Aug. 13, 1863\* Percival Drayton, naval Captain - - - Dec. 29, 1864 Andrew Johnson, President - - - - Aug. 27, 1866 Auguste Bartholdi, Sculptor - - - - Oct. 27, 1886 Prince Henry of Prussia - - - - Feb. 11, 1902 Frederick A. Cook, Explorer - - - - Sept. 22, 1909† Eamon de Valera, "President of the Republic of Ireland" June 24, 1919 Cardinal Mercier of Belgium - - - Sept. 17, 1919 King Albert of Belgium - - - - - Oct. 3, 1919 Prince of Wales - - - - - Nov. 19, 1919 Archbishop Daniel Mannix of Melbourne, Australia - July 19, 1920 Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney - - - - Dec. 31, 1920 Prof. Albert Einstein - -Prof. Chaim Weizmann, Chemist Generalissimo Armando Diaz of Italy - - - Oct. 24, 1921 Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France - - - Oct. 24, 1921 Admiral Earl Beatty of Great Britain - - - Oct. 24, 1921 Gen. Jules Maire Alphonse Jacques of Belgium - - Oct. 24, 1921 Marshal Joseph J. C. Joffre of France - - - April 25, 1922 \* And again December 29, 1864 † On December 21, 1909, the Board of Aldermen voted that their action in giving Dr. Cook the Freedom of the City had been "premature" and that they "demand back from him the key BOOK REVIEWS called Assets of the Ideal City (New York: Thos. Y. Crowell Co., 1922. 177 p. 352F26a). There is a short discussion of the general question of the government of the modern city, in which Mr. Fassett considers such topics as charters, zoning, police and fire protection and budgets. The succeeding chapters take up, among others, the problems of public utilities, transportation, education, health and recreation, and there is added a select bibliography prepared by the Research Division of the American City Bureau. Modern Municipal Government Charles M. Fassett, a successful engineer who became president of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Washington, and subsequently the much respected mayor of that city, has compressed into a small volume statements regarding each of the more important institutions, activities and undertakings of municipal government "in the hope of encouraging a better citizenship by the development of greater interest in the public welfare." The book is **Abortion Information in Municipal Library Vertical Files** By Pauline Toole, Commissioner, NYC Department of Records and **Information Services** Recently, the Supreme Court's draft decision in Dobbs v Mississippi was leaked to the public. The decision, as currently written, overturns the 1973 decision in Roe v Wade which determined there is a Constitutional protection of the right to obtain an abortion. The vertical file drawers of news clippings and agency reports in the Municipal Library contain four folders about abortion in New York City, including a very thick file from the 1970s.

#### confusion. Ultimately, the rules established provider qualifications and permitted abortions to be accessible in doctors' offices and clinics until the 12th week of pregnancy. Thereafter, the procedure was to occur only in hospitals. The regulations also required birth control information be available for patients.

have been performed on poor women free or at minimal cost.

New York State decriminalized abortion in 1970 by passing a simple law that

Many people, including leading proponents of legalization and medical

made abortions provided by a licensed doctor legal within 24 weeks of gestation. Women and their doctors made the decision. State residency was not required.

professionals predicted that there would be chaos on July 1, when the law took effect. They predicted large numbers of patients would overwhelm the hospital and clinic system. Complicating matters, the City's Board of Health rules had just been published on July 1 and did not take effect until October 19, 1970, creating

An article from July 1971 in the Health Department's publication Family Planning

predictions has come to pass. In the first year since the law was enacted, about 164,300 legal abortions have been performed in New York City in 15 municipal, 52 voluntary, and 37 proprietary hospitals, and in some 18 free-standing clinics." Four out of 10 of these have been performed on New York City residents, largely in municipal and voluntary hospitals, and about 55 percent of resident abortions

Perspectives reported that the doomsayers were wrong. "None of these dire

abortions occurred in the first trimester. Births to unmarried women dropped for induced or initiated in unlicensed facilities from 415 a month in 1970 to 220 per

the first time since record-keeping began in 1954. Access to legal abortion impacted the number of "incomplete" abortions--those cases that were selfmonth in 1972. CHART D

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ABORTIONS PERFORMED IN N.Y.C.

NON-N.Y.C. RESIDENTS

July 1971

thru

78.8

7.8

6.0

3.2

2.1

2.2

3.3

100.0\*\*

June 1972\*\*

July 1970

thru

78.2

7.6

4.6

2.1

1.0

0.5

100.0

All indicators showed that safe, legal abortions were provided in New York City to

N.Y.C. AECRITONS TO HOW-RESIDENTSA July, 1970 - June, 1973

July, 1970

June, 1971

50

July, 1971

June, 1972

815

46

43

thru

June 1971

TOTAL

July 1970

June 1971

76.2

6.8

4.7

2.5

0.8

100.0

July, 1972 thru

June, 1973

363

27

July 1971

79.4

7.4

5.9

3.0

1.9

2.4

3.5

100.0%

3-Year

Total

1,684

120

June 1972\*\*

BY GESTATIONAL AGE" \*\*

N.Y.C. RESIDENTS

July 1971

thru June 1972\*\*

80.7

6.6

5.6

2.8

4.0

100.0\*\*

\*\* IN JULY,1971 - JUNE, 1972 FIGURES ADD TO MORE THAN 100% BECAUSE DISTRIBUTION IS BASED ON PERCENT OF TOTAL STATED.

July 1970

June 1971

72.8

7.9

8.2

4.9

3.2

1.6

1.4

100.0

\*SOURCE: CERTIFICATES OF TERMINATION

women regardless of income or place of origin.

thru

GESTATIONAL

AGE

12 weeks

13 - 15

16 - 18

19 - 20

21 - 23

TOTAL

24 and over

Not stated

Alabama

Alaska

and under

Charts produced by the Health Department showed that upwards of 76% of

Arizona	50	43	21	120
Arkansas	162	362	504	1,028
California	148	154	84	386
Colorado	332	215	64	611
Connecticut	3,729	5,344	4,485	13,558
Delaware	266	524	373	1,163
District of Columbia	345	157	95	597
	5,255	7,897	3,451	16,603
Florida	-		1,691	5,458
Georgia	1,751	2,016	4	23
Hawaii	3	16		
Idaho	22	19	5	46
Illinois	7,163	13,016	7,477	27,656
Indiana	2,478	3,405	2,651	8,534
Iowa	873	1,906	857	3,636
Kansas	115	332	87	534
Kentucky	939	1,343	1,173	3,455
Louisiana	628	950	993	2,571
Maine	619	1,131	1,161	2,911
Maryland	878	551	337	1,766
Massachusetts	5,107	6,471	6,141	17,719
Michigan	7,296	12,028	7,002	26,326
-	1,501	2,122	1,010	4,633
Minnesota	325	528	503	1,356
Mississippi			908	2,882
Missouri	854	1,120		630
Montana	63	432	135	
Nebraska	466	631	415	1,512
Nevada	23	30	16	69
New Hampshire	592	1,017	913	2,522
New Jersey	11,849	19,575	21,109	52,533
New Mexico	24	57	29	110
North Carolina	1,032	1,185	695	2,912
North Dakota	143	166	79	388
Ohio	7,403	11,310	8,305	27,018
Oklahoma	349	514	167	1,030
Oregon	6	20	. 8	34
Pennsylvania	6,600	11,591	7,481	25,672
Rhode Island	925	1,289	1,576	3,790
South Carolina	657	1,271	1,445	3,373
South Dakota	71	99	36	206
	1,168	2,058	1,582	4,808
Tennessee	1,730	966	468	3,164
Texas	1000 TO 1000 TO 1000	26	16	74
Utah	32			788
Vermont	. 276	287	225	
Virginia	1,998	1,631	596	4,225
Washington	32	26	12	70
West Virginia	529	614	426	1,569
Wisconsin	1,139	1,716	1,029	3,884
Wyoming	35	41	24	100
Canada & other countries	2,788	4,944	4,806	12,538
TOTAL	81,280	124,007	93,043	298,330
SOURCE: CERTIFICATES OF	TERMINATION			

In 1972 remarks at a Michigan meeting of the National Association for Repeal of Abortion Laws, Health Services Administrator Gordon Chase described how the Right to Life groups were working to repeal the New York law and would have succeeded if Governor Nelson Rockefeller had not vetoed legislation. Almost prophetically he said: "I believe Right-to-Life will be stronger than ever. And, I believe they can win unless we begin to fight back really effectively...we were complacent. We sat back and said, "we're on the side of right" and "they can't win." But we were wrong. They almost did win-and would have if not for the

Governor's veto after the end of the session. And, it was our complacency, in part,

that helped them. Those of us who support abortion must organize now for the uphill fight ahead. Not just for the fight in New York either--but for the fight here in

Michigan--in fact, for a fight in every state in the nation."

**Upcoming Event: Spaces of Enslavement in Early New York with Andrea Mosterman** By External Affairs Do you only envision slavery in the American South? Join historian Andrea C. Mosterman, author of Spaces for Enslavement, as she discusses the colonial Dutch system of slavery and the myth of humane slavery practices in Early New York throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Mosterman shows that methods of racialized spatial control in New York had much in common with southern plantation societies. In fact, Dutch communities engaged in a daily struggle with Black New Yorkers, who found ways to claim freedom and resist oppression. Mosterman, Associate Professor in Atlantic and Early American History at the University of New Orleans and recipient of the 2020 Hendricks Award for her



# **Help Us Tell Their Stories This Memorial** Day By External Affairs This Memorial Day, pay tribute to those who served by inviting them to share their stories and preserve them forever in the NYC Municipal Archive. The Neighborhood Stories project is an inspiring citywide initiative that aims to gather oral history-style interviews from New Yorkers across the five boroughs. Neighborhood Stories empowers veterans and every New Yorker to share their own rich history and personal insights. Recording and preserving memories of life in their communities is simple and accessible thanks to a virtual format. Visit the Neighborhood Stories website to learn more and sign up to share your story:

**Stay Connected** 

https://www.archives.nyc/neighborhoodstories.

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