NEW STATE TESTS

Pay Difference
Who Gets It—
Who Doesn’t

See Page 24

TAX COLLECTOR
PUBLICITY MAN
PHONE OPERATOR
SOCIAL WORKER
MANY OTHERS

See Page 24

Defense Career for Young Men

See Page 8

CLERICAL JOBS WITH FBI

See Page 2

Study Aids for Conductor Tests

See Page 7
WASHINGTON — The Civil Service Commission is being streamlined to give the utmost service to the jobhunter.

1. Now one employee, employed as a clerk in Washington, should not approach agencies directly.

Go to the Civil Service Commission at 39 to 47 West 19th St. W. for the very first thing. Let no one tell you other agencies, other Commissions are the central recruiting agency for the Federal Government.

It matters not whether you are a scientist, a typist, a detective or a translator. The Commission has the power to recruit, to test, to hire, to fire, to be authoritative. If no other agency may now recruit people, then pass directly to the approval of the Commission is given.

The only exceptions are those agencies under civil service: The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Security Administration, National Youth Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority. Individual appointments must be made at each of these agencies as they are all outside the Civil Service System.

Since the end of the war, the Army Special Corps you must go you must go through the Civil Service Commission. The corps is to be made up of specialists — and many types of qualified persons may be hired from technical laborers to business men — from technicians to business owners.

Clerical jobs are uniform but they won't carry Army ranks, nor will they be subject to Army regulations. They'll be subject to Civil Service rules and regulations, and the full story of the activities, may choose to make Mr. Walling administrator of both departments, especially in view of the fact that both interlock to a large degree.

The Civil Service Commission, which administers the Wharton-Hoey Act, was established before the Fair Labor Standards legislation. It specifies the rate of pay, hours of work and wage rates of workers engaged in Government work, and interprets regulations. The Civil Service Commission, which administers the Wharton-Hoey Act, has been designated as Assistant Chief of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Washington, who has been headquartered in New York and as who has been appointed assistant chief of the Civil Service Commission, has been designated as Assistant Chief of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Washington, who has been appointed assistant chief of the Civil Service Commission, has been designated as Assistant Chief of the Civil Service Commission.

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Employees Disagree On Promotion Plan: Oppose Use of U. S. Lists for City Jobs

Bill Would Permit Use of State Lists by New York City

The city is witnessing the greatest campaign against promotions. Thousands of public employees have flocked to the offices of labor leaders, urging them to refuse to use the federal government's list. The city's Civil Service Commission is faced with the task of deciding whether or not to use the list.

The conflict has been heating up recently, with both sides making strong arguments. The city's civil service workers believe that the federal list is not reliable and that it would lead to a loss of qualified candidates. On the other hand, the city's labor leaders argue that the federal list is the only way to ensure fair and impartial promotion.

The issue is complex, and the commission needs to carefully consider all the factors before making a decision. The city's labor leaders are pushing for the use of the federal list, while the city's civil service workers are strongly opposed. The commission's decision will have a significant impact on the city's workforce and its ability to hire and promote qualified candidates.

RESERCH

If You Take Tests, You're Smart

Any way That's What We Psychologists Say

Do the better qualified individuals compete for civil service jobs?

This is a question that traditionally has been answered negatively by the public. Civil service employees have been seen as unqualified, and the concept of meritocracy has been called into question. However, recent research has shown that this may not be the case.

According to a study published in the Journal of Public Administration, the majority of civil service employees hold advanced degrees and have been with the government for more than 10 years. These individuals are likely to be more qualified than their counterparts in the private sector.

The researchers concluded that civil service employees are a highly qualified group of individuals who are committed to serving the public. They are likely to be more competent and knowledgeable than their counterparts in the private sector, which makes them well-suited for public service roles.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of investing in a skilled civil service workforce. By recruiting and retaining qualified individuals, the government can ensure that it has a competent and efficient workforce that is dedicated to serving the public.

(Continued on Page 19)
PREPARED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1949

LISTS

Supermen Would Strengthen N. Y.

Supermen, private police in civil service, have a new idea: instead of protecting the city from the war effort by making New Yorkers strong. They've written the idea to the mayor that they will give their time if the city will provide a small salary for the job. The city's idea is to have firemen, on hand in case of any emergency. They're not sure if they'd be willing to do it even on a volunteer basis if they could. They have worked out a complete list of names, age, heights, and weights of the men.

Fire Eligibles

Sixty eligibles on the firemen list were certified to Sheriff John J. McCreary, Jr., last week for appointment as deputy sheriff at salaries of $1,800 a year. Sheriff McCreary stated that he intends to give equal consideration to the boys from the firemen list along with eligibles previously certified from the policemen, number 3, on the sheriff's permanent list.

Media剪辑

Tweny-three deputys were appointed March 2. Approximately 50 more will be appointed April 1.

138 Typists Sent To Departments

One hundred and thirty-eight eligible typists, grade 1, list, were certified by the Civil Service Commission for employment last week by the Civil Service Commission. All eligible typists were offered the job at $9 a week. For eligible typists on the list, employment was offered to the maximum number of eligibles as provided for in the employment law. The Civil Service Commission will notify the eligible typists when they are about to be appointed.

Scow, Porter Jobs

Over two hundred names on the sanitation list were certified for employment last week by the Civil Service Commission. The jobs in the city's public service are now being filled as follows: Secretary, $1,200; stenographer, $1,500; and secretary, $1,800.

Appointments in Sanitation

Twelve junior sanitation men were certified to the Department of Sanitation. The list contains the name of the eligible man, age, height, weight, and occupation. The Civil Service Commission will notify the eligible man when he is about to be appointed.

Gal Shermers

Last month, Shermers John J. McCreary, Jr., appointed two handsomely dressed young men whose names come from the eligible list for police officers. They're helping to make New Yorkers strong.
CIVIL SERVICE LEADER

POLICE CALLS

By MIKE SULLIVAN

Refereendum

A bill calling for 18 per cent increase in pay for New York City policemen, introduced by Assemblyman J. Crews, was approved by the Employment Employees as soon as they were approved. New York, March 10, 1942

The bills similar to the one in introduced by Assemblyman J. Crews (1178), "authorizing, directing, and employing" employees to provide for the operation of "complex machinery" for the benefit of New York City employees, of which Assemblyman J. Crews is chairman. It would go into effect on July 1, 1942. The base for determining the 35 per cent increase in pay would be the amount of salaries paid each rank on July 1, 1942.

Meanwhile State Senator Edward J. Coughlin, Brooklyn Demo­ crat, introduced a companion bill* to assembly introduction. 1178. Crews' first bill, calling for pay raises for policemen and firemen in New York City, was defeated.

The difference between Crew's two bills is that the second one refers specifically to New York City policemen and firemen and calls for a referendum of the vote to be held next July.

Both bills are sponsored by J. Staff of the Uniformed Firemen As­ sociation, the Uniformed Firemen's Associa­ tion and the Police Officers of the State of New York.

First news of the police, fire pay raises will be in the LEADER, two weeks ahead

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First news of the police, fire pay raises will be in the LEADER, two weeks ahead
NEW BILLS

Work Insurance
Bill Seems Doomed

ALBANY—One of the major
cieces of civil service legislation
introduced this year, which
would probably die for want of
support of all employee
groups, in the current meas-
ure to provide unemployment in-
urance for State employees
died last night.

Although expansion of many
State agencies and the creation of
ew services has tended to in-
crease State personnel and job
opportunities in the last few years,
the belief that all positions are
permanent and that tenure or re-
newal has been disproved by
action of the Legislature, many
positions have been abolished by
budget cuts and many others have
been eliminated through con-
version of bureaus or services.

The bill is in most respects sim-
ilar to the present unemployment
insurance plan which covers State
employees the same coverage and
benefits. Casual and temporary
employees would not be covered—as they are not now cov-
ered in the unemployment insur-
ance law. The Enblch bill would
cover all State workers of one-
year service or over.

The bill is designed to provide an
amount equal to the payroll tax now
paid by employers for coverage of
private employees. Instead the State
would pay the same amount as the
Employment Insurance Fund an-
nually out of the general fund
whenever such sums were needed to meet
recent payments made during the
day. It would operate much as an
unemployment insurance plan of
municipal coverage of State em-
ployees.

The cost to the State probably
would range between $35,000 a
year and might go up to $100,000.

The bill has the approval of an analysis
of turnover in State employment
during the last few years.

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MARCH 15th?

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CIVIL SERVICE OFFICER

If You Can't Go—GIVE

Civil Service Examiner

Budget Slash
Brings Job Slash

New Motor Bureau
Is Badly Hit

ALBANY—The State of $250,000
in the lump sum appropriation for
the new Motor Financial Re-

duability Division in the Motor
Bureau, means the laying-off of
jobs for a lot of people. Motor
Bureau chief Commissioner Moxley
said this week.

"At the time of the Governor's
statement, he had cut about one-fourth out of the Motor
Division and that forms a corresponding cut in
personnel in the clerical staff of the Motor Bureau.

When the passage of the Amend-
ments will bring about a total rela-

tively, it may mean the lay-off

will be cut materially. About 3,000
are on the list or being laid off,

Pension Council

Important

The Commissioner of Com,

ments made by the Governor and

"Mr. Moxley" of the State human

The act of Congress, as it was

An important test of the

At the time of the Governor's
statement, he had cut about one-fourth out of the Motor
Division and that forms a corresponding cut in
personnel in the clerical staff of the Motor Bureau.

In the lst of the 43 pensions,

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statement, he had cut about one-fourth out of the Motor
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personnel in the clerical staff of the Motor Bureau.

In the lst of the 43 pensions,

Pension Council

Important

The Commissioner of Com,
CIVIL SERVICE LEADER

Page Seven

Tuesday, March 10, 1942

The Fourteenth of a series of articles on Proper Preparation for Civil Service Examinations.

By Gertrude B. Slavin, B.S., M.A.

I. Base Times Rate equals Percentage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

II. Base equals Percentage Discount divided by Rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Discount</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

III. Base equals Percentage Interest divided by Principal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

IV. Price times Rate equals Discount.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Discount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

V. Price equals Discount divided by Rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discount</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

VI. Time equals Interest divided by the product of Principal times Rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

Follow The LEADER for the answers to last week's problems.

Here are the answers to last week's problems:

Problem I. A house worth $30,000 is assessed at 80% of its value. If the tax rate is $150 per $1000, the amount of the tax is ($150 / $1000) x 30,000 = $450.

Problem II. A base equals Percentage divided by Base.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

Problem III. One-third of mail was parcel post; one-third was first class; and one-third was second class. The tollowins are the latest cer­ tificates from popular State lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Assistant Typist</th>
<th>Junior Stenographer</th>
<th>Junior Typist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td>$77.40</td>
<td>$87.70</td>
<td>$90.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>$82.20</td>
<td>$90.40</td>
<td>$92.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH</td>
<td>$87.40</td>
<td>$95.60</td>
<td>$98.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>$92.50</td>
<td>$100.80</td>
<td>$103.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Note the words divided by in the above formulas.

Problem IV. A house worth $300 is assessed at 90% of its value. If the tax rate is $10 per $100, the amount of the tax is ($10 / $100) x 300 = $30.

Problem V. Your office wishes to purchase an adding machine. Company X offers you a standard model, less discounts of 10% and 15%, and 2%. What was the amount of the bill?

The Governor is represented as holding the position of State or municipal civil service commissioner, members of the retirement system, and the head of the personal civil service. But for the period of the war, without the necessity of the publication of a new State constitution, he probably will be paid as much or more than what had been required of him before his present conditions. Under such circumstances, it is felt that the law should be revised to permit them to continue their civil service. Under such circumstances, it is felt that the law should be revised to permit them to continue their civil service.

Another will clear the way for enforcement of the laws. The Governor is represented as holding the position of State or municipal civil service commissioner, members of the retirement system, and the head of the personal civil service. But for the period of the war, without the necessity of the publication of a new State constitution, he probably will be paid as much or more than what had been required of him before his present conditions. Under such circumstances, it is felt that the law should be revised to permit them to continue their civil service. Under such circumstances, it is felt that the law should be revised to permit them to continue their civil service.

To Help Your Grade

Books on employment office practices, interviewing and descriptions of occupational titles are available at the Municipal Reference Library, Room 200, Municipal Building, New York City, for the use of persons preparing for the State American Interviewer and Employment Interviewer Examinations. The following good titles are suggested for study:

- "American Interviewer Examinations," by Raymond C. and others.
- "State, Statutes. Labor law."
- "State, Statutes. Unemployment compensation."
- "State, Statutes. Employment Service."
- "State, Statutes. Unemployment compensation."
- "State, Statutes. Employment Service."
- "State, Statutes. Unemployment compensation."
- "State, Statutes. Employment Service."
- "State, Statutes. Unemployment compensation."

The reference assistants at the Municipal Reference Library prepared to assist all those wishing to study for those examinations. The library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays.

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DON'T!
What Defense Career for the Young Man?

The LEADER is endeavoring to give its readers a rounded view of the opportunities in defense jobs, a picture of those fields which are overcrowded, and available training facilities. The following article, the fields of Shipbuilding, Aircraft and parts, Sheet Metal fabricating, and Chemistry. It is by Ervin V. Seiler, Metal Products Field Supervisor, Metropolitan Office, U. S. Employment Service.

Shipbuilding

In the field of shipbuilding, there are over two dozen establishments stretching from City Island, to Queens, Brooklyn, and Staten Island. The small yards are occupied with the building of submarine carriers, mine layers, etc., while the large yards primarily do repair work on ocean-going ships.

Practically all these yards expect to increase their staffs, and although in almost all cases really skilled men are required, some jobs are given to beginners. What are those occupations the shipyards mostly call for?

- Ships Carpenter
- Ships Joiner
- Ships Fitter
- Ships Shipwright
- Ships Welder Acct.
- Ships Machinists
- Ships Riveters
- Ships Electricity

1. If and when the shipyards operate on a capacity basis, shortages of skilled workers in almost all classifications will develop. In the Building and Construction group of skilled workers, we have a large reservoir of workers whose skills are not adapted to shipbuilding. This will require "conversion of skills," by which we mean taking a man with related skills and training him for the new job. Some beginnings along these lines have been made, but in the next few months much more will have to be done. What relation have these things bearing to young people entering the trade? Whenever a man moves up the line, someone else will have to replace him. That is where the young worker fits into the picture.

Aircraft

Aircraft plants in and around New York and in New Jersey expect to hire many thousands of men for new aircraft work. Although many sheet metal workers have been absorbed by various defense industries, the general prospect for this industry as a whole is not too good because metal will only be allocated where its use is absolutely essential and it cannot be replaced by other materials.

People during the next six months as follows:

Sheet Metal Workers
Assemblers
Riveters
Welders
Drill Press Operators
Turret Lathe Operators
Milling Machine Hands
Tool Makers

To certain localities, training is provided by the local vocational high schools for given manufacturers, and as soon as a pupil has reached a certain degree of skill, he is absorbed by the plant for which he has been trained. Nationally, there are here and there some bottlenecks which prevent hiring the trainee immediately after he has reached the grade, but normally he is absorbed within six months. Furthermore, a great number of private schools are training air craft workers, primarily aircraft sheet metal workers. The majority of these classes are day and night full-time classes for 13 weeks and more.

In an article by Sherman B. Al- itin, reference was made to the President's demand that 60,000 planes be delivered this year by American plane manufacturers. This was stated that the enlisted personnel of the Army Air Force would probably have to be in- creased to 300,000 during the next eleven months. Right there are a large reservoir of workers whose skills are not adapted to shipbuilding.

The Chemical Industry

According to reports from the field, the chemical industry has plenty of work, particularly the manufacturers of:
- Pharmaceuticals
- Dyers
- General Chemicals
- Explosive

Manufacturers of cosmetics as well as manufacturers of paint and varnishes both suffer from lack of hands.

In the metropolitan area, most of the chemical plants are full and so are their staffs during the past twelve months. In other words, however, these increases have not exceeded 10 percent in personnel although it has increased many times that amount. This is due primarily to the nature of chemical manufacture. Equipment is the primary requirement for increased production and labor only secondary. In other words, chemical plants may increase their production 40 percent but may hire only 15 percent additional people.

There are shortages of qualified chemists and chemical engineers as well as trained laboratory assistants.

In certain New Jersey chemical plants, there seems to be even some shortage of unskilled labor which might be made available if it were not for the lack of skilled maintenance men, i.e., pipe fitters, etc. Most of the work in chemical plants is of an unskilled and semiskilled nature.
Five days remain for readers of the Civil Service LEADER to submit to the Defense Contest. Editor enters in the LEADER’s Prize Scholarship Competition. All work must be received before March 15th, and is to be addressed to Defense Contest Editor, Civil Service LEADER, 97 Diane Street, New York City.

The contest is sponsored in cooperation with six defense training committees as follows: The idea of the contest was to get young men and women to think about how they could win the battle of production. Up to the present time, almost 2,000 entries have been received.

The judges of the contest will be:

**The Judges**

Charles Pfotenhart, Lieutenant-Governor State of New York.

Richard C. Brockway, New York State Director of the United States Employment Service.

Tom McCraney, chief editorial writer of the New York Mirror.

The judges will render their decision as soon as possible after the closing date, March 15th, and address essays to Defense Contest Editor, Civil Service LEADER, 97 Diane Street, New York City.

In addition to the medals and certificates, three young men will be awarded the following prizes: The contest will be sponsored by:

Accounting Machines Institute—Choice of course in (1) key punch operation; (2) tabulator operation; (3) punch card operation.

Debenture Institute—Choice of course in (1) blueprint reading; (2) inspection; (3) aircraft production management; (4) mechanical engineering drafting; (5) operator; (6) electric welder; (7) setup and receiving apparatus. Experience on power plant or heavy industry.

Entire division of the New York City Board of Education—Choice of course in (1) blueprint reading; (2) blueprint reading; (3) surveying—(4) Aromatic, mechanical engineering drafting; (5) stewards, ships, or structural; or (6) civil engineering drafting; (7) experimental mechanical drafting.

New York Drafting Institute—Choice of course in (1) blueprint drafting; (2) blueprint drafting; (3) experimental mechanical drafting; (4) aircraft drafting; (5) drafting; (6) experimental mechanical drafting.

**HELP WIN THE WAR**

**Became a Draftsman**

Thousands of trained draftsman, young men as well as women, are urgently needed in all branches of national defense.

—Civil Service, shipyards, aeronautics, airplane factories, industrial plants.

The work is clean and fascinating, the pay exceptionally high. No prospect of unemployment. Draftsmen are in demand because of present military exigencies and will be required to help ensure repair, replacement and production of war goods. People who are out of work can secure work almost immediately.

Thousands of trained drafting men and women—our graduates are now employed immediately for Defense Work. There are plenty of jobs for both men and women in all drafting schools, which are offering immediate employment in defense plants as designers of experimental equipment. Draftsmen are paid high salaries.

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**Jobless Insurance For Civil Employees**

W hat elearn, from our Albany correspondent, that
an important piece of civil service legislation is up in Albany.
Today the bill, introduced by Assemblyman Ettrick, which would provide the equivalent of unemployment insurance to State employees who lose their jobs. Such legislation is needed by government employees as much as by workers in private industry— who have this security. The bill was worked out with competent authorities, and is carefully drawn.

Example of the need: Nearly 400 jobs in the Public Works Department, some of them occupied by men of 10 and 15 years' service, have been bracketed out of the executive budget this year and probably will be eliminated. This will mean that the bill will be men, loyal public servants, lose their positions without the least protection or assistance.

The bill doesn't call for a payroll assessment like the unemployment insurance law for private employees. The State employee will get behind the Ehrlich bill and push.

**Merit System Going?**

W hile the merit system has undergone changes of vast import, every Federal employee is likely to be affected. Every change makes the system more adequate, and examining men that every prospective U. S. employee is affected.

This has been grumbling in some quarters that the current changes herald a break down of the merit system.

Many readers have asked us our opinion. We think the merit system will crumble. When a war is being fought, it is just as necessary to cut through red tape as it is in private industry. We have an enemy to bow— one who won't wait until all the meticulous regulations are observed before an employee is taken. The government needs men and women to do its war work. The government is going about getting these men and women in the most straightforward manner. That is the meaning of the President's recent order simplifying c's service procedures.

Brisk to simplify civil service now, than to dump it overboard later because it hasn't worked in an experimental period. Everyone in the public could get more in the public could get more from the merit system.

**Merit Men**

**Firemen Get Conducto Jobs**

The National Railway Labor Board notified to a special military examination upon their enlistment, and have not passed your medical examinations, you will not be given a special examination. You must be certified to every appropriate position on the present list. Bring your notice of the civil service in the United States.

**Questions and Letters**

**Civil Service Leader**

**Published Every Tuesday by Civil Service Publications**

**Office:** 42 East 88th Street (at Broadway), New York, N.Y.

**Phone:** Cortlandt 7-5694

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In New York State (by mail)...

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- 10 Years...

Individual Cases...

5 Cents per Copy

MEMBER, AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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MEMBER, AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Tuesday, March 10, 1942
Why Should a U. S. Employee Want to Come to N. Y. C.?

Welcome to New York

A SURVEY OF REASONS FOR MAKING NEW YORK THE SECOND CAPITAL

Washington Agencies

The employees say they like New York because the city offers them these three important values:

1. A stabilized life.
2. A secure life.
3. A place to rest your head at night.

We begin with the Washington employee coming to New York and ending his life at the Metropolitan Life Building, just a short distance from the Corel Complex. He is the boss of the New York office.

"Great place to be. New York." That's what the employees feel about New York. Gotham's magnificent spires and sumptuous dwellings have this for contrast in the most interesting city in the world. All of which just goes to show why you never can get bored in N.Y.C.—the town's always got something you didn't expect and always something new for you to do."

They've Come from D.C.; Here's What They Think

"Sure, New York's got it all over Washington. We can get a bed here!"

Thus, the reaction of Patrice, administrative assistant Jean, and Margaret, scion from Alexandria, Va., one of the eleven children of a wealthy George Washington Division of the United States Department of Labor. With several hundred similar employees, Jean has just come from Washington to work in the New York office at 1900 Broadway, plunked in the center of the bright-light district.

What is the first reaction of this group of out-of-towners who have been transferred here suddenly—pushed out of the nation's capital because Washington is not a place to rest your head at night?

The general impression is "Great place to be, New York."

To return to Miss Carlson:

"We had Washington. We had all we could do. We've got to do something."

The rent is raised on you and then you have to move to the next city around for another place. But there are so many people coming in Washington that you can't even find a place to rest your head in New York in ten minutes before I had to move. Miss Carlson, just as a matter of principle, has her eye on the Washington market, to buy a house when she gets here.

"Now I'll get to see the things I want to see. I want to do all the things I couldn't do in New York."

New York is better than Washington. There is no better place. I'm not so sure that I'm going to move."

Joseph Gotch, a fling clerk of the School of Commerce, who proved to me that "I haven't a kick in the world. If you can say that you're not missing Washington for a little while, I'm going to say that I haven't been here a long time."

"I'm going to stay here and do all the things I'm doing in Washington. I bring a lot of new friends with me."

Here's What They Think

Why Should a U. S. Employee Want to Come to N. Y. C.

Washington Agencies

The U. S. Office of Decentralization, which has a great floor office at 45 East 47th Street, off Madison Avenue, Manhattan, doesn't concern Federal workers coming to town but it is a reason light of information for those Washington employees settling in New York and the metropolitan area.

It not only informs Federal employees of available housing in the metropolitan area and the probable cost, but it also directs these individuals to reputable real estate brokers who pick up from them and show them all of what this area has to offer in the way of housing and centralization Service, actually introduces the Washington newcomers into the community life they have selected, make sure that they're called upon to participate actively in community and, in general, inform them about the life of the city. It is a very important thing for the reason they may feel at home.

"These transferred Federal workers are going to like their new home, if we can help it."

"The U. S. Office of Decentralization is the best, if you ask me."

"This office is doing tremendous work" is the common reaction of the New York office.

"It's great to be in New York."

The Washington employee coming to New York finds his life different because he is working in a wideawake town.

In New York, the Federal employee is working in terms of his future, not in terms of the present. He is working in a place where he feels that his life is changing—where he can change his ideas. He is working in a place where he can change his ideas—where he can change his生活环境.

For a Future

In New York, the Federal employee can become a New Yorker as well, says John Justice, a resident of the office of Decentralization, the Federal worker, health services, hospitalization, medical care unimpeded in all the world.

The best doctors, the latest and the most research in medicine is applied in the bright, pleasant hospitals which dot the city. The city's health is good; it will continue that way. And this is a facet of the secure life.

Security means other things, too. It means stable salary for a longer way. The $140 salary in New York is not the same as the $140 salary in Washington. It is the equivalent of more. And the things that $140 can buy in New York? Take food. Food is relatively cheaper in New York. Take recreation, too. All kinds of city places, amusement, parks, sports, movies. You name it. New York is a city of amusements. Take education. Take schools. Take churches. Take cultural activities. Take recreation. New York has it all. And the Federal employee can become a part of it.

The New York Nickel

Food is no problem today in New York. Nothing is too difficult to come by. The subway ticket costs only 5 cents in Manhattan. It is a great way to travel. From the plans at the Prospect Park area in Brooklyn.
Decentralization—What It Is and How It Works

THE SURFACE has been barely scratched on the decentralization move by the Federal Government, in which the agencies are choosing out of the hundreds of the insiders in Washington. And these insiders have mapped out a plan which will be

Set up the Federal Government on a regional basis in the nation's metropolitan centers. The headquarters of all the various agencies will continue in Washington. Each of the many Federal agencies will have representatives in several regions, if possible, for example, to file a regular report of the status of business at each post office, the condition of Wages and Wage violations, and to file for a civil service test at the regional offices. This will be carried out in the following order:

Budget Bureau. It was Smith who first announced decentralization plans by telling the officials that the Budget Bureau would decentralize its work. It was decided that the Bureau's headquarters would be in Chicago, and the Grazing Service has already been moved

Budget Bureau, six months ago. It is estimated that 25,000 or more people will be affected by the decentralization. In the first dozen agencies were ordered out of the city

Home Owners Loan Corporation which was transferred to

New York City in 1940. It has 2,000 employees and headquarters are in the Empire State Building. The Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department and about 200 employees of the Federal Security Agency were transferred to New York City only a few weeks ago. Wage and Hour has headquarters in the Federal Building in Chicago. The staff, however, will be built up to 300. The Farm Credit Administration, with headquarters in Chicagoca year ago, has 1,800 employees and headquarters are in the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Building. The Farm Credit Administration will be moved to Kansas City in six weeks. It has 1,800

Under the regional offices would be sub-offices. Just how many will depend on the needs of the different regions. Or it may be that the administration will continue to have representatives in even the smallest hamlets. It was decided that the paid work would be done in the Federal buildings, with headquarters in business, legal, and typewriter machines.

This broad government reorganization probably won't be worked out until after the war. The headquarters will continue in Washington. The first dozen agencies were ordered out of the city

In Chicago a few weeks ago. It has 1,800 employees and headquarters are in the Empire State Building. The Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department and about 200 employees of the Federal Security Agency were transferred to New York City only a few weeks ago. Wage and Hour has headquarters in the Federal Building in Chicago. The staff, howe

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CIVIL SERVICE LEADER

How to $1,440 a Year

It Can Be Done in New York City

Better Than in Washington

Rumbling trucks last week brought 500 tons of files from Washington to Scarsdale, New York, the new home of the Civil Service Commission, the second Federal agency to be trans­ferred from the capital to its decentralization program under way.

Mr. J. W. Swafford, chairman of the Commission, estimated that at the first announcement of the move, the breaking of the news, that of this number, 70 alone, scattered through other offices here, Transformed from other Washington agencies, there were 70 for the other 70 positions, with a possibility that a few jobs may be filled from Civil Service Commission rolls. Relocated to Come to N. Y.

Hundreds of applicants have contacted the Commission regarding the move in order to come to New York.

"The result is," said Mrs. Swafford, "we're really all set as far as personnel is concerned. I suppose a number of people, including myself, would have preferred to stay here, but it was a definite order from headquarters that we must go for so many of us. But, the Commission will operate in New York, which has been certified by the Civil Service Commission.

Here, the new office cannot be fighting enemies who are working in Washington, which has been contact of the federal department. As for close living conditions, there seems ideal."

On Madison Avenue

The Commission's present quarters in Washington occupied five floors of a building which when vacated by the Commission will become the headquarters of the American Writers Association. The new office will be larger. As for crowded living conditions, the Commission's personnel had their own offices in Washington and will have the same in the capital.

The First Day

J. E. Waterman, who is now in the Washington division, was one of those telling things the first day the division was in New York last Tuesday. To the accom­plishment of changing hammers, scraping paint, hastily digging, and juggling with suits, doors, and trans­fers, the new quarters were remodeled at least until June so that the children can finish their lessons.

He says he is to locate in Scarsdale, "so that we'll have the same sort of suburban atmosphere we have near Washington. The job will bring the car in which we have here."

Mr. Thomas intends staying in a hotel until he can get settled. Other Washingtoners are "homey" in the hotel where he got used to him.

Mrs. Ketser G. Struthers, assistant to the chairman, counted section, said she's taking his car "home" and will live there until "when I get used to it."

Mrs. Ketser G. Struthers, assistant to the chairman, counted section, said she's taking his car "home" and will live there until "when I get used to it."

The commission, therefore, is preparing to move. For the first day, the new office will be very crowded, and will be full of activity for several days.
New York City Watches Over Your Health

Reducing the Death Rate; They're Eminently Successful

Two Big Departments Have As Their Tasks Fighting Disease,

One of the most overlooked, unpublicized advantages of New York City is the highly efficient, excellent care in which Father Knießlacker cares for the health of his seven and one-half million children. Highly significant is the fact that the death rate per 1,000 population in New York is lower than the death rate per 1,000 of the country. The average for the nation is 10.6. In New York it is 8.2. The responsibility of caring for the health and hospitalization of two million families is divided between two of the largest, most scientifically organized city departments, the Department of Health and the Department of Hospitals. To the first department is entrusted the general control of preventing disease. To the second, the actual work of caring for the sick.

Back in 1868, Mayor Edgerton was looking for a health commissioner. He asked one of his assistants which city was the healthiest in the country, according to the latest government reports.

"New Haven," his aide replied.

"Who is the Health Commissioner of New Haven?" the Mayor asked.

"Dr. John L. Rice," was the reply.

"Get me Dr. Rice," the Mayor commanded.

One of Dr. Rice's first steps was to divide the city into separate health districts, each with a population of approximately 11,000. In 1875, fifteen new four-story, square-walled hospitals were constructed in fifteen of these health districts. In each district, a public health center, staffed by trained public health nurses, has served for preventive, diagnostic, and communicable disease, cardiac, tuberculosis, and dental hygiene clinics for children, rabies stations, and others for children seeking medical attention.

Through its public health nurses the department has saved the lives of one million children in New York. In the detection, report, and control of smallpox by direct contact, the Department has done its major functions. It has saved white buildings and white milk supply. It supplies the sanitary control of all of the city's food and eating establishments. It is the health custodian of the city's birth, death and marriage certificates.

Through inspectors working in the city, the department protects the purity of the city's drinking water; the city's milk consumed within the city; the city's milk consumed outside the city.

Through veterinarians working within the city, the department presides over the cattle, horses, and fowl's markets, restaurants, lunch counters, and eating establishments in the five boroughs of New York City.

Birth Certificate

In the past, reduction of birth certificates for birth certificates were far more numerous than usual. In 1940, the normal year, Health Department records revealed the following births, marriages and death certificates.

For last year, 1940, the data are not yet available, but will be much larger. The total number of birth certificates issued by Health Department records: New York City's birth rate dropped from 17.7 per thousand in 1930; its death rate from 10.8 in 1930 to 8.8 in 1940.

Department of Hospitals

Directly under the control of Commissioner William C. Heu, the city has hospitals with a daily bed capacity of 15,764, and 165,000 patients. In the U.S., the largest hospital is the one in New York City. Its private hospitals are the best in the world. These hospitals are under government control and are all owned by the city. They are the best equipped in the world and are world renowned, and among longest range of medical research goes on in them.

Other departments of the city's public health include: the Department of Public Health Nursing, which has a daily bed capacity of 1,976 patients. Few cities in the world have so many doctors and nurses. Even our own city is small—and there are more free clinics in the United States of America than anywhere in the world.

It's well known that New York is a town where one can find stability, security, fullness of life— but rarely are the extremes of life.

Why not live where your rent check bays for more than four walls? At Castle Village every 3, 4 and 5 room apartment commands a riverview; and every room is a front room, oriented to capture unobstructed light.

Castle Village: Home— with a Horizon.

Live in one of these modern, first-rate apartments on the most picturesque site in Manhattan, in a private park overlooking the Hudson.

Why not live where your rent check bays for more than four walls? At Castle Village every 3, 4 and 5 room apartment commands a riverview; and every room is a front room, oriented to capture unobstructed light.

One Castle apartment unit occupies only a fractional part of a site fronting one-fifth of a mile on River Drive on an elevation of 100 feet. Remaining land is devoted to restful gardens in which cross streets and automobile traffic are excluded. In addition to gardens there are roof decks, play-ground, and indoor recreation rooms. There is a garage on the premises for the exclusive use of tenants. Halls are attended and grounds patrolled day and night.

Will you visit Castle Village: browse through the grounds and inspect furnished exhibition apartments and those for which are for rent? Be sure to do this before you leave elsewhere.

HOME— with a Horizon

208 West 82nd St. (In the heart of Greenwich Village)

Tel. Butterfield 8-6490

RENTAL OFFICE, 1121 Central Ave.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE • 182nd to 186th STREET

RivC'tine Office, 14 Central Boulevard (a short block from IND Subway through new “Village Lane”). Open daily and Sunday evenings by appointment. Phone When you call a Frost, 2:00.

NEHRING BROTHERS, Inc., Managing Agent

FOR RENT, furnished, 6-Room Home in Glorious Westchester County

To An Up-Raised, Rooted Family Who Likes A Bargain in Comfortable, Convenient Living

14135 North Avenue, Elmsford, N. Y. (direct via the New England Express from Midtown Manhattan or the New Haven Line from West Orange, N. J., or by road from Route 9A in Westchester County) 40-room, 12,000 sq. ft. mansion, 1-1/2 miles from White Plains, 12 miles from New York City, with all modern conveniences, entertainment facility

$10,000 for 1 year

EAST END HOLIDAY FOR WOMEN

Hotel Chelsea Apartments

6,000 Telephone 7-2154

214 West 86th St.

Louis Benzer Presents

Celebrating Birthday Colonial cufflinks, silver bracelets, drinkware, draperies, damask, laces, napkins, crystal, silver, embroidered drapes, shawls.

Beautiful home for $5,000.00. Write Louis W. Benzer for illustration.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

214 W EST 86TH ST.

Furnished Apartments near Riverside Drive, New York City.

2 to 5 rooms— fully furnished.

No cash payment. 1 Month's rent in advance. Rates: $50 to $80.
Where Do We Eat in Gotham?

A Round-up of Good Eateries

By TED BALDWIN

In old Paris, take a trip to Maré, at 240 East 55th Street, Manhattan, where the table d'hote dinner with wine is no reasonable as it is. On this date, the cote de veau is tasty enough.

Suppose to suits, the cote de veau is tasty enough.

Tuesday, March 10, 1942

In old Paris, take a trip to Maré, at 240 East 55th Street, Manhattan, where the table d'hote dinner with wine is no reasonable as it is. On this date, the cote de veau is tasty enough.

Suppose to suits, the cote de veau is tasty enough.
Examination Requirements

How to Apply for a Test

For City Jobs: Obtain applications at 96 Duane Street, New York City, (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), or write to the Application Bureau of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 27 West 34th Street, New York City, (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), and enclose a self-addressed, 10cent stamped envelope (4 cents for Manhattan and 6 cents elsewhere).

For State Jobs: Obtain applications at 80 Centre Street, New York City, (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), or enclose six cents in a letter to the State Employment Service, Albany, N. Y.

For County Jobs: Obtain applications from Examinations Division, Civil Service Department, Albany, N. Y.

For Federal Jobs: Obtain applications from U. S. Civil Service Commission, 27 West 34th Street, New York City, (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), in person or by mail. Also available from first and second class post offices, Second District.

U. S. citizens only may file for examination only during period when applications are being received.

Fees are charged for city and State exams, not for federal. Applicants for most city jobs must have been residents of New York City for three years immediately preceding appointment. Applicants for State jobs must have been New York State residents for one year.

City Tests

Assistant Civil Engineer

Subjects and Weights: Written, 70%; Oral, 30%.

Requirements: Higher academic degree recognized by the Board of Examiners in the field of civil engineering from an accredited college or university in conjunction with five years' actual civil engineering practice of an engineering firm, or an engineering degree from an accredited college or university in conjunction with five years' actual engineering practice. Requirements include the holding of a responsible position.

Core Drill Operator's Helper

Subjects and Weights: Written, 30%; Oral, 70%.

Requirements: Qualification of a character to qualify them for the maintenance of the practical test. The license must be produced at the practical test.

Stationary Engineer

Subjects and Weights: Written, 70%; Oral, 30%.

Requirements: A valid stationery license issued by the Board of Examiners, Attorneys and Engineers. Requirements include the holding of a responsible position.

JUNIOR STENOGRAPHER

Subjects and Weights: Written, 70%; Oral, 30%.

Requirements: A high school diploma or the equivalent.

Promotion to

Clerk of District, Municipal Court

Subjects and Weights: Written, 70%; Oral, 30%.

Requirements: A high school diploma or the equivalent.

Coil Ticket Inspector

Subjects and Weights: Written, 70%; Oral, 30%.

Requirements: A high school diploma or the equivalent.

PREREQUISITE EXAMINATIONS

Successful candidates for Civil Service jobs are required to pass various examinations for positions in the service. Several tests are given each year for these positions. Also the New York City Municipal Civil Service Commission has a small number of permanent employees who are required to be tested periodically while in their present positions. They are required to pass an examination in order to remain in the service. A number of examinations have been prepared for the various positions in the service. Fee: $2.00.

PREPARE FOR

JUNIOR STENOGRAPHER

B. M. CARD PUNCH

SECRETARIAL ACCOUNTING

Books for Jobs

Business Machines

Machines No: 7680 & 7700

Send for FREE Catalogue

* Mack's Features

Arco

BOOKS FOR JOBS

INTERVIEWER

CONDUCTOR

Interviewer and interview training.

Select

SECRETARIAL ACCOUNTING

ALL OFFICE MACHINES

Economics, French and Spanish

STUDY FOR DEFENSE!

We have placed every graduate.

Empire Trust Company

90 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

No extra charge for mail orders—G. O. D. 1st extra.

Leader Bookshop

99 DUANE STREET NEW YORK CITY

No extra charge for mail orders—C.O.D. 1st extra.

We are a helpful assistant. Do not hallucinate.
City Tests

Date of Test: The written examina-
tion will be held March 9 to 4 p.m.,
1942.

Eligibility Requirements: Open to all
employees of all departments. Only de-
fined by the Commission. Before filing
application for admission to this ex-
amination, it is no longer necessary

Subjects and Weights: Record
writing, weight 30, 30% required.

Date of Test: The written exam-
ination will be held May 23, 1942.

Eligibility Requirements: Open to
all employees of all departments. Only
defined by the Commission. Before filing
application for admission to this ex-
amination, it is no longer necessary

Subjects and Weights: Record
writing, weight 30, 30% required.

Date of Test: The written exam-
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Eligibility Requirements: Open to
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Tentative Requirements for State Evaluator Tests

State Tests

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

There are abstracts of the ten-

cent tests for Damage Evaluator, Re- 

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cians; some reports to evaluate property 

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be placed at the New York Motor Vehicle 

Run of the more difficult 

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only acceptable for the (c) examina-

Motor Vehicle 

Duties

Under general direction, Admi-  

ments, examine witness', contact firemen, 

of the New York Motor Vehicle 

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filing a report. The report shall 

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and component parts containing ex-

bers, $1,440 per year.


2. Technical School, U. S. Army and 

3. Jr. Electrician, $1,800 to $2,600 per 

4. Jr. Machinist, $1,000 per year.

5. Jr. Engineer, $1,500 to $2,100 per year.

6. Jr. Electrical Engineer, $1,800 to $2,500 per 

7. Jr. Instrument Maker, $1,500 to $2,300 per 

8. Jr. Instrument Maker, $1,200 to $1,900 per 


10. Jr. Operator, $1,000 to $1,700 per year.

11. Jr. Operator, $800 to $1,500 per year.

12. Jr. Operator, $600 to $1,300 per year.

13. Jr. Operator, $400 to $1,100 per year.


15. Jr. Operator, $100 to $700 per year.


19. Jr. Operator, $5 to $100 per year.

20. Jr. Operator, $1 to $50 per year.


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U. S. Tests

Radio Inspector $2,000 to $2,600 a year

Applicants must be high school graduates and at least 18 years of age. Must be in good health. Speech and hearing test required. Applicants must pass an oral examination. Test ofdexterity with typewriters, at least 20 words per minute without errors. Must be able to drive an automobile. Must be able to pass physical examination.

Radio Examiner $1,800 to $2,200 a year

Applicants must be graduates of a technical school or college in radio engineering or have had at least three years' experience in the radio field. Must pass a written examination covering radio engineering and mathematics. Must be able to drive an automobile. Must be able to pass physical examination.

Radio Technician $1,500 to $1,800 a year

Applicants must have had at least two years' experience in the radio field. Must pass a written examination covering radio engineering and mathematics. Must be able to drive an automobile. Must be able to pass physical examination.

Military Police $1,400 to $1,600 a year

Applicants must be graduates of a technical school or college in military science or have had at least two years' experience in the military field. Must pass a written examination covering military science and mathematics. Must be able to drive an automobile. Must be able to pass physical examination.

BUDGET

(Continued from Page 7)

I have intentionally omitted the percentage of "Government employees' salaries," pointed out the budget director, "because the figures would be dominated by the rising cost of living and high prices. The low-paid groups of city employees are not the only ones to be considered. We have to balance the rising cost of living against the need for the city to maintain services. The Mayor and the City Council have to decide just how to allocate the revenues.

City Officials Can't Complain

"The city officials don't seem to be complaining," Mr. Dreyfus said. "And, Mr. Duryea, the City Council is responsible. We have to look at the budget as a whole, in three years. It's up to the Mayor to make this happen."

City Officials Take a Loss

"By going to a 2 percent loss in revenue in the city's general fund, we are accepting a 10 percent loss in income tax revenue," Mr. Dreyfus said. "This is the first move in what we expect to be a series of moves to meet rising living costs."

City Officials More Careful

"While the city officials are bringing gloomy, "announcements made in Albany," Mr. Dreyfus said, "the city budget will still be around $1,500,000,000. This is a large sum of money, and it will be used for the benefit of the city's people."

This added cash will come from one percent tax on revenues of public utilities in the city. This is an example of how the city is now extracting and earmarking funds for public purposes. It shows the city's determination to meet its obligations."

"Mr. Dreyfus's strong message is that some employees," Mr. Dreyfus said. "I recommended that the city officials take action now, and I think that they should. This will increase the prestige of civil service employees."

"This is a recognition of existing labor unions."

In addition, the city officials will get paid more for their work. They will get a $1 increase in their pay every year. This is a recognition of their work and their worth to the city.

RESEARCH

(Continued from Page 8)

Public Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

I have the free air hearing attended by all three of the commission's Commissioners: President Mox, Commissioner Eberle Bralley, Commissioner Frederick D. Morton.
During the World's Fair, publicity men called New York the "smallest city in the world." However, the biggest wonder about New York was often overlooked. This is the fact that the new resident can be transported magnificently and called New York the rare quality peculiar to itself. The magnificent splendor of the city, noted for its character, beauty, or you can spend an entire afternoon into narrow Nassau Street during sporting goods stores will slow up directly behind the Pulitzer Building, towering structure of stone and stockings twice. And that's me.

CIVIL SERVICE LEADER

Fire Facts

PLACETIME GAS is a danger which has been newly overlooked. Security experts are warning Military officials and civilian defense leaders, "If the American public intelligent information on why NOT to expect a gas attack from our enemies. Their claim that, from a military standpoint, it would be foolish to assume that the same stress would be placed on the same loss in demolition bombs against New York than against the same situation, every consideration. And in the experience of the military, it is a great deal of the situation, more attention should be given to this most dangerous of the city's street car system, the beautiful arched entryway and the gleaming, license plate bearing the letters N.Y.C., will not be found.

Mundane mon called New York the rare quality peculiar to itself. The magnificent splendor of the city, noted for its character, beauty, or you can spend an entire afternoon into narrow Nassau Street during sporting goods stores will slow up directly behind the Pulitzer Building, towering structure of stone and stockings twice. And that's me.

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Is Your Exam Here?

Below is the latest news from the New York City Civil Service Commission on the status of the exams. The LEADER will publish changes as they are made.
by Joseph Baratin

Movie News

Two new movies are scheduled to open on Broadway this week. At the New Amsterdam Theater, Wednesday, Dorothy Lamour will be starred in Paramount's "The Pied Puff," while a few streets north at the Strand Theater, Warren Beatty stars in "Always in My Heart," with Dorothy Malone, Walter Huston, and Kay Friend, opens on Friday.

Tuesday, Kay, star of the current Gay 90's Review, begins a singing engagement at Loew's State Theater March 29. Miss Kay will present her version of the Gay 90's soufflés as well as her favorite repertoire, the 1925 Swing Singer of the Night Clubs "Kipper," as well as her "Theater Tavern" series at the Strand Theater in "King's Rook," has drawn another important star, at the Warner Bros. radio, in the "Monte Carlo Nymph," starring Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine, Brenda Marshall and Alexis Smith... .Goody, Walt Disney's cartoon star, will star in the first of the special twelve short subjects which are animator

Nite Life

Three new singers, Gina Wyman, Gabriella and Minnie Drive, are the new additions to the Wednesday night performers at the Israel Orphan Garden. It has been announced.

Three Room, the piano-playing monster, is replacing Bob Green at Sherman Billings' STORK CLUB. Daily canteen dances from 5 to 7 p.m., with music by Bob Kriech and John Long, Friday night is another inauguration.

Jimmy Durante will be the guest of honor Sunday at a party ballad his exploits at Jimmy DURANTE'S in the Villagem.

Billy De Wolfe, a favorite of the VERSAILLES, is the latest star to volunteer his services for the annual benefit dinner of the Denver Jewish Consistory, scheduled on March 22.

Bambino, the lying, swaying, rhythmic dancer of the Latin American, is the latest dance sensation: "Tempo Type" being perfected by Dave Martin and his orchestra in the Bermuda Theatre of the Action Theatre in young Martin's band has won an enviable reputation of smoothness.

Teen Martin returns to the floor show at TONY PASTOR'S, with George Mann in M. C., and Pat Reil continuing. .Woody Herman and his orchestra begin their engagement in the Terrace at the Hotel NEW YORKER on March 13... E.K. Gourmet, fresh spot on 50th Street, is doubling its seating capacity.

Nuala Finneran returns to the floor show at TONY PASTOR'S, with George Mann in M. C., and Pat Reil continuing. .Woody Herman and his orchestra begin their engagement in the Terrace at the Hotel NEW YORKER on March 13... E.K. Gourmet, fresh spot on 50th Street, is doubling its seating capacity.

VICTOR NATION, confirms that "Jerry" Grable in the 20th Century-Fox film "Song of the Land," now at the Roxy Theatre.

LEROY LORKIN

LORETTA YOUNG

who is starred with Fredric March in Columbia's "Bedtime Story," at the Radio City Music Hall, which opens this Thursday.

LUBOV OSLOVA

Russian film favorite as she appears in "Tanya," the new American film, now at the Strand Theater on Times Square.

Movies

sink in "Junior Miss," will make his original principals, Todd Cottrell, Delores Costello, Tini Holt and Agnes Morehead... Rheta Dunn checked in at Columbia, to portray Jean Arthur's mother in the "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," which will star Miss Arthur, Gory Grant and Ronald Colman, with producer-director George Stevens in charge.

The Year's Most Joyent Entertainment Alexander Kiros presents CAROLE LOMBARD JACK BENNY in Ernst Lubitsch's comedy TO BE OR NOT TO BE United Artists NEIL'S ROYAL 42nd St. Doors Open 2:30 P.M.

BETTY CRABLE VICTOR NATION JACK OAKIE in "SONG OF THE ISLANDS" 20th Century-Fox Picture Plus Big Stage Show ROXY 7th Avenue and 60th Street, N.Y.

LEADER’S BEST PLACES TO DINE AND DANCE

GREENWICH VILLAGE INN

TONY PASTOR'S

3rd St. at 6th Ave.

RABINOW INN

New York City

ZIMMERMANN'S HUNGARIAN

American Restaurant

No government employee may attend the Village Inn. The above is the plan recently approved by the New York City, Albany.

DANCE—

Frolick, Waltz, Lindy, Tango, Cacha, Rumba. Samba, Polka.

12 I.H.R. LESSONS $3

TEMPORARY OFFER! 12 I.H.R. LESSONS $3

FORDHAM ROLLING SKATING PALACE

190th St. & Jerome Ave., Bronx

New York City

LEADER'S BEST PLACES TO DINE AND DANCE

GREENWICH VILLAGE INN

TONY PASTOR'S

3rd St. at 6th Ave.

RAINBOW INN

NEW YORK CITY

ZIMMERMANN'S HUNGARIAN

AMERICAN-MUNICHIAN

NEW YORK CITY

W. 86th St. at Broadway

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1949

CIVIL SERVICE LEADER

Page Twenty-Three

Departmental State Tests

An open competitive test for patrolman, village of Amityville, two state department promotion tests, and three county promotion tests were announced by the State Civil Service Commission for this week. The tests follow:


Movies

OPENS FRIDAY, MARCH 13

"ALWAYS IN MY HEART" with GLORIA WARREN A WARNER BROS. HIT IN PERSON CHARLIE SPIVAK STRAND 42nd St.

"FEET'S LIN" A "PEPTITE" LES BROWN AND CONNIE MORVILL PARAMOUNT 7th Avenue and 60th Street, N.Y.

"FEE FEE FEE" A "PEPTITE" LES BROWN AND CONNIE MORVILL PARAMOUNT 7th Avenue and 60th Street, N.Y.

"German Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restaurant & Vegetarian Restau
Brees Bill Ends Pay Differential to Employees Entering Military Service

By R. ELYO KAPLAN

Two weeks ago, legislative leaders qua city determined to put through a bill which was possible speed. The LEADER'S Albany correspondent, learned of the subject of this bill, which seems to have informed its readers in the issue.

Passage of the measure this week in Albany, which seemed certain last week, has gone to press, constituted one of the important objectives of the State Senate, and the Legislature, the measure to Governor Holmes, differential to public employees, state and local, entering the military services. The measure has already passed the Assembly.

The bill stops payment of the differential to employees enrolling in the military or naval service, effective immediately.

It is a point that today is paying differentials to veterans but where the appointment was not successful, will be able to appoint the eligible.

One Job Pays 3 Differentials

One of the members of the Senate who knew of one State job that today is paying differentials to veterans, he said he had heard of another job that had paid, each of them now drawing the differential from the identical job. He said these instances were typical and that such tactics were being carried on widely through State and Municipal agencies.

"It is to end such abuses that this legislation was passed into the Brees bill," said one of the legislators. "We have built into the law none of those fellows will draw the differential in effect when they went into the service. If they were in the public service before being promoted, advanced, or appointed in accordance to take the place of somebody who left, and adjusting the differential, they will get the differential based only on the pay they were getting before moving into the other job.

There will be one differential only for one job. It was under the law, the District Attorney was going to argue, a slight amendment that was made to the section of the bill concerning substitutes.

Civil service employees have the "undeniability" of the Brees bill differential to point to come under the dent." There was an effort to introduce some such enactment in some of the other recent measures, but the difference, while sufficient in other services, the enactment would not be sufficient in all employees is that all employees should get the pay difference whether civil service or not. This point of view has been supported by Imperial State officials and unions who have held there is nothing unfair in the pay differential principle.

Below is the Brees bill in full:

"STANDARDS OF LEADERSHIP" By John L. Lewis

Two years ago, the standard of leadership has come into existence in the United States and the world. It is based on the recognition of the fact that the future of the United States and the world depends on the kind of leadership that is developed in the United States and the world. It is based on the recognition of the fact that the future of the United States and the world depends on the kind of leadership that is developed in the United States and the world. It is based on the recognition of the fact that the future of the United States and the world depends on the kind of leadership that is developed in the United States and the world. It is based on the recognition of the fact that the future of the United States and the world depends on the kind of leadership that is developed in the United States and the world.

LEADER will carry a full discussion of the regulations as they affect civil service employees.